

Uttar Pradesh-2020

(BASED ON THE FACTS OF 2019-2020)



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Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow

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Preface

It gives me pleasure to present before you the latest edition of the reference annual, Uttar Pradesh-2020. Undisputably, the book has earned reputation as a unique and valuable publication of the State Government, all due to its encyclopedic information focused mainly on Uttar Pradesh. Thus, the reference book is equally useful for people's representatives, Govt. officials, intellectuals, research scholars and those preparing for competitive examinations. The publication encompasses the history, flora & fauna, geographical features, cultural heritage and above all, facts of economic development of Uttar Pradesh for the financial year 2019-2020. The reference book very vividly delineates the outstanding contribution of Uttar Pradesh to India's Freedom Struggle.

The State is rightly called the heartland of the country. Every activity of the country echoes here. The natural beauty and multi-colored composite culture of the state has always attracted people from within the country and abroad.

The achievement of the year 2019-2020 and the priorities for the year 2019-20, incorporated in 'Uttar Pradesh-2020' have made it all the more meaningful and a substantial reading material. Besides, the photographs of prominent freedom fighters, litterateurs, musicians, artists, players and eminent awardees of Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, Padma Shree, Param Veer chakra, Ashok Chakra and Mahaveer Chakra, an effort has been made to add tourism and developmental activities, alongwith photographs of attractive places. The exclusive charts, maps, graphs have made it more informative, moreover, the areas in which UP stands first has also been highlighted for the first time in this edition.

We are highly grateful to the Additional Chief Secretary, Information Dr. Navneet Sahgal and Principal Secretary, Information Sri Sanjay Prasad ji for his valuable guidance in the publication of the book.

In a volume of this size, even after the best of care, occasional mistakes are bound to creep in. I urge the readers to ignore them. Though last, yet not the least, suggestions from the discerning and the cognoscenti will be eagerly awaited and acknowledged. This will help us make the volume more useful and a source of knowledge to the common reader.



(Shishir)

Director Information

Acknowledgement

Publication of UP Annual -2020 is a full time, tedious and exhaustive work, which begins with the commencement of the financial year. Under the able guidance of Jt. Director Shri Vinod Kumar Pandey and Shri Hemant Kumar Singh, the publication work of this important book, after receiving budget material is started. Department seek assistance from Non-Govt members Shri Pradhuman Tiwari(Ex. State Bureau Chief Amar Ujala), Shri Rati Bhan Tripathi-State Bureau Chief ‘Deshbandhu’, Shri Surendra Agnihotri, Bureau Chief ‘Dainik Bhaskar’ and Dr. Sudheer Kumar Nigam- retired statistical officer, supporting staff Shri Chandra Vijay Verma, Information Officer, Asst. Research Officer Shri Shiv Ram Singh, had extended their valuable support in bringing out this publication successfully.

Besides, I am thankful to Smt Volga Tiwari and Shri Aniruddha Anand Dev Sharma (both outsource employees) for their sincere and painful efforts in shaping this voluminous book.

I also extend my deep appreciation to members of the information Bureau under the able guidance of Deputy Director / officer incharge Mr.S.P Srivastava whose dedication and cooperation to see this book in print has borne fruit.

Editorial Team

Publisher’s Note

We feel proud for being provided with the great opportunity of publishing the significant and prestigious State Annual “**Uttar Pradesh 2020**”. This voluminous reference book published by the Information and Public Relations Department UP has emerged as milestone for reference materials. We are deeply grateful to **Shri Shishir ji, Director-Information**, who was pleased to entrust us for the publication of its English version. We also thank the DIPR Editorial team which takes tremendous efforts in giving shape to this important book.

All the efforts have been made to merge into each and every information related with the State but it would be a hyperbole to declare that every bit of information and knowledge related with a massive State like Uttar Pradesh has been published in this volume. This book is always eagerly awaited by public representatives, executives, research scholars, writers, journalists, gram-pradhans and block-pramukhs, students of competitive examinations, etc. and we are fully aware of the utility and appeal of this volume.

We are thankful to Dr. Devendra Nath Trivedi for his sincere and painful efforts in summarization and translation work related with the publication of this State Annual.

In the last, we crave the indulgence of our esteemed readers for any unintended errors in the book even with the best of care to weed them out.

Virendra Kumar Bahri
Publisher

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Novel Achievements and Innovative Schemes

Covid-19 Pandemic Special

Government's efforts to upgrade Health Services in Covid-19

- The world is fighting against Covid-19 Pandemic. In order to save people in the state, the Health Department conducted maximum Coronavirus check-up of 2.38 crore. Thus, U.P. is the first state in the country to conduct over 1.50 lakh Covid tests per day. At the behest of the hon'ble Chief Minister, the biggest plasma bank in the country was set up in U.P. With recovery rate of 96.04%, all corona patients were treated free of cost in Government hospitals. There was availability of life support ambulance in each district, besides setting up AIIMS in Rae Bareilly and Gorakhpur. Keeping in view the smooth functioning of health services in the state, telemedicine facility was provided.
- Establishment of 300 bedded covid hospital in NOIDA
- Establishment of 320 bedded covid hospital in KGMU, Lucknow.
- Establishment of 300 bedded covid hospital at BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur.
- Establishment of 340 covid beds at Swaroop Rani Nehru Hospital, Prayagraj
- Corona test facility in Rs.600 only at private labs.
- Establishment of 45 Govt.RTPCR, 78 Truenat centres and Antigen test facility at all districts.
- Availability of Apheresis and Chemiluminescence tests for Covid and Dengue.
- Isolation wards set up in all medical colleges and all district level hospitals.
- Establishment of BSL labs in all Govt. and private medical colleges for corona test.

Vaccination Preparations in the State

- All preparations have been completed for vaccinations against Covid-19 in the most populous state of U.P. In the process of three phase vaccinations, about 5 lakh persons (highest in the country) vaccinated and still it is in the process. In the first phase, vaccinations of 9 lakh Govt. and non Govt. health workers, in second phase above 50 years of age and suffering from other critical diseases are being vaccinated.
- In the first phase, vaccination work carried out by about 1500 teams. Every team completes vaccination of about 100 persons daily for about 2.5 lakh litre vaccine storage, 1300 centres set up. Every centre is equipped with CCTV cameras.

Kisan Kalyan Mission Shakti-Programme at Block level

- Under the Kisan Kalyan Mission, the Awareness Mahaabhiyan launched in 825 blocks in the state. Kisan Melas and Agriculture Exhibitions organized.

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- There was a provision to double the farmer's income with the development agriculture and agri-based activities.
- Progressive farmers honoured as role models.
- Camp Abhiyan launched for benefit of the PM Kisan Samman Yojna.
- Awareness spread about Pradhan Mantri fasal Bima Yojna and modified season based fasal bima yojna.
- Kisans awakened about sale of produce on MSP rates.
- Chemicals distributed for safety of agriculture.
- Awakened on Parali Management.
- Awareness created on organic agriculture and natural agriculture system.
- Sanction letters/cheque distribution to agriculture production organization for farm machinery bank and seed gradation plants.
- Published Solar Pump Demonstration and Integrated farming system.
- Under the Mukhya Mantri KrishakUpharYojna, tractors and other equipments distributed.
- Subsidies distributed to beneficiaries of Mukhya Mantri Krishak Durghatna Bima Yojna, Mukhya Mantri Khet- Khalihan Agni Durghatna Bima Yojna and Mukhya Mantri Krishak sChhatravrittiYojna.
- Cane cultivation, new techniques, new varieties, intercropping patterns and drip irrigation system published.
- Demonstration of sprinkler/ Drip Irrigation System.
- Sanction letters distributed for subsidies/interest subsidies for food processing units.
- For the Cattle Breed Improvement, farmers made aware of the National Artificial Insemination Programme.
- Sanction letters issued/ assistance amounts disbursed for backyard pig farming, egg production, boiler farming and Pashudhan Bima Yojna.
- Vaccinations against hoof and mouth disease.
- Awareness of Ear Tagging of cattle.
- A scheme was published to send parali to GauAshray Sthals (Cow Shelter Homes) and cows of the unattended cows of Gau-Ashray Sthals to families for their care.
- Exhibition arranged for products of Self-Help Groups, based on Agri-Business.
- Publicity and propagation of agriculture related activities linked to MNREGA.
- Made aware of programmes, viz. land conservation,vermi compost, cattle shed, fisheries ponds and horticulture.
- Activities of Minor Irrigation, Fisheries, Silk, Forest and Bal Vikas Evam Pushtahan departments were on display.

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- Women farmers also participated in 'Mission Shakti' Abhiyan.

Kisan Welfare Measures in U.P. in 3.5 Years

- An amount of Rs. 27 thousand 101 crore transferred under the P.M. Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojna.
- 86 lakh Small and Marginal farmers benefited loan waivers amounting to Rs. 36 thousand crore.
- Record payments to the tune of Rs. 1.15lakh crore made to cane farmers.

Innumerable Earthen Lamps Lighted On Banks Of Ganga Dev Deepavali Of Kashi

The Dev Deepavali Utsav was celebrated in Kashi on 30th November, 2020.

- The folk culture of the state spread to every remote village through popular genres. The programme was graced by the hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi, hon'ble Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath and other dignitaries.
- The Dev Deepavali was a unique national event with its supernatural spectacle for remote countries. The spiritual city Varanasi was a witness to this grand utsav.

Major Attractions

- On both shores and ghats of river Ganga, lighting of over 11 lakh lamps.
- First time digital Dev Deepavali in Kashi.
- Grand Laser show.
- Pawan Path website-(UP Dept. of Tourism) launched for information on prominent religious spots in Kashi.
- Cultural programmes on Rajghat and other major ghats. Light and sound show in Sarnath.

**“Deepjyoti Parbrahm Deepjyotirjanardanah,
Deepo Hartu Me3 Papam Deepjyotirnarnodastute.”**

Divya Deepotsav, Ayodhya-12 &14 November, 2020

- In the holy land of Ayodhya, the birth place of Maryada Purushottam Ram, Divya Deepotsav was celebrated on 12th and 14th November, 2020. The occasion was graced by hon'ble Governor Smt. Anandiben, hon'ble Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath, Depty Chief Ministers Shri Keshav Prasad Maurya and Dr. Dinesh Sharma, besides other cabinet colleagues and dignitaries. On the occasion of Divya Deepotsav, Ayodhya was lit by over 5lakh 51 thousand lamps.

Main Attractions

- Symbolic landing of Sita-Ram in a helicopter at the Ram Katha Park.
- Symbolic Rajyabhishek (coronation) of Shri Ram and Sita.

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- Saryu Aarti with chanting of Mantras.
- Cultural programme at Ram Ki Padi.
- Grand laser show (fireworks).
- Ramlila Manchana.
- Virtual Deepotsav at Ramlala Mandir.
- Light one deep (lamp) at one click- virtualdeepotsav.com.

Government's Major Schemes/Programmes for the Welfare of Farmers

- Getting Minimum Support Price(MSP) is the right of any farmer. Paddy Procurement commenced. Farmers get registered and get benefit of MSP.

Names of Agencies

Agencies	Centres
• Marketing unit of the food Dept., Regd. Unit, including Multi-State Co-op. Society.	1200
• U.P. Food and Essential Commodities Corporation.	150
• Uttar Pradesh Sarkari Sangh	1350
• U.P. Co-operative Union (PCU)	500
• U.P. Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad	150
• U.P. Upbhokta Sarkari Sangh Ltd. (UPMS)	160
• U.P. Karamchari Kalyan Nigam	60
• U.P. State Agriculture Industrial Corp. (U.P. State Agro)	70
• National Agriculture Co-op. Marketing Federation Of India. (NAFED)	100
• NCCF	140
• Food Corporation of India	120

- For Procurement, centres of registered corp. societies, regd. Multi Sectoral/ Multi State Co-op Society and regd. Farmer Producer Organization(FPO) and Farmers Producer Company (FCP) will be set up.
- Farmers may get registration at the food department portal fcs.up.gov.in.
- Transparent paddy procurement under computerized system.
- Paddy procurement prices will be paid to bank accounts of farmers within 72 hours.
- Direct paddy procurement from Farmers.
- Online registration of farmers for procurement.

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- Farmers doing share farming and those on agreement will be entitled to procurement. However, they will be required to produce consent letters/ agreement letter.
- Mondays and Tuesdays reserved for procurement from marginal farmers.
- Procurement centres will remain open daily from 9AM to 5PM (excluding Sunday and gazetted holidays).
- The support price for paddy- common Rs. 1800 p.q.& grade A Rs. 1880 p.q.
- Farmers take care to fill IFSC code of their bank accounts.
- In Govt. centres, the paddy with 17% or less moisture is procured. Therefore, farmers are requested to come with clean paddy stocks.
- For any help, use toll free number-1800-1800-150 or concerned district/ tehsil/ block/ food marketing/ officers / inspectors.

Chauri Chaura- Centenary Festival

- Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated the Chauri-Chaura Shatabdi Mahotsav (Centenary Celebration)
- The Hon'ble Chief Minister Adityanath Yogi directed to include this historic event in the secondary school syllabus.
- In the Chauri-Chaura incident of Gorakhpur, the great freedom fighters and protesters confronted with British Rule on 4th February, 1922, resulting into police firing. In retaliation, the demonstrators attacked and set fire to a police post, killing 22 police personnel. In history, the incident is known as Chauri-Chaura Kand.
- When this incident will be a part of syllabus, students will come to know the great sacrifices of martyrs.
- In the first phase, 400 students from Govt. and aided secondary schools in Deoria, Maharajganj, Kushinagar and Gorakhpur will be visiting the Sthal(place). Thereafter, students from other division.
- As a part of celebrations, year long competitions in all secondary schools will be organized, viz. essay, art and drawing, poster, quiz, slogan, poetry and elocution. The competitions will begin at school level and go up to state level.
- Chauri Chaura is a symbol of great struggle and supreme sacrifices. Huge crowds are visiting this place every day.



Foreign

- **Uttar Pradesh awarded for achieving the fastest takeoff of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojna.**
- **Maximum accounts 7.02 crore opened under Pradhan Mantri Jandhan Yojna.**
- **First State to provide online Maintenance Allowance, to labourers, street vendors, rickshaw pullers/coolies.**
- **Carona Vaccination to 15 lakh people, maximum in the country.**
- **Record cane price payment of Rs.1.25 lakh crore in past three years.**
- **Third time first place in cane and sugar production in the country.**
- **Uttar Pradesh occupies first place in the country in Pradhan Mantri AwasYojna (Gramin and Shahri), having constructed/sanctioned over 40 lakh houses.**
- **First place in the country in wheat, cane, potato, green peas, milk, mango and Indian gooseberry (amla)production.**
- **First place in the country in giving gas connections 1.47 crore households under the UjjwalaYojna.**
- **First place in the toilet (Izzatghar) construction under the Swachh Bharat Mission.**
- **Uttar Pradesh rewarded for record electricity connections under the SaubhagyaYojna.**
- **First place in establishing Micro, small and Medium Industries.**
- **First place in implementing the Jan DhanYojna.**
- **State occupies first place in utilization of the e-prosecution system, enforced in 10 states.**
- **First place in the country in subsidy payments to farmers through DBT.**
- **First place in BLC Component Housing Construction.**
- **First place in the country in the implementation of the Atal Pension Yojna.**
- **Swarna Puraskar to U.P. for Implementation of Digital Land Management.**

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- Incentive prize of Rs. 1crore for maximum foodgrain production.
- Krishi Karman Puraskar of Rs. 2crore for maximum oilseed production.
- National recognition to the one district,one product (ODOP)scheme.
- Leading the country in the maximum establishment and operation of Medical Education Institutes.
- Maximum annual production and supply capacity of Ethanol production of 126.10 crore litres.
- MMR Award for bringing down the record decline of 30%in the maternity death rate.
- Uttar Pradesh becomes the first state to declare the Human-Wildlife conflict a disaster.
- Best in road and air connectivity.
- Second place in the country in Ease of doing business.
- Award for maximum Jan Bhagidari in Swachh Survey-Gramin.
- Included in five apex states in land Availability and Allotment for industrialization.
- 14 Local bodies honoured at national level in Swachh Survey 2019.
- National Level award to the UPSRTC for best profit making STU.
- Rewarded as aspiring leader under the start-up ranking.
- Plantation of 39.42crore saplings in Tree Plantation Mahakumbh. Name recorded in Guinness Book of World Records for distributing 76824 free saplings in a given period at Prayagraj.
- Recognizing the million farmers school scheme of U.P. as an innovative experiment, the International food policy research institute, Washington, recommended it to implemented in other countries.
- U.P. become the first state in the country to implement e-challan system.
- Won the micro and small enterprises facilitation council award.
- First prize to the U.P. Tableau on Republic Day.
- 5 National Awards to the Divyangjan Empowerment Department.
- Highest prize in social media category for excellent performance during the PoshanMah (Nutrition Month).
- For excellent work in Aaganwadi sector, 12 women workers honoured with National Award.
- In e-market place GeM Portal, GeM Top Buyer prize.
- First state to implement Skill Development Policy.
- First place in e-procurement and best performing state prize.
- Rewarded for 100% implementation of e-tendering system.
- Insurance cover for 59 lakh persons under the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojna.
- Name entered in the Guinnness Book of World Records for lighting over 6,06,569 earthen lamps in the Deepotsav Programme of Ayodhya.
- Maximum molasses production in 15 years.



Uttar Pradesh Budget

Budget 2020-21 at a Glance

(Rupees in Crores)

Item	Budget Estimates 2019-20	Revised Estimates 2019-20	Budget Estimates 2020-21
1	2	3	4
Opening Balance	8225.47	*25435.37	22322.87
1. Consolidated Fund-			
(1) Receipts -			
A. Revenue Receipts	391734.40	370265.45	422567.83
B. Capital Receipts			
(i) Receipts from Loans	73268.48	63268.48	75790.70
(ii) Recovery of Loans and Advances	5681.60	5681.60	2200.00
Total B- Capital Receipts	78950.08	68950.08	77990.70
Total (1) Receipts	470684.48	439215.53	500558.53
(2) Expenditures			
A. Revenue Expenditure	363957.04	343983.28	395116.95
B. Capital Expenditure			
(i) Capital Outlay	77641.13	79010.91	81209.49
(ii) Repayment of Loans	35374.48	25475.95	34897.43
(iii) Loans and Advances	2728.45	3357.89	1636.85
Total (B)- Capital Expenditure	115744.06	107844.75	117743.77
Total (2) Expenditure	479701.10	451828.03	512860.71
Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) in consolidated fund	(-) 9016.62	(-) 12612.50	(-) 12302.19
2. Contingency Fund (Net)	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Public Account (Net)	9500.00	9500.00	8500.00
Net Results of all Transactions	483.38	(-) 3112.50	(-) 3802.19
Closing Balance	8708.85	22322.87	18520.68

* As per the State's accounts in RBI

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Highlights of U.P. Budget 2020-21

- The budget size for the year is Rs.5,12,860.72 crore.
- The budget includes new schemes of Rs. 10,967.87 crore.

Home Department

- Provision of Rs. 650 crore for construction of non-residential building and Rs. 600 crore for residential building of Police Department.
- Rs. 300 crore proposed for construction of residential and non-residential buildings in newly created districts.
- Provision of Rs. 150 crore for construction of residential and non-residential buildings of fire fighting stations.
- Provision of Rs.122 crore under the Police modernisation scheme.
- Rs. 60 crore proposed for construction of Forensic Labs.
- Provision of Rs.97 crore under Safe City Lucknow scheme.
- Provision of Rs. 20 crore to set up U.P. Police Forensic University.
- Provision of Rs 27 crore for Ex-gratia payment to the families of Police and Fire Fighting employees, who martyred/or sustained injury during discharge of their duty.
- Provision of Rs. 10 crore to strengthen fire fighting services and another Rs. 20 crore to set up solar power plants to strengthen Power arrangements.
- Provision of Rs. 28 crore for financial assistance under the central victim compensation fund scheme in the cases of acid attack, rape, human trafficking or murder.
- Provision of Rs. 14 crore under the student police cadet scheme.
- Provision of Rs. 3 crore for cyber crime prevention against women and children.

Women and Child Welfare

- Provision of Rs. 1200 crore under Mukhya Mantri Kanya Sumangla Yojna.
- An amount of Rs. 1432 crore proposed under the destitute women pension scheme for maintenance of destitute women and their children.
- Rs. 4000 crore proposed under the National Nutrition Drive to check malnutrition in the state.

New Scheme for Youth

- Decision to start two new schemes – Chief Minister Apprenticeship promotion scheme and Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan (YUVA) to link the youth of the state with self employment and employment.
- Provision of Rs. 100 crore under the Chief Minister Apprenticeship Promotion scheme to impart on-job training to the youth of the state in MSME Units and link them with an employment of definite period. Under the scheme the youths will not only be imparted training but also given stipend. Out of the total amount of stipend, Rs. 1500 will be borne by the Central Government, Rs.1000 by the State Government and remaining amount by the concerning Industry.

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

- A novel initiative is being taken through the Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan (YUVA) to provide employment to lakhs of trained youths in the state. Under this scheme YUVA Hub will be setup in every districts of the state. The Hub will assist the youth in project concept, financial help for one year and in operation of unit. The scheme is likely to make over one lakh youths self dependent. An amount of Rs. 50 crore is proposed for setting up YUVA Hub in every districts.
- Target to train 02 lakh youths under various training programmes of UP Skill Development Mission.

Health & Medical Education

- Diabetic Retinopathy Treatment Centre will be setup at King George Medical University Lucknow, Medical College Prayagraj and Medical college Meerut. It is proposed to setup Advanced Diabetes and Endocrine Sciences centre at SGPGI.
- Provision of Rs. 30 crore to set up 100 bed joint hospitals in the newly created districts.
- Rs. 65 crore proposed for buildings and equipment for Community Health Centres to strengthen medical facilities in rural areas.
- Proposal of Rs. 81 crore and Rs. 35 crore for constructing buildings of new Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres respectively.
- An amount of Rs. 50 crore proposed to upgrade and convert Community Health Centres in rural areas into 100 bed hospitals.
- Provision of Rs. 70 crore for improvement, expansion and renovation of district men and women hospitals.
- Rs. 50 lakh proposed for expansion of OPD and Ward in the Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji (CIVIL) Hospital, Lucknow and another Rs. 12.50 crore for constructing building of Trauma Centre.
- Rs. 291 crore proposed under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna which is being implemented in all the districts of the state.
- Rs. 919 crore proposed for King George Medical University.
- Rs. 820 crore proposed for SGPGI.
- Rs. 309 crore proposed for Rural Institute of Medical Sciences, Saifai.
- Rs. 477 crore proposed for Dr Ram Manohar Lohiya Institute of Medical Sciences.
- Rs. 187 crore proposed for Cancer Institute, Lucknow.
- Provision of Rs. 40 crore proposed for providing free treatment of incurable diseases.
- Rs. 96 crore proposed for Government Medical College, Azamgarh.
- Rs. 73.86 crore proposed under the scheme of upgrading district hospitals into Medical Colleges.

Agriculture, Horticulture and Co-operatives

- Target to produce 641.74 lakh mt of food grains and 13.90 lakh mt of oil seeds in 2020-2021.
- Target to distribute 61.43 lakh quintal of quality seeds next year.
- Target to distribute 102 lakh mt of fertilizers next year to ensure adequate availability of fertilizers to farmers.
- It is proposed to distribute 40606 improved farm implements on subsidy by setting up 1694 custom hiring centres and 305 farm machinery banks to promote mechanisation keeping in view shortage of farm hands.

Cane Development & Sugar Industry

- The State Government ensured payment of cane price amounting to Rs. 86 thousand 700 crore to 46 lakh 20 thousand cane growers. A record crushing of 2 thousand 143 lakh mt of sugar cane was done in last two years.

Rural Development & Panchayati Raj

- An Amount of Rs. 6,240 crore proposed to get constructed 05 lakh housing units next year under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Rural).
- An amount of Rs. 5,791 crore proposed under the Swachha Bharat Mission (Rural).
- Target to create 35 crore mandays of employments under MNREGA scheme next year. For this purpose Rs. 4800 crore proposed.
- Provision of about Rs.175 crore for 19 clusters selected in 03 phases under the Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Urban Mission in the state.
- Rs. 639 crore proposed under the Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojna(Rural).
- Rs. 1357 crore proposed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna.
- Rs. 3300 crore proposed for piped drinking water scheme in Bundelkhand, Vindhya region and quality affected villages.
- Provision of Rs. 458 crore under the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan Yojna for capacity augmentation of Panchayats, training and availability of infrastructure.
- Provision of Rs.25 crore under the Mukhya Mantri Panchayat Protsahan Yojna to promote best village Panchayats.
- Provision of Rs. 25 crore for arrangement of rural stadiums and open gyms.
- Provision of Rs. 25 crore for promoting Yuvak Evam Mahila Mangal Dal.
- Provision of Rs. 30 crore to setup Chandra Shekhar Azad Rural Development Secretariats in rural areas.

Jal Shakti , Namami Gange & Rural Water Supply

- An amount of Rs. 1554 crore proposed for Saryu canal project, 1736 crore for Central Ganga Canal second phase and Rs 252 crore for Arjun Sahayak Project.

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

- An amount of Rs. 393 crore proposed for Rajghat Canal Project, Rs. 295 crore for Water sector restructuring project and Rs. 200 crore for Kanhar Irrigation Project.
- Rs. 966 crore for flood control and water drainage project.
- Rs. 300 crore proposed for constructing damaged concrete structures of canals.
- Rs. 3000 crore proposed for Jal Jeevan Mission under the Rural Drinking Water Supply Programmes.
- Rs. 216 crore proposed for free boring schemes mid deep tube well scheme and deep boring scheme to be implemented in an integrated way in shape of Chief Minister's Minor Irrigation Scheme.
- An arrangement of Rs. 48 crore made for rain water harvesting to fulfill the water requirement of increasing population.
- An arrangement of Rs. 50 crore proposed for boring schemes under Har Khet Ko Pani, a component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna in 69 blocks of 18 districts where the rainfall is more than 750 mm.

Energy

- Solar Energy Policy 2017 implemented with an objective to attract private investment for increasing solar power generation. Target to generate 10,700 mw of solar power by 2022.

Housing and Urban Development

- A target of constructing 4 lakh houses for weaker sections by March 2021.
- Metro Rail service is available in Lucknow, Ghaziabad and Noida. Work of Regional Rapid Transit System from Delhi to Meerut is in progress. An arrangement of Rs. 900 crore made for it.
- An arrangement of Rs. 358 crore proposed for Kanpur Metro Rail Project.
- An arrangement of Rs. 286 crore proposed for Agra Metro Rail Project.
- Proposals for Metro Rail Projects in Gorakhpur and other cities are being made. An arrangement of Rs. 200 crore proposed for the purpose.
- An arrangement of Rs. 50 crore proposed for establishing Rashtriya Prerna Sthal.

Basic, Secondary & Higher Education

- A target of distributing text books and work books among 1 crore 90 lakh students for next educational session.
- To promote Higher education, 03 new state universities are being setup in Saharanpur, Azamgarh and Aligarh. Setting up of Police Forensic University is proposed in the state. Besides, setting up of Ayush University is proposed in Gorakhpur and Law University in Prayagraj district.
- An amount of Rs. 270 crore is proposed for Atal Residential Schools being set up in 18 divisions of the state.

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

- An amount of Rs. 18 thousand 363 crore proposed under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan to improve school education at primary and senior primary levels in the state.
- An arrangement of Rs. 111 crore made under Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan for the development of Infrastructure facilities in the field of higher education.

Expressway & Airports

- Decision to construct Ballia Expressway to link Ballia with and 91 km. long Gorakhpur Link Expressway with Poorvanchal Expressway .
- Provision of Rs.2000 crore for about 637 km long ‘Ganga expressway’ from Meerut to Prayagraj. It will be the longest Expressway of the country.
- Provision of Rs. 2000 crore for ‘Noida International Greenfield Airport’ at Jewar in Gautambuddhnagar.
- Provision of Rs. 500 crore for Ayodhya Airport and Rs.92 crore 50 lakh for Airports under the Regional Connectivity scheme.

Public Works

- An arrangement of Rs. 2305 crore for construction, widening and strengthening of rural roads has been proposed. An arrangement of Rs. 1500 crore proposed for Rajya Sadak Nidhi.
- 2.31 lakh km long road network is under PWD. A sum of Rs. 3524 crore proposed for its maintainance.
- A sum of Rs. 830 crore proposed for Uttar Pradesh Core Road Network Project setup with the help of World Bank for construction of roads under it.
- A sum of Rs. 755 crore proposed for Uttar Pradesh Mukhya Zila Vikas Pariyojna setup with the help of Asian Development Bank for construction of roads under it.
- With a view to accelerating the pace of development in Purvanchal and Bundelkhand areas, Rs. 300 crore proposed for Purvanchal Nidhi and Rs. 210 crore proposed for Bundelkhand Nidhi.
- A sum of Rs. 39 crore proposed for improving the black spots identified in accident prone areas and for taking various security measures, so that the number of road accidents is brought down.
- A sum of Rs. 14 crore proposed for construction of roads in 07 districts situated on Nepal border. Rs. 124 crore proposed for acquisition of land.
- A sum of Rs. 2080 crore proposed for completion of construction, widening and strengthening of roads under “Kendriya Marg Nidhi”.
- An arrangement of Rs. 170 crore made for construction of bypasses, ring roads and crossings in the cities.
- Proposal has been made for widening of such roads which are single or single and half lane wide. These roads will be widened to two lane or four lane as per the traffic volume. These roads will have paved shoulders as well.

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

- A proposal of Rs. 2529 crore made for construction of bridges.

Law & Justice

- A sum of Rs. 533 crore proposed for construction works, purchase of machines, furnishing and equipment in Hon'ble High Court.
- A sum of Rs 150 crore proposed for the construction of new building in Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court.
- An arrangement of Rs. 100 crore made for construction of residences for High Court Judges.
- An arrangement of Rs. 400 crore proposed for establishment of courts in various districts of the state.
- A sum of Rs. 150 crore proposed for construction of residences in various districts for Judicial officers.
- An arrangement of Rs. 75 crore made for setting up CCTV and other security equipment in lower courts of the state.
- Transfer of Rs. 06 crore collected from net sales of welfare stamps related with Uttar Pradesh Adhivakta Kalyan Nidhi to Trust Committee proposed. Subsidy of Rs. 20 crore for the committee also proposed.
- A sum of Rs. 05 crore proposed for the Corpus Fund for helping young lawyers. An amount of Rs. 10 crore proposed for purchase of books and magazines.
- An arrangement of Rs. 05 crore proposed for construction of lawyer's chambers and other infrastructure facilities in various districts.

Animal Husbandary, Dairy Development & Fishries

- 10 years lease allotment for 5000 hectare community ponds under the ownership of gram panchayats. A target has been fixed for the production and distribution of 295 crore Fingerlings from all the sources.
- Target of covering 01 lakh 93 thousand fish breeders through free premium under the 'Machhua Durghatana Beema Yojna'.
- Target of giving free houses to 1000 homeless fish breeders @ Rs. 1.20 lakh per unit.

Tourism, Culture, Religious and Charitable Endowment

- Provision of Rs. 85 crore for the development of high class infrastructure tourist facilities. Proposal of Rs. 10 crore for strengthening of Tulsi Smarak Bhawan in Ayodhya.
- Provision of Rs. 180 crore for setting-up a Cultural Centre in Varanasi district.
- Proposal of Rs. 50 to promote Tourism Units under Uttar Pradesh Tourism Policy-2018.
- Development of Garhmukteshwar in district Hapur to conserve cultural and ancient heritage, development of Water Sports in Ramgarh Taal in Gorakhpur, construction of Heliport on important tourist centres, implementation of 46 tourism development schemes etc. are proposed.

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

- Provision of Rs. 25 crore for the development of Water Sports in Ramgarh Taal in district Gorakhpur.
- Provision of Rs. 200 crore for the expansion and beautification scheme of Shri Kashi Vishwanath Temple.
- Provision of Rs. 18 crore for the construction of Vedic Vigyan Kendra under Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya.
- Provision of Rs. 08 crore for the subsidy of Kailash Mansarovar Yatra and Rs. 10 lakh for Sindhu Darshan Yatra.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

- Provision of Rs. 250 crore for ODOP.

Khadi & Gramodhyog

- Target has been fixed to provide employment to 16,000 persons of the state under Mukhyamantri Gramodhyog Rozgar Yojana.

Handicraft & Textiles

- Target of creating employment opportunities for 25,000 weavers in textile sector in the next year.

Social Welfare

- Provision of Rs.01 thousand 459 crore for Old age/Kisan Pension Scheme.
- Provision of Rs.01 thousand 151 crore for Rashtriya Vriddhavastha Pension Yojna.
- Provision of Rs.500 crore under the National Family Benefit Scheme.
- Provision of Rs.250 crore for Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Yojana.
- Proposal of Rs. 02 thousand 35 crore under Scholarship Schemes for scheduled caste students.
- Proposal of Rs. 01 thousand 375 crore under Scholarship Schemes for backward class students.

Welfare of Persons with Disabilities

- Provision of Rs.621 crore for the pension beneficiary under Divyangjan Pension Yojna.
- Proposal of Rs. 30 crore to establish 'Samekit Vishesh Madhyamik Vidhyalaya'.
- Provision of Rs. 25 crore for maintenance of the children of Divyang parents under Palanhaar Yojana.
- Proposal of Rs. 37 crore to provide Artificial Limb, Caliper, Tricycle, Wheel Chair etc. to divyangjan in all 75 district of the state.

Minorities Welfare

- Provision of Rs.783 crore for improvement of education, sanitation, health, drinking water and basic infrastructure facilities under 'Pradhanmantri Jan Vikas Karyakram' in minority dominated areas.

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

- Provision of Rs. 479 crore to provide educational facilities of modern subjects, besides religious education, in recognized Madarsas and Maktabas.

Revenue

- Provision of Rs. 2578 crore for 'Rajya Aapda Mochak Nidhi' in next year for providing relief to affected families from natural calamities. Provision of Rs. 1000 crore for "Rashtriya Aapda Mochak Nidhi",
- Provision of Rs. 500 crore for 'Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana'.
- Proposal of Rs. 99 crore to provide insurance cover to 73 lakh beneficiaries under 'Pradhanmantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana' in next year. Provision of Rs. 3.60 crore to provide insurance cover under 'Pradhanmantri Suraksha Beema Yojana'. Provision of Rs. 10 crore to provide insurance cover to 06 lakh beneficiaries under 'Aam Aadmi Beema Yojana'.

Planning

- Provision of Rs. 1000 crore for 'Accelerated Economic Development Scheme' for the speedy implementation of development works in the state.
- Provision of Rs. 74 crore under Nepal Border Area Development Programme.

Fiscal Services

State GST, Service Tax and VAT

- An estimated revenue receipt of Rs. 91,568 crore, from State Goods & Services Tax (SGST) and Value Added Tax (VAT) has been fixed

Excise Duty

- A Revenue receipt of Rs. 37,500 crore is estimated from Excise Duty.

Stamp & Registration

- A Revenue receipt of Rs. 23,197 crore is estimated from Stamp & Registration.

Motor Vehicle Tax

- A Revenue receipt of Rs. 8,650 crore is estimated from Motor Vehicle Tax.

Budget Estimate for Financial Year

Receipts

- Total receipts of Rs. 5,00,558.53 crore estimated.
- The total receipts include Rs. 4,22,567.83 crore by way of revenue receipts and Rs. 77,990.70 crore by way of Capital receipts.
- The Revenue receipts include Rs. 3,18,884.17 crore by way of Tax Revenue. The Tax Revenue include 1,66,021 crore as Tax revenue from own sources and Rs. 1,52,863.17 crore as State's share in the Central Taxes.

Expenditure

- A total expenditure of Rs. 5,12,860.72 crore is estimated.
- The total expenditure includes Rs. 3,95,116.95 crore as expenditure under revenue account and Rs. 1,17,743.77 crore as Capital Account.

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

Consolidated Fund

- After deducting total expenditure from the receipts of consolidated fund, a deficit of Rs.12,302.19 crore is estimated.

Public Account

- Net receipt of Rs.8,500 crore is estimated from Public Account.

Net Result of all Transactions

- Net result of all transactions is estimated to be of (-) Rs.3,802.19 crore .

Closing Balance

- The closing balance is estimated to be of Rs. 18,520.68 crore while taking the opening balance of Rs. 22,322.87 crore into account.

Revenue Saving

- Revenue Saving of Rs. 27,450.88 crore is estimated.

Fiscal Deficit

- Fiscal deficit of Rs. 53,195.46 crore is estimated, which is 2.97% of the estimated Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).
- The State's Debt Liability is estimated to be of 28.8% of the Gross State Domestic Product.



Uttar Pradesh - At a Glance

Geographical Traits

Area	- 2,40,928 Sq. Km.
Major Rivers	- Ganga, Yamuna, Ram Ganga, Rapti (Achirawati), Gomti, Ghaghra (Saryu), Betwa & Ken
Capital	- Lucknow
Bordering	- Uttarakhand, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Nepal

Weather

Summer	- From March till June
Monsoon	- Mid-June till September
Winter	- October to February
Principal Crops	- Paddy, Wheat, Barley, Millet, Maize, Urad (Black gram), Moong (Green grain) Arhar, Sugarcane, etc.
Principal Fruits	- Mango, Guava
Principal Minerals	- Lime-stone, Dolomite, Soap-stone. Gypsum, Bauxite, Glass-sand, Manganese, Non-plastic fire clay etc.
Principal Industries	- Cement, Vegetable-oil, Cotton, Fabrics, Cotton-thread, Sugar, Jute, Carpet, Bangles & Glass industry.
Principal Handicrafts	- Chikan-work, Embroidery, Wood-work, Wooden toys and Furniture, Clay-toys, Carpet-weaving, Silk & Brassware work
Important Tourist Destinations and Historical Places	- Piprahwa, Kaushambi, Shravasti, Sarnath (Varanasi), Kushi nagar, Chitrakoot, Lucknow, Agra, Jhansi, Meerut etc.
Important Religious Places	- Kashi, Prayag, Ayodhya, Mathura, Naimisharanya, Shaktipeeth Vindhyvasini Temple, Devipaatan, Hastinapur, Chitrakoot, Devaa Sharif, Sahajahanpur- "Hanumatdham" etc.
Representative Folk Songs	- Birha, Chaitee, Kajri, Phaag, Rasiya, Alha, Pooran Bhagat, Bhratrahari.
Representative Folk Dances	- Charkula, Karma, Pandav, Pai-danda, Tharu, Dhobia, Raai, Shaira etc.

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

Population (based on 2011 census Data)

Total population	- 199,812,341 crore
Density of population	- 829 per sq. km
Women	- 95,331,831 crore
Men	- 104,480,510 crore
Ratio of Female & Male	- 912:1000
Rural	- 15.53 crore
Urban	- 4.45 crore
Decadal increase	- 20.23 percent

***Administrative Units**

Divisions	- 18
Districts	- 75
Tehsils	- 350
Cities and Towns	- 915
Community Development Blocks	- 825
Judicial Panchayats	- 8,135
Gram Panchayats	- 59,073
Populated Villages	- 97,814
Total Villages	- 106,774
City Panchayats (2018-2019)	- 443
Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigams)	- 17
Municipal Councils (Nagarpalika Parishads)	- 198

Literacy (2011)

Total	- 67.7%
Men	- 77.3%
Women	- 57.2%
Rural	- 65.5%
Urban	- 75.1%

Workers (Percentage in total population 2011)

Cultivators	- 29.0 %
Agricultural Labourers	- 30.3 %
Workers engaged in household industries/trades	- 5.9 %
Workers engaged in other works	- 34.8 %

State Income (2018-19)

Total Income (current price index based)	Rs. 1491310.92 Crores
Per capita income (based on current price index)	Rs. 66512
State Income percentage share as per Industrial sources (based on prices in 2011-12)	
Primary portion (2018-19)	– 25.8 %
Secondary portion (2018-19)	– 27.0 %
Tertiary portion (2018-19)	– 47.2 %

Forestry

Types of Forests	– Humid forests of the Terai Region Forests of the Dry Vindhya Climate Forests of the Panchayat region Forests of the Rugged Terrain Social Forestry
Wildlife Sanctuaries (2017)	- 26
National Parks (2017)	- 1
Zoological Gardens (2017)	- 3
Total Covered area by Trees and Forests	- 22,121 Sq. Km.
Major Wild Animals	- Tiger, Elephant, Rhinoceros, Deer, Dolphins, Horned-Antelope, Crocodile, Alligator, Python and 650 species of Birds.

Agriculture

Net Cultivated Area	(2015-16)	- 16,469 thousand hectares
Gross Cultivated Area	(2015-16)	- 26,203 thousand hectares
Production (in thousand metric tons)		
Foodgrains	(2017-18)	- 55,747
Pulses	(2017-18)	- 2,202
Oilseeds	(2017-18)	- 1,146
Sugarcane	(2017-18)	- 1,77,056
Potato	(2017-18)	- 15,009

Irrigation (2015-16)

Net Irrigated Area	- 14,231 thousand hectares
Total Irrigated Area	- 20,882 thousand hectares

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Total Irrigation Potential Created (2015-16)-* 36,700 thousand hectares

Total Irrigation Capacity Utilization (2015-16)-* 24,693 thousand hectares

Percentage-wise distribution of net irrigated area via different sources

A. Canals (2015-16)	-	15.2%
B. Tubewells	-	74.9%
C. Tanks, Lakes, Ponds, Wells (Provisional)-		0.5%
D. Others	-	0.6% *Estimated data available.

Transport and Communication

Pucca Roads Built by P.W.D. (2018-19)	-	235510 km.
Total Registered Motor Vehicles (2018-19)	-	32712054
Government Buses (2018-19) *(Including Regt. Buses)-		12,305
Operating Telephones (2018-19)	-	5,30,540
Post Offices (2018-19)	-	17,672
Doordarshan Kendras	-	3
Akashwani Kendras	-	13

Education (2018-19)

Primary Schools	-	1,61,366
Upper Primary Schools	-	80,624
Higher Secondary Schools	-	26,434
Degree Colleges	-	6,681
Universities	-	45
Polytechnics	-	160
Industrial Training Institutes	-	305
Govt. Engineering Colleges	-	12
Private Engineering Colleges	-	222
Medical Colleges	-	18* (Nursing/Pharmacy/ Ayurvedic/Homoeo/Unani not included)
Agriculture Universities	-	3

Co-operatives (2018-19)

Co-operative Societies for Primary Agricultural		
Credit Societies	-	7,479
District Co-operative Banks	-	50
State Co-operative, Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (Branches)	-	323

Joint Stock Companies and Banking

Total Stock Companies (2018-19)	-	75,189
Branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks	-	17,031

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

Industries (2018-19)

Registered Industrial Units as on 31st March	-	1,22,595
with Directorate of Industries		
Industrial Production Index (2018-19)	-	123.62 %
(2011-12=100)		
No. of Letters of Intent issued (2018-19)	-	7843

Power (2018-19)

Installed Capacity	-	5,999 MW
Production	-	3,063 Crore Kw/hour
Per capita power consumption	-	392 Kw/h
No. of villages electrified (2018-19)	-	97,814
Revenue Collection Capacity	-	90%

Medical and Health

Birth rate per thousand (2017)	-	25.9 per thousand
Mortality rate per thousand (2017)	-	6.7 per thousand
Allopathic hospitals & dispensaries (2018-19)	-	5119
Ayurvedic & Unani hospitals & dispensaries (2018-19)	-	2,368
Homoeopathic hospitals & dispensaries (2018-19)	-	1,576

Family Welfare (2018-19)

Sterilization (Thousand) Male	-	4.12
(Thousand) Female	-	276.66
Loop Insertions (Thousand)	-	830.75

People's Representatives

Members of Lok Sabha from U.P.	-	80
Members of Rajya Sabha from U.P	-	31
Members of U.P. Legislative Assembly, U.P.	-	404
Members of Legislative Council	-	100

Source : Planning Department, U.P.



Area, Population and Headquarters of the Districts

(According to Census 2011)

Sl.No.	District	Area (Sq.Km.)	Population	Headquarters
1.	Agra	4,041	44,18,797	Agra
2.	Aligarh	3,650	36,73,889	Aligarh
3.	Prayagraj	5,482	59,54,391	Prayagraj
4.	Azamgarh	4,054	46,13,913	Azamgarh
5.	Bahraich	5,237	34,87,731	Bahraich
6.	Balia	2,981	32,39,774	Balia
7.	Banda	4,408	17,99,410	Banda
8.	Barabanki	4,402	32,60,699	Barabanki
9.	Bareilly	4,120	44,48,359	Bareilly
10.	Basti	2,688	24,64,464	Basti
11.	Bijnaur	4,561	36,82,713	Bijnaur
12.	Badaun	4,234	31,27,621	Badaun
13.	Bulandshahr	4,512	34,99,171	Bulandshahr
14.	Deoria	2,540	31,00,946	Deoria
15.	Etah	2,431	17,74,480	Etah
16.	Etawah	2,311	15,81,810	Etawah
17.	Ayodhya	2,341	24,70,996	Ayodhya
18.	Ambedkar Nagar	2,350	23,97,888	Akbarpur
19.	Fatehpur	4,152	26,32,733	Fatehpur
20.	Farrukhabad	2,181	18,85,204	Fatehgarh
21.	Ghaziabad	910	33,43,334	Ghaziabad
22.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	1,282	16,48,115	Noida
23.	Ghazipur	3,377	36,20,268	Ghazipur
24.	Gonda	4,003	34,33,919	Gonda
25.	Gorakhpur	3,321	44,40,895	Gorakhpur
26.	Hamirpur	4,021	11,04,285	Hamirpur
27.	Hardoi	5,986	40,92,845	Hardoi
28.	Jalaun	4,565	16,89,974	Orai
29.	Jaunpur	4,038	44,94,204	Jaunpur
30.	Jhansi	5,024	19,98,603	Jhansi
31.	Kanpur Dehat	3,021	17,96,184	Akbarpur Mati
32.	Kanpur (City)	3,155	45,81,268	Kanpur
33.	Lakhimpur Kheri	7,680	40,21,243	Kheri
34.	Lalitpur	5,039	12,21,592	Lalitpur
35.	Lucknow	2,528	45,89,838	Lucknow
36.	Mainpuri	2,760	18,68,529	Mainpuri

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37.	Mathura	3,340	25,47,184	Mathura
38.	Meerut	2,559	34,43,689	Meerut
39.	Mirzapur	4,405	24,96,970	Mirzapur
40.	Moradabad	2,271	31,26,507	Moradabad
41.	Muzaffar Nagar	2,796	28,29,865	Muzaffar Nagar
42.	Pilibhit	3,686	20,31,007	Pilibhit
43.	Pratapgarh	3,717	32,09,141	Pratapgarh
44.	Raebareli	4,043	29,03,507	Raebareli
45.	Rampur	2,367	23,35,819	Rampur
46.	Amroha	2,249	18,40,221	Amroha
47.	Saharanpur	3,689	34,66,382	Saharanpur
48.	Shahjahanpur	4,388	30,06,538	Shahjahanpur
49.	Sitapur	5,743	44,83,992	Sitapur
50.	Unnao	4,558	31,08,367	Unnao
51.	Sultanpur	2,673	24,31,491	Sultanpur
52.	Varanasi	1,535	36,76,841	Varanasi
53.	Mau	1,713	22,05,968	Mau
54.	Siddharth Nagar	2,895	25,59,297	Navgarh
55.	Firozabad	2,407	24,98,156	Firozabad
56.	Sonebhadra	6,905	18,62,559	Robertsganj
57.	Maharajganj	2,952	26,84,703	Maharajganj
58.	Sant Ramdas Nagar	1,015	15,78,213	Bhadohi
59.	Mahoba	3,144	8,75,958	Mahoba
60.	Hathras	1,840	15,64,708	Hathras
61.	Kaushambi	1,779	15,99,596	Manjhanpur
62.	Kushi Nagar	2,905	35,64,544	Padrauna
63.	Chandauli	2,541	19,52,756	Chandauli
64.	Balrampur	3,349	21,48,665	Balrampur
65.	Shravasti	1,640	11,17,361	Shravasti
66.	Chitrakoot	3,216	9,91,730	Chitrakoot
67.	Baghpat	1,321	13,03,048	Baghpat
68.	Kannauj	2,093	16,56,616	Kannauj
69.	Auraiya	2,016	13,79,545	Auraiya
70.	Sant Kabir Nagar	1,646	17,15,183	Khalilabad
71.	Kasganj	1,955	14,36,719	Kanshiram Nagar
72.	Amethi	2,329	18,67,678	Gauriganj
73.	Shamali	1,212	13,13,647	Shamli
74.	Hapur	660	13,38,311	Hapur
75.	Sambhal	2,453	21,99,774	Sambhal
		2,40,928	19,98,12,341	

Source : 1. Statistics Diary-2018

Uttar Pradesh

[Introduction, Natural & Geographical Position and Census]

Uttar Pradesh is not only a geographical unit, but also a confluence of cultures, a unique symbol of Ganga-Jamuni civilization. Therefore, it is a centre of a specific life style, mannerism, thinking, traditions, historical past, tolerance, healthy and positive competitiveness, ideology and a place to fight for human rights. Here, the first war of independence was fought by the common people, farmers, labourers and it gained its name "Uttar Pradesh" after independence.

During British period, it was known as United Provinces of Agra and Awadh. 'United' is an appropriate word for Uttar Pradesh as it combines diversity of cultures. The history of Uttar Pradesh is a history of national integration and peaceful co-existence. People of different religions reside together and their social, cultural financial and religious life styles influenced and enriched each other. The different ideologies and life styles have a direct impact on their dressing, cuisines, language, music, art and architecture.

Uttar Pradesh is the birth place of 'Lord Rama' and 'Lord Krishna', who are the icons for Indians. Gautam Buddha, who delivered his first world changing sermon at Sarnath in Varanasi spent most of his life time in this State. Sufis and Hindu poets gave us the same message that 'God is one' and he may be worshipped by any name (*Jo Rab Hai Wohi Ram Hai– Hazarat Waris Ali Shah*). Millions of Hindu devotees visit and worship at 'Dargaah', the holy places of Muslims situated near Lucknow, Deva, Rudauli, Bareilly etc.

Hindu, Muslims and Christians all jointly celebrate the festivals of Holi, Dipawali, Christmas and Eid. This cultural weaving can also be seen in the field of architecture. Panch Mahal of Sikri, Attala Masjid of Jaunpur, Akbar's tomb at Sikandra have the glimpses of Buddhist architecture.

This cultural diversity can be seen in other fields of life in Uttar Pradesh. The invention of Thumri and Ghazals is the perfect example of cultural synthesis in the field of music. Apart from Tulsi, Kabir, Surdas, Jayasi, Rahim and Raskhan, the great Mirza Ghalib, Ratan Nath Sarshaar and Chakbast ornamented the music and poetry in Uttar Pradesh. This State has the credit to introduce the famous Kirana, Ahalauli, Agra, Sahaswan, Rampur, Banaras schools of music. Uttar Pradesh has produced eminent music personalities

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like Abdul Karim Khan, Alladitta Khan, Faiyaaz Khan, Mustaq Hussain, Ramdas, Vilayat Khan, Kanthe Maharaj etc.

The craft work of Uttar Pradesh is famous all over the world. Silk and zari embroidery work of Banaras, jamdani, jardoji and chikankari of Lucknow, carpets of Bhadohi, woodwork of Saharanpur, brass work of Muradabad and glass craft of Firozabad have been attracting the people of several countries across the globe. The Government of India is also earning a huge sum of foreign exchange by exporting these craft works.

It is a wonderful State. Its civilization keeps on growing towards prosperity since the beginning. Its culture has given a different outlook, ideology and philosophy and this has captured the attention of entire nation because it aims at the welfare of the whole world.

Uttar Pradesh has got unique distinction of electing maximum number of Prime Ministers of India. Being a prime agricultural State, it covers an area of 2,40,928 sq. kilometres, where approximately a population of 19,98,12,341 reside. Its literacy rate is 67.7%, comprising 10.45 crore males and 9.49 crore females.

This province received its name on 26th January, 1950 after the commencement of Indian Constitution. From 1937 to 1950, it was known as United Provinces. During the initial period of British regime, it was a part of Bengal Presidency and sometimes it was called 'Western Province' also. In 1836, it was rechristened as North Western Province with Agra being its headquarters. On 7th February 1856, Awadh was included in British regime. At that time, Awadh consisted of Lucknow, Barabanki, Ayodhya, Gonda, Bahraich, Lakhimpur Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh and Rae Bareilly. After the mutiny of 1857, Lord Canning made the entire North-Western province under a Lt. Governor in 1858 and its headquarter was shifted to Prayagraj from Agra. In 1875, the High Court was also shifted to Prayagraj from Agra, but the administrative and judicial separation of Awadh from North Western Province remained in force till 1877. Lucknow and Prayagraj remained the administrative and judicial headquarters of Awadh and North Western Provinces respectively. In 1877, these two provinces became united as United Provinces of Agra and Awadh and the Lt. Governor's post became the supreme administrative designation.

Under the Government of India Act, 1919, the post of the Lt. Governor was converted into the office of the Governor and the Government was again shifted to Lucknow from Prayagraj. In 1921, the legislative council was formed in Lucknow and with the shifting of provincial secretariat in 1935 to Lucknow, it was proclaimed as a new capital of the United Provinces in 1937. In 2000, 13 districts of hill areas of Uttar Pradesh have been separated and

formed a new State named as Uttarakhand. This new State has an area of 55,000 sq. km.

Physical Features

Uttar Pradesh is a border State of India. Its northern part adjoins with Nepal, and Shivalik ranges are still a part of its border. The boundaries of Uttar Pradesh touch Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan in the West, Madhya Pradesh in the south and Bihar in the east.

Geographically, Uttar Pradesh is surrounded by Shivalik mountain range of Himalayas in the north, the river Yamuna and Vindhya in west and south west and south and Gandak river in the east.

Bhabhar and Terai Region

The thin passage of land running from Saharanpur in the west to Deoria in the east is known as Bhabhar and Terai. The Bhabhar zone in Saharanpur, Bijnor and Pilibhit districts is spread around the Shivalik Hills. Flowing streams and rivers run down from the mountains slopes and get slower in this zone, leaving behind boulders. Smaller streams seem to get lost in the thick mass of boulders but reappear after some distance. Moving slowly and depositing a thin layer of soil which converts itself into a marshy patch called 'Terai'.

The 'Terai region' which runs through certain parts of Saharanpur, Bijnor, Nainital, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria districts was once a belt of nearly 80 to 90 kilometres wide, covered with forests and tall dense grasses. Due to the Land Reform Programme, the Terai belt has shrunk and farmers of this region have received fertile land to cultivate rich crops like sugarcane, wheat and paddy. Jute is also cultivated at various places for more monetary benefits.

Plains Zone

Besides the Terai and Bhabhar regions, the plains are also fertile and flat, apart from some trans-Yamuna portions in Agra and Mathura districts where ravines and red-stone hillocks touch the eastern end of the Arawalli range. The plains zone is irrigated by Ganga, Yamuna and their tributaries.

Southern Hills and Plateau

The Ganga and Yamuna rivers demarcate the northern boundaries of the southern plateau of the State, which comprises Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Chitrakoot, Lalitpur and Banda, as also Karchhna and Meja Tehsils of Prayagraj district. It also covers the southern part of Mirzapur near Ganga and Chakia tehsil in Varanasi district. This plateau region has an average height of 300 metres to 450 metres and receives scanty rainfall. Due to the scorching heat and scarcity of water, this region lacks the greenery and vegetation. The

main crops are millet, gram and wheat, the Betwa and Ken rivers pass through Bundelkhand region to join the river Yamuna.

Climate

Uttar Pradesh lies in warm climatic zone and remains hot during the summer months. In terai region, the climate is hot and humid, while in the Southern plateau, the heat is simply overpowering without a grain of humidity. Summer temperatures shoot upto 47° celsius in the months of April, May and June. In winters, temperature oscillates between 2°C-12° celsius.

Generally, the State has three weather seasons, winters from October to February, summer from March to June and rainy season from July to September. Agra and Jhansi are the hottest districts during summers. The State receives its major share of rainfall from mid June to mid September through the monsoon clouds coming from Bay of Bengal. In the winter, north west cyclones bring showers to areas in the north-western districts of the State. Monsoon lasts in Uttar Pradesh from June to September covering about 83% of the area, while winter rains cover the remaining 17%.

Rivers

The Ganga and the Yamuna are the major rivers of the State and their course is determined by the Himalayas in the north and by the Vindhyas in the south. The Ganga originates from the Gangotri glacier and enters Uttar Pradesh through Saharanpur district. As it enters in Uttar Pradesh, the Ganga gradually shifts its course eastward from the south and is joined by several tributaries. Ramganga, Gomti, Ghaghra, Rapti and Gandak are the important tributaries of the Ganga.

The Yamuna river originates from the Yamunotri glacier. Chambal, Sindh, Betwa, and Ken are the tributaries of the Yamuna. Some minor rivers like Kosi, Sal, Kalyani, Chandra Prabha, Rehand, Karmnasha, Belan and Ghasan are also the tributaries of the Ganga and the Yamuna. At Prayagraj, the Ganga and Yamuna merge together and their confluence is called the Sangam, the holiest place for Hindu devotees.

The tributaries of Yamuna river release more than half of the water brought by Vindhya rivers into the Ganga. The two major rivers that join the Ganga from the south are the Tons and Sone. Sone river is the bigger one and it originates from the Satpura hills with its source close to Narmada and Mahanadi rivers.

The rivers of Uttar Pradesh, originating from Himalayas, are generally full of water throughout the year due to the continuous melting of snow in the Himalayas during summers and abundant rainfall in that area, whereas Vindhyas dry up in the summers.

The Soil of the State

The western districts of the State have a typical variety of soil which is deep brown and loamy in certain places and mixed with sand. The soil is acidic, shallow and contains gravels and stones. The western plains have fertile soil. Down the Pilibhit, some parts of soil are acidic, while rest contain alkaline properties.

In the eastern parts of the State, regions of Gorakhpur, Basti, Maharajganj, Siddharthnagar and Gonda contain two varieties of soil which are known as 'Mant' and 'Banjar'. The alluvial soil is known as 'Dhoo'. The 'Mant' soil is loamy, sandy and calcareous and it preserves more water. The Banjar soil is loamy and sandy loamy with less calcium deposits. The Jaunpur, Azamgarh, and Mau districts are found to be lacking in potash and drier areas are known as 'Usar' and 'Reh'. The soil of Aligarh, Mainpuri, Kanpur, Sitapur, Unnao, Etah, Etawah, Rae Bareilly and Lucknow is affected by 'Usar' and 'Reh'.

The Jhansi division, districts of Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and Karchhna, Meja tehsils of Prayagraj along with Chakia tehsil of Varanasi contain mixed red and black soil. This black soil is sticky, calcareous and fertile. It expands when wet and decreases while drying up. In upper plateau districts, the soil is red and of two kinds, 'Parwa' and 'Rocker'. 'Parwa' is light sandy, while 'Rocker' soil is alkaline in nature.

Forests

After the formation of Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh has been left with the forest cover of only 10,751 sq. km. and that comes to 4.46% of its total geographical spread.

The existing plant life in Uttar Pradesh can be classified into three categories-

1. Wet tropical deciduous forests
2. Dry tropical deciduous forests
3. Tropical thorny forests

Wet tropical forests found in Terai region which receives an annual rainfall of 100 to 150 centimetres, consists the deciduous trees of uneven shapes and sizes and generally found in high areas, while the low-lying areas have a significant presence of bamboo, creepers, climbers, cane and green bushes. Tall trees grow in these forests are Sal, Plum, Gooler, Jhingal, Palash, Mahua, Semal, Dhak, Amla, Jamun etc.

Dry deciduous forests are generally found in the plains of central and western regions of the State. Bushes and grasses grow here in abundance because of the direct impact of sunlight. A large area of land has been cleared for agricultural purposes in these forests. Sal, Fig, Palash and Teak are the

major trees of these forests. Trees like Neem, Peepal, Mango, Jamun, Mahua and Accacia grow around rivers or in places containing moisture.

In the south western parts of the State where the rainfall is scanty, lands are covered with thorny, scurvy bushes and stunted trees, mainly Accacia and other fruit bearing prickly plants. Here, the trees are small and they have taken the shape of dry forests. Phoolai, Khair, Kocke, Dhaman, Danjha, Neem trees are grown here and these kinds of trees produce resin and gum.

Mineral Wealth

Although Uttar Pradesh is primarily an agricultural State, it is equally rich in producing minerals. A wide variety of minerals are found in the Vindhya range and its nearby areas. Limestone, Dolomite, Magnesite, Soft stone, Copper, Gypsum, Glass-sand, Non-Plastic fire clay, pyrites, edulocytes etc. are the main minerals the State produces. Certain districts of southern Uttar Pradesh are particularly known for minerals and they are - Agra, Lalitpur, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, Prayagraj, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra. Mirzapur and Sonbhadra produce a good quality of lime stone along with dolomite. Copper is found in Lalitpur and glass-sand is available in Prayagraj, Banda and Chitrakoot districts. Mirzapur and Sonbhadra are famous for producing marble and Lalitpur is a store-house of uranium. The Non-plastic fire clay is found in Bans Makri-Khoh region of Mirzapur.

Census

According to the available data of 2011 census, the population of Uttar Pradesh is 199,812,341 where the male count is 104,480,510 and the female count is 95,331,831. If Uttar Pradesh is considered as a country, it will be ranked as 6th in the world on the basis of population alone after Brazil (17.0 crore). In view of total square meter area, Uttar Pradesh stands fourth after Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, but population wise, it is the largest State in India.

Among the 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh, Prayagraj has the highest population, followed by Moradabad, Kanpur city, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Gorakhpur. Mahoba district with a population of 8,75,958 is the smallest of all districts in the State, followed by Chitrakoot (9,91,730).

Density of Population

The Density of population is determined by the average number of population dwelling within a area of 1 sq. km. In 1991 census, the density of population was recorded 548 which went up to 829 people per sq. km. in 2011 census.. Presently, the highest density of population is in Varanasi followed by Hapur, Lucknow, Sant Ravidas Nagar(Bhadohi) and Kanpur City. Lalitpur district has the lowest density of population.

Gender Ratio

Gender ratio is calculated by the number of women per one thousand men. According to the 2001 census, the gender ratio was 878 and it has improved to 912 in the 2011 census. In Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh, the gender ratio is highest (1026), followed by Deoria (1003). Saharanpur has the lowest gender ratio of 838.

Literacy Rate

The current literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh is 67.7% where 77.3% men and 57.2% women are literate. This literacy rate was 40.71% in the year of 1991.

Literacy Rate 1951-2011

Year	Total Literacy	Male Literacy	Female Literacy
1951	12.02	19.07	4.07
1961	20.87	32.08	8.36
1971	23.99	35.01	11.23
1981	32.65	46.65	16.74
1991	40.71	54.82	24.37
2001	57.36	70.23	42.98
2011	67.68	77.28	57.18



History

Political History

Uttar Pradesh was known as 'Madhya Desh' in ancient times. Its history is closely related to the history of north India because Uttar Pradesh has been the fertile part between Delhi and Patna and it has also been a route of the invaders coming from the north west. Although, there is little information about its pre-historic period. The instruments and weapons, recovered from the excavations at Mirzapur and Bundelkhand regions and belonging to the old and new stone period, and articles of the Harappan period found in excavations at Alamgir in Meerut district remind us of the very distant past of this province.

From the times of Rigveda, we get some synthesised historical accounts, when Aryans started living at 'Saptasindhu' area. The first famous families of Aryans were called 'Panchajana' and they were, Puru, Turvasu, Yadu, Anu and Druhya. Besides that, one more famous class was 'Bharat'.

Gradually, Aryans expanded their territories towards east. Their victories over 'Koshal' (Awadh) and 'Videh' (North Bihar) are beautifully narrated in 'Shatapath Brahmin'. As the time passed, the significance of Saptasindhu diminished and regions like Kuru, Panchaal, Kashi and Koshal, situated between the Ganga and the Saraswati rivers became the new centres of culture. These places are regarded sacred because according to Hindu mythology, the great people of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata periods belonged to them. The Aryans of this region were highly cultured and their language and mannerisms were regarded ideal. They were well versed in religious activities and could perform all the rituals properly. The Panchaal King 'Pravahan Jaiwaali' became immortal for his good deeds.

After this period, no historical data is available till 6th century. The great rivalry was seen amongst the 16 States or Mahajanpads during the 6th century. They started wars between each other to get the political dominance. The 'Magadh' rulers came to be the strongest among them to have an absolute monarchy. According to the great historians, Alexander the great could not even face the forceful Magadh Army and had to go back to his country. In the year 323 B.C., Chandragupta Maurya became the new emperor of Magadh empire. His grandson 'Ashoka the great' created the statue of four lions in Sarnath, which has been taken as a national symbol by the Government of

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independent India. The Ashoka pillars petrography are found in Sarnath, Prayagraj, Meerut, Kaushambi, Sakinssa, Basti, and Mirzapur. All these cities are in Uttar Pradesh. In the year of 232 B.C., the death of Ashoka led to the downfall of Magadh dynasty.

The last ruler of Magadh dynasty was Brihadratha, who was assassinated by his chief commander Pushyamitra Sunga in 185 B.C. Thereafter, Pushyamitra occupied the throne of Magadh. In Patanjali's 'Mahabhashya', it is mentioned that Saaket (Ayodhya) was also surrounded by 'Yavans' (Yunanis). The Yawan attackers led by Menender and his brother conquered the regions of Kathiawar. Sankal (Sialkot in Punjab) and Mathura and forcibly arrived at Ganga Valley area. They were challenged and defeated by Vasumitra the grandson of Pushyamitra.

Meanwhile Kanva dynasty was set up in Magadh in place of Shung dynasty and the life of the former was only 45 years, coming to an end in 28 B.C. by Simuk, the founders of Andhra or Satwahan dynasty. The coins found in excavations have indicated that entire Uttar Pradesh was ruled by Shung dynasty in 1st century B.C. or even thereafter. This was the time, when the Shakas of Central Asia focused their attention to India. After Shakas, Parthians started their invasions in north India and till the advent of the 1st century started defeating the Shakas. It was in 40 B.C. the invasions of Kushans started in India and they succeeded in establishing their rule from central Asia to Sindhu river and gradually conquered the whole of the North India.

The most outstanding ruler from the Kushan dynasty was Kanishka. The period of Kanishka and lineage of Kushans are in obscurity. Some scholars are of the view that the coronation of Kanishka took place in 78 AD, whereas others believe that he ruled between 120 AD and 144 AD. His capital was Purushpur or Peshawar, and Gandhar, Kashmir and regions of Sindhu and Ganga rivers were the part of his empire. After the death of Kanishka, his son Huvishka took the reins of rule and thereafter his son Vasudeva. During the rule of Vasudeva, the Kushan empire started showing signs of decline and naturally broken into smaller border States. With the advent of the third century, the dominance of the Kushans in the Madhya Desh had absolutely finished and smaller States had taken shape.

The Gupta dynasty came into existence in the fourth century, which paved the way for political unity in India and rule of this dynasty for almost two centuries brought about peace and prosperity in Madhya Desh (Uttar Pradesh). After the decline of the Gupta dynasty once again the power decentralised for some limited period. There was a rule of Makhauris of Kannauj in the vast expanse of Madhya Desh. They had to face a tough rivalry from the Gupta kings of Malwa. Their last king Grihvarman was defeated by king Devagupta

of Malwa and assassinated about 606 AD. Subsequently, the ministers of Grihvarman handed over the reign to Harshvardhan, the king of Thaneshwar. As a consequence to the coronation of Harshvardhan, dynasty of Thaneshwar and Kannauj amalgamated. Kannauj became a prominent city of north India and for centuries together its glory perpetuated, only comparable to Pataliputra, once upon a time. The well known Chinese traveller Huen Sang has described the glory and prosperity of Kannauj in beautiful terms.

After Harshvardhan, there was again political instability in north India. It is difficult to put on record any congruous and consistent history of that period on the basis of material available. Only a few events, here and there, can be described.

In the first quarter of the 8th century, Yashovarman could establish his supremacy in Kannauj. Almost entire India came under his rule and Kannauj could regain its lost glory and fame. With the co-operation of Lalitaditya Muktapeed, he had sent his army to Tibet and could achieve victory. Later on, Lalitaditya dethroned him and assassinated him in 740 AD. There was a long-drawn rivalry amongst Pals of Bengal, Rashtrakoots of South and Gurjar Pratihars of Gujarat to gain the domination of Kannauj. However, the ultimate success was achieved by the Gurjar Pratihars. Their empire was vast and famed one, comparable to any king of the Gupta dynasty or emperor Harshvardhan. Gurjar Pratihars dominated the entire 9th and 10th centuries in India. They were defeated by Mahmud Gaznavi in the year 1018-19.

The Madhyadesh was again in the grip of anarchy with the downfall of Pratihars, but with the emergence of Gaharwar dynasty, peace and order could be restored and a new era of prosperity began. There were two Gaharwar kings- Govind Chandra (1104 to 1154) and Jaichand (1170 to 1193). It was betrayal of Jaichanda that Prithviraj was defeated at the hands of Mohammad Ghori at Tarain in the year 1192. Jaichand himself was, later on, defeated and killed at Chandwar (Etawah). There was further unrest and invasions continued till the Chandels came to rule. They ruled more than two centuries and brought peace and order.

In the year 1206, Qutubuddin Aibak occupied the throne of Delhi and thus it was the beginning of the slave dynasty. The kings of slave dynasty and thereafter the Khiljis and Tughlaks expanded the boundaries of the Delhi kingdom. The present Uttar Pradesh was, almost from the beginning, a part of the empire of these rulers. However, the entire province continued to protest against the Delhi rulers.

The history of Madhyadesh in thirteenth and fourteenth centuries clearly depicts that there was always a resistance full of chivalry and valour and simultaneously a barbaric repression.

By the end of the fourteenth century, there was a fast decline of the rule of Tughlaks in Delhi. Jaunpur was segregated from Delhi as an independent kingdom.

In the year 1338, a Chughtai Turk of Samarkand also known as Timur or Timurlong invaded India, which sounded death-knell for the Tughlak regime. Although Delhi and Punjab were the main targets of barbaric and brutal invasions of Taimurlong, the Doab region could not remain untouched by them. The last emperor of the Tughlak dynasty, Mohammad Tughlak died in the year 1412 and with this Tughlak dynasty came to an end in Delhi.

Siayyeds and Lodhis ruled the remaining parts of the Delhi empire from the year 1414 to 1526. Among Lodhis, Sikandar Lodhi is very well known, who made Agra his sub capital.

Babar defeated the last emperor of the Lodhis i.e. Ibrahim Lodhi at Panipat in the year 1526 and took Agra under his rule. However, the Afghans kept on their resistance in the basin of river Ganga and Sambhal, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Etawah, Kalpi and Kannauj were surrendered only after a tough resistance. Babar was the founder of the Mughal empire. But his son Humayun had a stunning defeat at the hands of the Afghan warriors Shershah Suri. Actually Suri symbolised the Indian Muslim resistance to Mughals. The well known battle grounds between Shershah Suri and Mughals are Chunar, Chausa and Bilgram. Shershah Suri succumbed to his injuries in the battle of Kalinjer Fort at the hands of Chandels in the year 1545.

The death of Shershah Suri signified the eclipse of a shining star of the medieval history. This followed some significant historic events. Humayun regained the throne of Delhi. After his death, the second battle of Panipat took place. Akbar succeeded Humayun and took the reins of power in the year 1556, signalling the commencement of a new era in the Indian history. And this era was marked by peace, prosperity, firm governance, generosity, tolerance and co-ordination of the Hindu and Muslim cultures.

The process of co-ordination continued during the regime of Jahangir and Shahjahan and there was all-round progress and prosperity, wherein the contribution of Hindoostan, as the then Muslim historians addressed to Uttar Pradesh, was quite significant. Two famous ministers of Akbar, named Todarmal and Birbal, belonged to this province only. Agra continued to be the capital of Mughal empire for long and it was only during the times of Shahjahan that Delhi was made the capital.

The Mughal Empire received a great setback, when Aurangzeb abandoned the policy of generosity. As a result, the great Mughal empire totally eclipsed in a few decades after Aurangzeb died. During the reign of Aurangzeb, the great warrior Chhatrasal of Bundelkhand revolted against him. The fight of

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Bundelas continued for almost five decades. Ultimately Chhatrasal was left with no alternative, but to accept the assistance of Peshwa Bajirao.

This paved the way for Marathas to gain a foothold in Uttar Pradesh. The local subedar of Awadh, Sadaat Khan became independent in the year 1732 and his successors continued to rule till 1856. Almost at this time only, the Ruhels set up their separate rule. In the year 1774, the Nawab of Awadh, with the help of East India Company, defeated the rulers of Ruhelkhand. The Marathas, for some time, made efforts to establish their supremacy in the Ganga-Jamuna Doab. However, their defeat in Panipat battle in the year 1761 put an end to their efforts. Deriving a benefit from this opportunity, the British strengthened their position in Doab.

The East India Company came in contact with the rulers of Awadh during the rule of the third Nawab of Awadh, Shujauddaula (from 1754 to 1775). Shujauddaula had executed an agreement in 1764 with Mir Quasim of Bengal against the British. However, after the defeat in the battle of Buxer, Kanda & Prayagraj were handed over to the British. Thereafter, the British had adopted a policy of snatching very large territories from Nawab either by using force or enticement.

Whatever territories were confiscated from the Nawabs in 1775, 1798 and 1801, as also from Scindias of Gwalior in 1803, were attached to Bengal province and they were termed as areas either won or received by the British. Similarly, under the execution of the Sugauli agreement in 1816, the present Kumaon, Garhwal and Dehradun regions got attached to the British rule. Thus, the expanded area was named as North-West province in 1836 and made an administrative unit. Lord Dalhousie, following the policy of confiscation of territories, merged Awadh into the British rule in the year 1856 and placed it under the control of the Chief Commissioner. The last Nawab i.e. Wazid Ali Shah was dispatched to Calcutta and pension granted to him. Around this time, the kingdom of Jhansi was attached.

The relationship between the Nawabs of Awadh and the East India Company reflect the feebleness of the Nawabs on one hand and insolence, power and treachery of the British on the other. Hence, the revolt and rebellion was obvious at national level, when the Nawabi of Awadh was seized in the year 1856, the mass revolt or protest was expected. This happened in 1857, termed as mutiny by the British and the first war of Independence by Indians. In this great revolt, the farmers, labourers, women, dalits and people from all walks of life i.e. different religions and sections, participated in it. Rani of Jhansi, Laxmibai, Begum Hazratmahal, Bakht Khan, Nana Saheb, Maulvi Ahmadulla Shah, Rana Benimadhav, Azimullah Khan and other countless patriots laid down their lives for the nation.

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In the year 1858, the Delhi division was segregated from the North-West province and the capital of the State was shifted from Agra to Prayagraj. This year on November 1, under an official order of the queen of England, the political power of the East India Company was handed over directly to Queen Victoria.

The post of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West province and that of the Chief Commissioner of Awadh were merged together in 1877. This greater area, from this point of time, was known as North-West Province, Agra and Awadh. This name was, however, converted into United Provinces of Agra and Awadh. The post of Governor was created in 1921 and after some time the capital was shifted to Lucknow. It was in 1937 that the name of the State was shortened to United Provinces. Almost after two and a half years when independence was secured i.e. on January 24th, 1950, the state was renamed as Uttar Pradesh. Immediately after this, several smaller regions spread into the periphery were merged into it. On 26th January, 1950, when the Constitution of the independent India was enforced, Uttar Pradesh became a full-fledged state of the Indian Republic.

Undoubtedly, Uttar Pradesh has a glorious history all through the British rule as also after the independence was achieved. It is well-known that the people of the state had contributed immensely to the national movement. It has produced innumerable national leaders like C.G. Chintamani, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Madan Mohan Malviya, Moti Lal Nehru, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Govind Vallabh Pant, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. It is also of great pride that the State has to its credit several Prime Ministers i.e. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Gulzari Lal Nanda, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indira Gandhi, Chaudhari Charan Singh, Rajeev Gandhi, V.P. Singh, Chandra Sekhar, Atal Behari Vajpayee and Narendra Damodar Modi.

Great Revolt of 1857

Just after hundred years from 1757, when British rule in India was established, in 1857 the people of North India revolted against the foreign empire in a very big way. This revolt was started first by Indian soldiers in the British East India Company by way of mutiny. The army of the Company was mainly divided into three sections- Bengal, Bombay and Madras. Out of these three, the Bengal army was the biggest one, consisting of 1,70,000 soldiers, where the number of Indian soldiers was, 1,40,000, mainly belonging to Awadh, Bihar and North West provinces. They all belonged to small Zamindar or farmer families of villages. Though they were paid satisfactory salaries, but they never got promotion above the rank of sergeant.

In 1857, i.e. when Plassey battle completed a century, some stray, sporadic schemes to finish the British rule were formulated. However, no well organized plan was given a shape. For the past few years, there had been popular notion

that the East India Company Government wanted to convert Hindus and Muslims into Christianity. This led to a great degree of dis-satisfaction, anger and resentment among soldiers. Meanwhile, the British introduced a new type of cartridges for newly invented Enfield rifles. The rumour went around that in the manufacture of cartridge, the fat of cow and pig has been used and, hence, the soldiers refused to open them by using their mouths. The defiance of the soldiers assumed a mutiny like situation on 26th February 1857 at Behrampore, 120 miles away from Calcutta, 19th native soldiers battalion refused to undertake parade in 'dagau' caps. A strict action was taken against them. Immediately after that Mangal Pandey of the 34th native soldiers cantonment at Barrackpore (W.B.) openly rebelled against the English on 21st March and fired on his adjutant Lt. Henry Bang and also attacked him with his sword. He was hanged to death on 7th April. The martyrdom of Mangal Pandey worked like a wild fire for the soldiers of the North Indian battalions.

Already general public in India had a deep sense of rebellion and resentment against the plunder, atrocities, murders, damage and devastation to the indigenous industries, famine, hunger oppression of farmers perpetrated by the British. Hanging of Mangal Pandey added fuel to the fire and the mass rebellion erupted like volcano. Soldiers of both 5th regiments at Ambala, en masse revolted on 9th May, which was immediately curbed by the British. However, the revolt in the Meerut Cantt. was unique and unparalleled. The indigenous army on 24th April refused to even touch the greased cartridges. The British army on 9th May divested 85 of 90 soldiers of their uniform and put them into jail. This action had a very far-reaching effect. The sepoys of the Meerut cantonment mutinied and secured the release of 85 soldiers from jail. They also killed all English officers and their children. On 11th May, these soldiers took Delhi under their possession and compelled and convinced the aged and convicted pensioner emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar second, to take the command of the mutiny. A samiti named "Jalsa" comprising 6 soldiers and 4 civilians took over the administration of Delhi.

Awadh and Bundelkhand regions were most affected by the mutiny of soldiers. The farmers of these regions joined hands with soldiers to take active part in the mutiny. New landlords were chased away or murdered. Local Government offices were invaded and the payment of revenue stopped. The Doab region of North India actively participated in this rebellion. Aligarh, Bareilly, Lucknow, Kanpur and Prayagraj secured freedom and autonomous governments were set up there. Similarly, Patna was freed. The spread of mutiny was far and wide and the smaller cities like Etawah, Mainpuri, Roorkee, Etah, Mathura, Shahjahanpur, Badaun, Ahamgarh, Sitapur, Barabanki, Varanasi, Jhansi, Ayodhya, Fatehpur, Rae Bareilly, Hathras, etc. could not remain untouched.

Meanwhile, the law and order situation in Delhi deteriorated. There was no planned or organised leadership available to the rebel soldiers and, therefore, they lacked discipline. The problem of discipline was quite striking in Kanpur, where the command of mutiny was in the hands of Nana Saheb Peshwa. About 10,000 soldiers and farmers were fighting against the British. The situation in Lucknow was equally similar. Here, about 50,000 citizens were participating in the struggle under the leadership of Begum Hazarat Mahal. They had seized the Residency, where the British soldiers, officials and their families had taken refuge. The British army officers Campbell, General Havlock and Windham in Kanpur and Lucknow with all military skills and ability at their command, were relentlessly trying to crush the revolt. Tatya Tope was the lone warrior against them, with his soldiers and fighters. After prolonged efforts for more than six long month battle, the British eventually succeeded in recapturing Lucknow. After Kanpur and Lucknow, Bareilly went to the fold of the British.

The British army marched ahead towards Jhansi under the leadership of General Hugh Rose. On March 20, Hugh Rose, commanding the central India field force, arrived at Simra, near Jhansi and took over it the very next day.

Later on, he commenced his attack on Jhansi. In the defense of Jhansi city and fort, there was a good deployment of forces. At Rani's disposal, there were 10,000 Bundelas and Valaities and 1500 sepoys, including 400 cavalry men, besides 30 to 40 guns.

It was a fierce battle for several days. Hugh Rose carried on heavy fire against the city walls. Much ammunition was spent in this operation and nothing was left for further attack. Now, Tatya Tope came to the rescue of Rani Laxmi Bai with his formidable army, the morale of the Rani and his fighters were sky-high. Soldiers of Tatya Tope fought a brave battle against the British for 48 hours. But ultimately, the British killed his 1,500 soldiers captured his artillery, stores and ammunition.

Hugh Rose again turned his attention to capture the city of Jhansi. It was not an easy task for him, taking in view the fighting fervour of the soldiers of the Rani. Earlier, the Rani was supervising the fighting arrangements and the artillery guns. Now, she had actually entered the battleground, once the British forced their way to the Jhansi city. The Jhansi fort was still safe. She fought valiantly, with the support of her long trusted Afghan soldiers, numbering 1500. But, ultimately, the British took fort in their possession and the Rani escaped.

The Rani, later on, led the attack on the Maharaja Scindia's army, comprising good men and 24 guns, nearby Gwalior. It was a heroic achievement for the Rani that she could defeat the Scindias, with the help of 200 cavalry men. The role of Tatya Tope in winning the Gwalior kingdom was monumental.

However, Hugh Rose with his army marched to Gwalior. Several battles were fought between Rani Laxmi Bai and the British army. Hugh Rose eventually won Gwalior on 19th June and captured the fort next day. It is opined by a group of historians that the Rani was mortally wounded by the British troops and died shortly afterwards. The Rani of Jhansi, Laxmi Bai is rightly termed as one of the greatest women in the world as regards valour, bravery and organising capacity. She has been very justifiably described an Indian 'Joan of Arch'. The close aide of the Rani, Taty Tope was caught by the English in April 1859 and sent to gallows.

Meanwhile, Queen Victoria made a proclamation on 1st November, 1858, under which the administration of India was placed directly under the crown and the rule of the East India Company in India ceased. In this proclamation, the Queen awarded general clemency to small states, feudal lords, landlords etc. who had withdrawn themselves from the revolt. Thus, the movement became absolutely leaderless, lost its way and finally came to an end.

In retrospect, the great rebellion was not without dividends for India. The atrocities and brutalities heaped on Indians brought out nationalist feelings in the general masses which paved the way for subsequent movements to attain Swaraj, that eventually materialised in 1947.

Birth of Nationalism

As a consequence of the Revolution of 1857, the attitude of the English towards United Provinces became a biased one, which led to the backwardness of the State in education and social reforms, in comparison to Bengal, Bombay, Madras etc. Also, it lagged behind in religious and cultural movements. At this stage, there was a great deal of cultural and intellectual awakening in Bengal due to Brahma Samaj, in Punjab due to Arya Samaj and in Bombay and Poona due to Prarthana Samaj and Satya Shodhak Mandal, United Provinces was passing through the cultural vacuum altogether. Only two branches of Arya Samaj could be established in United Province. With relative eerie silence, Bhartendu Babu Harishchandra, in the second half of the 19th century, through his journal 'Kavi Vachan Sudha', launched his support for the Swadeshi Movement of Bengal.

At this time, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan laid down the foundation of his progressive movement amongst Muslims. After his return from Britain in 1869, he commenced the spread of western knowledge and science amongst Muslims, by bringing out a magazine called, 'Tehzib-ul-Ekhlaaq'. In the year 1875, he set up Mohammedan Anglo Oriental School at Aligarh, which subsequently grew to become Aligarh Muslim University.

The first convention of the Indian National Congress was held at the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay on December 28, 1885. Here out

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of 72 members it was attended, among others, by Ganga Prasad Verma, Pran Nath Pandit, Munshi Jwala Prasad, Janki Nath Ghosal, Ram Kali Chaudhari, Babu Jamunadas, Babu Shiv Prasad Chaudhari and Lala Baij Nath from U.P.

In the second convention held at Calcutta, the number of representatives from U.P. increased to 74, while the total number attending the convention was 431. This sudden increase was due to Surendra Nath Banerjee, who joined Congress. Surendra Nath Banerjee and Indian Association agreed to attend Congress session jointly and this prompted political parties of Bengal to participate in the convention. In this convention, A.O. Hume was made general secretary of the Congress. The convention, amongst other decisions, constituted a 17 member committee to look into public services. Uttar Pradesh was represented by five members on this committee.

In the third convention, held at Madras, Badruddin Tayyeb Ali declared a subject committee in which from Uttar Pradesh Raja Ram Pal Singh, Maulvi Hamid Ali, Ram Kali Chaudhari and Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya were included. In this convention a Law committee was constituted to formulate party constitution and its modalities of functioning, which was represented by Ganga Prasad Verma, Vishan Narain and Maulana Hamid Ali from U.P. This convention of the party was more successful, compared to earlier two, where 607 representatives participated and a beginning was made to make Congress the people's organisation.

The fourth convention of the Congress was convened at Prayagraj under the chairmanship of George Yule. The Governor of the State Sir Auckland Colim made every effort that the convention should not get a success and Congress could not take roots in the State. Even people like Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan and Raja Shiv Prasad 'Sitar-e-Hind' opposed the Congress. Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan tried to keep Muslims away from the Congress. However, the Muslims were increasingly attached to the Congress. In order to detach Muslims from the Congress, Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan set up two organisations viz Mohammedan Educational Congress and United Patriotic Association and started publicity against the Congress. Along with Sir Sayyed, Raja Shiv Prasad Sitare-e-Hind was also closely associated with him in this task. British Indian Association and Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit also tried to weaken the Congress. Despite all these odds, the convention at Prayagraj was a grand success. Another convention of the Congress was held at Prayagraj in 1892. The Third convention of the Congress to be held in U.P., was organised at Lucknow in the year 1899 in which the Constitution of the Congress was adopted and a decision taken to set up the provincial committees.

Against the moderate attitude of the Congress, there was an undercurrent of the radical approach, to be led by Lokmanya Tilak and Arvind Ghosh. With

the increasing popularity of Tilak, the differences between the moderates and radicals started increasing and the Bengal division in the year 1905 accentuated the chasm between these two groups of the Congress. There were serious differences in the Congress, initiated by the 'Bang Bhang' agitation, where the slogan of boycott, swadeshi and national education was given. In this background, the 25th conference of the Congress was held at Banaras. There was first time confrontation, in this conference, between the two groups. The very beginning of this conference was full of bitterness. The radicals wanted Lala Lajpat Rai to become the president of the Congress, while the moderates selected Dadabhai Nauroji for the post for the third time. Both the groups were antagonised with each other on the question of Swadeshi Movement. As a result, the Congress was divided into two parts in the Surat Conference.

On the question of Swadeshi, Boycott and National Education, the British Government had been harsh and oppressive. Tilak was sent to jail for six years on 24th June 1908 for his two articles published in Kesri. Two prominent leaders of Bengal, Ashwini Kumar Datta and Krishna Kumar Mitra were expatriated. Now the Congress was fully controlled by the moderates, as Vipin Chandra Pal and Arvind Ghosh had retired from active politics.

U.P. Congress Committee

The first conference of the U.P. (United Provinces Congress Committee) was presided by Pt. Moti Lal Nehru. When the division of the Congress took place in the year 1907 at Surat, two prominent leaders from U.P. Pt. Moti Lal Nehru and Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya had sided with moderates. The political conference of the provincial Congress was again held under the presidentship of Pt. Moti Lal Nehru in the year 1909 at Agra. By the year 1910, the Congress had expanded its base in several districts of U.P. After the radicals had walked out of the Congress in the year 1907, the organisation was under the control of the moderates till the commencement of the First World War in the year 1914.

Meanwhile, in June, 1914, Tilak was released from the Mandalay Jail in Burma. Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Phiroj Shah Mehta had died. Now, the radical group could re-enter the Congress. In the month of September 1914, the first World War started and in the month of November, Atommam Khalifa had accepted to support central powers against the Friend Nations. When Turkey decided to co-operate with Germany, the entire Muslim community of the British empire turned against the British.

'The Muslim League in India partially modified its objectives and policies due to efforts of leaders like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali and withdrew of its loyalty from the British Govt. instead declared the establishment of self governance in India as its objective. It was all due to efforts of Tilak, Annie Besant and Jinnah that a joint conference of

the Congress and the Muslim League was held in Mumbai. They had a joint party arrangement for the representatives of both the communities. The participants had sported badges, bearing symbol of both moon and lotus, indicating Hindu-Muslim unity, and Jinnah was called the Ambassador of the Hindu-Muslim unity.

Next year i.e. in 1916, once again the joint conference of the Congress and the Muslim League was held at Lucknow, where Jinnah was the leader of the Muslim League and Ambika Charan Majumdar was that of the Congress. In this conference the unity of the Congress and the League was unique. The joint plan prepared by both the organisations was known as 'Congress League Agreement'. The remarkable feature of this conference of the Congress was that Tilak participated in this, first time, after 1907. The popularity of Tilak was so high that the horse-driven cart in which Tilak was sitting, was pulled by students of the Lucknow University from Charbagh station to the venue of the conference.

During this time there was arrival of 'Messiah of the Independence' of India in Indian political scenario. It was none other than Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the Mahatma, who had earned international fame by leading a successful struggle for the rights of non-resident Indians in South Africa. With the entry of Mahatma Gandhi in the freedom struggle of India in the year 1914, there was the beginning of another phase in Indian Nationalism. The Gandhian Nationalism was not limited only to the political independence of India but also encased within it the philosophy of economic, religious, cultural and social revolution. The two instruments used by Gandhi for this all-round revolution were truth and non-violence and the way adopted was 'Satyagrah' (i.e. Civil Disobedience).

Gandhi started his Satyagrah in Champaran in Bihar, where the farmers of indigo were exploited by the British, as also in Khera district of Gujarat, where the land revenue was imposed on farmers, badly hit by famine. When the Rowallat Bills were passed, despite unanimous Indian opposition, Gandhiji decided to oppose it with Satyagraha. He started a Satyagraha Sabha and a pledge was taken to oppose these oppressive laws. Accordingly, a general hartal all over the country was called for on 6th April, 1919, which was a total success.

The provincial convention of the U.P. Congress was held in Moradabad in October 1920 under the presidentship of Bhagwan Das. It was attended by Mahatma Gandhi, Madan Mohan Malviya, Moti Lal Nehru, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Shardhanand, Hakim Azmal Khan, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Mohammed Ali and Maulana Hasrat Mohani. The Nagpur session of the Congress, held in December 1920, was completely dominated by Mahatma Gandhi and his proposal

for non-cooperation was passed here with majority. In this session, a new Constitution for the Congress was also adopted which had a clean reflection of policies of Mahatma Gandhi. Several other creative and social uplift activities were commenced hereafter viz. use of khadi in Congress, removal of untouchability, prohibition and national education. Whole country rallied behind Gandhiji at his call for the first time in the history of India. Students boycotted their classes and the government servants resigned from their jobs.

For the development of national education, Kashi Vidyapeeth in Benaras and Muslim Vidyapeeth in Aligarh were set up on the lines of institutes in Patna, Ahmedabad and Poona. The prominent lawyers of the country viz. Pt Moti Lal Nehru, Deshbandhu C.R. Das, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Asaf Ali and Chakravarti Rajgopalachari relinquished their legal profession. There were bonfire of foreign clothes. The Satyagrahis in thousands were taken into custody. All prominent leaders, except Gandhiji, were also arrested. The British could not muster courage to arrest Gandhiji. On the lines of the farmers of the Bihar and Orissa, those in U.P. started agitation against illegal recoveries. Meanwhile, Prince of Wales commenced his visit to India. In October 1921, the political conference of the U.P. Congress was held at Agra under the presidentship of Hasrat Mohani. In the conference, a resolution was passed to fully boycott this visit of the prince.

The Chauri-Chaura (Gorakhpur) case is very famous in the history of freedom struggle and it gave a new turn to this history. In the small town of Chauri-Chaura, a group of Satyagrahis in the afternoon of 5th Feb., 1922 was on their way to attend a public rally to be addressed by national leaders in the evening. There started skirmishes between the group and police constables, because the latter had used abusive language against the former. The police started thrashing the volunteers and resorted to firing to quell the agitating masses. The situation went out of control and the angry mob killed 22 constables. The killing of these constables and burning of their bodies hurt Gandhiji a lot and he declared that it was totally against his principles and programmes. He convened a meeting of the Congress on 12th February at Bardoli and immediately announced the termination of every type of agitation. This decision of Gandhi bewildered all prominent national leaders of the Congress. Gandhiji was arrested by the British and sued for treason and eventually put inside jail for six years.

The Swarajists

After the discontinuance of the mass Civil Disobedience Movement, there was a widespread disappointment in the nationalist struggle. Even a degree of disillusionment was around and efficiency of Satyagrah came under a cloud.

In these circumstances, C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru were of the view

that instead of boycotting the legislatures, non-cooperation should be carried out in the councils. Thus, a group wanted entry into the councils and carry out struggle from within. The other group was opposed to it and, in the absence of Gandhiji was not in favour of any change in the programme. This group was represented by Rajgopalachari, Rajendra Prasad and Vallabhbhai Patel. These two factions were termed pro-changers and no-changers. The question came for consideration in the Gaya convention of the Congress held in 1922. As a president of the session, C.R. Das favoured entry into the councils, but Rajaji's group proved dominant. As a result, C.R. Das resigned and with the co-operation of Motilal Nehru, Vallabh Bhai Patel, Madan Mohan Malviya and Jayakar segregated from the Congress to form a new party called Congress-khilafat Swaraj Party. C.R. Das became president, while Motilal Nehru became one of the secretaries of this new party.

The new party took part in elections held in 1923, getting an absolute majority in the central provinces emerging as largest party in the Bengal Council, while second largest in the United Province as also in Assam, although it did not fare so well in other provinces. In Central Legislative Assembly, they could win 42 out of the 101 seats. The Swarajists put up a demand to the British Govt. that all political prisoners be released, draconian laws withdrawn and the provinces be given autonomy. They also demanded that a round table conference be convened for this purpose.

Both groups, pro-changers and no-changers, were loyal to Gandhiji and Congress. Both were anti-imperialist and nationalistic in their approaches. Gandhiji was released from jail in Feb. 1924 on the grounds of ill-health. After release from the jail, he ratified the decision of the Swarajists to fight elections. The no-changers took it as surrender of Gandhiji to pro-changers. After the death of C.R. Das on 16th June 1925, Motilal Nehru became the only leader of the Swarajists. But, due to his differences with Madan Mohan Malviya, there was division of the Swarajists. Malviya, along with Jayakar and Lala Lajpat Rai, formed a new party called Nationalist Party. This party could win many seats in the 1926 elections in the United Provinces and the Swarajists were completely disintegrated.

In October 1927, the British Govt. appointed a commission to review the achievements of the Govt. of India Act of 1919. The Chairman of this commission was a British politician, Sir John Simon and there were seven members, none was an Indian. The Congress decided to oppose this commission. On 3rd February 1928, this commission reached Mumbai. Everywhere the slogan shouted was "Go Back, Simon". The Congress organised an all party conference in Delhi in March 1928, wherein the boycott of Simon Commission was done and a committee under the chairmanship of Pt. Moti

Lal Nehru was appointed. The committee was assigned the work to draft principles of the Constitution of India before July 1928. Known as 'Nehru Report', this draft was based on sovereignty or Dominion Swaraj.

The all party conference was again held in Lucknow in the month of August. In view of the opposition to the Nehru Report, Jawahar Lal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose did not submit any proposal in this conference, nor did participate in the debate. Jawahar Lal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose set up 'Independence for India League'. The organisation had attracted host of youths, labourers and farmers' organisations. Enchanted with the success of the Soviet Revolution and principles of Marx-Lenin, Nehru emerged leader of the rebellious youth class. In his leadership, the 'Nehru Report' was totally condemned. It was an irony that at the directions of his father, he himself had drafted this report, but rejected it totally in the conference on the ground that the report is like victory for the Hindu Communalists, not the reactionary British imperialists. Moti Lal Nehru and his supporters in the Hindu Mahasabha had totally rejected the demand of Jinnah that the Muslims should get one-third representation in the Central Vidhan Sabha.

The Simon Commission arrived at Lahore on 30th October 1928. Here it was opposed with usual "Go Back, Simon" and the demonstration was led by the veteran leader of Punjab, Lala Lajpat Rai. The police in a barbaric manner lathicharged the crowd and 64 year old Lala was so badly injured that he succumbed to his injuries later on.

In the last days of November, there was convocation in the Lucknow University. Around that time, Simon Commission was scheduled to visit Lucknow. In the convention, a decision was taken to oppose Simon Commission. Jawahar Lal Nehru, while opposing the Commission, was lathicharged in the University. Next day there was a procession in railway station to protest the Commission, led by Jawahar Lal Nehru. Here also police lathicharged the processionists and Nehru was injured. Incidents at Lucknow helped enhance the political status of Jawahar Lal Nehru.

The Congress convention took place at Lahore in December 1929 under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. Here the Congress committed itself to the Purna Swaraj i.e. full independence. Dominion status was, in no case, acceptable. On 31st December 1929 at midnight, Jawahar Lal Nehru unfurled the National Flag outside the pandal in the presence of the vast multitude of people and proclaimed 'Purna Swaraj' against British rule.

Revolutionary movement and United Provinces

The period between 1917 to 1921 was a preparatory stage for the communist movement in India. The success of the Soviet Revolution and efforts of Manbendra Nath Roy, Amar Nath Mukherjee, Birendra Nath

Chattopadhyay and Bhupendra Nath Dutt had paved the way for the establishment of the Communist Party. The newspapers published from Kanpur 'Pratap' and 'Prabhu' were engaged in publicity of the Bolshevism in a full-fledged manner. In September, 1924 a journalist from Kanpur, named Satyabhakta, established the Communist Party of India. The first session of this party was held in Kanpur, under the presidentship of Periyar. The second convention of the party was held in Calcutta, where Satyabhakta made a pronouncement that the party would continue to maintain its national character. However, the majority of the representatives were against this. Therefore, Satyabhakta resigned and set up a new party called 'National Communist Party'. Against this, the Communist Party of India, formulated its objective of establishing a revolutionary organisation and adopting anti-imperialistic policy.

In the United Provinces, before the commencement of the Gandhian movement in Lucknow and adjoining districts, the farmers were spearheading a mass movement called 'Eka' movement, under the leadership of Madari Pasi. This movement had its ramifications in Lucknow, Malihabad, Hardoi, Unnao, Fatehpur and Farrukhabad. The main objective of this movement was to maintain communal harmony among farmers and oppose the exploitation by Zamindars. Because of the Government repression, this movement ended very shortly. The Gandhian non-cooperation movement, parallel to 'Eka', had started attracting host of farmers from Avadh and youths from the urban lower middle class. However, when Gandhiji called off the non-cooperation movement after Chauri-Chaura case, the disappointed youths of the lower middle class attracted to the revolutionary militarism. As a result, the revolutionary activities in Bengal, Punjab and United Provinces were intensified.

The revolutionary activities in the United Provinces had led to the famous Kakori case near Lucknow, on 9th August 1925. After this incident the revolutionaries in the United Provinces were taken into custody and after a prolonged trial, the accused Ram Prasad 'Bismil', Ashfaq-ullah Khan and Thakur Roshan Singh were awarded capital punishment, while Ram Krishna Khatri, Manmath Nath Gupta and others were sent to jail for long periods. When no prominent lawyer came forward to defend these revolutionaries in the Kakori case, a young pleader, Chandra Bhanu Gupta came forward to offer his services, free of cost. C.B. Gupta later on became Chief Minister of U.P.

The revolutionaries, who could escape arrests, held a secret meeting in the ruins of Pherozshah Kotla to re-organise the revolutionaries, who had splintered here and there. In this historic meet, those represented UP, were Shiva Verma, Jaidev Kapur, Surendra Pandey and Vijai Kumar Sinha. From Punjab Sardar Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev, from Rajasthan Kundan Lal and

from Bihar Phanindra Nath Ghosh and Manmohan Banerjee participated. There was no representation from Bengal. In this Kotla meet, the U.P. & Punjab groups jointly set up an organisation called 'Hindustan Socialist Republic Association (HSRA) and Chandra Shekhar Azad was elected its commander. Agra was made headquarters of the HSRA. A Central Committee of the organisation was elected with Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Shiv Verma and Vijai Kumar Sinha, Kundan Lal and Phanindra Ghosh as its members.

The murder of Lala Lajpat Rai, in protest march against Simon Commission, was considered by HSRA as a national humiliation and it was decided to avenge this dishonor. And it was done by Sardar Bhagat Singh on 19th December 1928, who killed the police officer J.P. Saunders. In this act, Chandra Shekhar Azad and Sukhdev had associated with Bhagat Singh.

The revolutionaries now decided to change their functional strategy from a secret organisation to a public organisation. For this purpose, they decided to throw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly to awaken the public at large. Accordingly, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb from visitors gallery at the government benches of the Assembly, when the promulgation of the special ordinance was announced to enforce the 'Trade Dispute Bill' and 'Public Safety Amendment Bill'. They also burned copies of the publication, called 'Red Pamphlet'. The bomb did not hurt anybody as it was quite harmless and the purpose was only to convey, what was contained in the 'Red Pamphlet'. In this case, both the revolutionaries were arrested.

Cases were filed against Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt for throwing bomb, and against Bhagat Singh for the murder of Saunders. All revolutionaries were arrested throughout the country. Shiv Verma and Jaidev Kapoor were arrested in Saharanpur in the bomb factory, run by the revolutionaries. In the second Lahore conspiracy case, besides Bhagat Singh, Batukeshwar Dutt, Shiv Verma and Jaidev Kapur, there were Sukhdev, Rajguru, Dr. Ganga Prasad Katiyar, Vijai Kumar Sinha, Kishori Lal and Kundan Lal as accused. Chandra Shekhar Azad could not be arrested till last. He became martyr on 27th February 1931 in the Alfred Park, Prayagraj, while fighting the police force with exceptional valour. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were hanged to death on 23rd March 1931. All other accused were awarded life sentence.

Salt Satyagraha

On 6th March 1930, Gandhiji submitted an 11-point charter of demands to Viceroy Lord Irwin and asked for quick action on it. These demands were relating to administrative reform. Or otherwise, he threatened to break British laws. After getting disappointed with Irwin, Gandhiji decided to undertake Dandi March. He was accompanied by 78 selected followers, who left Sabarmati Ashram on 12th March 1930 and walked 200 miles through the Gujarat villages

to Dandi on the sea coast. After 24 day long walkathon, Gandhiji finally reached Dandi and manufactured salt breaking Government laws. National conscience was electrified, when Gandhiji commenced his Dandi march. The march drew international media attention. People, at several places, started breaking the law, by manufacturing salt. This non-violent Satyagrah of Gandhiji assumed revolutionary fervour. The police atrocities to curb the agitation were further augmented. All the prominent leaders of the Congress were taken into custody. On 5th May, Gandhiji himself was arrested.

On 25th January 1931, all leaders of the Congress, including Gandhiji, were released from imprisonment. On 4th March 1931, a pact between Gandhi and Irwin was reached. The annual conference of the Congress was held in Karachi on 31st March in a cordial atmosphere. It was held six days after Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdeo were hanged and slogans against Gandhiji were shouted in this conference. However, the conference put its stamp on the Gandhi-Irwin pact. The main contribution of the conference was ratification to the fundamental rights of the Indian citizens and economic policies of the Congress. On 17th April 1931, Lord Willingdon became Viceroy in place of Irwin. On 29th August, Gandhiji proceeded to London to participate in the Round Table Conference. Meanwhile, Jawahar Lal Nehru decided to carry on an agitation to stop payment of taxes. By this time, Jai Prakash Narayan and Lal Bahadur Shastri had associated with Nehru as his aides.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald on behalf of the British Government, announced the communal award. Under this declaration, a separate arrangement was proposed for dalits in elections. By this declaration, the dalits were treated as minority, entitled to separate election. During this time i.e. 20th September, Gandhiji, who was in Yervada Jail declared indefinite hunger strike. He was of the view that higher Hindu castes must eschew from untouchability. The Hindu leaders, viz. Sapru, Jayakar, Rajgopalachari, Rajendra Prasad, M.C. Raja, Dr. Ambedkar, Sir Chiman Lal Seetalwad, N.S. Anney, Dr. Munje, P. Balu, Kujroo and A.V. Thakker organised a conference. The conference resolved that the blot of the untouchability should be removed forthwith. As a representative of Harijans, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar left the demand for separate electorate. It was because of the growing influence of Dr. Ambedkar among Dalits, the upper caste Hindu leaders were compelled to take a decision to remove untouchability. The Gandhi-Ambedkar pact took place in Yervada jail on 24th September 1932 and it was ratified by the British Govt. on 26th September. Gandhiji called off his hunger-strike. Thereafter, Gandhiji relinquished politics and engaged himself in social work like upliftment of the untouchables. He was actually not happy about the frictions in the Congress, so much so that even he declared to resign Congress in October, 1934.

The Congress Socialist Party

The socialism was globally popular during that time. After the Russian Revolution in 1917, Marxism-Leninism had a lasting impact on the youth in Europe and all dominion countries. The Congress was no exception to this. Nehru himself was quite enamoured of the socialism. He had emerged as a leader of the youth in the Congress. Meanwhile, Jai Prakash Narayan, Phoolan Prasad Verma and Rahul Sankrityayan established Bihar Socialists Party. The objective of the party was to develop such a society in India, where there was no place for private property as also no right over land and capital of an individual. On the similar lines, socialist parties were set up in United Provinces and Bombay. In U.P. the pioneers of the party were Sampurnanand, Paripurnanand, Kamalapati Tripathi and Tarapada Bhattacharya, while in Bombay were Yusuf Meher Ali, Achyut Patwardhan, M.R. Masani, Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay. In the year 1933, young socialists in Congress imprisoned in Nasik Jail, flashed with an idea of setting up an All India Socialist Organisation within the Congress. To initiate this idea, the prominent leaders were Jai Prakash Narayan, Achyut Patwardhan, M.R. Masani, N.G. Gore, Ashok Mehta, S.M. Joshi and M.L. Dantwala.

On 17th May 1934, a conference of the socialists was held at Patna. In his presidential address, Acharya Narendra Dev clarified the relevance of the Congress Socialist Party. As a secretary of this party, Jai Prakash Narayan started visiting other states for the publicity of the party. The first annual convention of the Congress Socialist Party was held on 21-22 October 1934 under the presidentship of Dr. Sampurnanand in Bombay, where 150 representatives from 13 provinces participated. In its national executive, Jai Prakash Narayan was elected as Chief Secretary, whereas M.R. Masani, Mohan Lal Gautam, N.G. Gore and EMS Namboodripad as Assistant Secretaries. Acharya Narendra Dev, Sampurnanand, Smt. Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay, Purshottarn Das, Trikam Das, P.V. Deshpande, Ram Manohar Lohia, S.M. Joshi, Amrendra Prasad Mishra, Charles Maskarinas, Nav Krishna Chaudhari and Achyut Patwardhan were elected as members. In this convention, the constitution of the party and programme were decided.

Jawahar Lal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose supported the setting up of the Congress Socialist Party. However, they did not take its membership. The rightist wing of the Congress party openly opposed this party. Vallabh Bhai Patel termed it a foolish action.

The Congress Socialist Party attracted farmers, labourers and students very fast. Prof. N.G. Ranga, Swami Sahjanand were instrumental in organising an all India farmers' conference in 1936. In this conference eradication of feudalism and exemption in land revenue and debts were demanded. Thus the

attraction towards socialism within the Congress was increasing by leaps and bounds. Simultaneously, there was alignment of forces between leftists and rightists, the leftists were led by Nehru, whereas the rightists by Patel. Gandhiji was critical of socialists for their inclination to Marxist-Leninist ideology. However, he did not favour even rightists that is why he preferred to resign from the Congress.

On 2nd August 1935, the British parliament ratified the 1935 Act. The Act was unanimously rejected by the Congress. By this time it was amply clear that the rightist group within the Congress had decided to accept posts under the Act, whereas the leftist group was in favour of spearheading the non-co-operation movement against the Act. Under the shadow of this groupism in the Congress, the annual conference was held in Lucknow in April 1936, under the presidentship of Jawahar Lal Nehru. In this conference, the 1935 Act was bitterly criticised. But participation in elections was somehow approved. Thus, it was a stunning defeat for the socialists within the Congress.

Provincial Cabinet of 1937

The 50th annual conference of the Congress was held on 27-28 December 1936 at Faizpur (Maharashtra). For this conference, Jawahar Lal Nehru was elected as president. The election manifesto of the Congress was approved in this conference. The election canvassing had started just after the Lucknow conference. In the election meetings, huge crowds assembled to hear Nehru. In the elections of the Provincial Assemblies held in January 1937, the Congress got a resounding victory. Assembly seats all over the country were 1585, out of which the Congress won 714 seats. In the United Provinces, the Congress got 134 seats out of 228 seats.

Under the 1935 Act, the new constitutional plan was to be enforced by 1st April 1937. The Congress was not prepared to form government in view of the enormous powers to Governor under the constitutional provisions. Therefore, the British Govt. constituted minority Govts. in the provinces, where the Congress had secured majority. The Governor of the United Provinces Sir Harry Heg appointed a minority government here under the leadership of Nawab Chhatari. In this cabinet, the King of Salempur was included as education minister. Finally, the Governor General, Lord Linlithgo persuaded the Congress to join the Government.

Earlier there was a possibility of a coalition government between the Congress and the Muslim League. However, this did not materialise and the Congress alone constituted the government. The government included Govind Vallabh Pant, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Kailash Nath Katju, Smt. Vijailaxmi Pandit, Pyare Lal Sharma and Mohammed Ibrahim. Laxmi Narayan was made the Parliamentary Secretary. Thus, the Congress Government in United Provinces

started functioning from the second week of July. The Congress Working Committee in its Wardha meet (27 February, 1937) had formulated a 14 point code of conduct for the Congress ministers. Besides, Gandhiji used to give directions through his statements in 'Harijan'.

The first action of the Congress Government was to pass resolution against the 1935 Act. In the United Provinces, proposal in this regard was submitted by Smt. Vijailaxmi Pandit in the Vidhan Sabha on 2nd September 1937. In the debate that took place on the proposal on 2nd October, all amendments suggested were answered by the Prime Minister Govind Vallabh Pant and the draft resolution was passed the very same day in its original form. In the Calcutta convention of the Congress held from 29 to 31 October, 1931, a proposal was passed that in all the Congress provinces, a resolution against the federal structure envisaged in the 1935 Act, may be passed. Accordingly, a resolution in the United Provinces was also passed on 28th January, 1938.

In accordance with the election manifesto, the question of political prisoners was considered. However, the problem became acute in United Provinces and Bihar. Till February 1938, in United Provinces, the matter relating to release of 15 political prisoners was still pending. The Governors in both the provinces wanted to make sure, before release of these prisoners, as to what shall be the impact on the law and order of the provinces. The Governor General under Section 126(5) of the 1935 Act, directed the Governors not to surrender under any sort of political pressure. However, both the Prime Ministers were emphatic about release of these prisoners under their powers, which was not accepted by the Governors. As a result, both the cabinets resigned. This crisis developed, when the 51st Congress convention was underway in Haripura on 19-21 February 1938. The Congress accepted the decisions of both the cabinets. Gandhiji issued even a statement against this attitude of the Government. However, the impasse was resolved with the intervention of the Governor General. In March 1938, all political prisoners were released.

In the United Provinces, the Government had tried to resolve the problems of the farmers by passing a detailed Act in October 1939. The Govt. also took some steps to lay the foundation stone for the development of cottage industries. In terms of the declared orders of Gandhiji, two districts viz. Etah and Mainpuri were selected for implementing prohibition. Besides, the excise shops in Jaunpur, Bijnor, Prayagraj and Lucknow were directly put under the excise department. The prohibition policy had totally failed, likewise, certain efforts in the direction of the basic education could not succeed. In the field of higher education, the govt. could succeed only to the extent that degrees of Kashi Vidyapeeth and Jamia Miliya were made equal to the degrees of other universities.

During the Congress rule, two annual conferences of the Congress were held between 1937 to 1939 at Haripura (Gujarat) and Tripuri (MP). The Haripura convention, presided by Subhas Chandra Bose, was held from 19th to 21st Feb. 1938. The March 1939 convention posed a severe crisis for the election of presidentship. The rightist group in the Congress was against the re-election of Subhash Chandra Bose. This group elected Pattabhisectharamaiyya as its candidate, while Bose wanted such a person, who could oppose federal scheme proposed in the 1935 Act. He suggested the name of Acharya Narendra Dev. Nehru had suggested to Gandhiji the name of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Maulana had withdrawn his name later on. Thus the election took place between Bose and Pattabhisectharamaiyya. In the election held on 29th January, 1939, Bose got 1850 votes and Pattabhisectharamaiyya 1277 votes. After the re-election of Bose as president, 12 of the 15 members of the working committee tendered their resignations. Nehru had separately resigned. On 10th March 1939, conference in Tripura began. Gandhiji being busy in Rajkot, could not attend the conference. President Subhas Chandra Bose himself was ill. A proposal in the working committee was passed that Bose may elect his members of the working committee according to wishes of Gandhiji. Bose could not elect his members, because Gandhi had refused to impose his intention on Bose. As a result, Bose had no option but to resign.

On 1st September 1939, Germany invaded Poland. Also Britain declared war against Germany. At the outbreak of war in Europe, Viceroy Linlithgo made a proclamation to include India in war operations, without seeking any advice from political parties in India. Viceroy met Gandhiji on 5th September. Gandhiji personally expressed his sympathies with allied nations, but refused to make any statement on behalf of the Congress. No doubt, the Congress denounced the Fascism and Nazism, but simultaneously stated that the British Government may clarify the "objectives of War". The British govt., in its white paper dated 17th October, stated the formation of a "Consultative group" and to give the "Status of dominion" sometime in future. In its response, the Congress passed a resolution of civil disobedience movement and all eight governments submitted their resignations. The British Govt. did not dissolve these legislatures, because it did not want to risk elections at this juncture. They only suspended legislatures and took all the powers in their hands.

Quit India Movement

The European War shortly took the shape of World War. Germany was on a victory spree in Europe. London itself was a target of Nazi bombardment. The racist atrocities of Hitler in Germany against Jews were at their extreme. Allied nations were forced to backtrack on every front. In these circumstances, Congress, including Nehru, spearheaded movement against co-operation. Nehru was arrested in July. Gandhi's non-violence was against any of physical co-operation in their war. He dissociated himself from the Congress. A group

within the Congress proposed the British Govt. to form a National Government. This proposal of Chakrawarty Rajgopalachari was against the national dignity. However, Nehru accepted it, hoping that it would provide with an opportunity to fight against Nazism. Meanwhile, Churchill became the Prime Minister of Great Britain in place of Chamberlain. The Govt. turned down this proposal of the Congress.

Once again, the Congress had no option but to accept Gandhiji its leader. He became the unopposed leader of the Congress and the Congress started Satyagrah. Gradually, all leaders of the Congress were taken into custody. Bose started hunger strike in the jail. He was taken out of the jail and was put under house arrest. In June 1941, Germany attacked Soviet Union. After this attack, Indian communists became deadly against Nazism. In this month, Subhas Chandra Bose, having dodged the British troops, went out of the country through Kabul. His purpose was to anyhow free India, after procuring co-operation from Germany and Japan. The escape of Subhas Chandra Bose was a great event of that time. Within no time he became the most popular leader of the country. With the attack on Pearl Harbour in December, 1941 by Japan, the war now entered Asia. The war was nearing our borders. At this time, in April 1942, the British Govt. dispatched the Crips Mission to India. But this mission had nothing to offer to India. After return of the Mission from India, the Congress working committee met at Prayagraj, in which Mira Ben submitted a proposal of Gandhiji. Gandhi clarified in the proposal that Japan had no animosity with India. It may attack India only because India is in dominion of Britain. He stated that if Britain quits India, the temporary Govt. of India, with all its might, will co-operate with United Nations for its security. The proposal was given a final shape at Wardha. The same proposal was passed as "Quit India" resolution in the all India convention held in Mumbai. Subsequent to this, Gandhiji had given the slogan of 'Quit India' and 'Do or Die'.

After the resolution was passed and Gandhiji had addressed the delegates of AICC, the meeting concluded late on the night of 8 August. Immediately, official machinery swung into action and Gandhiji and all members of the Congress working committee were taken into custody. Gandhiji was detained at the Aga Khan Palace in Poona, while the other leaders were sent to Ahmednagar Fort. People in general came to know of the 'Quit India' resolution and arrest of the leaders on 9th morning of August. Public reaction was immediate and very sharp. Public life came to a standstill throughout India. Shops and establishments closed down and observed total hartal. Students, workers, peasants were carrying out revolt. Factories, colleges and schools observed strikes. Police stations, railway stations and post offices were set on fire to register protest.

Soon after getting the news of Gandhi's arrest, the city of Ballia in U.P. observed strike on 10th August. On 11th August, 15000 volunteers marched to

Ballia court. The police attack on this mob made people more aggressive and defiant. The prisoners from Ballia jail were released. The local leader of the Congress, Chittu Pande established a temporary Govt. in Ballia. On 21st August, the British Govt. further intensified its atrocities on Ballia. The houses of the revolutionaries were plundered and hundreds of houses were set on fire. A fine of Rs. 12 lakh was imposed on public in general, whereas over Rs. 29 lakh was recovered. 46 people lost their lives in police firing. Over 1000 people were arrested and most of them were awarded imprisonment from 5 to 7 years. With the help of army, Ballia again came under the British rule.

Gandhiji observed a 21-day fast against the repressive policy of the British Govt. from 10th February to 3rd March 1943. By this time, about 1 lakh people were put into jails. The young socialists like Jai Prakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia and Aruna Asaf Ali were carrying out movement against the British in a clandestine manner.

By the end of 1943, the Quit India movement had totally disorganised and there was an all-round despondency. This year, 40,000 people died of famine in Bengal. In July 1943, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, having reached Singapore, gave a slogan 'Dilli Chalo' and declared the formation of temporary Govt. of the independent India. Netaji reached Andaman in December 1943 and renamed the islands as 'Shaheed' and 'Swaraj'. However after a few months he died in a plane crash. By this time, allied nations were getting victory on all fronts.

On 15th August, 1945, Japan surrendered before the allied nations. After the war, Labour Party came to power in Britain. Prime Minister Atlee declared the British policies on transfer of powers to India. On 2nd September, 1946, an interim Govt. was installed under the leadership of Jawahar Lal Nehru. The Muslim League made a declaration to participate in the Govt. on 15th October. Lord Mountbatten was appointed as Viceroy of India on 24th March, 1947. The new Viceroy taking the advantage of bitterness between the Congress and the League, cunningly laid the foundation of partition. On 15th August, 1947, India won freedom, but at the cost of partition.

All through the struggle for independence, the people of United Provinces very actively participated, whether it was 1857 revolt or other movements viz. clandestine agitation by revolutionaries, Satyagrah and non-cooperation of Gandhiji. After independence, Jawahar Lal Nehru became the first Prime Minister, who hailed from U.P. Even today, U.P. has got the credit of leading the national mainstream of India.

Uttar Pradesh : Important Historical Places

Atranji Khera

This place is located at the banks of Kali river in Uttar Pradesh. Here the remains from the olden times to Gupta Age are found. The Chinese traveller Hiuen-Tsang in his travelogue has called Atranji Khera as 'Piloshan'. The

remains show that around 1000 B.C., there was use of iron, paddy cultivation, fire-pit and cattle bones. This is accepted to be associated with post-Vedic era. From Atranji Khera, the remains of Shungas, Kushanas and Guptas are also found.

Ayodhya

Ayodhya is located on the banks of river Saryu in Ayodhya district of Uttar Pradesh. The old name of Ayodhya was 'Ayajsa'. Ayodhya is having very fertile land and, therefore, it has its own economic background. In the Mahajanpad age, Ayodhya was a prominent city of Koshal Janpad. King Ashok had constructed 'Stup' here as per Buddhist tradition. In Jain literature, it is indicated that 5 Teerthankars were born in Ayodhya and one of them was Adinath. Hiuen-Tsang mentioned several Buddhist temples in Ayodhya.

Ahichchhatra

This place is identified with present Ramnagar in district Bareilly. It is considered to be the capital of Northern Panchal in the Mahajanpad age. Ashok constructed a 'Stup' here.

Alamgirpur

This place is located in Meerut. Excavations at Alamgir have given such remains which indicate that here was an eastern extension of the Saindhav civilization. This place was also a centre of post-Harappan civilization. It is proved that Alamgirpur had a cotton production.

Agra

This city is based on the banks of Yamuna river. Agra was established by Sultan Sikandar Lodhi, in the year 1504. Lodhi declared it the place of strategic significance and made it a military and political centre. The city was of economic and business importance also, because it was connected to Rajasthan and Malwa. Babur, the great Moghal, made Agra his capital. It continued to be the capital of Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb also. Shahjahan constructed many magnificent buildings in the fort, the best known among them were Jahangiri and Akbari palaces. Taj Mahal and Moti Masjid are the excellent specimens of architecture. In the Moghal period, Agra was a principal centre of Muslim education.

Kannauj

In ancient India, Kannauj known as Kanyakubja, is recognised as an important city. At present, this is a district headquarters and located on the banks of river Ganga. Being located in Ganga-Yamuna 'doab' (territory), Kannauj had its economic significance for centuries together before Christ. The mention of Kannauj is in the 'Geography' by Talmay and Patanjali's

Mahabhashya, in addition to all puranas, Mahabharat and the travelogues of Fa-Haien and Hiuen-Tsang. In the times of Harshvardhan, Kannauj's progress was phenomenal. Almost for 1000 years, Kannauj continued a centre of educational and cultural activities. The education system prevalent here was both Hindu and Buddhist. In the Buddhist College here, Hiuen-Tsang had done both study and teaching. Rajshekhar, Bhavbhuti, Van, all great Sanskrit writers and scholars were associated with Kannauj.

Kushinagar

Kushinagar is identified with Kasia in Deoria district. The detailed information on Kushinagar is available in the Divyadan, Deeghnikay, eighth large petrograph of Ashoka, coins of Kanishka and travelogues of Fa-Haien and Hiuen-Tsang. Kushinagar was the capital of Malla republic. The 'mahaparinirvan' of Lord Buddha (483 BC) took place in Kushinagar only. In Gupta period, a lot of architectural creations came up in Kushinagar. Being the main centre on the Shrawasti-Varanasi road, Kushinagar had its own economic and commercial significance. Ashoka constructed here a good number of 'stupas' and monasteries. Testimonies are found of Huna invasion into Kushinagar.

Kapilvastu

Kapilvastu is identified with Piparhawa in Siddharthnagar district. The birth-place of Lord Buddha, Lumbini (Nepal) is quite nearby. This is a 'terai' (low-lying) area. A lot of understanding about Kapilvastu is available in Pali and Sanskrit books and archaeological remains. Kapilvastu is associated with the abode of Kapil rishi. In the Buddhist period, it was the capital of Shakya republic. Ashoka had undertaken a journey to Kapilvastu. Excavations have provided coins of Kushanas. According to Mahavastu, a lot of architectural and artistic creations were formed in Kapilvastu.

Kaushambi

Kaushambi is identified with Kosam village near Prayagraj on the banks of Yamuna river. It is a district, as of now. Jain, Buddhist literatures and archaeological remains throw a floodlight on Kaushambi. Travelogues of Fa-Haien and Hiuen-Tsang contain good details of Kaushambi. In the Mahajanpad age, Kaushambi was the capital of Vatsa Mahajanpad. After the eminence of Magadh empire, Kaushambi became a prominent centre of economic and religious importance. Till the post-Maurya period, Kaushambi continued to be an important place.

Kalinjer

The fort of Kalinjer is located in the Banda district. In the pre-medieval period, Kalinjer was ruled by Rajputs. It was invaded by Mahmood Ghaznavi in the year 1022. In the year 1202, Qutubuddin Aibak defeated the Chandel

ruler Parmardidev at Kalinjer. Shershah Suri was killed in the Kalinjer military action in the year 1545. The Moghal emperor Akbar defeated the Kalinjer ruler Ramchandra in the year 1569 and annexed it to his empire.

Kalpi

Kalpi is located at the banks of Yamuna in district Jalaun. Being the 'doab', its economic importance is well-recognised. Upto tenth century, Kalpi was ruled by Chandels. At the close of the twelfth century, Kutubuddin Aibak annexed it to Delhi empire. After Phirozshah Tughlak, Kalpi became an independent Muslim saltanat. In the year 1435, Hushangshah of Malwa conquered Kalpi. At the times of Akbar, it was a prominent city. Raja Birbal belonged to Kalpi.

Kashi (Now Varanasi)

Kashi was an ancient city, now located in Varanasi. Kashi was famous as Mahajanpad in sixth century B.C., the capital of which was Varanasi. The mention of Kashi is in Vedic literature, first time in Atharva Veda. Its mention is in Mahabharat and Ramayan also. In Buddhist literature also, Kashi is described in great details. As per Mahabharat, Kashi was established by King Divodas. For thousands of years, Kashi was known as a centre of learning. It was a centre of Shaiva sect also. No doubt, this is a great centre of Hindu religion.

Garhkundar

Located in Jhansi district, Garhkundar is known for its medieval remains and historical testimonies. In pre-medieval period, this historical place was ruled by Parmars. At the end of eighth century, Chandels established their rule. Prithviraj defeated the Chandels and took the reins of power in Garhkundar. At the time of Sultan Balban (1265-1287), Garhkundar was in possession of Bundelas.

Chunar

This historical centre is located in the hills of Vindhya, on the banks of river Ganga. In the medieval times, Chunar had strategic importance. In the fourteenth century, Chandels ruled Chunar. Babar, the great Moghal took Chunar in his possession. Humayun had cordoned off Chunar fort, but Shershah Suri could register his victory over Chunar.

Jaunpur

It is a district headquarters, based at the banks of the Gomti river. Jaunpur was established by Phirozshah Tughlaq in the year 1358. In the year 1492, Sikandar Lodhi took Jaunpur under his possession and made it a part of Delhi Saltanat. Jaunpur was known for its cultural activities and architecture.

Jhansi

Jhansi was established in 1613 by Orchha ruler Bir Singh Bundela. In the year 1732, Jhansi was handed over to Peshwa Bajirao first by Chhatrasal after the Jaitpur war. Thereafter, this historical centre was dominated by Marathas. Rani Laxmibai was wife of Jhansi's ruler Gangadhar Rao. Rani had shown her valour in the first independence war of 1857 and ultimately martyred herself. There are historical buildings like palace of the Rani, Mahadev Temple, Mehndi Bagh in Jhansi.

Prayagraj

This city is situated at the confluence (Sangam) of Ganga and Yamuna rivers. From the Gupta era, the religious and political significance of the city enhanced manifold. After the fall of Gupta dynasty, Harshvardhan, Gurjar Pratiharas, Chandels, Gahanvals ruled Prayagraj. Akbar re-established Prayagraj and named it Prayagraj. Because of religious importance of the city, it is called Teerthraj. Kalidas, Kalhan, Albaruni have described the religious-cultural significance of Prayagraj.

Fatehpur Sikri

This is located close to Agra. In the medieval age, Akbar made it famous and treated it a pious land for the sake of Sheikh Salim Chishti. Salim (Jahangir) was born here only. Akbar constructed here magnificent memorials. Fatehpur Sikri was the capital of Moghals from 1573 to 1588. The place is known world-wide for its historical buildings like mausoleum of Sheikh Chishti, Buland Darwaza, Jama Masjid, Palace of Jodhabai, Deewan-e-khas, Palace of Beerbal, Palace of Mariyam, Panch Mahal etc.

Mathura

Mathura is a district headquarters. Mathura had its historical significance in different periods. In the Mahajanpad age, it was a capital of Shoorsen Mahajanpad. It was the eastern empire capital of Kushanas. Fa-Haien has also mentioned Mathura in his travelogue. After the Maurya period, this city was associated with silk trade in Asia. It is considered to be the birth-place of Lord Krishna. Mathura city was central place for the Shwetamber Jains. Buddhist ideology of 'Sarvastiwadi' took birth here only. Mathura art also flourished here for 300 years.

The city, situated on the banks of river Yamuna, was a centre of brisk activities in medieval period. In the year 1028, Ghaznavi attacked Mathura and plundered it, demolishing its temples.

Mahoba

This place is a district of Uttar Pradesh. In the year 831, the Chandel Rajputs had made it their capital. The architectural creations of Chandels

indicate its historicity. In the 13th century, the Turks established their rule here.

Meerut

Meerut had been associated with historical events from the ancient times. In the medieval age, Rajput Sardar Hardutt constructed a fort here. In the 12th century, Kutubuddin Aibak made Meerut a part of Delhi Saltanat. Phirozshah Tughlak removed Ashoka pillar from Meerut and installed in Delhi. The first explosion of the great revolution of 1857 took place in Meerut only on 10th May 1857.

Rajghat

This is located in Varanasi on the banks of river Ganga. Archaeological evidences have been received from here, indicating its historical importance. This place had its trade relations with Central Asia and Greek-Roman world. Patanjali had a mention of silk-industry of the city. Hiuen-Tsang also described its trade relations in his travelogue in great detail. In the Gupta period, the place had its great political, cultural and economic significance. Albaruni was quite enchanted with this place, as it was a great centre of education and philosophy.

Lucknow

The capital of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow is located on the banks of river Gomti. The eminence of Lucknow came to limelight in the post-Mughal period, when the Subedar of Awadh Saadat Khan established his independent power here. In the times of Nawab Asafudaula, the capital of Awadh shifted from Ayodhya to Lucknow and thereafter till the times of Wazid Ali Shah (1856), Lucknow continued to be the hub of cultural activities. Here Imambara, Bhulbhulaiya, Chhatar Manzil, mausoleums are very famous. It was also a centre of Kathak. In the great war of 1857, Begum Hazrat Mahal had created history. Lucknow is a great centre of Shia sect.

In the first decade of 21st century, initiatives were taken to glorify Lucknow by adding new monuments, having aesthetic significance. They include mainly Dr. Rammanohar Lohia Park, Janeshwar Mishra Park, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Samajik Parivartan Sthal Dwar, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Vihar, Samta Mulak Chowk, Samajik Parivartan Gallery, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Smarak Drishya Sthal, Samajik Parivartan Sangrahalay, Manyavar Kanshiram Ji Smarak Sthal, which are historical and centres of attraction for tourists visiting Lucknow. From the architectural point of view, they are rare creations. Besides, Bauddh Vihar Shanti Upvan is also an important place from tourist point of view.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Park

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia park has been developed in an area of 80 acres

in Gomti Nagar, Lucknow. More than 100 types of trees of different breeds were planted in this park and birds of more than 50 breeds reside here during winter, autumn, summer and rainy season. The big water body, extensive lawns, fountain and musical fountains give this park a new dimension and grandeur. This magnificent park developed in the memory of great socialist Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia comprising of main walking track area of one kilometre connecting the northern end of the park with the southern-western end. The main walking track is imbibed with rough Kota Stone Finish and Vitrified Tiles are used in the remaining pathways. In the centre of the park 18 feet tall bronze statue of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia is installed on a huge pedestal. At the back of which 25 meter high four pillars have also been established which propounds the Choukhamba Principles of Dr. Lohia. The Life History of 6 close associates of Dr. Lohia have been depicted near the main smarak place. The park is also equipped with toilets, bench etc. in view of ensuring public amenities. All the pathways are ensured with proper lights where in morning, and evening, pleasant music appeals the people walking over the track.

Janeshwar Mishra Park

Under the Gomti Nagar Extension Plan Part-1A, in the memory of great socialist leader Late Janeshwar Mishra, 'Janeshwar Mishra Park, Lucknow' is developed in the area of 376 acres in a extensive green belt.

The main features of this park includes : 1. the statue of late Janeshwar Mishra, 2. Walk-way, 3. Cycle-track (6 Km), 4. Jogging-track (9 Km) 5. Organised tree plantation and grass lawn, 6. development of Water Reservoir (water body), 7. Children play-area, 8. Public Amenities (bench, toilets etc.)

Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Samajik Parivartan Sthal

On the banks of river Gomti in Lucknow, at the north side, Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Samajik Parivartan Sthal is constructed in an area of 107 acre (433,417 sq.m.). This Smarak is in 6.5 acres (27004 sq.m.) with 4 'Chaitya Portals'.

Shri Kanshiram Ji Smarak Sthal

This smarak sthal is developed in 60 acres of land (242,811 sq.m.). The Smarak Bhawan is built in 2.5 acres (10500 sq.m.).

Buddha Vihar Shanti Upvan

This upvan is spread in an area of 31 acres and having a length of 1.2 km., adjacent to Sharda canal and VIP road.



Constitutional System

Under the Constitution of India, there is an office of Governor and two houses of Legislature in U.P. A High Court is also in the State. Indian Constitution vests executive powers in the Governor and he exercises these powers either himself or through his subordinate officials. The Governor, who should be a citizen of India and not less than 35 years in age, is appointed by the President of India. The Governor holds his office so long the President remains satisfied. The tenure of the Governor is five years from the date of appointment. However, he may continue to hold office after this period till a new incumbent takes over from him. The Governor is neither a member of any house of the Parliament, nor any house of the Legislature. He cannot hold any other Office of the profit. However, he enjoys rent free official residence, besides salary, allowances and privileges enumerated in the Second Schedule of the Constitution. The Governor is administered oath of the office by the Chief Justice of the High Court to dedicate his services for the protection of the Constitution and Law and welfare of the people. Within the executive powers of the State, the Governor has powers to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishments of a convict or suspension or commutations of condemnaries.

In order to enable the Governor to conduct his business or to advise him, there is a council of Ministers, under the Presidentship of the Chief Minister. This council, except for the matters, where the Governor has to exercise his discretion within the statute, assists him in the performance of all his functions. In case the question arises, whether a matter is of the nature, where the Governor should take a decision according to his discretion or otherwise, the decision taken by the Governor as per his discretion is considered final and no objection can be raised about the appropriateness of his action in such situations.

The Chief Minister of the State is appointed by the Governor and other Ministers are appointed by the Governor at the advice of the Chief Minister. All ministers hold their offices at the pleasure of the Governor. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible towards the Legislature of the State. All ministers, before assuming their offices, are administered the oath of office and secrecy by the Governor in terms of the Third Schedule of the Constitution. If a Minister does not hold office continuously for six months as a member of the Legislature of the State, at the expiry of the said period

he cannot hold his office again. Ministers are payable the prescribed salaries and allowances, stipulated by Legislature of the State from time to time under law. They are eligible to other benefits also. They enjoy free furnished accommodation, travel and medical allowances. All proceedings of the executive of the State are conducted in the name of the Governor. The Chief Minister informs Governor of all the decisions on State Administration, taken by the Council of Ministers, and all the matters proposed for legislation. The Chief Minister also provides the information of such related matters that the Governor himself calls for. If any Minister has taken a unilateral decision on a matter, the Governor can ask for reconsideration by the Council of Ministers. For the purpose, he can expect the presence of the members. He can send a message regarding any pending bill in any of the houses of the legislature. In whatever house the message is sent, it should be considered as per convenience.

After every general election is held and every year before the commencement of the first session of the Legislature, the Governor addresses both houses of the Legislature to convey what are agenda items for convening the meeting of the Legislature. The Governor accords his approval to the bills, passed by the Legislature or keeps them reserved for the Presidential approval. Unless such approval is accorded, no bill can take the shape of an Act. The Governor nominates 12 members on the Legislative Council and one Anglo-Indian member on the Legislative Assembly. The Governor lays, every year, before both houses of Legislature the financial statement of the respective year, report of the public service commission and the State related reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. When the Legislature is not in the session, if the Governor is satisfied that immediate action is required on a matter, he is empowered to issue an ordinance. The ordinance such issued is laid before the House of the Legislature (Vidhan Sabha) as soon as it is convened. The Legislature is empowered to approve or disapprove it.

Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)

There are 404 members, including nominated Anglo-Indian member, in the U.P. Vidhan Sabha. Till 1967, Vidhan Sabha was consisting of 431 members, including an Anglo-Indian member. In accordance with the recommendations of the Delimitation Commission, constituted after every census is done, the entire State was divided into 425 constituencies. After carving out of a separate State of Uttarakhand, the number has reduced to 404. The tenure of the Vidhan Sabha is five years, provided it is not dissolved prior to completion of the tenure. The election is based on 'single adult single vote'.

Functions of the House

The Vidhan Sabha is empowered to framing rules for the regulation and

procedure to conduct its business. All the matters, submitted before the Vidhan Sabha, are decided by majority and for the quorum of the house, it is required that members present are one-tenth of the total strength of the members. The business of the Vidhan Sabha is conducted by its Speaker or in his absence, by the Deputy Speaker. The Speaker and Deputy Speaker are elected on the basis of majority. The main functions of the Vidhan Sabha are enactment, sanction of funds to the Govt., controlling procedures of the Govt. by raising urgent subjects, through questions, proposals and resolutions. The transaction of business takes place in Hindi and Devnagri script.

The Government or non-Government proposals, relating to law are tabled in the house with its prior permission and they are either taken for discussion directly or referred to Select Committee or Joint Select Committee. The House may, after consideration of various provisions, either reject a Bill or accept it with amendments. In either of the situations, the Vidhan Sabha may refer the Bill to the Vidhan Parishad for reconsideration. If the Bill, thus passed by the Vidhan Sabha for the second time and referred to Vidhan Parishad, and the Vidhan Sabha is not agreeable or such bill remains pending with the Parishad for a month, then it shall be construed that both the houses have passed the bill and the same shall be sent to the Governor for his approval. If a money bill, stipulating tax-imposition, recovery, evasion, amendment or regulation is lying/ pending with the Vidhan Parishad for more than 14 days, it shall be construed that the bill has been passed by both houses and the same shall be sent to the Governor for his approval.

Other estimates are submitted in the House for voting. As per rules, the House may take a time of 24 days for other estimates, in addition to five days for general debate. Adequate provision has been made in the Constitution that in case the sanctioned amount falls short or the expenditure amount exceeds, the supplementary, excess or additional grant proposals are submitted to the house.

Committees

As the House may not have sufficient time and convenience to discuss and debate all the items, certain Committees have been constituted viz. Select Committee on Bills, or the Delegated Law making Committee to consider Rules, Regulations and Sub-laws framed under the powers given by the Govt. in Acts, or powers conferred under the Constitution. Besides, there are three important financial committees of the House, viz. Estimates Committee, Public Accounts Committee and Public Sector Enterprise and Corporation Committee. The Estimates Committee is to examine the estimates, submitted to the house. The Public Accounts Committee considers the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, relating to the State, and ensures that the expenditure is made on the items for which the house had expressed its approval. In contrast to other States, U.P. had accepted the principle that

the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee should belong to the opposition. U.P. has been following this convention ever since 1948. The Lok Sabha has, however, adopted this in 1967. After establishing several Public Sector Undertakings in the State, the Public Undertaking and Corporation Committee has been set up only recently. The autonomy of these institutions alongside, they are required to be accountable to the Legislature. The Public Undertaking Committee examines the modalities of operations of these undertakings and issues them suitable directions, so that they could function efficiently, thriftily and without unnecessary Government intervention.

Special Committees

Besides the aforesaid legal and financial Committees, there are other committees to assist the functioning of the House. The Assurance Committee examines the assurances made in the House from time to time. When there is a question of breach of privileges, the Privileges Committees look into it. The Petition Committee examines those petitions, which are submitted to the House by the public from time to time. A committee of the House is termed as the House Committee, which considers the lodging, fooding facilities of the members. Another important committee is the Business Advisory Committee, which allocates and regulates time in respect of business items coming before the House. U.P. has to its credit the constitution of the Parliamentary Study Committee, which studies parliamentary affairs and gives its suggestions on them. This committee has performed some very important functions, relating to privileges of the members, Governor's powers to promulgate ordinances, inclusion of the members of the Vidhan Parishad in the financial and other committees of the House and functioning of its own committee. A new committee has also been set up for overseeing the welfare measures, relating to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and 'Vimukt' Castes. In fact, the functioning of the House is mainly through these Committees. In addition to these Committees, there are 27 Standing Committees, which render consultation to the ministers.

Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)

Ever since 1937, the State has legislature for two houses. The upper house is called Vidhan Parishad and this is a standing house. Members of this House are elected or nominated for six years and one-third members retire every two years. The strength of the Vidhan Parishad is 108, out of which twelve members are nominated by the Governor, 39 are elected by the autonomous institutions, 39 are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) and 9 each are elected by graduates and teachers. After the formation of the Uttarakhand, the strength of the Vidhan Parishad has reduced to 100. Vidhan Parishad has neither powers to vote on approval, nor any money bill can be introduced in that. Any other bill can never assume the Act, until passed by both the houses. The presiding officers of the Vidhan Parishad are called Sabhapati

and up-Sabhapati and they are elected on the lines the presiding officers of Vidhan Sabha are done and they also occupy their positions like their counterparts. The Houses of the Legislature have their respective Secretariats and Secretaries, whose modus operandi is fully independent of the State Government Secretariat and Secretaries. Both Secretariats have been divided into various sections, looking after Parliamentary, Accounts procedures and functions of the Committees. For the convenience of the members of the Legislature, there is also a Legislative library. This is the biggest library amongst the Legislature libraries of the country. The members of the House Committees of both houses enjoy the same privileges, powers and immunities, as are enjoyed by the House of Commons of England. Besides, they can not be prosecuted in a Court of Law for whatever they have said during a speech in the House.

Leader of the Opposition

U.P. has made a special contribution to the democratic process in the country by establishing the Office of the Leader of the Opposition in terms of an important Act. Under this new provision, the Leader of the Opposition enjoys the status of a Cabinet Minister. For him, there is a provision of salary equal to that of a cabinet minister and free and furnished residential accommodation. He is paid conveyance allowance, staff for his office and other facilities are accorded in conformity with his position. In terms of the Act, the Leader of the Opposition belongs to the opposition party having highest strength in the House, compared to other recognised opposition parties. However, such opposition party should have strength of numbers equal to the quorum required for the house.

Executive

The Council of Ministers is collectively accountable to the State Legislature Assembly. For its consultation and assistance, there is a well-established secretariat in Lucknow. The Chief Secretary is its head and other Principal Secretaries and secretaries are working as heads of their respective departments. The Secretary is responsible for running his department in an efficient manner in terms of the government rules and constitutional provisions.

The Secretary is assisted by Special Secretary, Joint Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary and other officers in the discharge of his duties. For the disposal of work of the department, the main responsibility lies with the Minister, who from time to time issues appropriate standing orders and directives. Under these standing orders, it is also determined which are the items of work to be disposed of by the Secretary and his subordinate officers, and which items of work are to be submitted to the Minister.

The Secretariat

In most of the departments of the Secretariat, there are heads of

departments or heads of offices, who function as executive of the Government. All orders are circulated in the name of the Governor, but they are under signature of the Secretary or his subordinate officer, down to the rank of Under Secretary. The administrative works are conducted in Hindi language and Devanagari script. Principal Secretaries, Secretaries, Special Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries are normally appointed from Central or State administrative services. Certain Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries are also appointed from the permanent Secretariat services. The officers in the Justice and Legislative Department are appointed from judicial services.

District and Divisional Administration

The administrative work, relating to District and Divisional levels, can broadly be categorised as under:

1. Administration, pertaining to employees
2. Financial administration
3. Matters, pertaining to Judiciary and Law
4. Matters, pertaining to Law and Order
5. Tax recovery and Tax Imposition
6. Economic Development and preservation of Wealth Resources of the State.
7. Social Services
8. Public Utility Services
9. Divisional Commissioner

After the Secretariat and Heads of Departments, the Commissioner has got a significant position, who remains fully accountable to law and order, revenue and other matters in his division. The Commissioner has to supervise the work of District Magistrates, Autonomous Institutions, Planning and Development. At present there are 18 Divisional Commissioners in the State.

In each Commissionery or Division there are certain districts, whose administrative heads are District Magistrates. District Magistrate is also called Deputy Commissioner or Collector. District Magistrate is the axis at the district level administration. He is fully accountable for the Law and Order in his district. He looks after the land reforms, planning and development, apart from preserving executive, administrative, police and revenue records. Keeping in view the administrative convenience, recovery of revenue and progress in development activities, the district is divided into tehsils, blocks and villages.

Judiciary

The State has got a High Court, meant for civil and criminal cases. For the matters, relating to revenue, the highest court is Revenue Board. High Court is a court of records, which means that its functions and procedures

are perpetual testimonies. Its records are so highly respected that their veracity can never be challenged in a lower court. As a record court, it enjoys the powers of awarding punishment to the person for the contempt of the court. The Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed by the President of India, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India and the Governor. Other judges of the High Court are also appointed by the President, in consultation with the Chief Justice. For the post of a Judge, only such persons are considered eligible, who are citizens of India and who have worked as an advocate in a court or in Judicial Service for at least 10 years. The High Court is competent for issuing orders to a person or official with the purpose of safeguarding fundamental rights, enshrined in the Constitution.

Subordinate Judicial Services

The Subordinate Judicial Services have been divided into two parts : Uttar Pradesh Civil Judicial Services and Uttar Pradesh Higher Judicial Services. The first covers Civil Judge, including Munsif and Small Causes Judges, while the second one covers Civil and Sessions Judge (now Additional District Sessions Judge). At the district level, the District Judge is the controller of the Subordinate Judicial Services. The State is divided into 71 Judicial Districts and each such district is under the control of the District Judge. Munsif enjoys the powers of the Judicial Magistrate and Civil Judge is ex-officio Assistant Sessions Judge also.

In the civil side, the lowest court is that of Munsif. Thereafter, Civil Judge and at the highest level is the court of the District Judge in the district. In the matters of revenue, there are Assistant Collectors and Commissioners. Revenue Board is the highest court in the matters of revenue. Under the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, Nyay Panchayats have been set up. They function in the civil side and can hear the cases upto Rs. 500 in certain specified matters. They enjoy powers to award punishment, within the Indian Penal Code and other laws, in certain specified small cases. The Nyay Panchayats have no powers to award imprisonment, however, they can impose fine up to Rs. 100.

Uttar Pradesh Public Service Authority

The number of cases, relating to the services of the government employees was constantly increasing in the courts. In such suits, there used to be a wasteful expenditure of money and time. Therefore, Uttar Pradesh Public Service Authority was set up in 1976 to redress these problems. The objective behind is to make available quick and cheap justice to the employees.



Hindi and Urdu Literature

Hindi and Urdu have co-existed for centuries in Uttar Pradesh, where, perhaps, they originated and now be likened to twin buds from the same stalk, the root embedded in the synthesis of two-cultures, one indigenous and other exotic. Together they succeeded in creating an ambience, which permitted continuation of distinctiveness of individual traits, within the broad spectrum of a common civilization ethos, else how could the lingo of Agra, Meerut and Bulandshahr gradually morph into literature. How could poetry travel from the ivory towers of the privileged to the humble hamlets and hovels of the poor? The mundane needs of the royalty and the contemporary market forces, if any, combined with the medium of communication, founded by the saints and Sufis of the day, developed into a form of expression, which was rough and courtly, magnificent and noble, traditional and yet replete with new values of life. The quawalis of Amir Khusro, the Sakhis of Kabir, the lyrics of Tulsidas and Surdas soaked in Bhakti and the Sufi writings and recitals of Mulla Daud, Kutban and Malik Mohammad Jayasi imbued with love and tolerance with no touch of religious bigotry. provided the bedrock upon which two pillars of Hindi and Urdu rested, at least, in what is called Uttar Pradesh of today. Later, Raskhan, Manjhan, Ustman, Keshav Das, Senapati added lustre to the tradition of Hindi, which was carried further during what is called the 'Ritikal'. This period transformed Hindi into the language of the masses. Notwithstanding critics might say, it was the 'Ritikal' which secularised Hindi literature and made Hindi the people's language. Bihari, Dev, Matiram, Padmakar, Chintamani, Bhushan, Sukhdeo Mishra, Dulah etc. are said to be the protagonists of 'Ritikal'.

Munshi Insha Allah Khan (Lucknow), Lallu Lalji (Agra) and Sadasukh Lal Niyaji (Prayag) conferred a kind of pragmatism on Hindi, freeing it, as if, from the bondage of religiosity and formalism. Rani Ketki Ki Kahani, Prem Sagar and Sukh Sagar written in chaste, unvarnished contemporary Hindi, in a way, standardised the language in the 19th century. Raja Laxman Singh and Shiv Prasad 'Sitar-e-Hind' contributed to the development and enrichment of the Hindi language. Bhartendu Harishchandra, Bal Krishna Bhatta (Prayagraj), Radha Charan Goswami (Mathura), Radha Mohan Gokul (Agra), Kashi Nath Khatri (Prayagraj), Radha Krishna Das (Varanasi), Shri Niwas Das (Mathura), Ratna Nath (Etawah), Ram Gopal Vidyant (Lucknow), Pratap Narain Mishra (Kanpur),

Badri Narain Chaudhari 'Premghan' (Mirzapur), Tota Ram Verma (Aligarh) etc. made Hindi a medium of political and social consciousness among the people, by bringing in the best from Brijbhasha, Sanskrit, Bengali, English and Urdu into Hindi. Not only did these authors enrich the language but enabled it to assimilate and absorb quality, elegance from other literatures.

Shridhar Pathak (Prayagraj), Mishrabandhu (Lucknow) and Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi (Rae Bareilly) opposed the 'Ritiwad' and propagated that 'Khari Boli' should be the language for both prose and poetry. The contribution of Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi to Hindi language and literature is immense. He standardised the Hindi language and imbibed new ideas, thoughts, nationality and patriotism into Hindi literature. He had a great orientation to Hindi Renaissance and in a way was pioneer of the same. 'Saraswati', a great literary journal published from Prayagraj, attracted scores of writers and poets. It was to the credit of Dwivedi that Hindi could produce literary giants and luminaries. National fervour present in the poetry of Maithili Saran Gupta and the pragmatism in the fiction of Munshi Prem Chand made Hindi language and literature extremely popular among masses. Gaya Prasad Shukla Sanahi, Roop Narain Pandey, Jagdamba Prasad Mishra Hitaishi, Padhis, Rai Devi Prasad Purn etc. have made Hindi poetic diction extremely communicative.

Among the Hindi Renaissance and Chhayavadi poets, Suryakant Tripathi 'Nirala', Sumitra Nandan Pant, Jai Shanker Prasad and Mahadevi Verma are considered pioneers. In the genre of fiction, Munshi Premchand, Jainendra, Bhagwati Charan Verma, Amrit Lal Nagar, Ila Chandra Joshi, Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, Shiv Prasad Singh, Bhairav Prasad Gupta, Bhisham Sahni, S.H. Vatsyayan Agyea and stories of others made very valuable contribution.

In Hindi criticism, the names of Acharya Ram Chandra Shukla, Shyam Sunder Das, Nand Dulare Vajpayee, Dr. Namvar Singh etc. are very well-known to their unbiased and objective assessment of literary writings. Acharya Ram Chandra Shukla's History of Hindi Literature is a monumental work in Hindi Literature and unique in itself.

In literary journalism, the contribution of 'Saraswati', Indu, Hindi Pradeep, Brahman, Kavi Vachan Sudha, Bal Bodhini, Stree Darpan, Vigyan, Vyapar, Harish Chandra magazine, Swarajya, Maryada, Abhyuday, Madhuri, Chand, Sudha, Hans, Roopab, Swadesh, Pravasi etc. is quite commendable in the creative writing.

Among the modern Hindi writers, many of them still living, mention may be made of Namvar Singh, Doodhnath Singh, Vijai Dev Narain Sahi, Rajendra Yadav, Amrit Rai, Nityanand Tewari, Rama Nath Awasthi, Som Thakur, Harivansh Rai Bachchan, Pt. Narendra Sharma, Shiv Mangal Singh 'Suman', Sultan Ahmad Rizvi, Rameshwar Shukla Anchal, Neeraj, Vishwanath Tripathi, Dr Bachchan

Singh, Dr. Ramesh Kuntal Megh, Dr. Shiv Kumar Mishra, Dr. Rajendra Kumar, Raghuvir Sahai, Kunwar Narain, Nemi Chandra Jain, Dr. Permanand Srivatava, Vishnu Prabhakar, Vidya Niwas Mishra, Kuber Nath Rai, Viveki Rai, Shivmurti, Mudra Rakshas, Manoj Pandey, Virendra Sarang and Dr. Lakshmi Shanker Mishra 'Nishank' etc., whose contribution to the refinement of Hindi has been immeasurable.

Urdu

U.P. figures prominently in the evolution of Urdu language and literature prose and poetry. Amir Khusro, born in the 13th century at Patiyali, in Etah district is credited with laying the foundation of the Urdu language, though it gained the real style and structure only towards the beginning of the 18th century. Two of the greatest poets of Urdu, Ghalib and Nazeer Akbarabadi, known for their breadth of vision, supreme thought, imagery and diction, were born in Agra in U.P. Another matchless Urdu luminary and poet, Mir Taqi Meer spent his last days, at Lucknow. The famous Nawab Asafuddaula of Lucknow, himself was a poet of no mean order and under him Lucknow became the centre of Urdu poetry attracting people from Delhi and many other places. Eminent poets, who made the city their home, mention may be made of Fughan, Sauda, Mir Zahid and Mir Hasan, Musahfi, Insha and Jurat who elected the city of Nawabs to refine their art. Nasikh and Atish, Dayashanker Naseem, Nawab Mirza Shauk and Shauk Kidwai wrote some memorable poetry, besides a few more like Daag, Asar, Amir, Jalal and Taslim, who were equally talented, found a patron in the Nawab of Rampur. Among Urdu dramatists and playwrights, the last nawab of Avadh, Wazid Ali Shah, who wrote under the pseudonym of 'Akhtar' has left behind the play Radha Kanhaiya. Another, called Inder Sabha by Agha Hasan-Amanat is said to be a milestone in Urdu literature. Vilayat Jafri, Zainuddin etc. are continuing the tradition.

Brijnarayan 'Chakbast', Saqib, Aziz, Safi, Jalal demonstrated in their poetry life's kaleidoscopic moods and human emotions, together with a touch of philosophy and nationalistic fervour. Among other famous shayars may be included Sarur, Ali Mehndi Balrampur, Samar Hatlauri, Tayyab Quazmi, Tabasum Aizazi, Nasir Lakhnavi, Bisham Narain Dar, Naubatrai Nazar, Hasrat Mohani, Yagana Changezi, Ashgar Gondvi, Akbar Prayagraji, Josh Malihabadi, Mazaz Luckhnavi, Jigar Moradabadi, Arzoo Lakhnavi, Riyaz Khairabadi, Shakeel, Murtar, Ali Sardar Jafri, Akbar and Zarif. Rasheed Ahmed Siddiqui, Shaukat Thanvi, Ahmad Jamal Pasha, Wajahat Ali Sandilvi distinguished themselves as prose writers.

Maulana Abdul Haleem 'Sharar', Ratan Nath 'Sarshar', Mirza Hadi Ruswa, Munshi Sajjad Hussain, Maulana Shibli, Allama Niaz Fatehpuri and Abdul Majid, Dariyabadi, including the founder of the Aligarh Muslim University, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, who chose to stay in U.P. from Delhi, have a new direction to Urdu writing.

Books, relating to social sciences, history education, politics, nationalism, biography etc. in Urdu saw light of the day and broke new ground. Kamaluddin Haider, Hasni-ul, Hussan, Raja Durga Prasad Mehar Sandilvi and Maulvi Nizimul Ghani are remembered for their seminal contribution to the history of Avadh. The most famous publishing house of Urdu books was established at Lucknow by Munshi Naval Kishore, who also started Avadh Akbar. The celebrated novel Fasani-Azad by Pt. Ratan Nath Sarshar used to be published in installments in their periodical. Jalib's Hamdam was another Urdu paper together with Urdu-e-Mualla, Dilgudaz, Zamana Adib, Nigar, Maarif, Kitab which had a large fan following.

Among other poets and writers of Urdu Kaifi Azmi, Bekal Utsahi, Bashir Badra, Asi Lucknavi, Ale Ahmad Saroor, Balwant Singh, Upendra Nath Ashk, Irfan Siddiqui and Qmar Ansari immediately catch the eye of the people.

Agha Hashra Kashmiri, popularised a distinct school of drama and play writing, suited to the ambience of, what is called, the Parsee theatre. As regards Urdu literature, Uttar Pradesh is credited with a lot of renowned authors, poets, critics etc. Here the mention can be made of Qurtul Ain Haider, Ismat Chugytai, Upendra Nath 'Ashk', Balwant Singh, Waqar Nasiri, Ayutullah Ansari, Josh Malihabadi, Mazaz, Firaq Gorakhpuri, Zigar Moradabadi, Ali Sardar Zafari, Mazrooh Sultanpuri, Kaifi Azmi, Bekal Utsahi, Nazir Benarsi, Irfan Siddiqui, Shaharyar, Bashir Badra, Krishna Behari 'Noor', Kumar Barabankavi, Ambar Bahraichi, Vilayat Zafri, Munnavar Rana (who had recently been honoured with 'Sahitya Academy Award'), Rabab Rashidi, Tasnim Faruqui, Sanjay Mishra 'Shauk', Shakil Siddiqui (for translation work) etc.



Uttar Pradesh - 2020

Bharat Ratna Awardees



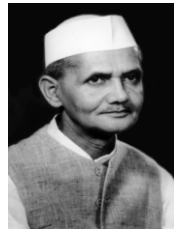
Bhagvan Das



Jawahar Lal Nehru



Purushottam Das Tandon



Lal Bahadur Shastri



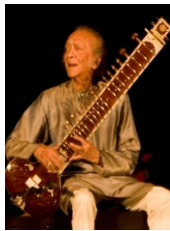
Rajiv Gandhi



Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya



Srimati Indira Ghandhi



Pt. Ravishanker



Ustad Bismillah Khan



Atal Bihari Bajpai

Paramveer Chakra Awardees



Veer Abdul Hameed



Lft. Manoj Pandey



Nayak Jadunath Singh



Grenadier Yogendra Singh

Mahaveer Chakra Awardees



Brigadiar Md. Usman



Cpt. Mahendranath Mulah

Ashok Chakra Awardees



Constable Kamlesh Kumari



Major Mohit Sharma

by :Internet

Revolutionary Freedom Fighters Active in U.P.



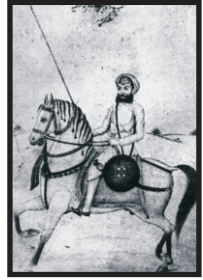
Nana Saheb Peshwa



Prince Birjis Qadar



Kunwar Singh



Rana Beni Madho Singh



Ajimullah Khan



Brigadier Jwala Prasad



Raja Jai Lal Singh



Ajijan Bai



Begam Hazrat Mahal



Tatyaa Tope



Rani Laxmi Bai



Mangal Pandey



Chandra Shekhar Azad



Bhagat Singh



Rajguru



Sukhdev

Revolutionary Freedom Fighters Active in U.P.



Roshan Singh



Rajendra Nath Lahiri



Ashfaq Ulla



Chittu Pandey



Yogesh Chandra Chatterjee



Ram Krishna Khatri



Capt. Ram Singh



Moni Sheel



Ram Prasad Bismil



Mahaveer Singh



Yatindra Nath Das



Bhagwati Charan Vohra



Dr. Gaya Prasad Katiyar



Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi

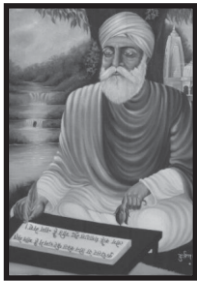


Dr. Jaidev Kapoor



Shachindra Nath Sanyal

Revolutionary Freedom Fighters Active in U.P.



Ganga Das



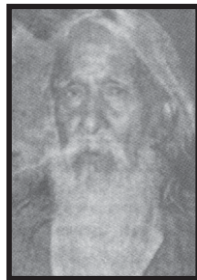
Zeenat Mahal



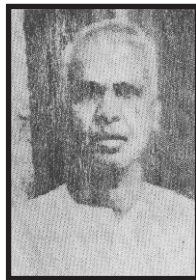
Uda Devi



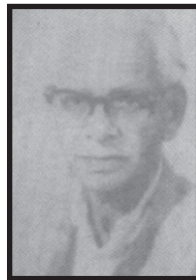
Jhalkari Bai



Pt. Parmanand



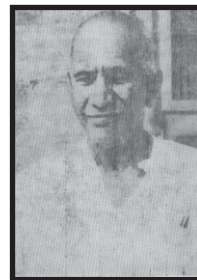
Vijai Kumar Sinha



Shiv Verma



Durga Bhabhi



Kundan Lal Gupta



Capt. Laxmi Sahgal



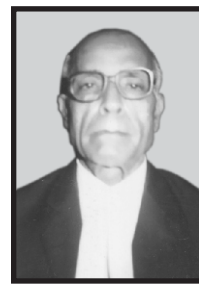
Shahnawaz Khan



Vijai Laxmi Pandit



(From Left) Pt. Kishori Lal, Master Agyaram,
Ajai Kumar Ghosh & Shiv Verma



Basant Lal Khanna

Revolutionary Freedom Fighters Active in U.P.



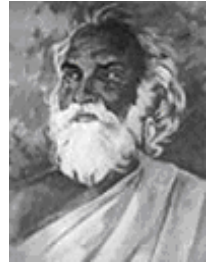
Rafi Ahmad Kidwai



Vishambar Dayal Tirpathi



Rao Rambaksh Singh



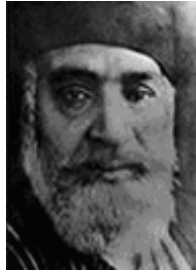
Purshottam Das Tandan



Jayparkash Narayan



Maulana Md.Ali



Maulana Shaukat Ali



Govind Ballabh Pant



Mahaveer Tyagi



Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari

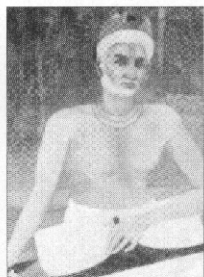


Tej Bahadur Sapru

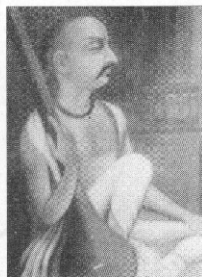


Ram Manohar Lohiya

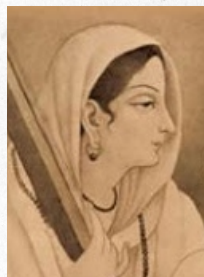
Eminent Personalities of Hindi Literature in U.P.



Sant Kabir



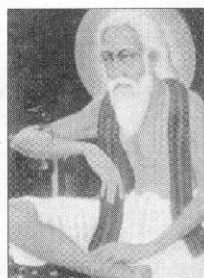
Soordas



Meera Bai



Tulsi Das



Sant Ravidas



Padmakar



Malik Mohd. Jayasi



Raheem



Chandrabardai



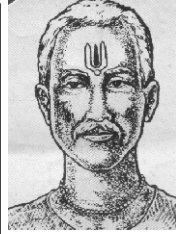
Bihari Das



Keshav Das



Raskhan



Sant Kavi Baijnath



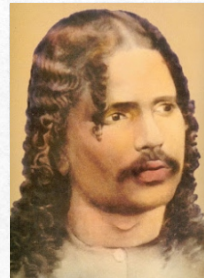
Amir Khusro



Acharya Mahaveer
Prasad Dwivedi



Raja Shiv Prasad
Sitar-e-Hind



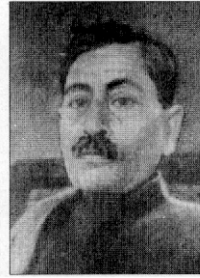
Bhartendu
Harishchandra



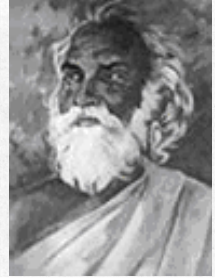
Bak Krishna Bhatta



Babu Shyam Sunder Das



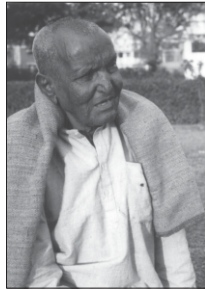
Munshi Premchand



Purushottam Das Tandon



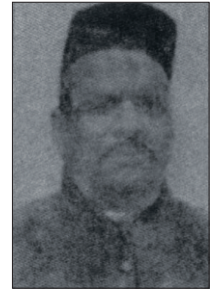
Ayodhya Singh
Upadhyay 'Hariaudh'



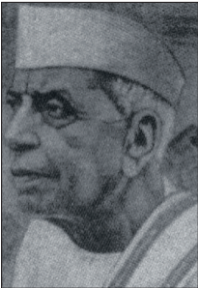
Pt. Banshidhar Shukla



Acharya Ramchandra



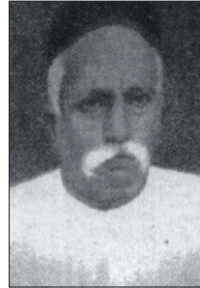
Jagannath Das Ratnakar



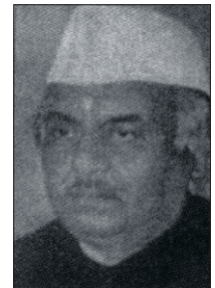
Maithili Sharan Gupta



Jaishankar Prasad



Devaki Nandan Khatri



Dr. Sampurna Nand



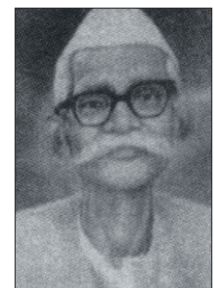
Sohan Lal Dwivedi



Rai Krishna Das



Shiv Poojan Sahai



Parashu Ram Dwivedi



Krishnadev Prasad Gaur



Suryakant Tripathi 'Nirala'



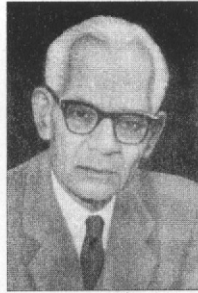
Pandey Bechan Sharma
'Ugra'



Pratap Narain Mishra



Pt. Rahul Sankrityayan



Yashpal



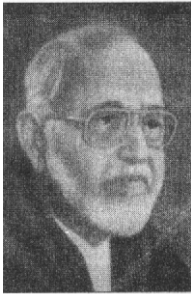
Shantipriya Dwivedi



Nand Dulare Vajpayee



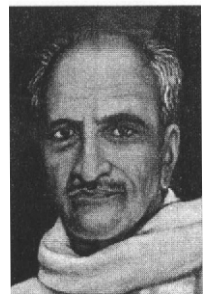
Mahadevi Verma



'Agyeya'



Amrit Lal Nagar



Vrindavan Lal Verma



Bhagwati Charan
Verma



Banarasi Das
Chaturvedi



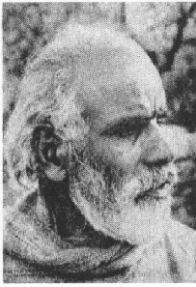
Dr. Ramkumar Verma



Amrit Rai



Acharya Hazari Prasad
Dwivedi



Trilochan



Namvar Singh



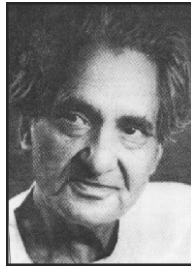
Harivansh Rai Bachchan



Naresh Mehta



Dharmveer Bharati



Gopal Das Neeraj



Vishnu Prabhakar



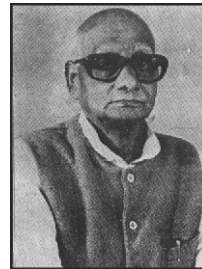
Kunwar Narain



Dr. Shiv Prasad Singh



Kamleshwar



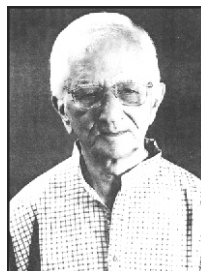
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Ravindra Kalia



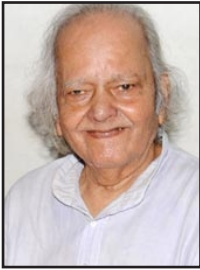
Bharat Bhushan



Markandeya



Som Thakur



Amar Kant



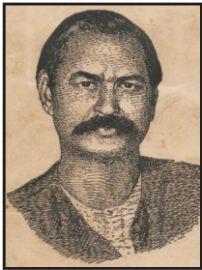
Dr. Jagdish Gupta



Dr.(Ku.) Rama Singh



Raghuveer Sahai



Sudama Prasad Pandey
'Dhumil'



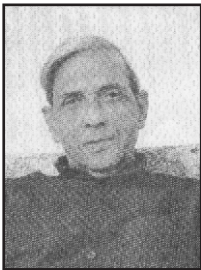
Kedar Nath Agarwal



Rahi Masoom Raza



Rajendra Yadav



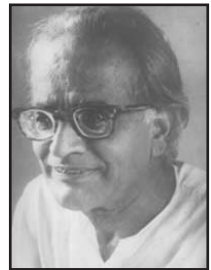
Dr. Parmanand Srivastava



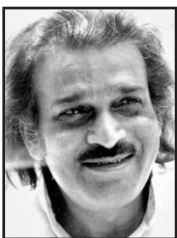
Abdul Bismillah



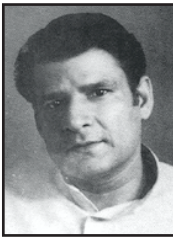
Mudra Rakshas



Shamsheer Bahadur Singh



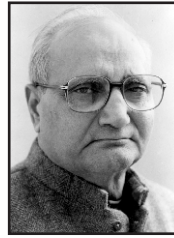
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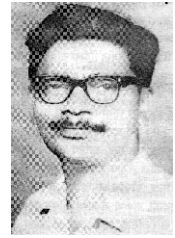
Dushyant



Kedar Nath Singh

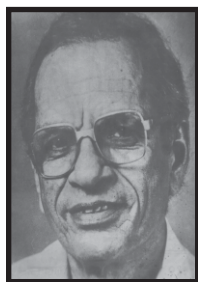


Shrilal Shukla

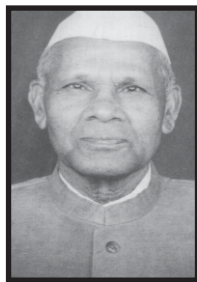


Prabodh Majumdar

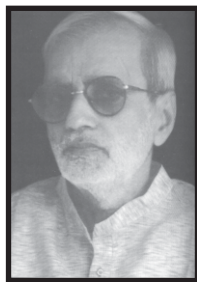
Eminent Personalities of Literature in U.P.



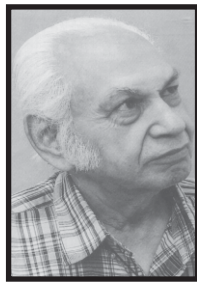
Beer Raja



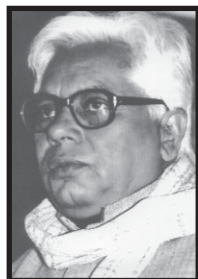
Mata Prasad



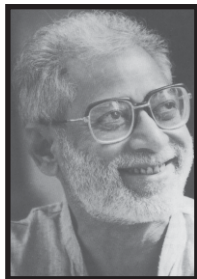
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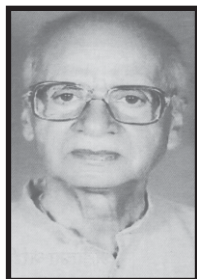
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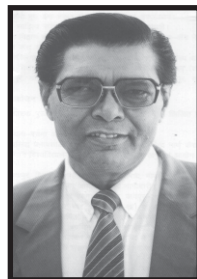
Kamata Nath



Kashi Nath Singh



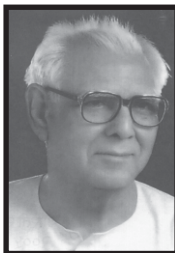
Viveki Rai



Kanhaiya Lal Nandan



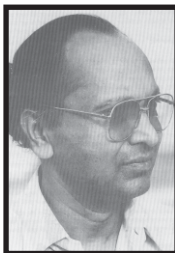
Dr. Bhavadev Pandey



Ram Darash Mishra



Vidya Niwas Mishra



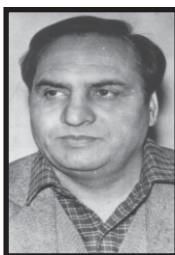
Giriraj Kishore



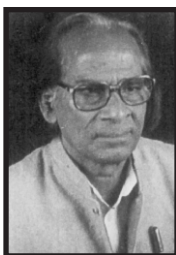
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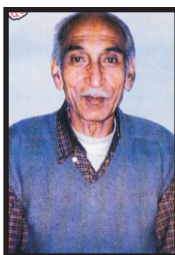
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Liladhar Jagudi



Shankar Sultanpuri

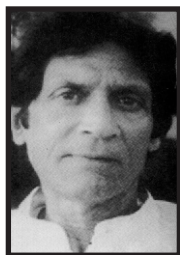


Mohan Thapaliyal

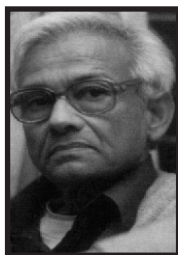


Vibhuti Narain Rai

Eminent Personalities of Literature in U.P.



S.R. Yatri



Naresh Saxena



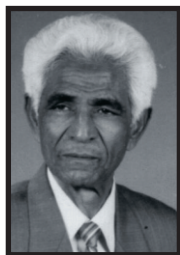
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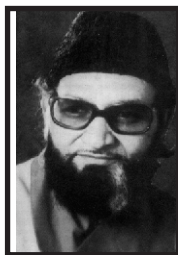
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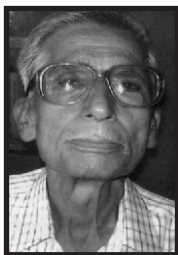
K.P. Saxena



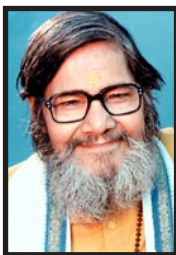
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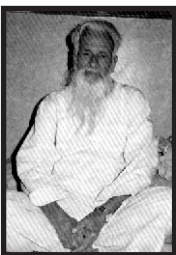
Bekal Utsahi



Hridayesh



Kaka Hatharasi



Vachanesh Tripathi



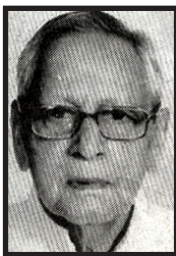
Indu Jain



Chitra Mudgal



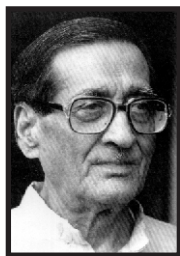
Girish Chandra
Srivastava



Liladhar Sharma
'Parvatiya'



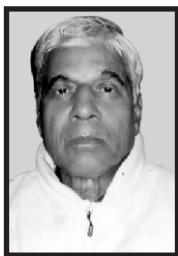
Hariom Shukla 'Omi'



Laxmi Shankar Mishra
'Nishank'



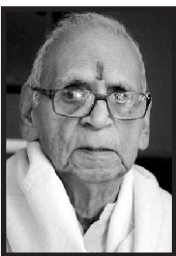
Kishan Saroj



Om Prakash Adig



Mrs. Urmila Srivastava



Manu Sharma

Eminent Personalities of Literature in U.P.



Gaura Pant Sivani



Babu Gulab Ray



Subhadra Kumari
Chauhan



Acharya Kubernath Ray



Shivmangal Singh
'Suman'



Anil Janvijay



Dr. Ramvilas Sharma



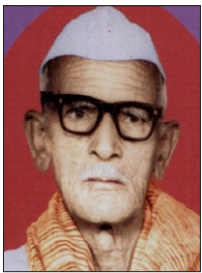
Jainendra Kumar



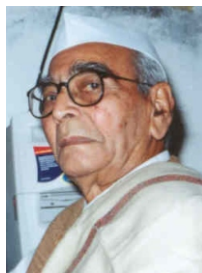
Asgar Wjahat



Jagdambika Prasad
Mishra



Ramai Kaka



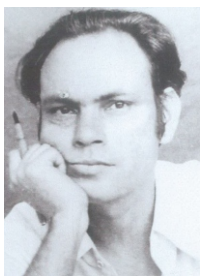
Bhubandranath Shukl



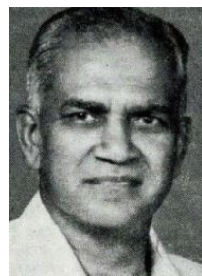
Sumitra Nandan Pant



Janardan Das

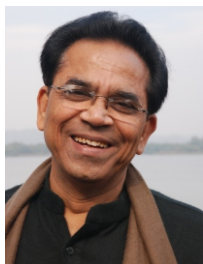


Gopal Upadhyay



Shyamlal Gupta

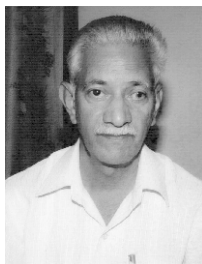
Eminent Yash Bharati Awardees



Ashok Chakradhar



Balbir Singh Rang



Dr. Shivom Amber



Gaya Prasad Shukla Sahnehi



Koushlendra Pandey



Maheep Singh



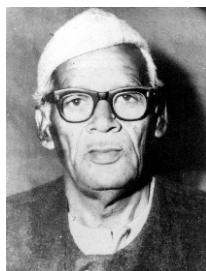
Munshi Ajmeri 'Prem'



Pt. Ram Naresh Tripathi



Pt. Shri Narayan Chaturvedi

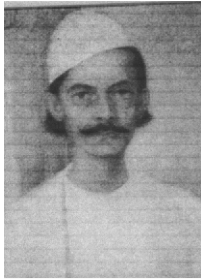


Syam Narayan Pandey

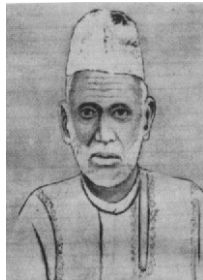


Vinod Chandra Pandey

Eminent Personalities of Urdu Literature in U.P.



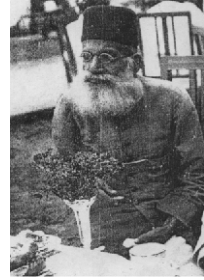
Meer Anees



Mirza Dabeer



Akbar Allahabadi



Hasrat Mohani



Safi Lakhnavi



Abdul Mazid Dariyabadi



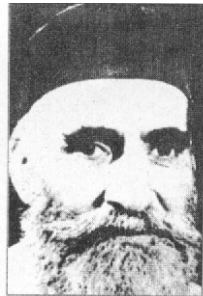
Dr. Abdul Aleem



Sajjad Zaheer



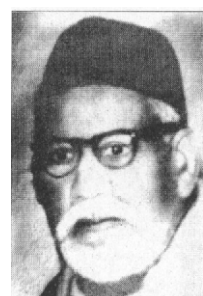
Nurul Hasan Hashmee



Md. Imtiyaz Ali Arshi



Anand Narayan Mullah



Ali Abbas Hussani



Sagar Nijami



Ch. Md. Ali Rudaulvi



Kurtul N Haider



Majnu Gorakhpuri



Aale Ahmad Suroor



Razia Sajjad Zaheer



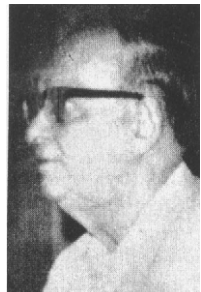
Gyan Chand Jain



Masood Hasan Rizvi 'Adeeb'



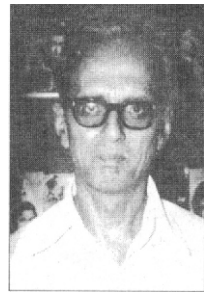
Ehatesham Hussain Rizvi



Masood Hussain Khan



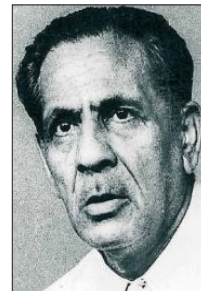
Ismat Chughtai



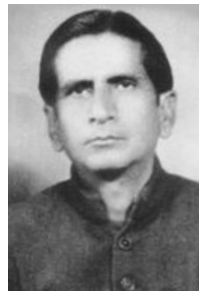
Khalilul Rahman Azami



Mohd. Hassan



Firaq Gorakhpuri



Majaz Lakhnavi



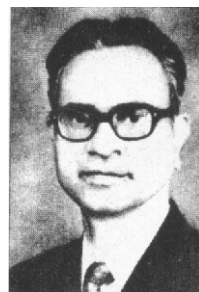
Kaifi Azami



Rasheed Ahmad Siddiqui



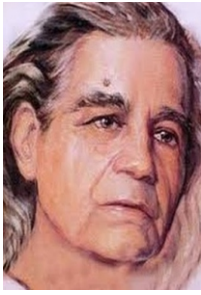
Moin Ahsan Zazbee



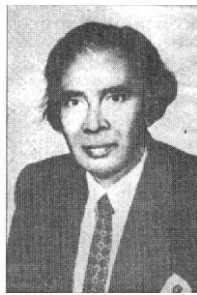
Maseeh Uj Zamma



Vamik Jaunpuri



Ali Sardar Zafari



Salam Sadelvi



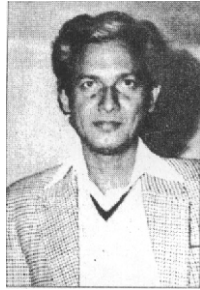
Gulam Rabbani Taaban



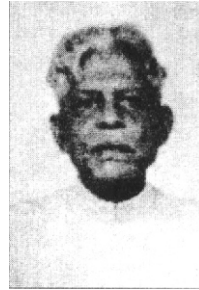
Qazi Abdussattar



Khumar Barabankavi



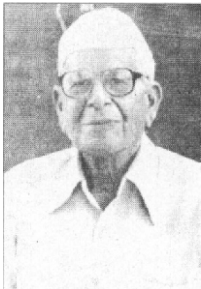
Shaharyaar



Azaz Hussain



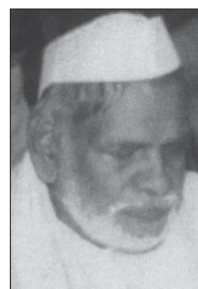
Ali Zawvaad Zaidi



Wazahat Ali Sandelvi



Salam Machhali Shahri



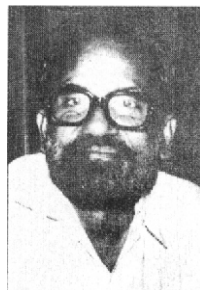
Ch. Sibte Mohammad



Mohd. Akeel Rizvi



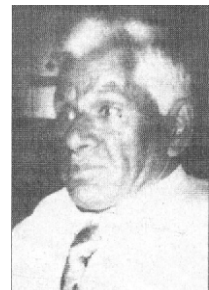
Rasheed Hassan Khan



Mahmood Elahi



Kamar Raees



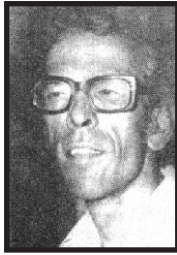
Mahmoodul Hassan Rizvi



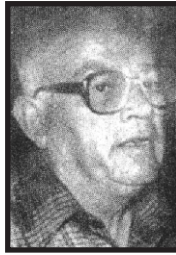
Krishna Bihari Noor



Ramlal



Naiyyar Masood



Kazim Ali Khan



Abid Suhail



Fazal Emam Rizvi



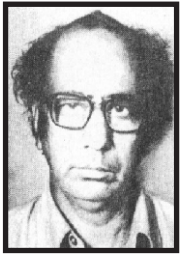
Ahmad Zamal Pasha



Haneef Naqvi



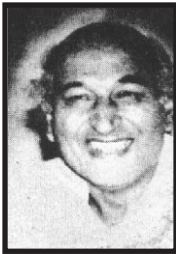
Mazoor Saleem



Malik Zada Manzoor
Ahmad



Baqar Mehndi



Basheshar Pradeep



Masihul Hasan Rizvi



Irfan Siddqui



Nazish Pratapgarhi



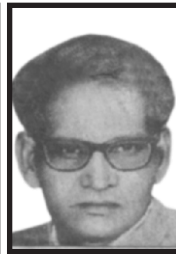
Basheer Badra



Arzoo Lakhnavi



Hoormat Ul Aquram



Anvar Mirza Puri



Dr. Vaseem Bareilavi



Simaab Akbarabadi



Shaukat Thanvi



Josh Malihabadi



Ibne Safi



Jigar Muradabadi



Menjor Hashami



Dr. Rafiq Hussain

Gyanpeeth Awardees



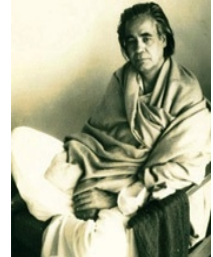
Firaq Gorakhpuri



Mahadavi Verma



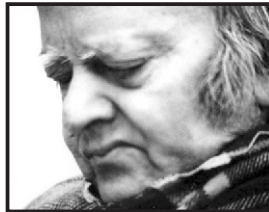
Kurtul En Haidar



Ali Sardar Jafri



Shahryar



Shri Amarkant



Shrilal Shukl



Kunwar Narayan

Eminent Personalities of Music and Dance from U.P.



Bismillah Khan



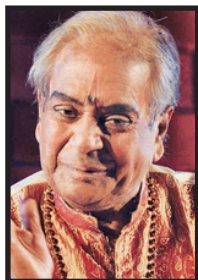
Begum Akhtar



Vishnu Narain Bhatkhande



Hari Prasad Chaurasia



Birju Maharaj



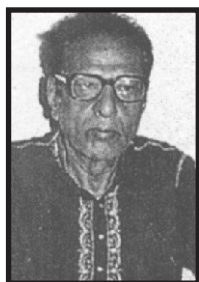
Girija Devi



Lachhuji Maharaj



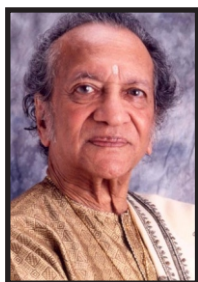
Shambhoo Maharaj



Godai Maharaj



Sitara Devi



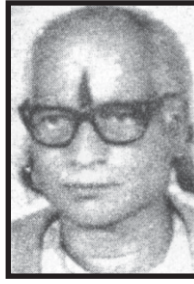
Ravi Shankar



Pt. Kishan Maharaj



Savita Devi



Pagal Das



Kanthe Maharaj



Kumkum Dhar



Ajita Shrivastav



Malini Awasthi



Sushri Usha Gupta



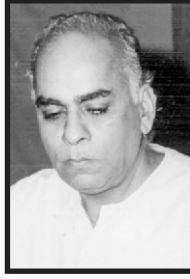
Pt. Vikas Maharaj



Smt. Sidhashvare Davi



Sri. Channu Lal Mishra



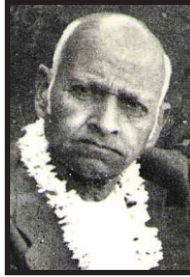
Dr. Lalmani Mishra



Sri Gopal Shankar Mishra



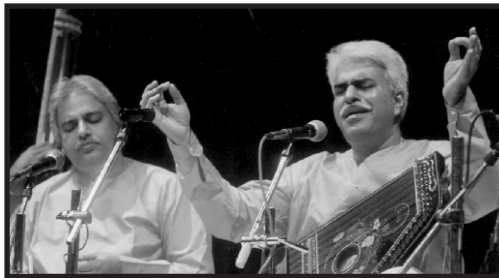
Sri Gopi Krishn



Pt. Kantha Maharaj



Pt. Samta Prasad

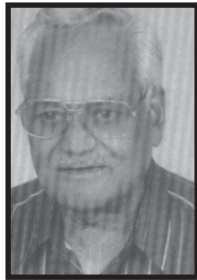


Rajan Mishra , Sajan Mishra

Eminent Lyricists and Drama Artists from U.P.



Nemi Chand Jain



Radhey Shyam Dixit



Ratan Thiyam



Romesh Mehta



Shivcharan Lal 'Prem'



Sudesh Sharma



Surendra Kaushik



Surendra Mathur



Vishva Nath Mishra



Swami Shriram Sharma



Gulab Bai



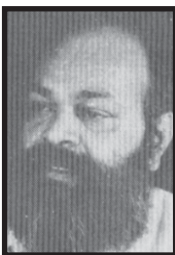
K.B. Chandra



Lalit Mohan Tiwari



Vinod Rastogi



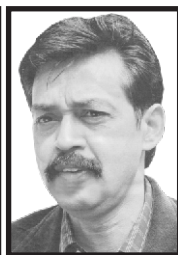
Surya Mohan Kulshretha



Vijay Dixit



Zareef Malik Anand



Dr. Brajeshwar Singh

Eminent Lyricists and Drama Artists from U.P.



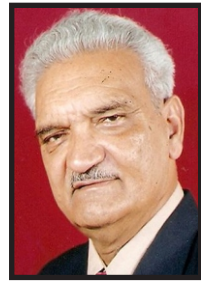
Aga Hashra Kashmiri



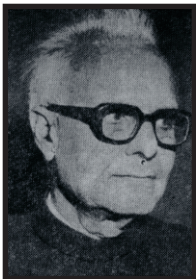
Anoop Jalota



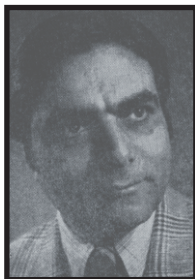
Bansi Kaul



Dr. Anil Rastogi



Dr. Bhanu Shakar Mehta



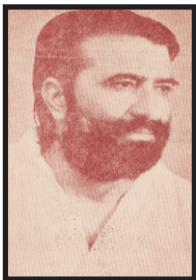
Dr. Puru Dadhichi



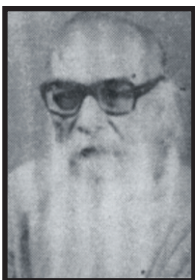
Dr. Suresh Awasthi



Master Fida Hussain Narsi



GyanDev Agnihotri



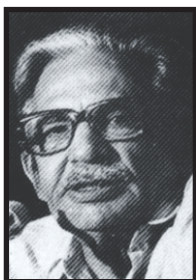
Hari Krishna Arora



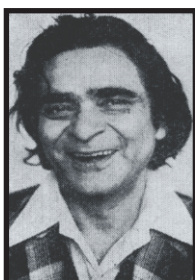
Heeralal Yadav



Krishna Mishra



Krishna Narain Kakkar



Mohan Upreti



Mukesh Sanyal



Nadira Zahir Babbar

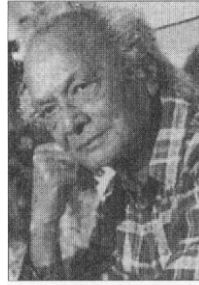
Eminent Cine Personalities from U.P.



Kamal Amrohi



K. Asif



Naushad Ali



Shailendra



Jaddan Bai



Kaifi Azami



K.L. Sahgal



Nargis



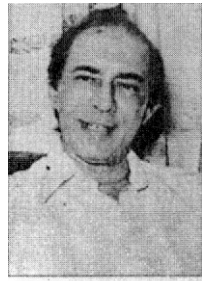
Indivar



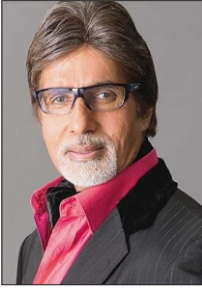
Bharat Bhushan



Mazrooh Sultanpuri



Talat Mahmood



Amitabh Bachchan



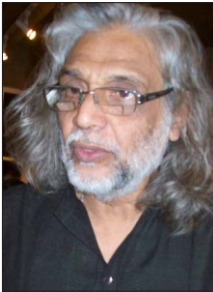
Ravindra Jain



Shabana Azami



Shakeel Badayuni



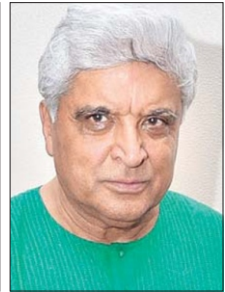
Muzaffar Ali



Yogesh



Raj Babbar



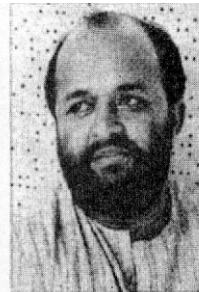
Javed Akhtar



Rehana



Achala Nagar



Sameer



Rehana Sultan



Kailash Kher



Raja Bundela



Abhijeet



Maya Govind



Naseeruddin Shah



Mansoor Khan



Shahrukh Mirza



Uma Devi 'Tuntun'



Vishal Bhardwaj



Shad Ali



Prakash Mehra



Anurag Kashyap



Rajpal Yadav



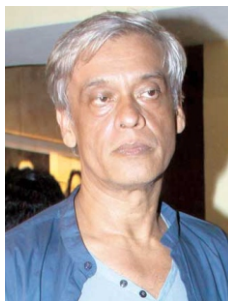
Kanhaiya Lal



Nimmi



Mark Zuber



Sudheer Pandey



Kabban Mirza



Sushant Singh



Sitara Devi



Yunus Parvez



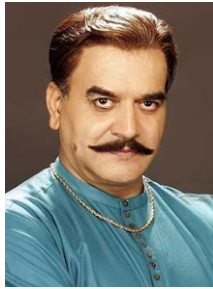
Nirmal Pandey



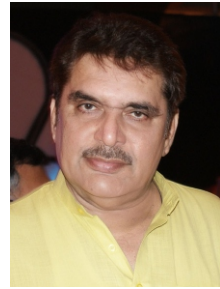
Sapna Awasthi



David Dhawan



Surendra Pal



Raza Murad



Johra Sahgal

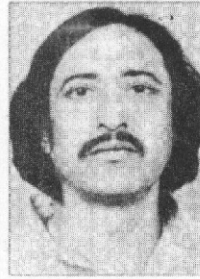
Eminent Painters of U.P.



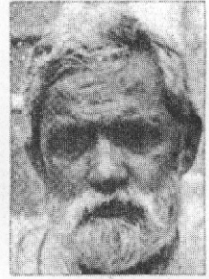
R.S. Bisht



Nityanand Mahapatra



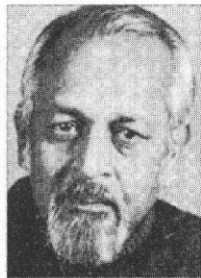
B.N. Arya



S.G. Shrikhande



K.V. Jena



Jai Krishna Agarwal



Asad Ali



A.P. Gajjar



S. Ajmat Shah



R.S. Dheer



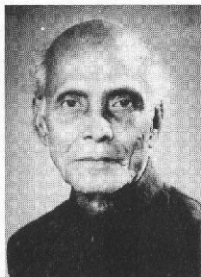
Sanat Kumar Chatarjee



Satish Chandra



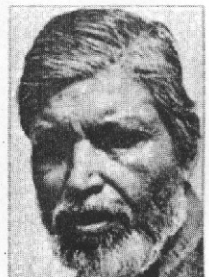
Dilip Das Gupta



Shridhar Mahapatra

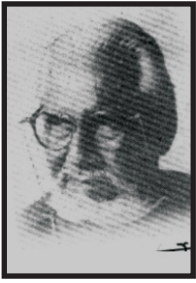


Pammi Lal



Umesh Verma

Eminent Painters of U.P.



Gopal Madhukar Chaturvedi



Vishwanath Khanna



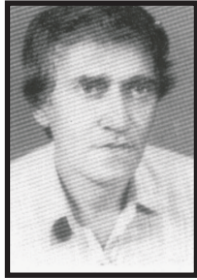
Ashwini Kumar Sharma



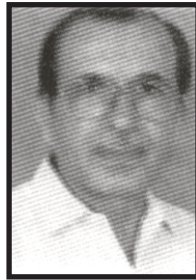
Bal Dutta Pandey



S.N. Saxena



Mohd. Salim



B.P. Kamboj



Pushpa Lata Sharma



Bajinath Prasad Gupta



N. Khanna



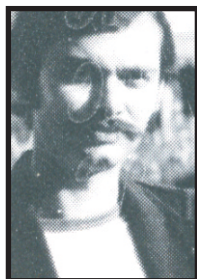
Yogendra Nath Yogi



Zamil Akhtar



N.N. Rai



Ranjeet Chakravarti



Shukdev Shrotriya



Dr. Kusum Rai

Eminent Painters of U.P.



Kamta Prasad



Hirday Gupta



Amar Nath Sharma



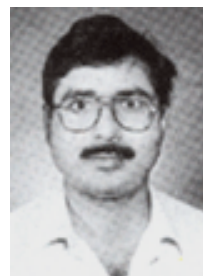
Awadhesh Mishra



Poornima Tiwari



Alok Kumar



Hira Lal Prajapati



Indu Joshi



Mridula Shah



Bhairon Nath Shukla



Bharat Bhushan



Jagdish Gupta



Radhey Shyam Aggarwal



Rekha Kakkad



R.S. Shaky



Sadhna Lal

From- Inter Net

Eminent Painters of U.P.



Santosh Verma



Seema Javed



Shivendra Singh



Sneha Mohan



Sharad Pandey



Umesh Kumar Saxena



Vinod Kumar Singh



Vishnu Swaroop Singh



Zeba Hasan



Gogi Saroj Pal



Dr. Nandita Sharma

From- Inter Net

Eminent Players of U.P.



Major Dhyani Chand



K.D. Singh Babu



Mohammad Shahid



Ashish Vistoni Zaidi



Manoj Prabhakar



Arun Lal



Mohammad Kaif



Suresh Raina



R. P. Singh



Chetan Chauhan



Hemlata Kala



Gyanender Pandey



Piyush Chawala



Narendra Hirwani



Surinder Amarnath



Raman Lamba

Eminent Players of U.P.



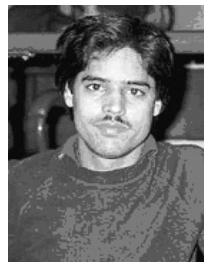
Ravi Kant Shukla



Praveen Kumar



Abhinna Syam Gupta



Saiyyad Modi



Gaus Mohammad Khan



Nikhil Chopra



Lala Amarnath

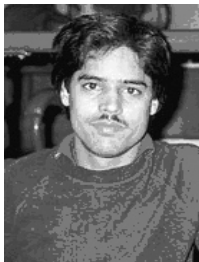


Mohinder Amarnath

Eminent Arjun Awardees



Abhinna Syam Gupta



Saiyyad Modi



Ashish Singh

Gold medalist Common Wealth Games



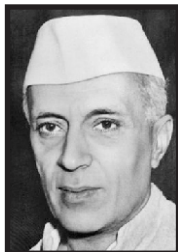
Arunima Sinha

(First Indian physically challenged player to conquer Everest)

Eminent Senior Journalists of U.P.



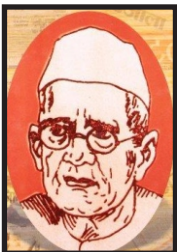
Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi



Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru



Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya



Baburao Vishnu Paradkar



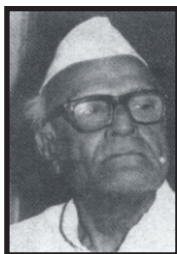
Ambika Prasad
Vajpayee



M. Chelapati Rao



K. Rama Rao



Hayatullah Ansari



C.Y. Chitamani



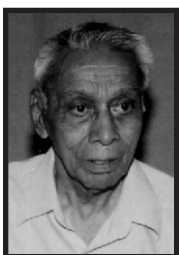
S.N. Ghosh



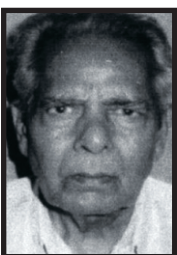
Sachchidanand Sinha



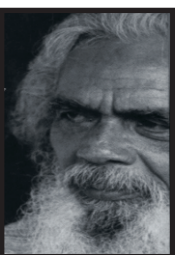
Isharat Ali Siddiqui



S.M. Zafar



S.N. Jaiswal



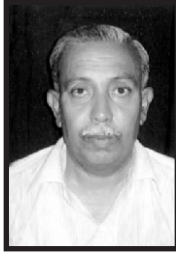
Akhilesh Mishra



K Vikram Rao



Dr. Darampal Singh
"Shalabh"



Anand Mohan Pandey



Onkar" Manishi"



Sri Prabhat Singh



Mrinal Pandey

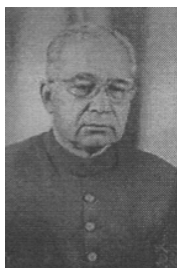


Narendra Mohan



Ghanshyam Pankaj

Eminent Padmashree Personalities



Haqem Syed Jilur
Rehman



Mujaffar Ali



K.P. Saxsena



K.D. Singh Babu



Gopaldas Neeraj



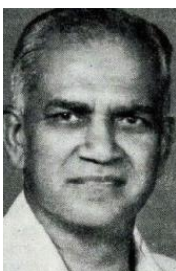
Bharat Bhushan



Mohammad Shahid



Dr. Jaypal Mittal



Shyam Lal Gupta



Ram Bahadur Rai



Begam Akhtar



Acharya Giriraj Kishor



Ali Javad Jaidi



Ravindra Kumar



Malini Awasthi



Krishn Ram Chowdhary



Dr. Usha Yadav



Ram Yatin Shukl



Sudha Singh



Ashok Kumar Sahu



Chandrashekhar Singh



Jagdish Chaudhary

Eminent Padma Bhushan Awardees Personalities



Irfan Habeeb



Kurutul-n-Haider



Pt. Kishan Mahraj



Ramkinker Upadhyaya



Bhagavatisharan Verma



Amarnath Jha



Maithalisharan Gupt



Josh Malihabadi



Rameshwri Nehru



Mahadevi Verma



Abid Hussain



Hajari Prasad Dwivedi



Vijay Anand



Ray Anand Krishna



Pt. Shrikrishnanarayan
Ratanjanker



Kunwar Narayan
Litature



Girija Devi
Music



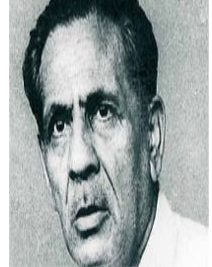
Bhagavan Sahai



Radha Kamal Mukharji



Rahul Sankrityayan



Firaq Gorakhpuri



Vrandavan Lal Verma



Pt. Haribhau Vakanker



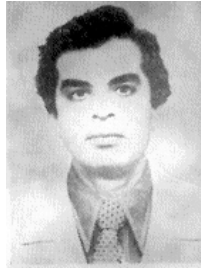
Ravi Shankar



Jay Krishna



Mahesh Prasad Mehare



Pitamber Pant



Nissar Hussain Khan



Amrat Lal Nagar



Banarsi Das Chaturvedi



Jaydev Singh



Begum Akhater



Kailash Nath Kaul



Nripendra Misra



Kalbe Sadiq

Eminent Padma Vibhushan Personalities



Dr. Jakir Hussain
(Social Work-1954)



Vijay Laxmi Pandit
(Public Service-1962)



Ray Anand Krishna
(Public Service-1980)



Pt. Ravishankar
(Art-1981)



Birjoo Maharaj
(Art-1986)



Mahadevi Verma
(Literature & Edu.1988)



Umashanker Dikshit
(Social Work-1989)



Captain Laxmi Sehgal
(Social Work-1998)



Mirzr Hamidulla Beg
(Social Work-1988)



Pt. Kishan Maharaj
(Art-2002)



V. N. Khare
(Law/Social Work-1980)



Dr. Purushottam Lal
(Medicine-1981)



Govind Narayan
(Social Work-2009)



Girija Devi
Music



Murl Manohar Joshi
Social Work



Yashpal
Science & Technology



Jagat Guru Ram Bhadracharya



Aadarsh Sen Anand
Public Interest work



B. B. LAL
(Archology)

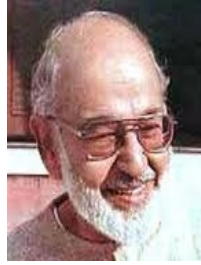
Sahitya Academy Awardees



Rahul Sankratyayan
(1958—History)



Bhagyati Charan Verma
(1961—Novelist)



Agyea
(1964—Poetry)



Jainendra Kumar
(1964—Novelist)



Amaratlal Nagar
(1967—Novelist)



Harivansh Ray Bachchan
(1968—Poetry)



Shrilal Shukla
(1969—Novelist)



Ramvilas Sharma
(1969—Novelist)



Namvar Singh
(1971—Literature Critics Writer)



Bhavani Prasad Mishra
(1972—Poetry)



Hajari Prasad Dwivedi
(1973—Writer)



Shivmangal Singh 'Suman'
(1974—Poetry)



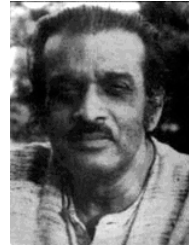
Yashpal
(1976–Novelist)



Dhumiil
(1979–Novelist)



Trilochan
(1981–Novelist)



Sarveshwar Dayal Sharma
(1983–Poetry)



Kedarnath Singh
(1989–Poetry)



Kedarnath Agarwal
(1986–Poetry)



Raghuveer Sahay
(1984–Poetry)



Liladhar Jaguri
(1997–Novelist)



Surendra Verma
(1996–Novelist)



Giriraj Kishor
(1992–Novelist)



Vishnu Prabhakar
(1993–Novelist)



Kunwar Narayan
Litrature

Dadasaheb Falke Awardees

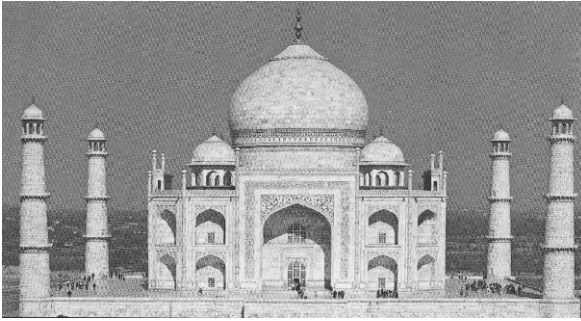


Naushad Ali



Majruh Sultanpuri

TOURIST PLACES & MONUMENTS IN U.P.



Taj Mahal, Agra



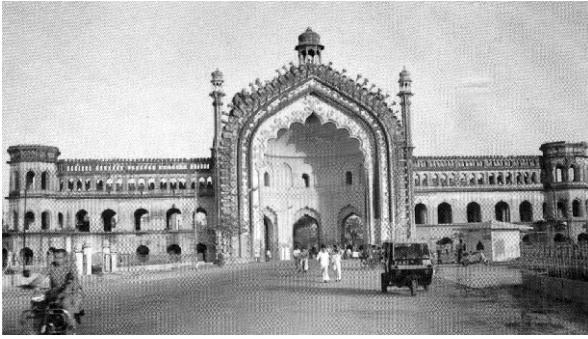
Vrindavan Temple, Mathura



Khankah Rashidiya, Mainpuri



Bird Sanctuary Jalesar
(Etah)



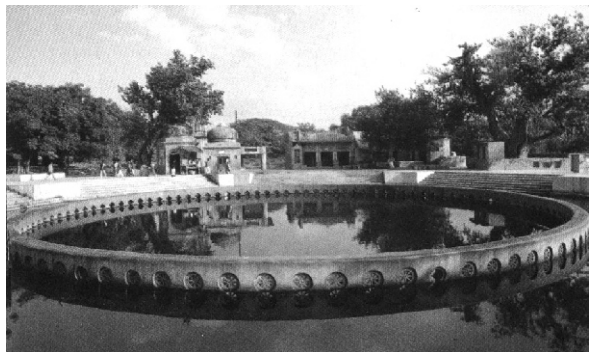
Roomi Darwaja, Lucknow

Gola Gokarannath Temple
Lakhimpur Kheri



Ancient Historic Temple Unnao

Chakratirth Naimisharanya
Sitapur





Anand Bhawan, Prayagraj



Tomb of Kadak Shah Baba
Kaushambi



Memorial at Bawani Imli
Fatehpur



Kanak Bhawan, Ayodhya



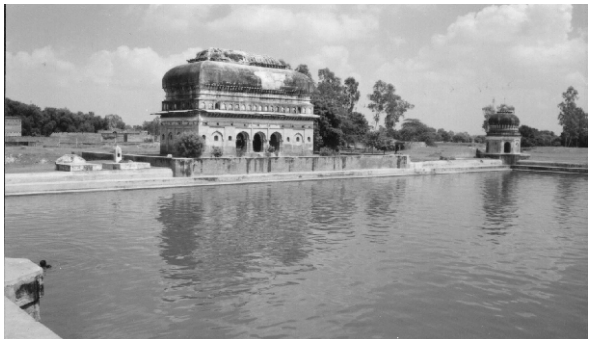
Unique Statue 'Saptamatrika'
protected at Kannauj

J.K. Temple, Kanpur



Digambar Jain Idols recovered
from Aasai Fort, Etawah

Shukla Pond, Akbarpur
Ramabai Nagar





Gorakhnath Temple,
Gorakhpur



Martyr's Memorial, Maharajganj



Buddha Stupa, Kushinagar

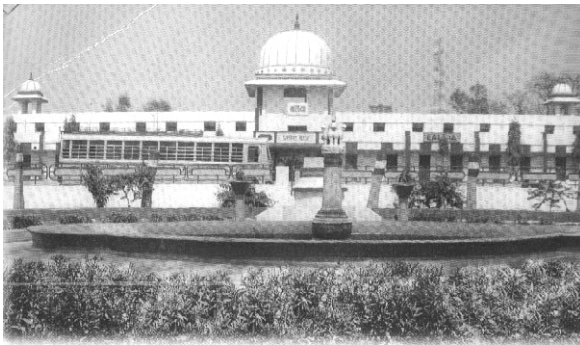


Grand Temple of Baba Somnathji,
Deoria



Place of Martyr's, Cantonment,
Basti

Salvation Point of Sant Kabir
Magahar (Sant Kabir Nagar)



Railway Station, Balia

China Temple, Shravasti





Rani Mahal, Jhansi



Makarbai Temple, Mahoba



Kamadgiri Hill
Chitrakoot



Kalinjar Durg, Banda



Rampur Raja Library,
Rampur



Shibli Academy, Azamgarh



Martyr's Memorial, Mau



Clock Tower, Badaun

Clock Tower, Bahraich



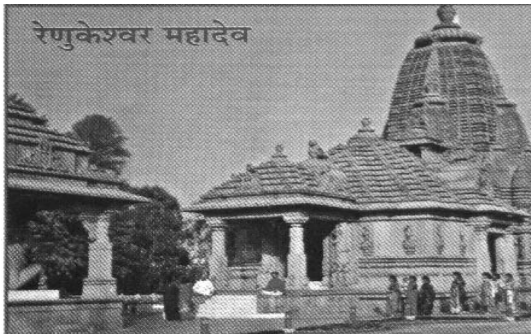
Devi Paatan Temple,
Balrampur



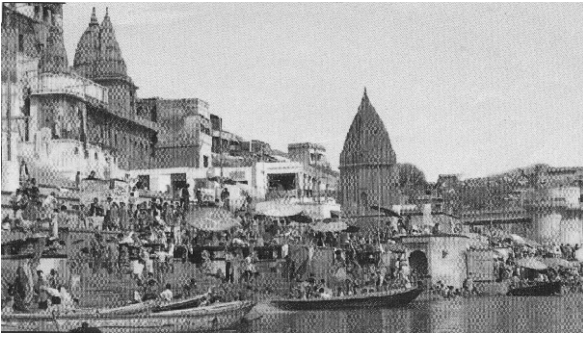
Arga Parvati Temple, Gonda



रेणुकेश्वर महादेव



Renukeshwar Mahadev Temple,
Sonebhadra



Ganga-Ghat, Varanasi



Sitakund Ghat, Sultanpur



Sitamadhi Religious Tourist Sant Place
Sant Ravidas Nagar, Bhadohi

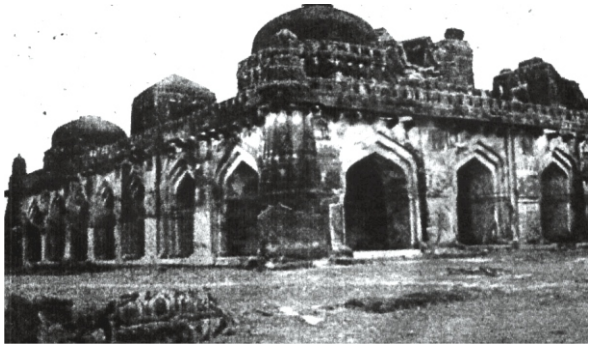


Clock Tower, Mirzapur



Jain Temple, Lalitpur

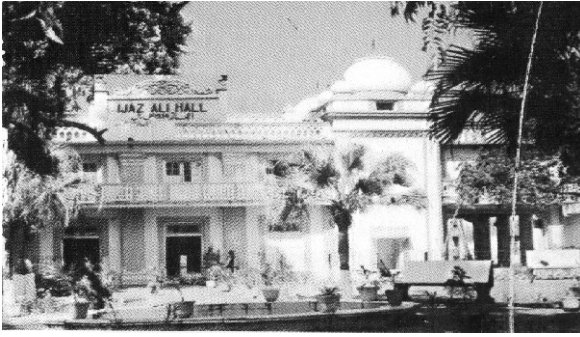
Chaurasi Gumbad
Kalpi (Jalaun)



Hindi Bhawan, Jaunpur

Famous Belha Devi Temple,
Pratapgarh





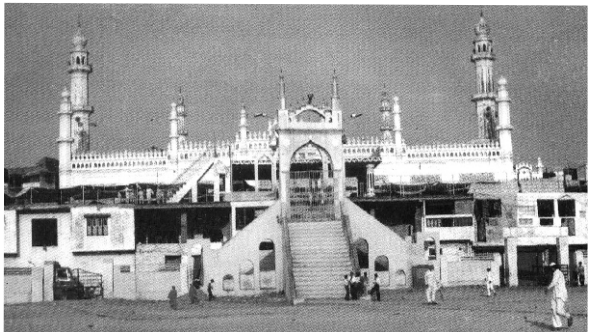
Ezaz Ali Hall, Bijnaur



Ancient Shiv Temple
Shukratal, Muzaffar Nagar



Martyr's Memorial
Dhaanpur, Chandauli



Historical Zama Masjid
Moradabad



Tomb of Lord Corniwallis, Ghazipur



Clock Tower, Bulandshahar



Jain Temple, Firozabad



Shree Sanatan Dharm Mandir
Gautambudh Nagar



Devkali Temple, Auraiya

Victoria Hall
Clock Tower, Hardoi



Yagyashala, Baghpat

Famous Temple
MahamayaNagar





Mughal Ghat, Kampil
Farukhabad

Aligarh Muslim University
Aligarh



Buddha Stupa
Piprahwa, Kapilvastu

Aughadnath Temple
Sardhana, Meerut





Deva Shareef
Barabanki

Samaspur
Bird Sanctuary
(Raibareilly)



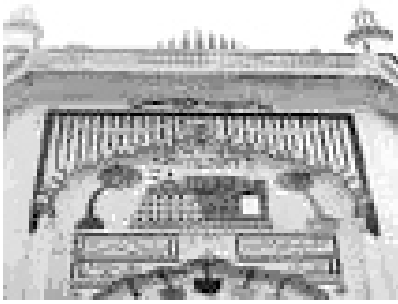
Memorial of Ashfaq Ullah Khan
Shahjahanpur



Hanumat Dham
Shahjahanpur

Shree Daoji Maharaj
Hasayan, Hathras



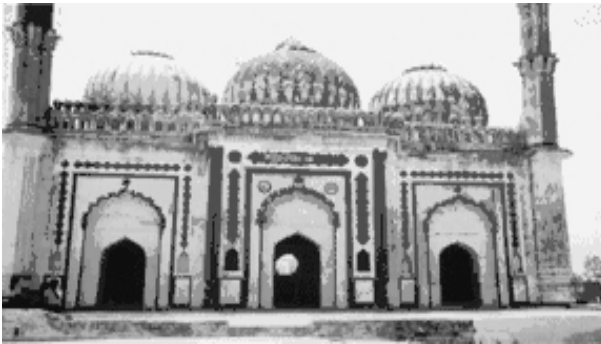


Kichhauchha Sharif, Ambedkar Nagar



Lalpur
Railway
Station,
Jaunpur

Ancient Shriganga
Mandir, Garhmukteshwar,
Ghaziabad



Badshahi Masjid,
Sultanpur



Anand Ashram, Barielly



Kalp Vriksha, Hamirpur



Buddha Stup,
Siddhartha Nagar

Mata Shakumbhari Devi Temple
Saharanpur



Jayasi Memorial,
Chhatrapati Shahuji
Maharaj Nagar

Nardai Bridge
Kanshiram Nagar



Hindi & Urdu Journalism

One may be hard put to believe it, but the first ray of Hindi journalism shored in Bengal, when the Hindi weekly 'Udant Martand' made its debut on 30th May 1826. Its editor Pt. Jugul Kishore Shukla was a resident of Kanpur. The first Hindi newspaper (weekly) published in U.P. was 'Banaras' from Kashi (Varanasi) in January 1845 by Raja Shivprasad 'Sitar-e-Hind'. Its language was Urdu but Hindi in script with Shri Raghunath Thatte, its editor. Another bilingual weekly, 'Sudhakar' in Hindi and Bengali appeared in 1850 in Kashi (Varanasi) under the patronage of Tara Mohan Mitra. Three years later, it switched over to Hindi exclusively. 'Buddhi Prakash' published from Agra in 1852, was notable both by standards of journalism, and language and style. Its editor was Munshi Sadasukhlal from Agra again, a weekly, having both Hindi and Urdu sections, brought out in 1855, with the name 'Sarvhitkarak', whose editor was Shivnarain Lal.

Due to non-expansion of proper education, the Hindi journalism could not flourish that fast till the First War of Indian Independence (1857). Consequent upon the failure of the 1857 revolution, there was a wide spread despondency in the country. This had impacted social, political scenario and the development of journalism in U.P. On 13th June 1857 the Press Act was enforced, which was termed as 'gagging act'. After this repressive act was abolished and the political turmoil weakened, there was a new awakening in the U.P. Journalism. In the year 1861, several papers were published from U.P. Agra was in the lead to bring out newspapers between 1861 to 1865. Papers like 'Suraj Prakash', 'Sarvopkarak' and 'Gyan Prakash' were published from Agra. The editor of the first one was Ganeshi Lal, whereas the other two were edited by Shiv Narain. From Etawah, a fortnightly was published with the name 'Prajahit' and edited by Hakim Jawaharlal. 'Prajahit' had Urdu and English editors also. Lokmitra was another newspaper published from Agra from 1st January 1863. The Paper was owned by Christians and the language being chaste Hindi. Another paper published in 1864 from Agra was Bharatkhandamrit', while Urdu edition was 'Abe Hayat'. Both were edited by Pt. Vanshidhar Bajpai. A chaste Hindi magazine, Tatwabodhini, under the editorship of Gulab Shankar was brought out from Bareilly in 1865. In 1867, Bhartendu Harishchandra brought out a Hindi monthly magazine 'Kavivachan Sudha' a milestone in the field of Hindi journalism. The magazine soon became a fortnightly. It contained news, views and commentaries on social issues and politics as well. Meanwhile, journalism gained ground and papers and periodicals were brought out from Moradabad, Meerut,

Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Prayag, Lalitpur, Saharanpur, Kashi and Lucknow.

The advent of 'Hindi Pradeep' from Prayag, a monthly under the editorship of Pt. Balkrishna Bhatt was revolutionary happening in Hindi journalism of the day. Social, political and intellectual topics were discussed from the national angle. Bhatt's political philosophy was nationalistic and based on reality and truth. The magazine contained plays, essays, comments, satires and humorous kits. 'Kayastha Samachar' (Prayag) 'Aryamitra' (Kashi), Dinkar Prakash (Lucknow), 'Sajjankirti Sudhakar' (Agra), 'Shubhchintak' (Kanpur), 'Bharat Sudesh Pravartak' (Farrukhabad) etc. carried the trend forward. With 'Brahman' (Kanpur), which came out in 1883 under the editorship of Pt. Pratap Narain Mishra, became an instant hit for its honest views and treatment for criticism of people and policies that went against the good of the society.

Between 1885 and 1895, dozens of periodicals were published from virtually all important towns and cities. However, it was the publication of daily 'Hindustan' in the year 1885 whose Chief Editor was Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya, that marked a watershed in Indian journalism. In 1897 came out the quarterly 'Nagri Pracharini Sabha' which proved instrumental in the promotion of Hindi research writing, journalism and literature. The publication of 'Saraswati', under the editorship of Acharya Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi for 15 long years, symbolised national and patriotic sentiments and opposition to the British highhandedness. 'Saraswati' continued to be published for 80 years and amongst the successors of Acharya Dwivedi were such illustrious men of letters and committed journalists as Padumlal Punnalal Baxi, Pt. Devidutta Shukla and Pt. Shrinarain Chaturvedi.

In 1907, a Hindi weekly from Prayagraj, 'Abhyuday' with Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya, as editor, soon became the mouthpiece of freedom fighters against the British. Its brilliant array of editors included such distinguished names as Babu Purushottam Das Tandon, Satyanand Joshi, Krishnakant Malviya, Venkatesh Narain Tewari, Padmakant Malviya and Pt. Shivnath Sharma. The weekly switched over to become a daily newspaper in 1917.

A Hindi magazine, 'Indu' came out from Varanasi in 1909 under the editorship of Ambika Prasad Gupta, nephew of the great literateur Jai Shanker Prasad, who was a poet, a playwright, story-writer and a novelist. It bore an authentic literary stamp and soon became a reference literature for Hindi. The same year, 'Karmayogi' was published from Prayagraj, under the editorship of Pt. Sunder Lal, who is known for his firebrand writing against the British rule and soon the magazine became synonymous with the revolutionary movement in the country.

'Pratap' (Kanpur), under the editorship of Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, started its publication in 1910 and assumed the voice of the people against the British rule. 'Pratap' office soon became a centre for revolutionaries and freedom fighters with great nationalist fervour.

Twentieth century witnessed a significant proliferation of Hindi magazines, weeklies, fortnightlies and monthlies, along side dailies. Among dailies-Swadesh (Gorakhpur), Aaj (Varanasi), Vartman and Lokmat (Kanpur), Bhavishya Dainik (Prayagraj) were hot favourites of the general public. Aaj was founded by Shiv Prasad Gupta and had among its editors, Sri Prakash, Baburao Vishnurao Paradkar and Pt. Kamalapati Tripathi.

The publication of 'Madhuri' (Lucknow) in 1923 and 'Chand' in 1922 (Prayagraj) popularised Hindi among the educated and literate masses. 'Chand' had initially started as a weekly but later on became a monthly from November 1922. Its special numbers, particularly those relating to widows, women, untouchables, marwaris, NRIs became highly popular and well known. The most outstanding was the 'Phansi Ank' of 'Chand', devoted to martyrs, and it was banned by the British Govt. 'Chand' always raised the social issues and traditions detrimental to the society, like child marriage, treatment meted out to widows, religious bigotry, bigamy, drunkenness, exploitation of farmers and labourers etc. Among its editors were Ram Rakh Singh, Nand Kishore Tiwari, Sukhdeo Rai, Chandi Prasad, Hridayesh, Munshi Navjadiklal Srivastava and poetess Mahadevi Verma.

In 1925, the Sainik (Agra) was published by the Congress leader, Shri Krishna Dutt Paliwal and gradually became the 'bugle' of freedom fighters. Two years later in 1927, the monthly 'Sudha' (Lucknow) came out under the editorship of Pt. Roop Narain Pandey and Dularelal Bhargav. This was a popular literary journal. 'Bharat' from the Leader press, Prayagraj, 'Lokmat' (Orai), Sudhakar (Etawah), 'Ballia Gazette' (Ballia) and many more made a mark in Hindi journalism.

Publication of 'Hans' in 1930 from Kashi was a major event in the Hindi journalism. Its editor was eminent Hindi fiction writer Munshi Prem Chand. With the enforcement of the Press ordinance in 1930, the publication of Hindi newspapers/journals was banned by the British rulers. As a result, the era of fiery cyclostyled journalism and underground news culture commenced. Cyclostyled publications, such as 'Ranabheri', 'Ranadanka', 'Ranachandi', Bahishkar, 'Chandika', 'Jwalamukhi', 'Chingari', 'Toofan', 'Shankhnad' were in great demand.

By the time independence came in 1947, many newspapers were in circulation. The major Hindi dailies, published in U.P., were 'Aaj', 'Swatantra Bharat', 'Navjeevan', 'Dainik Jagran', 'Amar Ujala', 'Nav Bharat Times', Jansatta, 'Rashtriya Sahara', 'Kuber Times', 'Hindustan', 'Amrit Prabhat', 'Gandiva', 'Jan Morcha' etc. Besides newspapers, scores of literary magazine and journals are published in U.P. which have carved out their place at national level and have a wide readership, particularly belonging to the intellectual class.

Urdu Journalism

Urdu journalism also owes its origin to Bengal. It is a cultural irony that the first Urdu newspaper- 'Jane-Jahan-numa' was published in 1822 from Calcutta

and not Delhi, Lucknow or Hyderabad, known sectors of Urdu. The founder-editor of this newspaper was Sada Sukhlal, who belonged to Mirzapur (U.P.). In 1826 the first Urdu newspaper in Nagari script was brought out from Calcutta with the name 'Udant Martand', whose editor was Pt. Jugul Kishore Shukla, hailing from Kanpur. After some time, Urdu newspapers were started from Bombay and Lahore also, Uttar Pradesh and Lucknow continued to reign supreme in news coverage, because their editors belonged not only to U.P. but to well-known Avadh.

The nascent Urdu journalism was nationalistic in its tone and tenor and opposed the British rule for its tyranny and atrocities, perpetrated on innocent Indians.

The first Urdu newspaper, 'Dilli Urdu Akhbar' began its publication in 1837 under the scholarly Maulvi Mohd. Baqar as editor. His son, Maulana Mohd. Hussain Azad, the renowned Urdu litterateur, who outshone his father, and gave a new meaning and social purpose to literature, turned out to be a beckoning light for Urdu journalism. Events occurring in Lucknow, always remained in the focus of 'Dilli Urdu Akhbar' and the paper emerged as a bastion against the British excesses during 1857 and thereafter.

The first Urdu newspaper, published from U.P. in 1848, was 'Sadrul Akhbar', by an Agra college professor Seafank. It was brought out on cooperative basis. In 1847, Munshi Kamaruddin came out with a weekly, named 'Asadual Akhbar'. Both these newspapers gave prominence in coverage to the activities of the nawabs of Avadh. Raja Shiv Prasad Sitare Hind, a great protagonist of Hindustani, brought out a Urdu newspaper in devanagari script, called 'Banaras Akhbar' in 1845, setting a new trend in Urdu journalism. Two Urdu newspapers deserve special mention, the first being 'Lucknow Akhbar' brought out from Lucknow by Lalji in the year 1847, while the second one was 'Avadh Akhbar' by Munshi Naval Kishore, published in 1858. Both had contributed to Urdu journalism in a substantial way.

Several Urdu newspapers and periodicals had begun to appear for quite some time before the advent of the 20th century, but Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's Scientific Society (1886) and Tahzibul Akhlaq (1870) filled a great void and opened up new avenues for Urdu-speaking people and aspiring Urdu journalists. 'Muslim Gazette' and daily 'Hamdam' from Lucknow proved to be pathbreakers of the modern and meaningful Urdu journalism as of today. These two journals played a significant role in replacing religious bigotry, sentimental and rabble rousing politics with deep thinking, scientific outlook and pragmatism in Urdu newspaper writing.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Hazrat Mohani, Maulana Moammad Ali Jauhar, Abdul Halim Sharar, Shibli Nomani, Syed Jalib, Khalik Hassan, Nizaminieez Fatehpuri, Munshi Daya Narain Niagara, Sardar Diwan Singh Maftun, Wahiduddin, Anis Ahmad Abbasi, Abdul Rauf, Adbul Mazid etc. were some of the prominent stars of varying brilliance in the firmament of Urdu journalism of twentieth century U.P.- all, indisputably possessed of a remarkable breadth of vision and nationalistic fervour.

UTTAR PRADESH, 2020

Presently, a number of Urdu journals and periodicals, including dailies were being published like Rashtriya Sahara, Sahafat, Anware Qaum, Awaze Mulk etc. with significant circulation. The Urdu monthly, 'Naya Daur' published by the Directorate of Information and Public Relations, U.P. Govt. has been catering to the literary aspirations and inclinations of Urdu knowing and speaking sectors of the society for the last 70 years.

In the field of Urdu journalism Anees Abbasi (Haqiqat), Naseem Inhaunvi (Harim) Salamat Ali Menhdi, Zameel Menhdi (Azayam) Ishaq Ilmi (Siyasat), Wajihuddin (Paigam), Masihulhasan Rizvi, Joy Ansari, Hasan Wasif Usmani, Maulana Abdul Waheed Siddiqi, Parwana Rudaulvi, Ahmad Ibrahim Alwi, Hasan Kamal, Harun Rasheed, Alim Naqvi, Chaudhari Sibte Mohammad Naqvi, Abid Suhail, Hasan Abbas 'Fitrat', Shahnawaz Quareshi, Hussain Ameen, Shafe Kidwai, Kutubullah, Obedullah Nasir, Allama Zamir Naqvi etc. are well-known for their contribution.



Cultural Heritage

Music

History has been a witness to Uttar Pradesh's momentous contribution to the growth and spread of cultural, religious and spiritual consciousness in the country. It was in this land of the Ganga and the Yamuna that the echoes and the resonance of Vedic hymns were transformed into notes of ethereal music and a myriad dance forms took shape. The incomparable 'Natyashastra' of Bharat Muni, considered to be the Bible of the Indian classical music, sketches out, in detail, the many nuances of the variegated art forms of India. The divine flute of the legendary Krishna and the many raga raginis that could change seasons and environment were no myths.

Indian music split into two distinct styles during the Muslim rule-one thriving under court patronage for the pleasure of the privileged and powerful and the other was based on 'Bhakti' embraced by the common man, the poor and the downtrodden against the tyranny of the rulers and the excesses of the high and the mighty. Agra, Delhi, Fatehpur Sikri, Lucknow, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Ayodhya, Banda, Datia etc. were the prominent centers of the court music, while Ayodhya, Mathura and Vrindavan were symbols of spiritual joy and uplift of the common and the ordinary, who sought solace in devotional classical music by saints and seers. Prominent among them were Kabir, Swami Haridas, Ballabhacharya, Surdas, Mirabai etc. By and large, these schools of music do exist even today in Uttar Pradesh, albeit with minor changes.

Classical music apart, Uttar Pradesh has been singularly rich in folk music. The Bhajans of Sur, Tulsi and Mira and the Ramayan have earned undying popularity for themselves along with Nautanki, Raslila, Holi, Baramasi, Kajri, Rasia, which have immensely contributed to the development of classical music.

Undoubtedly, Pt. Vishnu Digambar Paluskar and Pt. Vishnu Narain Bhatkhande originally belonged to Maharashtra and are rightly acclaimed to be the pioneers of the renaissance of the modern Indian classical music, but it was only in U.P. that their talent had bloomed.

The devotional music of the singer-saints, widely known as -Ashtacchap, viz. Surdas, Nanddas, Parmananddas, Kumbhandas, Chaturbhujdas, Chhitswami, Govindswami and Krishnadas composed devotional songs and lyrics to be sung only at a given time of the day in given raga style. Thus, Bhairavi was the most popular among morning ragas, that included Lalit, Bhairav and Asawari. The mid-

day leela songs were crafted in 'Sarang', while evening songs were rendered in 'Yaman', 'Dhanashree', 'Pooniya Dhanashree', 'Kedar', 'Malkaus', 'Kanhra' ragas.

The dhrupad style of singing was very popular as devotional music, of which Gwaria Baba, Bhure Ustad, Rasdhari, Madan Mohan Pakhawaji, Makkhan Lal Pakhawaji, Ganeshi Lal Chaube, Gajanan Mishra, Bhawanidas, Jeevan Lal, Balkrishna, Gopal Lal, Bauli Baba etc. were unsurpassed masters.

Indian classical music, both instrumental and vocal, has been the hallmark of the eternal temple city known as Kashi. Its temples have resonated with mesmerizing music by such connoisseurs as Pt. Ravi Shanker, Sitaram Tiwari, Fahimuddin Dagar, Pagaldas Pakhwazi, Ustad Bismillah Khan, Sukhdeo Maharaj, Sadiq Ali Khan, Phupat Khan, Pt. Shambhu Nath Mishra and Ustad Akbar Ali Khan.

There has been a rich tradition of women-singers in Kashi, like Vidyadhari, Saraswati, Chhoti Maina, Badi Maina, Rasoolan Bai, Gauhar, Badi Moti, Rajeshwari, Moti Kesar, Siddheshwari Devi, Bageshwari Devi, Krishnadevi, Girija Devi, Shanti Devi etc., besides dancers like Sitara Devi and Alaknanda. The modern music tradition of Kashi is two hundred years old. Even today the duo-singer brothers Rajan-Sajan and Amarnath-Pashupatinath are well-known in the music world.

Ayodhya and Ayodhya and later Lucknow continued to be important centres of classical music and the Kathak style of dance, founded by Bindadin, Rashimuddin Khan, Mushtani Bai, Shor-Mian, Khushi 'Mahraj' and the ghazal-queen and thumri-singer, Begum Akhtar were the gift of Ayodhya to Lucknow.

The Sultanat period may be of great interest to a student of Indian history, but it has, perhaps, a greater appeal for the lovers and connoisseurs of Indian music, for it was in the 13th century, around 1235 that Amir Khusro, a genius, warrior, administrator, poet, philosopher, musicologist and philanthropist was born at a small town, Patiyali in the Etah district of today. Khusro served with distinction in the courts of Balban's elder son, Mohd. Sultan, the Avadh Subedar Qaekubad, the two Khiljis, Jalaluddin & Alaaddin, Qutub Mubarak Shah and Ghazi Khan Gayasuddin of Punjab who authored about 100 books on various subjects, out of which 22 Persian books and other miscellaneous writings are still available. Khusro wrote extensively on music and experimented with the Indian and Persian forms by mixing them and creating altogether new ragas and raginis. He pioneered devotional qawwali and ghazal. Khusro contributed to the Dhrupad style also. The Dagars have kept alive the tradition of the Dhrupad.

Kashi, Rampur, Lucknow and Agra have remained notable centres of Indian classical music. The Bhatkhande University of Music, which was started as Morris College in Lucknow in the second quarter of the last century, soon attracted eminent musicians and singers.

Many may not be aware of the contribution of Etawah to the development and refining of sitar-playing, which is said to be some seven generation old. Beginning

with the Rajput scion Suraj Singh to his son Turab Khan to great grandson Imdad Khan and his grandsons the great Vilayat Khan, Imrat Khan and another descendent Rais Khan. Sitar strings took on an ethereal twang and produced tunes of supreme sweetness and appeal.

Each region of U.P. has, in fact, given some thing novel and original to music enriching its core and conferring exclusively upon it. Lucknow, Etawah, Atrauli, Sahaswan, Kairana, Rampur, Agra, Banaras, Prayagraj, Shahjahanpur, Ayodhya, Mathura, Vrindawan and Ayodhya still echo the captivating tunes.

Folk music and folk song are popular among the commoners of all regions in U.P. for ages together. Holi and Rasleela of Brij, Kajri and Birha of Benaras and Mirzapur, Nautanki of Kanpur and Hathras, the Alha of Bundelkhand. Sawan Ramlila of villages in general and hill tunes etc. have enlivened music as a way of life in the State.

Stage-craft

Uttar Pradesh has been known for its performing arts, including drama, for a long time. Nagar Sabha, Bharthari, Dhobia rag, Swang, Sapeda, Rahula, Gulabo-Sitabo, Khayal, Bhagat, Nautanki, Dhanush Yagya, Ramleela, Rasleela etc., all of which combine action, dance and music have regaled populations in towns and villages in the State for centuries. With the advent of consumerism, globalisation and electronic media most of these forms of folk music and dance have eclipsed. Only Ramleela, Rasleela and Nautanki to some extent can be considered to the prominent folk-stage at the moment. A body called nautanki Kala Kendra is active to safeguard the interest of the drama and the nautanki. Kissa Radha Kanhaiya (1843), written by Nawab Wazid Ali Shah and later staging of Indersabha, written by Syed Agha Hashra Kashmiri (1853) were the talk of the town of their days and long thereafter.

Forerunner of modern drama was 'Nahush' by Babu Gopalchandra alias Giridhardas, father of Bhartendu Harishchandra which was staged in Banaras in 1857-58, followed by Janki Mangal in 1863 written by Shitla Prasad Tripathi. It is now commonly accepted that the flagbearer of play-writing and stage in U.P. was none other than Bhartendu Harishchandra, under whose inspiration Pt. Pratap Narain Mishra of Kanpur, Banaras - born Agha-Hashra Kashmiri, Madhur Shukla of Prayag, Pt. Radhe Shyam Kathawachak and Narain Prasad Betab made immense contribution to the Hindi theatre.

In 1943, IPTA was formed by leftist intellectuals to stage the plays of Munshi Premchand, Dr. Ram Kumar Verma, Upendra Nath Ashq, Krishna Chander, Vishnu Prabhakar, Chiranjeev etc.

After independence, the Government of India formed Songs and Drama Division under the control of Sangeet Natak Academy, National School of Drama under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. On the same lines, U.P. Sangeet Natak

Academy and Information and Public Relations Department of U.P. also initiated certain activities for quality theatre and drama. In 1964, Ravindralaya was established at Lucknow for staging of plays, Similarly, Mehta Auditorium (Prayagraj), Nagri Auditorium (Varanasi), Sur Sadan (Agra), Lajpat Bhawan (Kanpur) were formed. In 1975, Bhartendu Natya Akademi was established in Lucknow for education and training in theatre arts.

Art

Historically, the art of painting in Uttar Pradesh has been fairly old and aboriginal as evidenced in the cave paintings in Sonekadha hills of Mirzapur district. In rural folk arts also, we find the Indian form of painting in accordance with the culture and customs in various shapes and symbols. With the development of science, civilization and culture, the form of these arts also transformed. What we term today as modern art of painting, it has its roots in our country from olden times.

The modern growth and development of art in U.P. may be traced to the Government College of Arts and Crafts, established in 1911 at Lucknow by the then British rulers. Under its first British Principal, Nathaniel Hurd and his illustrious successors like Asit Kumar Haldar, Vireshwar Sen, Lalit Mohan Sen, Harihar Lai Mendh, B.N. Jijja, Sudhir Ranjan Khastgir and R.S. Bisht, the College added further sheen to its excellence as a centre of arts teaching.

In 1962, the State government set up an autonomous body, called the U.P. State Lalit Kala Academy at Lucknow, under the Chairmanship of the then Chief Minister Dr. Sampurnanand. In 1984, the Central Lalit Kala Kendra also opened a regional centre in the State capital to facilitate the growth and development of local and neighbouring talent in the field of art. Lucknow, Varanasi, Prayagraj, Gorakhpur, Agra, Aligarh, Jaunpur, Bareilly, Mirzapur, Sitapur, Kanpur and Sultanpur have produced artists, who in their works, represent the distinctive character and excellence of Uttar Pradesh.



Uttar Pradesh and Cinema

In the 20th century cinema surfaced as a strong medium of social and cultural change in India. Owing to be an entertainment industry it affected social conduct of the people and played an important role in evolution of human psyche. Participation of Uttar Pradesh with cinema industry had been since long. Uttar Pradesh is the only state having highest cine market. That is why Uttar Pradesh leaves its impact on films every year. Uttar Pradesh and Mumbai Film City both are dependent on each other up to a high extent. U.P. not only provides market for Bollywood films, but it also helps cine-world by providing a good number of working hands.

In U.P. there are attractive locales for shooting of films. Shooting has begun with the help of U.P. government. Some of them being 'Gadar', 'Ishqzade', 'Bullet Raja', 'Tanu Weds Manu' etc. To encourage film making in the state 'Film Bandhu' has been constituted.

It is said that director of 'Alamara' (1931) B.P. Mishra hailed from Deoria district in U.P. Unfortunately he died at an early age.

In the year 1931 voice came to the films. U.P. provided artistes like Pahadi Sanyal, Motilal, villain Ajit, music directors like Chitragupta and Ravi, producer-director like Devendra Goel, Bhimsen, Basu Chatterji, Trilok Jaitley etc. The songs of Manoj Muntashir of Amethi are in the limelight these days.

There had been several lyricists from U.P. in Cine-Industry including Josh Malihabadi, Pt. Narendra Sharma, Mazaz Lakhnavi, Shakil Badayuni, Indivar, Kaifi Azmi, Majrooh Sultanpuri, Harivansh Rai Bachchan, Jan Nisar Akhtar, Shailendra, Neeraj, Anjaan, Yogesh, Sameer, Santosh Anand, Ahmad Wasi, Faiz Anwar, Manoj Muntashir etc. Lyricist and script writer Javed Akhtar had spent his childhood in Lucknow. Shashidhar Mukherji, Shankar Mukherji and Subodh Mukherji of Jhansi have enriched the world of Hindi Cinema in Mumbai. Premchand, Bhagwati Charan Verma, Amrit Lal Nagar, Dharmveer Bharati, Kamleshwar, Rajendra Yadav, Dr. Achala Nagar, K.P. Saxena, Kamal Pandey had been among famous script writers from U.P.

Top ranking actor Amitabh Bachchan hails from Prayagraj. The heroin of Tajmahal Bina Rai was a student of I.T. College. Naseeruddin Shah who earned name and fame in acting is also from U.P. Chandrachud Singh, who played important role in Gulzar's Maachis belongs to Aligarh, Ayodhya's Anushka Sharma, Kanpur's

Poonam Dhillon, Bareilly's Priyanka Chopra are well known faces. 'Mere Mehboob', 'Mere Huzoor', Chaudahvi Ka Chand', 'Shatranj Ke Khiladi', 'Paakizah', 'Umrao Jaan' reflects a centuryold Lucknow. Varanasi also finds place in few movies. To focus film-making in the State, U.P. Chalchitra Nigam has been set up on September 10, 1975. Noida has turned out to be mini film city.

Some Famous Cine Personalities from U.P.

There had been several personalities who earned kudos for themselves and state. The name of some of them are given here :-

R.N. Shukla, K. Asif, Basu Chatterjee, Bhimsen, Kamaal Amrohi, Ravi Nagaich, Nazir Hussain, Anwar Hussain, Tahir Hussain, Anil Sharma, Muzaffar Ali, Boni Kapoor, Anurag Kashyap, Ram Bundela, Nargis, Talat Mahmood, Nirmala Devi, K.L. Sehgal, Gopi Krishna, Bharat Bhushan, Lachchhu Maharaj, Hari Prasad Chaurasia, Hiralal, Kanhaiyalal, Shabana Azami, Kumkum, Umadevi (Tuntun), Sitara Devi, Rehana Sultan, Raj Babbar, Annu Kapoor, Lara Dutta, Amir Khan, Preeti Sagar, Aditi Sharma, Inder Thakur, Mohan Bhandari, Naushad, Rani Mukherjee, Jaya Bhattacharya, Sapna Awasthi, Ravindra Jain, Arun Govil, Anup Jalota, Sunidhi Chauhan, Ravi Kishan, Manoj Tiwari, Raju Srivastava. Rajpal Yadav, Kailash Kher, Vineet Singh, Anu Priya, Varun Badola etc.

U.P. Film Bandhu and Film Policy

To highlight glorious past of the state, and show vivid culture of the state to the masses Film Policy was framed in the year 1999. The main objective of this policy was to make available healthy atmosphere to the filmmakers in the State. Side by side it would also help in creating employment opportunities.

U.P. Film Bandhu has also been set up to attract additional capital investment by way of film industry. To help film makers the state govt. will provide necessary equipments available in the departments of Education, Information, Culture etc. on rent. The number of these equipments shall be increased by utilizing the funds of 'Film Vikas Nidhi'. For this work, Film Bandhu, shall work as nodal agency.

Development of Shooting Locations

The state of U.P. has plenty of natural places with panoramic beauty, historical and archaeological monuments, religious places which provide suitable atmosphere for outdoor shooting. The Department of Tourism has been assigned the task of developing these spots. As per new Tourism Policy the private sector shall be motivated to develop hotels, motels, restaurant and camping facilities at these centres.

Training of Artists and Technocrats

For proper development of film industry it is necessary that talented artistes and trainee technocrats shall be readily available. The state government will also coordinate with Govt. of India for opening a branch of Film and Television Institute, Pune so that talented youth who wish to make films their career in North India

may take a leap forward. Till establishment of this centre, Bhartendu Natya Academy shall be developed as State Film and Television Institute.

Financing of Films

Finance plays an important role in making a film. The Government of India has agreed to accord the status of industry to films and Kanan Committee has been constituted to decide the way of financing of films by commercial banks. Till the report of Kanan Committee is received, financing of films shall be done by Film Bandhu through Film Vikas Nidhi. As consented, only those films shall be financed which picturise 75% of their length in U.P. and highlight the state. To set up infrastructure of films a fee of 50 paise shall be charged on cinema tickets.

The information and publicity department of U.P. produces documentaries and news on different subjects like culture, tourism, agriculture, literary, industrial, rural development and current events. Most of the documentaries and news reels are produced in rural areas of the State. The department has produced 95 news reels and 165 documentaries so far. This includes 28 coloured documentaries. The U.P. news reel no. 54 bagged an award in National Film Festival 1979.

Film Journalism

So far as film journalism in U.P. is concerned, the first name that figures is of Uma Shankar Joshi, in 1930. Ram Krishna, Kapil Kumar, Dharmendra Gaur, Onkar Sharad, Vinod Bharadwaj, Kunwar Narayan, Satish Singh, Jinendra Jain, Mahadev Sharma, Netra Singh Rawat contributed, later on. Manglesh Dabral, Mohit Thapaliyal, Dharendra Asthana, Rajendra Prasad Kandpal, Om Prakash Gupta, Vivek Chatterji, Pravin Srivastava, Hemant Shukla, Vir Vinod Chhabra, Awadhesh Narayan 'Pran', Surendra Agnihotri, Gautam Chatterjee etc. continued the tradition further.



Festivals and Fairs

Uttar Pradesh organises around 2,250 fairs every year. The highest fairs are held in Mathura (86), followed by Kanpur (79) and Hamirpur (79). Jhansi organises 78 fairs, Agra 72 fairs and Fatehpur 70 fairs every year. On the tenth day of Muharram around 1,00,000 people assemble every year at Fatma (Chetganj) under Varanasi Municipal Corporation.

Every twelfth and sixth year, the Kumbh and Ardh Kumbh fairs are organised at Prayagraj and Hardwar, where an ocean of humanity registers its presence.

On the occasions of solar and lunar eclipse, lakhs of people assemble at Varanasi, Sangam and other religious centres for having a dip in the river Ganga.

People from different communities celebrate around 40 festivals every year, known as Sheetla Ashtami, Rakshabandhan, Vaishakhi Poornima, Bargadi Amavasya, Jyeshth Dussera, Guru Poornima, Nagpanchmi, Krishan Janmashtami, Hartalika Teej, Ganesh Chaturthi, Anant Chaturdashi, Pitri Visarjnee Amavasya, Durga-Navmi, Dussera, Karva Chauth, Deepawali, Goverdhan Pooja, Bhaiya Dooj, Devotthani Ekadashi, Kartik Poornima, Sakat Chauth, Makar Sankranti, Vasant Panchmi, Shiv Ratri and Holi.

Buddhists celebrate Buddha Poornima, Jainis Mahavir Jayanti and Sikhs Guru Nanak Jayanti, where Hindus participate in huge numbers. The main festivals of Muslims are Ramjan, Eid, Moharram, Eid-ul-fitr, Barawafat and Shab-e-barat. Similarly, the Christians celebrate festivals like New Year Day, Good Friday, Easter and Christmas.

Fairs on Tourist Spots

S.No.	Place	Fair/festival
1.	Lucknow	Lucknow Mahotsav
2.	Varanasi	Varanasi Paryatan Utsav
3.	Prayagraj	Prayagraj Paryatan Utsav
4.	Agra	Agra Taj Mahotsav
5.	Mathura	Holikotsav
6.	Ayodhya	Parikrama Mela
7.	Deva (Barabanki)	Deva Mela

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8.	Magahar (Basti)	Kabir Mela
9.	Kampil	Kampil Paryatan Utsav
10.	Kannuaj	Paryatan Utsav
11.	Chitrakut	Ramayan Mela
12.	Meerut	Nauchandi Mela
13.	Jhansi	Jhansi Ayurved Mahotsav
14.	Banda	Kalinjar Mela
15.	Kanpur	Bithur Ganga Mahotsav
16.	Farrukhabad	Ram Nagariya Mela Shringi Rampur Mela
17.	Etah	Soron Mela
18.	Varanasi	Sankat Mochan Sangeet Utsav
19.	Varanasi	Ganga Mahotsav
20.	Prayagraj	Kumbh Mela
21.	Prayagraj	Ardh Kumbh Mela
22.	Prayagraj	Magh Mela
23.	Prayagraj	Water Sports Festival
24.	Agra	Kailash Mela
25.	Agra	Bateshwar Mela
26.	Agra	Ram Barat
27.	Bateshwar (Agra)	Unt Mela (Camel Fair)
28.	Mathura (Mathura Circle Gokul)	Sri Krishna Janmashtami
29.	Vrindavan (Mathura)	Mudia Mela
30.	Barsana Brij (Mathura)	Lathhmar Holi
31.	Ayodhya	Ramayan Mela
32.	Sardhana (Meerut)	Sardhana Mahotsav
33.	Gorakhpur	Khichadi Mela
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Ganga Dashahra
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Nakaiya Chetganj
36.	Saifai	Saifai Mahotsav



Social Demography

Uttar Pradesh has been a place of origin for Indian civilization. For quite ancient times, various castes and social groups travelled to this region and settled down here. In this State, 16.5% of the Indian population resides. Geographically, the State is fifth after Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The geographical area of U.P. is 7.3% of the total geographical area of India, measuring 2,40,928 sq. km.

Administratively, U.P. is divided into 18 divisions, comprising 75 districts, 915 cities and nagar kshetras, 17 Nagar Nigams (municipal corporation), 198 Nagarpalika Parishads (municipal Councils), 438 Nagar Panchayats, 59073 Gram Panchayats, 825 blocks, 97814 inhabited villages, 350 tehsils, 17672 Post Offices, and 3061 telephone exchanges.

Politically, Uttar Pradesh is quite an important State, as it shares 80 members in the Lok Sabha, 31 Members in Rajya Sabha, 404 MLAs and 100 MLCs. Economically, it is to be noted that as per Census 2011, Uttar Pradesh had total 658.15 Lakh workers constituting 190.58 Lakh farmers and 199.39 Lakh agricultural Labourers. In total workers, the percentage of farmers and agricultural Labourers was 59.3. As per State income/new series in UP based on prevalent rates in the year 2011-12, per capita income in the year 2018-19(quick estimate) is Rs. 66512.

Population

Populationwise, Uttar Pradesh occupies first place among 29 States in the country. As per Census: 2011, the population of U.P. is 1998 lakh, constituting 16.5% of the total population of India i.e. 12106 lakh.

Population Density

In Uttar Pradesh, there were 548 persons per sq. km. in the year 1991, whereas 690 persons in 2001 and 829 persons in 2011. The national average is only 382 persons. It reflects that from the population density point of view, weightage of persons per sq. km. area is increasing.

Population Growth

As per Census: 2011, the State occupied 11th place among States in India in decadal growth of total population, like in last decade. During the period 2001-2011, the decadal growth in U.P. population was 20.23 %, whereas the all India

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figure for the corresponding period was over 17.7%. In the period between 1991 & 2001, the U.P. decadal growth was 25.8%, whereas the all India figure was over 21.5% .

Economic Zone wise Statistics of Certain Items in U.P.

Uttar Pradesh has been divided into four economic zones- Eastern, Western, Central and Bundelkhand Region. Figures in respect of certain items, as per Census: 2011 are shown zonewise in the table below:-

Economic Zones	Total population (in lakh)	%age of population	Geographical Area (Thousand km.)	Density of Population per sq. km.	Number of women per Thousand of Men
1. Eastern	804	40.0	86(35.6)	931	952
2. Western	743	37.2	80(33.2)	930	884
3. Central	355	18.0	46(19.0)	785	895
4. Bundelkhand	97	4.8	29(12.2)	329	877
Uttar Pradesh	1998	100.0	241(100.00)	829	912

Note: Percentage shown in brackets.

Trends of Sex Ratio

The male-female ratio means number of women per thousand of men. As per Census: 1901, the number of women per thousand of men in U.P. was 938, which registered decline and mixed trends till year 1991. It however registered a growth since the year 2001 and in the year 2001 and 2011, the number of women were 898 and 912 respectively. In India, the number of females in the year 2011 was 943, while in the year 2001, it was 933.

Literacy Percentage

As per Census: 2011, the number of literates in U.P. was 1144 lakh, constituting 682 lakh males and 462 lakh females. The literacy percentage of U.P. is 67.7% lower than the all India percentage of 73 for the corresponding period.

Population of Disabled in Uttar Pradesh

As per Census: 2011, the number of disabled in U.P. was 4157514, constituting 2.08% of the U.P. population.

Population of S.C. and S.T.

As per Census : 2011, in the total population of U.P i.e. 1998.12 lakh, the population of S.C. and S.T. was 413.58 lakh (20.7%) and 11.34 lakh (0.6%) respectively, whereas the all India figures of percentage during the corresponding period were 16.6 and 8.6.

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Religionwise Population of U.P.- Census : 2011

Religion	Population	Total Population in Percentage
1. Hindu	159312654	79.73
2. Muslim	38483967	19.26
3. Christian	356448	0.18
4. Sikhism	643500	0.32
5. Buddhism	206285	0.10
6. Jainism	213267	0.11
7. Others and Non-Described Religions	596220	0.30
Total Population	199812341	100.00

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infant Death Rate in U.P. (per thousand)

Item	Year 2013		Year 2015		Year 2016		Year 2017	
	U.P.	India	U.P.	India	U.P.	India	U.P.	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Birth rate	27.2	21.4	26.7	20.8	26.2	20.4	25.9	20.3
Death rate	7.7	7.0	7.2	6.5	6.9	6.4	6.7	6.3
Infant Mortality rate	50.0	40.0	46.0	37.0	43.0	34.0	41.0	33.0

Significant State Statistics

- Area - 240928 sq. km
- No. of Districts - 75
- No. of Divisions - 18
- Total Population (year-2011) - 199812341
- Male - 104480510
- Female - 95331831
- Total Growth Population during 2001-2011 - 33614420
- Decadal Growth Rate Percentage in Population during 2001-2011 - 20.23%
- Decadal Growth Rate Percentage in Population in Rural Areas during 2001-2011 - 18.0%
- Decadal Growth Rate Percentage in Population in Urban Areas during 2001-2011 - 28.8%

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• Percentage share of Urban Population (2011)	-	22.3%
• Population Density	-	829
• Sex Ratio	-	912:1000
• Percentage of 0-6 Age group child population in Total Population		
Total children	-	18.35%
Boys	-	18.18%
Girls	-	18.54%
• Literacy Rate for Population of 7 years or more (year-2011)	-	
Total	-	67.7%
Male	-	77.3%
Female	-	57.2%

Five Districts with Highest and Lowest Population 2011 (Population in Thousands)

Highest			Lowest		
S.N.	District	Total Population	S.N.	District	Total Population
1.	Prayagraj	5954	1.	Mahoba	876
2.	Azamgarh	4614	2.	Chitrakoot	992
3.	Lucknow	4589	3.	Hamirpur	1104
4.	Kanpur Nagar	4581	4.	Shravasti	1117
5.	Jaunpur	4494	5.	Lalitpur	1222

Five Districts with Highest and Lowest Area 2011

Highest			Lowest		
SN.	District	Area (Sq. km)	S.N.	District	Area (Sq. km.)
1.	Kheri	7680	1.	Hapur	660
2.	Sonbhadra	6905	2.	Ghaziabad	910
3.	Hardoi	5986	3.	Bhadohi	1015
4.	Sitapur	5743	4.	Shamli	1212
5.	Prayagraj	5482	5.	Gautambuddh Nagar	1282

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Five Districts with Highest and Lowest Population Density-2011

Highest			Lowest		
S.N.	District	Population Density (Per capita/ sq.km.)	S.N.	District	Population Density (Per capita/sq.km.)
1.	Ghaziabad	3674	1.	Lalitpur	242
2.	Varanasi	2395	2.	Sonbhadra	270
3.	Lucknow	1816	3.	Hamirpur	275
4.	Sant. Ravidas Nagar	1555	4.	Mahoba	279
5.	Kanpur Nagar	1452	5.	Chitrakoot	308

Five Districts with Highest and Lowest Decadal Growth Rate-2011

Highest			Lowest		
S.N.	District	Decadal Growth Rate Percentage	S.N.	District	Decadal Growth Rate Percentage
1.	Gautambuddh Nagar	49.11	1.	Kanpur City	9.92
2.	Ghaziabad	41.27	2.	Hamirpur	11.12
3.	Shravasti	30.54	3.	Baghpat	11.95
4.	Bahraich	29.10	4.	Fatehpur	14.05
5.	Balrampur	27.72	5.	Deoria	14.25

Five Districts with Highest and Lowest Sex Ratio-2011

Highest			Lowest		
S.N.	District	Sex Ratio	S.N.	District	Sex Ratio
1.	Jaunpur	1024	1.	Mahoba	851
2.	Azamgarh	1019	2.	Chitrakoot	861
3.	Deoria	1017	3.	Hamirpur	861
4.	Pratapgarh	998	4.	Shravasti	862
5.	Sultanpur	983	5.	Lalitpur	863

Five Districts with Highest and Lowest Literacy-2011

Highest			Lowest		
S.N.	District	Litracy Rate	S.N.	District	Litracy Rate
1.	Gautambuddhnagar	80.12	1.	Shravasti	46.74
2.	Kanpur Nagar	79.65	2.	Bahraich	49.36
3.	Auraiya	78.95	3.	Balrampur	49.51
4.	Etawah	78.41	4.	Badaun	51.29
5.	Ghaziabad	78.07	5.	Rampur	53.34

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Five Districts with Highest and Lowest Male Literacy-2011

Highest			Lowest		
S.N.	District	Male Literacy Rate	S.N.	District	Male Literacy Rate
1.	Gautambuddhnagar	88.26	1.	Shravasti	57.16
2.	Auraiya	86.11	2.	Bahraich	58.34
3.	Etawah	86.06	3.	Balrampur	59.73
4.	Ghaziabad	85.42	4.	Badaun	60.98
5.	Jhansi	85.38	5.	Rampur	61.40

Five Districts with Highest and Lowest Female Literacy-2011

Highest			Lowest		
S.N.	District	Female Literacy Rate	S.N.	District	Female Literacy Rate
1.	Kanpur City	75.05	1.	Shravasti	34.78
2.	Lucknow	71.54	2.	Balrampur	38.43
3.	Gautambuddh Nagar	70.82	3.	Bahraich	39.18
4.	Auraiya	70.61	4.	Badaun	40.09
5.	Ghaziabad	69.79	5.	Rampur	44.44

Economy - Economic Review

Uttar Pradesh is one of the largest states in India, located between 25°-31° northern latitude and 77°-84° eastern longitude. Borders of Nepal and Uttarakhand are in its north, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh in its south, Bihar and Jharkhand in its east and Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan are in its west. The total geographical area of the state is 2,40,928 sq. km., constituting 7.33% of the total geographical area of India, i.e. 3287 thousand sq. km. Area-wise, U.P. is the 5th largest state in India preceded by Rajasthan (10.41%), Maharashtra (9.36%), Madhya Pradesh (9.03%) and Andhra Pradesh (8.37%). Population-wise, Uttar Pradesh occupies first place among states in India. As per census 2011, population of the state was 1998 lakhs, which works out 16.5% of the total population of India (12106 lakhs).

Uttar Pradesh has got 18 divisions and these divisions consist of 75 districts. From the planning viewpoint the state has been divided into four economic regions, viz. eastern, western, central and Bundelkhand. In addition, with a view to social and economic development of rural areas and making rural development programmes more effective, there are 825 community development blocks in U.P.

Economic Region-wise Principal Indicators of Economic States of U.P.

Sr. No.	Items	Economic Regions				
		Eastern	Bundel-khand	West-ern	Cen-tral	UP
1.	Population Density (2011)	931	329	930	785	829
2.	Percentage of Main Workers in Total Population (2011)	19.12	27.19	24.28	24.17	22.34
3.	Percentage of Main Agricultural Workers to the Total of Main Workers (2011)	59.42	69.44	51.28	59.51	56.74
4.	Crop Density (2015-16)	160.58	136.44	166.07	156.46	159.11

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Sr. No.	Items	Economic Regions				
		Eastern	Bundel-khand	West-ern	Central	UP
5.	Percentage of Net Irrigated Area to the Net Sown Area (2015-16)	80.55	62.42	96.82	87.63	86.41
6.	Total Fertilizer Distribution kilogram on Per Hectare Gross Sown Area (2017-18)*	168.74	109.52	202.30	179.07	177.65
7.	Gross Value of Agricultural produce per Capita Rupees on Current Prices (2016-17) Base Year (2011-12)	7724	17153	13903	11242	1111
8.	Gross Value of Per Capita Industrial Production (2015-16)	4148	3559	34851	21134	18614
9.	Number of Persons engaged in Registered Factories on Per Lakh Population (2015-16)	112	104	953	424	482
10.	Percentage of Power Consumed in Agriculture to the Total Power Consumed (2018-19)	18.09	30.13	22.09	12.34	19.71
11.	Quality of Per Capita Power Consumption (K.W.P.H.) (2018-19)	262.84	365.25	542.28	374.97	392.23
12.	Credit-Deposit Ratio (March 2019)	29.69	49.04	54.70	36.64	42.25

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Sr. No.	Items	Economic Regions				
		Eastern	Bundel -khand	West- ern	Cen- tral	UP
13.	Number of Institution-wise schools on Every One Lakh Population (2018-19)					
	A. Junior Basic	76	92	73	77	76
	B. Senior Basic	37	50	38	34	38
	C. Higher Secondary	12	10	12	11	12
14.	Number of Institution-wise Students on Every One Lakh Population (2018-19)					
	A. Junior Basic	9203	8422	7400	7910	8261
	B. Senior Basic	3068	3496	2101	2686	2659
	C. Higher Secondary	6706	5011	5891	5701	6141
15.	Number of Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries on Every One Lakh Population (2018-19)	2.41	3.11	1.99	1.94	2.20
16.	Number of Beds in Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries on Every One Lakh Population (2018-19)	39.08	49.97	35.13	45.32	39.24
17.	Number of piped drinking water facility equipped hamlets on per thousand irrigated hamlets (2018-19)	985.7	984.7	983.1	991.8	986.3
18.	Length of Pucca roads in Kms built by PWD on every one lakh population (k.m.) (2017-18)	121.39	131.27	90.97	99.58	106.60

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Sr. No.	Items	Economic Regions				
		Eastern	Bundel-khand	West-ern	Cen-tral	UP
19.	Length of Pucca Roads by PWD on per Thousand Km. area (2017-18)	1294.70	470.46	940.82	770.49	977.08
20.	Percentage of Electrified Village to the total inhabited villages (2018-19). On the basis of villages inhabited after 2011.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Gross sown Area is based on 2015-16

Source: Statistical Diary, U.P. 2019, Economic and Statistical Section, U.P.

State Economy

As per quick estimates of state income issued for the year 2018-19, the growth rate of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at the stable rates (2011-12), during the year 2017-18 was 5.3%. During the year 2018-19, in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at the stable rates (2011-12), the growth rates of the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors were 2.1%, 4.5% and 7.6% respectively. At the current prices, the per capita income, assessed for the year 2018-19, in the context of the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), is estimated to be Rs. 66512, registering an increase of 13.17% compared to last year. During the year 2018-19 the sector-wise distribution of the GSVA on current rates was (A) Primary-sector 25.8%, (B) Secondary Sector 27% and (C) Tertiary Sector 47.2%. The quick estimates of state income, issued for the year 2018-19, are as under:

Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Stable Rates

At the base year 2011-12, in terms of the quick estimates for the year 2018-19, was Rs. 1070751, increase of 5.4%.

In the GSVA, the growth rates of the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors were 2.1%, 4.5% and 7.6% respectively for the year 2018-19.

Sector-wise Analysis (at Stable Rates)

Primary Sector

This includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining and excavation sub-sectors. In the new series, the estimates of crops and animal husbandry are assessed separately under the primary sector, while in the old series, these were together assessed under the agriculture and allied sectors.

- At stable rates, under the crop sub-sector, the growth rate for the year 2018-19 was 5.5%.
- In the sub-sector of animal husbandry under the GSVA, the growth rate for the year 2018-19 was 6.6%
- In fisheries sub-sector, under the GSVA, the growth rate for the year 2018-19 was 5.3%
- In the sub-sector of mining and stone-excavation, the growth rate in the GSVA was 26.6% for the year 2018-19.

Secondary Sector

Under the secondary sector includes manufacturing, electric gas and water supply and construction works sub-sectors. Under the GSVA, this sector registered a growth of 4.5% in the year 2018-19.

In the GSVA, under the manufacturing sub-sector, the growth in the year 2018-19 was 3.9%.

In the GSVA, under the electric gas and water supply sub sector the growth in the year 2018-19 was 3%.

In the GSVA, under the construction sub-sector the growth rate in the year 2018-19 was 5.8%.

Tertiary Sector

Under the tertiary sector of economy, the sub-sectors included are transport-communication trade, finance and immovable property and community and private services. Under the GSVA, the growth registered in service sub-sector during the year 2018-19 was 6.7%.

GSVA (At Current Rates)

The GSVA on basic prices in the year 2018-19 was Rs. 1475082 crore.

The GSVA of the primary sector in the year 2018-19 was Rs. 380310.

The GSVA of the secondary sector in the year 2018-19 was Rs. 398526.

The GSVA of the tertiary sector in the year 2018-19 was Rs. 696246 crore (estimated).

Sectoral Structure of Economy

Contribution of various sectors to the state economy and changes occurred in a definite period indicate how various economic sectors are developing. As per quick estimates for the year 2018-19, the contribution of the primary sector to the GSVA on stable prices (2011-12) in the year 2011-12 was 29%, which came down to 24.1% in the year 2018-19. In this period, in the primary sector of the state economy, the contribution of agriculture (crops) came down from 18.5% to 14.1%. In the year 2018-19, the contribution of the animal husbandry sector was 6.2% and that of forest industry and timber work 1.6%. Thus, under the primary sector, the contribution of the crop sector still stands highest.

The contribution of the secondary sector in the GSVA in the year 2011-12 was

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25.9%, while in the year 2018-19, it was 30.1%. Under this sector, the contribution of the manufacturing sub-sector in the year 2018-19 was 17.8% and that of construction sub-sector 11.5%. The contribution of the tertiary sector to the GSVA rose to 45.8% in the year 2018-19, compared to 45.1% in the year 2011-12.

Per capita income

In terms of quick estimates for the year 2018-19, the per capita income in the context of the net state domestic product at the current rate in the year 2011-12 was Rs. 32002, which rose to Rs. 66512 in the year 2018-19. The year 2018-19 registered the per capita increase of 13.1%

Per Capita Income in the State in the Context of the Net State Domestic Product

Year	At current Prices	Percentage growth last year	At Stable Rates	Percentage Growth from the last year
2011-12	32002	-	32002	-
2012-13	35812	11.9	32908	2.8
2013-14	40124	12.0	34044	3.5
2014-15	42267	5.3	34583	1.6
2015-16	47118	11.5	36973	6.9
2016-17	52744	11.9	40641	9.9
2017-18	58821	11.5	42798	5.3
2018-19	66512	13.1	44421	3.8

State Income and All India National Estimates

As per provisional estimates, issued by the Central Statistic Officer, GOI, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, in the National Gross Domestic Product at the current prices, the contribution of the primary and secondary sectors in the year 2011-12 were 21.7% and 29.3% respectively, which came down to 18.5% and 27.2% respectively in the year 2018-19. In contrast, the contribution of the tertiary sector in the year 2011-12 was 49%, which rose to 54.3% in the year 2018-19. In the year 2018-19, the contribution of manufacturing segment was highest (16.4%) in the national economy. In the same period, the contribution of the primary sector in the state has come down, whereas the contribution of the tertiary sector has gone up from 45.5% to 47.2%. In the state economy, the agriculture sector has still its primary.

In the year 2018-19, at the stable prices (2011-12), the gross domestic product

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rose at 6.8% at the all India level, while the growth at the state level was 5.3%.

During the period from 2011-12 to 2018-19, per capita net state income at current rates in the context of net domestic product rose from Rs. 32002 to Rs. 66512, whereas at the all India level, it rose from Rs. 63462 to Rs. 126406. From the year 2011-12 to 2018-19, per capita state income was about 50% of the all India per capita income.

Public Fund

Developing economy of the State is mainly based on agriculture. During to geographical circumstances of the state, the resource creation capacity is limited. In this context, keeping in view the limited state resources for developmental activities, the development of the state is a big challenge.

1. Revenue Receipt

The state resources are state's own resources and those transferred from the central government. The revenue income sources of the state are tax, non-tax revenue and transfer from the central govt. Sources of central transfers are state share in the divisible portion of the central taxes and grants-in-aid.

The percentage of Source of Income to the Total

Revenue Receipt of the State

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	State's Own Revenue		Central Transfers		Total Revenue Receipts
	State Tax and Duty	State Non Tax Revenue	Share in Central Taxes	Grants from Central Govt.	
2014-15	74172.98	19934.80	66622.35	32691.48	193421.61
2015-16	81106.29	23134.66	90973.66	31861.33	227075.94
2016-17	85966.25	28944.07	109427.96	32536.87	256875.15
2017-18	97393.00	19794.86	120939.14	40648.45	278775.45
2018-19 (Pu-A)	134300.00	28821.66	141539.97	75360.09	380021.72

In the revenue income of the state, the share of the state tax and non-revenue tax, in terms of the actual figures for the year 2018-19, was 42.9%. Thus, in total revenue receipts of the state about 57.1% share was available from the central govt. through transfers. The state government has been constantly endeavoring to augment the resource.

2. Revenue Expenditure

Main parts of the revenue expenditure are expenditure on recoveries of state taxes, payment of expenditure, expenditure on administrative and general services

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and expenditure on social and economic services. Five year details of revenue expenditure are given in the table below:-

Main Components of the Revenue Expenditure

Year	Total Revenue Expenditure	Components of Revenue Expenditure			
		General Services	Social Services	Economic services	Grants to Local Bodies
2014-15	171027.33	64305.73	60905.78	34885.24	10930.58
2015-16	212735.95	72227.92	82486.46	47881.28	10140.29
2016-17	236592.26	88254.82	91861.12	45834.16	10642.16
2017-18	266223.52	105781.67	84251.68	64634.76	11555.41
2018-19 (Pu A)	332774.06	137011.04	111081.78	72493.72	12187.52

R.E. = Revised Estimates

The expenditure on social and economic services falls under developmental category, whereas expenditure on general services in non-developmental category. Till the financial year 2015-16, the share of the non-developmental revenue expenditure in the total revenue expenditure came down to 34%. However, thereafter this has been continuously increasing.

3. Salaries, Pension and Interest

A major portion of the state expenditure is incurred on salaries and pension of state employees. This is a committed expenditure of the state Government, which is mandatory in nature for the state government to bear. Details of the expenditure incurred are given below:

Table
Revenue Expenditure on Salaries, Pension and Interest
(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Salaries	Pension	Interest	Salaries + Pension + Interest
2014-15	61,557.74	22,304.61	18,864.44	1,02,726.79
2015-16	73,795.79	24,149.57	21,447.87	1,19,393.23
2016-17	84,591.85	28,226.94	26,935.67	1,39,754.46
2017-18	10,0260.43	38,476.49	29,135.83	1,67,872.75
2018-19 (R.E.)	11,8170.85	47,617.49	31,870.70	1,97,659.04

4. Capital Outlay

The capital outlay is the expenditure, reflecting development activities of the state. The development of a state depends on capital outlay only. Although no norms are prescribed for capital outlay, it is considered better for the state, when it is maximum as a percentage of the gross state domestic product. The state Govt. in the year 2017-18 had extended loan waiver facility to small and marginal farmers. Therefore, the year 2017-18, showed decline in capital outlay. This initiative of the state Government is a positive initiative in the direction of doubling the farmers' income by the year 2022 and it will have a long term positive impact on the growth rate of the state.

5. Credit Utilization

For the purpose of financing projects, borrowings are made from certain sources by the state government. However, financial discipline is a must for proper credit management. Otherwise, the whole economy may get shattered. Borrowings should be properly utilized for creating assets.

6. Fiscal Deficit

In order to assess the financial status of a state, the most important indicator is the percentage of the fiscal deficit to the Gross State Domestic Product. It is noteworthy that the 13th Finance Commission had specified a limit of 3% of fiscal deficit for the duration between the years 2010-11 and 2014-15. The state Government has made efforts to keep the fiscal deficit below 3% for the aforesaid year. In the financial year 2015-16, the terms of the 14th Finance Commission recommendations, the fiscal deficit for the state was prescribed 3%. However, it was also stipulated that under certain conditions, the state could go to the maximum limit of 3.5%.

7. Total Indebtedness of the State

The State Government has to make borrowings, because of its limited resources, for developmental schemes and several activities of social uplift. The U.P. economy is developing one and hence credit borrowings made from several sources. The total indebtedness of the state Govt. is shown in the table below:

(Rupees in Crore)

Year	Market Debit	Micro Savings	Future and Pension Funds	Energy Bods	Others*	Total Indebtedness
2014-15	1,02,666.91	65,444.26	45,480.38	5,857.32	47,371.82	2,66,820.69
2015-16	1,27,967.87	69,782.94	47,014.66	34,872.73	44,297.46	3,23,935.66
2016-17	1,64,872.26	65,251.36	48,733.64	49,674.02	44,886.05	3,73,417.33
2017-18	2,02,050.26	60,608.32	51,263.76	49,674.02	45,120.13	4,08,716.49
2018-19	2,37,356.93	55,736.67	54,020.36	49,674.02	45,720.72	4,42,508.70

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- Others include borrowings from financial institutions, GoI, deposits and advances and other liabilities.

Banking Network in the State

As in March, 2019, total bank branches functional in the state numbered 18394 for extending banking facilities. Details are as under

Sr. No.	Types of Banks	Number of Bank Branches (2018-19)
1.	Public Sector Banks	11154
2.	Private Sector Bank	1337
3.	Regional Rural Bank	4314
4.	Co-operative Banks	1589
Total		18394

Annual Deposits of Banks

In the state, the total deposits amounted to Rs. 1030115.17 crore in the commercial banks (including RRBs) till March, 2019.

Annual Credit Plan of Banks

For disbursements of loans in the agriculture, industry and services sectors, annual credit plan is devised every year for each district. During the year 2018-19, banks had disbursed credit to the tune of Rs. 174110.34 crore under the plans.

Agriculture and Allied Service

Agriculture is the backbone of economy in U.P. In order to make the state self-reliant in food production, extend food and nutrition security to the public, enrich granaries in the state, ensure economic progress and prosperity of rural masses, coupled with quality life, the state Govt. has been making all efforts. The objective of the Government is to speed up the agriculture growth rate, augment the crop production and productivity, removing the regional imbalances and implementation of region-specific schemes and new employment opportunities for farmers.

As per quick estimates of state income during the year 2018-19, the gross state domestic product of the state at the current prices amounted to Rs. 1668229.24 crore. Out of this amount, the total share of the agricultural crops amounted to Rs. 23367.61 crore. In the year 2018-19, at the current prices, the contribution of the Agriculture and Allied sector to the gross state Domestic Product was 24.6%, wherein the contribution of agricultural crops was 15.8%.

The annual growth rate of the agriculture and allied sector in the Gross State Domestic Product at stable prices in the year 2017-18 was 4%, which rose to

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5.4% in the year 2018-19. Similarly, growth rate of crops in the year 2017-18 was 6%, which rose to 5.5% in the year 2018-19.

Workers Engaged in Agriculture

As per census 2011, there were total 658.15 Lakh workers in Uttar Pradesh, of which 190.58 lakh were farmers and 199.39 lakh agricultural labourers. The percentage share of farmers and agricultural labourers in the total workers was 59.3%.

Land Utilization

As per land utilization statistics for the year 2015-16, the total reported area in Uttar Pradesh is 24170 thousand hectares. Out of this land, 1666 thousand hectares is forest area, 453 thousand hectares barren and uncultivable land 3123 thousand hectares land for use other than agriculture, 395 thousand hectares cultivable but unused land, 65 thousand hectares permanent pastures and other grazing land, 291 thousand hectares other trees, bushes etc. land, 1161 thousand current fallow land and 547 thousand hectares other fallow land. As per statistics for 2015-16, the total sown area in the state is 26203 thousand hectares, of which 16469 thousand hectares actual sown area and 9734 thousand hectares area sown more than once.

Crop coverage, Production and Productivity

The crop coverage, production and productivity position in the state since the year 2000-01 is indicated in the table below:

Crops	Coverage (Lakh Hect)		Production (Lakh m.t.)		Productivity (Quintal/Hect)	
	2000-01	2018-19	2000-01	2018-19	2000-01	2018-19
Rice	59.04	58.95	116.72	159.32	19.77	27.03
Wheat	92.39	98.56	251.68	380.40	27.24	38.60
Cereals	176.16	176.91	405.76	580.03	23.03	32.79
Pulses	26.92	22.95	21.61	23.97	8.03	10.44
Food grains	203.08	199.86	427.37	604.00	21.04	30.12
Oil Seeds	8.92	12.34	7.10	13.62	8.25	10.79

Fertilizers

In order to augment the agricultural produce, irrigation sources and chemical fertilizer are equally important. Crop production largely depends on use of fair quantities of fertilizers. In the year 2017-18, 46.55 lakh m.t. chemical fertilizer were distributed, while in the year 2018-19, it was 47.22 lakh m.t.

Seed Distribution

Increase in agricultural production largely depends on improved quality of seeds. These seeds are required to be distributed on time. In the year 2017-018, the seed distribution target was 5614.08 thousand quintals, against which 5468.17 thousand quintal seeds distributed. The target for the year 2018-19 was to distribute 5622.17 thousand quintal seeds, against which 57415.54 thousand quintal seeds distributed.

Forests

Trees play a vital role in land conservation, water conservation and environmental protection. Forest is the natural habitat for the rare species of wildlife. The total area of forest cover and tree plantation in U.P. is 22,121 sq. km., which accounts for only 9.18% of the total geographical area of 2,40,928 sq. km. This falls short of the standard norm of 33.33%, stipulated under the National Forest Policy, 1988. In U.P, the total reported area in the year 2014-15 was 241.70 lakh hectares. The forest area is 6.9% of the total reported area, whereas the all India figure is about 23%. In terms of the quick estimates of the Gross Domestic Product for the year 2018-19, the share of forests at current prices was Rs. 19092.16 crore, contributing 1.2% of the Gross State Income. The growth rate of the forest sector in the year 2018-19 was 2.8%.

Main/Secondary Forest Produced in U.P.

Item	2011-12	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19#
1. Timber (Thousand C.N.)	193	228	174	159	173
(a) Sal	27	32	18	15	16
(b) Sagaun (Teak)	8	8	7	6	8
(c) Rose wood (Shisham)	12	14	16	20	22
(d) Cateehu (Khair)	3	3	3	3	3
(e) Asna	-	1	1	1	1
(f) Euclyptus	111	112	71	68	72
(g) Miscellaneous	32	58	58	46	51
2. Firewood (Thousand C.M.)	3	4	1	0	1
3. Bamboo (Thousand Kaundi)	40	25	52	12	16
4. Tendu Leaves (Thousand Standard sack)	175	186	180	253	265
5. Bhagal Grass (Thousand Quintals)	2	1	1	1	1

#Provisional

Livestock

From the livestock viewpoint, Uttar Pradesh is a rich State, sharing 13.4% of the total livestock in the country. About 80% of the rural population in the state, depends on agriculture and animal husbandry for its livelihood. As per quick estimates for the year 2018-19, the growth rate of the animal husbandry segment on stable prices was 6.6%, whereas 0.5% in the year 2017-18. The contribution of animal husbandry sector to the state's net value added in the year rose to 6.9%.

Veterinary Services in the State

At present, there are 2202 veterinary hospitals, 2575 Pashu Sewa Kendras (Veterinary Serviced Centres), 267 'D' category veterinary dispensaries, 25 mobile veterinary hospitals, 05 poly clinics, 1 central lab 10 divisional labs, 5043 artificial insemination center, 3 frozen semen production centres and 1 veterinary bio-medicine production centre for treatment and breed improvement.

Animal Product and Productivity

In the year 2015-16, per capita per day milk availability in the state was 335 gm, which rose to 350 gm. in the year 2017-18. In the meat production U.P. is a leading state in the country, exporting 60% of the total meat in the country.

Pisciculture

The total intra-field fish production in Uttar Pradesh has been 4.94 lakh m.t., ranking third after Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. The pisciculture is a source of additional income in the rural areas, by good use of non-agricultural land, ponds, tanks, lakes etc. For carrying out the fisheries development activities, the budget of Rs.116.98 crore sanctioned for the financial year 2017-18. The annual target for the year 2018-19 was 6.50 lakh m.t. fish production, against which the actual production was 6.62 lakh production.

Industrial Development

As per quick estimates of the State income, released by the State Government for the year 2018-19, the growth rate of the manufacturing sector at stable prices was 3.9% of the Gross State Domestic Product. In the year 2018-19, the growth rates registered in the organized manufacturing sector and unorganized manufacturing sector were 3.3% and 7.01%. The contributions of the organized and unorganized sectors to the total manufacturing sector in the year 2018-19 were 79.6% and 20.4% respectively. The contribution of the manufacturing sector in the Gross State Domestic Product in the year 2018-19 was 14.5%. The growth rate of the mining sector in the year 2018-19 was (-) 26.6%. The growth rate of the construction sector was 5.8%

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Industrial Production Index in U.P. (2011-12=100)

Industrial Class		Year		Percentage Growth compared to last year
		2017-18	2018-19	
1		2	3	4
1.	Food Manufacturer	98.97	108.73	9.9
2.	Smoking Tobacco and Tobacco Product	62.98	65.76	4.4
3.	Cotton Textile	129.86	132.04	1.7
4.	Chemicals (In addition to Petroleum and Coal)	119.71	132.42	10.6
5.	Basic and Alloy Industries	133.62	138.16	3.4
6.	Transport Equipment and Parts	123.84	125.88	1.6
7.	Other	122.68	128.79	5.0
	Manufacturing Index	117.15	123.62	5.5

Production Trends in Traditional Industries

Cement, sugar, vanaspati and textiles are counted to be the most important industries of U.P. These industries not only make employment available to people, but also supply products for their daily use. The strengthening of these industries raise the economic status of the state. The details of these industries, are show below:-

Year	Sugar # (Thousand m.t.)	Cement (Thousand m.t.)	Vegetable Oil (thousand m.t.)	Textiles (Lakh Sq. m.t)	Yarn (Thousand m.t.)
2010-11	5887	7052	145	-	-
2011-12	6974	7021	113	-	-
2012-13	7485	-	-	51	40

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Year	Sugar # (Thousand m.t.)	Cement (Thousand m.t.)	Vegetable Oil (thousand m.t.)	Textiles (Lakh Sq. m.t)	Yarn (Thousand m.t.)
2013-14	6495	-	-	49	40
2014-15	7100	-	-	30	39
2015-16	6855	-	-	43	42
2016-17	8773	-	68	30R	35
2017-18	12050	-	60	16	29

- Not Received
- R- Revised
- += Our Mill Area
- # from October to Sept.
- ** from Nov. to Oct.

Minerals

Minerals play a vital role in economic development. The minerals and sub-minerals not only fetch very high amount of revenue to the state exchequer but also people are getting a large number of the employment opportunities.

The main minerals in the state are bauxite, diaspora, dolomite, gypsum, limestone, magnesite, ochre, phosphorite, pyrophilite, silica sand, sulphur, steatite and coal. The sub-minerals include common sand, building stone, brick-clay, coarse sand, gravel, pebble, nitre, marble and limestone

Service Sector

As per classification of the National Accounts minerals, the services sector includes, transport, communication, trade, hotel and restaurants, banks and insurance, immovable properties, ownership of residential accommodations and business services, public administration and other services.

Performance of the Service sector

As per quick estimates issued on the base year 2011-12 for the year 2018-19, the services sector, known as tertiary sector as per classification of the National Accounts Statistics, contributed about 47.3% on the stable prices to the state's Gross value Addition, Against this, the primary and secondary sectors contributed 23% and 29.6% respectively The growth rate of the services sector in the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 were 8.3% and 7.6% respectively.

Transport

The development and expansion of transport and trade services largely depends on development of road network. For the agricultural and industrial development, the road and communication infrastructures are pre-requisite.

Roads

Road network is an important component for the ongoing economy and inclusive development. Roads are providing facilities for human travels and freight carriage. A mid various means of communication road transport is quite vital for its last mile connectivity.

For the development of the State, roads and bridges play an important role in providing infrastructural facilities. The Public Works Department undertakes such activities in the state. The current network of roads is shown in the table below:

Current Status of the Road Network

Sr. No.	Classification of Roads	31-3-2014	31-3-2015	31-3-2016	31-3-2017	31.3.18	Present
1.	National Highways (Km.)	7550	7572	7572	8328	10981	11334
2.	State Highways (Km.)	7543	7597	7147	7202	6810	6859
3.	Major District Roads (Km.)	7338	7338	7637	7486	7277	7388
4.	Other District Roads (Km.)	42434	43512	46006	47576	49037	49138
5.	Rural Roads (Km.)	141593	149193	163035	169051	168694	175437
Total		206458	215212	231397	239643	242799	250206

Electricity

Comprehensive economic development is not feasible in absence of strong and extensive arrangement for power availability.

Power Production and Consumption in U.P.

Sr. No.	Item	Year		Percentage Growth over last Year
		2017-18	2018-19	
1.	Installed capacity (m.w.)	5999*	5999	0
2.	Consumption (million units)	88110	87945	- 0.19

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Sr. No.	Item	Year		Percentage Growth over last Year
		2017-18	2018-19	
3.	Total Production(Million units)	30073*	30627	1.84
4.	Number of Consumers (In thousands)	19922.2	25979.1	30.40

Revised

Source : U.P. Power Corporation, Planning Wing, Lucknow

Electrified Villages

As per definition of the central Electricity Authority, India, the number of electrified villages (revenue) in U.P. is 97184 in the year 2018-19. In order to improve conditions of the scheduled caste settlement steps are being taken to electrify them. By the end of the year 2018-19, the electrification of 99462 scheduled caste settlement have been electrified.

Alternative Energy

As the conventional sources of energy are depleting very fast and their overuse is causing a lot of pollution, the Gov.t of U.P. has been taking several steps to make the non-conventional sources of energy popular and effective. In this context, the Uttar Pradesh new and Renewable Energy Development Agency (U.P. NEDA) had been set up in the year 1983. The Agency is engaged in the exploitation of the several energy sources viz. solar energy, wind energy and energy conservation to meet the energy requirements in the rural and urban areas.

For the production of the electricity from the solar energy, the U.P. Govt. introduced the U.P. Solar Energy Policy, 2017. Under the Policy, a target has been set to set up solar energy projects of 10700 m.w. capacity by the year 2022. Of this, there are utility scale solar power projects of 6400 m.w. and rooftop power plant projects of 4300 m.w.

Communication

As a means of communication, post offices enjoy enormous popularity and importance as they offer cheaper and simpler communication services to the common man and also manage savings programmes in an effective manner.

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Number of Post Offices in U.P. (on 31st March)

Item	Year			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number of Post Offices	17662	17670	17671	17672
(a) Urban	1933	1935	1924	1927
(b) Rural	15729	15735	15747	15745

Telephone Services

Telephone services are very important in daily life, business, trade and commercial activities.

Status of Telephone services in U.P. (On 31st March)

Year	Number of Basic Telephone Connections	Number of Telephone Exchange	Number of Internet Subscribers	Number of Mobile connections (In thousand)
2016-17	619110	3087	192569	15311
2017-18	568962	3068	180816	11845*
2018-19	530540	3061	167728	16302

Source: Chief Post Master General, U.P. and Chief General Managers, Telecommunications, BSNL, UP Eastern and Western Circles

Statistics of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., U.P. Western Circle not included

Education

As per census 2011, the literacy in U.P. is 67.7%. The male literacy is 77.3% and the female is 57.2%. The literacy in India for the corresponding period was 73%. In terms of the census 2011 the literacy was highest in Kerala (94%), followed by Himachal Pradesh (82.8%), Maharashtra (82.3%), Tamil Nadu (80.1%) and Uttarakhand (78.8%) and U.P. (67.7%) .

In U.P., the highest literacy is in Bundelkhand (69.3%) and lowest in Eastern U.P. (67.4%).

Education Facilities in U.P.

In U.P., the number of Junior Basic Schools in the year 2017-18 was 164319, which rose to 169689 in the year 2018-19. Similarly, the number of senior basic schools was 80583 in the year 2017-18, which rose to 84368 in the year 2018-19. In the year 2017-18, the number of higher secondary schools was 25896, which went up to 26434 in the year 2018-19.

The number of teachers in the junior basic schools in the year 2017-18 was 225 thousand, which rose to 632 thousand in the year 2018-19. Similarly, the number of teachers in senior basic schools in the year 2017-18 was 128 thousand, which rose to 230 thousand in the year 2018-19.

The number of teachers in the higher secondary schools in the year 2017-18 was 296 thousand, which rose to 311 thousand in the year 2018-19, registering an increase of 5.07%.

Higher Education

Number of Educational Institutions and students at Degree Level in U.P.

Sr. No.	Institutions	Year	
		2017-18	2018-19
1	Number of Universities	45	45
(a)	State Universities	16	16
	(a) Open Universities	01	01
	(b) Deemed Universities	01	01
	(c) Private Universities	27	27
2.	Number of Colleges	6681	7026
	(a) Government Colleges	158	164
	(b) Non- Government Colleges	331	331
	(c) Self Financed Colleges	6192	6531
3.	Number of Students in Colleges (In thousand)	5574638	4382527
	(A) Boys	2797501	2074205
	(B) Girls	2777137	2308322

Technical Education

For the purpose of imparting technical education, a three level technical education system has been evolved ie. degree, diploma and certificate.

For the welfare of the disabled and minorities, polytechnics are being set up in various districts of the state under the Multi-sectorial Districts Development Plan (MSDP), with the financial assistance from the centre. Also such polytechnics are being set up in the naxal-affected regions.

Medical and Health

As a result of the joint efforts of the Government and private sectors, the medical and services are expanding perpetually. This has resulted into sufficient improvement in the health and demographical indicators of the state. However, the state is still behind the national average.

State in the Health Indicators

In the year 2018-19, the number of Allopathic hospitals/Dispensaries per one lakh population was highest in Bundelkhand, being 3.11, whereas lowest in Central Region ie. 1.94. The number of available beds in these hospitals/dispensaries was again in the Bundelkhand, being 49.97, whereas lowest in Western Region ie. 35.13. The number of Ayurvedic/Unani/Homoeopathic Hospitals/Dispensaries per one lakh population was highest in Bundelkhand (2.84) and lowest in Western Region (1.37). The number of beds in these hospitals/dispensaries was again highest in Bundelkhand Region (6.99) and lowest in Western Region (3.81).

Medical Facilities in Rural Areas

The state Govt. has formulated a policy for better health services in rural areas, based on the census 2011, under which primary health centres/community health centres are set up. The population criteria for these Health Centres are 30,000 and 1 lakh respectively. In the year 2018-19, 4473 community health centres/primary health centres are functional.

102 National Ambulance Service

This facility is available in all districts for 24 hours. In the year 2018-19, the number of 102 medial ambulances is 2270.

108 Ambulance Service

Under this service, 2200 ambulances are functional. Since its inception till July, 2019, total 12800849 patients have benefited.

Family Welfare

During the year 2018-19, total 280.75 thousand persons have undergone nasbandi (vasectomy) registering an increase of 8.4% over the last year. Similarly, the number of mahila nasbandi (tubectomy) was 276.66 thousand, sowing an increase of 8.47 over the year 2017-18.

Loop Insertions, Copper-T and CC were other means of family welfare used

in the state. Besides, under the Women and Child Welfare Programme, vaccinations against tetanus, polio, BCG, whooping cough are administered.

Pure Drinking Water and Drainage Facilities

The number of cities, with drinking water facilities in the year 2018-19 was 652 and the number of beneficiaries was 492 lakh. The number of hamlets, with this facilities, was 260118 and the number of beneficiaries was 1723 lakh. The number of cities with drainage facility was 63 and those benefited were 85 lakh.

Labour Force and Employment

The labour force means population in the age group of 15 to 59 years.

As per census 2011, the total number of workers in the state was 658.15 lakh. Out of these numbers, 190.58 lakh were farmers, 199.39 lakh agricultural labourers, 38.99 lakh workers engaged in family businesses and 229.19 lakh in other activities. In total workers, the numbers of main workers and marginal workers were 446.35 lakh and 211.80 lakh.

Employment Services

In order to provide employment assistance to the unemployed, there are 106 employment offices, special employment offices for disabled in 16 districts, employment offices and counseling centres in 13 universities, 3 urban employment offices and 1 professional and managerial employment office at headquarters level.

Development Related Challenges and Priorities

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath has expressed his resolve to make U.P. 1 trillion dollar economy. This is not impossible to achieve, keeping in view requisite state resources and labour force. In this connection, it is the target of the Govt. to formulate the road map for comprehensive development and good governance in the state and implement it at the ground level.

In the national economy, Uttar Pradesh has got a distinguished place, occupying third place after Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu with regard to contributing to GDP of India (8%). In the year 2018-19, the GSDP of U.P. is estimated at Rs. 16.68 lakh crore (0.234 trillion dollars). The state GDP is 5.3% against this, the national GDP registered growth of 6.8% over the last year.

As per Census 2011, the total population of U.P. constitute about 16% of the national population. The work participation rate of the state is 32.9%, which is lower than the national participation rate of 39.8%. The main reason is lower participation rate of women (16.7%).

Under the able leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Govt. has made some notable efforts, viz. investors' summit, infrastructure projects, defence corridor, ODOP, skilled India, Start-up India etc. to catalyse economic growth.

In order to achieve the aforesaid target, the PHDCCI organised in September 2019 a state policy conclave at national level, named 'Charting a Transformational

Action Agenda with National Ambition and Regional Aspirations'. Thus, development prospects in the following areas are appearing good:

1. Agriculture and Food Processing
2. Education, skill Development and Employability
3. Infrastructure
4. Ease of Doing Business and MSMEs
5. Biotechnology

Sector-wise Annual Growth Rate in GSDP

S.No.	Sector	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Primary	9.1	2.1
2.	Secondary	4.2	4.5
3.	Tertiary	8.3	7.6
4.	GSDP	7.2	5.3

Multi-Dimensional Growth Target

To achieve the state a trillion dollar economy by the year 2023-24 is a challenging task. However, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has fixed the target for the next five years. In this connection some national and international institutions made presentations on 8.11.2019, presided by the Chief Minister. Certain thrust areas were identified and a road map is being prepared accordingly.

Growth Engines of Economy

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has declared that U.P. shall be growth engine for the 5 trillion economy of the country, envisaged by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

The target can be achieved by extra emphasis on technological upgradation, infrastructure development, development in agriculture and manufacturing, skill development, education, employment creation and investment in the state. Agriculture and MSMEs have got capacity for growth engine in the state.

For comprehensive development, challenges are identified and development strategies evolved in the state in respect of various sectors. Details are as under :

(A) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

The contribution of this sector in GSDP is about 23% and of the total workers in the state about 50% is engaged here. In the development of the agriculture sector, livestock, fisheries and food processing play important role. For the all-round development of the agriculture sector, it is quite necessary to have drip irrigation, mechanized agriculture, organic/commercial farming, timely distribution of more yielding and advanced varieties of seeds, preventing decline in the soil health, solar energy operated tractors/pumpsets/tubewells, adapting crop cycles, establishing more and more veterinary hospitals and effective implementation of the fisheries development policy.

(B) MSMEs

In the total manufacturing production of the country, the contribution of U.P. is 8%, whereas in the exports of the electronic products it is a leading state.

In the country, maximum number of MSMEs, approximately 14.2%, are functioning in U.P. Also, U.P. is a major state to export MSME products, viz. handicrafts, engineering goods, readymade garments, zardozi, carpets, leather products, silk products etc. The U.P. Govt. is targeting to enhance exports of the MSME products to Rs. 5 trillion in next five years, adopting ODOP scheme.

It is targeted that by the year 2022, 14 lakh persons will be imparted training in skill development under various schemes/programmes of the state, whereas by the year 2030, this number will be enhanced to 65 lakh, enabling them to get employment.

For the purpose, the following action plan is proposed:-

- Ensuring uninterrupted power supply
- Development of skilled manpowers.
- Promoting exports of industrial products
- Making handicrafts and craftsmanship units viable.

3. Other Sectors

In addition to aforesaid priority sectors it is necessary to maintain the perpetual development in other sectors.

In order to have industrial development and attract investments in the state, Investors' Summit-2018 was organized on 21st and 22nd February, 2018, where distinguished entrepreneur from the country and abroad participated. During the summit, 1047 MOUs, amounting to Rs. 4.68 lakh crore were signed. A follow-up on MOUs is being constantly done. It is expected that first and second ground breaking ceremonies will be creating employment opportunities for 2.06 lakh persons and 2.65 lakh persons respectively.

Highlights of Other Schemes/Programmes

- Tourism
 - (A) By 2023, most attractive tourist spot
 - (B) Attracting Rs. 5000 annually through tourism
 - (C) Annual employment for about 5 lakh persons
 - (D) Efforts to achieve 15% annual growth rate in domestic tourism and 10% in foreign tourism in next five years
 - (E) Converting 10 old buildings into heritage hotels.
 - (F) Promoting local festivals viz. Deepotsav, Ganga Mahotsav, Shilpotsav, NOIDA
 - (G) Road, Rail and Air connectivity to tourist centres
- **IT & Start-Ups:** The U.P. Govt. has been constantly making efforts for development of I.T. Industries, start-ups, I.T. Sector etc. Through proper infrastructure and human resource development. I.T. Parks proposed at Agra, Meerut, Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Bareilly. On PPP model, I.T. City set up

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in Lucknow. For start-ups, a fund for Rs. 1 thousand has been created. New I.T. and start-up Policy, 2019 and New Electronics manufacturing Policy, 2019 are in progress. Start-up Portal will be developed for online registration.

- **Infrastructure Development:** Transport, communication, energy, drinking water facilities are being developed. Also, road route, expressways, rail routes, air routes, water route, metro rails are getting extra emphasis.
- **Smart City Mission:** 12 Cities proposed for development under this Mission.
- **Skill Production:** The Directorate of Silk in the state is developing raw silk production under various schemes.
- **Energy:** The U.P. Govt. has, with the collaboration of the GoI implemented the 24x7 power for all scheme. For the purpose, Deen Dayal Gramin Vidyutkaran Yojna are being implemented. The sugam Sanhyojan Yojna is aimed at providing electricity to BPL families.

In area of non-conventional energy sources, several steps are underway.

- **Medical and Health :** 6 crore people are beneficiaries under the Aayushman Yojna. Besides, 55 lakh persons are covered under the Mukhya Mantri Jan Kalyan Yojna. The entrepreneurs have given proposals for 8 health projects, with an outlay of Rs. 5378 crore.



Planning

The State Planning Institute was set up with an objective of making the planning process effective and strong on a scientific base and ensuring availability of the fundamental data and other technical co-operation for structuring planning. Thus, the ultimate aim is to achieve a planned development of the state. The Principal Secretary Planning is the ex-officio chairman of the Institute.

During the year 2019-20, the following divisions are functional under the Institute:

- Economic and Statistics Division
- Development Research and Experiment Division
- Training Division
- Regional Planning Division
- Long Term Planning Division
- Manpower Planning Division
- Plan Monitoring and Cost Management Division
- Project Structure and Appraisal Division

Economic and Statistics Division

This Division was established in the year 1931 as the Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research, with an objective of orderly collection compilation of data and making it available to the Government. Meanwhile, this department was restructured several times. Ultimately, in the year 1971, the state planning, Institute was established under the Planning Department and, with this, the department was known as Economic and Statistics Division.

Development Research and Statistics Division

The Division was established in the year 1956, with an objective of identifying issues of rural areas and formulating pilot projects, by adopting functional research systems. Thereafter, developing an appropriate model, in view of the available resources in the realistic circumstances of the region, with the adoption of the people's participation in the implementation.

Evaluation Division

In U.P., the Evaluation Organization was set up in the year 1965, on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group.

For the formulation of the policies and programmes of the Evolution Organization and successful operations of the evaluation studies, the State Government had constituted a high level State Evaluation Advisory Board, under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. Subsequently, with the establishment of the State Planning Institute, U.P., the Evaluation Division is functional since 1972.

In the development of the State the Evaluation Division plays a pivotal role. For the purpose, there is an evaluation team. The team sees, whether the implementation of schemes is taking place in accordance with the Government order/guidelines or not and what is the factual status of the tasks, accomplished under the schemes. For the purpose, the team visits the select districts and interviews the beneficiaries to compile the necessary facts. Besides information is availed on implementation of the schemes through discussions with public representatives and concerned officers/employees of the state/district levels. On inclusion of all facts, the study reports are given final shape. After evaluation of the reports, suggestions/recommendations are made to make schemes more effective.

Training Division

The Training Division was established in the year 1981, as an independent unit under the State Planning Institute. In this Division, training programmes are conducted on planning and development for classes 'A' and 'B' services of the U.P. services of the U.P. Government and personnel of the state Planning Institute. Also induction training programmes are organized for newly appointed officers/employees of the Economic and Statistics Division.

Regional Planning Division

In order to promote a balanced social and economic development in the state, the Regional Planning Division was set up in the year 1971, under the State Planning Institute. The principal function of the Division is to conduct a study to identify regional imbalances and problems, at various levels.

The major activities of the Division are as under :

1. To function as secretariat of the Puravanchal Development Board.
2. To function as secretariat of the Bundelkhand Development Board
3. Structuring the Planning atlas every year to show the comparative status of the state and its economic regions among states of India through development indicators.
4. Campaign for the development of district-wise backward districts in the state.
5. Identification of inter-regional and inter-district of imbalances in the state.

Bundelkhand Package - Achievements for 2020-21

Under the Bundelkhand Package in the year 2020-21, concerned departments have made remarkable progress, viz. modernization of 124 check dams and 73 ponds by the Namami Gange and Water Supply Dept. (Minor Irrigation Dept.), distribution of 600 sprinkler irrigation systems by the Agriculture Dept. to farmers, and also construction of 75 water harvesting check dams, distribution of drip irrigation in 827 hectare area and sprinkler irrigation systems in 16586 hectare area by the Horticulture Dept., 41 onion store houses, 152 on farm pack houses and 49 small processing units constructed 9888 beneficiaries benefited under the women prosperity scheme, 8004 production under the artificial insemination and 1250 beneficiaries trained under the awareness programme relating to livestock.

Long Term Planning Division

This Division was set up in the year 1971-72, with the principal objective of preparing an appropriate long-term perspective for all round development of the state economy. In the backdrop of this perspective, short-term priorities and their nature are determined. In conformity with these objectives, while establishing co-ordination with the national development scenario, the allied commitments of the Division are preparing estimates of the required growth rates for sectorial and overall economy of the state, necessary, appropriation and plan outlay, prospective employment creation and poverty alleviation. To fulfill these objectives and requirements, the Division has got certain significant responsibilities under which structuring the overall economy and major variables of its sectors (production, consumption, appropriation savings etc.) and regular execution of the multi-dimensional studies, with regard to certain specific parameters (labour production, ratio, capital production ratio, development strategy etc.) are included.

Manpower Planning Division

The Division was created under the Planning Department in the year 1971, along with the State Planning Institute. It carries out studies to facilitate the availability of technical and professional personnel on time and as per requirements for successful implementation of the various development schemes and suggestions made for mitigating the problem of unemployment in the state. Also, the division makes contribution to the human resources development, by effecting necessary improvements in teaching and training institutes and making them more useful.

Plan Monitoring and Cost Management Division

This Division was created under the Planning Department in May, 1973, with an objective of keeping an eye on the select projects, being operated by the various departments and apprising the Government of hurdles problems areas and deficiencies noticed in the course of implementations on a regular basis.

Project Structure and Appraisal Division

This Division was constituted on 29.05.1972, under the State Planning Institute. The principal objective of the Division is to assess the financial assistance to capital appropriation proposals of various development projects, technical feasibility and economic and social profitability

The scope of the Division has got the following two entries:

- Experiment Finance Committee Secretariat
- Public Investment Board (PIB) Secretariat

District Plan

As per Indian Constitution, there is a provision for preparing District Development Plan under the new decentralized system enforced in the state.

Every district is equipped with District Plan Committee, whose chairmanship is held by the Minister Incharge, nominated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

The information about the districts/schemewise allocated outlay was issued to districts/departments vide Government Order dated 16th December, 2019.

Geo-Informatics System

A decision has been taken that since the year 2018-19, all programmes, schemes projects will have the Geo-Informatics System to planning, monitoring, implementation and evaluation.

All departments of the state govt. have been issued directions vide Govt. order dated 17th July, 2018, that all departmental and public use properties will have geo-tagging. This geo-data base will facilitate the assessment of factual position, real time monitoring, integrated system, economy etc.

236 geo-portals have been developed and action for their implementation is in progress. Also, 19 mobile apps have been issued to various departments.

U.P. State Bio-Energy Development Board

- Constitution of the Krishak Utpadan Companies-124 companies and districts covered are 42
- In order to have the access of the agricultural produce to the National Market directly, 43 companies registered under e-NAM portal and 5 companies under e-CHARAK. For remaining companies, action is being taken.
- Technical support in establishing bio-energy enterprises in the state.
- Transformation of Aspirational District Programmes
- Border Area Development Programme.



Finance

Co-operative and Panchayat Audit Organization Establishment, Objectives, Functions, Structural Framework

Prior to the year 1952-53, administrative control and audit work of the cooperative institutions was handled by the Registrar, Co-operative societies under the provisions of the prevailing co-operative Societies Act, 1912. However, for the purpose of independent, impartial and effective audit, under the Government order dated 6.4.1953, the statutory audit was segregated from the control of the Co-operative Department and the Co-operative Audit Organization constituted under the Finance Department. This year only, Chief Audit Officer was appointed as administrative head of the department and the responsibility of the audit of the co-operative societies was handed over to this organization.

For the administrative control of the co-operative institutions, co-operative societies Act, 1965 was passed, which was enforced in the year 1970.

Under Section 64 (1) of the U.P. Co-operative Societies Act, 1965, this department has been conducting the statutory audit of various types of co-operative institutions once a year.

Similarly, the audit of the Panchayat institutions has been conducted once a year by the department, under section 40 of the U.P Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 and Rule No. 186, framed there under. The department also performs the audit work of the Gram Sabhas, Kshetra Panchayats and District Panchayats.

At present, the organization has been conducting the statutory audit of the co-operative and panchayat institutions under the control of the following administrative head of departments:

- Registrar, Co-operative Societies, U.P., Lucknow (besides co-operative banks)
- Sugarcane Commissioner, U.P. Lucknow
- Director, Industries, U.P., Kanpur
- Director, Handloom and Textiles, U.P., Kanpur
- Commissioner and Chief Executive Officer, U.P. Khadi and Village Industries Board
- Dairy Commissioner, U.P., Lucknow
- Commissioners, Housing, U.P. Lucknow

- Director, Fisheries, U.P., Lucknow
- Director, Panchayati Raj, U.P., Lucknow
- Director, Silk Industrial Co-operative Societies, U.P, Lucknow
- Director, Horticulture and Fruit Preservation, U.P., Lucknow
- Commissioner, Rural Development, U.P., Lucknow

After statutory audits are conducted objections, raised in the audit reports, are made available to the heads/.administrative departments of concerned institutions for compliance. Compliance of objections raised rests with the administrative department.

Audit Action Plan for the Next Years

Keeping in view, the year-wise records for audit and compliances of audit reports made available by the Co-operative and Panchayati Raj Departments and their institution's, the action plan for audit in next years is as under:-

- Joint Monthly/quarterly meetings with concerned departments/institutions will be conveyed to ensure the availability of records for audit for respective years, in terms of Audit Act and Rules.
- After ensuring the timely availability of records, cent per cent audit of the available records will be conducted in the concerned year and also issuance of the cent per cent compliance reports.
- The special audit reports on serious nature objections raised in audit reports will be issued in the concerned year, so that the benefit of the audit quickly reaches the institutions and general public.
- Whatever irregularities of serious nature are exposed in general audit reports and special reports, joint meetings of the audited offices and audit department will be conveyed for cent per cent compliance, so that irregularities are rectified and govt. funds, invested in the institutions are saved.
- Wherever audit is pending in co-operative and Panchayati Raj Institutions, all records should be completed and cent per cent audit carried out.
- For pending compliance of the general audit and special audit reports in the co-operative Department, joint meetings with the concerned departments, under the rights provided in terms of Act and Rules, be arranged and installment-wise compliance of objections raised to be ensured.
- A departmental Audit Training centre was functional in a rented premises at Ayodhya, Faizabad. Keeping in view the dilapidated conditions of the premises, the training centre has been closed down with the approval of the government since 10.10.2000. As a result, the departmental auditors are not able to get training.

The file to the set up new training centre is under consideration at the government level. Thus, the special priority of the department is to have suitable arrangement for the training.

Local Funds Audit Department**Background**

The Local Funds Audit Department was established may back in the year 1898 as a branch of the Accountant General Office. Subsequently, the State Government took this department under its control on 1st April, 1926. The department, at present, is under the control of the Finance Departments. The State Government though this department conducts the audit of funds provided throughout the state.

Objective

The objective of the department is to conduct audit of the local bodies, autonomous institutions, aided educational institutions, development authorities, state universities, trust funds and other institutions, getting grants from state government. Also, the department conducts special audit of the departments/institutions assigned by the Govt.

Structural Framework

The department is under the administrative control of the Finance Department, headed by a director and headquartered at Prayagraj. Under the administrative control of the director, posts of joint director, deputy director and assistant director are created at headquarters. Also, at the division level posts of deputy directors/ assistant director are created, whereas at district level, there are district audit officers. The department is equipped with a training institute, with necessary staff structure.

Audit Work

During the year 2019-20, the work available was for 292052 days for the audit of 11941 accounts. Keeping in view the available manpower, the target fixed was audit of 2590 accounts in 73536 man-days against this, audit of 2842 accounts was completed in 71271 man-days. Thus, 97% of the target was completed. Besides, the special audit of two accounts was carried out.

Audit Fee

In the beginning of the financial year 2019-20, the outstanding amount till the last year was Rs. 2,61,29,93,645, against which Rs. 10,17,09,285 was recovered. In the year 2019-20, in terms of the Government Order dated 1st October, 2018, the institutions were exempted from audit fee and, therefore, no audit fee was levied. As fee govt. order dated 27th September, 2019, the balance amount of the audit fee is written off.

Directorate of Treasury, Uttar Pradesh

The Directorate of Treasury was set up in the year 1965, with headquarters at Lucknow. The objective was to exercise control and supervision on treasuries in the state. The director of treasury was declared head of the department, to be assisted by an additional director, two joint directors, one deputy director and one

officer on special duty (OSD). All these officers belong to the U.P. Finance and Accounts cadre. The director, treasury is authorized to appoint the subordinate staff at divisional offices, payments and accounts office, New Delhi and treasury office at Jawahar Bhawan, Lucknow. The director is also authorized for the cadre management of these officers. Under the Directorate, there is additional director, treasury and pension at divisional offices. The district level treasuries, are working under the administrative control of the district magistrate and executive control of treasury officer. There is sub treasury at tehsil level.

Major Specialties

1. Operations through fully computerized system
2. Online payments and receipts system
3. Transparent functioning
4. Centralized data management
5. Online DDO Portal
6. Availability of the desired data at Koshvani website.

Functions

- Allocation of budgets for the Directorate of Treasury, Offices of Divisional Additional, Director, Treasury and Pension and District Treasuries.
 - Group 'B' officers of the U.P. Finance and Accounts Services related establishment functions, viz. transfers, depositions, approval for advance funds for building construction and repair.
 - Monitoring the training modules for the officers of the Finance and Accounts services, Deputy Treasury Officers/Assistant Treasury Officers and employees of the District Treasuries.
 - Establishing financial co-ordination with the Accountant General, Ltd.
 - Supervision/control of functions of the all treasuries in U.P.
 - Role of a co-ordinator among Govt. and treasuries.
- Divisional Additional Director, Treasury and Pension

Functions and responsibilities of the offices of the Divisional Additional Director, Treasury and Pension, are as under :

1. Twice in a year, inspections of treasuries falling under the division and removal of irregularities noticed.
2. To ensure that the office of the Accountant General and Chief Controller of Defence Accounts, Pensions Allahabad receive accounts from District Treasuries on time and information sent online to the Directorate of Financial Statics by treasuries.
3. On time disposal of pending audit reports, related to all treasury offices of the division.
4. Ensuring records of vouchers of payments by the GoI.

5. Strict compliance of CCL/DCL
6. Ensuring that competent officers make available the demands of stamps on time by treasuries.
7. Ensuring speedy disposal of complaints.
8. Sanctioning pension, gratuity granting and encashment to all govt. employees (groups B and C) in the division effective 1st April, 2000.

District Treasuries

The District Treasuries are authorized for Govt. payments and receipts in the district. At presents, this activity is done on DDO portal and computerized system

Major Action Plans

- Bill passing
- Computerization of Accounts
- Cash unit for sale of Judicial & No-Judicial stamps
- Pension Disbursement online in the state
- Interface with the office of the U.P. Accountant General

Policies and Physical Progress

- E-Payment- In addition to NPS & FMIS Schemes, E-payment scheme launched in 2012-13 for all treasuries. A more advanced form of e-payment, viz. E-kuber is being implemented in a phased manner.
- New Pension Scheme/National Pension Scheme- Maintenance of accounts by NCDL and new pension scheme operated by NCDL.
- Revision in terms of Seventh Pay Commission- Appropriate changes made in Treasury Package and adopting recommendations of the 7th Pay Commission, action on payments being taken.
- DDO Portal-Online billing commenced on DDO portal since October, 2017.
- UFAS Website. The Directorate of Treasury has made this website, giving all information on officers of the UP Finance and Account Services.
- Central Server - All districts treasuries, Raj Bhavan, IRLA Anubhag and Vidhan Sabha Treasury are working on data server 'Koshwani' server is every hour up 12 loaded with treasury data.
- E-Receipts- 100% receipts for GST and VAT through rajkosh.up.nic.in, portals of various departments are integrated and receipts made available.

Proposed Schemes for the year 2020-21

- (A) Servers of treasuries will be integrated to websites of office of the Accountant General, Banks and departments of state Govt., so that paperless system is introduced.
- (B) E-Receipts system is proposed in the state through E-Kuber System
- (C) Receipts are not available on Koshwani so far. It is to be done.
- (D) At the proposal of NIC, DR centre of Central Server of Treasury to be set up.

Directorate of Pension, U.P.

The Directorate was set up to 30.9.1988 for granting pension to Govt. servants. Two major activities are executed by the Directorate.

- (A) Sanctions for Pension
- (B) National Pension System

Activities on Old Pension Scheme

For pension sanctions, IPMS Pension System is functioning at the Directorate and division level. IPMS is devised in collaboration with NIC. Its updated maintenance is done at the Directorate of pension.

Keeping in view the unnecessary delay and other difficulties in pension sanctions, in terms of the govt. order dated 18.9.2014, the e-pension system was centralized on central server to enforce the system in a phased manner for the purpose, e-pension portal <http://pensionupnic.in> was issued. With effect from 1.4.2016, e-pension system implemented for govt. employees. Also, with effect from 15.5.2020, e-pension system was introduced for sanctions to the class IV employees.

E-pension system is web-based system and as such the withdrawal and disbursement offices is directly linked to pension sanction process.

The pensioner can receive the status of his pension, by using his Employee ID (GPF/PRAN) in the said portal. Also, he can know the status, through SMS and E-mail.

Under this pension process, 64278 authority letters issued between January, 2014 to March, 2020.

National Pension System (NPS)

The NPS (contributory pension scheme) was introduced in respect of the personnel, who came into service on 1.4.2005 or thereafter. The Director, Pension was appointed as Nodal Officer.

The work relating to deductions and maintenance of records of the personnel, covered under the NPS has been transferred from 1st April 2012 to NSDL from the directorate of Pension.

All treasuries have been registered under the NSDL.

5716 withdrawal and disbursement officers have been registered with NSDL and linked to NPS.

4.53 lakh personnel have been registered under PRAN between 1.4.2012 and 31.3.2020.

Similarly, during the aforesaid period, about Rs. 13763.52 crore transferred to the Trustee Bank as contributions (including personnel and govt. contributions).

Major Functions Proposed

- Process of the Pay Fixation Examination to be done through e-pension software at the level of the withdrawal and disbursement officer.

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- To cover certain personnel under the e-Pension. These are self DDO, Police Deptt. Secretariat services, aided institutions, viz. board schools secondary and higher education.
- A separate central server for the Directorate of Pension.
- NPS cell to be constituted at Directorate of Pension.
- PRAN Registration and Subscriber Contribution File uploading is being done manually.

To discontinue this process, the action to integrate the state level server to CRA server is in progress.

Directorate of the Internal Audit

Responsibilities

- Implementation of the state internal audit policies will be made through the Director, Central Audit or delegate officers.
- The Director, Internal Audit at the instance of the Finance Deptt. of the state or the report of the departmental internal audit officer, will conduct special audit.
- Preparation of the quarterly and annual audit reports for submitting to the state level internal audit committee.
- Giving final shape to the Internal Audit Action Plan/Annual Calendar prepared by the departments.
- Issuing directions on fixation of norms and submission of quarterly/annual calendar reports by Internal Audit Officer of the departments. Tendering advice to the state on Internal Audit. To participate in the Internal Audit Committees, constituted in the departments.
- To formulate training programmes and profiles for the training of the personnel, engaged in the Internal Audit.
- Representation of the state in the meetings/seminars, organized on high level internal audit.

Schemes Proposed for 2020-21

- Promotions of personnel against the vacancies for accounts, senior auditors and assistant accounts officers.
- Sanction of ACP to the personnel
- The audit work is being carried out by 66 departments. Approval to the action plan on Internal Audit of these departments and forwarding quarterly information to the Government.

Directorate of National Savings

The Directorate of National Savings U.P. was constituted in the year 1973. The main objective of the National Savings is to develop savings habits in the citizens. At the Govt. level, Finance Commissioner and Principal Secretary, Finance, U.P. Govt. is the director of the National Savings Department and Special Secretary,

Finance, U.P. Govt. is additional director.

In order to get funds invested in various securities of the National Savings Scheme, authorized agents and women principal agents are appointed and renewed. The invested amounts in these schemes are deposited primarily through these agents.

Major Action Plans

- In terms of the Govt. directives, annual target for net deposit for the National Savings Schemes in the state is fixed. The said target is divided among all districts of the state and the total of the, target districts coming under the division, indicate the target for division. At the district level, the District Magistrate controls and directs the savings activities through assistant director (Savings)/District savings officer, while at the division level, the control and directions of commissioner work for the progress of the National Savings Schemes through Deputy Director, National Savings.
- For investing funds in the Post Dept., Officers of the dept. resolve the problems. For this, there are District Post Co-ordination Committee to resolve problems in joint meetings with agents by Assistant Directors.

Proposed Schemes for the Year 2020-21

The Directorate of National Savings does not operate any schemes of its own. The GoI operates various securities of savings, whose interest rates are declared by the Central Govt. every quarter. At present the popular securities are operated through Indian Post Offices and SBI and other nationalized bank branches.

The net annual target under the National Savings during the year 2019-20 for the state was fixed at Rs. 6000 crore, against which, by March, 2020, the total deposits amounted to Rs. 13756.36 crore ie. 229.27% (excluding PPF statistics, not available from SBI because of Covid-19).



Revenue

Uttar Pradesh is a predominantly agricultural state. Even after the multi-dimensional development in various fields in the country including industrial development, the principal occupation in the country is agriculture alone. Land is an important factor for agriculture and agro-based trades.

The principal responsibilities of the Department of Revenue are-proper maintenance of land records, consolidation of fragmented landholdings, compilation of data on agricultural produce, personal accident insurance scheme for farmers, disposal of land disputes, formulation and implementation of the land reform programmes, recoveries of various dues for the revenue augmentation of the state.

The Department of Revenue, being directly associated with the general public, farmers and weaker functions as a backbone of the state administration. Besides, in order to render services to the public in the state within a definite time-frame, the department is framing laws on matters, associated with the Janhit Guarantee Laws and other incidental matters.

Major Functions of the Revenue Department

The major activities carried out by the Department of Revenue are as under :

Land Reform Programme

The land reform is an ongoing process. Keeping in view that all sections of the society can benefit from the use of land, the state Government has taken certain practical, balanced and common man oriented steps. Achievements, during the past three years, under the Land Reform Programme are as follows :

Equality to all poor in the Allotment of Agricultural and Housing Land on Lease

The Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code-2006 stipulates that in the allotment of agricultural land on lease, the first preference is given next to the kin of the martyrs in the active service of the Armed Forces of the Union, Second preference to the fully incapacitated in the active service of the Armed Forces of the Union. Thereafter the high priority is accorded to the landless agricultural labourers, belonging to the

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SC/ST communities or other backward landless agricultural or persons, below the poverty line, from the general category

Financial Year	Target (In Hectares)	Achievements (In Hectares)	Percentage
2017-18	1633	2103.293	128.80
2018-19	1378	1995.645	157.26
2019-20	990	1593.93	161.00

Rural Housing Land Allotment

There is provision for allotment of housing land to families of such persons of SC/ST communities and OBCs, BPL families from general category and rural artisans, who do not have their own accommodation. The residential land is allotted under section 64 of the Uttar Pradesh Revenue code, 2006. There is a provision for preference to widows and disabled in the allotment process.

Achievements in the allotment of housing plots during the past three years are shown below:

Year	Target (Families)	Achievements (Families)	Percentage
2017-18	20120	23071	114.67
2018-19	17200	22466	147.90
2019-29	15200	16486	108.46

(By December 2019)

Allotment of Ponds for Pisciculture

Under the scheme, tanks and pods are allotted to fisherman community to enable them to get gainful employment. At present, the lease allotments are made under the U.P. Revenue Code Rules

Motivation to Pottery and Idol Making

For the economic uplift of the families, engaged in the trade of pottery and idol making, such tanks and ponds are allotted to them, where clay or moral is available. The allotment is effective from January, 1994.

The progress during the past three years is undernoted:

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Year	Target (Sites)	Achievements (Sites)	Percentage
2017-18	1184	1309	110.56
2018-19	1074	1451	157.55
2019-20	1200	4678	398.83
(By December, 2019)			

Land Lease for Plantation

In order to implement the Greenery Programme, by adopting tree plantation, lands are given on lease. A Government Order, in this connection, was issued on 30.12.1985. The lease is granted only for the use of trees and their produce and profits earned out of them.

Achievements for the past three years are shown in the table below:

Year	Target (In Hectares)	Achievements (In Hectares)	Percentage
2017-18	457	679.025	148.58
2018-19	418	598.26	149.56
2019-20	365	576.992	158.06

Augmentation in Women Succession Rights

A few years back, strong steps were taken by State Government to reduce the gender inequality, by providing widows rights in property, equal to sons, and registration of names of husband and wife in lease documents. To further strengthen these steps, the succession order provided in the Revenue code 2006, was amended and made it favourable to women, by conferring ownership rights on them.

Provision of Residential Land Lease to Disabled

With a view to honouring commitment of allotting residential land to the disabled on preferential basis at concessional rates, the state Government has been enforcing section 43 of the Disability Act, 1995. According, the Government has made provision under the Revenue code, 2006 that all agricultural labourers, rural artisans, members of scheduled castes and primitive races, who do not have residential lands in rural areas are made allotments.

However, as per section 64(1) of the said Code, in the preferential order for allotment, the physically challenged will be in the first category.

Action against Unauthorized Possessions/Encroachments

In order to get the Gram Sabha/Government properties released from the wrongful possessions of the land mafias and transgressors in the state, effective action is taken against such criminal activities. Accordingly, a four tier Anti-Land Mafia Task Force has been constituted at state, Division, District and Tehsil levels. Also, Anti-Land Mafia Portal developed for effective monitoring of the complaints received.

As per updated information, total 2,77,002 complaints registered on the portal by 12.02.2020, of which 2,76,329 complaints disposed of and 673 complaints are pending for disposal. Under the Anti-Land Mafia Campaign, an area of 68905.68 hectares got released from illegal encroachments. Also, 22563 revenue suits, 820 civil suits and 3885 FIRs registered.

Khatauni Revision and Share Fixation for Sah-Khatedars (Co-Tenants)

In conformity with the U.P. Revenue code, 2006 and the U.P. Revenue Code Rules, 2016, the work, relating to Khatauni revision and share fixation of khatedars and sah-khatedars has been in progress since 2017, covering 1,10,334 revenue villages. So far, the work has been completed in 49,814 villages, whereas remaining 60,520 villages are targeted to be completed by March, 2023.

Krishak Durghatna Bima Yojna

Under the Krishak Durghatna Bima Yojna, the Govt. had released an amount of Rs. 85 crore during the year 2019-20 for payments, of the sanctioned pending claims for uncovered period. Out of this amount, an amount of Rs. 72.9825 crore allocated to be districts in the state, benefiting about 1460 beneficiaries. At present, no demand from districts is pending.

For the financial year 2020-21, proposal for an estimated amount of Rs. 5 crore for payments of the sanctioned pending claims for the uncovered period.

Mukhya Mantri Kisan Evam Sarvhit Bima Yojna

- The operation of the Mukhya Mantri Kisan Evam Sarvhit Bima Yojna was operated by the Parishad from 14th September, 2018 to 13th September, 2019 through three insurance companies, viz. The Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd., The New India Assurance Co. Ltd. and the United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
- As per updated information, forwarded by the Insurance Companies, districts in the State had forwarded 27508 claims in respect of deaths and disabilities. An amount of Rs. 743.35 crore paid against payments for 14913 claims. Besides, under the healthcare facility payments made for 2556 claims against 3459 claims, involving Rs. 4.24 crore.

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The Government has also approved the Mukhya Mantri krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojna in a revised form.

With a view to providing benefit under the scheme to beneficiaries since 14th September, 2019, a re-appropriation proposal for Rs. 459.68 crore sent to the Government.

An estimated proposal for Rs. 859.36 crore sent to the Government for the year 2020-21 under the aforesaid scheme.

Pradhan Mantri-Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna and Aam Aadmi Bima Yojna (Close Group)

In order to provide social security to landless households, registered Labourers and workers of the unorganized sector, the GoI has been conducting the aforesaid schemes. These schemes are in operation in the state since 1.1.2018.

In the financial year 2019-20, about 73 lakh beneficiaries are targeted to cover under the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna. The financial provisions made under the aforesaid two schemes are Rs. 12045 lakh and Rs. 438 lakh respectively. Under the Aam Aadmi Bima Yojna (Close Group), an amount of Rs. 1000 lakh has been provided to extend Insurance benefit to about 6 lakh beneficiaries.

The budget provisions for the year 2020-21 under the three schemes as under:

(A).	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna	-	Rs. 9900 lakh
(B).	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna	-	Rs. 360 lakh
(C).	Aam Aadmi Bima Yojna	-	Rs. 1000 lakh

It is noteworthy that no amount from the aforesaid funds has so far been incurred, as the implementing institution ie. Life Insurance Corporation of India had stopped the implementation of these schemes during the financial year 2019-20. The Government has been apprised of this fact on 17.01.2020.

Disposal of Revenue Disputes and Computerization of Revenue Courts

The Government agenda includes the quick disposal of a large number of pending disputes in the revenue courts. As per directives of the Government, the Revenue Board has got a new portal developed called the Revenue Court Computerised Management System. The revenue courts are set up and functional at tehsil, district, division and Revenue Board levels. For the purpose, software is developed by the NIC, State Unit, U.P. The software is useful for the common man, advocates, presiding officers, peshkars and superior courts.

Sampoorn Samadhan Diwas

For the disposal of the public grievances, every month on first and third Tuesday, Sampoorn Samadhan Diwas is organised. In one tehsil of the district, it is presided

by the DM, whereas in rest of the tehsil by the SDMs. As per information registered by districts on the Samadhan Diwas Portal, related to IGRS, total complaints received from 1st January, 2019 to 31st December, 2019 numbered 4,66,050, out of which 4,63,487 complaints disposed of further, from 1st January 2020 to 13th February, 2020, total complaints received numbered 73,890, against which 49,889 complaints disposed of.

Construction of Revenue Buildings

- Under the Revenue Department, there is a budget provision of Rs. 254.19 crore for the year 2019-20. The amount will be utilized for ongoing construction activities, new construction activities/renovations and land purchases in various divisions/districts/tehsils for non-residential and residential buildings.
- Under the scheme for rejuvenation of old tehsils and development of infrastructural facilities, an amount of Rs. 77 crore has been sanctioned during the past three years for 213 tehsils in the state. The work has been completed in 121 tehsils and in the remaining tehsils, it is being carried out on priority. There is a budget provision of Rs. 300 crore during the year 2019-20 for 8 tehsils.
- For the year 2020-21, a budget estimate of Rs. 215.17 crore sent to the Government for similar activities.

Computerization of Land Records/Khataunis

- Outside consolidation and survey process, all 1,06,198 village khataunis have been digitized this can be seen online Bhulekh Portal ie. [http:// upbhulekh.gov.in](http://upbhulekh.gov.in).
- Computerized Khatauni copy can be obtained from the tehsil kendra on payment of Rs. 15. It is also available at the Jan Sewa Kendras.
- By January, 2020, 7.55 crore digitally signed Khatauni copies issued.

Digitization of Land Maps

- The Govt. of India has been conducting the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP). Under this programme, the digitization work of land maps, relating to 1,08,867 revenue villages in the state, is being carried out.
- After scanning and digitization of land maps, they are being linked to 'Bhu Naksha' software, developed by NIC.
- The Linking action has been completed in respect of 70,995 revenue villages. For rest, the action is in progress.
- Under the DILRMP, modern record rooms are proposed to be setup in 350 tehsils in the state.

Status of Surveys and Record Process

Anubhag-9 of the Revenue Board is carrying out the work, relating to creation/ restructuring/ delimitation and surveys and recording of divisions, districts and tehsils.

Activities of the Chakbandi (Consolidation) Department

The Chakbandi Scheme in the State was launched in the state in the year 1954. The scheme is directly associated with land reforms, green revolution and rural development. The objective of the chakbandi is to increase the agricultural production and productivity and upgrade the living standard of farmers. Under the scheme, scattered farm lands are consolidated and chak roads, link roads, irrigation drains are constructed, besides land reservation for general habitation, SC/ST habitation and other public purposes. The scheme plays an important role in providing land facility for housing to deprived classes of society.

Report on the Departmental Activities

Details of the villages taken up for consolidation are as under:

First Cycle

1. Number of Villages Take up in the First Cycle - 101348
2. Number of Villages Completed in the First Cycle - 100291
3. Number of Villages Remaining in the First Cycle - 1057

Second Cycle

1. Number of Villages Taken up - 27458
2. Number of Villages Completed - 25092
3. Number of Villages Remaining - 2366

Total Villages Remaining in the First and Second Cycles - 4078

Progress Report in the year 2020-21 (Till 31.1.2020)

Sr. No.	Item	Progress
1.	Under Section 23-Chak Construction/Confirmation	100164 hectares
2.	Under Section 23-Preparation for Final Records	335373 gaate
3.	Under Section 52-Publication of Villages after Completion of Consolidation Work	181 Villages

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Proposed Physical Targets for the Financial Year 2019-20

Sr. No.	Item	Progress
1.	Under Section 23-Chak Construction/Confirmation	1,10,000 hectares
2.	Under Section 27-Preparation for Final Records	9,00,000 gaates
3.	Under Section 52-Publication of Villages after Completion of Consolidation Work	800 Villages

Directorate of Land Acquisition

In terms of the Government Order dated 4th July, 1987, the Directorate of Land Acquisition was constituted under the Board of Revenue. Accordingly, the Director has been made competent authority to decide on the matters of land acquisition and also authorized to directly correspond with the Government on routine matters. However, policy matters are to be submitted through the Board of Revenue.

The office of the Directorate of Land Acquisition is located at Anubhag-10 of the Board of Revenue, U.P. In 38 districts, total 49 land acquisition units are set up.

In terms of the notification of the Rajaswa Anuhag-13 dated 3.12.2015, Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority has been established under Sub-Sections (1) and (2) of Section-51 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. For smooth operations of functions, offices of the Authority are set up at 12 divisions and district Gautam Buddh Nagar.

Relief Commissioner Organization

The Relief Commissioner Organization is undertaking the work of extending relief/assistance to those individuals/families, who have been affected by the GoI or State Govt. notified disasters. The GoI notified 11 disasters are earthquake, floods, drought, cyclone, fog/cold wave, conflagration, insect-onslaught, avalance, hailstorm, cloud burst, landslide. Besides, 9 disasters are State Govt. declared, viz., unseasonal heavy rainfall, lightning, windstorm, heat-stroke, boat-accident, snake-bite, sewerage, gas leakage, falling into bore well, human and wildlife conflict.

The GoI has prescribed certain norms and rates for State Disaster Response Fund. The amount is sanctioned for relief by a committee constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. The Relief Commissioner Organization is operating a control room in anticipation of any disaster, onset of disaster and post-

disaster situation. The control room issues directives to DMs/Other concerned officers regarding relief etc.

Disaster Management Department

There are mainly two dimensions of the disaster management:

- Estimation and assessment of disaster risk, prior to disaster, formulating measures, policies and plans for safety and minimising the damage and ensuring necessary pre-preparation and capacity augmentation.
- Post-disaster safety and relief measures, extending relief to the disaster affected persons/families, in terms of GoI prescribed norms. Rehabilitation of persons/families affected by floods.

Arrangements and Pre-Preparations as Disaster Management

- In order to make the disaster management effective, the GoI had passed the National Disaster Management act, 2005. Accordingly, the U.P. Government also passed the identical Act, viz. The State Disaster Management Act, 2005.
- As per provision in the aforesaid Act, the U.P. State Disaster Management Authority has been constituted, under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of U.P. Besides, the Chief Secretary of U.P. is the ex-officio Chief Executive Officer of the Authority. For the operations of the U.P. State Disaster Management Authority, State Executive Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary.
- As per provisions of the National Disaster Management Act, 2005, the District Disaster Management Authority has been constituted under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate at district level. The main activities of the Authority are identification of the disaster risk, measures to minimise the risk, pre-preparations, prior to disaster, imparting training and creating awareness in people about safety measures and formulating plans to fight disasters.

State Level Arrangements to Deal with Post-Disaster Searches, Safety and Relief

- Under the Revenue Department, Relief Commissioner Organization has been constituted. All safety and relief measures are carried out with co-ordinated efforts of the Revenue Department, Relief Commissioner Organization and District Administration at State level, the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), has been constituted, jointly financed by the Central Govt. (75%) and State Govt. (25%).
- In view of the strong disaster management, smooth search, safety and relief activities are required to be executed. For the purpose, Disaster Relief Committees have been constituted at State, Division and District levels, headed by the Chief Secretary, Divisional Commissioner and District Magistrate respectively.

Current Status of the Disaster Management & Relief

- The budget provision for the SDRF is made in conformity with the recommendations of the Finance Commission. In terms of the 14th Finance Commission, the budget provision for the SDRF is Rs.820 crore for the year 2019-20.
- Item wise funds allocated to districts from SDRF for the year 2019-20.
- During the year 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 10 crore allocated to purchase land for resettlement of 257.77 lakh flood affected persons in Sitapur and Bahraich districts.
- In flood/drought prone districts of Bahraich, Kushinagar, Ghazipur, Ballia, Varanasi, Sonbhadra Basti, Maharaganj, Azamgarh, Gonda, Moradabad, Gorakhpur and Chitrakoot for disaster safety 13 disaster specialists and 7 disaster advisors are working.
- At the state level, to deal with disasters an Emergency Control Room has been set up, operating 24x7 Shastri Bhavan, II Floor, The Control room co-ordinates with districts, various departments and institutions to supply relief and safety to affected people.
- In order to deal with flood disaster, Flood Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Relief Commissioner. The Committee had convened co-ordination meetings at mission mode, before flood and after flood disaster during the year 2019-20.
- During the year 2019, 51 districts were flood affected. The medical assistance extends to affected people and families were shifted to relief camps. The Central Team of the GoI had surveyed the flood affected areas and an amount of Rs.367 crore sanctioned as relief.
- Under the state govt. policy, relief facility was extended to drought affected district. Districts of Jhansi, Mahoba, Lalitpur, Prayagraj were allocated Rs. 10 Lakh each, whereas district Sonbhadra Rs.20.49 crore.
- During the cold wave in the year 2019, the arrangement for blanket distribution and bonfire was made for the poor, helpers and destitute families/persons in collaboration of the district administration. By 13.02.2020, an amount of Rs. 42.09 crore allocated to districts for the aforesaid purpose. Total 10,31,045 blankets distributed in all districts, being highest number in past four years. Also, bonfire arrangements made in 2702 places. The District Magistrates were issued necessary directions for safety from cold.
- In order that instant relief is extended to the disaster affected, decision has been taken to develop a mobile app for the office of the Relief Commissioners.
- In view of the problems faced in instant relief work, detailed guidelines being prepared, incorporating suggestion from districts.

Department of District Gazetteers, U.P.

Gazetteers are the introductory records of any place. In British Rule, gazetteers were prepared in all districts of the state. After Independence, the GoI extended this practice and a scheme to revised gazetteers in all states launched. In U.P. the department was set up in the year 1957 and with this, the scheme launched. The scheme is financed by the GoI. The department in U.P. has so far prepared gazetteers for 54 district (existing that time) and supplementary volumes for 8 districts in English and also published. The Department of District Gazetteers has prepared and published the first comprehensive State Gazetteers in five volumes.

There is a proposal to revise/write gazetteers for all districts in Hindi. Under this scheme, a decision has been taken that gazetteers may be first prepared for newly created districts and gazetteers for the districts may be revised, from where new district created.



Excise

In terms of Article 47 of the Indian Constitution, it is a fundamental policy of the excise administration of the state to prohibit the non-medicinal use of intoxicating substances and accordingly, enforce and upgrade the implementation of policy and law as in an effective manner.

While giving priority to the prohibition policy, the Excise Department exercise judicious supervision and control over legal sale of intoxicating substances to earn the maximum revenue for the state.

Excise Department is one of the prominent departments, earning revenue for the development of the state and public welfare schemes. At present, in the state, excise earnings are highest after trade tax (GST). The total expenditure on the excise Dept. is only 1% of its gross revenue earnings. Thus, about 99% of its earnings are utilized for development schemes.

Objectives of the Excise Department

The liquor policy prevailing in the state was suitably modified with objectives of providing opportunities to new entrepreneurs and traders in the liquor business, ensuring availability of standard quality liquor to consumers at fair price and enhancing state revenue earnings of the department. Accordingly, excise policy was declared for the year 2019-20. Under this policy, along with prime objective of revenue augmentation, following incidental points are included :

- Motivation to agriculture sector and fair price payment to cane producers.
- Modernization of sugar and alcohol producing units and increase in productivity by application of new techniques and eventually promoting industrialization.
- Foreign exchange savings through ethanol production.
- Reasonable profit to the interested permit-holders on their investment in the alcohol industry trade and satisfaction to the consumers.
- Streamlining of consumers

Molasses Production

Sugarcane constitutes a major part of the agricultural produce in the state. The fullest utilization of the sugarcane is very essential for the economy of the state. From the sugarcane, besides the sugar, molasses is produced as a by-product. The products used for alcohol distillation, and also for oxalic acid, citric acid, yeast formation, cattle and poultry feed, coal spangle industry and carbon and casting industries. The total number of sugar mills established in the state is 158, of which

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121 mills are functional. The total preservation capacity of molasses in these sugar mills is about 309.61 Lakh quintals.

In the molasses session 2019-20 (1st November, 2019 to 30th November 2019), the total molasses production was 49.79 Lakh quintals.

Alcohol

The Excise Department is considered a revenue earning department from the country/foreign liquor, bear, hemp etc. In fact, 67% to 76% of alcohol, produced in the state is utilized in producing public welfare items for industrial development by the industries in the state or exported out of the state/country. By export of alcohol out of the State, revenue earnings for the state take place and also the less alcohol producing states get revenue benefits. The alcohol export to other countries from the state is a good source of foreign exchange for the country

Highlights of New Excise Policy for the Year 2020-21

With an objective of abolishing monopoly in the liquor trade, a decision has been taken that a single permit-holder is allotted not more than two shops in the state. However, this restriction has not been made effective in case of renewed shops. Also, the applicant has to attach certain documents, e.g. status certificate, property certificate, issued by authorized income tax-value, adhaar card, PAN card and income tax return for the last year, so that permit is not issued in a fake name. The on-line system is introduced in the department. The processing fee amount has been enhanced to prevent the participation of fake and incapable persons.

The basis licence fee for the country liquor has been raised 10%. The licence fee for foreign liquor and model shops raised 20%, while that of beer shops 15%.

Track and trace system has been issued to keep a vigilant eye on movement and transfer of liquor and prevent tax evasion.

Pharmacies for Manufacturing Medicines, Contouring Alcohol, Hemp and Narcotic Substances

The U.P. Govt. has issued Licence Rules, 2019 to allocate hemp, alcohol etc. for manufacture of medicinal and cosmetic items. For the purpose, under licence F.L.49, self-generated alcohol medicines are produced. Total 52 such licences are functional. It is to be noted here that for the production of narcotic drugs the U.P. Narcotic Drugs Rules, 1986 are being amended.

Under provisions of Sections 10 and 78 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, the U.P. Govt. has promulgated the U.P. Narcotic Drugs Rules, 1986. Under these Rules, the poppy straw sale purchase has been prohibited in U.P. with immediate effect.

Under the aforesaid Rules, for the purposes of manufacture possession sale purchase and transportation of narcotic drugs, the following licences are provided.

1. Licence for wholesale trade (Manufacturers and traders) of Narcotic Drugs - NDLD

2. Licence for transportation of Narcotic Drugs-N.D.T.
3. Licence to chemist for Narcotic Drugs
4. Licence for Oral consumption/possession and transportation of opium on medical basis -NDO-1

Laboratories in Excise Dept. of U.P.]

Total 4 laboratories are functional in the Excise Dept. of U.P. These laboratories are one each at eastern zone (Gorakhpur), Central Zone (Lucknow), Western zone (Meerut) besides a central laboratory at the headquarters of the department at Prayagraj for co-ordination, monitoring and control of the functions of three laboratories.

Enforcement Activities

The Excise Department is second largest revenue earning department in the state. The department earns revenue through legal consumption trade of intoxicating substances and prevents illegal consumption and trade. At present, there are 14,314 country liquor shops, 5,768 foreign liquor shops, 5,083 beer shops, 406 model shops 2,664 hemp shops, having licenses. The licensed shops are allowed to sell intoxicating substances. However, certain anti-social elements are indulging into sale of illegal intoxicating substances. This results into loss of revenue earnings and damage to public health and sometimes loss of human life. For the prevention of crime, districts are equipped with excise inspectors. For the supervision purposes, every district has got district excise officer, division has got deputy excise commissioner and at zonal level, there is joint excise commissioner.

In addition, for the crime prevention purposes, in every division, the assistant excise commissioner has got two excise inspectors, two head constables and ten constables to constitute an enforcement unit. The entire state is divided into 5 zones, where joint excise commissioners are posted to contribute to the supervision work. Besides, at the headquarters level, Excise Intelligence Bureau is set up under the Excise Commissioner U.P. for the prevention of excise related crimes, 47 mobile squads are functioning.

Action on Prevention of Deaths Caused by Consumption of Hooch

The methylated alcohol is a highly toxic chemical, which is produced as a by-product at two industrial units of Ghaziabad and one each unit at Barabanki, Kanpur, Allahabad and Bulandshahar district. The colour, odour, texture etc. of methylated alcohol is similar to ethyl alcohol (rectified spirit), therefore, out of confusion, this is used in illegal liquor centres as illegal liquor.

The Methylated alcohol is included in the list of poisons under the U.P. Poisons (Regulation of Possession and Sale) (Amendment) Rules, 1994. Therefore without procuring a licence, the methylated alcohol is not allowed to be stored, sold, transported etc. under the provisions of the Rules, magistrates, police officers above the rank of inspector, tehsildars or chief medical officers are competent to take

action to prevent its misuse. Also, officers of excise inspector level and above are also authorized to take action

Progress of E-Governance

The U.P. Excise Dept. has introduced the track and trace system since the year 2018-19 to control the alcohol beverage production and supply, and also to prevent the revenue damage. Under this system, all information on alcoholic beverage, alcoholic beverages consigned supplier, receiver revenue involved are available on portal in an updated form. On bottles of liquor, Q.R. Code stickers are used, mentioning brand, producer, retention, maximum retail price. Any citizen, by using mobile app can have details about Q.R. Code liquor. In the liquor boxes, bar code is used by the producing units and supply units. These barcodes are scanned through on-line generated passes for transit. The entire working of the excise Department is being made-line along with POS machine. This will also enable end to end solution. For the Integrated Excise supply chain Management System., the selection process for service-provider is underway.

Legal Activities

All civil appeals/special permit appeals/writ petitions/appeals/directive petitions./ suits/counter affidavits/written analysis and objection submission etc. are effectively countered and pursued in hon'ble Supreme court New Delhi, Hon'ble High Court Allahabad/Lucknow Bench, Hon'ble State Public Service Tribunal, Lucknow and other courts. All these activities are handled at the legal cell set up at the office of the Excise Commissioner, U.P. Prayagraj.

For pursuing the legal matters at the Supreme Court, a Deputy Excise Commissioner(Legal) has been posted at the Ghaziabad headquarters. Other legal matters against the department are being executed by advocates on record.

For pursuing legal matters against the dept.at Hon'ble High Court, Lucknow bench and Hon'ble state public service tribunal, Lucknow, an assistant Excise Commissioner (Legal), two excise inspector and three staff are appointed. In the cases filed against the department, argument, pleading and other legal matters are looked after by chief standing counsels and presenting officers.



Institutional Finance

In the year 1968, it was felt for the first time that there was no adequate investment in the state by the Commercial Banks and all India Financial Institutions and, therefore, an organization be set up to co-ordinate with these institutions etc. Accordingly, in the year 1969, Institutional Finance Cell was set up in the Finance Dept. However, keeping in view the increasing workload, a full-fledged department was established in the year 1972, under which the Directorate was functioning.

For the welfare of the weaker sectors in the state, various social security group insurance schemes at the state level are being implemented by various departments of the State Government. A decision was taken that for a proper co-ordination and monitoring of the progress made in implementation of the schemes, the name of the Directorate of the Institutional Finance be changed into the Directorate of the Sansthatag Vitt Evam Sarvhit Bima, U.P. and it was given effect in January, 1990 in terms of a state govt. order.

At the field level, the Regional Offices of the Directorate are set up at Varanasi, Meerut, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Agra and Gorakhpur. Further, in the year 2015, the name of the Directorate was altered to the Sansthatag Vitt Evam Sarvhit Bima Mahanideshalaya, U.P. (Directorate General of the Institutional Finance and Externally Assisted Projects, U.P.), by amalgamating Externally Assisted Project Department and Social Security Group Insurance Schemes.

Major Responsibilities and Action Plans

- Regular monitoring of the progress made in financial inclusion and bank branch expansion
- Establishing co-ordination among the central Financial Institution/Commercial Banks and Administrative Departments and Public/Govt. Institutions. Extending support to the implementing/administrative departments in matters of financing from banks/financial institutions with regard to various welfare and employment oriented schemes.
- In the perspective of mobilization of resources for employment creation for weaker sections, declaring bank credit schemes as state-funded under the U.P. Public Moneys (Recovery of Dues) Act, 1972.
- Framing annual credit schemes through lead banks for the economic development of a district under the service sector concept and regular monitoring of their funding, so that a planned economic development of the state can be ensured and budgetary burden on various programmes and employment

schemes can be reduced.

- Participation in the meetings of the District and state level Committees, constituted under the Lead Bank Scheme
- Co-ordinate and participate in the quarterly meetings of the State Level Banker's Committee.
- Monitoring the Credit Deposit Ratio of banks and redressal of public grievances, relating to banks.
- Co-ordinating with the activities of the Regional Rural Banks at State Level and monitoring the progress made by them.
- Assisting banks in recoveries in respect of Recovery Certificates. Co-ordinating with banks for re-scheduling of bank loans in the event of a natural calamity.
- To raise the policy-related issues of institutional finance with RBI/NABARD/GoI and explore their solutions.
- Extending necessary co-operation in the setting up of Self-Help Groups/Krishak Clubs under the Micro Financing Schemes of NABARD, so that maximum institutional finance is available in the state.
- Playing the role of a co-ordinator for the onetime settlement of overdues, payable to financial institutions/Banks by various corporations/Public Sector Undertakings.
- Speeding up the Social security Group Insurance Schemes through monitoring and follow-up-making these schemes move common man-oriented, comprehensive, streamlined and pragmatic through suggestions, from time to time, to insurance companies/implementing developments.

Programmes Monitored by the Department

1. Banking Network in the State

In order to extend easy banking services to the common man in the state, there are total 18937 bank branches, 63179 bank mitras, 73 branches of the Indian Post Payment Bank Ltd. and 17664 access points till March, 2020. The Dept. of Institutional Finance has played an effective role in this respects.

Details of the Bank branches, by June 2020 in U.P. was as under:

Sr. No.	Bank Category	Number of Branches
1.	Public Sector Banks	10886
2.	Private Sector Banks	2014
3.	Regional Rural Banks	4287
4.	Co-operative Banks	1583
5.	Small Finance Banks (Utkarsh)	167
Total		18937

2. Annual Credit Plan

With uniform development concept in the State, annual credit plan is formulated for distribution of loans in each district through banks. These schemes and sectors are employment-oriented, viz. Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Srijan Karyakram, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Swarozgar Yojna, Mukhya Mantri Gramodyog Rozgar Yojna, Mukhya Mantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojna and Agriculture, MSME, Export Loans, Education, Housing, Energy etc. The Department of Institutional Finance made intensive monitoring/follow-up to garner the loan disbursement by banks to the tune of Rs. 200855.60 crore by March, 2020, during the year 2019-20, registering an increase of Rs. 26745.26 crore, compared to the corresponding period during the year 2018-19.

3. Credit-Deposit Ratio (CDR)

The total deposits of the Scheduled Commercial Banks (including the Regional Rural Banks) in the State by 1st March, 2020, were to the tune of Rs. 1119578.80 crore, while the outstanding advances were Rs. 571446.53 crore. This, the CDR of these banks by 31st March, 2020 was 51.04%.

4. Progress of Financial Services Schemes in the State

(A) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna

The yojna is a financial inclusion programme of the Central Government. In the State, by March, 2020, about 6.13 crore accounts have been opened, covering all 75 districts. Out of these accounts, 5.73 crore accounts are active and against these accounts, Rupe Debit Cards have been issued to 4.86 accounts. 4.70 accounts have been seeded to Aadhar Cards. The state occupies first place in the country.

(B) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna (PMSBY)

Under this schemes, the banks accountholders will have accident insurance coverage of Rs. 2 lakh, by paying an annual premium of Rs. 12. The eligibility age limit under the scheme is 18 years to 70years. The benefit of coverage is available in the event of disability also. By 31st March, 2020, 2.54 crore persons have got registered. The state has got the first place under the Scheme.

(C) Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojna (PMJJBY)

The eligibility criterion for bank accountholders, under the scheme is 18 years to 50 years. The annual premium is Rs. 330 and the insurance coverage is Rs 2 lakh. By 31st March, 2020, 65.01 lakh persons got registered under the scheme. Uttar Pradesh occupies second place in the country.

(D) Atal Pension Yojna (APY)

This is an old age pension scheme, with eligibility criterion of 18 years to 40 years. The minimum contribution period is 20 years and on completion of 60 years of age, the accountholder gets the benefit of monthly pension. Since the inception till 31st March, 2020, 32.42 lakh persons registered under APY. State was on top in the country during the year 2019-20.

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During the financial year 2020-21, it is proposed to disburse loans to the tune of Rs. 246751.02 crore by banks in the state under annual credit plans. The amount will be utilized to finance Govt. schemes, including priority sector (agriculture, industries, services etc.)

Allocations of Budget and Expenditures, Made there against during 5 years to the Directorate General of Institutional Finance, Insurance and Externally Assisted Projects ad Its Regional Offices.

Financial Year	Budgetary Allocations (Rupees)	Actual Expenditures (Rupees)
2015-16	426842000.00	410926000.00
2016-17	964272000.00	7173493000.00
2017-18	7018287000.00	6824158000.00
2018-19	7180933000.00	682398000.00
2019-20	84591000.00	65858000.00
Total	24353373000.00	21298415000.00



Trade Tax

Trade Tax is an important department for the Tax Revenue in the state. With effect from 1.07.2017, supplies of goods and services and integrated tax system was introduced, which is termed as goods and Services Tax (GST). Accordingly, the GST revenue is being deposited on GST covered GST goods and services. Petrol, diesel, crude oil, air fuel, natural gas, liquor for human consumption are covered under the GST. Thus, these goods are under non-GST and, therefore, as usual VAT is being deposited on them.

In the year 2019-20, the consolidated revenue of the GST and VAT collections was Rs. 72931.36 crore. The annual target for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 91568 crore. In the year 2020-21 (by December, 2020), The revenue collections amounted to Rs. 53769 crore, ie. fulfilling 58.7% of the target.

Various Phases of Development of Tax System

Ever since the establishment of the Department of Trade Tax, such decision have been taken, which proved quite instrumental for the present form of the department.

Some major decisions are under noted:

- The GST Act came into force with affect from 1.7.2017.
- For the Inter-State Transport, National E-Way Bill implemented with effect from 1.04.2018.
- For the Intra-state Transport, National E-Way Bill implemented with effect from 15.04.2018.
- The GST Registration limit raised from Rs. 20 lakh to Rs. 40 lakh and the limit for the samadhan Traders raised from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 1.50 crore with effect from 1.4.2019.
- For the traders of the services sector, having an annual turnover of Rs. 50 lakh, 5% Samadhan Yojna introduced with effect from 1.4.2019.

The U.P. Vyapari Kalyan Board constituted in terms of the Govt. Order dated 28.12.2018.

Mission

'Bhramara Ev Padapam'

Objectives

- Ensuring deposits of the GST, payable on supplies of goods on services in U.P.

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under the GST Act.

- Ensuring deposits of taxes under the VAT Act in respect of the Non-GST goods.
- Promoting industries in the state.
- Protecting interests of traders.

Organization

The Department of Trade Tax is mainly divided in three parts - Administrative/ Tax Assessment Work, Judicial Work and Enforcement Work.

Administrative

The Department of Trade Tax comes under the Dept. of State Tax. During the year 2019-20 and currently Shri. Alok Sinha is the Additional Chief Secretary and also Commissioner and Head of the Dept. of Trade Tax. Under his general administrative control, the department functions. In the year 2019-20 and at present St. Amrita Soni is functioning as Commissioner.

Area

For smooth functioning of the department, the department is divided into 20 zonal, 45 regional and 436 divisional offices. The departmental offices are set up in 93 places, called Trade Tax Divisional Offices. For the convenience of big tax payers, 21 corporate circles are set up at all zones, and one oil corporate circle at headquarters.

Trade Tax Revenue Collections

During the past few years, the status of tax collections is shown in the table below : -

(Rupees in Crores)		
Year	Revenue Collection	Growth Amount (Over the Past Year)
2011-12	32996.83	
2012-13	34869.54	1872.71
2013-14	39624.06	4754.52
2014-15	42931.54	3307.48
2015-16	47690.96	4759.42
2016-17	51819.91	4128.95
2017-18	58738.12	6918.21
2018-19	70060.32	11322.20
2019-20	72931.36	2871.04

Enforcement Work

- For the effective control on tax evasion, in all 20 zones of the state, offices of the Additional Commissioner Grade-2 (Special Investigation wing/Enforcement) are set up. Under the control of these offices, there are offices of the Joint Commissioner (Special Investigation Wing) at regional level. All these offices control and execute activities of flying squads and special investigation wings under their respective jurisdictions. Total 150 flying squad units and enforcement units of 45 special investigation wings are functioning.
- 150 flying squads units of the department have succeeded in investigation the tax-evading 27710 vehicles at fault and made to as Rs. 245 crore as penalty in the year 2019-20.
- 45 Special investigation wing units of the department conducted investigations into trade centres and exposed the tax evasion to the tune of Rs. 1098.73 crore in the year 2019-20. At the time of the seizure only, under the GST system, the tax evasion on available stocks amounted to Rs. 77.31 as payable revenue was recovered.

Mukhya Mantri Vyapari Durghatna Bima Yojna for Registered Traders

- Under the schemes, all traders, registered in the department are considered self-insured and premium is paid by the Government.
- Under the scheme, in the event of murder or accidental death, partial or total disability of a trader, nominee/successor of the trader/trader himself is paid the insured amount.
- From 15.6.2017 to 14.6.2018 ie. during one year, the Oriental Insurance Company had paid to Kin of 115 traders the amounts of insurance.
- The insurance amount has been raised from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs 10 lakh with effect from 27.10.2017.
- In respect of claims received from 27.10.2017 to 14.06.2018, the payment of Rs. 5 lakh is being made by the insurance company and Rs. 5 lakh by the department after sanction of the Govt.
- With effect from 15.06.2018, the insurance scheme is being operated by the department only and hence, the department is paying Rs. 10 lakh after sanction from the Govt.
- In the year 2019-20, kin of 143 traders have benefited.
- In the year 2020-21 (in the month of December), kin of 74 traders benefited.

I.T. Initiatives to Raise Revenue Collections

- For the convenience of traders and advocates, Dealer E-Passbook App developed for online hearing of VAT assessment deposits.
- E-Invoice system introduced since 1st October, 2020 for the tax-payers, having turnover more than 500 crore annually.
- Mobile App ABHYUTHAN developed for verification of the new registered

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trade centred.

- U.P. has been the first state to introduce the working of the flying squads and special investigation wing units online. For the purpose, MMS and SMS Module developed
- Dealer Risk Score developed on the basis of the compliance of the return submissions of traders and E-Way Bill etc.
- Dealer 360 degree Profile developed for all details of trade transactions of big traders.
- EWAY-BILL COLLECTION App developed.
- On fly squads, Vehicles Tracking System installed.
- Alert Information Sharing System made
- Radio Frequency Identification Device developed

Major Decision and Facilities' to Traders

- On the occasion of the first anniversary of the GST, the programme 'Vanijya Kar Aapke Dwar' was conducted for resolving the registration and return related issues.
- GST Refund procedure made online since 26.9.2019.
- The last date further raised to 7.2.2020 regarding submission of annual return for the year 2017-18.
- For the time-barred cases for the year 2019-20, the disposal date further raised to 31st October.
- From 27th February to 31st October, 2020, the interest/penalty waiver scheme 2020 enforced and thereby Rs. 113.12 crore balance recovered.
- 3 times, SMS sent to alert traders for outstanding returns.
- Nil Return submission facility introduced since June, 2020.

Hon'ble Chief Minister's Meetings for Augmentation in Revenue Collections and Registrations

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has regularly reviewed the progress made in revenue collections and enforcement activities. The meeting convened with tax assessment and enforcement officers at the zonal level also. The department has prepared zonal profiles of each zone, identifying the sources of GST revenue and facts of the probable tax evasions falling under, the jurisdiction of the zone. The department has been regularly monitoring.

Facilities Extended to Traders to submit GST Returns, owing to Covid-19

- For Returns, relating to Feb. & March, 2020, the dates were extended to 4th April and 5th May for Traders over Rs 5 crore turnover.
- For Returns, relating to Feb. & March, 2020, the dates were extended to 30th June and 5th July for traders less than Rs. 5 crore turnover. Now, the dates are

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9 th July for April, 15th September for May, 25th September for June, 29th Sept. for July and 3rd October for August.

- The dealer, more than Rs. 5 crore turnover depositing payable tax along with returns from February to April, 2020 will be given 50% exemption in interest ie. with 9% interest till 24 June, 2020. For a dealer less than Rs. 5 crore turnover, the facility will be extended till 30th September, 2020.
- As a part of special activities, such of the traders were identified, who supplied essential commodities door to door. Accordingly lists of trades/institutions, distributing Kirana and food materials, were made district wise and uploaded on website.



Stamp and Registration

Introduction

The revenue earning departments for the U.P. Government are mainly Trade Tax, Stamp and Registration, Excise, Entertainment Tax, Transport Tax etc. Of these departments, Department of Stamp and Registration is an important department.

The city Kazi was carrying out the registration of documents in the 18th Century. The registration of documents, as such was first introduced in the year 1773. In the year 1864, the Registration Act was passed, making registration of certain documents mandatory. The system has undergone changes from time to time. However the Act was codified in the year 1908 and the same is effective even today.

The Department of Stamp and Registration is directly associated with the public and essentially a service provider department. Every year, over 30 lakh documents are registered and about two crore people come in contact with the department. Deals taking place, between parties eg. execution of sale deeds, adoptions, agreement, wills etc., including declarations of marriage, are registered and preserved by the Registration Departments for a very long time. Also, recovery of stamp duty, payable on these documents is ensured. Thus, the Department of Stamp and Registration is third most department from revenue earning point of view for the State Govt., following Department of Trade Tax and Dept. of Excise.

Objective

Principal objective of the department is evolving such a system of registration of document under which transfer of a specific property, contract between parties on rights/duties are made available to the general public and made public, preserving records of documents for an indefinite period and thereby strengthening the law and order in the society and abolishing social disharmony. The reason is whenever any disputes, are there, these disputes are instantly resolved by production of concerned documents of sale deeds or wills.

The department is committed to make the registration process more and more transparent, quick, modern, simple and free from corruption. Online registration, in this direction is an important step. Under this process, not only online registration will take place, but also any member of the public will be getting information on registered documents, their copies, and non-encumbrance certificates at home.

Services the Department Renders

1. Registration of Documents	: Sub-Registrar Offices and Deputy Registrar Offices.
2. Assessment of Stamp Duty	: Officers exercising powers of a Collector
3. Sale of Stamp Paper/E-stamp papers	: Treasury, Stamp Vendors and SHICL e-stamp
4. Documentation	: Document writers, licensed from the Department
5. Evaluation of Property	: offices of District Collectors
6. Copies of Registered Documents	: Made available by the offices of sub-Registrars
7. No-Encumbrance Certificates	: Sub-Registrar Offices
8. Issuance of Marriage Registration Certificates	: Sub-Registrar Offices
9. Depositing Testament (Will)	: District Registrar Offices

Organizational Structure

The Department of Stamp and Registration functions under the control of Hon'ble Minister, Stamp, Registrations and Judicial Fee and Principal Secretary, Stamp and Registration. The department is headquartered at Prayagraj and its camp office is at Lucknow. Its Head of the department is Inspector General, Additional Secretary/Commissioner, Stamp, Board of Revenue, U.P., a Secretary level officers of IAS cadre. The head of department is also ex-officio Additional Secretary, Revenue Board.

For the assistance of the Inspector General, Registration, four posts of Additional Inspector General, Registration/Additional Commissioner, Stamp are created, to be filled by two IAS officers/Senior PCS officers and two by departmental officers. At the headquarters, along with Inspector General, Registration one Finance and Accounts Officer and one Assistant Accounts Officer belonging to Finance and Accounts Cadre. For compilation/presentation of the departmental data one Economics and Statistics Officer and one Additional Statistics Officer is are appointed. At division/circle level, divisional office of the Deputy Inspector general, Registration/Deputy Commissioner, Stamp is established, whereas at the district level, office of the Assistant Inspector General, Registration/Assistant Commissioner, Stamp is established. Besides, for registration of documents, posts of Sub- Registrar created in the State, working at tehsil level.

The responsibility of the District Registrar is assigned ex-officio to Additional District Magistrate (Finance and Revenue)

Major Action Plans

The Department of Stamp and Registration in addition to its establishment expenses, bears expenditure mainly on the printing and cartage of the judicial and non-judicial stamps and their sale, and transfer of the stamp fee, payable on investment certificates, to the U.P. Adhivakta Kalyan Nidhi Samiti, sale of water mark paper etc.

The budget estimates of the Department of Stamp and Registration is divided into the following three sub heads

1. Judicial Stamps

Under the Direction and Administration head, whatever establishment expenditure is involved regarding pressman employed in various treasuries and OSD offices of the Government, is incurred. Besides, under the cost of stamps head, the expenditure on the printing of judicial stamps and their cartage is incurred. Also, under the sale of stamp expenditure head, 1% commission-related expenditure, payable to stamp vendors for sale of judicial stamps through them is incurred. In addition, on sale of e-stamps through the Stock Holding Corporation of India Ltd. 0.5% commission payable to the institution is incurred.

2. Non-Judicial Stamps

Under the direction and administration head the establishment, related expenditure incurred on personal employed in the Stamp Anubhag of headquarters is borne. Besides, under the cost of stamps head, the expenditure on the printing of non-judicial stamps and their cartage is incurred. Also, under the expenditure on sale of stamps head, 1% commission related expenditure, payable to stamp vendors for sale of non-judicial stamps, through them, is incurred. In addition, 0.50% commission is incurred, payable to the institution on sale of e-stamps through the Stock Holding Corporation of India Ltd. under this head only. The expenditure in respect of transfer of stamp fee on investment certificates, payable to the U.P. Adhivakta Kalyan Nidhi Samiti is classified under this head.

3. Registration Fee

The registration fee of instruments (documents) has been reduced to 1% from the existing 2% in terms of the U.P. Govt. Stamps and Registration Anubhag-2 order dated 13.2.2020.

4. Registration

Under this, the Direction and Administration head is classified into two schemes ie. headquarters and district expenditure. Under the headquarters schemes, the establishment expenditure is incurred in respect of stamp and registration headquarters/camp offices and offices of the Registration, Deputy Director General/ Assistant Director General of divisions and districts. Similarly, under the district expenditure scheme, the establishment related expenditure in respect of sub-registrar Offices is incurred.

Revenue Receipts-2019-20

During the year 2019-20, the target of gross Revenue Receipts was fixed at Rs. 19179.07 crore, against which the revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 16066.15 crore. This works out 83.80% of the annual target.

Schemes Proposed for the year 2020-2021

Measures, taken by the Department of Stamp and Registration in view of the Covid-19 Pandemic in respect of revenue receipts, are given below:

1. Under the E-Stamping Rules, 2013, in all districts of the State 100% e-stamp issue provision has been implemented. Also, the physical printing of stamps totally stopped. With this decision, U.P. has joined the category of a few leading states, issuing e-stamps.
2. In order to strengthen the e-stamping system and making stamps easily available to common man, by September, 2020, 1050 authorized stamps vendors and 409 public sector bank branches have been appointed as Authorized Collection Centres (ACCs). The number is increasing every day. In the Pandemic, this arrangement has proved very useful for service to the common man and also revenue receipts.
3. For registration of documents, the registration fee reduced from 2% to 1% and the fee depositing was made cashless after an agreement with SBI.
4. Under the Digital India Programme of the GoI, as a first step from paper based e-stamping to fully digital stamp system, bank loan related online executed documents are stamped digitally with the collaboration of the National e-governance service Ltd. (NESL)/Stock Holding Corporation of India Ltd. (SHCL). U.P. has become the second state to launch digital e-stamping. So far, 19 banks have been integrated to this arrangement.
5. In order that a common man gets the departmental services electronically in a time bound manner, such services, viz property registration, non encumbrance certificates, matters of unused stamp fee refund available at departmental

portal. Hence, departmental portal has been integrated to common portal of the State Govt. and Nivesh Mitra Portal. As a result, departmental services are easily available to common man.

Revenue Receipts

For the financial year 2020-21, the revenue receipts target for stamp registration is fixed at Rs. 23197 crore, for which the department has formulated effective action plan. Recoveries of outstanding amounts, accelerated disposal of stamp disputes, prevention of tax evasion steps being taken. Offices of the department after lockdown, have started functioning since 16 April, 2020. Since then, the registration, online appointment system introduced.

By September, 2020, revenue receipts collected amounted to Rs. 5511.96 crore, 89% of the last year's receipts (Rs. 800595).

Scanning and Digitization of Registered Documents

It is necessary that the Document Management System in the Department of Stamp and Registration is made effective. Therefore, scanning is required for maintenance of registered documents for longer time. It is proposed that registered documents in Sub-Registrar offices be preserved digitally. For scanning and indexing of documents, an amount of Rs. 40 crore provided for the year 2020-21. The work of digitization in the first phase commence in 3 districts of Barabanki, Ambedkar Nagar and Shravasti. Action is in process to covers the entire state under the scanning and digitization.



Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture, U.P. in its present form, has been making efforts to speed up the agriculture production activities on the basis of concerted efforts of institutions, viz., U.P. Seed Development Corporation, U.P. Seed Certification Agency, U.P. Agro, State Agricultural Management Institute, Rahman Khera (Lucknow), U.P. Council of Agricultural Research etc.

Responsibilities

The Department of Agriculture is responsible for conservation of natural resources, viz. soil, water and bio-diversity formulation and implementation of agricultural production policies and achieving higher production rates. It is the responsibility of the department to enhance the production and productivity in various crops through technological expansion in accordance with the region specific circumstances and agricultural input management, and eventually, accelerating the momentum of agricultural growth rate in the State. Thus, the department has been carrying out its responsibilities to implement the aforesaid programmes with the co-operation of the State government, Govt. of India, national and international institutions.

Objectives

The main objective of the department is to accelerate the growth rate of agriculture, by enhancing crop production and productivity. Consequently, the economic status of farmers will be strengthened and their life standard elevated. Besides, another objective of the department is removal of regional imbalances in the State, by formulating and implementing appropriate region specific schemes and creating new opportunities of employment for farmers.

Efforts to Achieve Objectives

- To maintain a sustainable annual growth rate of 5.1% in agriculture production and provide food security by means of extending new techniques of agriculture and resolving agriculture related problems of farmers.
- Organizing technical demonstrations through various schemes to get better production in crops, suiting to the ecological conditions, so that farmers get familiarized with their results.
- Implementation of various schemes and programmes for better production and productivity.

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- Ensuring timely availability of farm inputs to farmers.
- Providing comprehensiveness to the crop insurance schemes, implemented in the State, by compensating damage, caused by natural calamities, insects/diseases etc.
- Constant monitoring on quality control of various farm inputs.
- In the event of natural calamities, viz. floods, drought etc., preparation of contingency plans, according to circumstances, and giving farmers necessary information about schemes and arranging farm inputs accordingly. Also, motivating farmers for crop insurance to safeguard them from risks.
- To increase the farm area by treatment of the problem ridden land in the State viz. water-logged, barren, waste and terrain land.

New Resolves of the Department

- In order to double the farmers' income from agriculture by 2022 in U.P., following the detailed road map, special focus should be on grading, processing, marketing and agricultural diversification.
- Accessing benefit of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna to all interested and needy farmers.
- Making available soil health cards to all farmers.
- Benefiting 50 lakh farmers with Drip and Sprinkler irrigation systems.
- To promote organic agriculture in the State, the produce of the farmers, registered under the State Organic Certification Agency, constituted in U.P., to be certified according to norms.
- Making available special grants through various schemes to promote vermi compost and gobar gas plants.

Programmes of the Department

The Department endeavours to regularly conduct programmes in terms of the geo-climatic conditions. Accordingly, strategies evolved to be implemented in a time-bound manner, by formulating programmes for kharif, rabi and jaid crops. For successful implementation and regular monitoring of the programmes, the department has made a proper mechanism. The progress is constantly reviewed at senior officer level and ministerial level also. The video conferencing and internet are used for review of progress with regional officers.

During the year 2019-20, under the off-line complaints received at district level, 1.18 lakh farmers related demands for Rs. 704.08 crore were generated. Out of this, 66257 farmers of 56 districts were paid Rs. 393.92 crore. Thus, total 45.20 lakh farmers benefited with Rs. 25215.22 crore loan waiver.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan) Yojna - 2018-19

An amount of Rs. 3715.03 crore as first installment, transferred through D.B.T.

to 185.75 lakh farmers. Thereafter, consistently total four installments paid. Out of farmers selected for first installment, 171.05 lakh farmers were paid second installment of Rs.3420.93 crore and out of these beneficiaries, 149.92 lakh farmers got Rs. 2998.36 crore as third installment. Out of the farmers benefited by the third installment, 77.29 lakh farmers got Rs. 1545.76 crore as fourth installment. Thus, all included, the total amount transferred to farmers through DBT was Rs. 11680.08 crore.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan Yojna (PMKY) Year 2019-20

This is an assured pension scheme for small and marginal farmers, with an objective of providing them social security and means of livelihood in the old age. It is a voluntary scheme both for males and females. On completion of 60 years of age, they become eligible for a pension of Rs. 3000/- p.m. This is a contributory scheme, where entry age is between 18 years to 40 years. So far 239050 beneficiaries, registered with 75.01 males and 24.99% females.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna-RAFTAAR

This is one of the flagship schemes of the GoI, with principal objective of formulating agriculture development schemes at district and state levels on the basis of available resources in agro and allied sectors. Thus, reducing the gap between production capacity of major crops and their actual production. Under the scheme, crop diversification programme, accelerated fodder development programme, animal husbandry, irrigation, fisheries, horticulture, sugarcane, DASP, Silk, agricultural research etc. are being conducted in western U.P. as per requirement of the State.

Extension of Green Revolution Eastern U.P.

This sub-scheme (financed under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna) has been in operation in Eastern U.P. since 2010-11. The main objective of the scheme are augmentation in the production of rice and wheat, improvement in soil health, creation of irrigation capacity and judicious use of water, agricultural mechanization, use of gypsum in waste land, community storage scheme, promoting advanced agriculture system. Encourage figures of production are being received for the selected districts.

National Food Security Mission

In order to remove disparity in production of wheat, rice, coarse grains, pulses and oilseeds in the State, the scheme is operated under GoI. Under the scheme, besides, jute, cotton and sugarcane crops, oilseed crop included since 2019-20.

National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology

Under this mission, four sub-missions are being operated. They are - Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension, Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization, Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Materials and National E-Governance Plan Agriculture.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna

Under this ambitious scheme, district and state irrigation schemes are formulated, with an objective of 'Har Khet Ko Pani'. Thus, ensuring irrigation provision to maximum area, increasing water use capacity, raising groundwater table, land and water conservation, water harvesting on the basis of watershed, water management, crop management for higher production are areas of action plan.

The main component of the Yojna are as under :

1. A.I.B.P.
2. Har Khet Ko Pani (Water to Every Field).
3. Prati Boond Adhik Fasal (Every Drop, More Crop).
4. Jalagam Vikas.

Highlights of Other Major Schemes/Programme

- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
 - (A) Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
 - (B) Soil Health Management (SHM)
 - (I) Soil Health
 - (II) Soil Health Card
 - (C) Paramparagath Krishi Vikas Yojna (PKVY)- Namami Gange
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna
- Restructured Weather Based Fasal (Bima Yojna)
- Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census Economics and Statistics
- Grant Scheme for Certified Seeds
- Scheme to Promote Hybrid Seeds
- Atal Solar Photovoltaic Irrigation Pump
- Agri-Junction Scheme for Agriculture Trained Entrepreneurs
- Pest/Disease Control Scheme by Ecological Resources
- Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Kisan Samridhi Yojna

Proposed Agriculture Production : Year 2020-21

The target proposed for agriculture production during the year 2020-21 is 640.32 lakh m.t. The kharif target is 222.81 lakh m.t. and that for rabi crop 417.51 lakh m.t.

Proposed New Schemes**1. Parali Management Scheme**

To restrict the burning of 'parali', there is a proposal to train farmers and officers/employees of the Agriculture Department. For the purpose, a provision of Rs. 300 crore made in the budget for 2020-21.

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2. Payment of Electricity Dues by the Agriculture Universities

The outstanding dues of electricity on the Agriculture Universities amounted to Rs.10 crore in the year 2020-21. Accordingly, there is a provision of Rs.10 crore in the budget for the year 2020-21.

3. Implementation of the Agriculture Export Policy

Under the U.P. Agriculture Export Policy, 2019, the provision in the budget for 2020-21 is Rs.15 crore.

4. Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)

Objective

- (A) Growth in production and productivity of rice and wheat, by adopting latest crop production technology.
- (B) For the crop density and raising the farmer income promoting rice fallow area cultivation.
- (C) Judicious use of irrigation water
- (D) Upgrading technological and marketing facilities, after harvesting and also augmenting the storage capacity for agricultural produce

Subsidy for Seed Distribution of Certified Seeds

Name of the Scheme : Subsidy for Certified Seed Distribution (State Sector)

Objective

Extending additional subsidy facility to farmers in the State on paddy, wheat, pulses and oilseeds, so that seeds are replaced and enhancement in production achieved.

Scope : Whole U.P.

Facilities to Farmers

Besides subsidies in GoI operated schemes for kharif/rabi 2020-21, subsidy is admissible as follows in respect of seeds, distributed by the state Govt.

Crops	On varieties notified for 10 years	On varieties notified for more than 10 years
Paddy/Wheat	600	300
Pulses (Kharif+Rabi)	2000	1000
Oilseeds (Kharif+Rabi)	1500	1500

(On varieties upto 150 years) (Amount in Rupees/quintal)

In order to raise coverage in Bundelkhand districts, additional subsidy of 30% admissible till 2022. Also, mini kits of 3 kg. Kodo and 5 kg cotton will be distributed free of cost.

Other Schemes

- Scheme to promote hybrid seeds
- Foundation Seed Storage - Capital Outlay

U.P. State Seed Certification Agency, Lucknow

The agency was set up on 5th October, 1976 under section 8 of the Indian Seed Act, 1966 and registered under the Registration of societies Act, 1860. Commenced seed certification work from the kharif 1977. The agency discharges responsibilities of a certification institution for certified seed production and certification, as per Indian Minimum Seed Certification Standards.

Seed Production Institutions

For seed certification, Agriculture Department, Horticulture Department, Animal Husbandry Department, Agriculture Universities, National Seed Corporation, U.P. Seed Development Corporation, Co-operative societies, and 888 private seed production institutions are working. In the year 2017-18, 55880 farmers got registered.

There are seed grading machines and seed testing labs also. These labs are at Lucknow, Kanpur, Muzafarnagar, Mau and Bareilly under the U.P. Seed Certification Agency.

Programme for the year 2020-21

- Registration of 1,70,000 hectare area and certification of 41,00,000 lakh quintal seeds proposed.
- For the publicity and propagation of the seed certification, training to farmers and technical personnel.
- In the e-governance institution, entire work from registration to packaging is online.

U.P. State Organic Agriculture Certification Institution, Lucknow

Established on 8th August, 2014 and commenced work of registration and certification in the year 2016.

The Institution issues scope certificates and business certificates as per National Organic Product standards. Thus, the main objective is the expansion of organic agriculture and certification of organic products. The institution can do the certification work in any State/U.T. in India.

U.P. Seed Development Corporation

The Corporation commenced its functioning since 10th December, 2002 for seed production and distribution.

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The corporation has got nine project offices and 223 branch offices for its functioning through about 6500 seed producers.

Manuer and Fertilizers

The agriculture producers are being supplied with quality fertilizers. The co-operation of co-operatives, Sugarcane Association, U.P. State Agro and private institutions is sought for the purpose.

The proposed targets for the year 2020-21 are as under :

Nitrogen 4040, Phosphorus 1466, Potash 444, Total 5950 (Quantities in 000 tonnes)

Vegetation Protection

Pest/Disease Control Scheme by various ecological resources.

Higher production of bio-pesticides and bio-agents promoted for better distribution.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to be given higher priority.

Other Schemes / Programmes

- Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization.
- Strengthening of the Agriculture Information System and Farmers Awareness Programme.
- Private Radio and Akashvani Programme.
- Doordarshan/Private Television Programme .
- Advertisement in Newspapers.
- Production, Exhibition and Distribution of Technical Films.
- Block Level Krishi Nivesh Mela.
- Organizing Virat Kisan Melas in traditional Melas/Mahostavas.
- Agro-Climatic Zone Level.
- Participation in Kisan Melas and Exhibitions.
- Publicity through Hoardings.
- Organizing Kisan Diwas.
- Strengthening Machines and Buildings at the Publicity, Education and Training Bureau.
- Computerization of the Publicity, Education and Training Bureau office.

Physical Targets and Future programmes for the year 2020-21

For the financial year 2020-21, financial targets amounting to Rs. 906.03 crore decided for the Agriculture and Allied Departments/Institutions.

Under the Chairmanship of the Agriculture Production Commissioner, U.P.

the State Level Project Screening Committee (SLPSC) is constituted, with an objective of screening the projects, proposed by departments/institutions. On approval of the said Committee, the projects will be implemented. For the approval of projects for the year 2020-21, the meeting of the SLPSC is expected in Jan and Feb., 2020. Thereafter, details of physical and financial targets can be given. Allocations for the GoI are anticipated for the year 2020-21, in respect of BGREI. Sub plan scheme, Swachhata Action (SAP), CDP sub-scheme, AFDP sub-scheme and Animal Health Sub-scheme.

e-governance

National e-Governance Plan Agriculture, U.P. (NEGPA)

The main objective of the scheme is to use information technology and communication techniques for apprising farmers about the benefits available from various schemes in the agriculture sector. The farmers, thus, will be able to use latest and advanced agricultural techniques for higher production in an effective manner. Also, the implementation and monitoring of schemes will be more effective and easy.

Under the scheme, there will be proper exchange of information between Central Agriculture Portal and State Agriculture Portal.

Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi

Welfare Schemes of Mandi Parishad for Farmers

1. Mukhya Mantri Khet-Khalihan Agni Durghatna Sahayata Yojna
2. Mukhya Mantri Krishak Durghatana Sahayata Yojna
3. Mukhya Mantri Krishak Chhatrivritti Yojna
4. Mukhya Mantri Krishak Uphar Yojna
5. Mukhya Mantri Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti ke Vyapari Evam Aadhti Durghatna Sahayata Yojna
6. Mukhya Mantri Mandi Sthal/UP-Mandi Sthal Agnikand and Durghatna Sahayata Yojna
7. Construction of special Mandi Sthals and Rural Infrastructural Centres under the Bundelkhand Packages



Rural Development

Introduction

The Department of Rural Development, U.P. is committed to all round development of the state, including poverty alleviation. Accordingly several schemes are being implemented, with objectives of providing guarantee for wages, constitution of the women self-help groups aiming at self-employment, creation of rural infrastructure, free housing facility to all poor homeless households. The ultimate aim of all steps and efforts is to improve the living conditions of the rural households.

The major schemes, programmes for rural uplift are MNREGA, National Rural Livelihoods Mission, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Gramin), Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojna-Gramin, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, Vidhan Mandal Area Development Fund (Vidhayak Nidhi), Baba Saheb Ambedkar Rozgar Protsahan Yojna, Community Development Programme, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Urban Mission and Mukhya Mantri Samagra Gram Vikas Yojna etc.

The backward and deprived villages, despite seven decades of independence, are being identified for development on priority. The housing facility is being extended free of cost to areas, affected by natural calamities, black fever, Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AES) and Vantangia, Mushar tribal families.

The Department of Rural Development could achieve the targets for the development of rural areas in the year 2019-20, by operating employment generating schemes and schemes for infrastructure development.

A comprehensive strategy for the year 2020-21 has been framed to percolate the benefits of the Rural Development Programme to the grassroots level and budgetary provision made accordingly.

District Level

In order that various programmes are implemented in an organized and effective manner, the following posts are created at district level, under the leadership of the Chief Development Officer:

- Chief Development Officer
- Assistant Accounts Officer
- District Development Officer

- Project Director
- Deputy Commissioner Labour/Self -Employment
- Assistant Project Officer
- Additional Project Director
- Additional Project Economist
- Assistant Engineer

Block Level

At the block level, Block Development Officer's post is created. To assist BDO, there are posts of Assistant Development Officer for respective schemes and also Joint Block Development Officer.

Village Level

The responsibility for village level developmental activities lies with the Village Development Officer, who works in co-operation with the content specialists (Assistant Development Officers)

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Rajya Gramya Vikas Sansthan (Headquarters at Lucknow)

The Sansthan is run by a separate Director General, who is assisted by Additional Director, Joint Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Director and Research Officer.

Uttar Pradesh Gramin Awas Parishad, U.P.

The Department is run by Commissioner, U.P. Gramin Awas Parishad, assisted by Joint Housing Commissioners, Assistant Housing Commissioner and Finance Controllers.

Uttar Pradesh Gramin Sadak Vikas Abhikaran

The Abhikaran functions under the Chief Executive Officer. In order to co-ordinate with various officers in the Abhikaran (Agency), a post of the Additional Executive Officer has been created. The financial management of the Abhikaran is supervised by the Finance Controller, whereas for technical functions, posts of Chief Engineer, State Quality Co-ordinator, State Technical Officer and Senior Engineer (Quality Controller) are there. Besides, for Information management of the Abhikaran, there are posts of I.T. co-ordinator, M&E Specialist and Information Officer. There is a post of Deputy Chief Executive Officer for general administrative functions.

U.P. State Rural Livelihoods Mission (UPSRLM)

The Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojna-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is an ambitious scheme of the GoI. The NRLM is operated in a massive scale with the objective of alleviation of poverty. The scheme is operated in all 28 states of the country in a phased manner.

The scheme was introduced in U.P. in the year 2013. The U.P. State Rural Livelihoods Mission was established as an autonomous body and registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860. The scheme is operated by the Department of Rural Development.

The principal objective of the scheme is that one of the women of rural and poor households in U.P. is to be organized through a group or any other community institution, so that they can be self-dependent. Keeping in view various livelihood activities, the Mission work on three bases ie. increasing livelihood options for the poor, skill development for outside employment and promoting Entrepreneurship and self-employment in small enterprises.

Under this scheme, one crore ten lakh rural poor households are to be organized into ten lakh self-help groups, one lakh village organizations and three thousand complex level organizations. Under the Mission, the GoI makes budget contribution of 60% and state government 40%.

Implementation Strategy

- For implementation of the project, Mission Management Unit is set up at State, District and Block levels, appointing qualified, experienced and dedicated professionals.
- For implementation of the programme, Community Operational Rules and other such rules are framed.
- At comprehensive level, developing community cadre, viz. book-keeper, Samuh Sakhi, Samudayik Sandarbh Vyakti etc. and co-operation is sought for expansion, implementation and communization.
- In the year 2019-20, the Mission implementation is carried out under intensive strategy, covering 453 blocks in 52 districts of the State.

Programme Implemented for Rural Women under Mission for their livelihoods

- Under the Women Empowerment Project, 194731 women farmers were trained into Continuous Farming Systems and Quality Animal Husbandry.
- Dairy Value Chain in Bundelkhand region. The Milk Producer Company of women will be constituted and women from Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Banda, Hamirpur and Jalaun will work in dairy sector. In five years 48000 women farmers will join this movement and by the end of 5 years, 1,60000 litre milk will be collected every day. This will fetch an additional income of Rs. 40,000/- p.a. to every women.
- Under the startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme, 10,000 entrepreneurs will be developed in 6 districts.
- Under 70 lakh Solar Energy Programme, the women of the self-help groups have completed. About 34 lakh solar energy lamp assembly and distribution work in 115 blocks of 29 districts. The work has earned profit of Rs. 6 crore.

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- Through the Aajivika Gramin Express Yojna, 185 vehicles are plying to connect remote villages to block headquarters and towns.

Other Important Activities under Mission through Convergence

- School Uniform Tailoring for students (boys and girls) of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Basic Education, Kasturba Vidyalayas etc. was undertaken by Self-Help Groups (SHGs) women and they stitched 2620840 uniforms.
- Women of S.H.G.s associated to the Farm Machinery Bank. So far 110 such banks set up.

Other Activities of Livelihoods

- 'Prerna' canteens in Vikas Bhawans and block offices. Such canteens are 360 in numbers.
- In fairs organized in various states, there is participation of SHGs and Citizen Information Boards are constructed under MNREGA. This action is fetching income and sense of independences.
- Under the Special Convergence scheme, the activities of backyard poultry, zari, zardozi, cast art, health and nutrition are undertaken.
- Participation of Self Help Groups of U.P. in fairs organized in U.P. under the Ministry of Rural Development, GoI.

During the year 2020-21, the budget provision is Rs. 1572.19 crore, where Central Govt. share is 60% and State share is 40%.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA)

The scheme is implemented in 3 phases. The first phase commenced on 2nd February, 2006, covering 22 districts. The second phase, effective from 15th May, 2007 included another 17 districts, whereas in the third phase, commencing on 1st April, 2008, all districts in the State covered.

Objective

Objective of the MNREGA is to provide a 100-day guaranteed wage employment during a financial years to an adult of every rural BPL household, who is interested in doing an unskilled labour-oriented jobs.

Financing

Hundred per cent financial contribution of the GoI for unskilled wage work. On material portion, the GoI share is 75%, while state Govt. share is 25%.

Highlights of the Scheme

- Demand-based scheme. Household registration is made in Gram Panchayats.
- Gram Panchayat/Programme Officers are responsible for job allocation.
- The job to a labourer is allocated within a radius of 5 km. from his/her residence. In case the distance exceeds this limit, 10% additional wages will be payable.

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- In case the employment is not given within 15 days, the unemployment allowance will be paid as per rules.
- Rates of wages, prescribed in the State, are Rs. 182/- per man day.
- There is a very big list of activities that can be undertaken under MNREGA for the development of villages.

In the year 2020-21, the labour budget is to create 35 crore man days approximately.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna - Gramin

The Government is committed to house for all till the year 2022. Accordingly, Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) has been restructured as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna-Gramin (PMAY-G) since the year 2016-17. Under the PMAY-G, all shelterless households and those living in kachha and dilapidated houses will be extended the facility of pucca houses with all basic amenities by the year 2022.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY)

The fully Centrally financed this scheme is in implementation in the State since 25.12.2000. Under the scheme, it is targeted to link settlements, having population of 500 or more in plains with pucca roads. In the naxal affected districts, the minimum norm is 250 in this regard. Besides, works of upgradation of pre-built rural link roads (other district and rural roads) were made permissible under the scheme. All rural settlements, identified as per Census 2001, with 500 or more population have already been covered under the scheme on the basis of the single connectivity. Also, the target fulfilled in the naxal-affected areas.

Keeping view the achievements of the State, the State of U.P. is included in the list for PMGSY-2 along with other seven States of Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, A.P., Telangana and Sikkim. The Central Govt. made permissible the repair work of pre-constructed and damaged roads under PMGSY-2.

In the financial year 2015-16, the GoI had changed the funding pattern in terms of which the Central share is 60% and State share 40%. This arrangement is in force since the year 2015-16.

For proper operation, implementation and monitoring of the scheme, under the Department of Rural Development, the U.P. Rural Roads Development Agency (UPRRDA) has been constituted as a registered society under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860. The scheme is being implemented in 42 districts by the PWD and in remaining 33 districts by the Rural Engineering Department.

In the beginning of the year 2019-20, the opening balance was Rs. 969.18 crore. Thus, there is no paucity of funds for the scheme. By 30.11.2019, on the works under scheme, an amount of Rs.239.50 crore has been incurred.

For the implementation of the scheme, an amount of Rs. 1357.47 crore provided in the budget.

Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojna-Gramin

The scheme is a fully State-assisted scheme, launched in February, 2018.

The scheme covers families affected by a natural calamity or black fever, those of Vantangia or Mushar communities, suffering from J.E./AES or leprosy or those covered under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna, but not included in SECC-based eligibility list for housing and simultaneously shelterless, living in kuchha/dilapidated houses.

- In the initial stage, 60563 beneficiaries were identified. Out of them, affected by natural calamity were 16107, Vantangia 4355, Mushar 34162, black fever affected families 123, J.E./AES affected 1919 families and also those suffering from leprosy.
- In the financial year 2018-19, total 16700 beneficiaries have benefited under the scheme and the budget provision was Rs. 201.201 crore.
- The targets for the year 2019-20 were -general category 4488, S.C. 29398 and S.T.154 beneficiaries. Thus, the total beneficiaries numbered 34040 as a target. The budget provision for 2019-20 was Rs. 429.40 crore.
- In the financial year 2020-21, total beneficiary target is 40,000, with a budget provision of Rs.369.40 crore.

Mukhya Mantri Samagra Vikas Yojna

The remotest villages, located on the internationally / inter-state bordering areas and have not been developed so far, and those Vantangia, Mushar and Tharu-dominated villages, having no benefit of infrastructure and welfare schemes are to be covered under this schemes.

Similarly, villages of such Army and para-military jawans, who martyred themselves in the service of motherland and villages, surrounded in very complex circumstances are being benefited. For the purpose, 24 programmes are in progress in hamlets, settlements, tiny villages etc. by 17 implementing departments.

Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Urban Mission

For the implementation of the scheme, an amount of Rs.224.47crore provision was made, against this an amount of Rs. 76.3620 crore received from the GoI.

For the year 2020-21, a budget provision of Rs. 174.79 crore is proposed.

E-Governance**Office of the Commissioner, Rural Development**

All rural development programmes are monitored and evaluated through e-governance. The departmental website is <http://rd.up.nic.in>. The National Informatics Centre (NIC) U.P. has developed website based software-<http://ruralsoftnet.up.nic.in>.



Panchayati Raj

The development of a state is possible only when economic and social development of the villages takes place. Accordingly, in Independent India, the Panchayati Raj system was introduced. Uttar Pradesh passed the United Province Panchayati Raj Act, 1947 and in the year 1949 Gram Sabhas were set up. For the decentralization of powers, the Balwantrao Mehta Committee was constituted. On the basis of the recommendations of the said committee, the regional committees and district boards were set up in the state to implement the three layered Panchayati Raj System.

In terms of 73rd amendment to the constitution and U.P. Panchayati Raj Act, 1947 and UP Kshetra Panchayat and Zila Panchayat Act, 1961, there was an arrangement to conduct Gram Panchayati Election at every five-year interval. Accordingly, Gram Panchayat elections were held in the year 2015. Also, elections held for Kshetra Panchayat Pramuks, District Panchayat chairmen and members.

It is one of the priorities of the Government to strengthen Panchayats as self-government unit and enrich them financially. For the purpose 15 activities of various departments have been transferred to Panchayats.

For 10 activities/schemes of various departments, Gram Panchayat Officers and Village Development Officers are working as Gram Panchayat Secretaries. On the basis of the recommendations of the 14th Central Finance Commission and State Finance commission with regard to preparing social and economic development schemes and implementing them, there is provision of transferring funds to Panchayats for maintenance of civic amenities and assets. Besides, under the rural development various schemes are operated with the objective of poverty alleviation and employment creation. One such prominent scheme is MNREGA. Funds for these schemes are directly made available to Panchayats for asset creation.

The Kshetra Panchayats have been assigned the task of implementation, monitoring and assessment of various programmes of the Rural Development Department. The Kshetra Panchayats also carry out responsibilities, relating to operations of the Primary Health Centres, veterinary hospitals at block level and seed centers, besides supervision of marketing godowns under PDS

As per recommendations of the 15th finance Commission, the performance grant of Gram Panchayats for the year 2019-20 had a budget provision of

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Rs. 118057 Lakh. The budget provision for the financial year 2020-21 is Rs. 0.00 Lakh.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)

Under the Centrally sponsored Gramin Swachhata Karyakram and Centrally financed Sampurn Swachhata Abhiyan, as an incentive, the rural households in the state, below poverty line, are extended financial assistance for construction of private toilets. The implementation of the scheme had commenced in the year 1999-2000 in four districts of the State. However, at present, all districts in the State have been covered. The Abhiyan is operated at the district level by the Zila Swachhata Samiti under the control of Zila Panchayat. The principal objective of the Abhiyan is to conduct awareness programmes for the rural masses and motivate them to use toilets after their construction and maintain hygiene.

By December, 2019, an amount of Rs. 127801.26 lakh was incurred to construct 3404762 private toilets. For the year 2020-21, budget provision of Rs. 2500 lakh made.

Mukhya Mantri Panchayat Protsahan Puraskar Yojna

The panchayats doing excellent job under the Panchayati Raj Vibhag are eligible to get the Hon'ble Mukhya Mantri Puraskar. In the financial year 2019-20, the budget provision of Rs. 2500 lakh made for the purpose and the same amount for the year 2020-21.

Establishing two Chandra Shekhar Azad Gramin Vikas Sachivalayas in Each Nyay Panchayat

In every Nyay Panchayat of the State, two Gramin Vikas Sachivalayas are proposed to be set up for their empowerment. Accordingly, the budget provision made for the year 2019-20 was Rs. 2000 lakh and Rs. 3000 lakh for the year 2020-21.

Construction/Establishment and Operation of Kaaji Houses at District Panchayats

The budget provision made for the year 2019-20 was Rs. 4000 lakh, whereas Rs. 2600 lakh for the year 2020-21.

Schemes for the year 2019-20 and 2020-21

Under the Sampurn Swachhata Abhiyan/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan/Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin the Central share and state share were Rs. 1609245.55 lakh and Rs. 921265.71 lakh respectively. Thus, the total amount released was Rs. 2530511.26 lakh.

By 31st December, 2019, 43,12,444 private toilets were constructed. Besides, 101614 anaganwadi toilets, 243573 school toilets and 2366 community toilet complexes (women) were constructed. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission, the budget provision for the year 2020-21 was Rs. 579116.13 lakh (Central and State shares).

Development of Cremation Grounds in Rural Areas

The budget estimate for the year 2019-20 was Rs. 10,000 lakh and the same amount for the year 2020-21.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Panchayat Empowerment Scheme

The Budget provision for the scheme in the year 2019-20 was Rs.404 lakh. The amount has been utilized for the district programme management units with regard to consultation, desktop computer system and-governance related software training.

Mukhya Mantri Panchayat Protsahan Puraskar Yojna

The budget provision for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 45861.21 lakh.

State Finance Commission

With an objective of speedily strengthening the economic status of Panchayats, the state Govt. has taken a decision, in pursuance of the recommendations of the State Finance Commission to transfer 5.5% share of net income of total taxes to Panchayats. For the financial year 2020-21, the budget provision was Rs.620000 lakh.

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

The Abhiyan was launched in the year 2018-19 as a centrally funded scheme, where the central and state shares are in 60:40. In the financial year 2019-20, the budget provision was Rs.49667.75 lakh. Against this amount, the Panchayati Raj Ministry, GoI, had sanctioned annual action plan for Rs. 84245 lakh. The central share in this amount was 60% and state share 40%. For the financial year 2020-21, the budget provision was Rs.45861.21 lakh.

Delegation of Powers of Panchayats

In view of the 73rd amendment to the constitution Uttar Pradesh Kshera Panchayat and Zila Panchayat Act, 1961 has been enforced since 22nd April, 1944.



Jal Shakti Department (Irrigation and Water Resources)

A welfare state is expected of formulating such a policy that may extend maximum amenities and facilities to the public at large. After Independence, for balanced development of the state, it was indispensable that all available water resources in the state are exploited for farm production to the maximum possible extent, not with standing any direct benefit to the government. Accordingly, the government has been emphasizing on the creation of irrigation infrastructure during the five year plans.

Responsibility

The Prime responsibility of the Irrigation Department is to create adequate irrigation facility in the state, by way of research and construction of large, medium and minor irrigation projects. Besides, the department looks after the flood control, water drainage schemes and execution and maintenance of civil works of hydroelectric projects, financed by the Power Corporation. The Irrigation Department also looks after the operation and maintenance of the works, complete by itself and other institution, which have been assigned to it by the Government.

Saryu Nahar Pariyojna (Saryu Canal Project)

Keeping in view the meager irrigation facilities in the 9 districts of Baharaich, Shravasti, Gonda, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, Basti, Sant Kabirnagar, Gorakhpur and Maharajganj, the Saryu Nahar Pariyojna was approved by the Uttar Pradesh Government, with an outlay of Rs. 299.20 crore vide letter dated 24.3.1982.

With the expansion of works on the Project, the revised outlay of the project was approved in the year 1998 in the 72nd meeting of central water commission with an outlay of Rs. 2965.16 crore. Under the first phase of the project, Saryu Barrage, Rapti Barrage, Utranla Pump Canal, Dumariyaganj pump canal, Saryu Yojak Nahar, Saryu Mukhya Nahar, Imamganj Shakha, Gonda Shakha, Mankapur Shakha, Khalilabad Shakha and their distribution system were constructed, creating 10.79 lakh hectare irrigation capacity.

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Keeping in view the significance of the project, to complete the works of the project, an amount of Rs. 7270.32 crore sanctioned in the second revision in the year 2010. The GoI, viewing the contribution of the Saryu Nahar Pariyojna to the economy of U.P. declared it as a national project. The Central Water Commission approved the revised outlay of the project to the tune of Rs. 9802.63 crore on 19th January, 2018. Thereafter, under the project, procuring the land of gaps in the canals constructed earlier on priority, the construction activities are in progress on gaps to augment the irrigation facility to farmers. Besides the construction activities on the Rapti Mukhya Nahar (Rapti Main Canal), Campier Shakha and their distribution systems are being completed in an accelerated manner. At present, the irrigation capacity created is 17.61 lakh hectares, against proposed 14.04 lakh hectares. The farmers are making use of 5.50 lakh hectare irrigation capacity. Thus, with the construction of the project, Ghaghra River, Saryu River, Rapti River, Banganga River, and Rohni River are being linked. Though the project is under construction, farmers are getting irrigation facility, which is an unprecedented achievement.

In the financial year 2020-21, the budget proposed for the project is Rs. 140400 lakh.

Arjun Sahayak Pariyojna

Brief Introduction

Under the project, the Arjun Feeder canal of 73.60 cusec discharge will be constructed from Chaudhary Charan Singh Lahchura Dam to supply water to Arjun Dam. Thereafter, 62.32 cusec discharge Kabrai canal will be constructed from Arjun Dam to supply water to Chandawal and Kabrai Dams. Also the height of the Kabrai Dam will be raised 9.30 metres to enhance the reserve capacity. In new command area, irrigation facility is also proposed by 50 km. Kabrai Main Canal of 50 km from Kabrai Dam and 110 km. from its distribution system.

The revised sanction of Rs. 259393.04 lakh made to the project in the year 2016. However, the project was approved by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Central Water Commission in its 129th meeting on 8.7.2016, where outlay of works is Rs. 246568.58 lakh.

Update

In conformity with allocated funds for project works, by September 2018, 2054.92 hectares land has been purchased and 72% physical works completed on the purchased land. The remaining 28% works are proposed to be completed by December, 2019.

Benefits from the Project

From the project, 149764 farmers from 168 villages in districts Mahoba, Banda and Hamirpur will have benefit of irrigation facilities and additional irrigation facility

for 44381 hectares will be available. Also, it is proposed to ensure 20 M.C.M drinking water availability to Mahoba city.

For the financial year 2020-21, the budget provision is Rs. 20265 lakh.

Madhya Ganga Nahar Pariyojna (Second Phase) under the Madhya Ganga Sangathan

Under the Madhya Ganga Nahar Pariyojna (Second Phase) it is proposed that additional water of river Ganga be used for irrigation during the kharif season. For the purpose the water of the river Ganga will be diverted into the main canal to be built from the head regulator, already built at the left side of the Madhya Ganga Barrage in Bijnor. Under the project, three canals are proposed for construction, with different cusec capacities. The distribution system proposed is 1167 km. The total CCA of the project is 2,25,433 hectares creating irrigation facility for 1,46,532 hectares in districts, Amroha, Moradabad and Sambhal. The Madhya Ganga Mukhya Nahar passes through districts Bijnor and Amroha, whereas Bahjoi and Chandausi branches through Amroha and Sambhal.

The provision under the project for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 143604.94 lakh.

Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project (Second Phase)

Under the U.P. Water Sector Restructuring Project (First Phase), the work commencement date was 27th March, 2002, while work completion date was 31st October, 2011. Districts covered under the phase were Lucknow, Barabanki, Rae Bareli, Amethi, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh and Jaunpur. As a pilot project, works completed in the Haiderghar branch canal system (till 22.980 km.). Also, works completed in respect of rehabilitation/modernization of canals and drains in the command area of agricultural land, measuring 3.43 lakh hectores. The total revised outlay was Rs. 747.03 crore, against which Rs. 735.82 crore incurred.

For the second phase of the project, the project report and implementation plan (PIP) for rehabilitation and modernization was sanctioned Rs. 3563.2 crore on 28.01.2013. The World Bank has given its consent for Rs. 2835 crore to carry out works on second phase. The agreed cost of the Project Phase II between the World Bank and Dept. of Economic Affairs (GoI) is Rs. 2835 crore of which 70% (Rupees 1984 crore) will be borne by the World Bank and 30% (Rs. 851 crore by the state Government). 16 districts to benefit under the project are as under :

- Sharda Sahayak Command (Haidergarh Branch km. 22.980 D/S), Barabanki, Rae Bareli and Amethi.
- Bundelkahnnd Region (Rohini, Jamini and Sajnam Barrage Canal Systems), Lalitpur dt.
- Lower Ganga Canal system.

Districts (12) Etah, Firozbad, Kasganj, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kannauj, Auraiya, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur City, Fatehpur and Kaushambi.

The budget provision of the project during the year 2020-21 is Rs. 29500 lakh.

Kanhar Irrigation Project

The Duddhi tehsil of Sonbhadra district is always drought ridden. The population is Adiwasi-dominated and there is no means of irrigation. In order to extend the irrigation facility, it is proposed that 39.90 metre high and 3.24 km. long dam be built on Kanhar river to use 0.15 million acre feet water. Under the project, it is proposed to irrigate a total 35467 hectares area in both the crops, by developing 121.10 km. main canal and branches and 190 km. distributaries and minors. On completion of this project, population of about 108 villages in Dudhi and Chopan blocks will be benefited and 12 bunds, already built by the Irrigation Department will be getting additional water.

During the financial year 2019-20, the budget provision for the project was Rs. 500 crore, against which Rs. 120.22 crore already utilized by August, 2019. The physical progress of the project is 72%.

During the year 2020-21, the provision for the project is Rs. 20000 lakh.

Badaun Irrigation Project

At present, there is no irrigation arrangement in tehsil Sadar and tehsil Awala in district Bareilly (located in doab of Ganga river and Ramganga river) and tehsil Dataganj and tehsil Sadar of Badaun. The tube wells have generally failed for low level of ground water. In order to provide irrigation facility to kharif crops, the Badaun Irrigation Project has been framed. The total command area under the Project is 66877 hectares, whereas the agricultural command area 53504 hectares. The irrigation area for kharif is 37453 hectares (70% of the agricultural command).

Under the project, it is proposed to construct Ramganga barrage, main canal 15.600 km, branches 73.600 km and distributaries and minors 380.100 km.

The total cost of the project was estimated 630.04 crore, as per the base year value 2011-12, and was approved on 27.4.2012 by the Expenditure Finance Committee. The NABARD had sanctioned the project for completion by 31st March, 2017. The project work completed so far is about 63%. The barrage construction is completed about 90%.

The revised project cost is Rs. 2208.22 crore and forwarded for approval in March, 2016.

The Expenditure-Finance Committee in its meeting dated 3.7.2019 sanctioned the cost Rs. 210015.79 lakh + GST. The administrative and financial sanction for the revised project is expected.

For the year 2020-21, the provision is Rs. 3000 lakh.

Highlights of Other Major Projects/Schemes

- Project for Construction of Rampur Barrage on Kosi River under Expansion, Remodeling and modernization of Kosi Canal system at Rampur.

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- Jasrana new Canal System at Firozabad district
- Channelization of Gomti River at Lucknow
- Bhaurat Dam Project
- Ken-Betwa Link Project

Minor Dal Irrigation Scheme

(Govt. Minor Lift Irrigation Schemes)

In various districts of the State, 252 minor dal canals are constructed for irrigation.

- (A) Modernization of Minor Dal Canals
- (B) Deum Pump of Minor Dal Canals
- (C) Deum Pump Canal Project (NABARD financed)
- (D) Adsad New Pump Canal Project (NABARD financed)
- (E) Dhuriaghat Pump Canal Project (NABARD financed)



Livestock

Uttar Pradesh is a State of vast population, very big number of animals and vast geographical area. The expectations of 20 crore population of the State are very high. To fulfill these aspirations for common man, the State govt. has made several resolutions, especially speeding up the protection and promotion of bovines. The Government has been operating several programmes/schemes to protect crops from the unsheltered and roaming animals.

The global targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are poverty and hunger eradication, environment conservation, removal of economic inequality, gender equality, peace for every one, good health and life standard and justice. Some new subjects viz. climate change, economic inequality, innovations, sustainability, consumption have been further included. In the State Government resolution, there is a provision to double the agricultural income of farmers by the year 2022. For the purpose, the Agriculture Prosperity Commission has been constituted. Here, the role of the Department of Livestock will be quite phenomenal.

Structure of the Department

In the Department of the Livestock two posts of directors are created Director (Administrative and Development)-Director (Disease Control and Field). Both are occupied. In order to support these two directions in formulation of various schemes, sections and implementation, financial discipline and administrative management, posts of four Additional Directors (Grade-I), one financial Controller and one Joint Director (Administration) are created.

Major Objectives

1. Enhancement in production of milk, eggs, wool and meat in the State.
2. Maintaining animal health, by utilizing the capacity of the integrated Animal Health Security and Medical Programmes.
3. Making comprehensive and intensive efforts for control and eradication of various animal epidemics.
4. Development of entrepreneurship in the fields of livestock and poultry.
5. Implementation of the Animal Reproduction Policy, 2018 in terms of the selection of species, which are climate-friendly of the regions.
6. Development of various small animals (sheep/goat/pig etc.) and creation of self-employments and economic development of the rural poor in the field of small animal production.

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7. Ensuring sufficient fodder and nutrition to livestock.
8. Development of goshalas, extending support to prevent illegal trafficking/ transportation of bovines and compliance of the prevention of the cow-slaughter act.
9. Extensive publicity and propagation of the programmes of the department through Pashu Aarogya Melas.
10. Giving birth to 90% she-calf, with the use of sexed semen.
11. Operation of various schemes under the Direct Benefit Transfer.
12. Production of sexed semen straws in the State.
13. Artificial insemination in goats and production of straws in the State itself.

Achievements

- With 305.189 lakh m.t. (growth rate 4.96%) milk production in the year 2018-19, the state occupied first place in the country. In the year 2019-20, the milk production till January, 2020 was 261.40 lakh m.t.
- In the year 2018-19, 26050.007 lakh eggs produced, registering a growth rate of 6.77%. In the year 2019-20, 24720 lakh eggs produced till January, 2020.
- In the year 2018-19, the meat production was 12270.92 lakh kg, showing an increase of 6.60%. In the year 2019-20, the meat production was 8200 lakh kg by Jan, 2020.
- Under the poultry farming policy, total 286 units of commercial layers farming are functional.
- 29 units (one unit consists of 10,000 birds) of broiler poultry farm are functional, producing 41.75 lakh chicks per month.
- The Poultry Farming Policy, 2013 has been extended to 2022. Under the policy, the daily production is 104.64 lakh eggs.
- Under the Poultry Farming Policy, 84980 persons have got employment and investment in the State was Rs. 992.42 crore.
- Under the Backyard Poultry Farming Scheme, the poor get nutrients in their food by producing eggs and chicken meat and self-employment as well. In the year 2018-19, 15,000 Backyard Poultry Units were set up and same number is targeted during the year 2019-20. Against this number, 4000 units set up.
- In the year 2019-20, achievements in sterilization, treatment and vaccination were 19.77 lakh, 311.10 lakh and 1282.298 lakh respectively.
- In the year 2019-20, under the sexed Siemen Utility Scheme, the classified Siemen straws of sahiwal, tharparkar (Haryana) and gangatin species are being made available in 57 districts. Also, in 39 districts artificial insemination work started.
- Under the Gokul Gram Mission, in the Embryo Transfer Centre, Niblet, Barabanki, 276 embryos transplanted in cows since the inception of the project. Total 73 cattle were found gestated and total 52 off springs born.

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- In the year 2018-19, under the Gosanrakshan Kendra Sthapana Yojna, in every district (excluding 7 districts in Bundelkhand region), one each large sized Kendra was set up. In the year 2019-20, total 68 kendras to be set up, with an outlay of Rs. 81.60 crore.
- In the year 2018-19, one each 'Govansh Van Vihar' established in the Bundelkhand region and the project is in progress during the year 2019-20 also, with the Govt. sanction for Rs.8.40 crore.
- During the year 2019-20, the scheme of Goushalas at 16 Nagar Nigams continued, with Rs. 30 per cattle for fodder etc. Till today an amount of Rs. 203.1142 crore sanctioned by the Government.
- In the village Mudia Mukarrampur, Tehsil Bahedi, Dist. Bareilly, an Embryo Transfer Centre has been set up with an outlay of Rs. 36.92 crore. At this centre, following the high technology of embryo transfer, indigenous breed of calves will be produced. Also the herdsmen and veterinary doctors will be imparted training.
- The department for the first time is registering goushalas online. 532 gaushalas are registered so far.
- Under the Gokul Mission, gokul gram has been established in Varanasi for the protection and promotion of indigenous animals in the State. Also, such gram is being set up at district Shahjhanpur.
- Total 4.48 lakh bovines have been protected at permanent/temporary govansh ashraysthals/gosanrakshan kendras/kanha upvans/kanji houses at urban and rural areas.
- Under the declaration of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the govt. has sanctioned funds for construction of 14 veterinary hospitals. Out of these hospitals, the construction of 8 hospitals has already been completed and for rest, the work is in progress.

Priorities for the year 2020-21

- The Animal Husbandry plays an important role in doubling the incomes of farmers. Therefore, it requires an extra push.
- Improving quality in various programmes viz. animal breeding, veterinary treatment and animal health and extending animal husbandry services.
- In order to increase the profit level of farmers, formulating animal husbandry schemes, in accordance with local requirements and ensuring participation of farmers in their implementation.
- With a view to protecting crops from stray animals, scheme to reserve land in every gram panchayat for bovine protection.
- For closure of illegal slaughter houses with firmness, the Nagar Nigam Dept. will be extended full support.
- Extending co-operation to the district administration to prevent milch cattle trafficking.

- To enforce New Reproduction Policy, 2018 and ensure its implementation.
- The Poultry Farming Policy, 2013 extended till 2022 has to be implemented.
- Fulfilling the Niti Aayog prescribed objectives.

Veterinary Treatment and Health Services

In the implementation of various livestock development programmes, the veterinary treatment and animal health have to play an important role. Therefore, in view of the quality animal products, veterinary treatment and health services have got their own importance.

Objectives

- Extending medical and health services to animals in the State.
- Vaccinations to prevent infectious diseases in animals.
- To prevent uncontrolled animal breeding and promote artificial insemination, sterilization of unuseful animals.
- Making available specialized veterinary treatment services through veterinary polyclinics set up in the State.
- Animal health check-up through diagnostic pathological labs set up at district level. Extending pathological facilities.
- Prevention of deadly diseases like rabies.
- Conducting survey of diseases in the State in terms of format, made available by GoI.
- Route search and village search work for preventing the recurrence of rinderpest.
- Controlling starting infertility diseases.
- Foot and Mouth Disease (F.M.D.) vaccination in all 75 districts.
- Under the National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) by the GoI, intensive vaccinations against MD and Brucellosis are in progress.

Animal Healthcare and Prevention of Diseases

(A) At present, there are 2202 veterinary hospitals 267 'D' category veterinary dispensaries and 2575 Pashu Sewa Kendras. Also, the work on establishing 31 new hospitals is in progress. 825 mobile units are functional to extend veterinary treatment and artificial insemination facility to herdsmen near their places, effective disease control and immediate prevention of any infectious disease or epidemic.

At present, a veterinary hospital is available against about 20,000 animals, while one hospital was suggested against 5000 animals by the National Commission on Agriculture. However, for shortage of resources, it is not taking shape 2019-20.

(B) In the financial year 2019-20, the strengthening of the veterinary hospitals is in progress. The construction work completed in 37 hospitals, along with additional equipment. In the aspirational district, 40 other hospitals are proposed to be strengthened.

2. Polyclinics

At present, five polyclinics are functional in Gorakhpur, Muzaffarnagar, Lucknow, Baraut-Baghpat and Saifai-Etawah to extend specialized veterinary services by specialist's viz. radiologists, surgeons and gynecologists. One polyclinic in Basti is being set up.

Under the RIDF of NABARD, one each polyclinic is sanctioned in 15-divisional district headquarters and the work on projects is in progress.

3. Disease Diagnosis

For the purpose, there is a Central Lab at the directorate office and 10 divisional labs are functional at divisions. Under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, at headquarters of another 65 districts one each lab has been set up.

4. Animal Disease Control Programme

The Dept. of animal Husbandry has been carrying out the vaccination programme for all diseases since the year 2017-18, free of cost.

The Central Government has been making assistance available to states for prevention of diseases at the rate of 60%. Accordingly, vaccination programmes are carried out in 75 districts. The H.S. disease prevention vaccination was in a campaign mode. This vaccination programme is still in progress, as approved under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

Under the scheme, the herdsmen are made enlightened on various animal diseases and also the veterinary doctors and para-veterinary personnel are imparted necessary technical training from time to time.

As per GoI directives since the year 2017-18, PPR vaccination is being done under the PPR-CP (60% Centrally funded) programme.

Some prominent animal disease viz. T.B., Brucella, Pullorum Disease, Swine Fever, Rabies, Bovine Sterility Infertility and Abortions are well-controlled.

At present, 9 sterility Fertility units, 10 Canine Rabies Units, 2 Pullorum Disease Units and one swine disease diagnostic lab are established.

Under the Animal Disease Control, the action plan to conduct National Control Programme on Brucellosis (NCBP) is approved. As per directives of the GoI in the year 2017-18, the Brucellosis Vaccination Programme is being conducted in the state. Since the year 2019-20, this vaccination programme is proposed to be conducted under the National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP).

5. Production of Vaccines against Disease Control

The production of vaccines is done at the Pashu Jaivik Aashadhi Sangthan, located at the directorate in Lucknow.

Programmes being Conducted

- Establishment of the Commercial Layers Farms (State Plan) - In five years, 123 lakh bird capacity farms.
- Establishment of Broiler Parent Farm (State Plan) - In five years, farms of 6

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lakh bird capacity.

- Establishment of Poultry Fields/Hatcheries.
- 30-day poultry training, Mahanagar Training Centre, Lucknow.
- Feed Testing Lab.
- Poultry Disease Diagnostic Lab.
- Backyard Poultry Farming Programme.
- Innovative Poultry Productivity Project for Low Input Technology Birds (60% centrally funded).
- Innovative Poultry Productivity Project for Broiler Birds (60% centrally funded).
- Women Prosperity Broiler Rearing Scheme under Bundelkhab Package.

Action Plan for 2020-21

Publication of the Departmental Progress Booklet with fundamental data and physical targets. Four identified programmes i.e. vaccination, artificial insemination, treatment and sterilization will be monitored

Under Annual Survey Scheme, the field work of districts will be executed and made available to GoI/State Govt. Survey Report 2015-16 will be published.

The Report on Govt. Livestock Regions for 2016-17 will be prepared showing status as on 31st March, 2017.



Dairy Development

The Department of Dairy Development was set up in the year 1976 as an independent entity, before that it was a part of the co-operative Department. In the year 1976 only, the Rajya Dugdh Parishad (State Milk Board) was constituted under the U.P. Dairy Act, 1976, as a corporate body. The main activities of the Board are – providing economic and technical assistance to milk unions, area reservation, milk price fixation and enforcement of milk product regulation orders.

In the beginning, for an effective operation of the Dairy Development Operation Programme, Pradeshik Co-operative Dairy Federation (PCDF) was constituted in the year 1962, as an apex milk co-operative institution under the U.P. Co-operative Act.

At present, the PCDF, Lucknow, is working as an implementing agency for the Dairy Development programme in co-operative mode. Through this agency, after merger of all district milk unions in the State under Co-operative Sector, the Dairy Development Programme is being conducted through 20 milk unions. Under This Programme, Co-operative Milk Unions are constituted, reconstituted and milk collection is made through them and after processing urban consumers are supplied milk and milk products.

Objectives of Dairy Development Department

The fundamental objective of the Dairy Development Department is to make farmers of weaker sections in the rural areas, agricultural labourers and landless persons economically self-sufficient, providing additional employment opportunities to them in the village itself and ensuring maximum milk collection to supply pure, clean and disinfected milk and milk products to urban areas and other consumers at reasonable rates.

Activities of Department

Activities, carried out by the Department are mainly divided into following three parts:-

(A) Regulatory Activities

Activities, included under this, are enforcement of various rules/acts, e.g., registration, audit, inspection, engineering etc.

(B) Development Activities

Augmentation in milk production, along with dairy development in the state.

(C) Commercial Programme

Implementation of milk collection and marketing through milk co-operatives.

Enhancement in Professional Efficiency and Capacity of Milk Co-operatives

The Dairy Development received an impetus, with the establishment of Pradeshik Co-operative Dairy Federation Ltd. (PCDF) as a technical advisory institution in the year 1962. In the year 190-71 Operation Flood. 1 Yojna was introduced in 8 districts of the state, with PCDF as an implementing agency. Under the scheme in Meerut and Varanasi, two feeder balancing dairies, each having hand in capacity of one lakh litre milk daily were established, besides cattle feed workshops 100 m.t. capacity each. Also a Jersey cow unit set up at Rae Bareilly.

Uttar Pradesh is highest milk producing state in India. It is a need of the hour that the Dairy Development Programme is looked upon as an instrument for the poverty alleviation, employment creation and quick industrialization in the State. The Dairy Development Programme in U.P. is implemented through three-tier structure. At present, about 3 lakh rural milk producers of milk societies in the state, who belong to marginal, landless or small farmers categories, are getting better and beneficial value for their milk. Simultaneously, the urban consumers are getting high quality milk and various milk products at reasonable prices. Under the Dairy development programme, there is comprehensive arrangement for the constitution/reconstitution of co-operative milk societies, training for producers, milk collection, transportation, production of milk products, marketing of liquid milk and milk products, ie. pre-production to post-marketing.

Uttar Pradesh Rajya Dugdh Parishad

The Parishad is assigned the responsibility for speeding up the Dairy Development programme in the state. The organization carried out the licensing work, alongside the Dairy Development Programme. The Parishad was for the first time in the year 1990 was declared as an implementing agency for the non-operation flood districts (called as Dugdh Parishad Janpads). Thus, as a result of effective control over milk unions, the development activities got a good impetus.

In the year 2004, the PCDF was declared the implementing agency for operation of commercial activities in Operation Flood Districts and Non-operation Flood Districts.

Centrally-Funded Scheme**National Dairy Development Programme (NDDP)**

In the year 2014-15, the Govt. of India had re-constituted the Centrally funded schemes and now NDDP is implemented, with the following objectives:-

- Strengthening of the infrastructural facilities for the quality milk production and establishment of cold chains, so that the farmers are connected to consumers.

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- Establishing infrastructural facilities for the milk collection, processing and marketing.
- Establishing training for milk producer
- Establishing milk co-operative societies, producing companies at village level.
- Augmenting milk production by extending technical imputes, viz., cattle feed, mineral mixture
- Extending support to revival of viable milk unions/federations.

For the revival of milk unions, the proposed amount for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 1966.26 lakh

Green Fodder Production and Distribution Programme

In order to motivate farmers to produce high quality fodder of improved species, mini kit will be provided to them, so that jai, barsim, chinese cabbage, lobia, sargam, sargam sudan and multi-cut rice grass are produced the financial assistance of Rs. 152.04 lakh is proposed for the purpose for the year 2019-20.

State Level Schemes

Information Technology and Computerization Scheme

Under the scheme, uniformity of functioning with modern system is aimed at, covering district/division level offices of the Dairy Development Dept. and all milk unions, training centres, regional marketing offices, executing institutions, office of the Dairy Development Commissioner and PCDF headquarters. accordingly, Communication and Computerization networks are covering all institution and offices.

For the aforesaid purpose, an amount of Rs. 200 lakh proposed for the year 2020-21.

Other schemes to motivate the milk producers/unions are as under:

- Gokul Puraskar
- Nand Baba Puraskar
- Loan for strengthening PCDF
- Establishing Computer Lab at the newly constructed Training centre at C.G. City, Lucknow
- Establishing New Dairy at Mathura
- Financial Assistance to U.P. Rajya Dugdh Parishad
- Training Programme for Farmers
- U.P. Dairy Poultry, 2018
- Bundelkhand Package



Fisheries

Sufficient water resource is available in the state for the development of fisheries and this may provide nutritious food to common man, besides social and economic uplift of the fishermen's community.

In order to achieve the aforesaid objective, various schemes of the fisheries have been brought under one umbrella and central sector scheme called 'Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries' is an operation since the year 2016-17.

Under the scheme, several projects are being operated viz. establishing fish feed mills in private sector, solar power support system, establishing re-circulatory aquaculture system units, establishing fish hatcheries, modern fish markets, strengthening fish marketing etc. Besides, the shelter less fishermen families are being extended the housing facility with central Government assistance, in addition to free accident insurance.

In order to augment the fish production and productivity, the Fisheries Dept. has been motivating the fish farmers and traders to adopt cage culture. The Re-circulatory Aquaculture System is being promoted for fish production through pucca ponds in barren land. Different species of fish are being promoted.

The fish farming can be a good source of earnings in the rural areas by utilizing vacant non-agricultural land, ponds, tanks, lakes etc. for the purpose. Thus, fisheries is a good source of employment for jobless rural youths.

The Govt. of U.P. has adopted a 10 year resolution ie. 'Vision and Perspective Plan for the Development of Fisheries Sector-2013'. Under this, the fisheries has been accorded the status of agriculture and various provisions under the plan are being implemented.

Fundamental Objective and Physical Progress

The fundamental objective of the programmes, conducted by the department, is proper utilization of the water resources, available in the state for creation of additional means of employment and self-employment opportunities. Also, housing, insurance and credit facilities are extended to fishermen community for their social and financial uplift.

In the state, a total water area of 5.34 lakh hectares is available in the form of large and medium size reservoirs, natural lakes and rural ponds for development of fisheries.

Fisheries Promotion in Rural Areas

The GoI introduced, the centrally funded 'Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries' scheme under which the project cost, relating to different programmes was raised with 50% of Central assistance and state and beneficiary contributions 25% each. However, the GoI revised the funding pattern in the mid of 2017-18. Now, the general category beneficiary is getting 24% Central assistance, 16% State share and 60% own resources. The provision for weaker sections i.e. woman and beneficiaries of S.C./S.T. are 36% Central share, 24% State share and 40% own resources.

Before the fisheries development schemes were implemented in the state, the fish production was 600 kg. per hectare per year. However, with the implementation of the Blue Revolution scheme, the production touched 4440 kg per hectare per year.

Fish Seed Production and Distribution

Pisciculture programme largely depends on the accumulation of quality fish seeds of high species in ponds. The fish seed production work is being carried out in 9 large size hatcheries, constructed by the Matsya Department, and 225 hatcheries of small size, set up in private sector. In order that state becomes self-sufficient in fish seed production, the setting up mini hatcheries in the private sector is being promoted.

Under the Blue Revolution Scheme of the GOI, for establishing a mini hatchery in private sector, at the unit cost of Rs. 25 lakh, 40% grant (60% Central share and 40% State share) is admissible. Besides, for the fish fingerling production, on fish seed rearing unit, costing Rs. 6 lakh per hectare, total 40% grant is admissible. For women, SC/ST communities, the grant admissible is 60%.

Fish Development in Water Reservoirs

From the fish development and fish hunting viewpoint, in terms of the manual of the GoI and National Fishery Development Board, the reservoirs are divided into five categories on the basis of area and they are disposed for ten years through e-tender/tender. The reservoirs of categories 1, 2 and 3 are given to the registered the Fishermen Co-operative Societies/Contractors on the basis of the highest e-tenders. The reservoirs of category 4 and departmental ponds of category 5 are disposed to the registered Matsyajivi Sahakari Samitis. In case the desired value is not received, there is a provision for including contractors along with Samitis and contractors awarded through highest tenders.

Welfare Programme for Fishermen Community

For the uplift of the backward and economically weak fishermen community, certain welfare programmes are conducted. These are constitution and registration of the Matsyajivi Sahakari Samitis, Machhua Durghatana Bima and Machhua Awas Yojna. In the State, there are 1111 primary societies, 22 district level unions and one provincial union. In the event of death/permanent disability of a members of

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the registered Machhua Sahakari Samiti or an active fish farmers, there is a provision for compensation of Rs. 2,00,000/-, while in case of partial disability Rs. 1,00,000/- is paid.

In the year 2019-20, the GoI has covered 134014 fish farmers through on-line data feeding under the aforesaid scheme.

Under the Machhua Awas Yojna, an amount of Rs. 1.20 lakh is admissible on the time of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna. In the state, total 25092 Machhua Awas units got constructed by the year 2018-19.

In the year 2019-20, financial assistance of Rs.10.68 crore extended to 890 active fishermen.

Achievements under Various Schemes

Under the Blue Revolution Scheme, during the year 2019-20, the pond renovation work in 123.040 hectares, investment in the pond renovation in 104.68 hectares, pond constitution in private land measuring 477.95 hectares, investment in pond construction measuring 70.10 hectares, establishing rearing unit in 141.05 hectares, first year investment in 204.57 MNREGA ponds, establishing 04 solar powers support system for aquaculture establishing 04 small feed mills and 04 hatcheries, establishing 57 re-circulatory aquaculture system carried out. Besides, distribution work of 508 motor cycles with ice boxes and 05 auto-rickshaws with ice boxes carried out. In Mathura and Hathras districts, success was achieved in shnmp production in hard water and for the first time production made in 20 hectares.

In order to ensure the water supply arrangements through solar energy, 40 solar power support system are being set up in the hatcheries of the U.P. Matsya Vikas Nigam.

Fish Seed Production

The Success of the fish farming programme largely depends on quality fish seeds. With the purpose, the Matsya Vikas Nigam got constructed 9 large size hatcheries, whereas under the management of the Fisheries Department 37 departmental fields/hatcheries are set up. In the private sector, total 250 mini hatcheries constructed with bank credit./capital investment. In the year 2019-20, the fish seed production was 3028.78 millions.

Constitution of the Co-operative Societies for the Social and Economic uplift of Fishermen Community

In order to improve the social and economic status of the fishermen community persons and make them self-dependent, a three tier structure has been created. At the state level, there is Matsyajivi Sahakari Sang, district level Zila Sahakari Matsya Vikas and Vipan Federation and nyay panchayat level primary Matsyajivi Co-operative Societies. At present 1111 primary societies, 22 Zila Federation and 01 Pradeshik Matsya Sahakari Sangh are functional.

Machhua Durghatana Bima Yojna

By the year 2019-20, 1,34,014 active fish farmers are covered under the insurance.

Construction of Machhua Awas

The scheme is being operated in collaboration with the GoI. For the construction of the Machhua Awas units, 890 active fishermen were extended, the financial assistance of Rs. 10.68 crore.

Progress in Implementation of E-Governance

The Agriculture Department made available to all districts one computer each along with printer all in one and UPS during the year 2018-19. At the headquarters level, various activities are being carried out through 25 computers. These activities covers budget allocation, pay-rolls, pension etc. There is arrangements for transmit information on portals through e-mail, WhatsApp and SMS to all districts. For redressal of grievances and convenience of fish farmers, the toll free number – 18001805661 exists. The departmental website is available to communicate information on schemes to farmers. The website is – <http://fisheries.upsdc.gov.in>. UPDESCO is helping in on-line registration. Under the RKVY scheme, the payment to beneficiaries is being made through DBT on <http://fymis.upsdc.gov.in>. Under all schemes of the department beneficiaries are made payment through DBT.



Co-operatives

In order to expand the co-operative movement multifariously, the new co-operative Societies Act, 1965 was enforced. At present, all co-operative societies are executing their responsibilities under this Act.

The Co-operative Department functions as a friend, philosopher and guide for Co-operative societies. It gives them directions and supervises their activities. Co-operative Societies provide loans at cheaper rates and also extend loans to weaker sections for appropriation in the share capital of societies. Besides, they help in gradation and storage of commodities, produced by farmers and provide good value to farmers for sale of their produce. These societies provide various types of inputs to farmers at reasonable prices. They also make available commodities of daily use to consumers at reasonable rates.

At present, there are 7479 Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies (PACCSs) in the State. Every society is equipped with a godown/shop and office. A few societies have got residential facilities for secretaries.

In order to augment the administrative efficiency of employees of the co-operative societies, the department has got the training arrangements.

In the financial year 2019-20, the short term credit disbursement amounted to Rs. 5445.41 crore. The provisional target set for the year 2020-21 under the short term credit disbursement is Rs. 10450 crore. Similarly, under the co-operative Agriculture inputs scheme, the target for distribution of certified seeds is 1.02 lakh quintals for the year 2020-21, whereas, 41 lakh m.t. for chemical fertilizer distribution.

Action Plan

During the year 2019-20 (till 30.11.2019), 0.61 lakh new members were registered with PACCSs. It targeted to link 7 lakh new members with the co-operative movement. Also, there is a plan to impart extensive training to office-bearers, along with members and make the management of societies transparent and beneficial to maximum number of farmers.

During the year 2019-20 (till 30.11.2019), short term credit to the tune of Rs. 5445.41 crore is disbursed through PACCSs. During the year 2020-21, it is targeted to distribute 41 lakh m.t. fertilizers and 1.02 lakh quintal certified seeds through 10445 crore co-operative fertilizer sale centres.

Under the Integrated Co-operative Development Project, sponsored by the National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC), various projects are

being operated for the development of the co-operative institutions and their members. At present, 13 districts in the state are covered under the projects.

With a view to enhancing agricultural production and subserving the interest of farmers there is a scheme for disbursing crop loans at the rate of 3% to farmers, making regular payments/re-payments. Interest subsidy is paid to compensate the difference in interest amount.

In order that the unlicensed district co-operative banks secure banking licenses from the RBI, there was a provision of Rs. 11448.04 lakh under the assistance head for 2019-20 and the amount has been utilized. For the year 2020-21, there is a budget provision of Rs. 2793.01 lakh.

Co-operatives Credit and Banking Scheme

The Scheme plays an important role in the successful implementation of the Agricultural production Programme. The PACCSs are providing agricultural production loans, fertilizers, seeds and pesticides. The U.P. Co-operative Rural Development Bank has been providing long term credit for irrigation and agricultural implements.

Subsidies for 3% Crop Loans to Farmers through PACCSs

The budget provision for the year 2019-20 under this scheme was Rs. 20000 lakh and the full amount has been utilized. A provision of Rs. 40000 lakh proposed for the year 2020-21.

Financial Aid to 16 weak District Co-operative Banks for Maintaining Capital Adequacy Ratio

A provision of Rs. 2793.01 lakh is proposed under the scheme for the year 2020-21.

Computerization of PACCSs

The PACCSs computerization scheme was proposed by the GOI, where 60% was to be borne by the Central Govt. and 40% by the State Govt. There is no budget provision for the year 2020-21, as the Central share was not received from the GOI.

Highlights of Other Schemes/Programmes

- Co-operative Agricultural Inputs Supply and Distribution Scheme
- Grant for Advance Storage of Fertilizers by PCF
- Integrated Co-operative Development Scheme
- Grant for Management Training and Research Institute
- Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Tribunal
- Three Tier Structure of the Co-operative

Department

(A) State Level (B) Division Level (C) District Level



Forest and Wildlife

Introduction

The total area of forest cover and tree plantation in Uttar Pradesh is 22148 sq. km., which works out to 9.19% of the total geographical area of 240928 sq. km. This stands much less than the standard level of 33.333% in terms of the National Forest Policy, 1988. Uttar Pradesh is most populous state in the country. The forest Department in U.P. was set up way back in the year 1855.

Keeping in view the increasing population of the state and constant demand for land for development purposes, it appears difficult to achieve the target. Also, another reason is increasing demand for firewood, fodder, timber and forest produce for small and cottage industries.

In order to strengthen the state socially and economically, it is necessary that the available forest wealth is managed in an intensive scientific manner. Tree plantation ensures soil and water conservation, as also the availability of a pollution-free environment. With a view to mitigating the environment-related problems, the Forest Department has been following the strategy of massive tree plantation in community, govt., semi-govt., and private land outside the forest areas. For augmenting the forest cover in the state, maximum tree-plantation is in progress in decayed forest land, community land & vacant land near railway tracks, roads, canals, parks, barren and unproductive land of farmers.

Tree Plantation Scheme

The Forest Department has been implanting the following plantation schemes, financed by the Central and State Government.

Social Forestry Scheme

The scheme is being implemented to ensure the availability of timber, firewood, fodder and small forest produce to villagers in the state. Under this scheme, tree plantations are carried out in the Gram Samaj and community land, available in various districts, as also in the decayed forest land. With a view to benefiting the S.C. community under the scheme, the budget provision is made into the special component plan and for scheduled tribes, it is under Tribal sub-Plan. Thus, they get daily remuneration, besides firewood, fruits and flowers, animal fodder etc.

Social Forestry Scheme in Urban Areas

The scheme is being implemented in all districts of the state. The expenditure involved is borne by the state govt. Objective of the scheme is to prevent pollution,

caused by factories and industries and road vehicles, beautify roads and cities and provide shade to pedestrians. Trees planted are mainly imli, neem, peepal, bargad, mango, ashok, gulmohar, kadam, acacia and other cosmetic trees.

Green Belt Development Scheme

The scheme is being implemented in the entire state for the environment improvement. From the year 2013-14 to 2017-18, the total amount incurred under the scheme was Rs. 694771 lakh and tree plantation carried out in an area of 3652 hectares.

Forest Cover Promotion Scheme

In order to promote forest cover in decayed forest and open forest areas, this scheme is being implemented in 18 districts of the state with NABARD financing. From the year 2014-15 to 2017-18, total expenditure made was Rs. 4208.37 lakh, facilitating tree plantation in an area of 3539 hectares.

National Bamboo Mission Scheme

The National Bamboo Mission Scheme is a centrally financed Scheme, where the central share is 60% and state share 40%. Under this scheme, bamboo plantation is carried out in forest regions and non-forest regions to promote bamboo sector. The main activities under the scheme are development of nurseries, bamboo plantation, bamboo treatment plants/processing units for the value addition/primary processing units/cottage industry/furniture making(private/govt.)/jewellery making/stick making/demonstration plants/rural markets (private) carbonization plants/common facility centres/bamboo depots/bamboo markets/incubation centres (Govt.)training and capacity development and publicity. This scheme will enhance productivity, employment opportunities, income creation for farmers, particularly small farmers. The total expenditure under the scheme during the year 2019-20 is estimated to be Rs. 2496.58 lakh. The budget provision for the year 2020-21 is Rs.972.18 lakh

E-Governance in the Department

With an objective of making available all citizen centre services in the U.P. Forest and Wildlife Dept., necessary hardware and software are provided. As per guidelines of the Govt. of India, the official website of the Forest and Wildlife department has been developed, giving all details of the activities, viz. government orders, tenders, system for redressal of public grievances, complaint monitoring system. All major offices of the department are linked to video-conferencing based on hardware and software. With the objective of making the internet system effective, all regional offices are linked to B.S.N.L. high speed broad band plan. This enables high speed data transfer and information compilation with high speed.

With an objective of easy operation of online softwares and data storage of concerned softwares, a dedicated web-server has been set up, based on latest technology.

Wildlife Protection Schemes**Project Tiger**

The Dudhwa National Park was covered under the GoI Project Tiger in the year 1987. Later on the Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary, Katarmaghat wildlife Sanctuary, Amangarh Tiger Reserve, Bijnor and Pilibhit Tiger Reserve were also brought under the projects. This scheme is being operated jointly by the GoI and State Govt. The objective is to protect tigers and their natural habitat. In the year 2020-21, the budget provision is Rs. 2984.42 lakh.

Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats

This scheme is jointly financed by the GoI and State Govt. for the development of all bird sanctuaries and wildlife habitats. The estimated expenditure for the year 2020-21, the budget provision is Rs. 1500 lakh.

Project Elephant

The project is jointly conducted by the GoI and state Govt. and named as Uttar Pradesh Elephant Reserve. It is for the natural elephant habitat conservation and awareness for the wildlife protection. The estimated expenditure for the year 2019-20 was Rs. 76.95 lakh. The budget provision for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 80.51 lakh.

National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco System

The scheme is operated under the National Wetland Conservation Programme of the GoI and jointly financed by the GoI and State Govt. The objective of the scheme is to contribute to various activities viz. safety of conserved and non-conserved wetland, natural habitat improvement, catchment area treatment, research, participative management with local communities and water quality monitoring. The estimated expenditure for the year 2019-20 is Rs. 457 lakh. The budget provision for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 800 lakh.

Development of Lion Breeding Centre and Lion Safari Park at Etawah District

The objective of the project is to create awareness in the common man about wildlife conservation and promotion. At present, the existence of the Asian Tiger is in danger and its natural habitat is now confined to the Gir Forest, Gujarat. Therefore, its suitable habitat is to be developed for its conservation. With the setting up of lion safari at Etawah district, the alternative habitat will be developed for tigers.

The estimated expenditure for the year 2019-20 was Rs.1243.90 lakh. The budget provision for the year 2020-21 was Rs. 1272.90 lakh.

Strengthening of Forest Resorts and Internal Roads at Dudhwa National Park

The scheme is being implemented at the Dudhwa National Park to promote tourism, forest and wildlife conservation.

Management of Wildlife outside the Reserved Areas

The expenditure estimated during the year 2019-20 was Rs. 95.90 Lakh. The budget provision for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 95 Lakh.

Development of Eco-Tourism

The scheme is being implemented in such of the areas of the state, where natural beauty abounds. The objective is to promote tourism and job opportunities to local people. The estimated expenditure during the year 2019-20 was Rs. 10 Lakh and the equal amount is provided in the budget for the year 2020-21.

Zoological Garden at Gorakhpur

The Shahid Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Garden is being set up at Gorakhpur. The estimated expenditure during the year 2019-20 was Rs. 10000 Lakh. The budget provision for the year is Rs. 4000 Lakh.

Highlights of Other Projects/Programmes

- Organizing Bird Festival
- Butterfly Park at Nawab Wazid Ali Shah Zoological Garden, Lucknow
- Butterfly Park at the Kanpur Zoological Garden, Kanpur.
- Development and Preservation of Moosabagh Forest Area, Lucknow
- Acharya Narendra Dev Memorial Park at Sitapur
- Development of Dudhwa Tiger Reserve
- Peacock Conservation Centre at Vrindavan, District Mathura
- Establishing Wildlife Training Centre at Lucknow Division
- Establishing Eco-Tourism and Bio-Diversity Centre at Kukrail (Lucknow) forest Area
- Constitution of U.P. State Bio-Diversity Board Fund
- Grant to the Prince of Wells Zoological Gardens, Lucknow
- Scheme for Maintenance of the Kanpur Zoological Garden
- Industrial and Pulpwood Plantation
- Proposed Panchtantra Van at the Raj Bhawan, U.P. Lucknow



**Namami Gange and Rural Water Supply
Department (State Water & Sanitation
Mission)(Groundwater Department)
(Minor Irrigation Department)
(State Mission for Clean Ganga)**

In the financial year 2019-20, the Jal Jivan Mission programme has been launched, including the National Rural Drinking Water Programme by the State Water & Sanitation Mission, falling under Namami Gange and Rural Water Supply Department. The Jal Jivan Mission aims at supplying piped water to every household by March, 2020. Besides, the State Government is implementing the Rural Drinking Water scheme in Basti and Gorakhpur divisions. In the Government primary and upper primary schools in Banda and Chitrakoot division of Bundelkhand region, Mukhya Mantri R.O. Payjal Mission is in implementation. Further, piped drinking water scheme is proposed in this year only for Bundelkhand, Vindhya and quality affected regions. The World Bank-assisted Neer Nirmal Project is also being implemented.

The State Swachh Ganga Mission is conducting the Swachh Ganga Abhiyan to spread public awareness and publicity and propagation to achieve the objectives of Namami Gange Programme. Under the Mission, the activities taken up are - sewerage treatment, treatment of drains, construction of ghats and their renovation sanitation of ghats, cleaning of rivers, afforestation and bio-diversity.

In order to improve the groundwater table and its planned development and management, certain schemes are operated for the study of concerned problems and create awareness for water conservation. These schemes are mainly five, viz. Development of Groundwater Survey, Assessment and strengthening, Installation of the Rainwater Harvesting System in Government Buildings, Monitoring and Mapping of the Quality of the Groundwater Resources, Groundwater Public Awareness and Publicity and Propagation and State Groundwater Conservation Mission. Besides, certain new schemes are proposed, viz. Establishment of the State Groundwater Informatics Centre and Groundwater Bhavan, Establishment of new Peejometre. For the safety, conservation, management and regulation of

groundwater resources, the U.P. Groundwater (Management and Regulation) Act, 2019 has been enforced.

Rural Water Supply Programme

1. National Rural Drinking Water Programme/Jal Jeevan Mission

For the supply of drinking water in the State, the National Rural Drinking Water Programme was conducted with equal financial contribution of Central and State Government. The GoI in the year 2019-20 launched the Jal Jeevan Mission where National Rural Drinking Water Programme is included. The objective of the Mission is to supply piped water to every household.

The GoI issued directives after formulation of policy and accordingly, action is being taken.

Priorities of the GoI

The following areas are focused under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme:-

- Arsenic and Floride affected settlements.
- Village affected by J.E./A.E.S.
- Piped drinking water schemes under construction.
- Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojna.
- Schools/Anganwadi Kendra/Gram Panchayat Bhavans/Health Centres and Community Buildings.

In above priorities, highest priority is given to supply drinking water through F.H.T.C.

Under the proposed Jal Jeevan Mission the GoI, the target has been fixed to supply piped water to every household by March, 2024.

As per GoI directives regarding financial sanctions, issued for the year 2019-20, the schemes, under the National Rural Drinking Water Programmes, which had achieved over 50% progress, should be allocated funds on priority. In the State, the uncovered settlements under the scheme will be covered by March, 2024.

Physical Progress

About 90% of the total population of the State is fully dependent on hand pump for drinking water. However, under the National Drinking Water Programme, hand pumps are replaced by piped drinking water schemes.

During the year 2019-20, there was a target to complete 320 piped drinking water schemes, against which 305 schemes completed.

Water Quality Monitoring and Supervision Programme

The GoI has been conducting the aforesaid Programme at National level. The following steps are being taken under the programme:-

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At district level, labs have been set up for the chemical and organic testing of the drinking water sources in the State. Also, at the State level laboratory, recognized by the NABL is set up. Besides, 5 mobile labs are functioning.

The field kit will be used to test the water sources by panchayat workers. Every Gram Panchayat has been provided with field test kits and bottles of H₂S by the UP Jal Nigam.

Financial Provisions

During the year 2019-20 an amount of Rs.886.44 crore incurred of the available funds for National Rural Drinking Water Programme.

The budget provision proposed for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 3000 crore.

State Rural Drinking Water Scheme

Physical Progress

The scheme was launched by the State Government from its own resources in the year 2016-17. Under the directives of the State Govt., the scheme is to be implemented in the problematic rural areas having no facility for pure drinking water and those villages, not covered under the Central Govt. Scheme.

In the year 2019-20, as per declaration of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the new drinking water scheme have been sanctioned for districts of Agra, Mainpuri and Gonda.

By January 2020, 33 projects were completed under the programme. Also, over 75% progress registered in 47 projects.

Financial Provision

In the year 2019-20, the budget provision was Rs.120 crore and an amount of Rs. 67.99 crore incurred.

Piped Drinking Water Scheme for Bundelkhand, Vindhya and Quality Affected Areas

Under this programme 7 districts of Bundelkhand and 2 districts of Vindhya region and all quality affected villages of U.P. will be covered under the Piped Drinking Water Scheme in phased manner.

In the first phase 3630 villages from the Bundelkhand region and 2907 villages from the Vindhya region are to be covered and 68 projects surface based and 477 projects groundwater based are being sanctioned.

The construction work on projects proposed to commence in March, 2020.

Mukhya Mantri R.O. Peyjal Yojna

Physical Progress

The scheme has been launched in J.E./A.E.S. affected Basti and Gorakhpur divisions and Banda & Chitrakoot divisions of Bundelkhand region, where govt.

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primary and upper primary schools are getting pure drinking water through water treatment plants based on ultrafiltration technology. Under the scheme, 28041 schools in 14 districts have been installed water treatment plants.

For the year 2019-20, an amount of Rs.25 crore released. The budget proposed for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 25 crore.

Neer Nirmal Pariyojna (World Bank Assisted)

Total Project Outlay Infrastructure	Rs. 2035 crore
For Drinking Water Projects	Rs. 1594 crore
Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)	Rs. 192 crore
Capacity Promotion, Training and Publicity	Rs. 173 crore
Project Management	Rs. 76 crore

Physical Progress

In the first batch of the project districts of the eastern region, affected by J.E./ A.E.S. Arsenic Floride have been selected. These districts are Kushinagar, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Prayagraj, Basti, Bahraich, Ballia and Ghazipur are covered. In the second batch, districts of Sonbhadra, Fatehpur, Varanasi, Siddhartnagar and Sant Kabirnagar are included.

Out of the 233 projects in the first batch, 228 projects completed and the rest are target to be completed by March, 2020. In the second batch projects of 380, 312 projects are taken up for work.

Rajya Swachh Ganga Mission, U.P., Lucknow NGRB/Namami Gange Programme : Schemes Operated

The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) was constituted by the Ministry of Environment, GoI under its notification dated 20.2.2009, with an objective of prevention of the Ganga pollution in an effective manner and taking measures for the Ganga river conservation.

Making minor modifications in the objectives of the NGRBA, the Namami Gange Programme was launched in the year 2016.

The length of the Ganga river is about 2500 km., of which 1025 km. covers U.P. The river passes through 26 districts, 21 urban bodies and 1012 gram panchayats of U.P.

Sewerage Treatment

Under the Namami Gange Programme, 17 projects were sanctioned till 19.03.2017 for sewerage treatment with an outlay of Rs.2961 crore. That time, 4 projects were complete, 9 projects under construction and 4 projects under tender process. At present, total 45 projects are sanctioned with an outlay of Rs. 10288.40 crore.

Out of 45 projects, 15 projects are complete 19 projects under construction and 11 projects under tender process.

Other Schemes under Namami Gange

- Treatment of Drains.
- Ghat Construction and Renovation.
- Cleaning work on River Surface.
- Afforestation and Bio-Diversity.

Groundwater Department, U.P.

The Groundwater Department was set up in the year 1975, as a separate department, under the administrative control of the Agriculture Production Commissioner, U.P.

The existing and proposed schemes of the Groundwater Department are as under :

- Development, Assessment and Strengthening of the Ground water survey.
- Installation of the Rainwater Harvesting System on rooftops of the Govt. Buildings.
- Monitoring and Mapping of the Quality of Groundwater Resources.
- Public Awakening on Ground water and Publicity.
- State Groundwater Conservation Mission.

New Schemes

1. Establishment of State Groundwater Informatics Centre and Groundwater Building

With a view to intensive and constant monitoring of the groundwater resources and identification and management of the sensitive regions of groundwater quality, there is an urgent need of setting up the State Groundwater Informatics Centre and Groundwater Building . There is no building of the department even at the headquarters level in Lucknow. Now the land is available free of cost at the Sarojni Nagar Tehsil (Hariharpur village), measuring 4072.83 sq.m.

The estimated cost for the above project is Rs. 2518 lakh. Out of this, the World Bank has sanctioned Rs.1000 lakh under the National Hydrology Project. The remaining amount ie. Rs. 1518 lakh is to be provided for the project, against which a provision of Rs. 1000 lakh made for the year 2020-21.

2. Installation for New Piezometers

The Piezometers have been installed in all 75 districts for mapping the water table. In the year 2020-21, the target has been proposed to install 600 new piezometers, according to grids to saturate districts.

During the year 2020-21, a provision of Rs. 600 lakh has been made for the work.

For all above departmental schemes the budget provision made amounted to Rs. 10626.60 lakh.

Minor Irrigation Department

The main objective of the Minor Irrigation Department is to make farmers self-dependent in the field of irrigation to get higher yield in production. Under this programme, the Free Boring Programme is being conducted in the plains of the State. In Bundelkhand, plateau and deep strata regions ring machines used for the purpose. In the alluvial regions, the programme for the construction of tube wells of medium depth is implemented. The following programmes are being conducted under the Department :

1. Rainwater Harvesting and Groundwater Promotion.
2. Groundwater Recharging/check dams construction scheme.
3. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Group Tube well schemes.
4. Purchase of Special Equipment in the Minor Irrigation department.
5. Scheme for the Construction of Boring Godowns.
6. Strengthening/Construction of the Building for Minor Irrigation and Water use Training Institute.
7. Establishment of Regional Minor Irrigation Training Institute.
8. Census of Minor Irrigation Works.
9. Samuhik Mini Green Tubewell Yojna
10. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna- 'Har Khet Ko Pani'

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY)

Under the GoI operated PMKSY there is an important component of 'Har Khet Ko Pani' Under this component, 38 blocks are selected in 15 districts. These blocks fall in the category of safe blocks, where average annual rainfall is 750 m.m. or more. Under the PMKSY, such farmers are to benefit, who belong to small and marginal categories. Also, priority is given to SC/ST and Women farmers. The contribution of the GoI is 60% and that of State Govt. 40%. In the financial year 2019-20, the budget provision is Rs.5000 lakh, to be used for 13061 free borings, 1111 medium deep borings, 50 deep borings and 125 blastwells. During the year 2020-21, the budget provision is Rs. 5000 lakh.

Mukhya Mantri Laghu Sinchai Yojna : A New Scheme

Keeping in view the increasing demand for shallow, medium deep and deep tube wells and implementation of the micro irrigation system, all above schemes are to consolidated and one new scheme ie. Mukhya Mantri Laghu Sinchai Yojna is proposed for implementation.

Under the new Free Boring/Shallow Tubewell Scheme, the boring is done by boring set till 30 metre deep. The subsidy amounts admissible are Rs. 5000/-,

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Rs. 7000/- and Rs. 10,000/- for small, marginal and SC/ST small and marginal farmers respectively. Besides, subsidies payable on installations of pump sets are Rs. 4500/-, Rs. 6000/- and Rs.9000/- in respect of small and marginal farmers of general category and SC/ST farmers respectively. In addition to above subsidies, 25% beneficiaries are getting maximum Rs. 3000/- subsidy for water distribution.

Under the Medium Deep Boring, the boring is done from 31 metre to 60 metre deep. The maximum subsidy of Rs. 75,000/- or 50% of the cost is paid to farmers. For HDPE pipe system for water distribution, 50 % of the cost or maximum Rs. 10,000/- subsidy is paid additionally. For energization of tube well, admissible subsidy is Rs. 68000/- .Thus ,total subsidy under this scheme amounts to Rs.1.53 Lakh maximum.

Under the Deep Boring Scheme, 61 metre to 90 metre deep boring is done by heavy ring machine. 50 % of the cost or maximum Rs. 1 lakh subsidy is paid to farmers. For HDPE Pipe system, the subsidy amount is 50% of the cost or Rs. 10,000/- maximum. For energization of tube well, the admissible subsidy amounts Rs 68000/-. Thus, under this boring scheme, the maximum subsidy amount is Rs. 1.78 lakh. The scheme is proposed to implemented by 100%/- . State contribution.
N.P. : The budget provision under the scheme is Rs. 21635.36 lakh.



Horticulture and Food Processing

Uttar Pradesh is rich in bio-diversity and various agricultural climate conditions. The Horticulture and Food Processing Sector includes a variety of fruits, vegetables, floral cultivation spices and aromatic crops. These crops yield good incomes, nutritional security, raw materials for food processing, besides foreign exchange earnings. They play a lead role in social and economic uplift of the people in the state. Since landholdings in the state are generally small, these crops are really a boon.

U.P. is a major potato producing state in the country. The state accounts for about 35% to 40% of potato production in the country. The proposed target for potato production in the state is set at about 155 lakh m.t. in an area of 6.15 lakh hectares.

Keeping in view the significance of the horticultural crops in the national and state economics, the state has been making organized and scientific efforts in the sector. Of late, the sector has emerged as a major one in the agricultural activities. As a result, there has been an adequate increase in horticultural crop area and production, paving the way for higher income and employment in rural areas. Fruits and vegetables in the international markets have earned 20 to 30 times more foreign exchange than the food grain crops in per unit area.

The Department of Horticultural and Food Processing has been implementing various schemes in a planned manner. These are development of horticultural crops, viz. fruits, vegetables, potato, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, publicity and propagation of preservation processes of fruits and vegetables, imparting training into beekeeping, food processing, cookery, bakery, mentha, betel and mushroom cultivation etc.

Principal objectives of the Horticultural Schemes

With a view to augmenting the productivity and quality of horticultural crops, making available latest techniques of cultivation to farmers and motivate them to adopt these techniques.

With intensification of horticultural crops and effecting change in crop cycle, extending higher profit to producers for their labour and investment.

Timely and scientific use of necessary inputs in accordance with scientific recommendations.

In order that farmers get a fair price to their horticultural produce and their continuous supplies are maintained, proper storage, gradation and marketing facilities are developed. Also the primary horticultural co-operative societies be constituted and made effective

Promoting cottage industries by imparting short term and long term training in fruit and vegetable preservation, cookery, bakery, food processing, mushroom cultivation and apiculture, besides conducting betel development programme.

Seeking solutions to the technical problems, faced by horticulturists and accessing experimental results to the common man.

Imparting training to in service officers/employees and also farmers in latest technological devices and thereby implementing technology transfer in an effective manner.

Ensuring all-round development of the horticulture sector, by adopting field-based strategy, which includes research, technology up gradation, expansion, post-harvesting management, processing and marketing.

Facilities to Farmers

1. Providing advanced and disease-free (certified) planting materials viz. saplings, seeds on no profit, no loss basis to the horticultural producers for horticultural crops viz. fruits, vegetables, spices, potato and ornamental gardening.
2. Declaration of fruit belts in the specific fruit intense regions (mango, guava, gooseberry) and their all-round development.
3. Demarcation of horticultural crops, orchard and availability of latest techniques for safety from diseases.
4. Training and subsidy for apiculture, mushroom cultivation and betel development.
5. Organizing training programmes for different durations in fruits and vegetables preservation at the govt. community fruit preservation centres under the department and rural camps as well.
6. Facility for short term and long term training programmes in fruit preservation, cookery and bakery confectionary etc. at the govt. food science training centres.
7. Subsidy facility to incentivise horticultural crops.
8. Extending gradation, storage, marketing facilities by the U.P. State Horticultural Association through the Primary Horticultural Marketing Co-operative Societies.
9. To organised training and tour programmes locally and at the Horticultural Experiments and Training Centres for beneficiary farmers in latest production techniques, renovation of old orchards, crop plucking and management and marketing thereafter.
10. The beneficiary farmer's online registration for the programmes on development of horticultural crops under various schemes and DBT facility for subsidies to them.
11. Subsidy/State assistance for the establishment of food processing industries.

Quality Betel Production Incentive Scheme

The said scheme is implemented in 12 districts viz. Unnao, Rae Bareli, Lucknow, Jaunpur, Pratapgarh, Prayagraj, Ballia, Azamgarh, Kanpur Nagar, Barabanki, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra during the year 2019-20. Under the scheme, 50% amount ie. Rs. 75,680 is payable in respect of per baronj (badeja) construction cost in 1500 sq. m. for betel cultivation ie. Rs. 1,51,360.

The programme under the scheme is as under

(For the year 2020-21)

Sr. No.	Programme	Unit	Physical Target (Rupees in Lakhs)	Financial Target (Rupees in Lakhs)
1.	Baronj Construction	1500 sq.m.	63	47.67
2.	Tour/Training	Number	3	2.40

Horticulture and Botanical Crops (Horticulture Components)

Potato Seed Production Programme

The objective of the programme is to provide high quality disease free potato seeds to farmers, so that the potato production and productivity is augmented. As already mentioned, Uttar Pradesh is a lead state in potato production in the country. The Dept. of Horticulture acquires breeder potato seeds from the central potato research institute, Shimla (HP) and these seeds are cultured in selected Government farmers as Foundation I and Foundation II categories. The potato seeds, thus produced, are distributed to producers through the District Horticulture Officers.

Vegetables and Spices Development

In order to supply farmers with foundation/quality seeds (truthful level) at fair price, the vegetable seeds of various varieties of rabi, kharif and jayad crop seasons are cultured in government farms and horticultural units.

Hybrid Vegetables production and Management Scheme for Small and Marginal Farmers

In U.P., over 90% farmers are small and marginal farmers. Augmenting crop density in vegetables during kharif, rabi and jayad seasons will provide higher yield in production and higher earnings per unit area. Under the scheme, a provision of Rs. 25 crore made for the year 2019-20.

The scheme will be implemented in 45 districts. The subsidy will be admissible for small and marginal farmers, having landholdings of 0.1 hectare to 2 hectares. Under the operational guidelines of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, the per unit cost of production of vegetables is Rs. 50,000/- per hectare.

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The admissible subsidy is Rs. 20,000/- per hectare ie. 40% of the unit cost. Certain vegetables are prescribed for subsidy.

Intensification of Horticultural Production and Establishment of the Seed Processing Centre

Under the scheme, 65 Govt. nurseries, 2 aadarsh and santati udyan, 5 vegetables and spices farms, 13 orchards procured after ceiling, one seed testing lab and two seed processing centres at Lucknow and Basti are established.

Control on Quality of Private Nurseries

In order that farmers get quality and disease freed saplings from the private nurseries, the Fruit Nursery Regulation Act, 1976 is enforced.

Sapling Production Programme

In order that farmers can develop orchard or garden high quality saplings are produced in the Govt. nurseries, operating in the districts. These nurseries produce fruit plants and ornamental plants. The department is at present operating integrated Horticulture Development Mission and National Agriculture Development Scheme in the State.

New Garden Plantation Programme

To maintain ecological balance, it is necessary that maximum landscape is green and covered with forests and trees. The department under various schemes, provides subsidies for plantation of fruit plants (both grafted and seeded) and ornamental plants.

Horticulture Promotion Scheme for Fruit Belt Development

The State Govt. has declared fruit belts for three major fruits in the state. These fruits are mango, guava and amla (gooseberry). Under the mango belt, 31 blocks of districts Saharanpur, Meerut, Baghpat, Bulandhshar, Amroha, Pratapgarh, Varanasi, Lucknow, Unnao, Sitapur, Hardoi Ayodhya and Barabanki. For guava 6 blocks of districts Kaushambi and Badaun and for amla 2 blocks of district Pratapgarh are adopted. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs. 184.12 lakh is allocated.

Herbal Garden Scheme for Development of Medicinal Herbs

The scheme was first introduced in the year 2002-03, with an objective of promoting cultivation of almost extinct and rare herbs and supplying their seeds and saplings. The scheme has been in operation in 18 districts.

Establishing Eco-Garden/Park

In order to maintain ecological balance, the department of Horticulture has approved the setting up of the Lohia Eco-Garden and Park in various districts.

Such garden and park was established in districts Kannauj and Etawah in the year 2012-13. Similar gardens and parks have already been set up at Ghazipur and Jaunpur. In Gorakhpur and Ayodhya, the work is in progress, whereas for Sant Kabirnagar, the proposal has been sent to Government.

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More gardens and parks are proposed to be set up in the year 2020-21, along with maintenance of old ones.

Highlights of other schemes/programmes.

- Sapling preservation programme
- Beekeeping (Apiculture) scheme
- Food Processing Extension Service
- Establishment of Govt. Food Technology Training Centres
- Mahatma Gandhi Food Processing Rural Self-Employment Scheme under the U.P. Food Processing Industry Policy 2017.
- Scheme for food Expos, Fairs, Exhibitions etc.
- Forestry and Wildlife
- Agricultural Research and Education
- Centre of Excellence, Basti
- High Tech Nurseries
- Govt. Tissue Culture Laboratory, Aliganj, Lucknow
- Betel Experiment and Training Centre, Mahoba
- Market Intervention Scheme for Potato in terms of GoI Directives



Barren Land Development

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna-Watershed Development Component (PMKSY-WDC) : A Brief Outline

The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, GoI had stopped two schemes ie. "Drought Prone Area Development Programme (DPAP) and Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP) financed for watershed development in the year 2008-09 and prescribed the final time limit as March,2013 to complete the ongoing projects. In place of the aforesaid schemes, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) was launched in the year 2009-10 for rainfed regions. The Programme has been in implementation as Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna Watershed Development Component (PMKSY-WDC).

On receipt of complete information about the rainfed regions, an alarming position of poverty, shortage of water, fast decline in groundwater table and weak ecological systems are revealed. Land degradation, caused by soil erosion, attributable to air and water, lesser rainwater use capacity, pressure of over population, extreme shortage of fodder, very little production from livestock, less investment in water use, shortage of ensured and profitable, marketing opportunities and weak infrastructure are main worries of supportive policies.

Therefore, the main challenges in the rainfed areas are sustained income, augmentation of productivity and improvement in the rural livelihood means through participative watershed development and integrated agriculture systems.

The GoI, in this scenario, constituted the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) in November 2006. The GoI framed guidelines, 2008 (Amended 2011) for the development of the Watershed Development Projects, having the following salient features:

- Delegation of Powers to states for sanctioning watershed projects.
- Dedicated institutions at the National, state and District levels for the management of watershed programme.
- Financial assistance to dedicated institutions and project work duration 4 years to 7 years.
- Livelihood orientation to enhance productivity and develop means thereof.
- Cluster approach to groundwater unit projects with average size of 1000 to 5000 hectares.

- Scientific Planning, by applying information technology, remote sensing inputs in planning, monitoring and evaluation.
- Capacity criteria and Training to all workers and participants in the implementation of the Watershed Programme.
- Multi-layer system in the implementation of projects.

Watershed Development Team (WDT)

At the level of the Project Implementation Agency (PIA), the Watershed Development Team (WDT) has been constituted. In this team, at least four members through service providers have been appointed having comprehensive knowledge and experience in agriculture, soil, science, water management, social organization and institutional construction.

Watershed Committee (WC)

The WC has been constituted at the Gram Panchayat level to implement Watershed Project with the technical assistance from WDT. In WC, the number of members is minimum 10.

Norms for the Selection of Watershed Project

- Severe scarcity of the drinking water.
- Over exploitation of the Groundwater Resources
- Excess of the barren land/degraded land.
- Nearness with another watershed, already developed/reclaimed.
- Consent of the rural community for voluntary contribution, enforcement of social regulations for distribution of equal property resources, equal distribution of benefits and management of properties created and their maintenance.
- Ratio of SC/ST
- The project area should not be included in ensured irrigation.
- Production Capacity of Land.

Financing

The financing takes place in 90:10 by GoI & State Govt. However, the norms of the financing revised to 50:50 since 2015-16 and thereafter 60:40. The GoI has made admissible Rs. 15000/- per hectare for Vindhya Region and Rs. 12000 per hectare for other regions for Integrated Watershed Management Programme.

Jurisdiction

Excluding 3 districts, viz. Ghaziabad, Gautam Buddhanagar and Shamli, the programme is being implemented 72 districts.

Financial and Physical Progress Under the PMKSY-Watershed Development Project, the financial provision for 2018-19 was Rs. 9712.48 lakh. Under the IWMP, the GoI & State Govt. had made available Rs. 1007.95 crore from 2009-10 to 2017-18. Against this amount, Rs. 857.71 crore incurred on activities.

Departmental Website

The departmental Website is up.ldwr.up.nic in for public reference and convenience.

Uttar Pradesh Bhumi Sudhar Nigam : A Brief Account

The Uttar Pradesh Bhumi Sudhar Nigam was set up on 31st March 1978, by the State Government, with an objective of stable reclamation of the decomposed land and convert the non-cultivable land ie. waste, barren and rugged land into an agricultural land. The Nigam had first commenced the land reclamation work on three barren fields of Pipersand, Rasulpur and Shivri, available with Agriculture Department. The Nigam has been doing the seed production work after reclamation.

Besides, the Nigam arranging the supply of gypsum and pyrites to the barren land reclamation and other projects, operated by the Agriculture Department. In the year 1992-93, the World Bank assisted Uttar Pradesh Sodic Land Reclamation Project I and II and European Economic Community (EEC) assisted Uttar Pradesh Alkaline Land reclamation and Development Project were sanctioned for U.P. The U.P. Govt. assigned these projects to the U.P. Bhumi Sudhar Nigam for execution. As a result, the job profile of the Nigam got increased. Ever since 1992-93, the Nigam has operated several schemes. At present, it is operating the World Bank assisted Uttar Pradesh Sodic Land Reclamation-Third Project.

As per the Memorandum of Understanding and Articles of Association, following are the objectives of the Nigam :

- Barren Land reclamation, reclamation for all types of land, affected by rough and rugged and water induced degradation.
- Shallow and Underground water drainage.
- Measures to prevent land erosion & reclamation of land.
- Planning of tree plantation and maintenance thereof on barren and desert land.
- Protection of land from floods and drought
- Reclamation of pastures and regulating animal grazing
- Releveling land shaping and grading
- Water management, conservation of irrigation sources, use of sprinklers set and gate pines and measures for water harvesting.

Current Activities

Keeping in view the achievements of the earlier two projects (U.P. Sodic Land Reclamation), the Nigam has been assigned the responsibility for the third projects, being implemented in 32 districts of the state. Also, in 12 districts, the Ravine Land Reclamation Project is being operated, along with poverty alleviation programme.

U.P. Sodic Land Reclamation - Third Project

Target

- Barren Land Reclamation - 1,30,000 hectares
- Ravine Land Pilot Project - 5000 hectares
- (Fatehpur and Kanpur Dehat)

Scope

32 districts, dominated by barren land and identified by the Remote Sensing Application Centre, are covered for barren land reclamation.

Terms & Conditions of World Bank Assistance.

The W.B. Assistance will be available in the form of International Development Association Credit.

The repayment terms are as under :

1. No repayment till 10 years duration
2. From 11 years to 20 years every half yearly 1.25%
3. From 21 years to 35 years, every half yearly 2.5%.

Beneficiaries of the Project

- Beneficiaries estimated to be 2.40 lakh farmers, of which 33% SC/ST farmers and 47% for OBC category.

Augmentation in Productivity

'C' category barren land-

- Paddy - about zero to 35 quintal per hectare
- Wheat - about zero to 30 quintal per hectare.

Eligibility

1. The agriculturist must belong to the select village, covered under the project
2. Should be owner/pattedar of the barren land
3. Interested to work in group.



Rural Engineering

The Rural Engineering Department was set up in year 1972, under the Rural Development Department, with an objective of executing developmental activities in remote rural areas. The Rural Engineering Department has not got any plan budget of its own. The department executes construction works out of the deposits from various departments.

For quality control in the construction works, undertaken by the department at division level, divisional testing labs have been set up. This step will pave the way for the quality construction at departmental level. Also, other construction agencies can get their construction materials examined for quality.

In the department, e-tendering e-procurement is entered, giving it wider prhhaity for participation of maximum contractors for registration in e-tendering. This paves the way for competitive rates. Digital signatures of departmental officers for e-tendering are framed and registered.

In order to achieve quality improvement in construction activities, engineering colleges in the state have been adopted as third party. For the purpose, inspections by the specialists from engineering colleges are being carried out.

During the year 2020-21, the Government has made a total provision of Rs. 525.62 crore under the establishment related notable items, against which an amount of Rs. 439.97 crore incurred by June, 2020. Under the weighted item of Rs. 7.50 lakh, zero expenditure made.

1. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna

The scheme was launched in the year 2001. In the beginning, the department was assigned works, relating to 14 districts. Now, it is extended to 33 districts.

Since its commencement to till now, 5283 roads have been constructed under the scheme, covering total 20400.70 km roads and benefiting 4312 settlements.

In the current year, total 49 roads are targeted, of which 4 roads are completed and rest are expected to be completed within the stipulated time. Of the total roads constructed, 4398 roads have been transferred to the PWD.

2. General Scheme

During the ear 2020-21, total deposited amount from various departments for construction activities under different schemes was to the tune of Rs. 586.20 crore as in June, 2020. Out of this amounts Rs. 91.27 crore was incurred for construction of 765 buildings, 1359 link rods and 32 culverts, whereas work is in progress in respect of 2328 buildings, 3823 link roads and 100 culverts.

3. Construction of Aangwadi Kendras

Of the total 2526 Aanganwadi Kendra targeted, 1694 Kendras have been completed, whereas remaining 832 kendras are in progress at different stages. The total sanctioned amount stood at Rs. 193.97 crore, against which the amount received was Rs. 117.48 crore. Of this amount, Rs. 95.25 crore was incurred.

4. Under the Declaration of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Construction of Roads up to Rs. 5 Crore in each Vidhan Sabha Regions

Under the Accelerated Economic Development Scheme total 4032 works were sanctioned in 329 Vidhan Sabha Regions. The amount sanctioned for the purpose was Rs. 1625.57 crore, whereas the amount released was Rs. 1607.69 crore.

E-tenders were invited for all works exceeding Rs. 10 lakh. Out of 4032 works targeted, 3788 works completed by 10th July, 2020. 144 works are in progress and 105 works are cancelled/disputed.

It is notable that the inspection of all works is conducted by the task force in each district, appointed by concerned District Magistrate.



Basic Education

It was the year 1985 that a separate Directorate for Basic Education was established, with an objective of making this education more effective and dynamic. At present, the state is equipped with separate directorates for Basic Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education, Urdu and Oriental Languages, State Council for Educational Research and Training, Literacy and Alternative Education, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-Day Meal Authority and Research Programmes.

Primary Education and Upper Primary Education

In Article 45 of the constitution, under the Directive Principles of the State Policy, the provision was made that within 10 years of the adoption of the Constitution, free and compulsory education will be provided to all boys/girls in the age group of 6 to 14 years. Since the framing of the National Education Policy in the year 1986, there has been tremendous improvement in education, especially the basic education. In every five year plan, lot of importance has been given to primary education. In order to fulfill the target for basic education, the 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' is conducted in all districts of the state.

The state government has been conducting programmes, according highest priority to impart education from classes gives 1 to 8 to children in the age group of 6 to 14 years

Under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, primary school facility is provided on every 300 population and 1 km distance, whereas upper primary on 800 population and 3 km distance.

Special stress is given on school admissions of boys and girls, belonging to SC/ST and backward classes. Arrangements have been made to supply free of cost books and two sets of uniform to students of classes 1 to 8, belonging to all categories. Also, cooked Mid-Day Meal is regularly served to children.

Free of cost school bags are supplied to school children since the year 2016-17. Similarly, for children from Classes 1 to 8, free of cost one pair of shoes, two pairs of socks and one sweater supplied since the year 2017-18.

1. School Chalo Abhiyan and Student Registration

Under the Right of Children to free and compulsory Education Act, 2009, for fulfilling the resolution of 'Sab Padhen, Sab Badhen', rallies, meetings etc. were

organized under the 'School Chalo' Abhiyan, with the aim that in schools there should be 100% enrollment of children and their retention also. Through 'Sharda' School Har Din Aaye online portal.

School drop-out children were identified and enrolled. During the academic session 2019-20, about 1.60 crore children enrolled in primary/upper primary schools of the board, 2 lakhs over the last year. In the year 2020-21, student enrollment target in Board Schools will be enhanced.

2. Construction of the Office Building of the District Basic Shiksha Adhikari

The budget provision for the year 2019-20 was Rs. 155 lakh for the year 2019-20, whereas Rs. 155.35 lakh for the year 2020-21.

3. School Sports and Scout and Balchar Programme

Extra-curricular activities are also promoted in educational institutions. Therefore, for boys and girls of the schools of Basic Education Department, every year competitions are organized.

For the year 2019-20, there was a budget provision of Rs. 110 lakh, the sanction for which issued. The sports activities organized at block, district, division and state levels. The provision for the year 2020-21 was Rs.120 lakh.

For the Balchar Security, provision of Rs. 144 lakh made each for 2019-20 & 2020-21.

4. Free Text Books

In the primary/upper primary schools of the Board of Basic Education, free text books to children from classes 1 to 8 will be made available by the office of the State Project.

5. Free Uniforms

In board schools, all category girls, boys of SC/ST and OBC and boys of BPL from general category are getting free uniforms from the office of the Projects. The budget provision for the year 2019-20 was Rs. 4000 lakh and the same amount for 2020-21.

6. School Bags

The scheme is for boys/girls from classes 1 to 8 in Board's primary/upper primary, Govt. schools, Non-Govt. aided primary/upper primary schools and secondary schools. The provision for the year 2019-20 was Rs. 11000 lakh and the same amount for the year 2020-21.

7. Free shoes and socks, sweaters to Boys/Girls in Board Schools.

The scheme is for classes 1 to 8 students and the provision for the year 2019-20 was Rs. 30000 lakh. The same amount provided for the year 2020-21.

8. Schemes for Admissions of Children from Disadvantaged Groups and Weaker Sections to Non-Aided Schools

In terms of the RTE Act, 2009, children from Disadvantaged Groups and Weaker Sections are enrolled in aided and recognized schools. In the academic year 2019-20, 59588 children got admissions with a budget provisions of Rs. 400 lakh. For the year 2020-21, there is a target of admissions for 90,000 children. For the reimbursement of fee, the budget provision for 2020-21 is Rs. 400 lakh and for free text books and uniform Rs. 3000 lakh.

Informal Education

Under the Informal Education, the Establishment Expenditure for Project Officer and Assistant Project Officer for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 368.55 lakh.

Under the Sakshar Bharat Mission, 2012, the budget provision for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 200.52 lakh.

Teachers and their Special Services

The selected teachers for their social services are given national Awards/ State Awards every years.

Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

Under the Abhiyan, the budget provision for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 1331280.57 lakh.

Samagra Shiksha

The Ministry of Human Resource Development, GoI launched this scheme in the year 2018-19, which includes already functional schemes, viz. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan and Teacher Education Scheme.

The Samagra Shiksha is a centrally funded scheme, functional in all districts of the State. The financing ratio is 60% share GoI and 40% State Govt.

Construction Activities

Operation Kayakalp

- The Abhiyan is in progress to saturate fundamental infrastructural facilities in Board schools under 7 norms. These norms are - Blackboards, separate toilets (Boys/Girls), clean Drinking Water and Multiple Hand washing systems, floor repairs/laying of tiles, electrification, Renovation of kitchen shed, interlocking tiles in school compound. All these requirements to be completed by March, 2020
- By March 2020, for 2 norms (boundary walls and furniture), inter-departmental co-ordination is to be established for completion.
- Free uniforms and text books distributed to classes 1 to 8 children, benefitting 1.46 crore children and 1.73 crore children respectively.

Education for Girls

- The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas are established in the educationally backward blocks. The number of such Vidyalayas is 746 in the state. The objective of the scheme is to provide education from class 6 to 8 girls of deprived and weaker sections. The education is free and providing residential facility. The total number of girls getting education is 73790.
- In the Kasturba Gandhi Vidhyalaya gap analysis based works are identified with regard to infrastructural facilities. On priority action is being taken.
- Action is being taken to upgrade 404 Vidyalayas beyond class 8th.

Meena Campaigns

To promote girls education, the Meena Manch is being strengthened. The theme of the campaign is, 'Khushiyon Ke Sapne Buno, Bal Vivah Nahin Shiksha Chuno'. The main objective of the campaign is that there should not be drop-out by girls after class 5 and class 8.

- Other means like video vans, street plays, bus branding and radio are used to spread awareness about the importance of girls education.
- In order to give opportunities for self-expression to adolescent boys/girls, Meena Manch constituted in 45625 upper primary schools.

Integrated Education

1. For the Integrated Education of Divyang children (speech and hearing disabilities, & vision disabilities), 83 Accredited Learning Camps, with residential facility, conducted for 8 months. 2686 children with speech and hearing disabilities and 1422 children with vision disabilities are participating.
2. Enabling equipment and tools, with the co-operation of ALIMCO, Kanpur, were made available to 14545 divyang children.
3. 474 Medical Assessment Camps organized to examine the disabilities in children and issued them certificates. The medical examination of 23818 children conducted and 12358 children issued certificates.
4. To connect the Samarth Divyang children to the mainstream of education and monitor and report various programmes of inclusive educating 'Samarth' mobile App based integrated system has been developed.

'Mission Prerna' and 'Mana Sampada' portal are other steps in the field of primary education.

Community participation is also being sought for restricting dropout rates in school children.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM Scheme)

The MDM Scheme is operated by the co-ordinated efforts of the GoI and state Govt. The scheme was initially started on 15th August 1995, when food grains were distributed to school children.

In compliance of the directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 28th

November, 2001, the scheme of serving cooked food commenced with effect from 1st September, 2004. Keeping in views the success of the scheme, it was implemented in the upper primary schools in the educationally backward blocks, effective from October 2007. However, it was extended to all blocks since 1st April, 2008. The Scheme covers students from class 1 to 5 of all Govt./Board/ State Govt. aided primary schools.. Besides, the scheme covers students up to class 8th, studying in Govt./local body, Govt. aided secondary schools and madrassa. The scheme was also introduced in the Special Shramik Vidyalayas, run under the National Child Labour Project.

Constitution of the Mid-Day Meal Authority

The Mid-Day Meal Authority was constituted in October, 2006 with the following objectives:

1. Serving nutritious and cooked food to children of Govt., Board and State Government aided primary schools, EGS and AIE centres and aided Madrassas.
2. Developing grasping power in children, by serving them nutritious food.
3. Increasing student strength in schools.
4. Developing the tendency of retention in schools in children of primary basic classes and reducing the drop-out rate.
5. Inculcating fraternity feeling in children and removing any discrimination feeling, based on caste, religion etc. by sitting in a combined group for meals.

Coverage of the Scheme

In the state, there are, at present, about 1,14,382 primary schools and 54386 upper primary schools. Out of these schools, total 1,68,768 schools are covered under the scheme. At primary level, 123.15 lakh students and at upper primary level 57.05 lakh students, totalling 180.20 lakh students (boys and girls) are beneficiaries under the scheme, being highest number in the country.

Cooks under the Scheme

As per GoI guidelines (dated 24.04.2010), about 3,96,959 cooks are approved for the 2019-20 academic session, of which 3,95,247 cooks are working. 90% of them belong to weaker section women. A cook can be guardian of a ward in the school, with the intension that food quality and purity is maintained.

Other Points

- 'Ma Samuh' is constituted for MDM quality.
- In terms of the GoI directions, the social audit of the MDM is being done by the Directorate of Social audit in 280 schools in 15 districts.
- Action is being taken to set up 'Aadarsh Kitchen'.
- In Board schools, kitchen gardens proposed.
- Gas connection facility in all primary, upper primary and Govt. schools.

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- In all schools, fresh and seasonal fruits served on every Monday and last Thursday of the month.
- Cooks are trained through 'Poshana' Film and other incentives.
- Akshay Foundation is working for distribution of food through centralized kitchens in many districts.
- In all schools menus are displayed on school walls and cooks are being arranged to use apron, gloves and head covers.

Sakshar Bharat Karyakram

The Sakshar Bharat Mission, 2012 was implemented in the country on 1st October, 2009 by the GoI.

Under the Mission, 365 districts the country have been selected, whereas per census 2001, the women literacy is below 50%. In U.P., 70 districts (except for Auraiya, Ghaziabad, Lucknow, Hapur and Kanpur Nagar) have been selected. Under the scheme, the target is that all illiterates in the age of 15+ years may get basic literacy.

In U.P. 182 lakh illiterates in the above age group are to be made literates constituting 26 lakh males and 156 lakh females.

State Council for Educational Research and Training, Lucknow

In conformity with the educational policy of the GoI, the state govt. set up the captioned institution in the year 1981. The principal objectives of the Council are - educational research, provision for pre-service and in-service training, modification and revision of syllabi and text-books for primary and upper primary levels. Besides for the development and inculcation of values, human values and quality production in the fields of basic, secondary education and teacher education, the council has been constantly making efforts .



Secondary Education

In order to make the primary education, secondary education, higher education and Urdu and oriental language teaching and research programmes, more dynamic and effective, separate directorates are established. In the year 1981, with a view to have effective control and administration on training and research institutions, the State Council of Educational Research and Training was constituted, with a separate director.

For the publicity and upgradation of an integrated education, the U.P. Government had promulgated the Madhyamik Sanskrit Shiksha Parishad Adhyadesh-2000, dated 30 December, 2000. The head of the Parishad is Director of Education (Secondary). The responsibility devoted on the Parishad is to formulate the examination syllabi and teaching modules for Prathma, Madhyama and Uttar Madhyama Classes and conducting reports of them.

The Board of Secondary Education, headed by a director has been discharging its duties efficiently. The Principal responsibilities of the Board are - formulation of syllabi for High School, Intermediate, Correspondence and vocational education examinations, recognition to schools, structuring and publication of books and evaluation of research activities. The headquarters of the Board of Secondary Education is Prayagraj, functioning under the supervision of a Secretary whereas its four regional offices at Prayagraj, Varanasi, Meerut and Bareilly under the Additional Secretary.

The main objective of the Centrally funded Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (Secondary Education) is to make available quality and affordable education to all boys and girls in the age group of 14 to 18 years, especially from SC/ST, minorities and economically weaker sections. For the purpose, educational infrastructural facilities are to be put in place. During the Abhiyan (Mission) period, the following targets are to be achieve at the secondary education level:

- Upgrading the upper primary schools, into upper secondary schools and upper secondary schools into Higher Secondary Schools.
- Under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, the reach of secondary education will be ensured to all boys and girls, of all sections of society, especially divyang and deprived children living in rural and urban areas.

Schemes under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Schemes under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

1. Establishing Government High Schools
 2. Operation of various trades of vocational education in government secondary schools.
 3. Construction of girls hostels and their operation
 4. Integrated Education Scheme for divyang students under IEDSS Yojna
 5. Organizing Kala Utsav for promoting art and culture.
 6. Annual School Grant for Government Secondary Schools.
 7. In-service Teacher Training for teachers of the Government Secondary Schools
- Besides, the State Government has conducted the following schemes :

1. Establishing Sainik Schools.
2. Education Offices at division/district level and construction of residential buildings.
3. Construction, expansion, electrification of the Govt. Secondary Schools and purchase of land/building.

Activities of the Secondary Education in U.P. are carried out by the Directorate of education, Prayagraj. The Directorate issues direction and guidelines to secondary education level offices and schools and prepares budget drafts for new schemes under State plans and district plans. Besides, issuing directives for successful implementation of schemes from time to time, symposiums and seminars are organized for quality improvement and upgradation in education.

U.P. Secondary Education Service Selection Board

The U.P. Secondary Education Service Selection Board was constituted in the year 1982 for recruitments/promotions of principal and teachers in non-government recognized secondary schools. The Commission was, however, dissolved later on and Regional Selection Boards were constituted in Prayagraj, Varanasi and Meerut. These Boards were further dissolved to constitute the U.P. Secondary Education Service Selection Board located in Prayagraj, vide notification dated 22.4.1998.

Patrachar Shiksha Sansthan, U.P., Prayagraj

(Institute for Correspondence Education)

The distance education has proved very useful for various sections of society. In order to provide opportunities for education to every common man, with a lot of flexibility, the Institute was set up in Prayagraj in the year 1980-81.

Patrachar Shiksha Samanya Yojna (Two Year Scheme)/General Scheme for Correspondence Education)

The scheme is in operation since the year 1982-83 to allow the private students to appear for intermediate examination, conducted by Board of Secondary Education,

U.P. Prayagraj. The Sansthan had arrangements for 29 subjects in humanities, science and commerce for the private intermediate examination. However a new subject of sports and physical education, added as compulsory subject in the year 2004. Thus, the total subjects at present are 30.

Central State Library

This library was set up in the year 1940, with an objective of making rich collection of books on education and magazines, and journals. Also, collection of books, published under the Registration act in this library. New Library building was constructed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. In the year 2020-21, a provision of Rs. 422.65 lakh proposed for salaries etc.

Development of Library Policy and System

Under the Department of Education, a Library Cell is set up at the Secretariat level in the year 1980-81. It is the responsibility of the cell to frame necessary projects for the development of the modern library system and perform administrative and technical functions. The budget provision proposed for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 29.51 lakh.

Amiruddaulah Public Library, Lucknow

The Government has proposed the budget provision of Rs. 91 lakh for the development and strengthening of Library for the year 2020-21.

Grant in Aid to Public Libraries

Under this scheme, Libraries are extended financial aid for enriching themselves, construction of buildings and purchase of furniture. Every year maximum number of public libraries get benefited under this project. For the year 2020-21, the budget provision is Rs. 40 lakh.

Vocational Education Policy in U.P.

Under the programme of action, stipulated in the National Education Policy, 1986, the Centrally funded vocational education scheme commenced in U.P. since the year 1989-90 for plus two level (intermediate). At present 892 secondary schools are covered under this scheme.

In the selected schools, the Board of Secondary Education, U.P., Allahabad has sanctioned 2 or 3 useful trades, out of 35 trades. The teaching in trades is handled by guest specialists in the trades and they are paid honoraria.

In vocational educational Hindi is a compulsory subject, along with certain elective subjects and specific trade subjects. During the year 2020-21, for the honorarium payments to guest teachers, the budget provision is Rs. 50 crore.

Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

Centrally funded, the Rashtriya Madhamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) (national Mission for Secondary Education) is integrated to the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

(Integrated Education Campaign). Accordingly, all schemes conducted under the National Mission for secondary Education are now conducted under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (Integrated Education Campaign). As per guidelines of the GoI, the campaign is implemented in the State. The areas are - making available the secondary education facility to boys and girls at a conveniently and specified distance, strengthening of the secondary schools, education quality development and organizing in service training for teachers. Since the year 2009-10, 1486 Government High Schools have been set up till today. Also, posts of principals and teachers created in these schools.

During the financial year 2020-21, the budget provision of Rs. 685.86 crore made for the Samagra Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan.

In order that education of girls in the educationally backward regions be promoted approval has been granted to build 191 hostels for girls of deprived classes studying in the secondary level in the educationally backward blocks. So far 107 hostel have already been constructed and work is in progress of others. In the financial year 2019-20, the budget provision was Rs. 21693.82 lakh. Now this share is a part of the samagra Shiksha Abhiyan.

Directorate of Urdu

In terms of the Government order dated 15.11.2007. There is a post of the Director, Literacy, Alternative Education, Urdu and Oriental Languages, U.P. Lucknow. In this Anubhag, 14 post of officers/employees are created. At present, this Anubhag is looking after the work of Literacy and alternative education and this will continue in future also .

Urdu Language Education and Urdu Development Work

Primary Level

In order to impart education to minority children through their mother tongue at primarily level in the state, Urdu teacher is arranged, in case more than five children are available in a class in a primary school. Besides, in primary schools, run by the Board of Basic Education, these are already standing instructions to maintain advance students register and to fill in the register to facilitate teaching in Urdu. At present, there is a provision that in all Basic Education Board Primary Schools, Upper Primary Schools recognized Primary/Upper Primary, Schools in the state, children through their guardians should indicate in the advance student registers the medium of language they want to study in. A separate provision for Urdu teaching is made in the time table.

Under the three language formula, there is a provision for study of Urdu language as a subject in the Board's Senior Basic Schools for classes 6 to 8.

Urdu Proficiency Examinations

Two proficiency examinations in Urdu ie. Junior high school and high school levels are conducted to encourage the employees of Govt. local bodies and public sector corporations. These examinations are conducted by the Registrar, Departmental Examinations, U.P. Allahabad. Besides, certificates, cash incentives are available to those passing these examinations.

Urdu Teaching and Research Centre.

10 months training programme is conducted by the Central Institute for Languages, Mysore GoI in Urdu and other Indian languages. Under this scheme, the Urdu Teaching and Research Centre is set up at the Madan Mohan Malviya Marg, Lucknow. During the training period, teachers are getting monthly stipend of Rs. 800/- in addition to their full salary. Also, travel allowance is permissible.



Higher Education

In 15 Universities of the State, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Research Chair has been set up to enable scholars to carry out research work on life, times, accomplishments and ideology of Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay. Besides, to promote research activities, Bhaurao Devras Research Chair and Abhinav Gupta Institute of Shaiva Philosophy and Aesthetics formed in Lucknow University. Similarly, in the name of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpaiee, Atal Sushasan Peeth (Atal Good Governance Chair) set up in Lucknow University. Action on setting up Mahatma Gandhi International Employment Chair is in progress.

In Vir (Bahadur) Singh Purvanchal University, Jaunpur, Prof. Rajendra Singh (Rajju Bhaiya) Institute of Physical Science of Study and Research and Research Centre for Renewable Energy and Nano Science & Technology founded.

Introduction

In the modern era of knowledge and globalization, education plays a vital role in nation building.

The higher education plays the following roles:

- Conservation of cultural values, development of characteristic qualities, embedded with sublime values, and promotion of the pluralistic culture of the nation.
- Development of human (resource) and preparing trained persons in higher education in a scientific manner, competent to prove their primacy in global competition.
- Organizing research facilities and promoting inter-disciplinary studies.
- Developing education system on the principle of the equality and social justice.
- Giving priority to harmony, secularism and scientific temper.
- Preparing an awakened generation, having firm faith in democratic institutions and dedicated to nation.
- Procuring latest and research references of higher education centres and institutions in the world and analyzing, applying and promoting them.

The Government is striving to make higher education institutions, equipped with latest resources and extending quality of education. The Extra emphasis is

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being given on skill development education, so that youth may become self-reliant. In order to reduce the dependence on Govt. services, the professional courses are more stressed.

At present, the Govt. is very actively concentrating on appointment of qualified teachers, building construction/expansion, establishment of e-libraries, expansion of the infrastructural facilities in colleges, well equipped labs, computerization in colleges to face challenges of information technology, arrangement of free Wi-fi in libraries and establishing virtual classrooms.

Under the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), special emphasis is laid on expansion of infrastructural facilities and building construction for new colleges. Establishment of colleges in unserved areas on priority is also encouraged, promoting private capital investment and participation. In this field certain norms have been prescribed.

At the Directorate level, there is a Director, one Joint Director (Admin), two Joint Directors, one Deputy Director (Statistics), three Asst. Directors, one Finance Controller, one Senior Finance and Accounts Officer, two Account Officers and two Asst. Account Officers. Besides, in Regional offices, one post each of accounts officer and Asst. Account officer are created.

There are regional offices of the Directorate of Higher Education, setup at Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Meerut, Bareilly, Jhansi and Varanasi.

Grant in Aid to Universities for 2020-2021

2202- General Education

03- Universities and Higher Education

102- Assistance to Universities.

Item	Actual Expenditure 2018-2019	Revised Estimate 2019-2020	Budget Estimate 2020-2021
1	2	3	4
Revenue	18838.35	19651.22	21687.47
Accounts			

In the State, 16 State Universities, 01 open University and 01 Deemed University are functioning under Higher Education Department. There are at present, 27 private Universities in the State. In respect of setting up private Universities, necessary guidelines are issued by the Government.

Of the following 17 Universities in the State, 1 to 11 are extended Grant in Aid from the Govt., whereas 12 to 17 Universities bear expenditure from their own sources.

Quality Upgradation and Development of Higher Education

1. With an objective of making Higher Education for accessible to common man, three new State Universities are being setup at Sharanpur, Azamgarh and Aligarh.
2. The Uttar Pradesh education service selection commission has been published on 27th Dec.2019, as UP Act, no-22 year 2019.This commission will be taking action on selections for teaching and non-teaching posts in higher education, secondary education and basic education.
3. In the State, 51 new Govt. colleges are being established and one Govt. college, science and commerce faculties are being setup. In 37 of these colleges, building construction work is in progress,for which funds released. In certain colleges land acquisition is in progress.To setup new Govt. colleges, under State sector,the budget provision for 2020-21 is Rs.2500 lakh.In order to complete the Govt. colleges under construction an amount of Rs.3000 lakh budget provision made for year 2020-21.
4. In Deen Dayal Upadhyay University , Gorakhpur, Mahayogi Guru Gorakhnath Shodh peeth has been setup to collect and compile his thoughts, teachings,sermons etc for public use.For the purpose, 21 teaching and non-teaching posts created.
5. The Siddharth University , Kapilvastu, Siddharthnagar, is being developed as International Buddhist Centre and Centre For excellence in Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism.In the University, 21 teaching posts and 24 non-teaching post created.
6. In DAV College Kanpur, the centre of excellence is being setup in the memory of Ex-PM, Hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
7. In State Universities, academic calander has been prescribed and teaching work is smooth and regular.
8. It is one of the priorities of the State Govt. to conduct examinations in State Universities without any incident of duplicity.In order to curb the use of unfair means and maintain the sanctity and transparency of examinations,certain directives issued to decide the examination centres on 3rd Jan, 2020.
9. For setting up private Universities, the norms for land in urban and rural areas are revised to 20 acres and 50 acres respectively. In respect of establishing such Universities, UP Private Universities Act,2019 is promulgated.



Technical Education

The Department of Technical Education aims at improving the efficiency, expansion and quality of technical education and supplying qualified and skilled technicians in the relevant disciplines. The department has been making genuine efforts to augment the women participation in modern technological subjects and motivate differently abled boys/girls to technical education.

Currently, in U.P. 16 under graduate/post-graduate institutions and 1321 diploma institutions are being run under the control of the Dept. of Technical Education. For the quality improvement and accelerated development of the technical education in the state, there exists Research Development and Training Institute. Also, there is U.P. Technical Education Board for conducting examinations for diploma level courses. For selections of suitable students for admissions, U.P. Council of Joint Entrance Examination Functions.

Administrative Control over Degree Level Institutions-Technical University

With the merger of the Mahamaya Technical University Gautam Buddhanagar and Gautam Buddha Technical University, Lucknow, the U.P. Technical University, Lucknow was set up on 1.11.2013. At present, the University is known as Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, U.P., Lucknow. The main functions of this University are providing affiliation to such private and public institutions set up in the state, who conduct B.Tech, B. Pharma, B.Arch, MBA, MCA, Hotel Management and M.Tech. Courses , organizing entrance examinations for the said courses and formulating syllabi for the them and finally awarding degrees to students after examinations.

Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur, has been upgraded as Madan Mohan Malviya Technological University, Gorakhpur, on the lines of the Roorkee University,functional since 01.12.2013. Similarly, HBTI, Kanpur, has been upgraded as the HBT University, Kanpur, since 01.09.2016

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

The Abhiyan is now financed by the GoI & State Govt. with 60:40. The objective is to upgrade the quality of education in technical institutions and establish a good number of such institutions. Under the Dept. of Technical Education, Govt.

Engineering Colleges are being constructed at Basti and Gonda under the RUSA. Besides, strengthening and developmental activities are undertaken at the H.B.T. University, Kanpur and M.M.M. Technological University, Gorakhpur.

Admission Process to Courses

Admission to degree level institutions are made through the Joint Entrance Examinations, conducted by the U.P. State Engineering Entrance Examination Division. The minimum eligibility qualification for appearing in the examination is intermediate or equivalent, with science and mathematics as subjects.

For the academic session 2019-20, Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Technical University organized the U.P. State Entrance Examination for B. Tech, B.Pharm, B.Arch and Hotel Management courses and 21,277 candidates were granted admissions. For the academic session 2020, the U.P. State Entrance Examination will be conducted by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University. The state Govt. has taken a decision that for the academic session 2021, the admission to the engineering colleges in the state will be conducted by the National Testing Agency, New Delhi through JEE.

Facilities to S.C.S.T., OBC, Minorities and Economically Weak General Category Student

In admissions to all degree level institutions under the Dept. of Technical education, S.C. candidates have a provision for 21 per cent reservation, ST candidates 2 per cent reservation and OBC candidates, 27 percent reservation. For the benefit of the EWS general category candidates, reservation provision is 10%.

For admissions for girls to diploma courses, there is horizontal reservation provision of 20%, whereas for Divyangs 5%, dependents of ex-servicemen 5%, dependents of freedom fighters 2% horizontal reservation provision in terms of the Govt. order.

The eligible students from SC, ST and economically weaker sections of General Category are getting scholarships and fee reimbursement from the Dept. of Social Welfare, students from OBC from the Dept. of Backward Class Welfare and students from minorities from the Dept. of Minorities Welfare.

E-Governance

About 742 institutions are affiliated to Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University U.P. Lucknow, where about 2,26,119 students are studying. In order to monitor and control the educational activities of various institutions the university has derived an interactive web application, under which the following activities are undertaken :

- Institutions are forwarding monthly attendance reports of all students through website and the University takes appropriate action on the issue of attendance.

- Examination forms of students are submitted through internet.
- There is online submission of marks of students in semester examination by institutions.
- The institutions submit to the University the marks of practical examinations also.
- All institutions forward the semester examination marks (In theory and practical subjects) through website.
- The University makes the admit cards of examinations and roll lists available to students through net.
- The biodata of teachers, working in all institutions is submitted through website.
- On receipt of results, the result register is made available through website to all institutions.
- Website is used for declaration of results, correspondence of university with students and institutions.
- Online dispatch of question papers.
- Digital evaluation of answer books.

Diploma Sector

Directorate of Technical Education

the administrative and operational responsibilities, concerning diploma level institutions in the state, are carried out by the Directorate of Technical Education, U.P., Kanpur, headed by Director (T.E.).

There are four regional offices at Varanasi, Lucknow, Daurala (Meerut) and Jhansi, each headed by a Joint Director and assisted by Finance and Accounts Officer

Board of Technical Education

The office is headed by the Board Secretary and its Chairman/Vice-Chairman is nominated by the Government.

Functions of the Board are conducting examinations of students of polytechnics in the State and granting affiliation to polytechnics.

Research Development and Training Institute

The functions of the Institute are faculty training, syllabus development/ training, course material development, educational and technical activities etc.

Board of Joint Entrance Examination

This is an autonomous, self-financing institutions, registered under the Registration of the Societies Act, and headed by a Director. The Principal Secretary, Technical Education, Govt. of U.P. is ex-officio chairman of the Board.

Diploma Level Institutions

Under the control of the department, there are 147 government, 19 aided and

1155 private sector institutions imparting training. Besides, 51 Govt. polytechnic institutions are at the infrastructural stage.

Technical Education for Divyangs

Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Technology for Handicapped Kanpur (AITH)

The Institute was set up in the year 1997, by the state Govt. with the World Bank assistance. In the first phase, with three diploma courses, the academic activities commenced in the year 1998-99.

Sr. No.	Name of the Course	Duration	Annual Admission Capacity
1.	Architectural Assistantship	3 years	50
2.	Computer Service & Engineering	3 year	50
3.	Modern Office Management Secretarial Practices	2 years	50

The courses, at present, conducted are as under:

Arrangements with Other Polytechnics for Divyangjans

In addition to AITH, Kanpur, training facilities, to the divyangjans (boys & girls) are being extended at the Govt. Polytechnic, Jhansi and Govt. Polytechnic, Moradabad. The arrangement exists under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, GoI, sanctioned 'Scheme for Integrating Persons with Disabilities in the Mainstream Technical and Vocational Educations. Also, in all other institutions, 5% horizontal reservation is admissible for admission.

Highlights of other Programmes

- Establishment of Women Polytechnics - 21 women polytechnics (19 Govt. + 2 aided), with admission capacity of 5578 in 2019-20.
- Self-Financed Courses-12 aided polytechnics, on self-financed basis at different places in the state, with admission capacity of 1799 in 2019-20.
- Strengthening of Polytechnics with GoI Assistance
- Admission Process in Course, - Through JEE, U.P. Lucknow. Total admission capacity 2,40,639 in Govt., non-govt. aided and private sector polytechnic. Online counseling basis, total 1,47,682 lakh candidates got admissions in academic session 2019-20.
- Community Development through Polytechnic Scheme 100% financed by GoI.
- E-governance-Website of the Directorate of the Technical Education, U.P. Kanpur.
- Electronics Media Resource Centre.



Medical Education and Training

Atal Bihari Vajpai Medical University, U.P. Act, 2018 was notified on 22.12.2018, with objectives of uniformity in medical education syllabus and examination, centralized educational guidance and affiliations to courses conducted. The affiliations to this University will be granted to 22 medical colleges of Govt. sector, 18 medical colleges of private sector, 17 dental colleges of private sector, 12 nursing degree courses of the govt. sector, 198 nursing degree colleges of private sector and 89 para-medical degree courses of private sector, totalling 356.

- (A) Under first phase of the Central Assistance Scheme 5 district hospitals viz. Ayodhya, Bahraich, Basti, Firozabad and Shahjhanpur have been upgraded as Autonomous Medical Colleges. In the academic year 2019-20, 100 students in each of the aforesaid colleges have been admitted to MBBS course and teaching commenced. Thus, the total number of students is 500.
- (B) Under the second phase of the Central Assistance Scheme, 8 district hospitals viz. Etah, Hardoi, Pratapgarh, Fatehpur, Siddhartnagar, Deoria, Ghazipur and Mirzapur will be upgraded as autonomous State Medical Colleges. Their construction work is in progress. State financed autonomous State Medical College, Jaunpur is also under construction. Thus, in each Medical College 100 students are proposed for admissions to MBBS, the total being 900 students. All these Medical Colleges will be functional from academic year 2021-22.
- (C) In the third phase, 14 district/referral hospitals, viz. Chandauli, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Gonda, Kanpur Dehat, Kaushambi, Lakhimpur-Kheri, Bulandshahar, Pilibhit, Lalitpur, Auraiya, Bijnor, Kushinagar and Amethi will be upgraded as Medical Colleges.
- (D) By the year 2017, only 15 districts were equipped with Govt. Medical Colleges/ Institutes. At present, the number has gone up to 45 districts.
- (E) In the direction of excellent medical education, 02 All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIMS) at Gorakhpur and Raebareli have been setup and OPD services commenced. Also, 200 students admitted to MBBS in the academic session 2019-20 and teaching work in progress.

New Dimensions in the Super Specialty Medical Education

Sanjay Gandhi Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGIMS), Lucknow

- The first robotic surgery in the State commenced and first stem cell department set up in the State.
- Keeping in view the increasing number of diabetic patients in the State, a new department ie. Institute of Diabetic and Indocrinology proposed.
- In the Hematology Department, total 59 beds are available, 50 general beds and 9 beds for bone marrow transplant. In this department, patients of blood cancer, hemophilia, thalassemia are undergoing treatment.
- A separate building is under construction for Emergency medicine and renal transplant and liver transplant.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow

- In the year 2017, MBBS course started, with admission capacity for 150 students. At present the admission capacity has gone up to 200 per year.
- The Mch. Wing. with 200 beds made functional .
- First maternal ICU in the State set up.
There are total 1000 beds in the Institute.
- A decision has been taken to set Neuro-Sciences Centre in the Institute, under the Neuro Surgery and Neurology Department.

KGMU, Lucknow

- The only Spine Centre, Sports Medicine Department, Arthroplasty Unit and Paediatric Orthopaedic Dept. in the State. Also, first Human Milk Bank in the State set up. One satellite centre of the University is being set up in Balrampur.
- For proper treatment in the Plastic Surgery Department of KGMU, a Burn Unit has been set up with financial assistance from the Rani Laxmibai Samman Kosh.
- Action is under consideration to set up Diabetic Retinopathy Treatment Centre at KGMU.

Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna

- Super-Specialty blocks, set up at Govt. Medical Colleges at Jjansi and Gorakhpur. Also, these blocks ready at Govt. Medical Colleges, Meerut and Prayagraj.
- Super-Specialty blocks under construction at Govt. Medical Colleges, Kanpur and Agra .

Diabetic Retinopathy Treatment Centre

- Proposed at Medical Colleges, Prayagraj and Meerut
- Liquid Medical Oxygen Tank installations and E-Hospital Project commenced in 6 old Govt. Medical Colleges of Prayagraj, Gorakhpur, Agra, Meerut, Kanpur and Jhansi, besides 2 medical institutes ie. Institute of Cardiology, Kanpur and J.K. Institute of Cancer, Kanpur.

Free Treatment for Critical Diseases

Besides B.P.L. Card holders, farmers owning three acre land holding or whose income is Rs. 35,000 p.a. are extended free treatment.

Prevention of Corona Virus

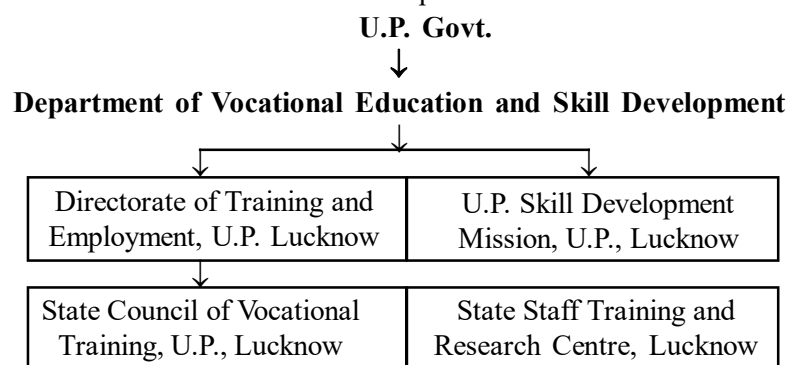
For prevention and management of Covid Pandemic, innovative measures are taken. Immediate specialized consultation provided to serious patients through E-Covid Care Support Network and Virtual ICU at SGPGIMS.

- In the State, total 52 Medical Colleges/Medical Institutes have been notified as dedicated covid hospitals.
- After Covid started, in Govt. Medical Colleges, 10 BSL Labs and 03 BSL-3 Labs operated. 03 new BSL-3 labs are in the process.
- Because of these efforts, the U.P. patients could get the high quality treatment. The Covid patients were not required to go out of the State for treatment and mortality rate has also gone down.



Vocational Education and Skill Development

The administrative structure of the department is as under:-



Vocational Training Related Activities

In conformity with the norms, stipulated by the National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET), New Delhi, under the Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, GoI, the following major schemes are operated and implemented, through ITIs, industrial establishments and Govt. and private training providers:-

- Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)
- Apprenticeships Training Scheme (ATS)
- Craftsmen Instructor Training Scheme (CITS)
- Short Term Training Programme, conducted by the U.P. Skill Development Mission

Craftsmen Training Scheme

In the field of vocational training in the country, the craftsmen training scheme is of utmost significance, grooming craftsman to meet the present and future requirements of manpower. It is the responsibility and duty of the department to implements the aforesaid scheme in the Govt. ITIs in a full-fledged manner. Besides, the department inspects and supervise training programmes, conducted by private ITIs, affiliated to the NCVET.

At present, in all Govt. ITIs of the state, 70 engineering/non-engineering trades have got 1-2 year training course and 3-6 month courses in 2 state level short term

trades under craftsmen training schemes since August, 2019, Internet of Things (Smart Agriculture) and Internet of Things (Smart city) are being conducted.

For the operations of the ITIs, there is a uniform policy, norms, standards, syllabus, examination system, certification etc. all over the country.

Apprenticeships Training Scheme

This scheme is being conducted under the Apprenticeships Act, 1961. The current arrangements provides for training to various categories of candidates through various means ie. offices of the Central Govt., State Govt. and Ministry of Human Resource Development. In the state, the programme for vocational apprentices is controlled by the Directorate of Training and Employment. In the year 2014-15, the GoI has taken steps to make the scheme more effective and accordingly several amendments were made in the Apprenticeships Act, 1961.

Candidates trained from the ITIs do not require any induction training. Only fresher candidate required are imparted induction training through Basic Training Providers in approved institutions. Currently, the entire scheme is operated through on-line portal. Under the scheme, the duration of the prescribed training course is from 6 months to 3 years.

Craftsmen Instructor Training Scheme

In order to meet the shortage of skilled instructors in the ITIs all over the country, the NCVET has launched the Craftsmen Instructor Training Scheme (CITS). Under this scheme, the instructors, functioning in ITIs and CTS certificate holders are getting one-years training in the NCVET-specified traders.

In the state, training in four trades is imparted under the CITS at the State Staff Training and Research Centre, Aliganj, Lucknow these trades are-fitter, electrician and mechanic, refrigeration and air-conditioner, sewing technology (for Women)

Departmental Units

Directorate of Training and Employment (Training Wings)

The Directorate located at Lucknow monitors operations of the Govt. ITIs under the Vocational Training and Skill Development Department, besides that of the private ITIs. The Directorate functions as a bridge between central and state Govt. schemes for their successful implementation. It also ensures time bound implementation and disposal of various govt. activities.

State Council of Vocational Training (SCVT)

The Directorate General of Training working under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, GoI, issues directions on conducting skill development programmes all over the country. The NCVET, constituted under the Directorate General of Training, evolves norms for establishing ITIs in the different states and also for their operations. State Directorates are devoted full responsibilities to implement the NCVET directives in ITIs.

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The 5 CVP has been set up to carry out operations of ITIs with regard to admissions, examination and certification. These ITIs in the state are affiliated to NCVET. The SCVT is registered as a society and headquartered at Govt. ITI, Aliganj, Lucknow premises.

Activities in the year 2019-20

1. Under the 100% centrally funded scheme, 'Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement', 16 Govt. ITIs have been selected for upgradation in coordination with industries. The work, relating to upgradation of 115 ITIs is underway under Public Private Partnership Scheme with the assistance of the Central Govt.
2. Two Govt. ITIs viz. Saket, Meerut and Karaundi, Varanasi are being upgraded as model ITIs under the centrally sponsored project.
3. In all districts of the State, skill Training programmes are being conducted for the benefit of youths, so that they are trained to get employment/self employment. These programmes are conducted through U.P. Skill Development Mission and the scheme is centrally sponsored ie. skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP).
4. 5 new govt. industrial training institutes, set up in unserved regions, have been made functional. As a result of functioning of these institutes, the training seats have gone up to 6120. Also, the necessary funds released for purchase of modern machines and equipment in these institutes.
5. Under the General Special Component Plan, Tribal Sub-Plan and Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram and earlier MSDP schemes various courses are conducted in Govt. ITIs, where the number of seats recognized by the NCVET, GoI is 107489.
6. In 12 Govt. ITIs of the state, funds have been released to install 40 k.w. capacity solar plants.
7. Students admitted to all Govt. ITIs in the state have been provided with uniforms/ dungarees and books free of cost. Besides, these institutes are equipped with I.T. Labs and smart class.

Major Activities Proposed during the year 2020-21

Functioning of New ITIs : It is targeted to complete all formalities to make 19 Govt. ITIs functional, which are under constructions in the in-service areas of the state. Similarly, 21 new institutes on PPP model are to be made functional.

Affiliation of Trades : All trades operated in the Govt. ITIs under S.C.V.T will get affiliated to NCVET.

Declarations of the Hon'ble Chief Minister : In accordance with the declaration of the Chief Minister regarding establishment of new Govt. ITIs, budget will be released on priority for construction of buildings for 33 institutes.

Construction of Buildings : All building construction activities in progress will be released the balance amounts for completion.

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Model ITIs : Under the centrally sponsored schemes, the pending works of the Govt. ITIs Saket, Meerut and Karaundi, Varanasi as model ITIs will be completed.

Solar Energy Plants : 40 kw capacity solar energy plants will be installed in 12 Govt. ITIs in the state.

Operation of the Research Centre: It is targeted to commence two new trades ie. Cosmetology and computer software applications for women in the State Staff Training and Research Centre.

Expansion of the Training Capacity: It is targeted to enhance units in the popular trades as per requirements in the Govt. ITIs in the financial year 2019-20.

U.P. Skill Development Mission : To impart training to the maximum number of youths and also employment opportunities to them through the training programmes under the UP Skill Development Mission.

CM-Youth Scheme: In order to develop youths as entrepreneurs in the state, the CM-youth scheme will be launched. Under the scheme, youths will be imparted technological/management-related knowledge along with financial aid.

Chief Minister Apprenticeships Scheme: Keeping in view the objective of providing apprenticeships training to maximum number of youth under the National Apprenticeships Promotion Scheme, Chief Minister Apprenticeships Scheme will be launched. Under the scheme, every youth employed in the industries will be give fellowship of Rs. 1000 p.m. by the State Government.



Medical and Health

In the State, the development and propagation of preventive, curative and promotional health services are proving quite useful to public health. Under the preventive health services, the number of patients, affected by communicable diseases, has gone down and the mortality rate reduced. The small pox has been eradicated in the country, as a whole. Successful and intensified efforts are being made to prevent and control malaria and polio. Effective control over filaria and brain fever is being made. Blindness, Leprosy and Iodine-deficiency caused diseases were included in the National Programme for effective control. The number of patients, suffering from these diseases, is coming down every year.

In order to provide safety to children against 7 fatal diseases, viz. tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough, polio, measles, hepatitis-B and T.B., a comprehensive programme is being conducted in the form of an intensive training. Similarly, crash programmes are being conducted for pregnant women and children to safeguard them against anemia, and also children against blindness. As a result of these effective programmes, the average age of citizens has gone up their life standards improved. The life expectancy, at the national level has gone up to 65.5 years (year 2011) from 27 years, which reflects an important achievement for medical and health services.

The development policy of the State Govt. is village-oriented and, therefore, a comprehensive arrangement of rural health units, through District Sector Schemes, has been made for the availability of medical and health services to rural folk at their vicinity. In this sequence, at the lowest level, Family Welfare Sub-Centres are established, which render health services too. Under the national health policy, there is a target to establish a Primary Health Centre (PHC) at every 30,000 rural population in the plains and at every 20,000 population in the tribal areas.

In every block, a 30-bedded Community Health Centre (CHC) is to be set up, with necessary special medical facilities, viz. medicine, Surgery, gynecology and Obstetrics, pediatric dentistry, pathology, X-Ray etc. The Primary and Community Health Centres both provide preventive and curative services and also implement various National Health Programmes. At the district and division levels, there are specialty and super-specialty service units, available in the hospitals.

In the new districts of Kasganj, Hapur and Sambhal 100 bedded hospitals are being set up. Under the national Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Janani Suraksha Yojna, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram are being conducted and institutional maternity being promoted. Regular vaccination programme against 7 diseases and 108 ambulance service under EMTS services are available.

State Agency for Comprehensive Health and Integrated Services (SACHIS) operated scheme for 2020-21 Ayushman Bharat-National Health Protection Mission (Altered name - Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna)

Under the Ayushman Bharat-National Health Protection Mission, in terms of S.E.C.C. Data 2011, families with 1.18 core beneficiaries, are getting Rs. 5 lakh annual free medical facility on floater basis in Government hospitals and listed private hospitals. The amount is financed by the GoI and State Govt.

The ratio of 60:40. The total expenditure for 1.18 crore beneficiaries is estimated to be Rs.1298 crore p.a.

Ayushman Bharat-Mukhya Mantri Jan Arogya Abhiyan

As per directives of the Hon'ble Chief Ministers the beneficiaries who have been left out of the SECC Data 2011, are numbering 10:10 lakh the verification of which is made by the Dept. of Rural Development. These beneficiaries are being benefited like Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna and the expenditure will be fully financed by the State Government. Under this scheme, the expenditure per beneficiary family is estimated to be Rs. 1100/- The total expenditure for 10.10 Lakh beneficiaries works out to Rs. 111.10 crore p.a. approximately.

In various districts of the state 85 blood banks are set up. In 18 districts, regional diagnostic centres are functionally equipped with CT scans and modern X-ray machines. Pathological labs are of advance nature. In the Government hospitals in the state, 19 CT Scan machines are installed. 687 X-ray machines are installed in the Health Centre in the state.

In the Balrampur Hospital of the capital 100 bedded super specialty Wing has been established extending specialized medical facility to various types of patients.

In the UCM Hospital, Kanpur Nagar, MRI machine installed and made functional. Cath lab is established in Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Hospital, Lucknow for cardiac diseases.

Two Govt. Mental Hospitals in Bareilly and Varanasi are functional and Agra Mental Hospital is working as an autonomous institute.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)

The RNTCP is being carried out with the financial support and guidance of the GoI, as a National Health Mission in the entire state. For the operation of the

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Programme, the central TB Division, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi has been providing funds to the state Health Committee, U.P. The state committee, through the District Health Committee, has been providing funds to the District T.B. Officer (RNTCP) for various items.

1. During the year 2019-20 (1st January 2019 to 31st December, 2019), total T.B. patients (both in Govt. and private sectors) are 476066 registered on Nikshay Portal.
2. In terms of the Gazette Notification dated 7th May, 2012, all T.B. patients related data (those patients getting examination/diagnosis and treatment in Govt. and Private sector hospitals) must be 100% registered, along with hospitals, in the Nikshay software.
3. Under the T.B.-HIV coordination Programme, 100% T.B. patients must undergo HIV test.
4. For the effective implementation of the Programme, centralized monitoring, evaluation and required training to be arranged at RTPMUs, set up in Agra, Varanasi, Bareilly and Lucknow.
5. Multi-Drug Resistant T.B. (MDR-TB) patients are required to be identified and, hence, criteria 'c' being enforced in the entire state in terms of the GoI directives.
6. The T.B. preventive medicines are being distributed through four state Drug Stores and all district drugs.
7. For the accelerated test and diagnosis of the MDR-T.B. patients 76 CBNAAT labs are set up in 75 districts and these labs are functional.
8. State T.B. Demonstration and Training Centre (STDC), Agra is being developed as Centre of Excellence for State level training monitoring and evaluation.
9. Under this Programme, the treatment of T.B. patients is done by DOTSS method, under which the trained personnel are personally administer tablets to patients. On the registration day of the T.B. patients, T.B. preventive medicines of the entire course for a month are distributed. Proper monitoring is done to see that they take regular medicines.
10. The GoI, on the quarterly basis, provides the T.B. preventive patients to all patients through SDS Agra, Lucknow, Bareilly and Varanasi.

National Blindness Control Programme - U.P.

The programme has been in operation in the state since the year 1977 with 100% assistance from the GoI. In the year 2005, the programme was included in the Rural Health Mission. The objective of the Programme is to bring down the existing blindness in the state from 1% to 0.3% The cataract-related blindness can be cured by surgery. The GoI surveys on blindness have shown that 62% blindness occurs due to cataract and 20% due to refractive error. Therefore, as per GoI directives, cataract surgeries are performed. Also, in order to remove the vision

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problems in children in the age-group of 8 to 14 years, school eye-screening undertaken and cornea transplantation is done through eye banks. The target of the programme is that by the year 2024, existing blindness rate is to be brought down to 0.3%.

Comprehensive Training Programme

The scheme was launched in the year 1978, with central assistance, under which children in the 16 year age group were to be vaccinated against communicable diseases. The programme commenced in a very comprehensive form by the Central Govt. since 1985.

Under this programme, the target is that 100% pregnant woman and 85% children below one year will be vaccinated against 6 communicable diseases. All equipment etc. are provided by the GoI.



Ayush

It is one of the resolutions of the State Government that the health services and facilities are made accessible to common man in the State through the Indian Medical System. To meet this objective, the State government has been implementing several schemes for the all-round development of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems for past few years. As a result, it is heartening to note that an integrated, co-ordinated and organized network could be developed in the State across the remote rural areas.

Activities and functions of Indian Medical Systems (Ayurvedic and Unani) are as under :

1. Medical Treatment

At present, there are total 2358 hospitals in Ayurvedic and Unani systems in the State. In these hospitals, total 10597 beds are available. Every year, these Govt. hospitals extend medical facilities to 2.54 crore patients through Ayurvedic and Unani therapies.

2. Pharmacy Work and Quality Control

There are Rajkiya Aushadhi Nirmanshala (Govt. Pharmacies) in Lucknow and Pilibhit, supplying certified, quality Ayurvedic medicines to all govt. Ayurvedic Hospitals in the State. To keep effective control over quality of medicines, the Drug Control Act has been made effective since 1977-78. In Lucknow, there is a Drug Testing Lab also contributing to the quality control of medicines, by analyzing their composition and merits and demerits.

3. Education and Training

In order to educate students in the Indian Medical Systems, there are total 8 Ayurvedic Medical Colleges in the State, one each at Lucknow, Pilibhit, Jhansi, Bareilly, Muzaffarnagar, Atarra (Banda), Handia (Prayagraj) and Varanasi, besides two Government Unani Colleges one each at Lucknow and Prayagraj. The total admission capacity in Ayurvedic Colleges is 370, whereas in the Unani Colleges 100. For granting undergraduate admissions to the above colleges, a decision has been taken to resort to eligibility list of NEET, organized at National Level since 2017-18.

Board of Ayurvedic, Unani and Tibbi Medicine Systems, U.P.

This is the only institution in the State for registration of vaidyas/hakims practicing into Ayurvedic/Unani System. The registration is done in terms of provisions of the U.P. Indian Medicine Act, 1939.

Ayurved Department

Targets for the Year 2020-21

1. Posts are to be created in Ayurvedic/Unani Colleges and attached hospitals, as per norms of the CCIM.
2. In order to complete the semi-finished buildings of Govt. Ayurvedic/Unani colleges, as per CCIM norms, allocation of Rs. 2000 lakh.
3. Establishment of 16 Ayurvedic Offices at district level.
4. If land is available for Ayurvedic/Unani Hospitals, the building construction with an outlay of Rs. 250 lakh.
5. Ayush University to be set up in the state.
6. An action plan of Rs. 42.18 lakh for setting up an advance centre for treatment of arthritis and its research at Govt. Ayurvedic College and Hospital, Lucknow.
7. To conduct Innovation programme at 8 Govt. Ayurvedic Colleges and attached Hospitals, an amount of Rs 10 lakh each.
8. Provision of Rs. 350 lakh for International Yoga Day and Yoga Fortnight.
9. An action plan of Rs. 273.76 lakh for strengthening an upgradation of the Govt. Ayurvedic and Unani Aushadhi Nirmanshala, Lucknow.

Unani Department

Targets for the year 2020-21

1. The ongoing construction activities at Govt. Taqmil-Uttib College and Hospital, Lucknow and Govt. Unani. Medical College and Hospital, Prayagraj to be completed in terms of norms of the CCIM, New Delhi.
2. In the aforesaid colleges, machine and furnishing equipment will be installed.
3. Bhavan Nirmanshala and Bhavan Prayogshala will be constructed at the Rajkiya Unani Aushadhi Nirmanshala, Lucknow.
4. In the aforesaid Nirmanshala, machines and furniture/equipment, plants yet to be set up.
5. Construction of buildings/boundary walls in Unani Hospitals of urban areas. The provision is 55 lakh for the purpose.
6. The above activities to be carried out in rural areas also with an outlay of Rs. 35 lakh.
7. Under the National Ayush Mission, various programmes of Unani system will be operated, with an outlay of Rs. 1500 lakh. The funds will be utilized for purchase of medicines, swachhata action plan in hospitals, yoga wellness centres, Ayush Grams, IEC activities, upgradation of hospitals.

8. An amount of Rs. 38.37 lakh for arrangement of furniture in the auditorium at Govt. Unani Medical College and Hospital, Prayagraj.
9. An amount of Rs. 25.68 lakh for setting up Arthritis Treatment and Research Centre at the Govt. Unani Medical College and Hospital, Prayagraj.

Homoeopathy Department, U.P.

The State Govt. aims at providing healthcare to every common man through Homoeopathic Medical System. For the purpose, the Directorate of Homoeopathy has been functioning in the State since 1981 as an independent department. This system is affordable to even the BPL people and cures fully, without any side effects. The popularity of this therapy is, therefore, perceptible in all sections of society.

The medical system has got three dimensions :

- Directorate of Homoeopathy
- Homoeopathic Medical Treatment Services.
- Homoeopathic Medical Education

The Homoeopathy Department was established in the year 1981 and that time only 329 Govt. Homoeopathic Hospitals existed. At present, the number of hospitals is 1576. Out of these hospitals, 121 hospitals are in urban areas and remaining 1455 hospitals in remote rural areas. In the year 2018-19, the number of patients treated under this therapy was 264.64 lakh.

At present, there are 9 Homoeopathic Medical Colleges in the State, located at Lucknow, Prayagraj, Kanpur, Ayodhya, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Moradabad, Aligarh and Gorakhpur. All these Colleges conduct course for BHMS degree and the admission capacity is 777 students per year. The admissions to the first year are granted on the basis of merit in NEET. All these colleges are affiliated to Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra.

Uttar Pradesh Homoeopathic Chikitsa Parishad

(Uttar Pradesh Board of Homoeopathic Medicine)

This institution is for registration of Homoeopathic doctors and pharmacists in the State. The Parishad also recognizes and conducts diploma pharmacy course.

Objectives

1. Extending Medical facility to every common man.
2. Making available quality medicines.
3. Extending requisite infrastructural facilities in the Homoeopathic Colleges and promoting teaching work.
4. Awareness towards serious and communicable diseases and medical treatment.
5. Reducing infant and maternal mortality rates.
6. Looking after the health of children, by health examination of school children.

7. Extending quality medical services to common man, especially poorer and sensitive classes of society. Fulfillment of 84 Ayush Mission objectives.

Highlights of Other Schemes/Programmes

- Establishment of the Govt. Homoeopathic Hospitals.
- Building Construction for the aforesaid Hospitals.
- Construction of Homoeopathic Medical Colleges.
- Establishment/Building Construction for the Office of the District Homoeopathic Medical Officer.
- Establishment of the new Homoeopathic Medical Colleges.
- Upgradation of the existing Homoeopathic Medical Colleges (Conducting P.G.Course).
- Establishment of Homoeopathic Medicine Testing Labs.
- Strengthening of the Homoeopathic System under Ayush Mission.



Family Welfare

With an objective of the population control, the Government of India commenced in the Family Planning Programme across the country way back in the year 1955. However, the state initiated the programme in the year 1957. The Directorate of Medical and Health was at that time conducting the medical and health services. Thus, the work, relating to this centrally funded programme was assigned to the Directorate only. The programme gradually expanded and, hence, in the Directorate of Health itself, a separate State Family Planning Bureau was set up in year 1965, headed by a Joint Director.

In the year 1977, the name of Family Planning was changed into Family Welfare. With expansion of the programme in the State, the Bureau was upgraded as the Directorate of Family Welfare in the year 1986 and further upgraded in the year 1995 as the Directorate General of Family Welfare and accordingly the post of in-charge was upgraded.

Currently, the Directorate General of Family Welfare is functioning as a separate unit, with separate programme officers for various components of the programme.

Objective

The principal objective of establishing the Directorate General of Family Welfare was to implement review and evaluate various schemes of the Family Welfare Programme, formulated under the directives of the GoI, besides framing and implementing innovative projects for the expansion of the family welfare services.

Programme

The Directorate General of Family Welfare has been implementing the Family Welfare Programme in the State. Under the Programme, the following services are being extended:

Maternal Health Services

Service under this are - registration of pregnant women, two vaccinations against tetanus, distributions of iron folic acid tablets for safety from anemia, pre-natal examination, identification of complicated deliveries, safe deliveries, promoting institutional deliveries referral to emergency deliveries and their management, post-natal care, contraceptive services etc. to maintain time-gap between two children.

Regular Vaccination Programme (U.P.)

- Children in the age-group 0-5 years in all districts of the State are regularly vaccinated free of cost against 10 fatal diseases (Polio, T.B., Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Hepatitis-B, Pneumonia, J.E., Measles and Diarrhea) and Pregnant Women against tetanus.
- In the year 2019-20 (by August, 2019), 97% children were fully immunized.
- In 38 districts, special campaign for J.E. Vaccination was launched in two phases. During the first phase (2nd April, 2018 to 17th April, 2018), the prescribed target was 3181729, against which 3396330 (106%) children were vaccinated. Similarly, the second phase (25th February, 2019 to 15th March, 2019) had a prescribed target of 261155 for vaccination, against which 2682863 (103%) children vaccinated.
- In all districts, the vaccination campaign against Measles-Rubella (M.R.) was launched from 26th November, 2018. The target was 76403003, against which 75719632 (99.11%) children vaccinated.
- In all districts of the state, Pulse Polio SNID campaign was launched on 23rd June, 2019. Under this, 3,37,34,546 children were administered polio drop.
- In all districts of the state, under the Bal Poshan Mah (Child Nutrition Month), twice a year i.e. June and December, dose of Vitamin 'A' is given to the children in the age-group of 9 months to 5 years.
- In 19 districts of the State, PCV vaccination are being carried out since the year 2018-19. This vaccination is administered in three doses free of cost.
- In all districts of the State, the Rota Virus Vaccine is included in regular vaccination programme since 4th September, 2018. This vaccine is administered in three doses free of cost.
- For distribution of vaccines and syringes in the State, 9 State level vaccine storage centres (Lucknow, Ayodhya, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Kanpur, Agra, Meerut, Jhansi and Bareilly) have been created. From State level stores, these items are distributed to division level stores, thereafter to district level stores.
- In the State, 1301 cold chain points are established for distribution of vaccines.
- In all districts of the State, Vaccine Preventable Disease (VPD) Surveillance-Month is being organized since September 2018.
- In all districts of the State, MR Case Based Surveillance Month is being conducted since July, 2019.

Mission Parivar Vikas

Since 24th April, 2017, the Mission Parivar Vikas Yojna is being implemented in 57 districts. Under the scheme, new Injectable Contraceptive (Antara) and Weekly Oral Contraceptive (Chhaya) are included. The newly married are distributed 'Nayai Pahal Kit'. At sub -centre level 'Sas-Bahu Samonelan' is organized.

Contraceptive Services

In order to maintain time-gap between two children, temporary contraceptive services, viz. oral pills, nirodh, Copper-T, and permanent planning devices like tubectomy and vasectomy are made available. New Laparoscopic method for female nasbandi is very popular in the state. Now, the new method of male nasbandi ie. 'no scalpel vasectomy' is being expanded. After nasbandi, if children die, fusion services are available for tubectomy and vasectomy, free of cost. Nasbandi and Copper-T services are provided on prescribed days. After deliveries, loop insertion services are made available by trained service providers.

Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994.

The captioned Act is enforced effectively in the state.

Schemes under National Health Mission

1. Janani Suraksha Yojna
2. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram
3. Shishu Swasthya Karyakram
4. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram
5. Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram
6. Family Planning Programme
7. Regular Vaccination
8. Ambulance Services
9. Rashtriya Shahri Swasthya Programme
10. National Communicable Diseases Programme
 - Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
 - National Leprosy Eradication Programme
 - National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
 - J.E./A.E.S. Disease Prevention and Control Programme
 - Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)
11. National Non-Communicable Diseases Programme
 - National Programme for Control of Blindness
 - National Programme for Prevention & Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke
 - Geriatric Health Care
12. National Programme for prevention and Control of Deafness
13. National Mental Health Programme
14. National Tobacco Control Programme
15. National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme

Highlights of Other Major Schemes

- Maternal Mortality Review Programme
- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan
- Pradhan Mantri Matri Vandana Yojna
- Kishori Suraksha Yojna
- 102 National Ambulance Sewa
- Schemes to Reduce Infant Mortality Rate:
 - (A) Newborn Care Corner (NBCC)
 - (B) Newborn Stabilization Unit (NBSU)
 - (C) Sick Newborn Care Unit (SNCU)
 - (D) Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC)
 - (E) Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC)
 - (F) Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC)
 - (G) Home Based Care of Young Child (HBYC)
 - (H) Diarrhoea and Pneumonia Programme



Urban Development

Urbanization is an offshoot of the civilization. In view of the increasing pressure on the infrastructural and basic civic amenities in urban areas, the need for a planned development of cities was felt for long. In this context, the urban areas of the State are considered an independent unit and adopted as Urban Local Body.

It is the duty and responsibility of the Urban Local Bodies to provide the fundamental civic amenities to the population under their scope. Those amenities are - supply of clean drinking water, roads/streets, drainage sanitation, garbage disposal, sewerage management, street lights, parks, clean environment etc.

In order to exercise administrative control over activities of the Urban Local Bodies and extend financial assistance to them through various schemes/programmes for the development and extension of infrastructural facilities in urban areas, the Department of Urban Development has been constituted.

At the Government level, the department is located at Bapu Bhavan, Lucknow. There are 9 anubhags (sections) in addition to Accounts Section. The department is supported by the following heads of departments/ officer in discharging its duties:

Directorate of Urban Bodies

On the basis of the GoI constituted Rural Urban Relationship Committee recommendations, the Govt. of U.P. had, first in the year 1971, envisaged the constitution of the Directorate of Local Bodies, which took actual shape in the year 1973. The Directorate of Local Bodies has got a director, who, with the support of other personnel, discharge his administrative and financial duties. The department, at present, is known as Directorate of Urban Bodies.

Details of U.P. Urban Bodies and Urban Scenario

The total population of the state is 19.98 crore of which 4.45 population resides in urban areas, forming 22.30 % of the total population. The responsibility of providing basic quality amenities to the urban population lies with 707 Urban Bodies. As of now, there are 17 Nagar Nigams (Municipal Corporations), 200 Nagar Palika Parishad(Municipal Councils) and 490 Nagar Panchayats. These institutions are engaged in providing constant development and industrialization related public amenities.

At present four fundamental service sectors are being standardized. These sectors are water supply, sewerage management, rain water drainage and solid

waste management. It is amply clear that with the urbanization, industrialization, constant economic development, lot of change has dawned on urban life and simultaneously the working and scope of urban bodies has undergone a change. These bodies are expected now not only to provide fundamental amenities and services to common man, but also by a transparent and effective delivering system.

Major Centrally Funded Schemes

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

(1) Coverage

The Ministry of Urban Development, GoI has been implementing the AMRUT in urban areas for the development of various infrastructural facilities. Under the Mission, 60 cities in U.P. are covered.

- (1) 7 cities (population over 10 lakh)
- (2) 53 cities (Population between 1 lakh and 10 lakh).

The implementation is being done by the Dept. of Urban Development.

The Mission period is from 2015 to 2020.

The seven cities under AMRUT are- Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, Meerut, Prayagraj and Mathura.

The financing ratio in the AMRUT is 33.33: 36.67: 30 ie. 33.33% as Central share, 36.67 % is State share and 30% is concerned local body share.

The GoI sanctions Central Assistance for the sanctioned projects in these cities in three installments.

In 53 cities, the GoI makes assistance available for the project being implemented for infrastructural facilities.

The financing ratio here is 50:30:20 ie. 50% Central share, 30% State share and 20% local body share.

Major Areas

- Water Supply.
- Sewerage facilities and Septage Management.
- Green spaces, especially for children, construction and upgradation of parks and recreation centres.

Mission Components

Components of AMRUT include capacity creation, reclamation, water supply, sewerage and Septage management, rainwater drainage, urban transport, green space and parks. Physical infrastructural components include some smart specialties. Details of the Mission components are as under :-

Water Supply

- Structured water supply to every household, providing drinking water tap along with connection.

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- Water treatment, plants, meter installation and rain water supply system.
- Replacement of old water supply systems, including treatment plants.
- Renovation of ponds for replenishing groundwater, drinking water supply.
- Special Water Supply Management to inaccessible regions, hill and coastal cities, including those regions, where water quality problems exist (viz. arsenic, fluoride).

Sewerage

- Sewer connection to every household.
- Promoting sewerage systems and sewerage treatment plants, along with decentralized, networked underground sewerage systems.
- Replacement of old sewerage systems and treatments.
- Recycling of water and re-use of effluent water for beneficial purpose..

Septage

- Solid Waste Management - Cleaning with low cost, transportation and treatment.
- Technical and organic cleaning of Sewer and Septic tanks and recoveries of full cost of the operations.

Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban

- The Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India, has prescribed that the 'Swachh Bharat Mission' is being implemented to achieve the 'Sampurn Swachhata' (total sanitation) by 2nd October, 2019. Objective of the Mission are - abolishing the bad custom of open defecation, modern and scientific management of the urban solid waste, capacity augmentation for urban local bodies etc. In the component of the Mission, changing dry toilets into flush toilets, family toilets, community toilets, public toilets, solid waste management, IEC and awareness, and capacity creation and administrative and office-expenditure are included.
- Under the Mission, 652 urban bodies themselves have declared Open Defecation Free (ODF). Out of these bodies, 352 bodies were conducted third party inspection and issued ODF certificates. Besides, 165 bodies in the State are ODF plus. In remaining bodies, action is in progress for ODF Plus and ODF Plus Plus.
- Under the Mission, private toilets, community toilets, public toilets are to be constructed and projects on solid waste management to be implemented.
- Under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, State Level High Power Steering Committee (SHPSC) is constituted.
- All activities prescribed under the Swachh Bharat Mission, are completed in a time-bound manner and all actions are regularly uploaded on GoI official website/portal.

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- Under the sanitation campaign, all Urban Local Bodies in the State are getting garbage collection, storage and transportation very systematically.
- All Urban Bodies have been issued directives to launch Swachhata Abhiyan and it is being implemented. Every Urban Body has released funds for Material Recovery Facility (MRF).
- Under the Swachh Bharat Mission, 887906 private toilets, 3613 community toilets and 26841 public toilets have been constructed.
- In the financial year 2019-20, there is a budget provision of Rs. 15000 crore for this scheme, against which an amount of Rs. 322.80 crore released.

Smart City Mission

- The Smart City Mission is a GoI operated and Centrally funded schemes, under which cities are to be developed in an ideal form to provide a quality life to citizens. Duration of the scheme is from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (5 years). The objective of the scheme is economic development and creating infrastructural base for selected areas of urban bodies and providing better life to citizens, using smart applications.
- 10 local bodies of the State have been selected under the Smart City Mission. Out of these 10, 4 bodies ie. Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra and Varanasi were selected as smart cities by March, 2017. As a result of constant efforts of the State Govt., Aligarh, Jhansi, and Prayagraj urban bodies, in June, 2017. Besides, three other local bodies viz. Moradabad, Saharanpur and Bareilly in January, 2018.
- For 10 cities, an amount of Rs. 2038 crore released, of which Rs. 882.30 crore incurred. Tenders for Rs. 3903.8 crore approved. Works for Rs. 2914.30 crore started. Total 287 projects are fully financed by the Smart City Mission, with an outlay of Rs 5979.50 crore. In the first phase, Lucknow has been selected, while Agra, Kanpur and Varanasi in second phase. Aligarh, Jhansi, and Prayagraj identified in third phase and Moradabad Saharanpur and Bareilly in fourth phase. In addition to 10 cities, 7 cities are identified under State Smart City Mission. These are - Ayodhya, Mathura, Vrindavan, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur, Firozabad and Shahjhanpur.

National River/Lake Conservation Programme

Major rivers of the country are getting polluted due to municipal sewage, industrial waste and carcasses. In order to restrict pollution in the Ganga river, the Central Ganga Authority was constituted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in February, 1985 and Ganga Action Plan launched. In U.P., the department of Urban Development is a nodal department for Ganga Action Plan and the implementing institutions are U.P. Jal Nigam, Nagar Nigam/ Nagar Parishad and Jal Sansthan.

There were two phases of the Ganga Action Plan, during which several projects were completed.

National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)

For making Ganga free from pollution, under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, NGRBA was constituted in the year 2009, according Ganga the status of national river. Under the NGRBA, in order to restrict the domestic sewage falling into Ganga by 2020, at State level, Uttar Pradesh State Ganga River Conservation Authority constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Ganga river encompasses about 900 km. in Uttar Pradesh. Because of Ramganga river in Fatehgarh and Kali river in Kannauj, the pollution in Ganga further increases. Similarly, due to domestic sewage of cities on banks of Ganga, viz. Kanpur, Prayagraj and Varanasi the pollution has become critical from Kannauj to Varanasi.

NGRBA / Namami Gange

Under the programme, total 45 projects, with an outlay of Rs. 10407.33 crore, have been sanctioned. 13 sewage treatment plants of 345.50 MLD capacity have been constructed and 39 sewage treatment plants of 964.29 MLD and 11 decentralized are under constructions.

Out of 45 projects, 13 are complete, 21 under construction and 11 project in tender process.

Externally Assisted Programme (JBIC) - Agra Water Supply Gangajal Project

The project agreement executed between GoI and JICA (Japan) in March, 2014. 85% of the cost will be available from JICA as loan and 15% to be borne by State govt. The budget provision for 2019-20 is Rs. 235 crore.

Lake Pollution Control Programme

In the meeting of the National River Conservation Authority held on 13.03.2001, under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, the cleaning work of the following lakes/ponds was proposed :

1. Ramgarh Tal (Gorakhpur City)
2. Mansi Ganga Tal (Govardhan Nagar, District Mathura)
3. Lakshmi Tal (Jhansi City)
4. Madan Sagar Tal (Mahoba City)

Works are in progress at different stages. Under the Lake Conservation Programme, the budget provision is Rs. 33.17 crore.

State Finance Commission

As per recommendations of the Fourth State Finance Commission, 7.50% of funds in net tax revenue of the State is to be given to local bodies, of which 40% to

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Nagar Nigams, 40% to the Nagar Palikas Parishads and 20% to the Nagar Panchayats. Thus, the provision of Rs. 8256.30 crore for the year 2019-20.

14th Finance Commission

As per recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the budget provision for the State's Urban Local Bodies as basic grant for 2019-20 was Rs. 2459.75 crore. The amount released to bodies.

The Principal Schemes of the State Sector/District Sector

- Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Urban Saur Punj Yojna.
- Kanha Gaushala Evam Besahara Pashu Ashray Yojna.
- Adarsh Nagar Yojna.
- Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Adarsh Nagar Panchayat Yojna.



Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation Programme

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Urban)

The Mission was launched on 21st March, 2016.

Eligibility Criteria for Beneficiaries

- The beneficiary will be eligible to get benefit from one of the four components.
- The beneficiary shall be from such a household, where no member of the family will be already owning a pucca house.
- The beneficiary household will include husband, wife and unmarried sons/daughters.
- Such earning man/woman will also be eligible under the scheme, who does not own a pucca house.
- In the CLSC component, the nodal agencies are the National Housing Bank and HUDCO. There is no state share under this scheme. Under this component, total 71678 beneficiaries got benefited so far.
- For EWS category the maximum annual income is Rs. 3 lakh, for LIG, it is from Rs. 3 lakh to Rs. 6 lakh, for MIG-I, it is Rs. 6 lakh to Rs. 12 lakh and for MIG-II, it is Rs. 12 lakh to Rs. 18 lakh.
- Under the Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC) component, the GoI has sanctioned 13,73,814 housing units, whereas under the Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) component 1,36,533 housing units, totalling 15,10,347 housing units so far.
- Uttar Pradesh occupies first place in the country under the BLC component.
- Under the BLC component 8,68,141 housing units have got geotagging/grounding and the construction work is in progress, with 4,73,645 units already completed. Under this component, 7,17,386 beneficiaries have been released Rs. 12,977.23 crore as first, second and third installments by PFMS portal (GoI) through DBT.

- Uttar Pradesh ranked first in the country to release funds by PFMS portal through DBT.

Achievements of the State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) - Year 2019-20 Till March, 2020).

Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojna National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)

The GoI terminated the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojna on 31st March, 2014 and introduced the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM). The Mission is in operation in 130 select cities in the State. The U.P. Govt. vide its Govt. order dated 28.2.2014 nominated SUDA as nodal agency and Director, Suda as Mission Director.

The main sub-components of the NULM are as under :

1. Social Mobilization and Industrial Development

Under this sub-component, targets for constituting Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their associations (AFL/CLF) are allotted to urban bodies and cities. For the constitution, training and monitoring of groups, in the current financial year, action has been completed to empanel 10 reference organizations (R.O.) through RFP. Besides, for establishing Urban Livelihoods Centres, Govt. orders and detailed guidelines issued. Out of 71 centres sanctioned, 70 centres are functional. In the financial year 2019-20, 4844 Self-Help Groups constituted and 5511 groups released revolving funds.

2. Capacity Building and Training

Under this sub-components, to appoint specialists in State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) and City Mission Management Unit (CMMU), human resource selections finalized through RFP. Through outsource, 4 state Mission Managers, 110 urban Mission Managers and 183 community organizers are functional, they are imparted training also, from time to time, by the nominated agency.

3. Employment through Skill Training and Placement

Under this component, in Mission covered urban bodies, there was a target of 35205 beneficiaries to impart training for employment in the year 2019-20, against which training of 34040 trainees in progress.

4. Self-Employment Programme

Under this sub-component, detailed guidelines issued and targets set to give personal loans to 10,000 beneficiaries and group loans to 200 groups. Against these targets, 8388 persons and 204 groups were disbursed loans by banks.

5. Support to Urban Street Vendors

As per action plan, the survey work in 60 cities of the State is completed and the work is also in progress to develop model street vending zones in 9 cities. For street vendors, in accordance with Act, 2014, the Directorate of Local Bodies have framed Rules.

6. Ashray Yojna for Urban Homeless

The urban bodies have been issued detailed guidelines to obtain proposals. As per Govt. order dated 23.05.2014, the State level project sanction committee has been constituted. The implementing agency for construction work is C&DS. 148 projects for upgradation and new construction are sanctioned. The construction work of 103 projects is completed. 48 Ashray Grihs (shelter homes) are in operation and work on 45 projects is in progress.



Water Supply

The Public Health Engineering Department was set up way back in the year 1927, with an objective of extending water supply and drainage facilities in the State. In the year 1946, it was rechristened as the Department of Autonomous Governance Engineering. Further, the department was, in the year 1975, converted into Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam under the Uttar Pradesh water supply and Sewerage Act, 1975.

Objectives and Activities

- Formulation, execution, promotion and financing of schemes for water supply, sewer services and sewage disposal.
- Making available all necessary services in respect of water supply and sewerage to the State Govt. Local bodies and on request to private institutions or individuals.
- Formulation of State plans for water supply, sewerage and drainage.
- Reviewing and offering suggestions on expenditure on tariff, tax and water supply to the Jal Sansthan and local bodies, which have entered into an agreement with Jal Nigam under Section 46.
- Assessing the required material and procuring it and managing its use.
- Stipulating State norms for water supply and sewerage services.
- Performing all such tasks, which are not described here and were being performed by the Department of Autonomous Governance Engineering before enforcement of this Act.
- Conducting annual review of technical, financial, economic and other aspects of water supply and sewerage system in respect of every such Jal Sansthan or Local Body, which has entered into an agreement under section 46 with the Nigam.
- When directed by the State Government, operating, conducting and maintaining the water supply and sewerage system under such terms and conditions and till such period, as may be stipulated by the State Government.

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- Prescribing required manpower and training arrangements for water supply and sewerage system.
- In order to conduct the business of the Nigam or Jal Sansthan in a proficient manner, carrying out practical investigations.
- Performing any duties, assigned to the Jal Nigam, by and under the Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1975.
- Performing such of the duties, that may be assigned to the Nigam by the State Govt. under a gazette notification.

Offices of the Jal Nigam

At present, the Jal Nigam has got 36 offices of mandal level and 143 of Khand level. For quick disposal of work, 09 new units are constituted. These offices are operated by the Regional Chief Engineer (E/M) Lucknow, Prayagraj, Gorakhpur, Ghaziabad, Jhansi, Kanpur, Agra, Moradabad, Ayodhya and Varanasi (E/M).

Urban Water Supply

There are total 652 urban local, bodies in the State, with a population of 4.14 crore in terms of Census 2011. This constitutes about 21% of the total population of 19.96 crore of the State. The present status of the water supply facility in aforesaid 652 cities is as under :-

Local Bodies	Status of Piped Drinking Water As on 31 st January, 2020 (Number)	
	Total	Covered
1. Nagar Nigam	17	17
2. Nagar Palika Parishad	198	197
3. Nagar Panchayat	437	428
Total	652	642

Major Programmes of Urban Water Supply Sector

1. State Sector

With a view to improving the drinking water supply system in various cities of the State, the urban bodies are made available grant-in-aid under the State Sector. Under this scheme, the State Govt. accords financial sanctions to project. The selection and structuring of the project is made by the Jal Nigam, with the consent of the concerned local body.

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In the year 2019-20 (by 31st January, 2020), 9 projects have been completed and made useful for the public. The work is in progress on remaining 58 projects.

District Plan Urban Drinking Water (General and SCP)

Under the district plan, as per local requirements, rebore/installations work on new hand-pumps, pipeline expansion etc. are carried out in urban areas, with approval of the District Magistrate. In the year 2019-20, under the General and S.C.P. the financial sanctions issued were Rs. 100 crore for 75 district, against which 84% was the physical progress, with an outlay of Rs. 84.39 crore.

Urban Drainage System

In the State, total urban local bodies are 652 and the present status of drainage is as under:-

Local Bodies	Total Number of Cities	Cities With Sewerage system	Cities With no Sewerage system
Nagar Nigam	17	15	*01
Nagar Palika Parishad	198	45	154
Nagar Panchayat	437	3	434
Total	652	63	589

* No sewerage in Jhansi and Shahjahanpur.

In all 63 cities mentioned above, the sewerage system exists only partially. Action is being initiated to achieve the full sewerage system.

State Sector Programme

In the year 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 52.14 crore sanctioned for total 27 projects. Thus, the total financial sanctions were to the tune of Rs. 412.77 crore, against which an amount of Rs. 349.99 crore incurred. By 31st January, 2020, 5 projects completed and work in progress in respect of remaining 22 projects.

Water Drainage Programme

State Sector

In the year 2019-20, sanctions released amounted to Rs. 17.82 crore for 19 new projects by 31st January, 2020 totaling Rs. 148.74 crore as financial sanctions, against which the amount incurred was Rs. 117.05 crore.

National Rivers/Lakes Conservation Programme

The major rivers in the country are being polluted, owing to municipal sewage, industrial waste and carcasses. For the pollution control in river Ganga, way back in February, 1985, the Central Ganga Authority was constituted, under the then Prime Minister and the Ganga Action Plan commenced in U.P. The Urban Development Department is the nodal agency for Ganga Action Plan in U.P. and the implementing institutions in U.P. are the U.P. Jal Nigam, Nagar Nigams, Nagar Parishads and Jal Sansthan.

Ganga Action Plan (First Phase)

Under the Ganga Action Plan, Six cities viz. Haridwar-Rishikesh (now in Uttarakhand), Farrukhabad-Fatehgarh, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Varanasi and Mirzapur. were included.

In the first phases total 106 projects were to be constructed with an outlay of Rs. 184.84 crore. The Jal Nigam constructed 56 projects in the core sector, with an outlay of Rs. 160.84 crore, Under this, 9 sewage treatment plants were also constructed, with 349.50 M.L.D. capacity in five cities. Besides, 27 pumping stations, 13 cremation houses, 12 low cost toilets and development work in 8 river Ghats carried out.

Ganga Action Plan (Phase-II)

Keeping in view the satisfactory results of the First Phase, the GOI proposed the pollution control measures in respect of 23 cities (including 5 cities of first phase), located on the banks of river Ganga and its main tributaries viz. Yamuna and Gomti in the year 1993. In the second phase, there are three components, viz.- Ganga Action Plan, Yamuna Action Plan and Gomti Action Plan. The GOI has sanctioned 216 projects under the phase II. Out of 216 projects, 3 projects were dropped and works on 211 projects completed. Work on 1 project is in progress.

National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)

The NGRBA was constituted, under the Chairmanship of the then Prime Minister and a notification dated 22.02.2009 issued, according Ganga the status of a national river. Under the NGRBA, the U.P. Ganga River Conservation Authority was set up under the Chairmanship of the hon'ble Chief Minister to restrict the flow of domestic sewage into the river Ganga by 2020.

In the State, 45 projects, with an outlay of Rs. 10407.33 crore, sanctioned. Under NGRBA/Namami Gange programme, 13 sewage treatment plants of

345.50 MLD capacity constructed. Also, 39 sewage treatment plants of 964.29 MLD and 11 decentralized are under construction. Total amount released was Rs. 2458.51 crore, which has been incurred. For the financial year 2019-20, the budget provision is Rs. 1531.94 crore. Of the 45 projects, 13 projects are completed, 21 are under construction and 11 are in the process of tender.

Externally Assisted Programme (JBIC) Agra.

Water Supply Ganga Jal Project

Under the Agra Water Supply Gangajal Project (assisted by JICA), the objective is to use the upper Ganga Canal water from the Palra Headworks, Dist. Bulandshahr to Agra and Mathura cities through pipelines measuring 130 Km. The Agra city will get 140 cusec raw water and Mathura 10 cusec for treatment.

On the basis of the revised outlay of the project, the credit agreement was executed between the JICA and GOI in March, 2014. 85% of the cost of the project will be in the form of JICA loan and 15% to be borne by the State Govt.

Out of the total amount Rs. 2653.57 crore released, Rs. 2414.76 crore incurred so far. The budget provision for the year 2019-20 is Rs. 235 crore.

Lake Pollution Control programme

As per decision at a meeting of the National River Conservation Authority held on 13.03.2001 under the Chairmanship of the then Prime Minister, the Lake Pollution Control Schemes are proposed in respect of the following lakes/ponds :-

1. Ramgarh Tal (Gorakhpur City)
2. Mansi Ganga Tal (Govardhan Nagar, District Mathura)
3. Lakshmi Tal (Jhansi City)
4. Madan Sagar Tal (Mahoba City)

Under this scheme the budget provision for the year 2019-20 was Rs. 33.17 crore.

Rural Drinking Water Supply

In the year 2009, the GoI provided a new shape to the Accelerated Rural Drinking Water Scheme and implemented it as National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme. At present, the financial burden on the programme is equally shared by the Central and State Government.

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The Ministry of Jal Shakti, GOI, amalgamated the National Rural Drinking water Supply Scheme with Jal Jivan Mission. Under the Mission, it is targeted that every household by 2024 will be getting piped water. The GOI has given detailed directives in this regard. The U.P. Govt. has also issued directions for implementation of the Mission, vide Govt. order dated 24.01.2020.

Highlights of Major Scheme/Programme

- Coverage of Rural Settlements under Drinking Water Scheme.
- General Coverage- 40 litre water per head per day norm completed in rural areas.
- Implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission.
- Drinking water management in Quality Affected Village.
- Neer Nirmal Project (World Bank assisted) in 14 districts.
- State Rural Drinking Water Programme.
- Bundelkhand special package for Drinking Water.
- Border Area Development Programme.
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram.
- Installations of Handpumps at places selected by Vidhayaks (Members of Vidhan Sabha & Vidhan Parishad).
- Operation and Maintenance of Piped Drinking Water Scheme in Rural Areas.
- Activities of the Construction and Design Services U.P. Jal Nigam.



Housing and Urban Planning

Objective

The fundamental objective of the Department of Housing and Urban Development is to develop urban areas in a planned manner, besides making efforts to mitigate the housing problems and accelerating efforts in this direction. Thus, the development, on one hand formulates policies for redressal of housing and related problems and contributes to the availability of the residential facility to the fast growing urban population, through various institutions.

Major Action Plans

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) - Preparation of GIS Based Master Plans for 60 cities in U.P.

Under the GoI-funded AMRUT, the Department of Town and Country Planning, U.P. has been nominated as Nodal Department to prepare Master Plans for 60 cities, based on GIS technology.

Following three components are included in preparing Master Plans:

- Satellite Image based Base Maps
- GIS based Master Plans
- Training in GIS Technology

The work, relating to preparation of the Satellite Image Based Base Maps for Master Plans has been assigned to the Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad. The work of preparing GIS Based Master Plans is being done by the Department of Town and Country Planning (Nodal Dept.).

The expenditure, involved in this connection, will be borne by the Central Government and 20% of the amount (Rs.973 lakh) has already been released. The State Action Plan (SAP), concerning preparation of Master Plans, has been approved by the GoI and thereafter, tenders invited and agreements executed with the selected consultants. The consultants have commenced their work and the work is proposed to be finished by 2020-21.

U.P. Metro Rail Corporation

Lucknow Metro Rail Project : Phase 1A

The main points of the project, as DPR, are as under :

- Completion Cost of Project Rs. 6928 crore.

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- Project Commencement Date 27.9.2014
- Project Completion Date - 23.2.2019

Details of Corridor

Name of the Corridor	Length of Corridor (Km)			Number of Stations		
	Elevated	Under-ground	Total	Elevated	Under-ground	Total
North-South Corridor (Airport to Munshipulia)	19.438	3.440	22.878	17	4	21

The metro service on 22.878 km. section commenced on 8.3.2019.

Lucknow Metro Rail Project - Phase 1B

- The DPR of the Lucknow Rail Project - Phase - 1 was prepared by DMRC in the year 2013.
- Two corridors were proposed in the DPR-
(A) North-South Corridor - 22.878
(B) East-West Corridor - 11.165

Kanpur Metro Rail Project

As per Supplementary DPR, the main points of the project are as under:

- The completion cost of the project - 11076.48 crore
- Project Completion Duration - 5 years
- EIRR of the Project - 18.48 %
- FIRR of the Project - 8.89 %

Implementation of the Project

- In continuation of the State Government's decision dated 7.06.2019 on implementation of the project, the Lucknow Metro Rail Corporation was restructured and constitution of the U.P. Metro Rail Corporation was completed.
- The State government released Rs.100 crore, out of provision for Rs.175 crore in 2019-20.
- In order to have external borrowing from the European Investment Banks, the approval of the Finance Ministry, GoI obtained. Accordingly, request letter sent to European Investment Bank for necessary appraisal on 19.11.2019.
- In Corridor-1 of the project, about 9 km. primary section identified from IIT, Kanpur to Moti Jhil. For train trial on the section, date 31.7.2021 and for revenue operations - date 30.11.2021.
- Tender awarded for civil works on 13.9.2019 and for construction of over bridges on the section, the Hon'ble Chief Minister launched on 5.11.2019.
- Depot construction tender awarded on 18.11.2019 and work commenced on venue.

Agra Metro Rail Project

As per Supplementary DPR, the main points of the project are as under :

- Completion Cost of the Project - 8379.62 crore
- Project Completion Duration - 5 years
- EIRR of the Project - 17.32 %
- FIRR of the Project - 10.07 %

Implementation of the Project

- Most of the formalities are on lines of the Kanpur Metro Project.
- Rs. 100 crore released, out of provision for Rs. 175 crore in 2019-20.
- Corridor-1 of the project, about 6 km. of the primary section identified from Taj East Gate to Jama Masjid.
- Trial Train commencement Date 31.07.2021
- Revenue operations Date - 30.11.2021.
- For implementation of the project, action in progress on land acquisition and other tenders.

Meerut Metro Rail Project

The main points, as per supplementary DPR, are as under :

- Project Completion Cost - Rs. 6403 crore
- Project Completion Duration - 5 years
- EIRR of the Project - 14.32 %
- FIRR of the Project - 9.55 %

In the first phase Corridor-2 will be constructed from Shraddhapuri Phase -2 to Jagriti Vihar Extension.

Gorakhpur Light Rail Transit (LRT) Project

- In terms of the Govt. order dated 3.4.2017, a decision was taken to have a eco-friendly, accessible, safe and convenient Public Transport System in Gorakhpur metropolis and accordingly, it was decided to draw Feasibility/DPR and Comprehensive Mobility Plan.
- For this work, the experienced and specialist institution of the GoI, ie. Rail India Technical and Economic Service (RITES) was nominated. The Gorakhpur Development Authority was made nodal department and Lucknow Metro Rail Corporation a Co-ordinator.
- Under the GoI Metro Rail Policy, 2017, the RITES submitted the Comprehensive Mobility Plan, Alternative Analysis Report and Light Rail Transit (LRT) Project related DPR in May, 2019.
- The DPR was submitted by LMRC to the State Govt. on 11.06.2019 for approval. On 30.08.2019 Hon'ble Chief Minister expected some modifications in the proposed corridors. Accordingly, revised DPR prepared, and submitted

to the State Govt. on 13.09.2019. On approval of the State Govt., it was forwarded to the GoI.

Varanasi Metro Rail Project

- In co-ordination with Lucknow Metro Rail Corporation, the Rail India Technical and Economic Service (RITES), had prepared DPR, for which the State government granted its approval and forwarded it to the GoI for sanction.
- The Central Government directed to examine the DPR under the Metro Rail Policy, 2017.
- Later on, the State Govt. had taken a decision to conduct Techno-Feasibility study, through experienced consultant, on using Rope-Way/Cable Car as public transport system in Varanasi.
- A decision was taken on 17.10.2018 in the meeting organized under the chairmanship of the Special Secretary, Dept. of Housing and Urban Planning to engage RITES to conduct a Techno-Feasibility study for using Rope-Way/Cable car on main corridor of the Metro Rail Project in Varanasi.
- Certain decisions were taken in the meeting of the Commissioner, Varanasi Division, held on 28.3.2019 on the comprehensive Mobility Plan and Alternative Analysis Report, prepared by RITES.
- The Hon'ble Chief Minister, in the meeting chaired on 21.5.2019, directed to submit a report on operating POD system/Mono Rail System in Varanasi.

Prayagraj Metro Rail Project

- Under the new Metro Rail Policy, 2017, in coordination with U.P. Metro Rail Corporation, RITES is preparing DPR on Metro Rail Project in Prayagraj. For this job, the Prayagraj Development Authority is a nodal department.
- The Comprehensive Mobility Plan for the city, prepared earlier, is being updated by the Urban Mass Transit Company, Gurgram.
- RITES had submitted, in this context an Alternative Analysis Report (AAR) on 22.01.2018 and subsequently on 9.02.2018, Draft DPR for the project was submitted.

Achievements for the year 2019-20

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna

The GoI had launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna-Sabke Liye Awas (Urban) Mission on 25.6.2015. In one of the four components of the Mission, under the Affordable Housing in Partnership, for EWS the admissible Central share is Rs. 1.50 lakh and State share Rs.1 lakh. Thus, for EWS unit, the total assistance available will be Rs. 2.50 lakh.

- The U.P. Govt., vide its government order, dated 5th September, 2017 had set a target of constructing 1 lakh EWS housing units by Development Authorities and the U.P. Housing and Development Board under the Affordable Housing in Partnership of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna.

Progress Details

Housing Agencies

The Development Authorities and U.P. Housing and Development Board have so far submitted proposals in respect of total 121 projects to build 114274 house, for which the Central Government (CSMC) accorded its sanction.

Private Developers (PPP Mode)

- The private developers have submitted so far total 35 projects for the construction of 20829 houses, which have been sanctioned by the Central Govt. (CSMC).

Thus, the Development Agencies and Private Developers combined, total 135103 houses for 156 projects sanctioned.

Sabke Liye Awas Yojna

Under the Department of Housing and Urban Planning, the Development Authorities, Special Area Development Authorities and U.P. Housing and Development Board have been making efforts to fulfill the increasing demands of housing in urban areas.

The status of house constructions/allotments as in November, 2019 in various categories are shown in the table below :

Category	Total Completed/Under Construction	House Available for Allotments
Economically Weaker Sections	10194	30640
Low Income Group	3704	13529
Middle Income Group	9865	18226
High Income Group	2809	9779
Total	26572	72174

Hightech Township

In various cities of the State 13 hightech townships are approved. In view of the difficulties faced in the implementation of the Hightech Township Policy, the Govt. made amendments from time to time. Some developers are not able to comply with the time lines of these townships, as per prescribed terms in the Policy/MOUs.

Other Schemes/programmes

- Streaming the Map Approval procedure and making it online
- Making online the services covered under the Janhit Guarantee ACR.

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- Properties Constructed/Developed by Agencies made Online.
- Preparing Road Directory-Making Roads Pothole Free by the Housing and Development Board and Development Authorities.

Schemes Proposed for the year 2020-21

For the year 2020-21, an outlay of Rs. 193105.84 lakh is proposed for plan projects. The major projects are as under :

- Construction of Civil Services Institute (Budget for 2020-21, Rs. 2500 lakh).
- Funds Arrangements for the Infrastructural Development Works in Lucknow Development Area and Development Areas of all Development Authorities and Urban Areas (Budget for 2020-21, Rs. 5000 lakh)
- Establishing Jay Prakash Narayan International Centre (Budget for 2020-21, Rs. 4000 lakh).
- Construction of Sanskrit School (Budget for 2020-21 Rs. 2000 lakh).
- Kanpur Metro Rail Project (Budget for 2020-21, Rs. 35820 lakh).
- Varanasi, Gorakhpur and Other Cities - Metro Rail projects (Budget for 2020-21, Rs. 20000 lakh)
- Agra Metro Rail Projects (Budget for 2020-21, Rs. 28620 lakh).
- Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut Corridor Regional Rapid Transit System Projects (Budget for 2020-21, Rs. 90000 lakh).
- Rashtra Prerna Sthal at Vasant Kunj Yojna under LDA (Budget for 2020-21, Rs. 5000 lakh).

Policies of the Department

In the financial year 2019-20, the Department of Housing and Urban Planning has issued 2 significant policies/schemes

- (A) One time settlement scheme (OTS-2020)
- (B) Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) Policy (Amended), a component of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Urban).



Food and Civil Supplies, Consumer Protection and Weights and Measurements

A full time posting to the office of the Food Commissioner took place in the year 1997. As head of the department, the Food Commissioner is functioning, whereas at the Government level, Principal Secretary, Food and Civil Supplies posted.

Wheat Procurement under the Minimum Support Price (MSP)

In the year 2019-20, under the MSP Scheme, wheat was directly procured from farmers in the State. This year the MSP was Rs.1840 per quintal. The target for procurement was set at 55 lakh m.t., against which 37.04 lakh m.t. procured by 25.06.2019 (at the end of the purchase session). Total 6796 procurement centres were established in the state for wheat procurement.

Wheat Procurement - Agency wise Centres, Targets and Total Procurement.

Sr. No.	Procurement-Institution	Number of procurement Centres	Target presented	Total Procurement
1.	Marketing Unit of Food Dept.(Regd. Society)	1319	12.00	9.91
2.	U.P. Co-operative Federation (PCF)	3568	24.00	15.73
3.	U.P. State Agriculture and Industrial Corporation (U.P. Agro)	180	2.00	1.19
4.	U.P. Co-operative Union (PCU)	722	5.00	3.94

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Sr. No.	Procurement-Institution	Number of procurement Centres	Target presented	Total Procurement
5.	U.P. State Food and Essential Commodities Corporation (SFC)	113	2.00	1.01
6.	U.P. Employees Welfare Corporation	209	3.00	1.39
7.	National Agricultural Co-Op. Marketing Federation of India. (NAFED)	204	2.00	0.90
8.	U.P. Consumer Co-op. Federation of India Ltd. (UPSS)	379	2.50	1.85
Total		6694	52.50	35.92
9	Food Corporation of India and Private Players	102	2.50	1.09
Total		6796	55.00	37.01

Wheat Quality Control and Centre Codification

In order to ensure the high quality of wheat, like last year, a code number was allotted to every district, procurement agency and procurement centre, so that if any deficiencies are found during procurement, storage etc., the accountability for the same can be fixed. In this respect, detailed directives have been issued to all District Magistrates and Regional Food Controllers.

Establishing Food Procurement Centres

In the Rabi Marketing year 2019-20, there was an arrangement to establish wheat procurement centre in the State at 4 km. radius ie. every 8km.distance must be equipped with one centre. Total 6796 centres established in the State.

Payment of Wheat Procurement Price

Payments of wheat prices to farmers was directly made to farmers through RTGS to their banks account. In the year 2019-20 (by 25.6.2019),total 753414 farmers were made payments to the tune of Rs.6889.14 crore.

Measures in the Interest of Farmers

In order that there is a quality procurement of wheat and farmers get reasonable facilities at the centres, for unloading wheat at the centre and its sorting and shifting, the farmer will be paying Rs.20 per quintal. However, the procurement agency will be paying this amounts to farmers through RTGS in his account. This payment will be in addition to the MSP.

For the convenience of farmers, there is a toll free No.1800 1800 150 and Tel no.0522-2288906 at the Food Control Cell. The farmers will have proper sitting place, drinking water etc. at the Centre.

E-Procurement

In the Rabi Marketing year 2019-20, all Purchase Agencies, Registered Co-operative Societies, Multi-State Co-operative Society, Food Corporation of India and private players of the Food Corporation of India adopted the online procurement process by the NIC/FCI developed software.

Paddy Procurement under MSP Scheme

Grade wise Support Price

With an objective of making available fair and profitable price to farmers for their produce, the State Government is procuring paddy from farmers under the MSP scheme, as prescribed by the GoI for paddy procurement. The paddy has been classified into two categories:

1. Common and 2. Grade A, the MSP of which is as under :

Sr. No.	Grade	Paddy Price (Per Quintal)
1.	Common	Rs.1815
2.	Grade-A	Rs.1835

Procurement Agency wise Paddy Procurement Centres

For procurement of paddy, comprehensive arrangement were made during the Kharif year 2019-20. Details of procurement are given in the table below :

Sr. No.	Name of the Procurement Institution	Number of Procurement Centres	Procurement Target (Lakh M.t.)	Total Procurement (Lakh m.t.).
1.	Food Department	1131	18.00	18.40
2.	Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Federation (PCF)	1350	10.50	9.21

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Sr. No.	Name of the Procurement Institution	Number of Procurement Centres	Procurement Target (Lakh M.t.)	Total Procurement (Lakh m.t.)
3.	U.P. Agro	120	2.00	1.77
4.	UPPCU	430	6.50	6.31
5.	U.P. Food & Essential Comm. Corp.	82	1.50	1.56
6.	Employees Welfare Corp.	155	4.00	2.41
7.	NCCF	105	1.50	1.95
8.	NAFED	110	1.00	1.90
9.	UPSS	213	3.00	2.52
Total		3696	48.00	46.04
10.	FCI	103	2.00	0.83
Aggregate Total		3799	50.00	46.87

The facilities at the centres of procurement were identical to wheat procurements and procurement centres were set up, using the norms for wheat procurement.

Payment for Paddy Procurement

Payments for paddy procurement from farmers are made directly to their bank accounts through RTGS. During the year 2019-20 (by 15.01.2020), total 559221 farmers were paid Rs.7499.46 crore and the paddy procurement was 46.87 lakh m.t.

Maize Procurement Under the MSP Scheme

The maize procurement price for the kharif marketing year 2019-20 was Rs.1760 p.q., as prescribed by GoI. The procurement period of maize in the State is from 15.10.2019 to 15.01.2020.

Number of Procurement Centres for Maize

The Food Department had established 102 procurement centres. As on 15.01.2020, 4.6 lakh m.t. maize procured, against the target for 1 lakh m.t.

Legal Metrology (Weights and Measures) Department

The GoI had enacted the Legal Metrology Act 2009, to establish the standards of weights and measures, control over weights and measures in inter-state trades, sale or distribution in weighing and measuring of commodities. Under the Act, the GoI issued various Rules, viz. Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 etc. and the State Government promulgated the U.P. Legal Metrology (Enforcement) Rules, 2011. All these Acts and Rules are governing the business transactions.

Departmental Profile

The Department of Metrology (Weights and Measures) is set up in the administrative control of the Department of Consumer Protection and Weights and Measures. The head of the department is an IAS officer.

As per Govt. order dated 11th June, 2008, the entire U.P. is divided into three zones and three Deputy Controllers of the Dept. are posted as Zonal Officers. The Zonal Offices are located in Lucknow, Ayodhya and Meerut. Under one zone, there are several regions, where Regional Assistant Controller are posted.

In entire U.P., total 151 Senior Inspectors/Inspectors/Standard Labs are set up. Out of them, 86 are in district headquarters and 65 in tehsil headquarters, besides clerks and class IV employees.

Consumer Helpline

The department is operating the consumer helpline no. 1800 1800 300.

State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, U.P.

For the protection of the consumer interest and redressal of consumer disputes with cheaper cost, the Indian Parliament passed the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 on 24th December, 1986. The U.P. Govt. on the basis of the Act, promulgated the U.P. Consumer Protection Act, 1987 by notifications dated 31st August, 1987.

Section 9 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 provides for a three-tier consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies. At the National level, there is National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, New Delhi, at State level, State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission and at district level, District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum.

The Commission is set up at Lucknow and District Forums in 12 divisional headquarters in the year 1988.

Uttar Pradesh State Food and Essential Commodities Corporation

The Corporation was set up under the Companies, Act 1956 on 22nd October 1974. At the time of incorporation, the authorized capital was 1 crore and paid up share capital Rs.50 lakh. At present the authorized capital of the corporation is Rs. 5 crore and paid up share capital also Rs. 5 crore. The advances (application money) against the share capital is Rs. 733.86 lakh.

Activities of the Corporation are to provide essential commodities to consumers at fair price, besides purchase of food grains, oilseeds and other agricultural produce, their storage, operations, distribution and sale. The Corporation, in addition, provides fair price to farmers under kharif/Rabi Procurement Scheme.

At present, the Corporation is also extending cooperation in the operation of the National Food Security Scheme, Antyodaya Anna Yojna and Mid-Day Meal Scheme in 15 districts, besides running a cooking gas agency in Lucknow.



Uttar Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation

Introduction

Incorporation	Incorporated in the year 1958 under the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 by the State Govt.		
Shareholders	50:50 shares of State Govt. and CWC		
Authorized Share Capital	Rs. 20 crore		
Paid-up Capital	Rs.10.79 crore		
Regional Officers of the Corporation	13		
Total Warehouses of the Corporation and Total Warehousing Capacity	Year	Number of Warehouses	Warehousing capacity (Lakh/M.T.)
	Self-constructed	111	25.13
	On Rental	15	2.65
	Under PEG	30	11.51
	www.upsw.com		

Major Activities

1. To arrange scientific storage and transportation for agricultural produce, seeds, fertilizers and other notified commodities.
2. To work as agent of State govt., central warehousing corporation, any govt. company or any co-operative society for sale and purchase of commodities storage and distribution

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3. Rebates of 10% and 30% in storage charges to co-operative institutions and farmers respectively.
4. Operation of the Farmers Extension Service Scheme (FESS), under which the corporation arrange as free of cost training to farmers by the skilled technical personnel of the corporation in the field of food grain storage and its safety.
5. Operation of the Disinfestation Extension Service Scheme (DESS) under which the food grains stored in houses and godowns of the farmers, traders and institutions are looked after on nominal charges of Rs. 9.50 per ton.

Special Achievements

The corporation has been rewarded with the India Pride Award by the Dainik Bhasker for the year 2017-18. It bagged the Gold Award under the Scotch Order of Merit for the year 2018-19. In the year 2018-19 again, it got the certificate of Achievement, sponsored by the Institute of Economic Studies, New Delhi. In the year 2019-20 the corporation bagged the International Icon Award for its distinct achievements.

Achievements from 2017-18 to 2019-20

Storage Capacity

Sr. No.	Year	Storage Capacity (Lakh M.T.)	Percentage of Utility
1.	2017-18	38.57	82.08
2.	2018-19	44.63	92.78
3.	2019-20	40.62	85.89
4.	2020-21 (April 2020)	39.29	83.54

Year-wise Status of Wheat/Rice Storage

Sr. No.	Year	Wheat (Lakh M.T.)	Rice (Lakh M.T.)	Total
1.	2017-18	26.67	18.32	44.99
2.	2018-19	37.65	20.41	58.06
3.	2019-20	26.15	21.18	47.33
4.	2020-21	17.15	-	17.15

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Year-wise Details of Capacity Created by Private Participants Under PEG Scheme

Sr. No.	Year	Name of the Centre	Capacity (M.T.)
1.	2017-18	Etawah	25000
		Jhansi	15000
2.	2018-19	Auraiya	40000
3.	2019-20	Mainpuri-I	10000
		Mainpuri-II	15000
		Sonbhadra	58000
		SantKabirnagar	20000

Targets for the Year 2020 and 2021**Solar Plant(Grid Connected)**

It is proposed to install 20 k.m. solar plant (Grid connected) on corporation's headquarters. The total expenditure estimated is Rs.13.50 lakh and incidental expenses Rs.40,500 totaling Rs.13,90,500. The solar panel will produce electricity and this will reduce the electricity bill of the corporation.

On the roofs of 30 year old 76 godowns of the corporation, pasting of pre-coated galvanized G.I. Zink Coated sheets are proposed in place of A.C. sheets.

WDRA

In order that farmers get maximum storage facility, 8 warehouses are registered under the Warehousing Development Regulatory Authority (WDRA), whereas 13 warehouses are under the process of registration.

Mobile Dharm Kantas

The Corporation has installed mobile dharam kantas at 12 centres, which will be used at more than one centre. During the year under review, the mobile dharm kanta is proposed at Thakurdwara and Konch centres.

Online Dharm Kanta

The dharam kantas installed at the corporation's centres are being made online. This will facilitate the supervision of measurement and weighing from the head office.

CCTV Cameras

The CCTV cameras are installed at 7 regional offices and 53 centres for safety reasons. In the remaining 6 regional offices and 57 centres cameras will be installed in coming years.

Contribution of the Corporation in Govt. Schemes**Registration with the WDRA**

In order that farmers' incomes are doubled by the GoI/State Govt., the WDRA has been constituted for the organized development of warehouses and the warehousing-related business. As per government intent, the U.P. State Warehousing Corporation has registered its warehouses with WDRA. When the farmers store their produce in the warehouse, they will get the benefit of the Negotiable Warehousing Receipts (NWRs). The farmers can avail loans from any banks on mortgaging the NWRs. Or, otherwise, they can sell NWRs to any other person to get the price of their produce. As mentioned earlier, 8 warehouses are already registered with the WDRA and another 13 are in the process. This policy of the GoI and State govt. will facilitate to double the income of farmers.

MSP and PDS

The State Warehousing Corporation is storing in its warehouses, the wheat stocks and rice stocks, procured under the Minimum Support Price (MSP) scheme. Thus, the Corporation has been contributing to the MSP and National Food Security Scheme.

Transparency

1. All tenders of the Corporation are through e-tendering.
2. All commodities for the use of the corporation are being purchased through Government e-Market (GeM).
3. Daily transactions of the corporation at its Head Office, Regional Offices/ Warehouses are being made on-line.
4. The Corporation personnel use biometric machines for attendance at Head Office. To install these machines at Regional Offices and Warehouses, the action is in progress.

Environmental Protection

1. In all offices/warehouses of the Corporation the vacant lands are used for plantation
2. Decision has been taken to install solar plants at the Corporation's offices/ warehouses
3. The Corporations warehouses are presently having asbestos cement roof sheets, which will be replaced by pre-coated galvanized G.I. Zink Coated sheets.



Social Welfare

The fundamental objective of the Department of Social Welfare is to formulate and implement schemes for all round development and welfare of the weaker sections of the society. These schemes are based on the existing social and economic scenario.

Fundamental Objectives Programmes and Achievements

At present, the department has been conducting various schemes under the SC and ST Welfare Sector for the welfare of the scheduled castes/denotified (virnukta) tribes. The schemes can be classified as educational, financial, social and so on. The principal objective of the schemes is to raise the life status of masses, belonging to neglected, helpers and weaker sections, who have suffered for centuries together, so that they may equal to the level of people from the developed and resourceful sections.

The department operated schemes are mainly scholarship schemes, book bank scheme, grant-in-aid to schools, establishing Rajkiya Ashram Paddhati Schools and Hostels, financial assistance in case of any torture incidents, grant for daughter's marriage and sick persons of BPL category. Under the scheduled caste sub-plan, the scheduled caste financial and development corporation has been conducting the self-employment scheme, scheme for free land, shop construction and scheme for infrastructural development in S.C. dominated villages. Besides, the department is operating the free boring scheme. The Uttar Pradesh Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam has been executing the departmental construction works.

Educational Programme

In order to motivate students towards education and establish their respectable place in society, the scheme of scholarships for them at all levels is being operated. However, at present, the scheme is not in operation from classes 1 to 8. The scholarship distribution is fully computerized since the academic year 2007-08. The objective was to make the process transparent, free from corruption and efficient in quick delivery of benefit to the beneficiaries. For the purpose various rules and regulations are enforced. At present, the sums are directly transferred to the accounts of beneficiaries through the Public Financial Management Systems (PFMS).

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The Central Government stipulates the eligibility criteria for scholarships to students of Class 9 and 10 ad post matric classes, belonging to S.C. category. At present, for eligibility, the parental incomes of the parents/guardians should not exceed Rs.2.50 lakh p.a.

The pre-matric (class 9 and 10) scholarship rates are shown as under :

Scheduled Castes

For Non-Residential Students

Rs.225/- p.m. (for 10 months) and Rs. 750/-
grant in lump-sum

For Residential students

Rs 350/- pm (for 10 months)

Grant-in-aid Rs. 1000/- in lump-sum

Except for caution money and other such charges, which are refundable to students by the institute where they study, all fees/charges approved by the state/central Government are reimbursed to students. The fee reimbursement is the part of the scholarship scheme and it is paid under that head. Since the year 2013-14, under the SC/ST Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme, students have to compulsorily apply online for scholarship.

Scholarships to Pre-Matric (classes 9 &10) students (Boys and Girls)

The Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme is centrally sponsored. However, since the year 2019-20, the Central share under the scheme is 60% and that of State 40%. The annual parental/guardian income of the S.C. student (boy/girl) should not exceed Rs.2.50lakh. Since the year 2014-15,PFMS software is used to directly credit amount to the beneficiary's bank account.

The provision for the year 2020-21 is Rs.20500 lakh under the scheme.

Aswachh Pesha Scholarship

Under the Aswachh Pesha Scholarship scheme, the provision was Rs. 100 lakh, whereas Rs.0.00 lakh for the year 2020-21.

Post-Matric Scholarship for SC

The S.C. students (boys/girls) studying in post-matric classes are extended financial support. For eligibility, the parental/guardian's income of a student should not exceed Rs.2.50 lakh p.a.. The scholarships are awarded as per rules and regulations prescribed by the Department of social welfare. The amount of the admissible maintenance allowance and fee reimbursements are transferred through PFMS software by the department directly to the savings accounts of students.

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Scholarship rates are shown in the table below:

Sr. No.	Name of the Group	Rates of Scholarship	
		Non-Residents	Hostel Inmates
1.	Group-1	Rs. 550/- p.m.	Rs. 1200/- p.m.
2.	Group-2	Rs. 530/- p.m.	Rs. 820/- p.m.
3.	Group-3	Rs. 300/- p.m.	Rs. 570/- p.m.
4.	Group-4	Rs. 230/- p.m.	Rs. 380/- p.m.

Centrally Sponsored Merit Up gradation Scholarship Scheme for SC/ST Students

The Department of Education has been operating this scheme since the year 1988-89 for the SC/ST students to provide remedial coaching to them at six Govt. Inter Colleges at Prayagraj, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Agra and Moradabad. The department gets 100% aid from GoI. There is a provision of granting Rs.15,000/- annual scholarship to each student and honorarium of Rs. 10,000/- annually to each principal and four teachers for teaching. There is a provision of Rs. 120 lakh for the year 2020-21.

Facilities for Technical Education

In order to impart technical knowledge to youths of scheduled castes and other backward classes, the following industrial training centres and polytechnics are being run:

- Govt. Govind Vallabh Pant Polytechnic, Mohan Road, Lucknow.
- Govt. Industrial Training Centre, Bakshi Ka Talab, Lucknow
- Govt. Industrial Training Centre, Lal Diggi Park, Gorakhpur

All above centres are recognized by the National Council of Vocational Training. The training period differs from one trade to another. To run these institutions, there is a provision of Rs. 1046.49 lakh for the year 2020-21.

Other Schemes/Programmes

1. Improvement and Expansion of Libraries, Hostels and schools for S.C. students with financial aid from the department.
2. Training Scheme for SC/ST Students for Administrative Services (IAS/PCS/Judicial Services)

Under this scheme, the Department of Social Welfares runs the following institutes:

- (A). Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Research and Training Institute, Bhagidari Bhavan, Lucknow

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- (B). Adarsh Pre-Examination training Centre (girls) Aliganj, Lucknow
- (C). Judicial Services Training Centre, Prayagraj
- (D). Sant Ravidas IAS, PCS Pre-Examination Training Centre, Varanasi.
- (E). Dr. B.R. Ambedkar IAS, PCS Pre-Examination Training Centre, Aligarh
- (F). Dr. B.R. Ambedkar IAS, PCS Pre-Examination Training Centre, Agra
- (G). IAS, PCS Coaching Centre, Nizampur, Hapur, Ghaziabad
- 3. Industrial Training Centre for Denotified Castes at Lalganj, Pratapgarh.
- 4. Operation of the Govt. Industrial Estates for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes
- 5. Maintenance of the Govt. Upgradation Settlements
- 6. Implementation of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- 7. Operations of the Jay Prakash Narayan Sarvodaya Balika Vidyalayas

Schemes Operated by the U.P. SC Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. Under Sub-Plan

- (A) Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Self Employment Scheme
- (B) Urban Area Shop Construction Scheme
- (C) Skill Development Training Scheme

Development of Infrastructural Facilities in the SC Dominated Villages

The scheme was launched in the year 2014-15 under the SC Sub-Plan and 100% financed by the GoI. The scheme is being operated by the Directorate of Social Welfares, U.P. The provision under the scheme for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 5000 lakh.

Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojna

This scheme is operated under the SC Sub-Plan by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, GoI. Under the scheme, such villages are identified on the basis of Census 2011, where over 50% population is of scheduled castes. In U.P., total 1377 villages are identified.

The Department of Social Welfare is a nodal department for the implementation of scheme.

Pt. Deen Dayal Masala/Ata Chakki Yojna

The scheme is meant for the economic uplift of women entrepreneurs of BPL category from S.C. In the year 2019-20, in the rural and urban areas of 18 divisional districts, the physical target for 125 women beneficiaries was 2250, whereas the financial target Rs. 463.50 lakh.

National Social Support Programmes and Other Major Schemes

- Old Age/Kishan Pension Yojna and Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
- National Family Benefits Scheme
- General Category Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme
- General Category Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme
- General Category Marriage Grant Scheme
- Financial Assistance in case of Human Rights Violations
- Mukhya Mantri Samuhaik Vivah Yojna
- Madya Nishedh Evam Samajothan Vibhag, U.P. (Department of Prohibition and Social Uplift) Drinking alcohol and use of intoxicating substances to be restricted.



Scheduled Tribes Welfare

In the year 1967, the Government of India had listed a total five tribes, viz. Tharu, Buksa, Bhotiya, Jaunsari and Raji under Scheduled Tribes (ST). Later, in the year 2003, the GoI listed the following castes in the category of S.T. .On the basis of census 2011, the total number of ST is 11,34,273.

Sr. No.	Caste	Districts They Reside in
1.	Gond (Dhuria, Naik, Ojha, Pathari, Rajgond)	Maharajganj, Siddharth Nagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra.
2.	Kharwar, Khairwar	Deoria, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Sonbhadra
3.	Sahariya	Lalitpur
4.	Parahiya	Sonbhadra
5.	Baiga	Sonbhadra
6.	Pankha, Panika	Sonbhadra and Mirzapur
7.	Agariya	Sonbhadra
8.	Patari	Sonbhadra
9.	Chera	Sonbhadra and Varanasi
10.	Bhuia, Bhunia	Sonbhadra

Till the year 1984-85, various programmes/schemes aimed at social, economic and educational uplift of the Scheduled Tribes were operated by the Department of Social Welfare. Subsequently the Directorate of Tribal Development was assigned the role.

Fundamental Objectives

The Directorate of Tribal Development was set up with the following fundamental objectives:

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- Assessment of the professional life style of the BPL tribal families and conducting various programmes for their economic progress.
- Improvement in the social, economic and educational levels of the scheduled tribes.
- Extending employment opportunities to the scheduled tribes, by implementing the Human Resource Development Schemes for them.
- Inclusion of the S.Ts in the social and economic mainstream and raise them above poverty line.
- Security to S.Ts against economic, social and educational exploitations.
- Scholarships for improvement in their educational standards and spread of literacy among them, operation of the Govt. Ashram Paddhati Vidyalayas and hostels, inclusion of training programmes for technical education, skilled craftsmanship and handicraft industries and operation of programmes for augmentation in the self-employment opportunities.

Transparency

In order to maintain transparency in the department-operated schemes, a modified decentralized procedure has been enforced in scholarship disbursements. The scholarship amounts of students in pre-matric and post-matric classes are directly transferred to their bank accounts through PFMS medium.

Details of Schemes, Educational and Economic Programmes and Achievements

Department run 9 Ashram Paddhati Vidyalayas, in terms of the Govt. order dated 6th October, 2015 are to be developed like Navodaya Vidyalayas and attached to the CBSE board. Out of these Vidyalayas, 9 are being run from class 6 to 12 since 2016-17. 4 Vidyalayas have got CBSE recognition. In schools run for Scheduled Tribe Boys and Girls, free education, food, accommodation, clothing, stationery, medicines etc. are provided. There is an arrangement for imparting education to total 4410 boys and girls in these schools. In Balrampur, a hostel is run, with capacity of 50. With 100% assistance from GoI, 2 Eklavya Residential Model Schools are run for classes 6 to 12 (480 boys/girls capacity). Schools run by Voluntary Organizations are also extended grant in aid.

In the financial year 2020-21, target is to benefit total 28,744 boys/girls, under the Ashram Paddhati Vidyalaya Scheme. Out of this number, the number of boys/girls-3780, number of hostel inmates-50, Pre-matric students 4944 and post matric students 20,000.

Projects Operated in the State

- Integrated Tribals Development Project, Chandan Chowki, Lakhimpur-Kheri.
- Tharu Development Project, Vishunpur-Vishram, Balrampur.

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- Buksa Primitive Tribals Development Project, Nazibabad, Bijnor
- Development of Scattered Tribals (Baharaich and Maharajganj)
- Integrated Tribals Development Project, Sonbhadra

Welfare Programme for Scheduled Tribes

For the year 2019-20, the budget provision was Rs. 12479.40 lakh, of which Rs. 7270.48 lakh incurred by January, 2020.

The provisions for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 11879.17 lakh.

Scholarships for Post Matric Students

The Post-Matric S.T. students, whose guardians annual income is within Rs. 2.50 lakh, are eligible for scholarships, shown in the table below :

Sr No.	Name of Group	Scholarship Rates (In Rupees)	
		Non-Residence	Hostel Inmates
1.	Group -1	550/-	1200
2.	Group -2	530/-	820
3.	Group -3	300/-	570
4.	Group -4	230/-	380

For the financial year 2019-20, the budget provision was Rs. 3636 lakh, against which Rs. 3212.30 lakh incurred by January, 2020. The budget provision for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 2800 lakh.

Research Scholarship

Under this scheme, research scholars, undertaking research work on development of tribals in the State, are granted cent-per-cent financial assistance by the GoI in the form of Scholarships. There is no provision in budget for the year 2020-21.

Merit Upgradation Scheme Assistance

For S.T. students, classes 9 to 12, the scheme was sanctioned in the year 2007-08, with 100% assistance from the GoI. The budget provisions under the scheme for both the years 2019-20 & 2020-21 was Rs.2.34 lakh each.

Operation of Development Programmes under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution

The central assistance is incurred on programmes, conducted by the Integrated Tribal Development Project, Chandan Chowki, Lakhimpur-Kheri and Tharu Development Project, Balrampur.

In the financial year 2020-21, for operation of the Eklavya Model Residential Schools, the budget provision is Rs. 588 lakh and for effective implementation of

the Forest Rights Act, 2006, Rs.52.30 lakh, for operation of the district units for the welfare of STs, an amount of Rs. 1713 lakh. Thus, total budget provision is Rs. 2353.30 lakh.

Pocket Plan and Primitive Groups Scheme

Under this scheme, GoI grant in aid is 100% for conducting the Integrated Tribal Development Project, Chandan Chowki and Tharu Development Project, Vishnpur(Vishram) Medical services and training programmes extended for uplift of the STs. For the year 2020-21, there is a provision of Rs. 1594.34 lakh.

Highlights of other Schemes/Programmes

- Uplift of the Bukhsa Primitive Tribals-Provision of Rs. 13.20 lakh for 2020-21.
- Development of Scattered Tribals - Budget provision 90 lakh for 2020-21.
- Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojna - Total budget of Rs. 93 lakh for 2020-21.
- Headquarters Establishment - Rs.327 lakh budget for 2020-21.
- Development Projects at Kheri & Balrampur Hospitals - Rs. 6 lakh for 2020-21.
- Implementation of the Integrated Tribals Development Project, Sonbhadra - Budget for 2020-21, Rs. 62.50 lakh.
- Establishment for District Offices for Tribals Development - Budget for 2020-21 is Rs. 24.70 lakh.
- Non-Tribal Castes in the State included in Scheduled Caste Lists Budget for 2020-21 , Rs. 10 lakh.
- Agriculture and Horticulture Activities by Non-Scheduled Tribals- Budget for 2020-21, Rs. 5 lakh.
- Cottage Industries by Non-Scheduled Tribals - Budget for 2020-21, Rs. 5 lakh.
- Hostels for S.T. students - Budget provision of Rs. 720 lakh for 2020-21.
- Book Bank for S.T. Girls - For 2020-21 budget provision Rs. 5 lakh.
- Scholarship and Non Recurring Aid to Students of Pre-Matric Classes - Rs. 195 lakh provision for 2020-21.
- Uniform and cycle grant to Girls of S.T., - Budget for 2020-21, Rs.100 lakh.
- Assistance for Maintenance of Schools, Run by Voluntary Organizations - Budget provision of Rs. 124.52 lakh for 2020-21.
- Assistance to oppressed S.Ts - Budget for 2020-21, Rs.90 lakh.



Women Welfare & Child Development Services and Nutrition

In the year 1975, the Samekit Bal Vikas Pariyojna (Integrated Child Development Project) was started in 3 blocks of the State, with the collaboration of the Govt. of India. The objective was to protect pregnant women, lactating mothers and children from malnutrition and ensure their co-ordinated development. In the year 1988, with a view to channelizing the programme, the Bal Vikas Sewa Evam Pushtahar Nideshalaya (Directorate of the Child Development Services and Nutrition) was established. The scheme has now been universalized and in all 75 districts of the state, the scheme is in operation through 897 child development projects and 189789 Aanganwadi Centres.

Administrative Structure

- The Bal Vikas Sewa Evam Pushtahar Nideshalaya (The Directorate of Child Development Services and Nutrition)
- Office of the District Programme Officer at the district level, headed by the District Programme Officer. This officer is the withdrawal and distribution officer for its own office and project offices as well.
- The Child Development Project Officer at block level. The principal officer of this office is the Child Development Project Officer. There is a prescribed norm that a Mukhya Sewika (Supervisor) is appointed on 25 Aanganwadi Kendras.

Under the department, for all-round development of children in the age-group of 6 months to 6 years and proper nutrition and immunization of pregnant women and lactating mothers following six services are being extended:

- Anupurak Poshahar (Supplementary Nutrition)
- Health Immunization (Vaccination)
- Health Check-up
- Nutrition and Health Education
- Pre-School Education
- Directions and Referral Services

Hot Cooked Food

The hot Cooked Food Scheme is implemented in all 897 projects of the State

- Under the scheme, all children in the age-group of 3 to years are distributed hot cooked food at noon on daily basis at the Aanganwadi Kendras, besides morning snacks.
- The nourishment distributed as morning snacks is of varying nature, viz. Energy Dense, Sweet Dalia granule or porridge), Energy Dense, Salted Dalia, Energy Dense Laddu Prionix. These items provide 200 gm calories and 7 gm protein. Under Hot cooked food scheme, as per Mid-Day Meal recipe food is served. This provides 300 calories and 7 to 8 gm protein to beneficiaries.
- In 54 districts of the state, the Aanganwadi Kendras are attached to basic schools/senior basic schools for Mid-Day Meal and food for these Kendras (Centres) are cooked together and then distributed at Kendras. In the remaining 21 districts, a decision has been taken that in the urban and rural areas, the Hot Cooked food scheme will be operated at the Aanganwadi Kendras through self-help groups.
- The raw food grains and other materials used in hot cooked food are purchased by the Gram Pradhan/Sabhasad/Chairman/Member of the Self-Help Group and Aanganwadi workers.

Quality Control

Proper arrangements have been made to ensure the quality of poshahar (nourishment) being distributed to beneficiaries at the Aanganwadi Kendras. Under this mechanism, the poshahar specimens are tested by the analytical units certified by the NABL, located in the state and outside the state.

Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)

In 897 projects being implemented in all 75 districts of the state, the state government has launched the SAG for school drop-out girls in the age group of 11 to 14 years with effect from 14th January, 2019.

Under the scheme, the adolescent girls are awakened about life skills, education, nutrition and education, social-legal issues and current public services. They are also trained in information on formal school or professional/skill development training. This scheme is extending benefit to total 3.50 lakh adolescent girls.

Non-Nutrition Component

At the Aanganwadi Kendras under the projects 25 to 30 targeted adolescent girls are constituting the Virangana Dal. In the state, total 11911 Virangana Dal are constituted. Out of these dal, 11911 are selected Virangana Sakhis and 23822 are Virangana Sahelis. These Sakhis and Sahelis are being imparted training to work as monitor/advisor for others at the Project field level. An amount of Rs. 1.10 lakh for project is fixed to be incurred on non-nutrition component.

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During the financial year 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 9.87 crore is proposed for the non-nutrition component and Rs. 100 crore for the nutrition component.

Training Programme

The main objective of the training programme is to be impart training to the ICDS personnel to enable them to be empowered to succeed the objectives of the ICDS programme. The training programmes are as under:

- Training to District Programme Officers
- Training to Child Development Project Officers
- Training to Mukhya Sewikas
- Training to Aanganwadi Workers
- Orientation Training to Aanganwadi Sahayikas and induction Training to Aanganwadi Workers.

Information, Education and Communication Programme

Under the ICDS Programme, efforts are made to develop good habits in children for their all-round development in respect of their care, raising and nutrition under the supervision of mothers, families and communities.

Every year, the Bal Poshan Swasthya Diwas is celebrated in the months of June and December at the district/project and anganwadi centres, with the collaboration of the health department. Consultation session is organized during the World Feeding Week from 1st to 7th August, National Nutrition Week in September and Women's Day on 8th March for publicity and communication. In addition, workshops, exhibition, festivals are organized for the publicity of the programme. Vitamin 'A' drops are given to children and vaccinations to left out children.

Pre-School Education

All children between 3 to 6 years coming to Aanganwadi Centre are provided with "Pahal" course and they are familiarized with educational and creative activities 4 hours every day by the workshop of centres.

Upgradation of Aanganwadi Centres

As per GoI directives, the Aanganwadi Centres, where the infrastructural facilities are lacking, baby friendly toilets, supply of drinking water, electrification are to be provided. In the year 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 314.25 lakh released for the purpose. The budget proposed in the year 2020-21, for drinking water, toilets and electrification is Rs. 1380 lakh.

Pre-School Kit

Under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) children from 3 to 6 years are imparted pre-school education. This service is an important part of ICDS. At Aanganwadi Centres, these children are not imparted any formal education, but provided pre-school kits and developed aptitude for education. The GoI has

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fixed an amount of Rs. 5000/- for each Aanganwadi Centre/Mini Aanganwadi Centre for purchase of pre-school kits and ECCE books the budget proposed for the purpose in the year 2020-21 is Rs. 9489.45 lakh.

State Nutrition Mission

The State Government launched on 1st November, 2014, the State Nutrition Mission, with an objective of tackling the malnutrition menace. Under the Mission, all District Magistrates, Chief Development Officers and District Level Officers were directed to adopt two revenue villages each and resolve the malnutrition problem in 6 months, by co-ordinating with programmes of the Health, ICDS, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development and Food and Civil Supplies departments.

For review of activities of the Mission, a Committee has been constituted at the Division level under the chairmanship of the Divisional Commissioner and at the District level under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate.

For the year 2020-21, budget proposed is Rs. 1400 lakh under the head.

Shabari Sankalp Poshan Abhiyan

Under the Shabari Sankalp Poshan Abhiyan, the objective is to improve the condition of the badly malnourished children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years. For the purpose, the Mukhya Mantri Suposhan Ghars are to be operated. There is a proposal for the provision of Rs. 10000 lakh for the year 2020-21. The budget will be borne totally by the state government.

Directorate of Women Welfare, U.P.

The post of the Director in this directorate is in the senior pay scale of IAS. Under his control and supervision, posts of Chief Finance and Account Officer, Joint Director, Deputy Director, Chief Probation Officer, Deputy Chief Probation Officer, Assistant Director, Regional Officer and Medical Officer are created at headquarters. These officers are implementing and monitoring the programmes/schemes, operated at the Directorate level. At Division level, there is office of the Deputy Chief Probation Officer. Similarly, office of the District Probation Officer at District level.

Activities of the Directorate

- Establishing Bal Kalyan Samiti at District Level
- Proposed Open Ashray Grih for Boys in Urban and Rural Areas
- Establishing specialized Adoption Agency
- Operation for the Institutions/Homes under the Juvenile Justice Act.
- Establishing Child Protection Units
- Proposed to establish Bal Grihas (Ashray Garihas Shelter Homes - for boys/ girls/infants)
- State Adoption Resource Agency established.

- Kanya Sumangal Yojana
- Swadhar Ashray Grih
- Ujjawala Yojana
- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao
- Mahila Helpline/One Stop Centre
- State Resource Centre for Women and Child

U.P. Rani Laxmibai Mahila Evam Bal Samman Kosh

This Kosh is operated by the Dept. of Women and Child Development, U.P. Under this kosh, girls/.women, victims of heinous crimes under various sections of IPC or POCSO Act or their kin are getting financial aid from Rs. 1 Lakh to 10 lakh. No application is required to get this aid. The aid is automatically provided on the basis of FIR, Medial reports and charge sheet.

U.P. Commission for Child Rights Protection

It is a universal requirement that all-round development of children is ensured. The Indian constitution has conferred various rights on children, viz. equality before law, free ad compulsory education to children in the age-group of 6 to 14 years, elimination of forced labour, prevention of appoint of children below 14 years in factories, mines and hazardous industries. In the directive principles of the constitution, it is directed that state governments must frame such policies for the child development, so that the childhood is not exploited and misused. To meet these objectives the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 were passed.

Accordingly, state commission was constituted in the year 2013 by a notification and rules, 2015 notified for execution of the functions. The main objective of the commission is protection of child rights, by taking necessary detailed action. The commission has got a detailed action plan to eliminate any sort of exploitation of children or perpetration of any crimes against them. It also reports from time to time the progress made in the measures taken in this direction to the Central Government.



Minority Welfare and Waqf

In view of the social and economic background of the minorities, the Government has been conducting several schemes to mitigate their specific problems and upgrade them educationally, socially and economically with an objective of bringing them to the national and social mainstream. For the implementation, operation and co-ordination of the schemes and programmes, the Department of Minority Welfare and Waqf was set up.

In Uttar Pradesh, Muslim, Sikh, Buddhist, Christian, Parsi and Jain communities enjoy the status of minorities.

The population of minorities in U.P. is 19.98% of the total population of minority communities in the country.

The all India representation of minority communities in total population of minorities vis-a-viz Uttar Pradesh is shown in the table below :

Sr. No.	Community	India (%)	Uttar Pradesh (%)
1.	Muslim	71.27	96.40
2.	Christian	11.50	0.89
3.	Sikh	8.61	1.61
4.	Parsi	0.05	0.03
5.	Buddhist	3.48	0.52
6.	Jain	1.86	0.53

Objective of the Department

1. Development of facilities for education, health, drinking water and skill development in the minorities dominated areas.
2. Distribution of Scholarships to minorities like SC/ST, so that the target of drop-outs could be restrained.
3. Modernization of madrassas/maqtabas, with teaching arrangements for Maths, Science, English, Hindi, so that minority students ie. boys/girls could participate in all areas of welfare State.

4. To effectively implement vocational education and computer system in madrassas, with the purpose that after completion of their education, they can join the national mainstream.
5. Construction of hostels for girls in educationally backward minorities dominated areas, so that girls' education can be improved.
6. To develop Waqf properties to enhance their income, so that they could contribute as benevolent institution.
7. Extend mother/infant and aged related Govt. health schemes to minorities.
8. To effectively enforce the minorities employment schemes in private/semi-Govt. and Govt. sectors.
9. Extend margin money, term loans etc. for self-employment from the U.P. Minorities Financial and Development Corporation Ltd. Also, interest free loans to talented minorities students for higher professional education.

Structural Framework

Administrative Units

For the implementation, operation and co-ordination of schemes of the department, the following units are functional:

- (A) Survey Commissioner Waqf Board
- (B) Director, Welfare of Minorities
- (C) U.P. Minorities Financial and Development Corporation Ltd.
- (D) U.P. Waqf Development Corporation Ltd.
- (E) U.P. State Haz Committee
- (F) U.P. Sunni Central Board of Waqf
- (G) U.P. Shia Central Board of Waqf
- (H) U.P. Board of Madrasa Education
- (I) Vaseeqa Office, Lucknow
- (J) U.P. Waqf Tribunal

State Financed Major Scheme and Programmes

Pre-Matric Scholarship

As per provisions in the Government Order dated 29.09.2018 pre-matric students (boys/girls) of minority communities, studying in class 9 and 10 are eligible to apply online for scholarships. The scholarship is paid through PFMS and credited directly to students bank account. The eligibility criteria is that student's guardian's income should not exceed Rs. 2.50 lakh. The maximum amount of the scholarship is Rs. 3000/- p.a.

The total budget provision for the year 2019-20 is Rs. 3565 lakh, whereas Rs. 3000 lakh in the year 2020-21.

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Post-Matric Scholarship and Fee reimbursement Scheme

The Post-matric students of minority communities may carry forward their studies smoothly, with the objective in view, a scheme is operated in terms of the provision under the Govt. Order dated 16.10.2018. The eligibility criterion is that the guardian's income should not exceed Rs. 2 lakh pa..

Rates of scholarships, Group Wise, are given in the table below:

Category	Rates (Per month)	
	Day Scholars	Hostel Inmates
Group-1	Rs. 550/-	Rs. 1200/-
Group-2	Rs. 530/-	Rs. 820/-
Group-3	Rs. 300/-	Rs. 570/-
Group-4	Rs. 230/-	Rs. 380/-

The budget provision for scholarship is Rs. 14867 lakh and fee reimbursement revision Rs. 15,000 lakh for the year 2019-20. For the year 2020-21, the budget provision for scholarship is Rs. 19,000 lakh under revenue head.

Grant Scheme for Daughter's Marriage

The scheme is framed for daughter's marriage of a poor and destitute father or guardian and limited to two daughters. It was launched in the year 2007-08. The financial aid for a daughter's marriage is fixed at Rs. 20,000/- In the year 2019-20, the budget provision was Rs. 7400 lakh to benefit 37000 eligible applicants.

In the year 2020-21, the budget provision is Rs. 5000 lakh.

Achievements of Current Government since March, 2017

1. Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram : Activities

- Under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK), the construction work of 47 inter colleges was completed with an objective of creating education facilities. All these inter colleges are being equipped with furniture etc. utilizing GoI funds.
- Under the PMJVK, 13 new ITI buildings were constructed for skill development. Also construction work completed in respect of 9 ITI buildings. Further, 9 ITIs commenced functioning.
- 64 drinking water projects established.
- Just within two and a half years(from March, 2017 to November, 2019) of the implementation for the PMJVK, new projects with an outlay of Rs. 1750 crore were got sanctioned, compared to projects for Rs. 2100 crore, approved during 5 years from 2012-17.
- The present Government has so far sanctioned the establishment of about

3200 new entities including 3 Govt. polytechnics, 52 Govt. Inter Colleges, 09 Junior High Schools, 20 Upper primary schools, 136 primary schools, 18 Govt. ITIs, 1 Govt. Nursing College, 09 Govt. degree Colleges, 1960 smart classes, examination halls in 02 inter colleges, 09 hostels, 30 sadbhav mandaps, 160 anganwadi kendras, 02 working women hostels, 01 marketing shed, 03 science labs, 187 piped drinking water projects, 747 portable water supplies, 01 sewage project, 47 toilet blocks.

- Under the PMJVK, certain construction works have been sanctioned, viz. 04 ITIs, 01 community Sadbhavana Kendra at Rampur and 01 Govt. Inter College at district Shahjahanpur.
- Under the PMJVK, for the all-round development of the minorities and creation of necessary facilities 47 minorities dominated districts are identified. For the development of critical gaps in 145 blocks and 89 urban bodies of these districts, DPRs have been received for Rs. 700 crore through District Magistrates at Government level, action is in progress.

2. Progress of Madrassa Board

- Examinations of Munshi/Maulvi/Alim and Fazil of the Board were successfully conducted for the year 2020 through portal.
- Minorities, especially students of the Muslim community, studying in Arabi, Farsi Madrassas are to be familiarized with modern knowledge and brought to national mainstream. Accordingly, madrassa courses revised and NCERT course implemented.
- In the madrassa examinations for elective subjects, question papers were printed in Hindi, Urdu and English.
- In madrassas, the medium of education for elective subjects was made Hindi, Urdu and English.
- A decision has been taken that madarassa students will be associated with NCC, Scout Guide and National Service Scheme.
- The minimum age limit has been prescribed for madrassa examines. Also, maximum age for course prescribed. The present Government has set up online madrassa portal to curb corruption. As a result, 6000 fake madrassas, which did not exist. were identified and their scholarships and honoraria for teachers stopped.

3. State Financed Scholarship Schemes

In the year 2019-20, the budget provision for pre-matric scholarship was Rs. 35.65 crore, against which 1,26,707 students (boys/girls) benefited.

4. Arrangements for the Sacred Haz Travel for U.P. Travellers

- In the year 2018, total 31679 Haz Travellers from U.P. were sent from the Lucknow, Varanasi and Delhi embarkations.
- For the stay of Haz Travellers in Haz House, the rooms were made air-

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conditioned in the year 2019-20 and also for movements from the Haz House to Airport Low floor air-conditioned buses were made available. These arrangements proved very comfortable and convenient for the travellers. In the absence of such arrangements earlier lot of inconvenience was experienced.

- Since the year 2017, for the convenience of the Haz Travellers, Haz Sewaks (Khadimul Hujjajs) are being sent at Government expenses.

5. Grant Scheme for Daughter's Marriage

- In the financial year 2018-19, 35278 eligible beneficiaries were benefited with Rs. 7055.60 lakh
- In the year 2019-20, the provision was Rs. 7400 lakh, against which 36685 eligible beneficiaries benefited with Rs. 7337 lakh.

6. Scheme for Multi-purpose Educational Hubs (Model Inter Colleges)

The Government has released the second installment for completing the construction of 21 model inter colleges in 12 minorities-dominated districts. The construction work is in progress.

7. Social Security to Triple Talaq Affected Women

The Hon'ble Supreme Court held the triple talaq unconstitutional and thereafter, the GoI framed law on this. The Hon'ble Chief Minister had a conversation with triple talaq distressed women on 25th September, 2019. Keeping in view the suffering of such women accelerate justice is being dispensed. A monthly pension of Rs. 500/- is being granted to suffering women.



Backward Class Welfare

The Constitution of India, based on secularism and democratic system, enshrines right to equality to all citizens of the country. However, certain provisions have been made under Articles 14, 15, 16, 335, 338, 339, 340, 341 and 342 of the Constitution for the social, economic and educational uplift of the weaker sections and other backward classes of the society. Accordingly, the Uttar Pradesh Government has been conducting various programmes for the benefit of the other backward classes.

Till the year 1995-96, these programmes were conducted in the state the Dept. of social welfare. However, keeping in view the fact that about 52% of the entire population of the state (according to Social Justice Committee) is backward class, it was felt for long that a separate department should be set up to look after the development and welfare of these classes. Accordingly, the Department of Backward class welfare was set up on 12th August, 1995, as an independent entity.

The Uttar Pradesh Commission for Backward classes was constituted on 9th March, 1993, which is engaged in ensuring admissible reservations to backward classes in state governed services and recommending to the government for inclusion or exclusion for certain castes in/from backward class lists.

Programmes conducted by the Directorate for the Welfare of Backward Classes

In order to improve the education level of the backward classes, certain schemes are being operated. They are- Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, Admission Fee & Reimbursement Scheme for Post-Matric Classes, Post-Matric Scholarship and Hostel Construction Scheme and Computer Training Scheme for Unemployed Youths. Also, Marriage Grant Scheme for daughter's Marriage of Backward Class BPL persons is being operated. With a view to providing vocational training to backward classes, grant schemes to assist voluntary organizations are being operated by the Govt. of India.

Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme (Excluding Minority Backward Classes)

All eligible students (boys and girls) of pre-matric classes ie. 9th and 10th, belonging to backward classes, are getting scholarships as under:-

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Sr.	Class	Months of Scholarships	Rates	Income Limit of Guardian	Payable in an year
1.	9 th & 10 th	Rs. 150 p.m. and Ad hoc Grant Rs. 750/lump-sum	Upto Rs. 20 lakh annual	10 months	

Under the scheme, students have to apply online for scholarships and payments are made from treasury through e-payment system in their bank accounts by PFMS server.

Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme (Excluding Minorities Backward Classes)

The scheme, in a revised form, is in operation since 2012-13 for the benefit of backward class Post-Matric students, with a condition that their parents/guardians should have an annual income not exceeding Rs. 2 lakh. There is a comprehensive list of courses, divided into 4 categories for scholarships.

Fee Reimbursement Scheme (Excluding Minority backward classes)

This scheme is being implemented since the year 2012-13 for the benefit of the students in post-matric courses, who belong to OBCs and whose parental income is not exceeding Rs. 2 lakh. Students have to submit their application online for reimbursement. Students are credited the amount in their bank accounts, through PFMS portal.

Hostel Construction Scheme

With a view to providing the residential facility to poor OBC students (boys and girls), the scheme is operated. Hostels are constructed in the premises of the education institutes. At present, hostels are constructed for 100/50 boys/girls capacities and the outlay prescribed for construction of boys' hostel is Rs. 207.74 lakh (100 capacity) and for girls' hostel is Rs. 131.73 lakh. The scheme is centrally and state financed.

Marriage Grant Scheme

Under this scheme, the OBC urban families are admissible to get daughter's marriage grant, when their annual income is maximum Rs. 56460, whereas for rural families the limit prescribed is Rs. 46,080. The shadi yojna grants an amount of Rs. 20,000/- for each marriage. However, it is mandatory that the girl should be not less than 18 years and boy not less than 21 years. Under the scheme, priority is accorded to the disabled, widows, natural calamity victims and the land less. The beneficiary gets payment directly in the bank account.

Computer Training Scheme

Such of the unemployed youths, belonging to OBC category and intermediate pass, whose parental or guardian's annual income is not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh, are eligible to get computer training from the NIELIT (GoI) recognized institutions. The 'O' level computer training institutions get maximum Rs. 15,000/- per candidate, whereas CCC training providing institutions Rs. 3500/- per candidate, payable directly 10 bank accounts of the institutions. The training duration for 'O' level is one year and for CCC 3 months. Selections of institutions are made under the chairmanship of the director, whereas of candidates under the chairmanship of the concerned district magistrate.

The U.P. Commission for Backward Classes

In the Indian Constitutions, special facilities and provisions for reservations have been made for backward classes, so that overall development of these castes/ classes could take place and they may level themselves with other classes. In this context, with reference to the B.P. Mandal Commission recommendations, the nine-member special Constitution Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its historical judgment in the year 1992 issued a memorandum in the Indra Sawhney V/s Union of India case that in order to included/ exclude castes in other backward class, every state and central govt. will constitute a tribunal or Commission, which will give its recommendations to the Government.



Empowerment of Divyangjan

Introduction

In terms of the Govt. notification, the Department for Welfare of the Handicapped was set up on 12th August, 1995. Thereafter, the directorate came into existence, following a Govt. Order dated 20th September, 1995. As per need structure of the department was changed. Name of the department was changed into Department of Empowerment of Divyangjan, with effect from 26th April, 2017.

Structure and Responsibilities

The department conducts certain schemes, structured for the benefit and assistance to the overall development of helpless, resource less and financially weak persons with disabilities. The department is equipped with the posts of a principal secretary, special secretary, joint secretary, deputy secretary and under-secretary, besides 3 anubhags.

Major Responsibilities, Objectives and Activities

- Policy formulation for the uplift of the divyangjans and implementation of the same in an effective manner.
- Ensuring physical, educational and economic rehabilitation of the divyangjans, through implementation of schemes, enabling them to join the mainstream of society.
- Establishing a co-ordination with national policies, programmes, institutions, with regard to divyangjans and ensuring their implementation effectively.
- Inter-departmental co-ordinations in the activities for the welfare of the divyangjans and motivation to non-government organizations.
- Monitoring the reservation for divyangjans in services and their employment.

Schemes Conducted

1. Subsistence Grant for Divyangjans (Divyang Pension)

Visually challenged, dumb and deaf, mentally and physically handicapped with 40% or more disability, having no source of living and unable to do any sort of labour and belonging to below poverty line (At present Rs. 46080/- p.a. in rural areas and Rs. 56460/- p.a. in urban areas per family) are eligible under the scheme. The grant is given Rs. 500/- p.m. per beneficiary as subsistence. Total 10,67,786 divyangjans are being benefited at present.

2. Pension Scheme for Lepers

Lepers, domiciled in U.P., whose income is below poverty line and are not getting pension from any other source of government are eligible to pension for the eligibility, they should submit a disability certificate (irrespective of the percentage of disability), issued by the Chief Medical Officer of the concerned district. The grant amount is Rs. 2500/- p.m. per beneficiary. Total 10,728 divyangjans are being benefited at present, under the scheme.

3. Grant Scheme for Purchase of Artificial Limbs and Hearing Aids to the Divyangjans

Divyangjans with 40% or more disability and belonging to BPL category are eligible to get maximum Rs. 10,000/- worth artificial limbs/helping implements from the department. In the financial year 2019-20, total 26,806 divyangjans benefited under the scheme.

4. Incentive Prize for Marriage with a Divyangjan

Under this scheme, if of the couple boy is divyang, he gets Rs. 15,000/-, while a divyang girl gets Rs. 20,000/-. In case both the couple are divyangs, the incentive amount is Rs. 35000/-. The beneficiaries should not be income tax payers and minimum disability of the couple should be at least 40%. During the financial year 2019-20, total 622 divyangjans got benefited under the scheme.

The website for application etc. is <http://divyangjan.upsdc.gov.in>.

5. Shop construction/operation scheme for the Rehabilitation of Divyangjan

There is a provision of extending an amount of Rs. 20,000/- for construction of shop or Rs. 10,000/- for running the shop. For eligibility, the minimum disability should be 40% and the person should belong to BPL category. The numbers of beneficiaries under the scheme in the year 2019-20 is 979.

Applicant has to apply in the prescribed format to the District Divyangjan Employment Officer.

6. Free Journey Facility to Divyangjans in UPSRTC

The divyangjans suffering from 40% or more disability are allowed free of cost travel in UPSRTC buses.

7. Cochlear Implant

Under the surgery grant scheme for the poor and helpless disabled, there is a provision of Rs. 10,000/- per head for the prescribed 22 types of surgeries. The amount for the cochlear implant has been raised to Rs. 6 Lakh. During the year 2019-20, total 555 divyangjans benefited under the scheme.

8. Motorized Tricycle Scheme to Physically challenged

The Department of Empowerment of Divyangjan issued a Govt. order dated 22nd January, 2020 in respect of providing Free Motorized Tricycle to divyangjan,

who are affected 80% or more. Also, their annual family income should not exceed Rs. 1,80,000. The grant amount is Rs. 25000/-.

9. Sanket (Govt. Schools for Deaf and Mute), Lucknow, Agra, Bareilly, Bareilly, Farrukhabad, Gorakhpur

One school each at Lucknow, Bareilly, Farrukhabad, Agra, Gorakhpur is functioning, where vocational training is given to students with the help to hearing aids. In Lucknow, Bareilly and Farrukhabad, education upto the junior high school level is imparted. The residential student number in Bareilly is 120 and that of non-residential is 220 (Total 340). In Farrukhabad, the number of residential student capacity is 60 and that of non-residential is 40, totaling 100. In Lucknow, the residential capacity is 100 students. In Agra and Gorakhpur the arrangement exists to impart education up to High School. The residential capacity at Agra is 50 and non-residential 100, totaling 150 students. In Gorakhpur, there is no residential facility and only non-residential facility is for 100 students.

In these schools, such of the students (boys/girls), whose guardians have got the monthly income not more than 1000 p.m., are getting scholarship of Rs. 2000/- p.m.

10. Sparsh (Govt. Schools for visually impaired Boys/Girls), Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Banda, Saharanpur, Meerut

Saharanpur, Meerut

One Intermediate College each at Lucknow and Gorakhpur is being run for boys and girls. In Banda and Meerut, one intermediate college each is being run. The residential capacity of these schools is 200 each and residential capacity of four other schools is 100 each, whereas non-residential capacity is 25 each. In district Saharanpur, a high school for girls is run, with residential capacity of 75 and non-residential 25. In these schools, education is imparted through Braille System free of cost. Students, studying in these schools, whose guardians' monthly income is up to Rs. 1000 p.m., Besides residential facility. For non-residential boys/girls, free of cost bus facility to and fro is made available.

11. Mamta (Govt. Schools for Mentally Challenged Boys/Girls)- Lucknow and Prayagraj

In the State, one school each at Lucknow and Prayagraj is being run for mentally challenged boys and girls. In these schools, psychological techniques are used to impart education, free of cost. The residential facility is 50 students each. In order to keep the inmates physically fit, vocational training is also imparted. Such of the students, whose guardians' monthly income is upto Rs. 1000/-, the Govt. spends Rs. 2000 p.m. on subsistence per inmate.

12. Prayas (Govt. Schools for Physically Challenged Boys, Lucknow and Pratapgarh)

One school each at Lucknow and Pratapgarh is being run for physically

incapable boys, with student capacity of 50 each. These schools impart education up to High School level free of cost. The students, whose guardian's income is up to Rs. 1000/- p.m., are given Rs. 2000/- p.m. as subsistence per student, besides residential facility.

13. Hostels for Visually Challenged Boys/Girls, Getting Higher Education at Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Prayagraj and Meerut

Visually challenged students (boys/girls), after completing their intermediate education in their respective regions, have to face various difficulties, while acquiring higher education. To mitigate the residential difficulties of these students total 6 hostels have been set up in the aforesaid places. Each hostel has got the approved capacity of 200 students.

14. Dr. Shakuntala Mishra National Rehabilitation University, Lucknow

This is first of its kind university in Lucknow, with an objective of imparting quality education to divyang students in a hurdle-free environment. At present, under the special education faculty, special courses are conducted for visually challenged, hearing impaired and mentally retarded students for B.Ed and D.Ed, besides B.A., M.A., B.Com, M.Com, MSW, MBA courses. Under law faculty, B.Com, LLB courses are conducted.

29 departments are proposed to be created in 9 faculties. At present, 21 departments are functional. In every course, conducted in the university, 50% seats are reserved for divyang students. Of these seats, 50% are only for visually challenged. Thus, in total seats 25% are for visually challenged.

15. Skill Development Centres for Visually Challenged in Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Banda for Physically challenged at Varanasi, Prayagraj, Unnao- For Dumb and Mute at Agra

Workshop at all above centres are functional to provide work to unemployed and training in various trades. In these workshops training includes several trades viz. chair weaving, preparing designer candles and computer learning.

Highlights of Targets for the year 2020-21

1. Amount provided under the Divyang Pension Scheme was Rs. 62102 Lakh, out of which 10,67,786 divyangjans benefited so far.
2. Leprosy affected divyangjans had a provision of Rs. 3000 lakh. From this amount, 10,728 divyangjans have benefited.
3. Under the Artificial Limbs/Helping Aids Grant Scheme, the provision was Rs. 3740 lakh. There is a target to benefit about 62300 divyangjans under the scheme.
4. Targeted to benefit about 1320 couples under the Marriage Incentive Prize Scheme, utilizing an amount of Rs. 264 Lakh.
5. About 1060 divyangjans are targeted to benefit, out of Rs. 106.04 Lakh under the shop construction/operation scheme.

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6. In order to make public offices/buildings easily accessible and hurdle-free environment for divyangjans in a phased manner, there is a provision of Rs.500 Lakh under capital head and Rs. 0.01 Lakh under revenue head.
7. Under the Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan, there is proposal to have access audit of identified Govt. and public utility buildings and make them useful for divyangjans, there is a provision of Rs. 6500 lakh under capital head and Rs. 50 Lakh under revenue head for the years 2020-21.
8. A provision of Rs. 500 Lakh to assist the voluntary organizations to operate Shelter Homes-cum-Training Centres for destitute mentally retarded and mentally sick divyangjans.
9. A provision of Rs. 20 Lakh made for imparting training to teachers for detecting children suffering from Dyslexia, Attention Deficit and Hyper Activity Syndrome.
10. A provision of Rs. 3000Lakh for establishing integrated secondary schools at headquarters of all divisions.
11. A provision of Rs. 135 Lakh for construction of Govt. residential schools at districts Sonbhadra and Kushinagar for the benefit of Sanket Dumb and Mute boys/girls.
12. A provision of Rs. 680 Lakh for establishing Sparsh Govt. Inter College for Visually Challenged Girls.
13. A provision of Rs. 900 lakh for construction special stadium at Dr. Shankutala Mishra National Rehabilitation University, Lucknow
14. A provision of Rs. 463 Lakh for establishing Artificial Limbs and Rehabilitation Centre at Dr. Shankutala Mishra National Rehabilitation University, Lucknow



Soldiers' Welfare and Rehabilitation

Introduction

In order to extend welfare and rehabilitation facilities to ex-servicemen, their widows and dependents, the Department of Soldiers' Welfare and Rehabilitation implements certain schemes and also redresses issues that the serving soldiers' families face. For the purpose, there is the Directorate of Soldiers' Welfare at the State level and also 75 District Soldier's Welfare and Rehabilitation Offices are functional.

Compared to other States in the country, there is highest number of districts in Uttar Pradesh. Hence, U.P. stands first in respect of number of ex-servicemen and their widows. This numbers is over 4 lakhs, details of which are as under:

(A) Ex-Servicemen	-	372821
(B) Ex-Servicemen Widows	-	62949
Total	-	435770

Appointment of New Zila Sainik Welfare Officers

40 Zila Sainik Welfare and Rehabilitation Officers have been sanctioned for appointment. With the selection and positioning of these officers in vacant districts, issues, relating to Jawans, will be quickly resolved.

Lump-Sum Amounts to pre-86 Medal Winners

The matter, relating to granting lump-sum amounts to medal winners (Param Vir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra, Vir Chakra, Sena Medal and Mention-in-Dispatch) prior to 1986 was pending. However, the Government has granted approval to provide lump-sum amounts vide its letter dated 5th February, 2020.

Employment to Dependents of U.P. Soldiers Martyred in Terrorist Activities

Dependents of Soldiers of U.P, who had laid down their lives in international wars on borders, shillings battle accidents, skirmishes on borders terrorist activities, violence by anarchists, natural calamities and vehicle accidents are given employment on compassionate grounds.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister had handed over appointment letters to 6 dependents of martyred on 6h March, 2019 at Lok Bhavan, Lucknow. Similarly, 11

dependents of the martyred were handed over appointment letters on 4th January, 2020.

Data Automation

In order that details of the ex-serviceman and valiant women be registered at the Directorate level, a computer cell has been set up for data automation on 1st March, 2020.

For this purpose, the U.P. Ex-Servicemen Kalyan Nigam has provided computer operators for data feeding. The data feeding work in respect of ex-servicemen/dependents is in progress.

Making ACP Benefit Admissible

47 employees were given the benefit of the ACP process at the Directorate/District level.

Inspections of the Zila Sainik Welfare and Rehabilitation Office/Punarmilan Samaroh

For quick redressal of the problems of the ex-servicemen their dependents and extending benefits of the various schemes, conducted by the State Government, inspections carried out in the following districts:

- (A) 23rd October, 2019- Balrampur
- (B) 31st October, 2019-Bahraich
- (C) 26th, 27th and 28th December 2019 - Varanasi

Ex-Servicemen Purnamilan Samaroh rallies) were organized in the following districts:

- (A) 24th October, 2019 at Zila Sainik Welfare and Rehabilitation Office, Balrampur
- (B) 1st October, 2019 at Zila Sainik Welfare and Rehabilitation Office, Bahraich
- (C) 20th February, 2020 at Zila Sainik Welfare and Rehabilitation Office, Maharajganj

During inspections, necessary instructions were given to improve the working of the offices, so that it becomes transparent. Emphasis on proper implementation of the welfare schemes for ex-servicemen, widows of martyrs, their dependents was given, besides keeping proper records of ex-servicemen of Second World War their widows.

Armed Forces Flags Day

Every year on 7th December, on the occasion of the Armed Forces Flag Day, citizens of the state are appealed to generously donate money to express their respects to ex-servicemen, disabled soldiers, valiant women and their dependents, so that funds, thus, collected could be used to conduct welfare schemes for the soldiers and their families.

On 9th February, the Flag Day was conventionally celebrated. On this occasion,

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the Hon'ble Governor, Chief Minister, Cabinet Ministers and senior officials participated and a Souvenir-2019 was released.

In the year 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 1,86,92,565 was collected so far on this day.

E-Tendering Process

As per Govt. directives, the department had completed e-tendering process. For celebration of the Flag Day in December, 2019, the action was taken for tenders through e-tendering.

Construction of Office Buildings and Rest Houses for Zila Sainik Welfare and Rehabilitation Offices

In the year 2019-20, a budget of Rs. 5.50 lakh has been provided for completion of the semi-constructed buildings in Mau, Kaushambi, Prayagraj, Meerut. In the year 2020-21, it is proposed to release the first installment for the construction of buildings at Shravasti, Badaun, Moradabad districts.

For the renovation/repair of offices and rest houses, an amount of Rs. 350 lakh is provided.

Pension to World War II Ex-Servicemen/their Widows

The State Government has been giving a pension of Rs. 6000/ p.m. to the ex-servicemen of the World War II/their widows. In the year 2019-20, 2716 eligible persons were allocated Rs. 2100.87 lakh.

By June, 2020, the number of World War II pensioners is 2648.

Financial Assistance to Valiant Women of Pre-Kargil War

The state Govt. has been distributing an lump-sum amount of Rs. 50,000/- to the valiant widows of brave martyrs of U.P., who had laid down their lives in Pre-kargil Wars (1962, 1965 and 1971 wars). In the year 2018-19, 10 eligible women were allocated Rs. 5 lakh.

Financial Assistance to Parents and Valiant Widows of Martyrs of Kargil War

In Uttar Pradesh, the parents of Kargil War martyrs are getting a monthly pension of Rs.5000/- p.m. and their valiant widows Rs. 7,500/-p.m. In the year 2019-20, total 96 eligible persons were paid Rs. 51.75 lakh.

Assistance for Treatment of 100% Disabled Soldiers of U.P., Admitted to Paraplegic Centres

Total 8 soldiers from U.P. with 100% limb disabilities are admitted for life to paraplegic Rehabilitation Centres at Pune and Mohali for their nursing and medication, the state Govt. had sanctioned Rs. 8 lakh in the year 2019-20 to these centres.

Lump-sum Amounts and Annuities to Gallantry Award Winners Prior to 1986.

The state Government has issued a government order on 15th June, 2018, sanctioning cash awards to gallantry award winners from Navy, Army and Airforce prior to the year 1986. These winners were awarded Vir Chakra series, army medals, mention in dispatch. During the year 2019-20, 42 were the beneficiaries.

Enhancement in the Amount of Financial Assistance payable to Gallantry Award Winners and Separate Service Award Winners Associated With Them

With effect from 10th July, 2018, a large scale enhancement made in the state government's lump-sum and annuities paid to U.P. residents, winning gallantry award. In the year 2019-20, 1050 eligible persons, winners of gallantry awards and Vishish Sewa Medals, were disbursed total amount of Rs. 267.25 lakh.

Free Employment Training under the State Welfare policies to Ex-Servicemen Dependents

Dependents of the Ex-Servicemen in the state are imparted freed professional trainings in computer tally, fashion designing, information technology and S.S.B. Coaching. Total 639 persons were beneficiaries of the scheme during the year 2019-20, with an outlay of Rs. 59 lakh.

Grant to Martyred Soldier Family

With effect from 18th April, 2020, the enhanced amount of Rs. 50 lakh ex-gratia is paid by the U.P. Govt. to a martyred soldiers family.

U.P. Police and Armed Forces Assistance Institute

The Hon'ble Governor extends financial assistance to U.P. soldiers, who were martyred or disabled on duty from the aforesaid institute. An amount of Rs. 10 lakh to those martyred and Rs. 6 lakh for disabled.

IGRS and Right to Information

The Sainik Kalyan Vibhag had disposed of 131 applications, received from Public Complaint Portal of the Hon'ble Chief Minister through letters. Also, 129 letters disposed of by uploading quick replies on website.

Under Right to Information, action was taken on 557 letters, out of 560 letters received.

Two Schemes Under public Welfare Resolution Letter

- (A) Three times of the amount collected on the occasion of the Armed Forces Flag Day will be paid by the Government. Under the Govt. Order dated 4th May, 2018, the Hon'ble Governor has consented in principle.
- (B) In the interest rates for loans upto Rs. 3 lakh taken by the ex-servicemen and

their widows, 4% subsidy will be borne by the Government. For this also the Hon'ble Governor has consented.

Grant from the Charitable Fund

The main objective of this fund is to extend financial aid to the needy poor of the ex-servicemen and their dependents for their subsistence. In the year 2019-20, 52 eligible persons were given grants to the tune of Rs. 1,56,000/-

Highlights of other Schemes/Programmes

- Exemption of House Tax to the widows of Martyrs
- Exemption of Stamps Duty to Ex-servicemen, dependents of the martyred.
- Meetings of the Zila Sainik Bandhu for redressal of problems of ex-servicemen and their dependents.
- Ex-Sainik Punarmilan Samaroh at various districts.
- Website of the Directorate of the Sainik Kalyan
- Safety from Covid-19 Advisory issued to Sainik Kalyan Officers/Employees in all 75 districts.
- Grant Assistance of Rs. 23,27,320 deposited by the ex-servicemen to the UP Mukha Mantri Covid Care Fund/Pradhan Mantri Care Fund.
- Swachhata Abhiyan is implemented in the department, along with sanitization.
- For Pradhan Mantri Chhatravritti (PM Scholarship) 371 applications forwarded to the Central Soldiers Board, New Delhi in 2019-20.
- Similarly 4593 applications forwarded for Raksha Mantri Discretionary Fund.
- Action on applications, received from the Central Soldiers Board, New Delhi.
- U.P. Sainik Punarvas Nidhi has got a post of secretary, the Nidhi has got its website. The Punarvas Nidhi has taken several steps for the welfare and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen/their dependents.

Future Vision/Way Forward

Compared to other states, the number of the ex-servicemen/their dependents in U.P. is much larger and their details must be compiled. For the purpose, at the Directorate level, the work relating to ESM Data Automation is in progress.

Brigadier Ravi is Director of the Directorate of the Sainik Kalyan U.P., Secretary, U.P. Sainik Punarvas Nidhi and Managing Director, Ex-sainik Kalyan Nigam Ltd. Being chief of the three organizations, his only objective is to establish maximum integration and co-ordination among headquarters of these organizations and extend the benefits of the Govt. schemes, to ex-servicemen and their dependents. The department's priority will always be to resolve the problems of sainiks.



Welfare of Freedom Fighters and Political Pension

In Uttar Pradesh, a scheme to grant pension and grant to freedom fighters and their dependents is being operated. Rules in this regard have been notified. The children freedom fighters, born in jails are also accorded the status of freedom fighter and admissible the pension facility. Pension amount to freedom fighters has been revised from time to time. Since 1.2.2018, the pension amount being paid is Rs. 20,176 p.m.

In the event of the death of a freedom fighter his/her eligible dependents are paid a govt. grant of Rs. 12,000/- with effect from 7.1.2020 for the last rites.

The freedom fighters are permissible to travel free of cost, with an attendant, in the UPSRTC buses. Widows of freedom fighters are also admissible for this facility with effect from 1.1.2007.

The state Govt. has made permissible the free medical and food facility to freedom fighters and their dependents in the govt. hospitals.

In order to perpetuate the memories of the distinguished freedom fighters, memorials/pillars and status are built.

In U.P., at present, there are 86 freedom fighters and 1401 their dependents.

During the emergency (from 25.6.1975 to 21.3.1977) innumerable youths and courageous persons had suffered for the cause of democracy and were detained under MISA/DIR. Such political prisoners/Loktantra Rakshak Senanis are getting the 'Samman Rashi' (Honour amount) of Rs. 20,000/- p.m. with free medical treatment facility in govt. hospitals and travel in UPSRTC buses, with an attendant. In U.P., at present, there are 5453 Loktantra Raksak Senanis and 585 Loktantra Rakshak Senani Aashrits.

In order to provide lodging and boarding facilities to aged and destitute freedom fighters in the state, or Sewa Sadan each at Lucknow and Mathura has been setup. There are 34 rooms in Sewa Sadan, Lucknow and 8 rooms in Sewa Sadan, Mathura for the freedom fighters and their casual dependent visitors.



Labour Welfare and Employment

In view of the priorities of the popular Government in the state, the state administration has been making every effort to implement these priorities, so that industrial peace is maintained and development targets achieved. Hence effective co-ordination between entrepreneurs and workers is a pre-requisite.

Under the Labour Department, the Labour Commissioner organization exists to protect and promote the legal interests of workers. The Employees State Insurance Corporation is extending free medical services to the workers. On the other hand, the Directorate of Training and Employment is looking after the registration of the unemployed youths and extending employment opportunities to them.

Labour Commissioner Organization

The main controlling component of the Labour Department in the state is Labour Commissioner Organization. Under the organization, at the headquarters and division levels, there are Additional/Deputy/Assistant Labor Commissioners, Deputy/Assistant Director (Factories/Assistant Director (Broilers), besides other specialized office bearers and officers.

Major Objectives of the Labour Department

The Labour Commissioner Organization under the Labor Department in the state, has been executing certain duties, in view of the following objectives, eventually aiming at the protection and promotion of labour interests:

- Quick disposal of industrial disputes to establish cordial relations between workers and employers of a unit and maintain the industrial production levels, along with interests of the workers.
- Ensuring interest benefits of organized and unorganized labourers under various labour laws and acts and protecting legal rights of the labourers. Also, creating safe work atmosphere in industrial units.
- Ensuring social security to labourers, regularize their service conditions, making available safe and healthy work atmosphere, ensured financial benefits and timely payments of their salaries.

Direction and Administration

In order to exercise administrative control over officers and employees, posted

at divisional and zonal offices the Labour Commissioner Organization has got posts of the Labour Commissioner, Additional Labour Commissioner, Finance Controller, Legal Consultant, Deputy Labour Commissioner and Assistant Labour Commissioner. The compliance of the Government policies and administrative and financial is ensured through officers and employees posted at headquarters.

Progress in the Implementation of the E-Governance

Under the E-Governance, with an objective of providing sanctions/approvals/no-objection/registrations/licenses etc. to industries in a time-bound manner, facility for online registration and renewal under all rules and regulations is extended. This arrangement is linked to Shram Suvidha Portal, GoI and Single Window System.

Departmental Website

Incorporating the activities of the Labour commissioner Organization, the Labour Departments has got its website set up at Data Centre of U.P. Govt. The website is - uplabour.gov.in

Quality Circle Yojna

The quality circle is a voluntary group of 5 to 10 persons, doing similar activities. These persons discuss on a regular basis on the quality of their work scope, productivity, cost reduction and other issues and try to search their solutions. This brings in an improvement in their work and generates in workers a feeling of attachment to organization.

Production Promotion Scheme

This scheme is implemented in organizations to increase production above the standard limit within the prescribed time. As a result, there is growth in production and productivity and workers also get financial benefits.

5-S scheme for Maintenance of Workplace

In order to develop workplace in a systematic manner, the 5-S scheme is made applicable. 5-S stands for 5 Japanese words. The application of system brings in labor efficiency, productivity and reduction in accidents.

Kazane

kazane is a Japanese word, meaning constant improvement. Under this system all persons, working in an organization (workers, supervisors, middle management and top management) strive to maintain and improve the technical manufacturing activities, managerial and operating standards, and improve the existing standards on a regular basis.

Library

In the headquarters of the Labour Commissioner Office, U.P, there is a very huge library, maintaining books of Labour and industrial laws, compendia on

Government orders, service rules, bonded/ child/women labours, the Building and other Construction Workers' Act, legal management, journals in Hindi and English, gazettes and religious books. The number of books/journals is about 20824.

Enforcement of Labour Acts

It is an important commitment of the Labour Department to effectively and comprehensively enforcement of various labour acts. The Labour Commissioner Organization ensures action under mainly 20 labour acts through its enforcement network. Action taken and progress made is regularly reviewed, monitored and directed.

Fixation and Revision of the Minimum Wages Rate under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

In the state, fixation and revision of minimum wages rates are made under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Under the Government Notification dated 28.01.2014, minimum wages have been revised in 59 notified employment.

The U.P. Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1962

In order that traders are able to conveniently get their shops/establishments registered or renewed under the aforesaid Act, the registration/renewal has been made fully automated vide letter No. 830-85/Pravartan-2018 dated 28/06/2018.

Work Conditions and Safety of Workers in Factories

In order to ensure improvement in the work conditions and safety of workers in the factories, provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, related Rules and the Environment Protection Act, 1986 apply to the state. Also, provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and Maternity Benefits Act, 1961 are enforced, in addition to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

Specific Activities Undertaken by the Directorate of Factories

Safety Arrangements in Hazardous Factories

In the financial year 2019-20 (by December 2018), 18249 factories are registered under the Factories Act, 1948 in the state. Of these factories, 4452 factories are hazardous in nature. Workers in these factories are not physically safe and also environment is not free from pollution. In order to strengthen the safety arrangements and systems in the accident-prone factories and also to control the probable industrial accidents, regional officers are keeping a vigilant eye on them and there directives that regional officers must inspect them once a year.

Out of the 4452 hazardous factories, 152 factories are of very hazardous nature. To ensure safety measures in these factories Regional Assistant Director (Factories) conducts inspection once a year on the basis of the prescribed check-list.

On site Emergency Plans

In case large industrial accidents take place in a factory, for safety of workers and restrict the damage caused by accidents, on site emergency plans are evolved. Out of the 152 large industrial accident prone factories, establishments of 138 factories have submitted their plans to the Directorate for examinations. These on site emergency plans have got safety arrangements, systems and action plans, which are being examined at the Directorate.

Off-site Emergency Plans

In the large industrial accidents, when the chemical or gas leakage takes place, outside the factory premises, it becomes emergency situation to deal with. The Department of Environment, U.P. has issued directives to constitute state Disaster Group, 'District Disaster Group' and 'Local Disaster Group' and proper arrangements be made to deal with emergency situations.

In 45 districts of the state, very hazardous factories are established. Out of these 45 districts off-site emergency plans developed in 35 districts. In the remaining 10 districts, such plans are being prepared.

Bonded Labour

For the abolition of the Bonded Labour System, the GoI has enforced the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The Act is being implemented in the state, with full sensitivity and commitment. For the rehabilitation of the bonded labourers, there is centrally-funded scheme (50% each shared by Central and State Governments). The released labourers is getting a rehabilitation package of Rs. 20,000/- from concerned district. With effect from 17.05.2016, the scheme got amended and now it is fully centrally funded.

Home Section (General)

Under this scheme, 30647 houses were constructed in 15 districts. Out of these houses 29,587 are in the administrative control of the department. Besides, the PWD constructed 656 houses in Ghaziabad.

Activities of the U.P Labour Welfare Bond

In the accounts of the U.P. Labour Welfare Board the cumulative unpaid amount of the employees of various factories/establishments was Rs.8,27,57,665.20 in the year 2018-19. The amount of the claims from the Regional Offices was Rs. 813.00 whereas the amount of the labour welfare fund was Rs. 7,18,86,314.92.

In the year 2019-20, the cumulative unpaid amount of employees went up to Rs. 8,93,07,956.15. The balance of the claims from Regional Officers was Rs. 14,20,93,311.

The Board conducts certain schemes, details of which are as under:

- Scheme for financial assistance (scholarships) for children of U.P. Workers,

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admitted to technical education courses. The scheme is now called as Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Technical Education Assistance Scheme.

- Scheme for awarding cash prizes to the talented children (boys/girls) of the U.P. Workers. The present name of the scheme is Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi Puraskar.
- Financial assistance to the widows/dependents of the deceased workers of the industrial cancers (CARE). The present name of the scheme is Raja Harischandra Mritak Ashrit Yojna.
- Jyotiba Phule Kanyadan Yojna for daughters' marriage of workers.
- Datlopant Thengdi Antyeshti Sahayata Yojna
- Scheme for allocation of the Shramik Kalyan Bhawan (Baratghar) at Shastri Nagar, Kanpur.
- Health schemes for workers - Two T.B. Hospital at Kanpur.

Highlights of Other Schemes/Programmes

- Abolition of Child Labours
- National Child Labour Projects
- Women Workers to get benefit under the Marketing Benefits Act, 1961 and Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.
- Deen Dayal Surakasha Bima Yojna
- Atal Pension Yojna
- Uttar Pradesh Building and other construction Workers' Welfare Board
- Employees' State Insurance Scheme(ESIS)
- Sewa Yojan Sewa
- Rozgar Bazar Soochna Karyakram
- Rozgar Melas



Sports

The department of sports, U.P. in the state was set up in the year 1974. There are total six posts in Group 'A'-Director, Joint Director, Deputy Director (Sports) and Deputy Director (Administration). In Group 'B', there are 21 posts-Regional Sports Offices, Assistant Engineer, Finance and Accounts Officer and Assistant Accounts Officer. Similarly, in Group 'C' has got 465 posts are Group 'D' 269 posts.

Training

The Department of sports organizes training camps at stadiums, set up in districts. The training camp is operated in the morning and evening by sports officer/ Deputy Sports officer/Assistant Trainer.

Keeping in view the infrastructure, available at state level, the sports camps are organized in 21 sports. In the year 2019-20, 141 departmental trainers and 377 part-time honorary trainers organized total 518 training camps in various districts, benefiting 18,389 boys and 5075 girls, totaling 23,464 sportspersons.

Competitions/Women Competitions

Through various training camps, certain sports trainees come forward to show their talent. In order to provide such persons opportunities to participate in competitions in various games. For the purpose, the department prepares an annual calendar.

Details of competitions, organised during the year 2019-20, are as under:-

District Level Competitions

On the occasions of the Independence Day ie. 15th August, 2019, Cross Country Race organized at every district. On 2nd October, 2019, walk race organized in every district.

On the occasion of the birth anniversary of the Hockey Wizard Major Dhyan Chand Cross Country Race and District Level competition in two familiar sports was organized on 29th August, 2019.

Unity Race organized in each district on 26th November, 2019 on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Cycle Race on the occasion of Constitution Day organized in each district on 26th November 2019.

One district level competition organized on 3rd December, 2019 in each district

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on the occasion of Dr. Rajendra Prasad Jayanti.

From 27th January to 31st January, 2020 Swachh Ganga Khel Pratiyogita organized in Ganga yatra, where under district level competitions organized in 35 sports in 27 districts.

On the occasion of the birth centenary of Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya, 2 competitions each organized at district level for junior boys/girls. In the year 2019-20, total 120 district level competitions organised.

During the year 2019-20, 244 sports persons from the state residential sports hostels participated in the national competitions and 32 gold, 26 silver and 20 bronze medals earned.

Awards (Lakshman/Rani Laxmibai Puraskar)

The U.P. Govt. has introduced the Lakshman/Rani Laxmibai Award scheme to honour distinguished sportspersons in the state. Under the scheme, the sportspersons are given cash award of Rs. 3,11,000/- along with bronze statue of Laxman/Rani Laxmibai citation and scroll.

Awards to Medal Winner State Sportspersons in National/International Competitions

To motivate sportspersons of the state, three rank holders in the national/international competitions are given cash awards. Also, the sportspersons, setting records in the national competitions are getting cash prizes. Awards are given in single and team sports too, separately.

The State Government gives cash awards in international games category, viz. Olympic, Commonwealth, World Cup, Asian Games and SAF Games to medal winners from the state.

For National Championships (Prizes in Single/Team Group)

Category	Gold (Rupees)	Silver (Rupees)	Bronze (Rupees)
1. Sub Junior	10,000	7,500	5,000
2. Junior	15,000	10,000	7,500
3. Senior	25,000	15,000	10,000

International Sports Competitions (Prizes in Singles/Team Games)

Name of the International Competition	Gold (Rupees)	Silver (Rupees)	Bronze (Rupees)
1. Olympic Games	5,00,000	3,00,000	2,00,000
2. Commonwealth Games, Asian Games	1,50,000	1,00,000	50,000
3. World Cup and World Championship (To be organized in every four years)			

SAF Games and National Games

Category	Gold (Rupees)	Silver (Rupees)	Bronze (Rupees)
SAF Games	50,000	35,000	25,000
National Games	50,000	35,000	25,000

Financial Assistance to Ex-sportspersons & Wrestlers from State

The Department of sports extends financial assistance to the old, aged, infirm and suffering sportspersons from the state. Details are as under : -

1. Rs. 4000/- p.m. to state level players, who have represented authorized state teams.
2. Rs.6000/- p.m. to the national level players, who have represented authorized national level teams.
3. Rs. 10,000/- p.m. to international level players, who have represented authorized national teams in Olympic, Commonwealth, Asian Games and World Cup Games.

During the year 2019-20, total 191 ex-sportspersons and wrestlers are beneficiaries.

The Department of Sports extends financial assistance of Rs.20,000/- p.m. to such sportspersons who are recipients of the Arjun Award, Dronacharya Award, Dhyan Chand Award and Khel Ratna Award. Also, the players, who have been conferred the Padma Shri and Padma Bhushan in sports, are extended the equal amount.

In the year 2019-20, total 49 are such beneficiaries Financial Assistance to state sports associations/clubs for Organizing competition.

In order to monitor the competition aspect of sports, there is All India Sports Federation in the country and state sports associations at the state level. The state sports Associations mainly organize state championships in their games and also select state teams for deputing to national game. Occasionally, the All India Sports Federation assigns the work of organizing National Championships to the state sports associations. The department of sports extends technical and financial assistance for conducting such programmes. This assistance is available only to those associations, who accept govt. guidelines.

In the year 2019-20, the U.P. Judo Associations was reimbursed an amount of Rs. 75,000/- for organizing the National Junior Judo (Boys/Girls) Similarly, the U.P. Weightlifting Association got an amount of Rs.15,000/- for its annual activities.

Besides, the U.P. Handball Association was reimbursed, as grant, an amount of Rs.50,000/- for organizing the National Sub-Junior Girls Handball Championship.

State Policy for Developing Sports Academics in the State with Private Participation

For developing sports in the state, the policy of private participation is prescribed in terms of Govt. order dated 17th October, 2016. Under this, there is a provision for free land allotment to establish academics, with the co-operation of Development Authorities/District Magistrates.



Prantiya Rakshak Dal/Vikas Dal and Youth Welfare

In its current form, the Department of Youth Welfare operates programmes for the physical, mental and cultural development of youths in the state. The Principal responsibility of the department is to develop infrastructural facilities of sports in rural areas and provide opportunities to sportspersons to participate in the national level sports competitions. Besides, various programmes and competitions are organized for the cultural development of youths.

The Yuvak Mangal Dal and Mahila Mangal Dal institutions are sponsored by this department

The Prantiya Rakshak Dal was originally constituted under Govt. Order dated 20.10.1947, with an objective of promoting creative progress and communal Harmony in the society. There is at present a directorate called Directorate of the Prantiya Rakshak Dal/Vikas Dal and Youth Welfare.

Major Action Plan

For the departmental programmes, the GoI and State Govt. are arranging funds. The following schemes and programmes are being conducted.

Khelo India Yojna

Under the Khelo India Yojna, the GoI extends funds for construction of multipurpose halls to create sports infrastructure. In respect of proposal, sent by the Youth Welfare Dept., funds released for construction at 17 places. The first installment sanctioned by the GoI has been utilized and utility certificate sent to the GoI. For ten places, the GoI released second installment, whereas for 7 places, it is to be released. Thus, total 17 projects are conducted under the Khelo India.

Rural Sports Competitions

In order to motivate sports persons of all age-group 5 types of sports competitions are organized under Zila Yojna. These are – athletics, volleyball, kabaddi, weightlifting and wrestling. These competitions are held at block and district levels. Besides, division and state level competitions are organized under Rajya Yojna

Constitution of Yuvak/Mahila Mangal Dal

These Dals are set up at every village. Youths in the age-group of 14 to 35 years are members of the Mangal Dals. The Dals are registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860.

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Status of the Mangal Dals in the state is as under:-

Sr. No.	Name of Dals	Dals Constituted
A.	Yuvak Mangal Dal	38,058
B.	Mahila Mangal Dal	29,794
	Total	67852

Cultural Programmes

The Department of Youth Welfare every year organizes cultural programmes at District Level and Division Level.

The participants are local and rural artisans in the age group of 15 to 29 years.

The genres are- folk songs, folk dance, one act play, classical singing (Hindustani and Carnatic), classical dance (Kathak, Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi, Odyssey, Manipuri, Sitar-playing, guitar-playing, Vina, Mridangam, Harmonium Light, Table, Extempore Martial Art.

Programmes are organized every year in the month of January (First Week)

National Youth Festival

In the National Youth Festival, the participants are those winning the division level competitions.

The National Youth Festival is organized by the Ministry of Sports, GoI every year from 12th January to 16th January. There are 18 cultural genres and participants are those selected at state level. In the National Youth Festival, cultural programmes are organized in the non-competitive category also.

Participants are in the age-group of 15 to 29 years.

Youth Leadership Training Camp

Youth Leadership Training Camp is organized for youths to develop leadership qualities, promote communal harmony, sensitize about social work and service, ensure their all-round development and recognize their inner strength.

At state level, three-day residential training camp is organized.

Vivekananda Youth Award Scheme

The unorganized youths are organized as Yuvak Mangal Dal at village level since 1956 to motivate them to participate in social and nation building activities. The Mahila Mangal Dals have also been associated with such activities since 1982.

In the year 1985, International Youth Year was celebrated. Since the year 1985-86, the excellent unit of the Yuvak Mangal Dal, engaged in nation-building, religious tolerance, brotherhood, national unity and integrity, peace and goodwill are rewarded with cash prize of Rs.1 lakh and mobile trophy. Also, the unit of yuvak mangal dal having outstanding record in each district is rewarded with cash prize of Rs. 5000/- and a shield.

Empowerment of Prantiya Rakshak Dal

Rural youths are recruited into this organization. They are supplied uniforms and induction training for 22 days and refresher training for 22 days and refresher training for 15 days. At present, 43,835 trained jawans are inducted into this force. Owing to lack of budget provision training and refresher training is becoming difficult.

The jawans of the PRD are deployed in police stations, women police stations and traffic duties. They are also deployed at various Govt./semi. Govt. departments/institutions, as per their demands. In the year 2020-21, under departmental budget, 11500 PRD jawans are deployed. Similarly, under non-departmental budget, 17371 jawans deployed. These jawans are also engaged, when demanded by District Magistrates, to maintain law and order in fairs, religious festival, board examinations etc.

Achievements in the year 2019-20

Youth Programmes

1. In the financial year 2019-20, 3 Yuvak Mangal Dals and 3 Mahila Mangal Dals were given first, second and third prizes of Rs. 1 Lakh (with mobile trophy), Rs. 50,000/- and Rs. 25,000/-. Thus, total 6 prizes were given. Action is in process to give prizes to one excellent Yuvak Mangal Dal and Mahila Mangal Dal, carrying an amount of Rs. 10,000/-, in addition to prizes of Rs. 3000/- each to 1 Yuvak Mangal and 1 Mahila Mangal Dal at block level. Under the Vivekanand Youth Award, action is in process to individually reward 10 youths with Rs. 50,000/0 cash, memento, shawl and citation.
2. Division level cultural programmes were organized in all 18 divisions.
3. In all 75 districts and states level, Youth Leadership Training Camps organized.
4. Hon'ble Prime Minister had launched Fit India Movement on 29/8/2019. Accordingly, all concerned departments were issued required Guidelines. Action was taken for live telecast/broadcast of programmes, sports activities, awareness rallies etc.

On the occasion of 150 th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi ie. 2nd October, 2019, Fit India Plugging run organized at different places. On the occasion of constitution Day, oath was taken at districts and headquarter level.

A calendar has been drawn to organized various programmes for the Yuvak Mangal Dals/Mahila Mangal Dals from 26.11.2019 to 14.4.2020. The programmes included Swachhata, vaccination, national volar day, water conservation etc.

5. Action has been taken to motivate 25000 active Yuvak and Mahila Mangal Dals by providing them with sports materials.
6. In order to motivate artists in the state, state level youth festival was organized.



U.P. Reorganizational Co-ordination

This department was earlier set up as Hill Development Dept. in undivided U.P., which was subsequently named as the Uttaranchal co-ordination Department. After the segregation of Uttaranchal State from U.P. on 9th November 2000, the dept. is known as U.P. Reorganizational Co-ordination Department.

This department is simply a co-ordinating department for state allocation of personnel between U.P. and Uttarakhand and working as a secretariat for the committee constituted by the Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT), GoI. This is a no budget Dept.

Achievements

Under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, a joint meeting of both Chief Secretaries was held on 17.08.2019 at Dehradun, with regard to division of assets and liabilities. In this meeting decisions were arrived at on long-pending 11 department-related issues. In this context, Hon'ble Chief Minister's orders were obtained on the minutes issued and accordingly, the concerned departments were directed to ensure appropriate action. For the purpose, at the level of the Chief Secretary, a follow-up meeting was organized.

Allocation of state to personnel between U.P. and Uttarakhand, the Govt. of India constituted Consultative Committee meeting was proposed to be convened and therefore, for disposal of pending matters, the co-ordination meeting of concerned departments was convened twice. In one such meeting GoI representative was also invited. Joint minutes of the meetings were issued, with concerned departments required to submit their information in time-bound manner. On the basis of such information, agenda was prepared and forwarded to the GoI for decisions.



Public Works

The Public Works Department is engaged in construction and repairs of access roads in rural areas, widening and repairs of district roads, main district roads and highways, construction of bridges in rural areas, re-construction of narrow and damaged bridges on main roads, on a priority bases. Besides, works of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) in 43 districts of the state are also underway. The use of modern and latest techniques has been introduced in the department for construction and repairs of roads.

For the successful implementation of various schemes, the PWD has set up offices of the Superintending Engineer in districts and that of Chief Engineer in divisions. These offices are exercising effective supervision on works, by removing any hurdles that may come in the way of planning, execution and quality control.

Corporation and Authorities under PWD

- " Uttar Pradesh Rajya Setu Nigam Ltd.
- " Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam

Road Development Policy

Keeping in view the current transport scenario and expected successive growth in road transport and need to speed up the social and economic development of the state, the Road Development Policy which came into effect in the year 1998, is revised, adopting new technical development and process in the field of transport. The proposed New Road Development Policy has got the following highlights:

- Inclusion of the computer-based Geographical Information System and Road Maintenance Management System
- Inclusion of the Asset Management System
- Including Core Network of Roads, classification of Roads into National Highways, State Highways, Main District Roads, Other District Roads and Rural Roads
- Inclusion of Indian Road Congress norms in the geometrical and technical structure of the various categories of roads.
- Special norms for specific regions, eg. quarry or border roads
- Special emphasis on road safety and reduction in road accidents.
- Use of electronic tender system for transparency.

- Fixation of a definite time-limit for various activities of the road construction and its implementation
- Policy for ownership prescription among various departments for the purposes of road maintenance.
- Policy for bridge construction, maintenance and expansion
- Emphasis on maximum use of information technology
- Policy for participation of private institutions in the road construction.
- Well-defined policy on quality control

Major Road Development Schemes

Road Works

1 Central Road Fund Scheme

The GoI has been conducting the Central Road Fund Scheme for the development of roads, financed by the cess amount recovered on petrol and diesel. Under this scheme, the State Governments are made available financial assistance for the development of roads in their respective regions. In Uttar Pradesh, major state Highways, Principal District Roads, other district roads are widened, strengthened and bridges and over bridges coming on these roads are constructed.

Under the Central Road Fund Scheme, the total budget provision for ongoing works is Rs. 2000 crore and for new works Rs. 10 crore. By December, 2019, fund allocation for ongoing works is Rs. 1272.04 crore. For the year 2020-21, budget provision for ongoing works is Rs.2000 crore and for new works Rs. 80 crore.

2. NABARD-Financial RIDF Scheme (Road Works) for construction of Rural Roads/Small Bridges

The scheme was launched in the year 1996-97 for connecting villages to pucca link roads in the state. Under the scheme, the outlay sanctioned for works under RIDF-2 to 7, 90% amount is sanctioned as loan and remaining 10% borne by the state Government.

In the year 2019-20, under the RIDF-25 scheme, 230 works with an outlay of Rs. 237 crore are forwarded to the Government for sanction for construction of new roads in rural areas, along with 17 works for widening and strengthening of major/other district roads with an outlay of Rs. 296 crore.

In the year 2020-21, under RIDF scheme the proposed budget of Rs. 200 crore for ongoing works on construction of new roads and Rs. 50 crore for new works. Also, Rs.500 crore proposed for ongoing works for widening/strengthening of major/other district roads and Rs. 100 crore for new works.

3. Construction of Road on Indo-Nepal Borders

The Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI, New Delhi, had accorded, in principle, approval for construction of 640 km long road with an outlay of Rs. 1621 crore in the year 2010-11 to link the strategically important posts on the Indo-Nepal borders in districts of Pilibhit, Lakhimpur-Kilheri, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar and Maharajnagar.

After detailed surveys in collaboration with SSB, the total length of the project is 570 Km. 28 DPRs constituted so far and forwarded to GoI. The GoI has accorded administrative and financial sanction for 12 DPRs, road length of 257.01 km. with an outlay of Rs. 810.05 crore. For remaining DPRs approvals are awaited.

Declaring Major Roads as State Highways and 02 Lane Widening.

Including major district roads and other district roads linking various districts in the state 46 state highways are proposed to be declared in the year 2019-20. In these roads, 26 roads, not widened 7 meter, are under process for sanction.

Linking Tehsil Headquarters with 2 Lane Wide Roads

Out of 316 tehsil headquarters in the state, 290 are already linked to 02 lane roads. Sanction was issued for the remaining in the year 2018-19, against which 10 works completed by December, 2019.

Linking Block Headquarters with 02 Lane Wide Roads

Out of 817 block headquarters, 679 are already linked to 02 lane wide roads. The remaining 138 block headquarters, total 104 blocks have been sanctioned for the purpose. The sanction for 12 blocks proposed for the year 2019-20 and for remaining 22 blocks in the next years. Out of 104 works, 47 completed by December, 2019.

Linking the Airport Terminal Access Roads to 02 Lane Wide Roads

Under the Regional Airport Connectivity Scheme, 17 airports are being developed in the state, which are targeted to be linked to 7000 meter wide roads.

Out of these 17 airports, 10 airport terminals are already linked to 7 meter wide roads. The connectivity work of the Azamgarh airport is in progress by the NAAI, whereas that of Chitrakoot airport by the PWD. Sanction for 4 airports already issued, whereas for Saharanpur airport, it is in the process.

Linking the Medical College Access Roads to 02 Lane Wide Roads

Total 8 medical colleges in the state are proposed to be linked to 02 Lane wide roads, of which 3 medical colleges (Siddharthnagar, Pratapgarh and Firozabad) are already located in 02 lane roads. Out of the 5 works, works on 4 medical colleges (Mirzapur, Ghazipur, Etah and Deoria) are sanctioned during the financial year, whereas 1 work (Hardoi) related estimate is in the process of sanction.

Widening, Beautification, Strengthening and Upgradation Works on Various Types of Roads

Under the PWD ownership, there are 6593 km. state highways, 7201 km Principal District Roads, 48616 km other district roads and 169512 km. Rural Roads. Keeping in view the constant rise in traffic movement, it is quite imperative that these roads should be widened in minimum two lanes and suitably strengthened. For the purpose, besides the Central Road Fund Scheme, an amount of about Rs. 4464 crore proposed under State Plan/RIDF (NABARD) and Rs. 1500 crore proposed under the state Road Fund for the year 2020-21.

Maintenance of Roads

Under the department, total length of the roads, is 243756 km. Out of these roads, 11834 km. are national through, 6593 km state highways, 7201 km Principal District Roads, 48616 km other district roads and 169512 km. rural roads. Except for the National Highways, roads of all other categories are maintained by the PWD.

In the year 2019-20, the state government had launched a campaign for pothole-free roads in the state. Under this campaign, over 51984 km roads made pothole free.

National Highways

There are total 90 National Highways in Uttar Pradesh with a total length of 11384 km, 74 km under the PIU, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORTH), 7237 km. under the National Highways Authority of India and 403 km in the process of entrustment.

Details of Projects on National Highways

- During the year 2019-20 (by 30.1.2020), the renewal on 116.92 km, widening work on 214.13 km. 2 lane with paved shoulders/partial 4 lane.
- Under the annual plan for original works for the year 2019-20, with an outlay of Rs. 876.18 crore was sent for approval to the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, GoI, against which DPR/estimation for Rs. 800 crore forwarded to MORTH.
- For renewal works during the year 2019-20, the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has approved an outlay of Rs. 106 crore for a length of 232 km, against which estimates for Rs. 116.32 crore forwarded to the Ministry. MORTH has so far issued approval for Rs. 51.23 crore (length 124.67 km.)

Bridge Works

Under various schemes of the State Government, large bridges over 60 meter are constructed by the U.P. Rajya Setu Nigam Ltd., whereas less than 60 meter by the PWD over bridges. On railways are constructed by the Setu Nigam.

In the financial year 2019-20, the total budget provision for construction of

bridges/railway overbridges is Rs. 2010.67 crore. By January, 2020, total Rs. 1415.80 crore has been increased. During the year, 12 large bridges (with access roads), 71 small bridges and 06 railway overbridges are already constructed. Thus, total is 89 bridges. During the year 2020-21, 219 bridges are proposed for construction.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY)

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) was launched in December, 2000 by the GoI, with an objective of developing rural areas, equipped with communication facilities. In Uttar Pradesh, there are 39,139 hamlets with population over 1000 and 41,452 hamlets with population between 500 to 999. The GoI had proposed a target that hamlets, exceeding 1000 population will be equipped with pucca road connectivity by the year 2003, while those over 1000 Population by the year 2007. All works sanctioned under the PMGSY have been completed. Under the PMGSY, along with new connectivity, works on upgradation of roads is also covered. This scheme in the state is being operated by the Rural Development department. The PWD is implementing institution in 43 districts.

In the year 2019-20, the target prescribed under the PMGSY was 39 roads, length 329 km with an outlay of Rs. 24100 lakh. Against this, by December, 2019, 30 roads, length 218 km completed with an outlay of Rs. 15518 lakh.

The target set for the year 2020-21 under the PMGSY is 53 roads, length 425 km. with an outlay of Rs. 2403 lakh.

Research and Quality Control

Anveshnalaya (Research Wing) was set up in the year 1947 as a soil testing unit. This was developed as a directorate in the year 1963. The directorate has got 13 labs for examination and testing of works materials supervised by a deputy director and two executive engineers. There is a confidential coding section to send specimens to labs.

Activities in the year 2019-20

1. By 24.01.2020, 1850 specimens in the Anveshnalaya were examined
2. Significant testing works referred by the Government and the department were executed.
3. District labs are set up in all districts under the Quality Management Cell.
4. The Regional Chief Engineers is taking action on setting up 10 regional labs, by upgrading 10 district labs.
5. By assessment of the technical requirements, contribution to technical plans and policies is to be made.

Training Programme

For better management, knowledge of financial rules and regulations, departmental procedures and computer techniques, training programmes are

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organised for officers/employees. The objective is to upgrade their efficiency. The training programmes are conducted for junior engineers, assistant engineers and higher level officers in the following institutes:

1. National Institute of Training for Highway Engineers, NOIDA
2. Central Road Research Institute, Delhi
3. Civil Safety Training Institute, Lucknow
4. State Employment Training Institute, kalakankar Bhawan, Lucknow
5. National Productivity Council, New Delhi
6. National Council of Cement and Building Materials, Hyderabad
7. U.P. Academy of Administration and Management, Aliganj, Lucknow
8. Engineering Staff College of India, Hyderabad
9. Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee

UP State Highways Authority (UPSHA)

The U.P. State Highways Authority was constituted in terms of the U.P. Act-19, Year 2004. The principal activities of the Authority are development of State Highways and other roads, assigned by the state Govt. Their maintenance and management and developing a model for private (including international) and institutional investment in the road sector and mobilizing resources for these highways and their upgradation.

The UPSHA is working on the following projects on the basis of agreements, executed with private developers by the year 2019-20:

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Length (Km)	Project Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Date of concession Agreement	Name of Developers	Physical Progress
1.	Bareilly-Almora Bageshwan Road (S.H. -37)	54	355	11.08.2011	M/s PNC Bareilly Nainital Highways Pvt. Ltd. Agra	100%
2.	Varanasi-Shaktinagar Road (S.H. - 5A)	115	1211.96	8.12.2011	M/s ACP Tollways Pvt. Ltd. Lucknow	99%
3.	Muzaffarnagar-Saharanpur Road (S.H.-59)	52.95	752.88	29.5.2015	M/s Deoband Highways Pvt. Ltd. Lucknow	98%

2. Pukhraya-Ghatampur-Bindki Road (S.H.-46)

The length of this road is 82.53 km and estimated cost Rs. 1136.45 crore. The land acquisition work for widening in 4 lane is in progress and no-objection is procured. After clearance, the cutting of trees is in progress.

Feasibility Study Work

The UPSHA is undertaking the feasibility study work in the following projects:

1. Kachhawa Kapsethi Babatpur Chaubepur Balua Road - 101 Km.
2. From Sambhal Gawan Anoopshahar to Bhimpur Chouraha Road-89 Km.-33.490 Km.
3. Bani-Mohanlalganj-Gosaiganj (MDR-89)

OMT Feasibility Study Work

The UPSHA is conducting road tax recovery feasibility study on the following 3 roads :

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Length (Km)
1.	Etawah-Mainpuri-Kuranarli Road (4 Lane)	89
2.	Bahraich-Bhinga Road (4 Lane)	33
3.	Moradabad-Sambhal Road (4 Lane)	35.71

Note :

The UPSHA had requisitioned Rs. 704.64 crore during 2019-20, against which grant for Rs. 44.80 crore sanctioned. During the year 2020-21, the UPSHA had proposed the budget provision of Rs. 50 crore for land acquisition, utility shifting, environment clearance and other miscellaneous items.



State Property

The State property Department ensures the maintenance of the residential premises at the State head quarters for ministers, legislators, Govt. officers/ employees posted at Lucknow, and also the Govt. buildings viz. Vidhan Bhawan, Lal Bahadur Shastri Bhawan (Annexe), Bapu Bhawan, Yojna Bhawan, Jawahar Bhawan, Indira Bhawan. Further, State Guest Houses, located at Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai, for the visiting ministers, vidhayakas, officers and other dignitaries are also maintained by the State Property Department, in addition to Guest Houses at Lucknow for members of parliament, officers and other dignitaries. Besides the department also supervise the vehicle arrangements for ministers in the State. The State guest and the union ministers, visiting Lucknow are extend lodging and boarding facilities.

Highlights of the Department

1. Number of Guest Houses	09
2. Number of Vidhayak Niwas	10
3. Residential Colonies	37
4. Number of Non-residential Office Buildings	11
5. Number of Government Vehicles	263

Management of Guest Houses

There are 9 Guest House under the control of the State Property Department. All are located at Lucknow, Delhi, Kolkata, and Mumbai. For the functioning and management of each guest house there is a management officer, belonging to the State Property Department. The officer is supported by Class III and Class IV employees. Guests are made available furnished rooms for stay and a canteen is also run for catering services. The geographical locations of the guest houses are indicated below :

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Sr. No.	Geographical Locations	Name of ust House	Number of Rooms
1.	Lucknow	1. Rajya Atithi Grih, Mirabai Marg, Lucknow (State Guest House)	61
		2. Vishis Atithi Grih, Dalibagh, Lucknow (VIP Guest House)	55
		3. Ativishish Atithi Grih M.G. Marg, Lucknow (VVIP Guest House)	36
		4. Rajya atithi Grih (State Guest House) Vikramaditya Marg, Lucknow	15
		5. Ativishisht Rajya Atithi Grih Ramabai Ambedkar Sthal, Bijnaur Road, Lucknow (VVIP Guest House)	04
2.	New Delhi	1. Uttar Pradesh Bhawan	76
		2. Uttar Pradesh Sadan	52
3.	Kolkata	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Atithi Grih	11
4.	Mumbai	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Atithi Grih	14

Management of the Vidhayak Niwasas

There are total 10 Vidhayak Niwas for the stay of the members of Vidhan Mandal. There is a management officer to look after and maintain these accommodations and supported by class III and Class IV employees. Besides, furnished accommodations, there is suitable catering arrangements for food and refreshment.

Residential Accommodations

Type wise details of the residential accommodations, allotted by the State property department are as under :

Sr. No.	Type	Number of Houses
1.	Type -1	1906
2.	Type-2	1964
3.	Type-3	0815
4.	Type-4	1577
5.	Type-5	0611
6.	Type-6	0213
Aggregate Total		7086

**Proposed Budget Provisions for Non-Residential/Residential Schemes
of the State Property Department - Year 2020-21**

(Total proposed provision is Rs. 12029.09 lakh)

(A) Major Non-Residential Schemes

1. Furnishing and high level modernization of the Vidhan Sabha mandap of the Vidhan Bhawan, its attached lobbies corridors, office rooms, canteens etc. (Rs. 80 lakh for 2020-21).
2. Upgradation of Sachivalaya Bldg. and Yojna Bhawan (Rs. 1000 lakh for 2020-21)
3. Central Air-conditioning of Secretariat Buildings- Renovation/repair of AC plants (Rs. 600 lakhs for 2020-21)
4. Renovation of the Non-Residential Buildings and Water Distribution Work (Rs 50 lakh for 2020-21).
5. Renovation/Beautification of U.P. Bhawan/U.P. Sadan and other Guest Houses. (Rs 662.31) lakh for 2020-21).
6. Installation of the Air Conditioner in Indira Bhawan (Rs. 156.20 lakh for 2020-21)
7. Renovation/Repairs of Non-Residential Buildings and Equipment (Rs. 700 lakh for 2020-21)
8. Construction of State Guest House in Delhi (Dwarka) -Rs. 226.64 lakh for 2020-21)
9. Construction of Guest House at Butler Palace Colony (Rs. 548.75 lakh for 2020-21)

(B). Major Residential Scheme

1. Upgradation/Renovation/Repair of Colonies (Rs. 1750 lakh for 2020-21)
2. Construction of Residential Buildings (Rs. 1680.76 lakh for 2020-21)
1. Butler Palace Colony-Type 5 (48 accommodations) under construction (Rs. 850.19 lakh for 2020-21).



Energy

Organizational Structure of Energy Sector U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. (UPPCL)

The U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. is a holding company of all distribution companies of State sector. This company is responsible for bulk power purchase/sale, planning and control in energy sector. The total number of employees in the UPPCL at present is 31960, including the employees of the distribution companies.

Distribution Companies of State Sector

- Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Ltd., Meerut
- Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Ltd., Agra
- Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Ltd. Lucknow
- Purvanchal Vidyut Vitaran Ltd., Varanasi
- KESCO, Kanpur

The aforesaid distribution companies are responsible for maintenance of distribution network, electricity supply to consumers, billing and electricity bill recoveries, resolving all problems of consumers, relating to electricity and billing.

Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.

The nigam is responsible for thermal power production in the state, controlling five projects, viz. Anpara, Obra (Sonbhadra), Parichha (Jhansi), Hardguaganj (Aligarh) and Panki (Kanpur). Old units of Panki have been deleted. In four projects at present 22 units are installed. Out of them, one unit of Obra (200 m.w.) is closed for R&M. Unit No. 07 of Anpara of 500 m.w. is in log outage, owing to damage in turbine, expected to be at weightage by June 2020. Three units (Obra 1x94, Parichha 2x110 m.w. total 314 m.w.) are in the process of deletion. At present, the production capacity of the Nigam is 4460 m.w. from its 17 units, available for production 6527 personnel are presently working in the Nigam.

Currently 28 units are engaged in production at five projects, the installed capacity of which is 5938 m.w. The present strength of personnel in the Nigam is 7694.

U.P. Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.

The Nigam is responsible for hydroelectric production in the State, controlling

7 hydroelectric projects. The total installed capacity of the projects is 524.90 m.w. The strength of the personnel in the Nigam is 620.

Uttar Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.

The Corporation came into existence in July 2006. The Corporation is responsible for construction and operation of the power sub-centre and lines of 132 k.v. and higher potential . At present, 6335 personnel are working in the Transmission Corporation Ltd.

24x7 Power for All

Under this scheme, including the non-electrified houses of the rural and urban areas, all consumers in the State at present having connections and to have connections in future are targeted to have uninterrupted power supply for 24 hours and 10 hours for agriculture sector by the year 2019. The document under the scheme was signed by the representatives of the Central and State governments on 14.04.2017.

Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)

Under this scheme, the strengthening of the distribution system in urban areas is to be carried out. This includes installation of solar panels, distribution transformers/ feeders/metering work for consumers etc. For the purpose DPRs for Rs. 5139.24 crore for 636 cities sanctioned.

Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojna (11 th Plan)

Under this Yojna, by 22.01.2019 as per considered progress report, the work, relating to electrification of 627 villages and 39089 hamlets and connections to 773177 BPL households, has been issued.

Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojna (12th Plan)

Under this yojna, by 22.01.2019, as per consolidated progress report, the work, relating to electrification of 868 villages and 104767 hamlets and connections to 1904111 B.P.L. households, has been issued.

Energization of Private Tubewells

The energization of the tubewells is based on the policy of 'Aao and Paao' (Come and Get). There is no wait-list for tubewells. By 20.1.2020 year (2019-20), the energization of 34663 private tubewells, against the target of 35882, has been done.

Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojna (New Plan)

Under this yojna, items on action plan are electrification of the unelectrified villages, feeder separation in districts into agricultural and non-agricultural, electrification of unelectrified houses, 33 and 11 k.v. feeders and consumers metering strengthening of the distribution system in villages and electrification in Sansad

Aadarsh Gram.

The progress of various works by December, 2019, is as under :

(A) Sansad Aadarsh Gram	: 99
(B) Villages Covered under Domestic Electrification (IEV)	: 9071
(C) Rural Households for Electrification (RHH)	: 690872
(D) Number of BPL Households	: 76850
(E) Number of New Electric Substations	: 221
(F) Length of New 33 K.V. Line (Km)	: 3799.98
(G) Feeder Separation (Against 2045 Feeders)	: 1949

Saubhagya Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Har Ghar Bijli Yojna

The objective of the Saubhagya Yojna is to make available electricity to each house in the State. This scheme is being implemented in the State since 11.10.2017. The main points of the scheme are as follows:

- Target of electricity connections to 92.26 lakh households.
- In the aforesaid target, the target of 15.17 lakh connection under other scheme are also included.
- For the aforesaid work, construction of L.T. lines till last consumer.
- Till the targeted date of the scheme is month December, 2018, electric connections to 74.04 lakh interested households issued and thus, all 75 districts saturated.
- Under the Saubhagya Yojna, 84.68 lakh households were issued connections by March, 2019.

Replacement of Damaged Transformers in 48 Hours in Rural Areas

In urban areas damaged transformers are being replaced in 24 hours. Since 1st May, 2017 a new arrangement has been put in place, under which damaged transformers are replaced in 48 hours.

For implementation of the new arrangement, the information on damaged transformers will be received from the following sources :

- (A) Toll free No. 1912- complaints registered about damaged transformers in Urban and rural areas.
- (B) Junior Engineer and departmental employees
- (C) From the consumer or any other medium

Electricity Supply

In order to ensure better electricity supply to all consumer in the state, the schedules of supplies are 18 hours in rural areas (20 hours to Bundelkhand), 20 hours to tehsils and 24 hours to district headquarters and metropolitan cities.

Time Bound Online Application Facility for Connection (Jhatpat Connection Suvridha)

For the convenience of consumers, the online application facility has been

framed, so that the consumer can get connection, sitting at home. The progress in the online issue of connection is monitored by senior officers and also may be seen by the consumer.

Easy Installment Scheme (Aasaan Kist Yojna)

The easy installment scheme is implemented since 11.11.2019 for the exemption of interest surcharge, payable by domestic electricity consumers from 1 k.w. to 4 k.w. This 100% exemption is applicable to promote bill payments regularly. The consumer gets registered under the scheme and the outstanding amount is to be paid in 12 installments in urban areas and 24 installments in rural areas.

Easy Installment Scheme for Farmers (Kisan Aasaan Yojna)

This scheme is for exemption of interest surcharge, payable by farmer electricity consumers, effective from 31.1.2020. The scheme application for private tubewell farmers, giving 100% exemption in outstanding amounts as on 31.1.2020. It is aimed at making the future bills regular. The electricity consumer of the aforesaid category are registered in the under the scheme and the balance amount is payable in 6 installments.

Smart Meters

The scheme is operated to install 40 lakh smart meters in the state. In 12 cities of the state 9 lakh smart meters have been installed so far. On installation of smart meters, the work, relating to meter reading and bill distribution will come to an end and the bills will be available online.

Toll Free Helpline 1912

The Helpline is available for the following purpose :

1. Complaints for private bills
2. Interruptions in Power Supply
3. Damage in Transformers
4. Complaints regarding new Connections
5. Meter Defects complaints
6. Complaints regarding power theft.

Sugam Sanyojan Yojna

The scheme is implemented to link maximum households with electricity connections. At present, all urban consumer till 5 k.w. are getting connections in 18 installments.

Mukbhir Protsahan Yojna (Informer Incentive Scheme)

A provision of incentive has been made to reward an informer about power pilferage and when actually such theft is caught. The information may be passed on to the U.P. Power Corporation Ltd. or Vigilance Unit.

Any officer/employee of the enforcement squad or department will not be treated in the category of informer. The informer will be free to choose any medium for information viz. telephone, e-mail, SMS or any system of I.T., letter, personal contact etc.

Facilities to Industrial Power Consumer/Units

- All new industrial units, taking electric energy from power companies, will be admissible for exemption from electricity duty for 10 year period.
- The exemption from electricity duty on electric energy taken for own use from captive power plant.
- There is facility of applying for new industrial/commercial, electric connections through 'Nivesh Mitra' Portal.
- Open access provision to promote industries
- Under the ease of doing business provision, monitoring of the industrial feeders is being done and auto-reclosures established. Thus, tripping free power supply is available to industries.
- Online billing facility is available to the industrial units for online payments.
- The arrangement made to inform the industrial units minimum a month in advance before planned outage.
- Delays in power connections to investors/entrepreneurs will be avoided and their work will be promptly done without elaborate formalities through notified 'A' Class Contractor. Within 3 days meter arrangement will be made and the connection energized.



Additional Energy Sources

The Uttar Pradesh New Renewable Energy Development Agency (UPNEDA) is functioning as an autonomous institution, under the Department of Additional Sources of Energy, U.P. Govt. for implementation of schemes at district level, the project offices have been setup. With a view to implementing schemes in 75 districts, 56 Project Offices are functioning.

The UPNEDA has been implementing suitable energy schemes, based on new and renewable sources of energy. For exploitation of non-conventional sources of energy, viz. Solar Energy, Bio-Energy, Minor hydro-electric energy, various schemes are being implemented for development and extension of suitable techniques, with the ultimate aim of fulfilling the energy requirement both in urban and rural sectors. The UPNEDA is operating and implementing the beneficiary oriented schemes, besides development of schemes, relating to power production and energy conservation.

The UPNEDA has been conducting Research, Development and Training Centres at Chinhat, Lucknow, Ghosi, district Mau and Kannauj.

Major Programmes and Schemes

Power Generation Programme from Alternative Sources of Energy

Solar Energy Based Power Production (Grid Connected)

The State Government is committed to meet the increasing demand of energy from various sources. With an objective of installation of power production projects from solar energy in private sector, the State Government had promulgated the Solar Energy Policy, 2017. Under the policy, for installation of the Solar Energy Projects, the approval, no-objection certificate, consent etc. will be conveniently available from the State govt. to private developers through online single window clearance. The total targeted capacity is 10700 m.w., of which 6400 m.w. Utility Scale Grid Connected Solar Power Plant is targeted for installation. The Utility scale projects have permission for installation under stand alone, solar - park, besides sale for installation to third party.

Under the Policy, the installation of utility scale solar power projects in Purvanchal and Bundelkhand regions is proposed. The State Govt. will bear the

expenditure of the transmission line construction for 1 km. for solar power transit.

The UPPCL will have a 25 year agreement with developers for power purchase from the solar power projects ie. stand alone utility scale solar power projects and public solar power park projects. These projects will be 100% free from stamp duty for land and no-objection certificate from environment and pollution board clearance.

Under the Solar Energy Policy, the Solar Energy Power Projects will be augmenting the private investment on one hand, the Bundelkhand region like non-agricultural land will be utilized on the other. This will generate skill development and self-employment. The UPPTC Ltd. will be constructing 4000 m.w. green corridor in Bundelkhand region for electricity transit from the power projects.

Under the Policy, 4300 m.w. Grid connected Solar Rooftop Power Plant is targeted by the year 2022. These plants may be installed in govt./semi govt. and residential buildings. The installation in residential buildings costs Rs. 15000 per k.w. and maximum Rs. 3000/- per consumer subsidy is payable.

Solar Parks

Under the GoI Solar Park Scheme, solar parks of 440 m.w. capacity are being developed in Jalaun, Kanpur Dehat, Mirzapur and Prayagraj districts. Solar parks in some districts are partially developed, viz., Mirzapur 75 m.w. Prayagraj 50 m.w., Jalaun 40 m.w., totaling 165 m.w. For the development and management of solar parks, a joint enterprise has been constituted, viz. Lucknow Solar Power Development Corporation Ltd. between UPNEDA and GoI nominated nodal agency Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI). In this joint enterprise, the shares of UPNEDA and SECI are 50% each. Under the GoI scheme for developing solar park, the subsidy available from GoI is Rs. 20 lakh per m.w. or 30% of the project cost, whichever is less.

Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Power Park

The Ministry of the New and Renewable Energy, GoI will promote Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Power Parks, minimum 600 m.w. capacity. The Ministry has nominated CPSU for formation of Statewise joint enterprise. For U.P., THDCIL has been nominated. The action on formation of the joint enterprise is in process between UPNEDA and THDCIL.

Grid Connected Rooftop Power Plant

The U.P. Govt. had promulgated the Solar Energy, 2017, with an objective of promoting the Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic Solar Power Plants. The energy, thus, produced can be used by the Consumer in the building. This will reduce the dependence on the conventional electric energy and the electric bills of the consumer will also reduce.

For the year 2019-20, the Govt. of India has given a target for 60 m.w. for Phase II.

Bio-Energy Enterprise Promotion Programme

In order to promote bio-energy from bio-wastes in the State, the policy issued in February, 2018. Under this, bio-diesel, bio-ethanol, methanol, bio-gas, bio-CNG, producers gas, bio-coal production units are being set up. For 10 years SGST reimbursements and for land 100% exemption on stamp duty are facilities extended.

Bio-Mass Based Electricity Projects

1. Bagasse Based Electric Project-

By Co-generation additional electric production has got huge prospects, using bagasse in sugar mills of the State. UPNEDA is catalyst/facilitator. Power Purchase agreement with UPPCL. In 65 sugar mills, about 1900 m.w. capacity power projects established.

2. Non-Bagasse Based Electricity Projects

The agro-residue is used for power projects, using gasification, co-generation and combustion techniques. In various industries, 286 m.w. grid/captive power projects set up.

Electricity Projects Based on Industrial Wastes

Huge prospects for power generation from various industrial units in the State, e.g. distilleries, food processing industries, dairies and paper and pulp. 104 m.w. capacity projects set up in the State.

Highlights of other Schemes / programmes

- Small Hydro Electric Energy Programme
- Wind Energy Programme
- Pradhan Mantri Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Maha - Abhiyan
 - (A) Pradhan Mantri Kusum Yojna - Component 'A'
 - (B) Pradhan Mantri Kusum Yojna - Component 'B'
 - (C) Pradhan Mantri Kusum Yojna - Component 'C'

Solar Energy Programmes

- Off Grid Solar Power Plant
- Solar Street Light
- Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Solar Street Light Yojna
- Mukhya Mantri Samagra Gram Vikas Yojna
- Solar High Mast Plants
- Solar Power Pack Yojna
- Solar R.O. Water Karyakram
- Solar Pump Irrigation (Photovoltaic) Programme
- Decentralized Distributed Generation Scheme

Bio-Gas Energy Programme

Under the GoI New National Bio-Gas & Organic Manure Programme (NNBMP), family size bio-gas plants are produced for fulfilling the fuel requirement for cooking in rural areas. The GoI subsidises the scheme.

Power Generation Programme Based on Bio-Gas

In collaboration with GoI, the scheme is in operation in dairy farms. Bio-gas is produced in dairy farms for power generation.

The GoI subsidy admissible is Rs.25000 to Rs. 35,000 per k.w. for the project.

Border Area Development Programme

The scheme is being implemented by GoI in international borders of Pilibhit, Lakhimpur, Maharajganj, Shravasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar and Bahraich. Under the scheme, 8190 solar street lights, 1562 solar home lights, 1291 solar lanterns, 30 solar drinking water pumps, 13 solar power plants, 30 solar drinking water pumps, 28.52 k.m. solar fencing, 2 solar pump irrigation, 04 solar R.O. Water plants and 35 solar high mast installed.

Energy Conservation Programme in U.P.

Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Programme is being conducted to save energy in high energy consuming industries, total 55 designated consumers identified.

UPNED Training Centre

In the Training Centre, training programme are organized to earn-expertise in renewable energy sources based plants/projects in respect of their installation, operation and maintenance.

Over. 6000 youths have been trained in the State. They are trained through UPNEDA developed mobile app. 'Aaditya C'.



State Road Transport

The organization of the Transport Commissioner makes valuable contribution to revenue earnings of the State. The target for the revenue collection for the Transport Department in the year 2019-20 was Rs. 7863.42 crore against which recoveries made to the tune of Rs. 5932.22 crore by January, 2020 and deposited in the exchequers, which works out 75.44% of the annual target. In the budget for 2020-21, the target for revenue earnings is Rs. 8650 crore.

For administrative convenience, the department is divided into 6 zones, 19 regions and 75 sub-regions. At zone level, the post of Deputy Transport Commissioner is created and at the regional level, Regional Transport Commissioner exercises administrative control. At sub-region level, Assistant Regional Transport Officer is responsible for administration.

Issuance of Licences to Drivers and Conductors

The Licensing Officer issues licences to drivers and conductors under sections 8, 9 and 30 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988. Powers in this regard are entrusted to the Regional/Assistant Regional Transport Officer, who is authorized as licensing Authority under Rule-3 of the U.P. Motor Vehicle Rules, 1998. Authorized by the Regional/Assistant Regional Transport Officer, the Regional Inspector (Technical) can also discharge this duty. At present all licensing services are only available online at the website - parivahan.gov.in. Under the centralized arrangement, the smart card driving licence in State are being printed and dispatched through implementing institution from headquarters.

In the beginning, a driver is issued learning licence, valid for 6 months whole of India. During the period of 6 months, the applicant has to acquire the full driving skill. However, after 30 days of the issuance of the learning licence and before expiry of the validity period, the driver can apply for licence, having full knowledge and skill of driving. For learning licence, one can apply on website, uploading all documents, photo etc. Thereafter online payment of fee and date and place slot is to be booked. Further, along with all uploaded documents, fee receipts, print of the slot-booking slip, applicant has to visit transport office for scrutiny of documents and biometric test. Then, applicant participates in computerized examination. On passing examination, online learning licence print can be obtained.

Driving licence is issued only to those who are 18 years or above in age. However, the licence for without gear engine capacity motor cycle can be issued to 16-18 years old, on written consent of the guardian on prescribed form.

The procedure to issue licence to conductors is described in chapter 3 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and chapter 3 of the U.P. Motor Vehicle Rules, 1998. For the conductor licence, the minimum qualification prescribed is high school or any other equal examination, recognized by the State Government. The validity and renewal period for conductor licence is three years, which is effective in entire State.

Issuance of Vehicle Registration and Fitness Certificate

Under the provisions of Section 39 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, every motor vehicle has to be registered before putting into use. The registration of the transport vehicle is not considered valid till the vehicle is not issued fitness certificate in Form 38 under section 56 of the Act. All Regional Transport Officers /Assistant Regional Transport Officers /Regional Inspectors (Technical) in the State are registration Officers for the motor vehicles.

Approvals for New Vehicles

During the year 2019-20 (by 31.12.2019), total 450 new vehicles have been approved for registration .

Monetary Compensation for Motor Accidents

Under the provisions of Section 8 of the U.P. Motor Vehicle Taxation Act, 1997, read with provisions of Rules 30 and 31 of the U.P. Motor Vehicle Rules, 1998, in the event of the accident of any public vehicle. It means any motor vehicle, which is used on fare or remuneration as public carrier or modified for that kind of use and under which large taxis, motor taxis the kagadis (contract vehicles) and manjili gadis (destination vehicles) are included, for providing relief to victimized passenger or successor of the other person, under the jurisdiction of the district magistrate the accident occurred, the district magistrate of the concerned districts for ensuring the claim of the person for relief will conduct investigation by such an officer, not below the rank of SDM and forward his categorically recommendations to the Transport Commissioner for allocation of relief amount.

Details of the amount payable are as under :

- (A) At the event of death of a person - Rs. 40,000/-
- (B) If the person becomes fully or permanently disabled not allowing him/her to conduct any business to earn his/her living Rs. 40,000.
- (C) In the event of death of other Person - Rs, 10,000/-
- (D) In the event of other person, who becomes fully and permanently disabled, not allowing him/her to work or conduct any business to earn his/her living Rs.10,000/-

State/Regional Transport Authority, U.P.

The control on operation of the transport vehicle is exercised by the State Transport Authority and Regional Transport Authority under Section 68 of Chapter 5 of the Motor Vehicle, 1988 Act.

The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, effective from 1st July 1988, lays down certain provisions and terms under which all public service motors are issued permits liberally. These permits may be for within the region, intere-state routes, etc. For inter-state routes, permits are issued in terms of agreement between U.P. and concerned State. Such agreements are reviewed from time to time.

In the notified (nationalized) routes, the permit is issued only to UPSRTC.

At present, the transport agreements are applicable between U.P. and the following States

1. M.P. 2. Rajasthan, 3. Haryana, 4. Punjab, 5. H.P. 6. Chandigarh, 7. Bihar 8. J&K, 9. Uttarakhand.

Enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act

In order to ensure the compliance of the Acts & Rules of the motor vehicle, there is Additional Transport Commissioner (Enforcement) at headquarters and Deputy Transport - Commissioner (Zone) in 6 zones. Under the supervision of these officers, there is a provision of 114 mobile squads. Besides, 2 special squads are functional at headquarters. For checking of vehicles on routes, there is one gazetted Assistant Regional Transport Officer (Enforcement), one Enforcement Supervisor, 3 Enforcement Constables, besides a staff car and drivers.

Effective Control over Air Pollution

Due to increasing number of vehicles in the country air pollution has assumed alarming problems for the past few years. Keeping in view the magnitude of the problem, the Central Government has recognized the pollution causing vehicles as a cognizance offence, under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and formulated norms for pollution control under the Rules framed under the Act. Now, online pollution control certificates are being issued.

Major schemes of the Transport Department**E-Projects**

- Web based Vehicles 4.0
- Web-based Sarthi 4.0
- Mobile App. based E-Challan
- Online Permit
- Extending Departmental Services to common man through Common Service Centres.

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- Implementation of Document Management System in online Dealer Point Arrangement for Vehicle Registration.
- Online Pollution Certificate.
- E-Auction for Booking of VIP Numbers.
- Online Fitness Arrangement.
- Vehicle Location Tracking.

Highlights of Other Schemes/Programmes

- Building Construction for Regional/Deputy Regional Transport Offices.
- Constitution of Road Safety Cell.
 - (A) Constitution of Road Safety Cell (Lead Agency)
 - (B) Constitution of U.P. State Road Safety Parishad.
 - (C) Constitution of the High Level Committee and Fund Management Committee.
 - (D) Constitution of District and Division Level Road Safety Committees.

Road Safety Policy - 2014

- Establishment of Road Safety Data Base.
- Infrastructure for Safe Roads.
- Establishment of Driver Training Institute in each Division.
- Safe Vehicles.
- U.P. Core Road Network Development Programme-Agreement between U.P. Govt. and World Bank.
- Training Programmes
- Awareness Programmes for Road Safety.
- Elecution and Essay Competitions on Road Safety for Students.
- Publicity for Road Safety through electronic, print media, seminars, street plays, pamphlets, calendars, cinema, multiplex, publicity vans etc.
- Establishing Inspection and Certification Centre, Lucknow.
- Institute of Driving Training & Research, Raebareli.
- Schemes of the UPSRTC- Construction of Bus Depots, Stations, workshops.

Achievements of UPSRTC

- Connecting unserviced villages from Bus Service.
- Health and Eye Examination Camps to prevent accidents.
- Driver Health Examination Cards.
- Breath Analyzer to control addiction.
- 13 Point Technical Testing for long distance buses.
- 31 Point Fitness checking for corporation and agreement busses.
- Yatri Feedback App.
- Speed Control Device.

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- Does and Don'ts for drivers and conductors.
- International Bus Service - Run by Corporation to Nepal from Delhi to Mahendra Nagar, Pokhra and Nepalganj Sleeper Bus Yojna.
- Operation of New A/C Buses.
- Inter-State Services.
- Passenger Relief Scheme.
- Divyang Stall in Lucknow.
- 98 Depots Automatic Fuel Management System
- Meal on Road App for Food.
- Nirbhaya Fund Yojna -CCTV Cameras, 52 Pink Services, Panick Buttons.
- 40 Interceptor Vehicles.
- Twitter Service, UPSRTCHQ
- Toll Free No. 18001802877
Whatsapp No. 9415049606
Damini Helpline - 81142
- Inauguration and Foundation stone laying for several bus stations.
- PPP System for modernization of 23 bus stations.
- Free travel to women on Raksha Bandhan.

Measures during Covid-19 Pandemic in operation of Bus Services

- During all India lockdown, the corporation made special arrangements for the movements of Pravasi Shramiks (Labourers) to reach their native places.
- Regular sanitation and sanitization of bus stations.
- Before departure of buses, regular internal sanitation and cleaning being done.
- All employees on duty, including drivers/conductors must use masks and sanitizers. At bus stations for corporation personnel and passengers, soaps and hand sanitizers arranged.
- Task Force at every bus station.
- Thermal scanning for passengers at entry gates.
- Only mask using passengers allowed to travel.
- Benches, Toilets, other places etc. at bus stations sanitized regularly.

Awards to Corporation

- National Public Transport Excellence Award - 2019 for Rural Connectivity by ASRTV, New Delhi.
- Best Depot Award by PCRA for Petroleum Conservation to 12 depots from U.P.
- Elects Award in Aug, 2019-Effective Use of I.T. in Implementing Citizen Centric services.



Civil Aviation

The Directorate of the Civil Aviation in the State was constituted in the year 1975. However, its scope was confined to operations of the Govt. aero planes.

In the year 2001, the Department of Civil Aviation was restructured and, accordingly, the department was reconstituted in the following units:-

1. Operations Unit
2. Maintenance, safety and General Administration Unit
3. Uttar Pradesh Udan Prashikshan Sansthan, Kanpur (U.P. Aero Training Institute, Kanpur)

In addition, one unit ie. U.P. Aeronautical Training Institute, which was earlier functioning under the Technical Education Board is now under the Dept. of Civil Aviation. The U.P. Udan Prashikshan Sansthan, Kanpur does not exist now. In the year 2017, there were only 04 airport in the state viz. Lucknow, Varanasi, Gorakhpur and Agra. Also total 25 designations (15 from Lucknow, 8 from Varanasi, 1 from Gorakhpur and 1 from Agra) were linked to air services.

At present 07 airports are functional, where from air services are available for 63 destinations (21 from Lucknow, 20 from Varanasi, 6 from Gorakhpur, 5 from Agra, 7 from Prayagraj, 3 from Kanpur city, 1 from Hindon). The Bareilly, airport is ready for air services. The development work on 12 airports is in the progress. In the year 2016-17, 26.49 crore passengers had undertaken air journey, whereas in the year 2018-19, the passengers was 34.46 crores, registering an increase of 11.6%

Major Activities

A. Air Commitments

The major activities of the Deptt. of civil Aviation are to fulfill the Govt. air commitments, creation/development of aviation related infrastructure, ensuring efficient man power in the aviation sector and formulating aviation policy of the state.

In order to fulfill the Govt. flight commitments, the fleet of the Dept. of Civil Aviation has got presently 3 aeroplanes and 3 helicopters. The fleet is equipped with advanced and modern planes. Operations and maintenance of all planes are carried out by the Deptt. of Civil Aviation. The maintenance facility of the department is approved under C.A.P.

B. Development of Aviation Infrastructure

As regards aviation infrastructure in the state, Lucknow and Varanasi are the international airports. In 8 places of the states, viz. Gorakhpur, Agra, Prayagraj, Kanpur City (Chakeri), Saharanpur (Sarsawa), Bareilly, Ghaziabad (Hindon) and Lucknow (Bakshi Ka Talab), the air ports are under the control of the Indian Airforce. The Kushinagar air strip is being developed as civil airport and it has been handed over to the Airport Authority of India for operations. Also, the GoI has declared the Kushinagar Airport as international airport besides, 16 air strips are operational.

C. Ensuring Efficient Manpower in the Aviation Sector

Under the Dept. of Civil Aviation, Aeronautical Training Institute is functional in the Lucknow Airport premises. The institute is recognized by-

- A. All India Council of Technical Education, GoI
- B. Technical Educational Board, U.P.
- C. Director General, Civil Aviation, GoI
- D. National Board of Accreditation

The Institute conducts 3 years diploma course in Aircraft Maintenance Engineering. Since July, 2017, the syllabus of helicopter stream and power plant stream included. 30 students in each course are admitted and, thus, 90 students are trained every year. In these courses, admission is granted through the JEE Board, U.P. The annual fee is Rs. 12,600 per student, so that student, belonging to low income group may bear the fee.

Major Action Plans**A. Development of Airport Infrastructure**

Under the National Civil Aviation Policy, ie. Udan Scheme of the GoI, for construction of Civil air terminal building at Air Force Airports of Agra, Kanpur, Prayagraj and Bareilly, the state Govt. has given free lands to the Airport Authority of India. In Prayagraj and Bareilly, the building work has been completed and dedicated to the public.

Under the Udan Scheme at Hindan (Ghaziabad) for constructing civil air terminal building and developing other infrastructure ie. road, electricity, drainage etc., the state govt. extended support to the airport Authority of India from its own resources. The construction of the Air terminal building at the Hindon airport has been completed and dedicated to the public. Now, the flights have commenced.

At present, the operational airports in U.P. are 7, viz. Lucknow, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Agra, Prayagraj, Kanpur and Hindon.

In various districts of U.P., total 16 air strips are existing. In order to upgrade all these air strips into airports for operation of air services, the central Govt. has selected the interested airline companies through bidding process.

B. Development of the NOIDA International Greenfield Airport Jewar, Gautam Buddh nagar

The State Govt. undertaking the development of this airport. For establishing the Airport, the Civil Aviation Ministry, GoI, has issued the site clearance and in-principle approval and No-Objection Certificates (NOCs) received from the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Home Affairs. Also, the environmental clearance received from the Environment, Forest and Climate Change Ministry.

The land acquisition has been completed at the cost of rs.4078.38 crore and the measurement is 1334 hectares.

Action is underway to acquire 48.097 hectares land for the resettlement of families, affected by land acquisition for airport.

In order to speed up activities of airport, a joint venture company viz. NOIDA International Airport Ltd. has been constituted.

For reflecting concessionaire, Zurich Airport International AG has been selected through Global E-Tender. The Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI has accorded security clearance. The Concession Agreement is to be executed.

The development of airport is to be carried out in four phases on PPP model. The airport is targeted to be launched in the year 2023-24.

C. Development of the Kulinagar International Airport

- For the construction of the airport 589.35 acres land is acquired.
- The outlay of the airport construction is Rs. 199.42 crore
- The airport Authority of India has been assigned the work of the development and operation of the International airport.

Achievements

During the year 2018-19, land has been acquired for the Saharanpur (Sarsawa) airport. In case of the Ayodhya airport, 22% land has been acquired, whereas 95% work completed in respect of the Kushinagar airport.

Augmentation in Air Connectivity

There has been an unexpected success in the number domestic and international destinations connected with air routes from various cities of Uttar Pradesh. In April, 2017, all cities of U.P. were connected with 17 domestic and 8 international destinations whereas, at present they are connected with 51 domestic and 12 international destinations.

Increase in Passenger Traffic

In the year 2018-19, 89.07 Lakh passenger had undertaken the air journey in the state whereas the number increased to 97.60 Lakh in the year 2019-20, showing an increase by 9.58%.

Policy of the Department**U.P. Civil Aviation Promotion Policy**

In order to promote the Regional Connectivity scheme of the GoI in the state, the State Govt. had issued the U.P. Civil Aviation Promotion Policy 2017, Under this policy, there is a provision of extending various types of incentives to aviation companies for R.C.S and Non-R.C.S. flights. In U.P., a target has been set to connect all divisional headquarters with Luckow through air services. With a view to promoting aviation sector in the state, various concessions./incentives have been provided to RCS/Non-RCS flights.

The Civil Aviation Department has been doing high appreciable work to develop airports/airstrips in the State. For this, the State Govt. in the Wings India, 2018 was given the Most Proactive State Govt. under RCS Award.



Industrial Development

Comprehensive development of industries plays a vital role in the development of a state or country. For the accelerated development of industries, infrastructural facilities are quite imperative. Uttar Pradesh Government has been making every endeavours to create vast network of infrastructural facilities. The Govt. is familiar with the fact that the establishment and development of industries paves the way for fast economic growth and large number of employment opportunities.

Recognizing the fact that industrial development is largely dependent on infrastructural development in the State, the State Government has taken certain steps, viz. connecting district headquarters with four lane roads, construction of the Lucknow to Ghazipur Expressway in continuation of the Yamuna Expressway, construction of other expressways on PPP model, widening and strengthening of Govt. Highways, deriving maximum benefit to entrepreneurs of the State from the Central Government's Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor and Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor, which are passing through the State, development of international airports at Jewar (Bulandshahr) and Kushinagar, making maximum gas available to industries through existing pipelines, promoting captive power generation, ensuring uninterrupted power supply to industrial areas for 24 hours, strengthening land bank data and marking available to entrepreneurs through e-governance to establish new industrial units in private sector.

The Government has been developing the world level infrastructural facilities to facilitate the development of industries. In order to promote the large industries in the State, the Govt. has promulgated the U.P. Industrial Investment and Employment Promotion Policy, 2017. Under the policy, the investors and entrepreneurs are extended various financial incentives.

Udyog Bandhu

The Govt. of U.P. had set up the Udyog Bandhu in the year 1981, as a high level committee, to provide an accelerated growth speed to the industrial development in U.P. The aim was time-bound establishment of the small/medium/large industrial units and resolving hurdles coming in the way.

The institution is inspiring and catalysing entrepreneurs, by providing them information on infrastructural facilities, viz. land, electricity, finance and trade tax

and other admissible incentives and facilities.

The chairman of the Udyog Bandhu is the Commissioner of Infrastructure and Industrial Development, U.P. The routine activities of the institution are discharged by Executive Director/Joint Executive Directors. Udyog Bhandu has got ISO 9001-2008 in the year 2009-10.

The Udyog Bandhu has got a three-tier committees for resolving the problems of the entrepreneurs - district level Udyog Bandhu, division level Udyog Bandhu and State level Udyog Bandhu. There is High Level Authorized Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, State Level Udyog Bandhu Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Division Level Udyog Bandhu Committee under the Chairmanship of the Divisional Commissioners and District Level Udyog Bandhu Committee under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate.

For resolving the problems of the entrepreneurs the Executive Director, Udyog Bandhu is regularly converging the tripartite meetings with the concerned departments. As a results, the concerned department and entrepreneurs sitting across the table resolve their problems. When problems of any specific nature are not resolved even at the State Level Udyog Bandhu Committee, then policy-related important points are submitted before the High Level Authorized Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

Uttar Pradesh Expressway Industrial Development Authority (UPEIDA)

The UPEIDA was constituted in terms of the notification dated 27.12.2007.

Achievements

The UPEIDA has been developing the following expressway projects:

- Agra-Lucknow Access Controlled Expressway Project.
- Purvanchal Expressway Project.
- Bundelkhand Expressway Project.
- Gorakhpur Link Expressway Project.
- Ganga Expressway Project.

Agra-Lucknow Access Controlled Expressway (Greenfield) Project

This project is from Taj City Agra to capital Lucknow. The Expressway commences from Agra Inner Ring Road and finishes at Mohan Road, village Sarosa-Bharosa (Lucknow) Via Firozabad, Mainpuri, Etawah, Auraiya, Kannauj, Hardoi, Kanpur City, Unnao. The length of the Expressway is 302.222 km. The construction of the Expressway is already complete and it is in use for transport.

The Expressway is access controlled 6 lane (expandable to 8 lanes). For the convenience of passengers, total 4 wayside amenities are developed. In every wayside amenities area, cafeteria, drinking water and toilet facilities are available.

Besides, there is facility of vehicle parking/repair etc. in addition to rest rooms and dormitory for passengers. In every wayside amenities, 2 fuel stations each from IOCL and Reliance are functional.

For traffic security, UPEIDA has posted 24 hour patrolling arrangement on 10 innova vehicles, deploying 120 ex-servicemen. Their duty is to extend help to injured Persons and inform the concerned officers.

Purvanchal Expressway Access Controlled (Greenfield) Projects

The Project is being constructed for the development of eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. The purpose is to connect certain economically less developed districts to capital Lucknow. These districts are Azamgarh, Mau and Ghazipur, besides districts of Sultanpur, Ambedkarnagar, Amethi and Ayodhya.

The Expressway will commence from Chandsarai, Dist. Lucknow, on Lucknow-Sultanpur Road (N.H. -731) and terminate at Village Haidariya on N.H. 31, 18 km. from U.P.-Bihar border. The length of the Expressway is 340.824 km.

The Expressway is 6 lane width (expandable to 8 lane) and structures of 8 lane wide are under construction.

Under this Expressway on man carriageway, there are total 07 railway overbridges, 07 large bridges, 113 small bridges, 11 interchanges (with 7 toll plaza), 06 ramp plazas, 266 underpasses and 500 culverts under construction. In district Ayodhya, an air strip of 3,200 km is proposed, so that Fighter Planes of the Air Force in emergency situation can land and take off on the Expressway.

Bundelkhand Link Expressway Access Controlled (Greenfield) Project

For the development of the Bundelkhand region, the U.P. Govt. is launching this project. The major aim is comprehensive development of economically less developed districts of Chitrakoot, Hamirpur and Jalaun. This expressway will connect the Bundelkhand region to the capital (Delhi) of the country through Agra-Lucknow Expressway and Yamuna Expressway. The expressway will commence from Bharatkoop (District Chitrakoot) on Jhansi-Allahabad national highway No. 35 and terminate at village Kudrail (District Etawah) on Agra-Lucknow Expressway. The length of the expressway will be 296.070 km.

The Bundelkhand Expressway will be 4 lane wide (expandable to 6 lane) and structures will be 6 lane wide.

On expressway, 04 railway overbridges, 14 large bridges, 06 toll plazas, 07 ramp plaza, 268 small bridges, 18 flyovers and 214 under passes will be constructed.

New Okhla Industrial Development Authority (NOIDA)

The NOIDA has been set up under the U.P. Industrial Area Development Act, 1976. It is located in bordering U.P. limits of the National Capital Region. In its north, there is NH-24, in west Yamuna river and in east Hindon river. It has

developed today as a planned integrated and modern city. For the development of NOIDA, a master plan has been prepared till the year 2031. Under the master plan 81 villages, coming under the National Capital Region (NCR) will be included and about 20,316 hectare (203.16 km.) area will be taken up for development. Under the NOIDA Authority, the industries of U.P is most developed, which indicates the progress of the state in the NCR.

Greater NOIDA Industrial Development Authority (Greater NOIDA)

The Greater NOIDA Authority was constituted under the U.P. Industrial Area Development Act, 1976 in the year 1991. Under this plan, 75 villages of the Bulandshahar district (tehsil Sikandarabad) and 49 villages of the Ghaziabad district (tehsil Dadri) were notified. The Greater NOIDA is based on the latest technology of architecture and engineering, being developed following international norms. Besides the development of industrial areas, there will be a modern and comprehensive infrastructure available for trade centres, offices, secondary schools, technological and technical institutions, hospitals and healthcare services and recreation centres.

The major programmes of the Authority are land acquisition, construction of outer and internal roads, drainage, drinking water provision, electrification, sewage and sewage treatment plants, solid waste management, development of parks, tree plantation etc.

The development of this area is in conformity with the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Sub Regional Plan, 2021. In terms of the Master Plan 2021, there is a proposal to develop total 22255 hectares land by the year 2021. As per Masterplan 2021, the population of the region will be around 12 lakh, including the population of villages, coming under the region.

Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority

In the notified area of the Yamuna Expressway, total 1188 villages in the districts of Gautam Buddhanagar, Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Hathras (Mahamaya Nagar), Mathura and Agra are included. Under this Authority, 6 lane expressway (expandable to 8 lane) 165537 km in length is to be constructed from the Greater NOIDA to Agra.

The objective of the expressway is to link Agra and most part of the Western U.P. to the national capital.

Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. Kanpur (UPSIDC)

Origin and Objective

The U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. was established in the year 1961 for the development of infrastructural facilities for industries. The authorized capital of the Corporation is Rs. 4000 lakh and paid up capital Rs.

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2407.51 lakh, with full contribution of the U.P. Government. The Corporation has been a profit earning institution, ever since its inception. The Government has nominated the Corporation as a nodal agency for the development of industrial infrastructure.

The UPSIDC has been merged with the U.P. State Industrial Development Authority (UPSIDA) vide notification dated 27.06.2018.

Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) in Gida Region

For the construction of the CETP, the U.P. Jal Nigam, Gorakhpur had submitted DPR for Rs. 76.79 crore on 5.10.2018. The U.P. Govt. had taken a decision to make a contribution of Rs. 17 crore to Gida for the propose from the Infrastructure Development Fund. It is to be noted that for establishing CETP, a piece of land, measuring 11.15 acre has been purchased at village Adilapar, GIDA.

Establishment of 1 m.w. Solar Park in Sector 7 of the GIDA Region

The work has been allocated to M/s Silent Green Energy Pvt. Ltd. Gorakhpur. Besides, 1 m.w. solar energy production, a green park will also be developed. The land area is about 11,754 sq. m. for solar energy and green park development. The possession of the land taken on 17.9.2019 and the firm had laid the foundation stone.

Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (UPFC)

The UPFC was set up in the year 1954 under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951. The objective was to have all round industrial development in the State by extending long-term credit for land, building and plant and machinery to set up small and medium industrial units. The Board of Directors is constituted by the State Govt. Directives from time to time, with consent of the State Govt. for mobilizing resources for loans to industrial units, are issued by the Board of Directors.



Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Export Promotion

Uttar Pradesh is very rich in natural and human resources and consequent has got immense potential for industrial development. The vast population of the state makes available skilled human resource on one hand and huge market potential on the other.

The Small Scale Industries Department was set up, with an objective of establishing the state as one of the leading states in the country in the industrial sector and upgrades the living standards of its populace, by intensifying the capital investment and employment creation. However, the department is currently known as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and export Promotion Department.

In the constantly changing scenario of globalization and liberalization, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector plays a pivotal role in the inclusive development. The MSMEs are more environment friendly and require less of capital and space to establish and provide large employment opportunities.

Major Schemes of the Department

1. Mukhya Mantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojna

With an objective of providing self-employment to the educated unemployed in the state, the Mukhya Mantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojna is operated. For setting up an industry, loan up to Rs. 25 lakh is made available through banks, whereas Rs. 10 lakh for service sector. The State Govt. provides margin money of 25%, which amounts to maxim Rs. 6.25 lakh for an industry and Rs. 2.50 lakh for service sector. For the purpose, the applicant should be a domicile of U.P. and high school pass. The age should be between 18 to 40 years and should not be defaulter to financial mistrial. The candidates are selected for loan facility by a district level selection committee.

In the year 2019-20, there is a provision of 100 crore for setting up 10,000 units. Applications of 3898 beneficiaries were sanctioned by banks, of which 2869 beneficiaries were benefitted 15361 persons were created employment.

2. Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojna

The Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojna is in operation in the State to promoted the traditional urban and rural artisans in the state. These artisans include craftsman,

carpenters, tailors, basket weavers, barbers, goldsmiths, ironsmiths, potters, confectioners.

In the year 2019-20, 20,000 traditional artisans and craftsmen were to benefit with a sanctioned amount of Rs. 3000 lakh. Incurring an amount of Rs. 2919.06 lakh, 19938 beneficiaries were imparted training and distributed tool kits.

3. One District, One Product Scheme (ODOP Scheme)

In order to create employment opportunities in the State, an ambitious scheme viz. one district, one product was launched on 24.01.2018.

The Scheme is being implemented through promotion of micro and small industries and handicraft units for the inclusive and continuous economic development of the state. Under the scheme, districts in the State, with special identification for certain products are being selected for development of facilities for production and marketing.

Publicity of the ODOP Scheme

In the financial year 2019-20, a provision of Rs. 2354.54 lakh was made. Utilizing an amount of Rs. 1988.21 lakh, the following achievements were made:-

- Publicity through the Department of Information and Public Relations.
- 12 episodes of ODOP of 30 minutes were telecast on Doordarshan.
- Participation in various fairs and exhibitions through U.P.T.P.A.
- Gap-funding for Udyam Samagams in all districts of the State.
- Publicity and propagation through first corporate operated train called Tejas.
- 'Kashi Ek Roop Anek' programme was organized by UPID in collaboration with MSME Dept.
- An amount of Rs. 438.60 lakh revolving fund extended to the U.P. Hastshilp Vikas Evam Vipanan Nigam (the UP Craftsmanship Development Corporation Ltd.) to utilize its Gangotri outlets for exhibiting the ODOP products as marketing platforms.
- In the Akta Mall, Kewadia, Gujarat, near Statue of Unit, for the promotions of handlooms and handicrafts of various states, shops were allotted through the U.P. Hastshilp Vikas Evam Vipanan Nigam Ltd. The Nigam was made available an amount of Rs. 56.29 lakh for the purpose.
- ODOP products displayed at the Lok Bhavan, Govt. of U.P., Lucknow
- Under the ODOP, the following schemes are being operated by the Government:-
 - ❑ ODOP Common Facility Centre Promotion Scheme
 - ❑ ODOP Skill Development and Tool Kit Distribution Scheme.
 - ❑ ODOP Marketing Promotion Scheme

Other Achievements

Organization of the Seminar on the Development of the ODOP Products

- Zila ODOP Udyam Samagam was organized in each district of U.P. from September to November, 2019.
- In these 'Udyam Samagams', buyer-seller meets and technological experts engaged sessions on technology and machinery, design and packaging etc. Through FM Radio, between September and November, 2019, ODOP jingles broadcast during the Samagams.

Organization of Districts Level Workshops

- For marketing of products on e-portal, MOU was executed with Amazon.
- 11296 ODOP products, produced by 353 producers are available on Amazon site. Under this arrangement, 10849 sold out for Rs. 120.81 lakh.
- Free onboarding of ODOP products in 20 districts in coordination with ODOP by Anuna Education Network Pvt. Ltd.
- 8 products have been registered with Gem portal. Also that of 14 ODOP products under GoI registration.
- On 28.8.2019, an special seminar was organized to create awareness regarding GI in the producers of ODOP products.
- MOUs have been executed with the Quality Council of India (QCI) for quality production and with NSE and BSE for capital availability.
- MOU executed with Bank of Baroda, where under a virtual platform is being developed for ODOP products.
- In the joint auspices of NSE 10 seminars and 30 one to one meets organized. 8 companies have been listed and they have raised a capital of 104.38 crore.
- Zed Certification of 9 institutions granted. Total 1468 institutions so far registered.

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Srijan Karyakram

The Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Srijan Karyakram is operated by the GoI. Under this programme, youths are given self-employment opportunities, by establishing projects with an outlay of Rs. 25 lakh.

There is a provision of providing margin money subsidy from 15% to 35%. The 35% margin money provision is in cases, where enterprises are to be established by special category beneficiaries ie. SC/ST/OBC/Minorities and Women in rural areas. Similarly, 25% margin money provision, when projects are being established by general category beneficiaries, in rural areas.

In urban areas, in case of general category, the margin money provision is 15% and it is 25%, when special category.

Implementation of the scheme in the state is being done by KVIC, KVIB and

District Industries Centres and Enterprises Promotion Centres.

During the year 2019-20, for establishing 3436 units, the margin money target for districts was Rs. 10308 lakh. Banks had sanctioned applications of 3048 beneficiaries of which 2424 beneficiaries were extended benefit. Total employment creation covered 16115 persons

U.P. Micro, Small and Technological Up gradation Scheme

Under the MSME Promotion Scheme, 2017, the Technological Up gradation Scheme is restructured and in this connection, a Govt. Order dated 15.02.2019 is issued. Accordingly, technological up gradation is to be applied in various sectors, viz. products quality improvement, environment improvement, energy efficiency, quality packaging, testing facilities and computerized quality control. The scheme is to cover two categories of industries i.e. micro and small industries.

Capital subsidy assistance and interest subsidy assistance are available for eligible micro and small industrial units.

In the financial year 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 200 lakh has been sanctioned to benefit eligible units.

Hastshilp Pension Yojna

Craftsmen in the state have contributed to the international recognition for art and craft of the state. However, craftsmen, after having reached some age level, are not physically efficient to carry out their artistic pursuits. As a result, their earnings come down.

Thus, craftsmen, who have got GoI recognition as 'shilpguru' or have been winners of the state or national prizes for their skills, are eligible to get pension of Rs. 2000/- p.m., provided they have reached the minimum age of 50 years. There is no barrier in higher age.

During the year 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 57.60 lakh was sanctioned for granting pension to craftsmen 233 specialist craftsmen have received their pension till March, 2020.

Handicrafts Marketing Promotion Scheme

In Uttar Pradesh, there are about 25 lakh craftsmen engaged in various handicrafts, viz. carpet, bouquet, cane, wooden toys, terracotta, brass craft, zardozei, chikan-work, stone carving, wood carving, black pottery, lac, handloom, jute wall hanging, kite kasa, panjadari pottery etc. They are very skilled craftsmen, earning laurels to the state and country. However, their financial condition is not good.

For the marketing of the craftsmen products, the said scheme is in operation and, accordingly, maximum Rs. 20,000/- is extended to them as state aid to enable them to meet the transport expenses and stall charges in various melas/fairs etc.

In the year 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 200 Lakh was sanctioned under the scheme, of which an amount of Rs. 198.39 Lakh was incurred to benefit 2015 craftsmen.

Mukhya Mantri Hastshilp Pension Yojna

In order to raise the living standard of craftsmen, by improving their financial condition and preserve the traditional handicrafts in the State, the State Govt. has introduced the Mukhya Mantri Hastshilp Pension Yojna since 13.12.2017. Under the Scheme, the selected craftsmen are given a monthly pension of Rs. 500/-. The eligible craftsmen should be minimum 60 years or more old. However, in case of women artisans and physically divyang craftsmen, 5 year age relaxation is admissible. The annual income of the family should not exceed Rs. 1 Lakh.

During the year 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 100 lakh sanctioned and by March, 2019, 1375 craftsmen benefited.

Highlights of Other Schemes/Programmes

- Handicrafts Skill Development Up gradation Scheme and Design Workshop Scheme for Export Bazar (During the year 2019-20, 1740 craftsmen selected for training and amount of Rs. 120 Lakh sanctioned for the purpose.
- Scheme for SC/ST Pensions for Skill Development (During the year 2019-20, 6771 trainees got training to upgrade their traditional skills, with an amount of Rs. 487.50 Lakh Sanctioned)
- Single Window Scheme and Udyog Bandhu- For quick redressed if problems of entrepreneurs and facilitate the promotion of enterprizes, there is three tier meeting provision for Udyog Bandhu. Now, state, division and district level Udyog Bandhu Committees are restructured. The top level meeting is presided by Hon'ble Chief Minister.

For the convenience of MSME sector, Nivesh Mitra Portal is operational. Entrepreneurs may apply on niveshmitra.up.nic.in

During the year 2019-20, total 228111 applications were received and 199170 were disposed of.

- Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme (During the year 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 6 Lakh sanctioned for the training of 1200 trainees)
- OBC Training Programme (During the year 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 200 Lakh sanctioned for the 2775 trainees)

Achievements

1. For industrial development and investment promotion, Investment Summit organized on 21st and 22nd February, 2018 where domestic and international entrepreneurs participated. In good numbers MOUs were signed. MOUs are being constantly followed up. On 29.07.2018, ground breaking ceremony organized
 2. The Govt. of India operated E-Market Place (Gem-Portal) has been adopted by the State Govt.
- Expo-Masts set up at Lucknow and Greater Noida for exporters. Bhadohi Carpet Bazar set up for export of carpets.

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3. The State Govt. has been making concerted efforts the development of MSMEs, handicrafts and export promotion to create maximum employment opportunities.
4. U.P. Industrial Investment and Employment Promotion Policy, 2017 is implemented. Also, U.P. MSME Promotion Policy, 2017 promulgated. The employment creation rate in MSME sector is fixed at 15% annually.
5. U.P. MSME and Export Promotion Policy, 2017 declared.
6. U.P. Handicrafts Promotion Policy, 2014 is promulgated

Thrust Areas/Aspirational Districts

In Niti Aayog, GoI has included 8 districts of U.P. as aspirational districts. They are Balrampur, Bahraich, Shravasti, Siddhartnagar, Sonbhadra, Fatehpur and Chitrakoot.

The State Level Nodal officer is Additional Commissioner, Industries and at district level, Deputy Commissioner, Industries.

Loan are being extended under MUDRA and Stand-up schemes. ODOP is getting special thrust in these 8 districts, promoting their products branding and agricultural and processed goods, besides handicrafts.



Public Enterprises

Background

The State Government had established the Bureau of Public Enterprises as an administrative unit in the year 1974, under the Chief Secretary unit of the Secretariat. Over the years, with expansion of the public undertakings/corporations and with the objective of bringing professional approach and resilience in their management, the Directorate of the Public Enterprises came into existence under the control of the Department of Public Enterprises as a technical unit, separate from the Secretariat.

The head of the department of the Bureau of Public Enterprises is Director General.

Major Action Plans

The Bureau/Department does not operate any development scheme. It only plays the role of a Technical Advisor for the public undertakings/corporations and their administrative departments in the state. At present, the Bureau is engaged in various tasks in public undertakings, corporations, concerning seventh pay-scale, sixth pay-scale and implementing latest installments of dearness allowances in various pay-scales, completion of promotions/selections, through selection committees in the senior posts of public undertakings/corporations, necessary follow-ups to complete the remaining annual accounts of the undertakings/corporations. Besides, the Bureau extends consultation, from time to time, to undertakings/corporations and their administrative departments, under stipulated policies, on matters referred to it. Over the years, there has been a significant increase in the consultative responsibilities of the Bureau.

Brief Account of Activities During 2019-20

1. An Authorised Committee at the level of the Department of Public Enterprises was constituted on payments of dearness allowances in Public Undertakings/Corporations. The Committee had its meetings on proposals received from the Corporations and decisions taken.

2. Expert consultations extended to the Government in respect of personnel, financial and legal matters, concerning the Public Undertakings/Corporations.
3. The Bureau had compiled the flash results on the basis of the financial status and operational results of 40 undertakings/corporations. Thus, the information received was analysed and consolidated.
4. Officers had participated in the board of directors meetings of the public undertakings and departmental policies/Govt. orders were firmly stipulated.
5. At the level of the Dept. of Public Enterprises, a selection committee was constituted, which ensured action in respect of selection of senior officers and other officers for various corporation/undertakings.
6. The personnel of the public undertakings/corporations had, from time to time, filed writ petitions in the Hon'ble High Court, against which counter affidavits filed on time.
7. Reviews and monitoring made on the basis of the quarterly progress reports in respect of activities of the public undertakings/corporations.
8. Information made available in respect of matters, concerning right to information.
9. Under the Dept. of Public Enterprises, Audit Cell (commercial) is established. The Joint Committee for the public undertakings/corporations at the level of the Vidhan Mandal had organized meetings, where support was extended to Committee.

(A) Monitoring and Intensive Studies

The Bureau of Public Enterprises monitors the performance of the undertakings/corporations on a quarterly basis, for which undertaking specific formats are prescribed. Information is collected in these formats and monitored.

(B) Uniformity in Personnel Policies

In order to bring uniformity in the personnel policies in all public enterprises and reduce inconsistencies in their implementation, directions are issued in respect of the personnel policies, viz. structural framework, service conditions, salaries and allowances etc.

(C) Financial Management

Based on the financial results, forwarded by the undertakings/corporations, covered by the Bureau, the Bureau of Public Enterprises prepares flash reports, performs activities, relating to the Finance Commission, monitors the remaining accounts of the undertakings/corporations.



Geology & Mining

The Directorate of Geology & Mining was set up in the State in the year 1955, with an objective of searching mineral resources, which are main components of the natural resources, available in the State. The ultimate aim is to carry out research and exploration to establish industries, based on commercial level mineral reserves.

In the year 1963, the Directorate was developed with the responsibility of mining administration for exercising effective control over development and exploitation of minerals and minor minerals.

In the year 1984, the Directorate was assigned the study and survey work, relating to engineering geology, so that the accelerated construction works in the regional development, causing damage to the environment can be assessed and minimized.

In order to provide proper guidance to growing activities of the mineral development in mining sector, the Director, Geology & Mining was declared Head of the Department in the year 1985. In the year 1998, the Mineral policy was declared with an objective of balanced development of minerals and motivating mineral-based industries. The policy is being evaluated from time to time. To attract entrepreneurs to set up mineral based industries, relevant information is made available at the Directorate's Website. Besides the entrepreneurs are being motivated at the Directorate/Government level.

In the adjoining areas of Girar region of district Lalitpur, M/s Maxtech Resources Pvt. Ltd. had conducted reconnaissance survey for search of gold metal. In past few years, the geologists, had searched mineral deposits. Accordingly, in Ramgarh-Naudiha region of Sonbhadra 13.5 m.t. China clay reserves was sanctioned on prospecting licence. Similarly, in Manikpur (Chitrakoot), 50 m.t. potash glauconitic sandstone reserves sanctioned on reconnaissance permit/licence. Besides, encouraging results have been found in search of gold in Sonbhadra district and platinum group metals in Ikauna region of Lalitpur.

Under the mineral exploration programmes, operated by the Directorate, in the past few years in Sonbhadra district about 70 million tons cement grade limestone, 21 million tons dolomite, 13.5 million tons China clay, 9.8 m.t. sillimanite, 646 kg. gold, in Paryagraj district 15.00 t. silica sand, in Lalitpur and Jhansi districts

0.50 million tons. Pyrophyllite-Diaspor, 5.1 m.t. Rock Phosphate 100 m.t. Iron ore, 0.3 m.t. Asbestos, 608 acres area of sand stone, 4849.19 lakh cubic meters Granite (dimensional stone) explored.

In the State, reserves of the limestone of cement grade, dolomite, pyrophyllite, diaspora, granite, sandstone/granite (dimensional stone) and silica sand are exploited on commercial level, paying the way for entrepreneurship and employment generation in the State and growth in revenue earnings.

In district Jhansi, 45 mt. stone quartz is proposed for auction, having a silica-portion of 90-95%, useful in ceramic/pottery industries. Keeping in view the encouraging production and demand of stone industry, several cutting, polishing plants have been set up at Mirzapur, Lalitpur and Sonbhadra, generating employment opportunities for thousands of workers and growth in revenue earnings. In Sonrai region of the Lalitpur district, the rock-phosphate reserves are being revealed in collaboration with GoI undertaking, the Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL) to make auction worthy blocks. The Rock Phosphate is used in fertilizer industries.

Fundamental Objectives of the Department

Mineral Exploration

In order to establish mineral based industries and ensure industrial development in the State, exploration of new mineral reserve under the Mineral Exploration Programmes and realization of appropriate mineral reserve carried out.

Mining Administration

The Department of Geology & Mining is engaged in exploration of mineral resources, available in the State and research/search work to facilitate establishing industries, based on mineral reserves. Under the mining administration, this department is one of the leading departments in revenue earnings. From the viewpoint of mineral revenue and production, 12 districts in the State have been identified as mineral rich districts.

For the scientific exploitation of minerals in various districts of the State, the department follows the provisions of various acts and rules, viz. Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, Uttar Pradesh Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 1963 and U.P. Minerals (Prevention of Illegal Mining, Transportation and Storage) Rules, 2018. In this context, for exploitation of minerals on concession, sanction is granted after the department gives its report on suitability and availability of areas and technical recommendations to the District Magistrate/Government. The mining activities, being carried out in the mineral concession areas, are inspected/supervised from time to time to regulate. At present, the sanction is granted for mineral regions on concession by 9 regional offices and 31 quarry offices. Besides, technical officers of the Directorate are posted in another 44 districts, who provide technical guidance/technical report/recommendations to District Magistrates for concessional mining.

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As a result of mining of main and minor minerals in the State, not only huge revenue is earned, but also direct or indirect employment generated. During the year 2019-20 (By December, 2019), Rs. 1459.51 crore revenue earned.

Future Targets and Programme for 2020-21

The Department, under its Mineral Search scheme, had prescribed the following 8 search programmes in the year 2019-20. These programmes are to be continued in the year 2020-21 also.

1. Initial exploration programme for search of gold metal in the Vindhan Conglomerate of Hardi region of Sonbhadra district.
2. Initial exploration programme for search of gold metal in Berwar region of Lalitpur district.
3. Initial exploration programme for mineralization of iron metal in Solda and Uldana regions of Lalitpur.
4. Initial exploration programme for brite metal search in Mathura Dang region in district Lalitpur.
5. Initial exploration programme for search of dimensional granite and sandstone in districts Jhansi, Lalitpur and Mahoba.
6. Initial exploration programme for expansion of search for rocks phosphate and revaluation of rock phosphate reserve found in Sonrai region of Lalitpur in collaboration with MECL and making auctionable blocks.
7. Initial exploration programme for search of metals of platinum groups in granite complex of the Pipariya region of district Lalitpur.
8. In district Mahoba and Banda, re-evaluation of minor minerals in the mines abandoned and identification of new areas.

With the help of aforesaid mineral exploration programmes, the mineral development is a target. Under the survey to be conducted for the search of sources with the prospects of precious minerals, initial geological and geo-physical explorations are proposed in search of gold, platinum, palladium.

E-Governance

In order to procure and analyse data for mineral exploration and mining administration, and online communication/management of mineral concessions and decisions taken of them, e-governance medium is utilized. Thus, mineral development programmes are implemented in an effective manner and entrepreneurs are made available desired information.



Handloom and Textile Industry

The Handloom Industry is the most employment generating sector, only next to agriculture. It does not create any pollution. This industry is very vital for its traditional art and strengthening the rural economy. This industry fulfills not only the textile requirements of the country, but also in demand abroad, fetching foreign exchange for the country. Uttar Pradesh has been known worldwide for its artistic weaving. It includes silk sarees of Varanasi, carpets of Sitapur, cut work curtains of Ghazipur, pipework of Amroha, bedcovers of Gorakhpur, Terri towels of Ghaziabad.

In the past few decades, the handloom weavers have left their traditional work and hence, their population has gone down from 2.50 lakhs to 2 lakh. The main reason is the fierce competition in global market, and hence, the handloom industry is not able to get proper price and the weavers did not have sufficient working capital.

The current government has been operating several schemes to uplift the social and economic status of weavers, besides augmenting their productivity and quality.

At present, about 2,58,000 power looms, are functional in the State, giving livelihood to approximately 5,50,000 weavers. There is a proposal to replace traditional power looms, by automatic/rapier power looms.

Major Schemes of the Department of Handloom and Textile Industry

Central Shared Schemes

(1) National Handloom Development Programme

(i) Cluster Development Programme

There is provision of directly providing the financial aid by the GoI to the clusters of the handloom weavers at block level. The aid is available in the following areas directly to the bank account of the implementing agency.

1. Baseline Survey Consortium Formation, Self-Help Group Awareness Programme
2. Product Development
3. For cluster Activities
4. Computer Aided Textile Design
5. Skill Upgradation
6. Designer
7. Technical Upgradation under Handloom Promotion Assistance
8. Yarn Depot
9. Common Facility Centre
10. Project Management Cost.

The Cluster Development Programme is being conducted at block level, with the inclusion of handloom weavers. Under the Varanasi Mega Handloom Cluster Scheme, besides 10. Clusters, the GoI had sanctioned 3 clusters in 2015-16, 22 clusters in 2016-17, 09 clusters in 2017-18, 1 cluster in 2018-19 and 3 clusters in 2019-20.

The GoI sanctioned clusters are operated in various districts of the State, viz. Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Barabanki, Sitapur, Hardoi, Aligarh, Agra, Hapur, Chandauli, Varanasi, Bareilly, Azamgarh, Mau, Ghazipur, Lalitpur, Farrukhabad, Moradabad and Amroha.

(ii) Marketing Incentive

For the benefit of the marketing incentive sub-component, the Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies, Apex Weavers Co-operative Societies, and the National Handloom Development Organization will be payable incentives at the rate of 10% of the average sales turnover for the past three years. The share of the amount will be 50% each of the Central and State Government.

(iii) Handloom Marketing Promotion

The Handloom Marketing Assistance Scheme is operated by the Central Government, under which the Handloom societies/institutes are made available venues for sale of their products. The GoI extends 100% assistance for organizing special Handloom Expos/National Level Fairs/Exhibition. In various districts of the State, these activities are organized.

The financial assistance admissible by the GoI is as under:-

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|---|-------------|
| (A) | Per National Handloom Expo | - | Rs. 45 Lakh |
| (B) | Per Special Handloom Expo | - | Rs.12 Lakh |

(2) Pradhan Mantri Jevan Jyoti Bima Yojna/Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojna

The above mentioned three schemes are being implemented by the GoI in collaboration with LIC of India. The objective is to provide increased insurance cover and higher insurance amount to weavers in the event of natural death, accidental death and complete or partial disability. Under the Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojna, the annual premium is Rs. 342 per weaver. In Rs. 342/-, the share of the weaver is Rs. 80/-, the GoI share Rs.162/- and LIC share (Samajik Suraksha Nidhi) Rs.100/-.

In the Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojna, the annual premium per weaver is Rs.470/-, where the weaver share is Rs. 80/-, that of Govt. of India Rs. 290/- and that of LIC (Samajik Suraksha Nidhi) Rs.100/-

Under this scheme, two children of the beneficiaries, studying till 9th class are extended scholarship of Rs. 100/- per child. During the financial year 2019-20, total 7265 handloom weavers were covered.

(3) Group Insurance Scheme for Power loom Workers

To provide enhanced insurance cover to the handloom weavers in the case of natural as well as accidental death, the GoI has introduced the Group Insurance Scheme in the power loom sector. The working weavers in the age group of 18 years to 50 years are eligible to get benefit with just Rs. 342/- as annual premium per head. Out of Rs. 342/- the weaver contribution is Rs. 80/-, GoI share Rs.162/- and LIC share Rs.100/-. In the age group 51 to 60 years, the per weaver annual premium is Rs. 470/-. The weaver share in the amount is Rs.80/-, GoI share Rs. 290./- and LIC share Rs.100/-.

Besides, two children of a weaver beneficiary studying till class 9, will be getting scholarship of Rs.100/- per child.

In the financial year 2019-20, total 5606 power loom weavers were covered under the scheme .

(4) Pradhan Mantri Hathkargha Bunkar Mudra Yojna**Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojna is a GoI scheme**

- With 7% maximum interest subsidy, the handloom weavers are eligible for cheaper loans with 6% interest rate.
- Under the scheme, margin money payable is 20% of the project cost ie. maximum Rs. 10,000/-.
- Subsequent upon the sanction of loan from the Bank, the beneficiary weaver will be made available Rupay- Card.
- Weavers will be made available credit cover through CGTMSE.
- Under this scheme there is provision for sanctioning the loan amount from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 5 lakh.

The Handloom Weavers' Mudra Portal has been active since 1st April, 2017. Through this portal, there is a provision for online demand from the PNB in respect of margin money, interest subsidy and credit Guarantee fees for concerned banks. The GoI will be making available funds to the Punjab National Bank in advance.

State Sector Schemes**1. Sant Kabir Rajya Hathkargha Puraskar Yojna**

In order to motivate handloom weavers to be competitive in the field, there is scheme to reward them. Under the scheme, there are regional level and State level first, second and third prizes in the form of cash, shield, angvastra and certificates. For prizes, budget provision for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 19.85 lakh.

2. Assistance to Trainees of Handloom Sector

Under the scheme, the GoI selects trainees every year for three-year diploma course, conducted by the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT), Chaukaghat, Varanasi. The trainees for the first, second and third years are eligible

to get scholarship, amount of which is shared equally by the GoI and State Govt. The budget provision for the year 2020-21 is Rs.7.19 lakh.

3. Reimbursement of the Subsidy Amount to Power Loom Weavers in Electricity Charges

The U.P. Govt. had taken a decision to provide exemption in electricity bills to power loom weavers. The implementation of the scheme is made by the Handloom Department in collaboration with the Dept. of Energy. In order to extend benefit to power loom weavers in the State, in the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs.19,141 lakh (One Billion Ninety One Crore Forty One lakh only) was handed over to the Managing Director, U.P. Power Corporation Ltd., Lucknow. In the financial year 2020-21, the budget provisions under the scheme is Rs. 150 crore.

4. Reimbursement of the Subsidy Amount to Hand loom Weavers in Electricity Charges

The U.P. Govt. had taken a decision to extend subsidy in electricity charges to handloom weavers on the lines of the power loom weavers in the year 2015-16.

In the financial year 2019-20, for reimbursement of the subsidy in electricity charges to 12703 handloom weavers, the budget provision was Rs. 5 crore at the rate of Rs. 3936/- annual per weaver. The same budget provision is made for the year 2020-21.

5. Reimbursement of the Subsidy Amount to the Cotton Carders in Electricity Charges.

The scheme was launched in the year 2015-16. In the year 2019-20, Rs.100 lakh released by the Government for the purpose. In the year 2020-21, the budget provision is again Rs. 1 crore.

Highlights of other Schemes/Programmes

- Interest Subsidy Scheme under the Uttar Pradesh Textile Policy - 2014.
- Power loom Sector Development Scheme (SCP) for SC/ST weavers.
- U.P. Handloom, Power loom, Silk, Textiles and Garmenting Policy, 2017.



Khadi and Village Industries

Introduction

The Directorate of the Khadi and Village Industries was set up under the Govt. Order No. 1880/18-10-184 (K.B.)-86TC dated 5th May, 1987, with an objective of creating an effective organizational framework for cottage and rural industries in the state and resolving the specific problems of industries in the sector.

Fundamental Objectives

The Directorate was established with the following objectives:

1. Strengthening the data based for the cottage and village industries and extending co-operation to the state administration in formulating policies for these industries.
2. For the comprehensive and co-ordinated Development of Cottage and Rural Industries in the State, to formulate necessary projects/schemes and effective monitoring of the projects being implemented.
3. Withdrawal and distribution of the Govt. funds sanctioned for the cottage and rural industries and maintain proper records in this regard.
4. Establishing effective co-ordination with various institutions/govt. departments, associated with cottage and rural industries.
5. Any other activities, assigned by the Govt., from time to time.

Brief Account of Major Activities Performed Last Year

1. The database, related to cottage and rural industries, was strengthened and extended necessary co-operation to the Government to formulate policy for village industries.
2. Certain Khadi producing centres/regional offices/district village industries offices of Khadi and village Industries Board were inspected and developmental activities reviewed.
3. Monitoring the recoveries of funds disbursed for the development of village industries by the Khadi Board.
4. Disposal of the G.P.F. related matters of the Khadi Board personnel got done through the Directorate of Pension and Treasury.

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5. Disposal of the Pension related matters of the Khadi Board personnel got done through the Directorate of Pension and Treasury.
6. The U.P. Matikala Board (The U.P. Clay Craft Board) has been constituted to provide economic support to the pottery industry and people associated with this.

Future Target for Development and Programmes specified for the Current Year

1. The GPF payments to the Khadi Board personal from treasury through RTGS in their bank accounts.
2. The Govt. released sanctions of funds to cottage and village industries to be withdrawn and disbursed and their accounts maintained.
3. Spot inspections of the units financed under the schemes of the Khadi Board.
4. Effective monitoring of the schemes implemented by the Khadi Board
5. Operation, direction and auditing of programmes to promote cottage and village industries in the state.
6. Providing training to the clay craft and clay-sculpture craftsmen, so that their trade is grown and their economic and social development takes place.
7. The new generation to be associated with the clay crafts and their products and also the dona-pattal (Leaf-bowl and Leaf-plate) industry to be promoted.
8. Distribution of tool kits to potters and dona-pattal craftsmen.
9. Implementation of the solar charkha training and distribution scheme under the Khadi and Village Industries Development and Continual Self-Employment Policy 2017.
10. Any other activities, assigned from time to time, by the State Government.

U.P. Matikala Board (U.P. Clay craft Board)

For centuries together, clay has been in use for making idols, toys, utensils etc. as a raw material. In modern times, as a result of recession in demand for clay items, there has been a great problem for the livelihood of traditional craftsmen. Because of use of plastic items instead the environment has been badly affected. In order to protect this old craft and generating employment opportunities at local level, the Uttar Pradesh Matikala Board has been constituted by a notification dated 19th July, 2018.

Objectives of the Board

1. To formulate policy for industries, related to Matikala and Mati Shilpkala
2. Policy formulation for availability of clay for Matikala and Mati Shilpkala, its technical upgradation and modernization.
3. Extending facilities and services to artisans in this art and craft.

4. Suggestions for redressal of problems in this work and those engaged in this field.
5. Establishing co-ordination with Central and State institutions to provide employment to artisans
6. Associating new generation with matikala and Mati Shilpkala
7. Those engaged in the business of this art and craft should be motivated to expand their work and their incomes enhanced.
8. Extending marketing facilities
9. Augmenting the employment opportunities
10. Making suggestions for streamlining rules to procure raw materials.
11. To obtain records from the Revenue Department about the lease allocations and to keep them secured.

U.P. Khadi Village Industries Board (UPKVIB)

The objective of the UPKVIB is to establish in rural areas industries with minimum capital investment and generate maximum employment opportunities. Thus, the rural economy should be strengthened.

Industries Admissible for Financing

The Khadi & Village Industries Commission has classified industries in 7 categories for financing :

1. Agro-based industries- Khadi, beekeeping, telghani, Gud-Khandsari, foodgrains, pulses, herbs, fruit processing.
2. Mineral-based industries-Pottery, articles of lime stone.
3. Forest-based industries : hand paper, match box/agarbatti, shellac, bamboo-cane, catechu, gum, aurvedic medicines, fiber industry etc.
4. Polymer and chemicals-non edible oil, soap, edible oil production, rubber-based industries, ivory etc.
5. Mechanical and Alternative Energy- Iron, wood, aluminum, copper, brass based industries bronze utensils etc.
6. Textiles - Tailoring, polyvastra, hosiery etc.
7. Service Industries - Washer man, beauty parlour, plumbing, electric equipment, audio and diesel engine repairing etc.

Khadi and Village Industries Development and Continual Self-Employment Promotion Policy

- In order to establish rural industries in available industrial areas/industrial parks/ estates, in the state, the land will be allotted on a priority
- The vacant land in the Gram Sabha will be allotted on lease by the Land Management Committee.

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- Promotion to alternative energy/bio-energy based projects and also to mission bio-gas, mission bio-diesel, mission producer gas, mission bio-ethanol projects.
- Stamp fee exemption at the rate of 100% in Poorvanchal, Madhayanchal and Bundelkhand regions and 75% in Paschimanchal region.
- As per industrial policy, whatever amount equal to State share deposited as net VAT/CST/GST, available to big industries will be reimbursed as a motivation. However, this facility will be limited to maximum annual turnover upto Rs. 5 crore.
- New industries will be getting electricity exemption for 10 years.
- To be co-ordinated Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojna, Stand-up Yojna and Make-in-India Yojna
- Use and publicity of the Khadi-UP brand

KVIB-Operated Schemes

- Rebate on sale of Khadi on Gandhi Jayanti
- Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Khadi Vipanan Vikas Sahayata
- Vipanan Vikas Sahayata Yojna
- Organizing Village Industries Exhibitions
- Product Development, Standardization and Quality Control
- Mukhya Mantri Gramodyogh Rozgar Yojna
- Re-operation of the Blanket Factories
- Kambal Yojna
- E-Governance, Computerization and Connectivity
- Skill Development and Training Scheme
- Pt. Deen Dayal Gramodyag Rozgar Yojna

Other Schemes

- Practical Training Scheme
- Award Scheme for Rural Entrepreneurs
- Aam Aadmi Bima Yojna
- Mati Kala Board

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme

This scheme was launched by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) on 15th August, 2008. The U.P. KVIB is operating this scheme in rural areas. Under the scheme, the unemployed persons/institutions are sanctioned loans from banks to establish units with the project cost of Rs. 25 lakh.

During the financial year 2019-20 (by January, 2020), with capital investment of Rs. 129.39 crore, 1242 units established, providing employment opportunities to 9936 persons.

Highlights of achievements for the year 2019-20

1. Mukhya Mantri Gramodyog Yojna extended till 31st March, 2020 and the loan-limit raised from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh. The interest-free loans to be extended to reserved classes ie. SC/ST, OBC, minorities, disabled, ex-serviceman and women), whereas 4% interest for male beneficiaries.
2. On the occasion of 150th Gandhi Jayanti, for the wide publicity of the products of units financed and familiarize the common man with modern Khadi scenario, Khadi Mahotsav was organized, with following activities.
 - (A) 500 beneficiaries in the state were distributed, power-operated potter's wheels.
 - (B) The beneficiaries from the tarai and other backward regions were distributed 200 Dona-Pattal making machines. Another 200 Dona-Pattal machine distribution is proposed.
 - (C) In the Indira Gandhi Pratisthan, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow, under the Khadi Mahotsav, 2019, the Khadi Fashion Show was organized by fashion designers on 12th October, 2019, where models participated
 - (D) Solar Charkhas distributed to 500 beneficiaries
 - (E) Under the CBC Loan Scheme, the one time settlement scheme was applied to the pre-disbursed loans. 550 beneficiaries were exempted interest on depositing principal amounts.
 - (F) Under the programme, 12-day exhibition was organized, where the participants sold their goods amounting to Rs. 228 lakh.
 - (G) On the occasion of 150th Gandhi Jayanti, 5% special rebate on khadi sale was sanctioned till 31st December, 2019.
3. In extremely backward areas, where electricity availability is less, solar power will be made available for establishing village industries for the availability of solar power, MOU entered between UNEP and KVIB.
4. In five districts of the state, 2325504 uniforms supplied to boys/girls of basic/senior basic schools through education department.
5. The Board produced 4100 blankets supplied under the disaster relief.
6. In the year 2019-20, the state organized 19 exhibitions, where units from various states participated. The Products of Khadi & V.I. valued at Rs. 1963.57 were sold.
7. The Mati Kala Board was set up and 14192 artisan identified for allotment of land for clay and electric wheels.
8. The P.M. Employment Generation Programme, Mukhya Mantri Gramodyog Rozgar Yojna, Constitution of the Co-operative Societies and Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Khadi Vipan Vikas Sahayata Yojna were made online.

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9. By January, 2020, 1242 village industrial units were set up under the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, providing employment opportunities to 9936 persons.
10. By January, 2020, the Khadi Institutions made a business of Rs. 100.79 crore.
11. By January, 2020, 14 Khadi production centres had production, valued at Rs. 51.19 lakh and the khadi sale amounted to Rs. 39.27 lakh, providing employment to 1995 persons.
12. By January, 2020 the Quality Control Labs at Lucknow and Gorakhpur had made sample examinations of 52 products and extended consultation and guidance for quality improvement, packaging and labeling.
13. In lieu of rebate scheme on Khadi sale, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Vipanana Vikas Sahayata Yojna. In this context, by January, 2020, the Khadi Institutions were distributed Rs. 200 lakh.



Sericulture Development

The Silk Production Programme occupies a prominent place in agriculture based cottage industries. The geographical location, climate and bio-diversity of U.P. is silk industry friendly. U.P. produces three varieties of silk, viz. Mulberry, Tusser and Eri, operated in 57 districts. The mulberry silk is produced in plains and terai region, castor silk in districts adjoining Yamuna and Tusser silk in Vindhya and Bundelkhand regions. The food stuff for mulberry silk is available from mulberry and castor cultivation for tusser silk arjun and asan trees. In the mulberry sector, the farmers take 6 silk worm rearing crops, castor sector 3 crops and tusser sector 2 crops.

The main activities in the sericulture industry are - Silk worm egg production, silk worm rearing, cocoon production and threading. It is a eco-friendly and labour intensive industry. This industry provides rural unemployed youths, self-employment in the rural setting only and prevents their migration to cities. All activities of the silk production are being promoted by the Government, by extending facilities to farmers and weavers. The Govt. Reeling Units have been set up in Bahraich and Pilibhit and thread production commenced. In district Mirzapur Lahuapurush Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Govt. Silk Training Institute, Barkachha has been set up. The free training is imparted to farmers.

In the torrid zone and temperate climate of the State, besides, mulberry silk production, all necessary prospects are available for tropical tusser and eri silk.

- All activities of the silk production to be expanded in private sector.
- Maximum employment opportunities, creation in rural areas through silk industry and augmentation in the earnings of farmers.
- Reducing the demand and supply gap in silk thread.
- In conformity with silk production in various sectors, structuring schemes/projects and their implementation.
- Production of quality silk cocoon/silk thread.

Various Activities of the Department

- Establishment of Mulberry and Arjun Nurseries.

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- Mulberry, Arjun plantation and castor farming.
- Silk worm production
- Chaki worm rearing
- Post-stage worm rearing
- Silk cocoon production
- Silk Yarn (thread) spinning

Departmental Priorities

1. Strengthening of the silk seed organization and operation of seed emporium.
2. Plantation of mulberry species, having better leave production capacity.
3. Cocoon marketing at competitive and attractive prices. Quick payments to cocoon producers and silk farmers.
4. Installation of yarn spin machines.
5. Regular monitoring and effective review of departmental programmes.
6. Quick redressal of public problems and complaints.
7. Bivoltine silk cocoon and A - grade thread production.
8. Reducing gap between demand and supply of silk thread.
9. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhaya Resham Utpadakta Puraskar to sector wise maximum cocoon producers.
10. In model colleges of inter colleges in districts, model demonstration centres to be set up for worm rearing.

Departmental Achievements during One year period of the Govt.

- Under the National Agriculture Development Scheme for the solar energy operated irrigation arrangement, 58 accessories installed in the departmental farms.
- In 32 districts, 62 five HP. 4800 watts solar energy pump installed.
- In the year 2019-20, mulberry production was 2282.391 m.t., tusser 157.508 lakh, evi 265.213 m.t. by cocoon producers.
- 100 acre land identified for silk farms to have mulberry plantations of advance species adopting new dense system 2'x5"x5" and necessary preparations started for plantations.
- For the publicity and propagation of silk industry, a 5 day long (25.11.2019 to 31-11-2019) silk expo and Inter State Silk Product Exhibition at Pt. Deen Dayal Hastkala Sankul, Bada Lalpur Varanasi, where silk producers from various states participated.

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- Excellent cocoon producers and yarn spinning entrepreneurs were awarded with Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Resham Utpadakta Puraskar 50 beneficiaries/ entrepreneurs were honoured with Rs. 11000/-, citation and angavastra each.
- 226 silk worm farmers/cocoon producers were trained in Inter-State Central Silk Board Training Institute in new techniques at Karnataka, Assam, and Jharkhand.
- For augmenting the prices of the silk cocoons, reeling units to be set up Govt. sector units in Pilibhit and Bahraich and units in private sector at Varanasi and Kanpur.
- Silk Yarn spinning machines installed at Bahraich and Pilibhit and thread production commenced from 2.10.2019.
- Instead of 4 crops in mulberry silk, 6 crops implemented.
- Lauhporush Sardar Vallabhai Patel Govt. Silk Training Institute at Mirzapur district is providing free training.

Scheme to be Implemented in 2020-21

State Schemes

1. Establishment Expenditure, directorate of Sericulture.
2. Pradeshik Co-operative Sericulture Federation Ltd. Lucknow.
3. Establishment of the Model Chaki Worm Rearing Mulberry Gardens.
4. Tusser Silk Development Scheme (Institute Schemes).
5. Eri Silk Development Scheme (District Scheme).
6. Awareness and Training Scheme.
7. Silk Worm Egg Development Scheme.
8. Scheme for Tusser Silk Nursery Sapling Production.
9. Scheme for Mulberry Silk Nursery Sapling Production.

GoI Assisted Schemes

- Central Silk Board assisted Central Sector Scheme.
- National Agriculture Development Scheme.

Facilities to Farmers Under Sericulture Development Programme

- Free mulberry saplings of high species for food plants for silk worms.
- Supply of Chaki silk worms at minimum price, high quality and disease free to farmers.
- For silk worm rearing house construction, subsidy from Rs.75,000 to Rs. 2,25,000.

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- Assistance for worm rearing equipment.
- For disease control of silk worms free availability of medicines.
- Free training in new technologies of cocoon producers in the centres of the central silk board.
- Free department technical assistance to farmers in worm rearing.
- Landless farmers to get free mulberry leaves for worm rearing, especially those living near Govt. Silk farms.
- Assistance for silk yarn spinning units.

Vision statement of the Department

- Reducing the demand and production gap in silk in State.
- Maximum employment creation at local level through silk activities.
- Augmentation in silk cocoon quality and production, reducing cost in silk production.
- Doubling the income of silk cocoon producers.



Printing and Stationery

It was 1857, when the Printing and Stationery Press, U.P., Prayagraj was set up, under which the Government Printing Press, Aishbagh, Lucknow was established in the year 1949. Later, under the policy of constant development and expansion of printing presses, the branch printing press, Hazratganj, Lucknow came into existence. Subsequently, the Govt. Printing Press, Rampur was set up in the year 1976, while Govt. Printing Press, Varanasi in the year 1979.

In view of the all-round development of the state, there has been a quantum increase in printing activities. Therefore, for the printing of the daily programmes of Hon'ble Governor, the Raj Bhawan, Mini Press was established. In the year 1990, keeping the view the increasing volume of printing work in Govt. presses, an independent Directorate constituted. Since headquarters of the Govt. departments were located in Lucknow, a camp office was set up in the Govt. Branch Printing Press, Hazratganj, Lucknow, premises in the year 2006 to have proper co-ordination with them and review of the work discharged by all printing presses.

The main objective of the Department of Printing and Stationery is carrying out printing and supply of various types of forms and registers, relating to Govt. departments. They are 1600 registered forms/registers of various services and about 300 types of unregistered forms/registers of various departments, viz. education, gazetteers, ordinary/extra-ordinary, Urdu gazettes financial and audit reports of the Accountant General, Budget Literature, performance budget, answer books of the High School and Intermediate examinations of the U.P. Board, various papers, relating to examinations, activities of the Public Service Commission, casualties and other papers of Hon'ble High Court, ballot papers of the Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha, Vidhan Parishad, Local Bodies and Gram Panchayats, agendas and proceedings of the Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad, supplies of the stationery items to Mahamahim Rajyapal (Hon'ble Governor) Secretariat, Secretariat Administration, Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad.

In addition, printing and publication of the confidential functions of the Government departments, ie. Government Orders, appointment, reports of the Personnel Department, Police Department's GDs, CDs, confidential reports, treasury ad departmental examinations.

In order to speed up the supplies of the Govt. forms for public use and ensure their quality and excellence a decision has been taken to apply latest computerized technology in printing, by modernizing the Government Printing Presses.

The Printing and Stationery, U.P. is headed by a Director. The Directorate carries out various responsibilities, viz. Implementation of the prescribed policies, relating to printing and supplies of stationery, forms and other Govt. publications, budget allocation and departmental financial control, implementation of the policy matters of the State and disposal of major activities of the department. Under the Department four Govt. Printing Presses are established, supervised by senior most officers, appointed in different units.

Government Printing Press, Prayagraj

The Printing activities of this press are - printing of registered/unregistered forms/registers, preparation and printing of answer books of the Public Service Commission and High School and Intermediate examinations, conducted by the Secondary Education Board, printing of various types of examination forms and handbooks of financial nature, current publications, printing of Ordinary/Extraordinary Gazettes in Hindi, English and Urdu, financial accounts of Accountant General, Audit objective, printing of most confidential papers, cause-lists of the Hon'ble High Court.

There is storage arrangement for printed financial handbooks, gazettes and other current publications, which are supplied to indent officers. There is arrangement for sale on cash payment also. The storage of the registered forms is, at present, made in the sale room of the Govt. Press, Prayagraj. The supplies are made districts, viz. Prayagraj, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh, Etawah, Oraiya, Farrukhabad, Kanauj, Kanpur City, Jhansi, Banda, Hamirpur, Chitrakoot, Jalaun, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Agra, Aligarh, Hathras, Etah, Mainpuri, Mathrua, Firozabad, Kanpur Dehat, Kasganj and Kaushambi.

Govt. Printing Press, Aishbagh, Lucknow

This printing press is engaged in the printing of registered/unregistered forms/registers, printing work, relating to Secretariat and Information Department, budget literatures, performance budget plan, answer books for High School and Intermediate of the Secondary Education Board, question papers for the department examinations.

The Branch Printing Press, Hazratganj, Lucknow is engaged in the proceedings of the Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad, and various types of useful forms/registers. Besides, at the Raj Bhawan Branch Press, Lucknow, agenda materials of the Hon'ble Governor Secretariat are printed and also the daily programme of the Hon'ble Governor.

The printed forms are stored and supplied to districts viz. Lucknow, Hardoi, Kheri, Rae Bareilly, Sitapur, Unnao, Faizabad, Bahraich, Barabanki, Gonda, Shravasti, Balrampur, Ambedkarnagar, Sultanpur and Amethi.

Administrative Setup

As a result of a separate and independent entity, the Directorate of the Printing and Stationery is headed by a Director, who monitors the functioning of the Directorate and all Branch Printing Presses and controls the financial matters. Under the Director, there are various officers, viz. Additional Director (Adm)/ Joint Director (Directorate), Prayagraj, Senior Finance and Accounts Officer, Deputy Director (Forms/Publications), Assistant Director (Stationery), Prayagraj. There are Joint Director, Lucknow, Joint Director, Prayagraj, Joint Director, Rampur and Deputy Director, Varanasi as heads of officers, under whom all employees work.

Varanasi Branch Press

This branch looks after various printing and preparation activities of registered/unregistered forms/registers, answer books of High School, and Intermediate examinations of the Board, current publications etc. There is proper storage arrangement for printed materials. From this Branch, supplies of forms and registers are made to Gorakhpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, Varanasi, Azamgarh, Basti, Deoria, Mau, Siddharth Nagar, Maharajganj, Chandauli, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Kushinagar, Sant Kabirnagar districts.

Progress in E-Governance

The National Informatics Centre, Lucknow had uploaded the website of the Dept. of Printing and Stationery, U.P. (<http://dpsup.up.nic.in>) on 18.04.2008. This website provides all information on the functioning of the departments, along with e-procurement/e-tendering system under e-governance plan. Bid documents along with terms and conditions are also available. Hazratganj Camp Office is internet linked. All activities of the department are loaded (updated) at the office through internet. Also, information uploaded from time to time.



Cane Development & Sugar Industry

The Department of Cane Development & Sugar Industry U.P. was set up in the year 1935. In the year 1938, for the help of cane farmers and regulation of cane supplies to sugar mills, the Sugar Factories Control Act, 1938 was enforced in the year 1938. However, in the year 1953-54, the said Act was replaced by the Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1953 and related Rules, 1954.

Principal Objectives and Functions

- Operation of all Government Schemes.
- Making farmers available the improved varieties and healthy cane seeds.
- Development of new cane varieties and approve them for cane cultivation.
- Ensuring sugarcane crop safety and availability of agricultural inputs.
- To apprise sugarcane farmers of the latest techniques of cultivation through training, visits and symposiums.
- Cost curtailment in cane production and application of measures to increase productivity, so that farmers earnings go up.
- Assessing sugarcane availability by conducting surveys every year of the crops.
- Assessing cane requirements of sugar mills and allocations to them.
- Supplies of farmers' cane to sugar mills on time.
- Ensuring correct weighing of sugarcane by conducting inspections of the weighing centres ie. Weighbridge and removing irregularities in cane purchases.
- Keeping an eye on irregular/illegal activities of sugar mills and taking legal action, when required.
- Timely payments for cane prices.
- Issuance licences for khandsari units.

Developmental Schemes

The Central and State Governments have been operating several development-related schemes in the interest of farmers, with objectives of enhancing the cane productivity, sugar production and changes in cane varieties. These steps have yielded expected results.

The profile of schemes is as under :

(A) State Financed Schemes / Programmes

1. Foundation Nursery Seed Distribution Programme

In the Sugarcane Research Centres, breeder cane is produced, which is made available to cane farmers by the Sugarcane Commissioner through sugar mills/ Ganna Vikas Parishads. The breeder cane is used to establish foundation nurseries in the fields of cane farmers in the sugar mill area. The farmer, setting up these nurseries, is paid Rs. 50 per quintal subsidy by the State Govt. on seed distribution. The subsidy is paid to enable the farmer to produce pure and disease-free seeds and seeds made available to farmers, specified by the Senior Cane Development Inspector. The nursery is inspected and technical consultation provided by Sugarcane Supervisor/Cane Development Inspector/Senior Cane Development Inspector/Seed Production Officer.

2. Primary Nursery Seed & Distribution Programme

Seeds produced in the foundation nursery are used for planting primary nurseries in the fields of cane growers, coming under mill area. The seeds produced from these nurseries are made available to general farmers for commercial cultivation. The nursery holders are getting Rs. 25 per quintal subsidy for the seed distribution. The allocation of these seeds is made only after the Senior Cane Development Inspector certifies them. The aim and objective of establishing both types of nurseries is to have pure and disease free varieties of sugarcane for farmers.

3. Transportation Programme for Breeder Seeds

In the fields of the cane farmers in mill area, nurseries are set up. These seeds are transported by farmers to their fields. For bringing seeds, farmers are given Rs.15 per quintal subsidy on transportation of breeder seeds.

4. Foundation Seed Transportation Programme

The foundation cane seeds, produced from the breeder seeds, is used for primary nurseries. The allocation of seeds, produced at foundation nurseries is made to primary nurseries holder farmers. These are brought to their fields by farmers. For bringing seeds, the farmers are getting Rs. 7 p.q. subsidy for transportation of foundation seeds.

5. Seed and Soil Treatment

In order to save sugarcane from diseases and pests it is necessary that before sowing operations, cane seeds are treated. For the treatment of seeds and soil, farmers are getting 50% of the cost or maximum Rs. 500/- per hectare subsidy.

6. Use of Bio-Fertilizers and Vermi Compost

With an objective of enhancing the fertility of soil and reducing the use of chemical fertilizers, the use of bio-fertilizers and vermi compost is being promoted. For the purpose the beneficiary farmers are getting subsidy 50% of the cost or maximum Rs. 600/- per hectare.

(B) National Agriculture Development Scheme

This scheme is financed by the GoI and State Government, with an objective of enhancing the cane productivity and sugar yields, eventually to benefit farmers utmost. The Cane Dept. introduced this scheme in the year 2011-12 and the GoI made 100% financing till 2015. However, since April, 2015, there is 60% financing by GoI and 40% by State Govt. The following programmes operated under this scheme:

- Breeder Seed Production and Distribution Scheme.
- Primary Cane Seed Distribution Programme.

Sugar Department

In order to subserve the interests, of cane farmers, several Acts, Rules, Regulations are exercised by the Sugar Department. The Government of India frame Sugarcane Control Order, 1966, among others, to balance the interests of farmers and sugar mills. Provisions of this order are adopted in the State. The department was initially engaged in implementation of rules etc. in khandsari units and sugar production, along with jaggery.

The Khandsari industry is very old in U.P. which has undergone tremendous improvement in technology in crushing, efficiency and quality of product with the passage of time. At present, technical knowledge and lab analysis is needed to differentiate between best specimen of sulphur units and sugar. However, this is equally true that the credit of this industry had gone down in the past few years. The decline of the khandsari units is attributable to less sugar yield and hence, the industry is considered a national loss.

Activities

The Sugarcane Department handles certain activities, viz. licensing of khandsari units, disposal of appeals, regarding recoveries of purchase tax and cane development commission (through deferred) from the khandsari units, inspections of the khandsari units and action on irregularities found, legal action on inspections of the weight bridges (cane purchase centres) in sugar mills, licensing to weighing clerks etc. If dues are not paid by sugar mills for purchase of sugarcane and the weighing clerks indulge into 'ghattaulli' (weight cutting), their licences are suspended and suits are filed in courts. The Regional Cane Inspectors and Assistant Sugar Commissioners are conducting random inspections of weight bridges of sugar mills, so that 'ghattaulli' does not take place. They also ensure that sugar mills deposit purchase tax.

During the crushing season 2019-20, total 205 khandsari units functioned. Since introduction of the online khandsari licensing system in the year 2018-19, after a gap of about 125 years, 116 new licences issued in the State.



Tourism

Retrospect

With a view to framing and implementing the tourism-related schemes in the State, the Directorate of Tourism was set up in the year 1972. The department functions under an officer of the Indian Administrative Service, holding the post of Director General, Tourism. For monitoring the commercial activities necessary for the development of tourism, in the year 1974, Uttar Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation was set up, the Managing Director of which is an officer from Indian Administrative Service. Thus, it is the responsibility of the DG, Tourism, U.P. to put in place the schemes for tourism in the State.

In various cities and prominent tourist spots in the State, Tourism offices have been established. In order to promote domestic tourism, Tourism Offices are located in major cities outside the State.

With the aim of imparting tourism related teaching and training to interested persons in the field of tourism business and employment, Manyavar Kashiram Institute of Tourism Management, Chinnhat, Lucknow was established. Besides, the Food Craft Institute, Aligarh, controlled by the GoI, had been transferred to the Tourism Dept. in the year 1.7.1989.

Major Functions

Central Schemes

Swadesh Darshan Scheme

- For the development of the Ramayan Circuit (Chitrakoot to Shringverpur), an amount of Rs. 69.45 crore is sanctioned of which Rs. 55.90 crore received. The remaining amount of Rs. 13.55 crore to be received from the GoI in the year 2020-21.
- For the tourism development of Ayodhya, total Rs. 133.30 crore is sanctioned, of which Rs. 94.48 crore received. The remaining amount of Rs.38.82 crore to be received from the GoI in 2020-21.
- In order to develop the Buddhist Circuit (Kapilvastu-Shravasti-Kushinagar), an amount of Rs 99.97 crore is sanctioned, of which Rs. 71.98 crore received. The remaining amount of Rs.27.99 crore to be received from the GoI in 2020-21.

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- Under the Spiritual Circuit, amount sanctioned for the tourism development of Gorakhpur, Devipatan and Dumariyaganj is Rs. 15.76 crore, of which Rs. 4.50 crore received. The remaining amount of Rs. 11.26 crore to be received from the GoI.
- A scheme, with an outlay of Rs. 12.03 crore, has been sanctioned for the tourism development of Jewar, Dadri, Sikandrabad, Noida, Khurja and Banda under the Spiritual Circuit. An amount of Rs. 3.43 crore already received and the rest ie. Rs. 8.60 crore to be received from the GoI in the year 2020-21.

Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spirituality Augmentation Drive

(PRASAD) Scheme

- For the integrated development of Varanasi, an amount of Rs. 44.60 crore is sanctioned, of which an amount of Rs. 23.18 crore received. The balance Rs. 21.42 crore to be received from the GoI in 2020-21.
- In Varanasi, for the operation of the Alaknanda Cruise from Assi Ghat to Rajghat, Rs. 10.71 crore is sanctioned, of which Rs. 8.57 crore received. The rest of the amount ie. Rs. 2.14 crore to be received from the GoI in the year 2020-21.
- For the tourism development of Govardhan, Mathura, an amount of Rs. 39.73 crore sanctioned, of which Rs. 7.78 crore received. The balance of Rs. 31.95 crore to be received from the GoI in 2020-21.

Publicity Activities

It is quite imperative that an effective publicity and propagation be undertaken for tourism attractions of U.P. at national and international levels, so that U.P. Tourism Industry may have its distinctive place in global tourism map.

From tourism viewpoint, Uttar Pradesh has got abundance of historical, religious and natural spots/centres, quite unique in their beauty and memorable experiences for a tourist.

The publicity and propagation instruments, used for tourism, can be underlined as under :

Publications

Tourism literatures, viz. booklets, leaflets, brochures, folders and posters are published for the guidance of tourists.

Advertisements

The domestic and global publicity of the tourist spots in the State is made in various travelmarts, seminars, fairs, mahotsavas etc. through departmental exhibitions/tableaux.

Travel Trade

Every year, Uttar Pradesh Travel Mart, Deepotsav Ayodhya, Rangotsav, Dev Deepavali, Aam Mahotsav (Mango Festival), Janmotsav etc. are organized. Also, participations made in national/international Marts, Seminars, Conferences etc.

Tourism Police- The Tourism Department of U.P. has constituted the tourism Police, keeping in view the movements of tourists, the Tourism Police posted at Agra, Varanasi, Prayagraj, Mathura, Jhansi and Lucknow for their convenience/assistance.

Hospitality and Introductory Tours- The department renders hospitality services to people, associated with travel trade, viz. travel agents, travel writers, hoteliers, special guests and guests related to tourism development.

Paying Guest Scheme - Under this scheme, the owner of a house can rent out a portion (maximum five rooms) of his house. The schemes, thus promotes self-employment on one hand and residential facilities to domestic/international tourists on the other.

Units are in operation under the scheme.

Bed & Breakfast Scheme-The GoI has introduced this new scheme, with an objective of extending lodging and boarding facilities to Indian and foreign tourists to enable them to be familiar with Indian traditions and customs. The units are being registered/recognized by the Dept. of Tourism, GoI. At present 74 buildings/concerns have been registered in the State.

Achievements in the Year 2019-20

- **Rangostav-**In the year 2020, the Brajteerth Vikas Parishad in collaboration with the U.P. Tourism, celebrated the Rangtosav on grand scale.
- **Defence Expo-2020-** Organized from 5th to 8th February, 2020, displaying main tourist spots and festivals of U.P.
- **U.P. Diwas-**Organized from 24th January to 26th January, 2020, inaugurated by the Hon'ble Governor and Chief Minister. On this occasion, several exhibitions, cultural programmes organized and foundation stones laid for 15 Atal Awasiya Vidhyalayas.
- **Stakeholders Meet-** Organized on 17th January, 2020, where tour operators, travel agents and hotel entrepreneurs in the State participated. As per directives of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the development of the Bundelkhand circuit from tourism view point was discussed in this meet.
- **23rd National Youth Festival, 2020-** From 12th to 16th January, 2020 organized at Lucknow, where Department's exhibition arranged.

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- **Gorakhpur Mahotsav**-From 11th to 13th January, 2020, with a good varieties of competitions, cultural programmes, arts and literary exhibitions.
- **SATTE-2020**-South Asia's Travel & Tourism Exchange (SATTE) was organized at Greater Noida from 8th to 10th January, 2020, where the Department made a participation.
- **Dev Deepavali** - In compliance of the declaration of Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Dev Deepavali at Kashi was organized by the Tourism Department.
- **Deepotsav Ayodhya** - In compliance of the Hon'ble Chief Minister's declaration, Deepotsav Ayodhya was organized in the year 2019, where Deputy Speakers of the Fizi Parliament Smt. Veena Kumar Bhatnagar was present as Chief Guest. 4,04,226 lamps lit at Ram Ki Paidi, setting World Record by Guinness Book of World Records.
- **Participation in 35th Indian Association of Tour Operators (IATO) Convention** - From 12th to 15th Sept., 2019 at Kolkata (WB) - U.P. Tourism participated and the department is an annual member of IATO.
- **India Tourism Mart-2019**-From 23rd to 25th Sept., 2019, where the Department participated .
- **Krishnotsav Mathura-2019**- Organized by the Tourism Dept. from 23rd to 25th Aug. 2019.
- **U.P. Travel Mart**-From 9th to 11th August, 2019 at Lucknow.
- **Aam Mahotsav (Mango Festival)** - From 19th to 21st July, 2019.
- **Holi Parikrama Sewa at Govardhan** - This Sewa made available by the Dept. of U.P. Tourism for the convenience of tourists.
- The tourism development activities are underway at the birth place and centres of action of Hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee ie. Bateshwar, Balrampur and others.
- Subsequent upon identification of Heritage Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Bundelkhand Circuit, Shaktipeeth Circuit, Mahabharat Circuit, Sufi Circuit and Jain Circuit, an integrated tourism development as underway.
- **Chief Minister Tourism Promotion Scheme**- A decision taken to develop tourist spots in every Vidhan Sabha region.
- **'Pawan Path'** website developed, based on famous Temples of Varanasi.
- Under the U.P. Tourism Policy-2018, total 122 proposals are registered for hotels, motels, guest houses, amusement parks, where an investment of Rs. 5732.84 crore proposed.
- The Tourism Police force 130 to be raised to 500, with 200 women police.

State Sector

- Tourist Destination Development Plan in U.P., with an outlay of Rs. 175 crore.
- Provision of Rs. 5 crore for development of Eco-Tourism.

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- Infrastructural facilities in the tourist destination in Ayodhya and Chitrakoot, with an outlay of Rs.1 crore each.
- Tourism development and beautification of Vindhyavasini Devi Dham at Mirzapur, with an outlay of Rs. 10 crore.
- Vindhyanchal Tourism Development, with an outlay of Rs. 10 crore.
- Provision of Rs. 180 crore to set up Cultural centre at Varanasi.
- With an outlay of Rs 85 crore, tourism facilities and beautification at Ayodhya.
- Provision of Rs. 10 crore for tourism development of Naimisharanya at Sitapur district.
- Provision of Rs.100 crore for the development of Tourism facilities and beautification at Varanasi.
- Provision of Rs. 10 crore for the development of Bateshwar (Agra) and other places in the memory of Hon'ble Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
- Provision of Rs. 15 crore for the development of tourist spots in Gorakhpur.



Environment

The developmental activities that have taken place in the past several decades have, no doubt, yielded beneficiary results. However, they have adversely affected our environment. The main reason behind is development at the cost of environment. The development consistent with the environment is the right process.

The Department of Environment is making all out efforts for the scientific study of environment related problems, their solutions and creation of awareness towards environment in the common man, so that along with desired development in the state, there is environment protection and ecological balance.

Objective, Functions and Responsibilities of the Directorate

- The Directorate of Environment is a department of the State Government, constituted in the year 1976. The Directorate has been making every endeavour for environment improvement and awareness, functioning under the guidance of the Department of Environment.
- The Directorate discharges the following duties in the field of environment protection and ecological balance.
- Planning and Implementation of programmes for spread of mass awareness about environment.
- Planning, implementation and monitoring of the environment conservation programme.
- Taking requisite action on complaints, received about environment decomposition and pollution.
- Offering consultation to various development departments and authorities in the State on their schemes, from environmental viewpoint.
- Analysis/assessment of the environmental status in the state and extending consultation on policy measures, accordingly.
- Compliance of responsibilities, assigned from time to time, by the Department of Environment, U.P. Government

Highlights of Activities during the year 2019-20

The Directorate of the Environment has been conducting the environmental education, training, conservation and public awareness programmes under the following heads:

(A) Environmental Education, Training and Public Awareness Programmes

The environmental protection, conservation and promotion required public education and participation. For the purpose, a wide publicity is pre-requisite. With the motive of public participation in environmental conservation and promotion, an amount of Rs. 15 lakh as sanctioned by the Government. The amount was utilized for the following schemes:

- On the occasion of World Environment Day (5th June, 2019), various environmental development programme, in collaboration with Aanchalik Vigyan Nagari Regional Science City), Lucknow were organized. These programmes included drawing competition, quiz competition, environment based science quiz programme, workshop and seminar on eco-friendly products, and puppet show on environment etc. competitions were also organized for students of the Govt. rural schools. On the occasion of the environment day, programmes were organized at the Regional offices of the Directorate of Environment at Varanasi and NOIDA on 5th June, 2019.
- On the occasion of the International Ozone Layer Conservations Day, the Directorate of Environment, in collaboration with the Aanchalik Vigyan Nagari, Lucknow organized drawing competition, science quiz, colas making and enviro-theatre on 16th September, 2019.
- The Regional Offices at Varanasi, and NOIDA also organized drawing competition and seminar on 16th September 2019.
- Environmental messages were broadcast by the Akashvani, Lucknow.
- Environmental conservation messages, will be broadcast through cinema theatres.

Environmental Education, training and Awareness Programmes (District Plan)

Under the District Plan, various awareness programmes were conducted in 75 districts of the state, for which an amount of Rs. 90 Lakh was sanctioned. Details of the Programmes are as under :

- In the recognized schools and Govt. offices of the district, local varieties of trees, viz. banyan, neem, peepal, amla and ashok were planted.
- Special campaign for river conservation.
- Installation of hoardings/wall-writings on environmental themes.
- Environmental development of a selected area, which is sensitive or decomposed from environmental view point.
- Improvement/development of decomposed/undeveloped parks from environmental viewpoint.
- Celebrations on environment-related days i.e. World Environment Day (5th June) and International Ozone Layer Conservation Day (16th September).

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- Organizing Environment Awareness Programmes through educational institutes, universities and other institutions.
- Various programmes for school children to inculcate environment awareness in them.
- Organizing environment training programmes/workshops for various targeted groups.

Programmes Proposed for the Year 2020-21

- Environmental Education, Training and Public Awareness Programme
- Environmental Research and Implementation Programme
- Direction and Administration
- Centrally Sponsored Schemes
- District Environment Committee

The local environment problems require special attention. These problems are-air pollution, sound pollution, plastic pollution, environmental cleanliness, use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers, solid waste management and bio-medical waste management. These problems are to be handled under the guidance of the District Magistrate at district level through certain programmes/workshops for targeted groups. The target groups are as under:

- Under the guidance of the Chief Medical Officer (CMO), training programmes for Medical Officers-in-charge of Primary Health Centres/Community Health Centres, district level hospital on bio-medical waste management etc.
- For all urban bodies, and town areas of the district, where executive officers and urban health officers are working. They will be imparted training on solid waste management etc.
- Officers of various departments, executive officers of municipalities, officers of transport Dept., SDM/Additional DMs, COs, Dy SPs/Additional SPs will be imparted Training in plastic pollution, sound pollution, vehicular pollution.
- Training programme on pesticides and chemical fertilizers for Gram Pradhans, selected by the District Magistrate.



Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board

The GOI, with an objective of total health security to the public at large and effective solutions to the population-related problems, had enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Under section 4 of the said Act, the State Govt. constituted the U.P. Water Pollution Prevention and Control Board on 3rd February, 1975. The GOI, in the year 1981, enacted the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Act, the above U.P Board was assigned the responsibility of the prevention and control of the air pollution.

Major Responsibilities and Functions

1. To maintain the water quality of rivers and wells, formulate comprehensive programme to prevent, control and reduce the air pollution and implement the same.
2. To collect information on the matters, relating to prevention, control and reduction of pollution and publicise the same, to give advice to the State Govt., promote, operate and participate in the exploration and research, associated with that.
3. To impart training to the personnel engaged in the prevention and control of pollution, in association with the Central Pollution Control Board, besides formulation of programmes for public education.
4. Examination and infection of the sewage and industrial effluence and emission treatment plants and giving consent to the local bodies and industrial concerns for the disposal of the present or new effluences and emissions.
5. Stipulation of norms for effluence and emission and monitoring the water and air pollution.
6. To develop such techniques for the treatment of sewage and industrial effluents, which are sustainable, cheap and favourable to the agriculture and local circumstances.
7. To collect water cess from industries and local bodies and submit it to the Central Govt.

8. Complying with such of the duties that may be specified by the Central Board or State Govt., or assigned from time to time .
9. Execution of tasks, entrusted to the board, from time to time, under the Environmental (Protection)Act, 1986.

Streamlining the Policy to Provide Consent to Industries and Delegation of Powers

Earlier, the Board headquarters used to dispose all water and air related matters and regional offices were not authorized for disposal of consent applications. However, as per letter dated 18.4.2016, on the basis of the pollution level, the industries have been classified. Now, regional offices have been authorized to issue No- Objection Certificates and Letters of Consent to certain categories of industries.

Status of Receipt of Consent Fee and Disposal of Consent Applications

During the year 2018-19, the target of the consent fee (water) was Rs. 2238.62 Lakh, against which by December, 2018, an amount of Rs. 1008.06 Lakh collected. By December, 2018, 5296 industries granted consents (water) from the pollution control angle, whereas 941 industries were rejected.

Water Cess

The Central Govt. has enforced the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, with an objective of strengthening the financial sources of various State Boards. During the year 2018-19, an amount of Rs.1094.58 Lakh collected till December, 2018.

No-Objection Certificate

There is a provision in the State that the new industries, being set up in the State, and also the existing ones, aiming at capacity expansion, must obtain the no-objection certificate from the U.P. Pollution Control Board.

Air Pollution Control

The responsibility of the air pollution control is also devolved on the Board in terms of the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of the Pollution) Act, 1981 and Act, 1987 (As amended). Here also, consent of the Board is required, with necessary fee payment.

Hazardous Waste Management and Disposal

Under the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Trans-Boundary Movement) Rules, 2016, 2366 industries are, presently covered. The Board is authorised to issue permission to these industries for the storage of the hazardous waste and its safe disposal.

Grossly Polluting Industries in U.P.

In U.P, at present, there are 1510 industries, identified as grossly polluting industries and their effluents are disposed in 13 prominent rivers and various ponds.

Highlights of other Schemes/Programmes

- Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016
- Urban Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016
- Prosecution Action against Industries/Local Bodies, who violating prevention and control of Pollution Rules
- Laboratories and Monitoring of the Water -Air Quality
- Monitoring of the Gomti River
- National Water Quality Monitoring Programme
- National Air Quality Monitoring Programme
- Sound Pollution Programme
- Plastic Waste Management



Information Technology and Electronics

The Department of Information Technology & Electronics, with an objective of expanding information technology in the State, is committed to IT and IT-based services, development of electronics industries and promotion of e-governance. With a view to promoting IT/ITES Industries and startups, the U.P. Information Technology and Startup Policy-2017 has been enforced. Besides, in order to promote, electronics industries, under the U.P. Electronics Manufacturing Policy, 2017, several exemptions and incentives have already been provided to electronics manufacturing units in NOIDA, Greater Noida and the Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority areas.

Several activities have been fulfilled in U.P., viz. implementation of the e-procurement system in offices, implementation of the e-office system in administrative offices, implementation of the I.T. City scheme, establishment of the Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMSs), Establishment of Incubators and startup units, supply of Computer Hardware and Software to Administrative Departments, providing Consultancy to Administrative Departments. Besides, implementation of the Information Technology and U.P. Electronics Manufacturing Policy and publicity and propagation of policies related to them.

Action is being taken in the directions of establishing biggest Incubator in Lucknow, enforcing e-tendering for all Govt. contract, promoting information technology/information technology related service industries, operation of the in - bound / outbound call centre (Chief Minister Helpline 1076) for, quick disposal of public grievances etc.

Other action plans are - with Mission of establishing of minimum 01 Jan Sewa Kendra in every gram panchayat in the State, 65,000 Kendras under the Mission are to be set up and operated in collaboration of the District e-governance society (DEGS) and District Service Provider (DSP), under the e-district project, extending Govt. services to citizens from Jan Sewa Kendras/Lokvani Kendras/E-Suvidha Kendras, under the State Wide Area Network (SWAN) 2.0, on latest technology of MPLS, for availability of bandwidth of 10 MBPS in various offices of tehsils and blocks in all districts and its operation, extending maximum services, through the prior operated State Data Centre and its strengthening in view of full use of its generated capacity and increasing demand from Govt. departments.

Further proposed activities are - Integration of Jan Sewa Kendras to Bharat Interface For Money (BHIM) to promote digital payment in the State, for the purpose, targets to be set for petroleum, fertilizers, banking establishments and concerned departments and their regular review, under the digital lockers in the State, integration of e-District Portal with District Locker to enable every citizen to preserve his important documents viz. PAN Card, Voter ID, Govt. issued any other documents (Passport, birth and marriage certificates), with regular review of making available the Unified Mobile Application for New Age Governance (Umang) Platform to Government services, in the first phase, services of e-district portal to be made available in the Umang platform through NIC, for publicity of Digital India under capacity building, organizing digital melas in districts, imparting training to enforce e-tender, e-office, CM Helpline, social media, M-Governance, e-district, IGRS and cyber security in all districts in the State and at State level and organizing State level workshop on schemes of Umang and Digital Lockers of GoI/State Govt.

The schemes are being implemented mainly by the institutions under control of the Departments, viz. U.P. Development System Corporation Ltd., Centre for e-Governance, U.P., U.P. Electronics Corporation Ltd. and E-Suvidha, U.P.

Uttar Pradesh Development Systems Corporation Ltd. (UPDESCO)

The main objective behind the constitution of the UPDESCO was establishing computer based data system, identifying managerial problems to extend solutions for them through technical alternative. Establishing a fine co-ordination with comprehensive changes in the field of computer and computerization and information revolution, the Corporation works with its following divisions : -

- Computer Division.
- Consultancy, Rural Development and Survey Division.
- Teaching and Training Division.
- Administration and Accounts Departments.

Major Achievements

- (A) Establishment and operation of State Data Centre.
- (B) Modernization of Administrative Offices.
- (C) Renewal and maintenance of the Departmental Websites.
- (D) Development of Websites of certain Departments under Sugamya Bharat.

Mukhya Mantri Helpline (1076) Yojna

The Mukhya Mantri Helpline is such an electronic platform in the State, which registers citizens complaints (grievances) and arranges for redressals by the respective departments.

For the purpose, Inbound- Outbound Call Centre at Gomti Nagar, Lucknow,

with 500 seats has been formally inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 4th July, 2019.

The common man gets his grievances registered, dialing Toll Free No. 1076 and in its backend, prior operated Integrated Grievance Redressal System (Jan Sunwai Portal) is functional.

The call centre is functional 24x7.

U.P. State Wide Area Network (UPSWAN-20)

This scheme was launched under the National e-Governance Action Plan in the State. Under the scheme 885 POP (Point of Presence) centres.State level, 1, district level 70, tehsil level 240 and block level 574) were set up. The duration of the scheme was January, 2010 (date of operational ,January 2010 to January, 2015 and NIC was nominated State level agency.

For the purpose of the UPSWAN schemes review and restructuring, several meetings under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, U.P. were held. In the last meeting held on 7.8.2018, there was a detailed discussion with senior officers of certain administrative departments of the State and it was decided to operate the scheme on Sewa Model.

Lok Sabha Elections-2019-Webcasting

In U.P., the webcasting of the Lok Sabha Elections 2019, was done constituency wise.

Development of Web Portal for the registration and no-objection certificates to groundwater consumers.

Daily Monitoring System

For the Mid Day Meal Authority, covering 1,62,000 primary, upper primary and madrasas, the number of students to be ascertained and IVRS based web App. developed and operated by UPDESCO.

U.P. first State in the country to have this system and it is appreciated by the GoI.

'Prerna' App for attendance of teachers and students with photos, Mid-Day Meal (Meal taking students and their photos) and Kayakalp (various activities in the school), operated from 2019-20.

Women Powerline - 1090

In order to provide social security to women, Women Powerline 1090 is in operation by UPDESCO as portal www.1090up.in. This service is functional since 15.11.2012.

The toll free number 1090 is active 24x7 to be used by any women in distress to register her complaint and her identity is made secret.

Installation of Electronic Point of Sale (E-POS) at Fair Price Shops

In about 13000 fair price urban shops, E-POS machines are installed by UPDESCO, at the behest of the Food & Civil Supplies Dept. Nodal institution is UPDESCO. The rural shops, numbering about 67000 also have E-POS through UPDESCO. Thus, about 80,000 fair price shops (rural and urban areas) are distributing about 8 lakh m.t. food grains to about 14.32 crore beneficiaries in the State every month.

Consultants for Departmental Activities in U.P.

As per office memo of the Planning Department, U.P., dated 25th Sept., 2018, consultants in specialties of 21 types are made available as manpower to various departments at fixed monthly rates on their demand. The consultant services at present are being extended to Excise Dept., Secretariat Administration and Greater NOIDA Industrial Development Authority.

Manpower Outsourcing

In several departments in the State, manpower supplies are made through outsourcing.

Centre for E-Governance (CEG) U.P. Uptron Building., Gomti Nagar, Lucknow

Under the National E-Governance Action Plan, the CEG has been functioning for management of the e-governance schemes after extending assistance to State-e-Mission Team and other I.T. institutions. It is a registered society under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860 and controlled by the Dept. of I.T. & Electronics, U.P. The CEG is implementing schemes, related to I.T. and e-governance.

U.P. Electronics Corporation Ltd.

The U.P. Electronics Corporation Ltd. (UPLC) is a Corporation, working under the Dept. of I.T. & Electronics. The Corporation was set up for the upgradation, development and promotion of electronics industries in U.P. The Corporation was registered as a subsidiary of PICUP on 30th march, 1974. However, this was segregated from PICUP in July, 1976 and made an independent company under the Indian Companies Act 1976.

The UPLC is implementing the e-Procurement policy in the Government Department of U.P., besides e-Tendering. For e-Tendering, it is a nodal agency. In the year 2019-20, 1,33,579 tenders invited for Rs. 0.87 lakh crore.

The Corporation has been implementing I.T. City Scheme in Lucknow. The project is being developed on PPP modal. The estimated investment in the project is Rs. 1500 crore. The GoI has accorded the status of Special Economic Zone to the project. At present 4000 software workers/developers working in the I.T. City.

Highlights of other Activities of UPLC

- Establishment of I.T. Parks in Meerut, Agra, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Varanasi, Lucknow, Bareilly, with an outlay of Rs. 150 crore and employment prospects for 15,000.
- Establishment of Incubators and Startup Units - on 14th Sept. 2019, U.P. Startup Conclave organized. By March, 2020, Agri-startup conclave proposed.
- Establishment of Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs)- Companies from China, Taiwan and Korea are interested in setting up their companies in U.P. The State Govt. is considering setting up Electronic City in an area of over 2500 acres in the National Capital Region.
- Implementation of e-office system in Government offices. The U.P. Electronics Corporation Ltd. is a nodal agency for this system in offices at Secretariat and district level offices, public sector undertakings, department etc.
- Steps for SC/ST, OBC, Minorities, Women, Divyangs, Freedom Fighters and other special categories - The UPCL arranges for Skill Development Computer Training Programmes for the aforesaid categories.

New Schemes

In terms of the Lok Kalyan Sankalp Patra-2017, the largest startup Incubator will be set up in the State. The Incubator will be located at Amausi, Lucknow, where 40 acre land has been acquired. It is proposed on lines of IT-Hub of Telangana State at 5 acre land. Besides Incubators IT Parks, State Data Centre, Centre of Excellence, State Innovation Centre and I.T. Bhavan are proposed on the land.

E-Suvidha

The e-Suvidha is envisaged in every district of the State to provide citizens commercial services of the Govt. departments and private institutions. At present, this arrangement is functional through internet and online internet at e-Suvidha centres. In future, it is proposed to make available all services through internet to citizens at their residences.



Science and Technology

The Council of Science and Technology, U.P. is an autonomous organization, registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860. The Council has been working under the administrative control of the Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of U.P., ever, since 1975, with an objective of promoting the development and utilization of Science and technology in the State. Accordingly, the Council has been implementing research projects through State Universities, Agriculture Universities, Engineering colleges, U.P. Technical University, Medical Universities, research and development institutes and post-graduate colleges. Besides, implementation of programmes of other items takes place through district science clubs, Govt. and Non Govt. research and development.

Financial and Administrative Management

The financial and administrative powers of the Council are vested in an Executive Committee, constituted by the Government. The Executive Committee is headed by the Secretary/Principal secretary, Department of Science and Technology, U.P. Government, who happens to be the ex-officio Director General of the Council. Member Secretary of the Committee is secretary of the Council for the purpose of the policy decisions, there is Chief Minister or a General Body of the Council, headed by a person, nominated by the Chief Minister. Besides, there are several Advisory Committees in different disciplines of science and technology for the evaluation and monitoring of projects and programmes, related to research, development and utilization. Recommendations of these Advisory Committees are placed before the Executive Committee of the Council for financial and administrative approval.

Major Achievements in the Year 2019-20

- As per requirements in the State, about 80 research projects are being operated under the Research and Development.
- Under the CST-UP Summer Research Programme 60 students selected and attached to prestigious institutes for Summer Research Training. Under this, 47 students completed the training successfully.
- Under the CST, U.P. Engineering Student Project grant Scheme, 240 benefited for 60 projects. Per project, a grant of Rs. 20,000/- sanctioned.

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- In the Vigyan Vatika, set up and operated by the Council of Science and Technology, U.P., 11 Science Carnival was organized, where 2500 schools children/students from district Ghaziabad participated.
- In two blocks of district Gorakhpur, ie. Sardar Nagar and Brahmpur two Kasturba Gandhi Awasiya Vidyalayas are being run. For the benefit of about 200 students of these Vidyalayas, 2-day Science Awareness Programme organized, focused on new researches and intellectual property.
- Zila Vigyan Club, Sant Kabir Nagar, organized a Science Awareness Programme against superstitions and supernatural miracles. Over 400 school children, teachers and women participated.

The Council organized Bal Vigyan Congress in 38 districts at district level. On 4th & 5th December, 2019, 27th State Level Bal Vigyan Congress-2019 organized at R.P.M. Academy, Green City Gorakhpur, where 294 child scientists and 150 guide teachers/co-ordinates from the State participated. The National Children Science Congress (NCSC), 2019 was organized from 27th to 31st December, 2019 at Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala, where 42 child scientists and 14 teachers/co-ordinators participated from the State. Also, two child scientists participated in 107th Indian Science Congress from 3rd to 7th January, 2020 at Bengaluru, where two child scientists from the State participated.

Research in the Selected Areas of Science & Technology Implementation of Research Projects

The research projects, useful in economic and social development, in the areas of science and technology are financed. The projects are evaluated and monitored by the Council.

These researches give opportunities to young scientists to get specializations/training in the specific areas. The research inferences prove useful in the development of technology. The researchers submit their research projects in the national and international seminars/symposiums/conferences etc. and opportunities to publish them in national/international journals.

The projects, in conformity with two State requirements, are operated in the areas of Genorotics in Health Disease, Colorectal cancer, Neurodegenerative Changes in Parkinson's Disease, Oral Diseases, Pharmacogenomics, phytoremediation, Genetically Modified Food with Safety Evaluation, Organic Farming, Environmental Studies, Biotechnology and Rural Development areas.

During the year 2019-20, about 80 research projects were monitored, financed and implemented and new projects received online and undertaken. In the financial year 2020-21, 50 new research projects are proposed to be conducted.

CST, U.P. Summer Research Fellowship Programme

Under this fellowship, students, getting higher education in science are getting opportunities for 2 month research training in prestigious institutes/universities, attached with reputed scientists/professors. The fellowship amount of Rs. 25,000/- p.m. proposed.

During the year 2019-20, total 47 research fellowships awarded. For the year 2020-21, 80 students listed for awarding fellowships.

Live Demonstration of Technology Transfer

The following live presentations and training programmes conducted for beneficiary groups :

1. In the campus of the Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture, Lucknow live demonstration and training organized for vinegar production from juices of sweet fruits, using high grade technology.
2. For the benefit of entrepreneurs, industrial programme on aloe vera production and products organized at the NBRI, Lucknow campus.

CST.U.P.-Grant Scheme for Engineering Students

The Scheme promotes projects by last year students of B.Tech in U.P. on innovation and prevention of environment-related problems. Under, the schemes, maximum 60 projects will be selected and an amount of Rs. 20,000/- awarded as grant for each. The best three projects will be awarded prizes Rs 1 lakh, Rs. 75,000/- and Rs.50,000/- in the year 2019-20, 60 such projects selected.

Science Popularization Programme

The Council has been constantly striving to generate aptitude in children towards science at ground level in the State to enable them to take part in scientific activities. For children of the secondary school level, programmes like science competitions, visits to prestigious industrial concerns and laboratories, demonstration of scientific wonders, based on Indian science and scientists and their explanations etc.

Programmes Organized by the Zila Vigyan Clubs and Regional Science and Technology Centres

In the year 2019-20, awareness programmes were organized on clean environment, healthy life management, scientific explanation for super natural wonders, scientific awareness against superstitious, science festivals, science and technology-exhibitions etc. at district level. Thus, in districts 243 programmes organized. In all these programmes, over 450 schools, with over 40,000 students, teachers, guardian etc., made representations.

Vagyanik Samman Yojna

This scheme is implemented since the year 2000 under the Council of Science

& Technology, Dept. of Science & Technology. Under the scheme, scientists, born in UP. or working contributing in institutes in U.P. for last 10 years, are given cash awards for their excellent achievements. The prizes are Vigyan Gaurav (Rs.5 lakh), Vigyan Ratna (2 prizes of Rs.2.50 lakh each), Yuva Vaigyanik (5 prizes Rs. 1 lakh each), Bal Vaigyanik (5 prizes Rs. 25,000/- each), Vaigyanik Shikshak (5 prizes Rs. 25,000/- each) and Nav Anveshak (5 prizes Rs. 25000 each).

Under the Vigyan Chhatra Samman, students in various boards of U.P. Scoring highest marks in high school in science subject are distributed equally an amount of Rs. 5 lakh. Similarly Rs.10 lakh distributed equally at higher secondary level.

Vigyan Bus

The Hon'ble Chief Minister dedicated to students Vigyan Bus on 11.05.2018, with an objective of popularizing science among students. The bus has been operated in several districts. This has benefited about 80,500 students. The bus is free of cost.

Technology Trip

Under the scheme, financed by the Department of Science and Technology, GoI, the industrial tours for students of various schools in 13 districts of U.P. were arranged.

Council sponsored seminar

The Council sponsored a one-day I.T. seminar on 10.01.2020, with theme 'Emerging Trends in Artificial Intelligence, Cyber Security and Digital Payment System'.

Bio-Technology-Organizational Structure and Capacity Development.

Under the aforesaid scheme, besides the research and development projects, certain large schemes have been developed, viz. U.P. Bio-Technology Policy, 2014, U.P. Bio-Technology Board, Bio-Tech Park, Lucknow and Bio Tech Networking Facility Centre, Lucknow.

The Council is developing the Centre at Bakshi ka Talab, Lucknow, for effective implementation, demonstration and training in activities, associated with agriculture and rural development by bio-technology.

Project for Production and Utilization of Blue Green Algae Bio-Fertilizers and Azolla

The project had commenced on 17th July, 2019 at the Bio-Tech Networking Centre, Bakshi Ka Talab, Lucknow. Under the Project, 400 kg Blue Green Algae Bio Fertilizer and 294 kg. Azolla produced distributed to farmers free of cost for their use. Also, 630 progressive farmers trained in fertilizer and azolla production and use in 6 districts of Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Sitapur, Hardoi, Gorakhpur and Lucknow.

Tissue Culture Lab

The Tissue Culture Lab is operated at the Biotech Networking Facility Centre, Lucknow.

In the Tissue Culture Lab, high quality and diseases free banana saplings are produced. These saplings have been made available to farmers since July 2012. In the year 2019-20 about 16 lakh banana saplings produced. About 2500 farmers in the State are getting benefited from these saplings. Next year target is to produce 20 lakh saplings.

Indira Gandhi Planetarium, Lucknow

The Planetarium is operational since 9th May, 2003. Every day (except Mondays), four shows are organised. The ticket rate is Rs. 25, while free for divyangs. In summers, additional shows at 6 p.m. arranged. During April, 2019 to January, 2020, the number of spectators was 32570. On 26.12.2019, the partial solar eclipse watched by 700 people.

Nav Pravartan Kendra

The Department of Science and Technology, U.P. has set up Nav Pravartan Kendra under the Council of Science and Technology. The objective is to promote that uneducated common men or non-institutional persons, farmers, artisans, mechanics, persons engaged in conventional health treatment, secondary level students, may demonstrate their skills, searches, inventions for resolving the local problems. MSME products may also be displayed.

During 2019-20, the following activities organized**(A) State Level Bal Vigyan Model Competition**

Organized from 17th to 20th December, 2019 at Sanatan Dharam College, Meerut. About 300 child scientists participated and displayed their models.

(B) Nav Pravartan Mahotsav at Regional Science City Lucknow

10 participants successfully participated in this Mahotsav organized from 29th to 31st January, 2020.

(C) Pradhan Mantri Bal Shakti Puraskar to Child Innovator Shri Parth Bansal from Kanpur Dehat -

At the hands of Hon'ble President of India the Pradhan Mantri Bal Shakti Puraskar was given, among others, to Shri Parth Bansal on 22.1.2020 for innovation.

(D) Child Innovator Shri Rahul Singh gets National Recognition-

With the inspiration and co-operation of the Nav Pravartan Kendra Shri Rahul Singh from Maharajganj (U.P.) participated in IISF, 2019 at Kolkata from 5th to 8th November, 2019 and got first place in the Nav Bharat Nirman Activity.

(E) Financing for Value Addition to Innovation of Four Innovators from U.P.

In order to fulfill the consolidated target of the Nav Pravastan Kedra, 3 innovators are being extended financial assistance for value additions to their innovations through CST-U.P.- Innovation Incubation Centre, set up at IIT, BHU, Varanasi. Besides, the Child Innovator Shri Rahul Singh (Maharagjang) has been financed for value addition to his innovations through Madan Mohan Malviya University of Technology, Gorakhpur.

(F) Remote Sensing Applications Centre, U.P.

The functioning of the Centre was reflected mainly in two directions - Activities performed for user departments of U.P. and Research Projects. The centre functions, with following divisions :

- Social and Agriculture Resources
- Water Resources
- Land Resources
- Forest Resources, Environment and Ecology
- Land Use and Urban structure
- Integrated Survey on Natural Resources
- Training programmes
- Computer and Image Processing
- Educational Programme

The Centre is ensuring compliance of the e-Governance. The website is - www.rsacup.org.in



Law and Order

Significant Functions and Achievements of the Police Department

The prime policy of the Government of U.P. is to strengthen the law and order in the State, generate fear of law in criminals and sense of safety and security in common man. Thus, the zero tolerance towards criminals is the crux of the policy. The policy has yielded results.

Uttar Pradesh ranks fourth in area and first in population in the country. About 23 crore people reside here, belonging to various religions, communities, classes and castes.

- The public in the State has been provided with a safe social environment, maintaining communal and caste based peace and harmony. The entire State was free from any riots. The State police even in adverse circumstances, succeeded in exercising effective control over naxals, terrorists, anti-social elements, by virtue of hard labour discipline and commitment to duty, despite limited resources.
- In the context of the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court on the Ram Janmbhoomi/Babri Masjid case on 9th November, 2019, a multi-cycle strong security arrangement was ensured and, hence, no unpleasant incident occurred in the State.
- By and large, people in the State from all faiths live together in exemplary feeling of co-ordination, affection and trust. However, a few occasions of tension and confrontation did emerge. Keeping in view the sensitivity during various festivals, religious processions and fairs, the State police ensured immediate action.
- In the age of global terror and naxalism, the state police have to face various challenges. The police always controlled situation effectively. In July, 2019, the ground breaking ceremony in Lucknow organized successfully.
- In view of the strict action of the Policy against criminals, between 20.3.2017 to 31.12.2019, the number of criminals, who surrendered before the court or preferred to go to jail after cancellation of their bail bonds was 18841.
- The general atmosphere in the State has improved, owing to total control on crimes in the State. The law and order has strengthened. The social media has also contributed to keep control on crimes. The image of police has consequently improved.

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- Because of alertness of the border security forces on the U.P.-Nepal Borders, no case of smuggling of the Indian fake currency notes has come to light. No Maoist or Naxalites activity was reported in the State. In the naxal-affected regions of the State, the area domination of police continues.
- During the 80th Lok Sabha elections in the State in the year 2019, several forces were deployed on duty, viz. Central Para-Military Forces, PAC, District Police, Homeguards and other supplementary forces viz. village chowkidars, PRD in phases. This could pave the way for free and fair elections.

Zero Tolerance Policy Against Criminals

- The Government has been implementing the Zero Tolerance Policy towards criminals and the police have been making concerted efforts to restrict crimes in the State. There has been decline in various types of crimes as under, during the period from 1st January, 2020 to 31st July, 2020.
Dacoity 44%, Loot 43%, Housebreaking 31%, Murder 8%, Ransom for Kidnapping 35%.
- In the heinous crime, against women, there had been decline from 1st January, 2020 to 31st July 2020. The decline in percentage compared to last year, is as under :
Rape 28%, Dowry Death 05%, Outrage of Molesty 21%, Kidnapping 36%, Molestation 5%, Persecution of Domestic Women 27%.
- In the year 2020 (by 31st July) decline was registered in crimes, against SC/ST. The decline in percentage is shown below:
Murder 11%, Arson 14% and Rape 2%
- During the period from 1st January 2020 to 31st July 2020, detention action was taken against criminals. Details are as under :
Goonda Act against 17908, Gangsters Act against 2346, National Security Act against 112, Arms Act against 18496, Anti-Gambling Act against 7632, NDPS Act against 5567, Excise Act against 43598 and Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act against 1716, IT Act against 6198, PACSO Act against 4215 and other Act against 4367857.
- During the period from 1st January 2020 to 31st July, 2020, the police confiscated arms as under :
Factory manufactured gun 110, Pistols 74, Revolvers 51, Rifles 54, AK47/56 03, Sten/Carbine 02, Detonators 100, Cartridges 3408 and Arms Factories 106.
- During the period 1st January, 2020 to 31st July, 2020, 10 criminals died, when encounters during effort to take them into custody took place. One such criminal was Vikas Dubey, on whose head the prize was Rs. 5 lakh.
- Among criminals arrested by Police, 26 were carrying bounties on their heads.

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- During 1st January, 2020 to 31st July, 2020, the State Police arrested 65 accused and succeeded in getting safe release of 17 abducted persons from them. Besides, 42 accused arrested and fake Indian currency of Rs. 11 Lakh 68 thousand seized from them.
- During action against dreaded criminals in various districts, total 125 criminals were killed in encounters and 2665 criminals injured from 20.3.2017 to 24.10.2020, 13 jawans of the police force martyred and 1001 injured.
- From 20.3.2017 to 24.10.2020, total 9721 criminals arrested and sent to jails.
- Under the Gangsters Act, 11300 cases were registered and 34948 accused arrested and sent to jail.
- 904 accused detained under the NSA (Rasuca).
- Action on seizure of movable and immovable properties worth Rs. 8,44,55,80,114 was taken under Section 14(1) of the U.P. Gangsters Act.
- It was tough legal action, comprehensive action plan and untiring efforts of the police that generated fear of law in criminals.
- The accused on parole had absconded and, therefore, a campaign was launched against them. As a result, 2 prisoners, out of 28, had surrendered, 3 were arrested and 8 had died. Action is in progress to arrest 15 prisoners.

Anti-Romeo Squad

- For the safety and empowerment of women in the State, the Anti-Romeo Squad has been launching campaign in an uninterrupted manner. Under the campaign, between 22.3.2017 to 22.10.2020, checking was conducted in 3587659 locations, covering 8643775 persons. As a result, legal action was taken against 12587 persons, registering 8257 cases. In addition, 3623506 persons were warned.
- A special campaign, named '**Mission Shakti**' from 17.10.2020 to 25.10.2020 had yielded very encouraging and meaningful results. This has strengthened the safety assurance in women and girls.
- In order to further strengthen the safety assurance in girls and women, in all 1535 police stations spread over all districts in the State, 'Mahila Help Desk' has been set up to register their complaints.
- The 1574 Anti-Romeo Squad had taken very strict action. Between 17th October, 2020 to 25th October, 2020, checking of 233880 persons carried out in 59277 locations. Out of persons checked, 36595 persons released after submission of affidavits. This number includes 12204 guardians.
- During the special campaign of the Mission Shakti, thousands of persons were persecuted under CRPC. Besides, 1524 persons were held under Goonda Act.

Foot Patrolling

- During the period between 1.06.2017 to 22.10.2020 checking was carried out

in 8534142 locations and 887825 persons detained. Total 278197 cases registered and in these cases, 416221 persons registered.

Action against consuming Alcohol in Public Places and Illegal Sale of Alcohol

During the period 1.09.2017 to 30.09.2020, legal action was taken against 706791 persons, consuming alcohol in public places. In the month of September, 37321.5 litres of illegal liquor seized.

Effective Action Against Incidents Involving Women and Girls

With a view to preventing crimes against women and girls, the POCSO Act cases are being constantly supervised through video conferencing. As a results, under the POCSO Act crimes, death penalty awarded in 5 cases, life imprisonment in 193 cases and conviction in other 721 cases.

- The U.P. Women Power line 1090 for women safety has been conferred the Special Jury Award, 2019, under the FICCI Smart Policing Award, 2019.
- For Children's safety in the State, the FICCI Smart Policing Award was conferred under the FICCI Smart Policing Award, 2019.
- Under the Power Agent Scheme for the empowerment of women, about 15,000 power agents made so far.
- To ensure the safety and security of women and girls in the State and also to strengthen them socially, the Government and Director General of Police have implemented several schemes. These schemes have yielded fruitful results. These schemes, among other are constitution of the Anti-Romeo Squad, checking in sensitive places in plain clothes, along with women police personnel, women power line 1090, U.P. 112 India Mobile App, Suraksha Kavach Yojna during nights, Mahila Help Desk, Notice boards, wall-writings etc. about redressal of women persecutions complaints in police stations and other important places.
- The women Powerline-1090 has developed the 1090 App. This is used to transfer the complaint to the concerned police station. The Women Power Line NEO App. has been launched, which is paving helpful in quick disposal of women complaints.
- On Women Power Line 1090, total 2,79,157 complaints registered between 1st January, 2019 to 31st December, 2019. Out of these registered complaints, 1,97,750 complaints were related to phone bullying and cyber bullying, which were directly disposed of by 1090. The disposal rate of the Power line is 99.50%. Besides 4,204 complaints were related to stalking and 77,203 were crime-related, which were transferred to district police.
- On Women Power Line, during the period between 1st January, 2020 to 31st October, 2020, total 2,34,836 complaints registered. Out of these complaints, 1,48,621 complaints were related to phone bullying and cyber bullying. So far,

1,27,846 complaints disposed of and the rest are in process. Besides, 2,230 complaints are related to stalking and 83,985 complaints are crime-related and, thereafter transferred to district police, GRP, UP. 112. Further, from 1st July, 2020 to till now, in case of 1,768 registered complaints, the victims were given relief through FFR (Family Friends Relatives) Counseling.

- Under the safe city project, 'Data Analytics Centre' in Women Power Line is being set up.

Laudable Efforts by Police against Prevention of Covid - 19

- The police ensured the compliance with the directives, issued by the State government during the Covid-19 Pandemic, with full devotion and commitment. Besides 100% compliance with guidelines, the human face of the police also emerged.
- During lockdown, over 37 lakh labourers/people brought to Uttar Pradesh. However, this did not cause any law and order situation.
- In order to fight Covid-19 Pandemic, the police headquarters made available an amount of Rs. 17.9 crore to districts and units for sanitation, safety equipment viz. masks, sanitizers and ICMR approved PPE kits.
- Through Dial 112, during lockdown from 24th March till now the police personnel deployed on PRVS extended assistance to over 6,86,000 people. The food materials made available to about 204315 people and 27897 persons were helped reach their destinations. Also, life saving drugs reached 58057 people.
- Other similar helps extends.

Special Efforts for Recruitments to Vacancies in the Police Department

- At the directives of Hon'ble Chief Minister, special efforts made for recruitments to vacancy in the department. In order to strengthen the police force, the U.P. Police Recruitments and Promotion Board made a selection of 49,568 candidates to the posts of constable of civil police and PAC.
- During the tenure of the Present Government, over 1,37,000 personnel were recruited. Besides action is in progress for recruitments to 11,428 posts of sub-inspectors, jail wardens, cavalry police and firemen.

Construction of the Claims Tribunal against Recoveries of Damages

- A claims Tribunal has been constituted to take action against persons involved in hadtals, bunds, riots, public disturbances and make recoveries of damages to public and private properties. The claims Tribunals constituted at Lucknow and Meerut divisions. The claims writs, relating to 12 divisions in Lucknow and 6 divisions in Meerut, will be disposed of by these Tribunals.
- During the violent protest against the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019 (CAA), there was damage, caused to the public properties. For recoveries of damages, action was taken against persons, involved and public properties damaged

were valued at Rs. 1,73,13,682. So far, an amount of Rs. 2336936 recovered from the culprits and a marriage lawn seized.

Cyber Police Station to have Effective Restriction on Cyber Crimes

To prevent cyber crime, in the State, posts are being created to establish cyber police stations.

Under the CCPWC, a Cyber Forensic Lab has been constructed with an outlay of about Rs. 4 crore, which has 25 High End Disc & Mobile Forensic Software and Hardware Tools, Tools Data Extract Complex Nature of Cyber Crime Work Stations.

Disk & Mobile Forensic Software and Hardware Tools have been purchased and established, so that the investigators in the process of investigation can use these data extract and the high quality of investigations maintained. Thus, the disposal of complex nature of cybercrime can be done. Under this lab, 115 judicial officers and 1098 police officers/employees have been trained.

Construction Works : New Police Stations, Police Posts and Fire Stations

- A decision has been taken that housing problems of the police personnel and their families be mitigated. accordingly, high quality housing units, with modern amenities, to be constructed at their work places, besides construction of non-residential buildings on top priority.
- In addition to ongoing construction works for the police department, the Government has set a target to construct 500 residential and non-residential projects. Out of these projects 470 have been identified and sanctioned for which and outlay of Rs. 2788 crore is estimated.
- For construction works varying amounts have been sanctioned. details are as under :

Rs. 26685 crore for construction of transit hostels in 88 police lines, Rs. 4500 crore for barracks in 31 PAC battalions, with capacity of 200 persons
Rs. 6600 crore for construction of hostels/barrack for males in police lines.
Rs. 39867.78 crore for construction of hostels/barracks and investigation rooms of different capacities in 322 police stations.
- During the financial year 2019-20, about Rs. 111 crore sanctioned for construction of 37 police stations and 13 police posts of different nature. The construction work is in progress.
- The U.P. Police had achieved high level of technology of and established new dimensions in the direction of smart policing. This was very much appreciated in the All India Police Science Congress-2019.
- Among all States, U.P. tops the list in respect of 'E-Prosecution System'. In order to accelerate the process of prosecution of criminals, the prosecution department has been further activated.
- The police departments of several other States are following techniques of the

U.P. police in prevention of rumour mongering through social media, crime control and quick disposal of public grievances With skilled use of the information technology, such apps have been developed, where FIR, character attestation and various service to the public are made available

- Under the Integrated Criminal Justice System E-Prison, E-Prosecution, E-Court, Forensic Medical Department are linked, enabling all information available at the police station at just one click on the computer.

Better training Arrangements for Police

- In order to double the training capacity of the existing 9 police training institutes in the States, total 1227 posts of various categories are created. Besides, in the newly set up training schools of Sultanpur, Jalaun and Kalpi, 181 posts each have been created. Their capacity is 800 each. Thus, in all above training institutes, total posts created are 2513 and their capacity is 13100.

Successful Organization of Kumbh

The successful and safe organization of Kumbh Mahaparv has established the name and fame of the State and Country at the global level.

Safe City Yojna and Mahila Suraksha Yojna

- For strengthening the safety and security of women and girls, under the GoI Safe City Project, Lucknow has been sanctioned an amount of Rs. 195.55 crore.
- In order to strengthen the safety and security of women and girls, the GoI had constituted the Nirbhaya Fund, under which 8 cities in the country, including Lucknow, were identified. Under the fund, Lucknow is covered under Safe City Plan and services provided by Lucknow Police, Women and Child Safety Organization (Women Power Line 1090) and other agencies are being made further useful and strong.

Vigilant Eye on Social Media

To curb canards on social media, whatsapp groups are working in all police stations of U.P. in the name of Digital Volunteers. In entire U.P., over 2,40,000 persons connected through Digital Volunteer Groups.

During the year 2019-20, 6,32,089 complaints were received through tweeter. Total 4,167 FIRs registered after tweetering the concerned districts.

Special Effort Towards Modernization

In order to curb crimes and criminal activities, the police have developed centralized Online Criminal Data Base. Identification App (TRINETRA). This is the first app in the country.



Jail Administration and Reforms

Objective

Along side Police Administration and Judiciary, Jail Administration is an important component of criminal jurisprudence and plays an important role in maintaining law and order and peace and harmony in society. The principal objective of the jail administration is to conduct various programmes and activities for safe upkeep of prisoners, their reform and refinement in behaviour and eventually to rehabilitate them. For the purpose security arrangements in jails are strengthened with good infrastructural facilities, in addition to organizing literacy, educational and skill development programmes, yoga, sports, physical exercises and cultural activities on a regular basis.

Jail Institutions and their Classification

Classification of jails in the State is based on their inmate capacity and duration of sentence awarded to prisoners. At present for detention of prisoners, 72 jails in various categories are functional. Besides, there is Dr. Sampuranand Jail Training Institute, Lucknow, for the training of jail officers and employees. Also, Jail Depot is established at Aminabad, Lucknow for sale and display of jail produced items.

Brief Account of the Jail Institutions

Model Jail, Lucknow

The convicted prisoners of good conduct and less than 45 years of age, who has completed at least one year in a jail can be detained in a model jail. Those detained in the model jail are subjected to five stages of reforms, viz. Swagat Bhawan, Yamuna Bhawan, Ganga Bhawan, Azad Barrack and Krishi farm. After detention for 6 months in Swagat Bhawan, they are shifted first to Yamuna Bhawan and thereafter Ganga Bhawan. At this stage they are employed in various trades, for which remuneration is paid. After good conduct in Ganga Bhawan, in Azad Barrack, they join Bandi Band Pradarshan, vegetables sale and shopping outside during day they are sent. Such prisoners work in GoI operated Ganna Sansthan and paid prescribed wages for work. The prisoners in Model Jail get 15 day home leave in a year.

Central Jail

At present, 5 Central Jails are operational in the State. They are at Agra, Bareilly, Fatehgarh, Naini, (Prayagraj) and Varanasi. The Agra Central jail was set up in 1844, being the first Central Jail in the Country. The Central Jail prisoners convicted and sentenced for long term are required to put in physical labour in industries and agricultural farms, for which they are paid remuneration. The inmate capacity of the 5 Central Jails is 8049, against which 12521 prisoners are detained.

District Jails

62 District Jails are operational in 75 districts of the State. For successful justice and administrative system, it is necessary that every district is equipped with a District Jail. At present such jails are under construction in 3 districts of Shravasti, Sant Kabirnagar, and Prayagraj. The newly constructed district jail at Ambedkarnagar was dedicated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 9.12.2019 and it has become functional. In 10 districts, not having District Jails, land acquisition work is in progress. The inmate capacity, at present, in District Jails is 50777, against which 87569 prisoners are detained.

Nari Bandi Niketan, Lucknow

The convicted Women prisoners, sentenced for more than three years are detained in the Nari Bandi Niketan, Lucknow. In the Niketan, various types of job-oriented enterprises and activities are conducted for reform, welfare and rehabilitation and re-settlement of prisoners. In these enterprises the women prisoners are getting remuneration for work. For women prisoners and children studying with them, there are separate kitchen, health examination room, hospital and crèche facilities. There is education facility for children over 3 years in nearby school. For all-round development, these children have got opportunities to sight-seeing, like visiting zoological garden, Regional Science Centre and other places. In other jails, the women prisoners are detained in separate enclosures/barracks.

Kishor Sadan, Bareilly

It is a jail for young adults, convicted and sentenced for over one year in the age group of 18 to 23 years. There is an arrangement for education up to class 8 in the jail. The Sadan is equipped with vocational training and skill development facilities in tailoring and leather industry. In District Jails, the minor prisoners are accommodated in separate enclosures/ barracks. Due to staff shortage and other reasons, such prisoners are detained in the Central Jail, Bareilly.

Dr. Sampurnand Karagar Prashishan Sansthan, Lucknow**(Dr. Sampurnand Jail Training Institute)**

For the training of jail officers and employees, this was set up in the year 1940 at Lucknow, as Jail Training School, which was later upgraded in the year 1990, as

Dr. Sampurnanand Jail Training Institute. In the Institute, Induction Training Programmes are conducted for the direct recruits in the cadres of jail superintendents, Deputy Jailors and Jail Wardens Hailing From U.P and other States. For the administrative management of the Institute the post of Additional Inspector General (Training and Development) is created, Besides other supporting officers and staff.

Jail Depot, Aminabad, Lucknow

Prisoners, lodged in jails, produce industrial and handicraft goods and articles, which are used in jails and other departments on demand. These items are at display sale at Jail Depot, Aminabad, Lucknow for members of the public, and also at special occasion, viz. Lucknow and Kumbh Mela.

Organizational Structure

Headquarters Organization

For operation of the administrative and security management at the Jail Headquarters, senior offices, like Police Director General/Additional Director General are posted. They are supported by Additional Inspector General Jails (Administration), Additional Inspector General (Headquarters), Finance Controller, Deputy Inspector General(H.Q.) and others.

Zonal Organization

72 jails in the State are under 09 zones ie. Agra, Meerut, Bareilly, Lucknow, Prayagraj, Gorakhpur, Ayodhya, Kanpur and Varanasi. These zones are supervised by a Deputy Director General level senior officer and supported by subordinate staff.

Divisional Organization

Under this structure, 18 divisional Jails are included and their activities are supervised by Senior Superintendent level officer. The jails covered are - Model Jail, Lucknow and Central Jail at Agra, Fatehgarh, Bareilly, Naini and district jails at Meerut, Moradabad, Banda, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Faizabad, Saharanpur, Basti, Aligarh and Mirzapur.

Educational Programme

Educational Programmes are conducted in jails to make inmates literate. These programmes are 'Ek Padhaye Ek' and 'Naya Savera'. 24 jails are included in the Literacy Mission of the GoI. The prisoners interested in acquiring education of primary, basic, secondary, and higher level have got facilities of registration and examination in jails only, where centres are set up for higher examinations, conducted by IGNOU, 9 Jails have been made examination centres. In the current year, 1805 prisoners have registered themselves for various examinations.

Vocational Training Programmes

In five Central Jails, Model Jail, Lucknow, and District Jails of Unnao, Sitapur, Rae Bareilly and Gorakhpur the convicted prisoners, are given opportunities for work and remuneration. Facilities for vocational and skill oriented training are available for prisoners in painting, weaving, carpet designing, carpentry, blanket weaving power looms, blacksmith trade, leather work, tailoring, handmade paper and printing press.

Highlights of other Programmes/Schemes

- Prisoners Remuneration for non-skilled, semi-skilled and skill prisoners, Rs. 25, Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 per day.
- Reform and cultural Programmes for Prisoners.
- Sports Programmes for Prisoners.
- Recreation Arrangements.
- Reading Room and Library.
- Human Rights Protection for Prisoners.
- Visit Arrangements with Prisoners.
- Medical Facilities to Prisoners.
- Equipment Installations for Modernization of Jails.
- Video Conferencing Arrangements.
- Mobile Phone Jammer and Solar Power Back up for Jammer Operation.
- CCTV Surveillance Unit.
- Command Centre/Video Wall
- Metal Detector and Metal Detection Arrangements.
- Arrangement for Wireless Sets.
- Establishing prisoner PCOs.
- Operation of E-Prison Action Plan.
- Upgradation of Facilities for Prisoners.



Judicial Administration

Various Policies, Programmes, Schemes of the Department of Justice, Govt. of U.P.-An Updated Progress Report

1. The Uttar Pradesh State District Court Service (First Amendment) Rules, 2017 published on 21st June, 2017.
2. Enhancing the hours of the Hon'ble Cabinet in Rule - 10 of Chapter 1 of the General Rules (Civil) 1957, notification dated 4/8/2017 issued/published.
3. Subsequent upon the approval of the Hon'ble Cabinet, Rule 13, Chapter 1 of the General Rules (Civil), 1957 was amended for the purpose of work on holiday and a notification dated 4.8.2017 issued/published, relating to 'declared holiday' in place of 'gazetted holiday'.
4. Constitution/Creation of the District Court in the newly created district of Sambhal vide notification dated 5.9.2017.
5. In order to obtain bail from certain officials of the subordinate courts subsequent upon approval of the Hon'ble Cabinet, Rule 541, Chapter 23 of Part-One, General Rules (Civil) 1957 amended and notification dated 18.10.2017 issued.
6. Subsequent upon the Approval of the Hon'ble Cabinet, Rule 585 of the General Rule (Civil), 1957 amended, relating to permissible fixation for suits and appeals on decrees of subordinate courts. The notification dated 18.10.2017 issued.
7. For disposal of commercial disputes in 13 districts of the State, ie. Meerut, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Moradabad, Bareilly, Aligarh, Agra, Kanpur, Jhansi, Lucknow, Faizabad, Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Varanasi, Commercial courts constituted vide notification dated 13.10.2017.
8. In the subordinated courts of the State, 71 posts of system officers and 71 posts of system assistants constituted created under E-Courts Project vide Govt. Order dated 2.11.2017.
9. District Court at district Shamli set up vide notification dated 29.05.2018.
10. Subsequent upon Hon'ble Cabinet approval, a special court at district Allahabad, with creation of 7 posts of supporting staff, has been constituted for hearing the pending cases of crimes against elected MPs/Vidhayak, vide notification dated 29.06.2018.
11. In the continuation of the proposal of the Hon'ble High Court, amendments in

the General Rules (Criminal), 1977 and General Rules (Civil), 1957 vide notification dated 14.08.2018.

12. For quick disposal of the Criminal cases against women, subsequent upon approval of the Hon'ble Cabinet IFTCADJ rank court constituted at district Varanasi, vide Government Order dated 8.3.2019.
13. Constitution of the 81 FTC judicial magistrate rank courts for quick disposal of crimes against women, vide Government Order dated 8.3.2019.
14. In confirmation of the counsel of the Hon'ble Chief Justice to constitute Exclusive Special Courts in 65 districts under the SC and ST Act. and specify any Additional Session Court in 9 districts, subsequent upon approval at high level a notification dated 29.4.2019 issued.
15. Government Order dated 9th May, 2019 issued to constitute 9 village courts at 9 tehsils of the State.
16. For consideration of crimes against Divyangjans the Hon'ble High Court has consented to specify special courts, vide notification dated 20.5.2019.
17. For the purpose of strengthening manpower for video conferencing in subordinate courts, subsequent upon approval of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, posts of system assistants in 71 districts to be created vide Govt. Order dated 3.6.2019.
18. Changing local limits of the jurisdiction of courts of Civil Judges (Junior Category), the areas of tehsil Bilhaur and tehsil Ghatampur have been excluded from district Ramabai Nagar (Presently Kanpur Dehat, place Mati) and included in Kanpur City, subsequent upon approval of the Hon'ble Chief Minister and order dated 14.6.2019 issued.
19. In constitution of the notification issued under sub-section 1 of section 28 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act), on the basis of recommendations of the Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad, amended notification dated 18.06.2019 issued.
20. For consideration of crimes under Sub-Section 1 of Section 36 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances act 1985 (NDPS Act), a notification dated 19.08.2019 issued to specify the number of Additional Session Judge Courts.
21. For quick disposal of criminal suits in courts under the POCSO Act, 2012 and other rape related criminal suits, total 1744 posts are created in 218 regular courts established in the state.
22. A draft bill is prepared to set up the National Law University, Prayagraj.
23. For the security arrangements in the subordinate courts of the State, a Govt. Order dated 30.3.2020 issued, nominating ECIL as implementing institution for certain security measures.
24. In the event of death of an advocate, the financial aid available to the next of the kin, the qualifying age raised to 70 years and a govt. order issued.

25. A Govt. Order has been issued to extend financial aid to young advocates for their 3 initial years to enable them to purchase books and journals.
26. The action to raise the amount of the Adhivakta Kalyan Nidhi from Rs. 1.50 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh is in progress.
27. Under the U.P. State Legal Service Authority, the fixed honoraria for Class III and Class IV employees, Chowkidars and safikarmis, working in ADR Centres and District Legal Service Authorities got extension in their service periods.
28. In third phase, permanent Lok Adalats constituted in 24 districts of the State.
29. For the construction of Court Buildings in the State, a provision of Rs. 500 crore proposed during the year 2020-21.
30. In order to construct court buildings in various districts of the State, the land acquisition compensation is to be paid and, for the purpose, a provision of Rs. 1000 crore is proposed for the year 2020-21.
31. An amount of Rs. 500 crore is proposed during 2020-21 for construction of residential buildings for district judicial officers .
32. An amount of Rs. 1571 lakh is proposed for 2020-21, for construction of residential buildings for judges of Hon'ble High Court.
33. Net proceeds from the sale of welfare stamps relating to U.P. Adhivakta Kalyan Nidhi, to be transferred to the Trustee Committee of the Nidhi proposed to be Rs. 600.01 lakh during the year 2020-21.
34. In order to extend financial aid to the young advocates, a provision of Rs. 5 crore proposed during the year 2020-21 in the corpus fund.
35. With a view to supplying uninterrupted electricity to subordinate courts in the state, an independent feeder is to be installed, for which an amount of Rs. 50 crore proposed during the year 2020-21.
36. An amount of Rs. 25 crore proposed during the year 2020-21, for establishment of ADR Centres in districts of the State.
37. An amount of Rs. 20 crore proposed during the year 2020-21, for construction of Adhivakta chambers in various districts, along with other infrastructural facilities.
38. An amount of Rs. 850 crore proposed during the year 2020-21, for construction of new buildings for Lucknow Bench of the Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad.



Lok Ayukta

The Lok Ayukta is a strong and effective institution for redressal of grievances, arising out of the Govt. functioning that a common man faces. The institution controls the arbitrariness of the public servants and restrains the corruption.

In the year 1975, at the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, the Uttar Pradesh Lok Ayukta and Deputy Lok Ayukta Bill, 1975 was passed by the U.P Vidhan Mandal. The bill was given consent by the hon'ble President of India on 7.09.1975, in terms of Article 201 of the Constitution. On 14th September, 1977, the Hon'ble Governor administered the oath of office to the Lok Ayukta and, thus, the Lok Ayukta institution came into existence. The institution has been strengthening the Government to restrict corruption and mal-administration for the past 42 years.

Working and Jurisdiction of the Lok Ayukta and Deputy Lok Ayukta

Any member of the public or aggrieved citizen may submit a complaint about the prejudiced actions, acts of coruption, mal-administration, involving ministers, members of the Legislative Assembly officials and employees of the State Govt. Chairmen and employees or the cases of non-payment of dues, after retirement of a public servant, before the Lok Ayukta or Deputy Lok Ayukta in the prescribed form, accompanied with an affidavit and security amount.

The complaints submitted to the Lok Ayukta Administration are two types- Complaints and allegations.

1. **Complaints:** An aggrieved person may submit such complaints, which are generally related to non-payment of dues on retirement to public servants. If the retired person belongs to a corporation, autonomous institution, then he/she will have to deposit the security amount.

2. **Allegations:** All such complaints, where a misuse of the public money by a public servant is being committed, indulging in financial irregularity, mal-administration or improper actions. Such of the complaints, where a citizen, public servant, minister of Vidhayak has a knowledge about misuse of position or corruption by a minister, Vidhayak, or chairman of a local body or apex co-operative institution or an officer, employee of the State Govt or officer/employee of the public sector/ corporation and submits complaint about that, then it is in the category of allegation. There is a provision of a security deposit of Rs. 2000/- in case of an allegation.

Officebearers Coming Under Jurisdiction

Both complaints or allegations can be submitted against following:-

1. Ministers, State Ministers and Deputy Ministers in the State (Chief Minister does not fall within the ambit)

2. Members of Vidhan Sabha or Vidhan Parishad

3. Secretaries of the Govt., all officers of the all India Services and Police Administration, special secretaries, Joint Secretaries and any officers in the service of the State Government.

Only Allegation Type Complaint Against the following:-

1. Chief of the Kshetra Samiti 2. Chairman of District Board 3. Nagar Pramukh of Mahanagar Palika 4. Chairman, Nagarpalika Parishad 5. Non-Govt. Chairman or Managing Director of the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Society or Apex society 6. Every person in the service of the following institutions or every salaried person.

1. Municipal Corporations 2. Municipalities 3. District Boards 4. Kshetra Samiti 5. Nagar Kshetra Samitis 6. Notified Kshetra Samitis 7. Development Authorities 8. Industrial Development Authority

In addition to above, every salaried officer/employee in the service of following corporations, owned or controlled by the State Govt.

1. Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Parishad 2. Uttar Pradesh Road Transport Corporation 3. Uttar Pradesh Warehousing Corporation 4. Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation 5. Uttar Pradesh Housing and Development Board 6. Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation 7. Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam 8. Every salaried person, employed in 44 Govt. Companies under the Companies Act and their 21 subsidiaries.

For execution of the abovementioned activities, Lok Ayukta is an independent public authority, whose role is to identify the arbitrary and improper actions of the Government and submit reports on such actions to govt. with suggestions to prevent and improve then and ensure action to enforce suggestions.

Most Complaints Received

- Non-payment of dues of pension, P.F., group insurance to retired public servants/teachers and family pension to widows of public servants Such matters were disposed of in large numbers.
- Employment to dependants of diseased on companionship grounds (Mrityakashrit Sewayojan)
- Relief to students, not issued marksheets or certificates by the U.P. Board of Secondary Education or matters, relating to scholarships to eligible students.
- Disposal of matters of compensation for land acquired, matters of housing possession to be resolved with Government, Housing Development Board, and Development Authorities.
- Extending help to Divyangs and destitutes in getting pension, as per Govt.orders.
- Payments of bills to contractors, pending without any disputes.

Major Achievements

Total complaints in the year 2018 were 4797. Out of this number, 3169 complaints were disposed of at initial stage, whereas 395 complaints after investigations.

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Lok Ayukta Organization U.P.- Details of Complaints Received and Disposed from 01-01-2017 to 31-12-2020

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Complaints Already Pending	No. of Complaints Received	Total (3+4)	Complaints Disposed at Initial Stage	Complaints Disposed after Investigations	Total Complaints Disposed (6+7)	Complaints Pending Disposal (5-8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	2017	615	3137	3752	2592	278	2870	882
2.	2018	882	3915	4797	3169	395	3564	1233
3.	2019	1233	2478	3711	1763	457	2220	1491
4.	2020	1491	2004	3495	Action in Process	Action in Process	Action in Process	Action in Process

Consolidated Statement on Reports/Recommendations and special Reports forwarded to Competent Authority from 1.1.2017 to 31.12.2020 by Hon'ble Lok Ayukta and Up Lok Ayukta, UP

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Reports Forwarded	No. of Recommendations Forwarded	No. of Special Reports Forwarded
1	2	3	4	5
1	2017	17	00	08
2	2018	22	06	06
3	2019	18	05	04
4	2020	18	03	00

Statement on Relief (including matters of retired persons) Extended by Lok Ayukta Administration, U.P. after Effective Action on Abuse of Position or not Discharging official Responsibilities or Mal-Administration, which caused unreasonable harm/distress/injustice to Complaints between 1.1.2017 to 31.12.2020

Sr.	Year	Relief Extended
1	2017	Rs. 462.52 lakh approximately
2	2018	Rs. 650.50 approx
3	2019	Rs. 402.84 approx
4	2020	Figures are not ready



Public Service Management

Constitution of the Public Service Management Department and its Functions

- The Public Service Management Department was constituted under the Office Memorandum dated 13.01.2011 of Sachivalaya Prashasan Anubhag-1 (Adhi.)
- In order to extend time-bound services to the common man under the Public Service Management Department, the U.P. Janhit Guarantee Act, 2011 was enforced. The department notifies services, in terms of proposals, received from various departments
- After consideration of proposal, received from various departments, under section 3 of the U.P. Janhit Guarantee Act 2011, 296 services for 39 departments and 10 services for all departments, i.e. total 306 services have been notified. Under this act, the total responsibility with regard to disposal of applications on services lies with the concerned departments
- In terms of section 3 of the U.P. Janhit Guarantee Act, 2011, the disposal of the application, received from the common man, will be done by the designated officer/first appellate officer/second appellate officer, as nominated by the concerned administrative Department in a time-bound manner.

Under the Public Service Management Department, there is no district-level officer/directorate. Therefore, there is no provision for any budget in the department, nor does any scheme operate.



General Administration and Administrative Reforms

The existence of the General Administration Department seems even prior to the year 1911. There are numerous activities handled by the department, including co-ordination between military and civil works, land acquisition for Post and Telegraph Dept., Uttar Pradesh Civil Council, Inter-State Council, Central Regional Council, Civil-Military Convention notification of area for military maneuvers, field firing and artillery practice, declaration of public holidays for general and by-elections of Lok Sabha/State Vidhan Sabha and Panchayats, attestation of bio-data and character of soldiers/new recruits, holidays on demise of dignitaries/state condolences, Indian Flag Code, Ramlila expenditure and grant for religious institutions, Jeevan Raksha Padaks under gallantry awards, awards under Ashok Chakra series, attestation of certificates of persons departed abroad, fixation of court trainings during summers etc.

Major activities of the aforesaid are as under :

- **Attestation of certificates to be used abroad**

A good number of persons from the State go abroad in search of jobs and they are required to produce various certificates, viz. Birth Certificates, Marriage Certificate, Nikahnama, Divorce Certificate, Succession Certificate, Power of Attorney and Death Certificate duly attested. These certificates are first attested by the District Magistrate and later at the Government level. During the year 2019-20, 519 references, relating to foreign going certificates from various certificates were disposed of. In the year 2020, since 1st April, 2020, till now, total 83 certificates were attested.

- **Domicile Certificate**

Various districts in the State expect guidance from the Government regarding issuance of the permanent residence certificates/domicile certificates. Issuance of these certificates falls under the domain of the state govt. and they are mainly required for admissions to educational institutions and getting employment.

- **Gallantry Awards**

Jeevan Rakshak Padaks

This Padak is awarded to a person by the Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI, at the recommendations of the State Govt., who has saved some life, risking his/her

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own life, from drowning, fire/mine accidents. Under this award, three types of padaks are awarded:

1. Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak
2. Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak
3. Jeevan Raksha Padak

The amounts fixed for the above padaks, by the GoI, are Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 60 thousand and Rs. 40 thousand respectively, whereas the state govt. awards Rs. 5000/-, Rs. 2000/- and Rs. 1000/- respectively to winners.

Besides, award winners' son and daughter both or if the winner is son or daughter himself/herself, the free education up to graduation is admissible. Also in the prize winner is adult and unemployed, he/she gets five year concession in age limit for Groups 'C' and 'D' employment. Thus, such persons, if otherwise qualified, they get preference in employment.

For the year 2019, Kunwar Divyansh Singh, from Barabanki district was conferred Raksha Padak in the year 2020.

Ashok Chakra Services

Under the services, the GoI confers Ashok Chakra, Kirti Chakra and Shaurya Chakra awards upon those individuals, who have shown exemplary bravery and valour to achieve some distinction or sacrificed their lives. These gallantry awards are meant for citizens, other than Army, Navy or Air Force, provincial army related all officers/employees, nursing staff of Armed Forces and police and fire brigade personnel.

Winners of these awards are given the lump-sum amounts and annuities as under-

- A. Ashok Chakra Rs. 32.50 lakh +15,6000 Annuity
- B. Kirti Chakra - Rs. 19.50 lakh+Rs. 1,30,000 Annuity Grant
- C. Shaurya Chakra - Rs. 13 lakh+Rs. 65,000 Annuity

For Ashok Chakra services, a 3 crore budget provision made for the year 2019-20. Against this amount an amount of Rs. 2,13,69500 sanctioned to 125 citizens of the state. A budget provision for Rs. 3 crore made for the year 2020-21, against which till August, 2020, Rs. 97,63,000/- sanctioned to 125 citizens.

● **Grant for Cultural Heritage of Kashi (Varanasi) Ramlila, Temples and Religious Institutions**

The General Administration Dept. every year gives a grant of Rs. 5 lakh to the All India Kashiraj Trust, Varanasi for the captioned purposes. The said amount was sanctioned for the year 2019-20.

Notification of Area for Military Maneuvers

Proposals are received from Army under the Maneuver's, Field Firing and Artillery Practice Act, 1938 for notification of area for maneuvering, field firing

and artillery practice through the concerned District Magistrates. Accordingly permissions are granted through notification to allot open area for the purpose.

- **Civil Army Conferences**

For disposal of various matters between Army & Civil Administration, Civil-Army Conferences are organized. The state govt. organized such conference on 28th June, 2019, where matters, relating to Army and departments of the state govt. were disposed of.

- **Inter-State Council**

Under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, meetings of the Inter-State Council are organized, where discussions with the Chief Minister from various states in India on important issues take place. At the State level co-ordination is done by the General Administration Department. Under the Inter-State Council, Inter-State Council Cell has been constituted.

- **Central Zonal Council**

Under the Inter-State Council Secretariat, Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI, the Central Zonal Council has been constituted. Members of the Council are Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. In the meetings of the Council, Pending issues of the mutual interest are discussed and decisions are arrived at.

- **Flag Code of India/Code of Arms**

The Flag Code of India, 2002 is enforced, under which guidelines have been issued to hoist Tricolour with dignity and honour. Matters, relating to code of arms are also dealt with at the department.

Declaration of Public Holidays

The General Administration Department has declared on 4.11.2019 the holiday list for the year 2020 under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

State Emblem

In order to prevent the unauthorized use of the State emblem, the U.P. State Emblem (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 2019 has been promulgated on 7th August, 2019. The Act is effective from 2nd October 2019. The action is in progress to frame rules.

Condolences on Demise of Dignitaries

National Condolence is observed on demise of dignitaries viz., President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Ex-President, Governor, Chief Minister, Ex-Vice President or Prime Minister (if resident of U.P.), Ex-Governor of U.P., Ex-Chief Ministers and Governors of other states (who are residents of U.P.), Chief Justice, Lok Sabha speaker Central Minister. The copy of Govt. order in this regard is available in all districts and on departmental website.

The Inspectorate of the Govt. Offices, U.P. Prayagraj

The inspectorate of the Govt. Offices, U.P., Allahabad was constituted vide Government Order dated 11.04.1923. At present this unit is located at Prayagraj under the control of the Administrative Reforms Dept. The Chief inspectorate Govt. Offices, U.P. is its chief office head. The main objective of the inspectorate is reforms and dynamism in administration and govt. systems. Other items of work are-delegation of power, streamlining the work procedures, innovation and simplification of forms and returns records management, disposal of grievances of common man and new systems, clean, transparent and sensitive administration, public information systems.

Whatever development programmes and schemes are implemented through state/division/district/block level officers, their procedures, records etc. are inspected and relevant suggestions and assistance executed.

U.P. Information Commission

In terms of section 15 of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the U.P. Information Commission was constituted on 14th Sept., 2005. At present, 10 State Information Commissioners are working in the U.P. Information Commission. Action is in progress to fill up the vacancy of the Chief Information Commissioner.



Uttar Pradesh Homeguards

The Uttar Pradesh Homeguards Organization is a Voluntary Organization, set on the principles of nationalism and selfless service. Ever since its inception, the organization has been striving to create a trained and disciplined society.

Set up in the year 1963, the Organization has completed 56 years of its dedicated service. Units of the Organization are established in all 75 districts of the state. 1,18,348 posts of homeguards are sanctioned. Out of them, nearly 32,000 are trained in arms, 4400 are women. The homeguards are divided into 1151 companies and 60 independent platoons, working as a supplementary force to police in maintaining law and order. Discharging their duties, 1441 homeguards have so far laid down their lives. For their distinguished services, 132 salaried honorary officers, employees and homeguards have been honoured with various medals.

Achievements of the Department

1. In order that transparent and corruption-free system is enforced and all homeguards have equal opportunities of getting duties, the NIC developed software is used for duty allocation.
2. Total 118348 posts of homeguards are sanctioned against which about 93000 homeguards are registered. At present, about 76000 homeguards are on duty.
3. In terms of the Govt. order dated 23.09.2019 the duty allowance of the homeguards is fixed at Rs. 600 per day, adding dearness allowance from time to time by the Govt. This has been made effective from 6.12.2016. At present the duty allowance being paid to a homeguard is Rs. 702 per day.
4. The present Government has enhanced the training allowance of a homeguard with effect from 18.06.2019. Now, it has been enhanced from Rs. 200 per day to Rs. 260 per day.
5. The present Government has enhanced the amount of the Homeguards Kalyan Kosh from Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 10 crore.
6. The present Government has revised honorarium amounts paid to different categories with effect from 13.12.2019. The Honorary Company Commanders honorarium is enhance from Rs. 1260/- to Rs. 1490/- per day. Similarly, for

Honorary Assistant Company Commander from Rs. 980/- per day to Rs. 1160/- per day and Honorary Platoon Commander from Rs.840/- per day to Rs. 990/- per day.

7. For the welfare of the homeguards, the Durghatana Bima Yojna is operated, providing 24 hour accident coverage during duty/training. In the event of death, loss of organs, permanent disability, an amount of Rs. 5 lakh is paid, whereas Rs. 2.5 lakh financial aid, when one organ is damaged.
8. The homeguard volunteers not covered by accident insurance, when on duty/ training are paid a financial aid of Rs. 3 lakh from the homeguards Kalyan Kosh.
9. On the occasion of the Delhi Vidhan Sabha Election 2020, the Homeguards Department had deployed 10,000 volunteers on election duty.
10. The Homeguards Department has purchased insas rifles, for which homeguard volunteers are getting training. Keeping in view the growing role of homeguards in the disaster management sector, they are being trained by skilled trainers.
11. In order to make the attendance of homeguard volunteers foolproof, app prepared for location-based attendance system. Biometric and retina identify systems are also functional.
12. Under the modernization scheme of the GoI and Uttar Pradesh Government budget, homeguards offices/divisional training centres are being constructed in districts of the state. At present, homeguard offices are located in 37 departmental buildings and 6 office buildings are under construction.



Secretariat Administration

The Secretariat is the highest organ of the State Government. For the convenience of functioning and quick disposal of work, it is divided into various Anubhags (Sections) which are looking after the activities of one or more departments. Every department is divided into one or more Anubhags. The fundamental unit of the organization is 'Anubhag'.

The Chief Secretary controls the functioning of the entire secretariat. Various departments are headed by Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary. The in-charges of the Anubhag (Sections) are section officers, who are of gazetted level. In Anubhags, more than one Review Officers, Assistant Review Officers, Computer Assistant and Anusewaks (Peons) are working.

In order to extend co-operation to the Administrative officers in discharge of their duties at various departments, located at State Headquarters, officers and employees, mainly of the Secretariat Service are posted. The Secretariat Administration Department is an administrative department of the Secretariat Service Cadres.

Major Activities in the year 2019-20

- In the selection year 2019-20, in the group 'A' posts of the secretariat service viz. for 22 posts of Special Secretary, 38 posts of Joint Secretary, 49 posts of Deputy Secretary and 58 posts of Undersecretary DPC meeting organized on 10.07.2019 and every months, against the vacancies, promotion orders issued.
- In the Secretariat Accounts Service, for 1 each post of Special Secretary/ Joint Secretary (Accts.) Deputy Secretary (Accts.) and 2 posts of Under Secretary (Accts), DPC meeting organized on 13.09.2019 and promotion orders issued
- In the selection year 2019-20, DPC meeting organized for 70 posts of Class 1 Principal Secretary and promotion orders issued from the dates of vacancies.
- In the selection year 2019-20, selections through the Public Service Commission made against 92 vacant posts in promotion quota of Review Officers on 18.9.2019, and promotion orders issued against month wise vacancies of Review Officer posts to the Assistant Review Officers.
- In the year 2019-20, selections through the Public Service Commission made

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against 166 posts in promotion quota of Assistant Review Officers on 19.10.2019 and promotion orders issued against month wise vacancies.

- Total 07 personnel of the Secretariat Security force/Fire Safety force, after organizing DPC meeting, were promoted as Security Officer, Inspector, Fire-Extinguishing Officer and Leading Fireman against the vacancies.
- 5 Review Officers and 1 Additional Private Secretary of the Secretariat Service were made admissible the financial upgradation facility.
- For direct recruitment of Review Officers to 33 vacant posts, requisition dated 5.8.2019 has been sent to the U.P. Public Service Commission.
- For direct requirement of Review Officers (Accounts) to 14 vacant posts, requisition sent to the U.P. Public Service Commission.
- For direct requirement of Assistant Review officers (Account) to 17 vacant posts, requisition sent to the U.P. Public Service Commission.
- For direct recruitment to 144 post in the Computer Assistants cadre, requisition sent to Subordinate Service Selection Commission, Lucknow on 18.1.2020
- 92 Review officers selected by the Public Service Commission, U.P., Prayagraj, in the year 2013 and year 2014, and 190 promoted Review Officers were confirmed as Review officers.
- For continuity of 46 non-cadre posts of OSD for the year 2020-21 order issued.
- Disciplinary action against Secretariat Service Group 'A' 14 officers, 08 Review Officers and 02 Assistant Review Officers instituted.
- Till April 2019-20, Secretariat Service Group 'A' 59 officers to be retired every month have got their pension matters disposed of on time.
- 34 IAS officers and 26 PCS officers retired in the year 2019-20, got their leave encashment and insurance payment disposed of.
- In the year 2019-20, the secretariat service personnel related 248 matters of superannuation pension, 2 VRS related pension matters and 22 family pension matters disposed of.
- Pension/family pension related 133 matters of personnel retired before 1.1.2016 were reviewed in the year 2019-20.
- Necessary data made available in respect of 507 IAS, 289 PCS officers to Manav Sampada Portal and 112 IAS related data to Supremo Portal.
- Under the centralized arrangement for GPF, 594 class IV personnel related accounts were updated.
- The Department of Namami Gange & Rural Water Supply was constituted vide order dated 8.11.2019.
- The restructuring of the State Tax Dept. and Stamp and Registration Dept. made vide Order dated 21.11.2019.
- Reassessment of Work Allocations/ Code Allocation Amendment/Branch Establishment made.

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- Establishment of 93 departments, functioning in the Secretariat, were allocated to the respective departments and, thus, decentralized system set up.
- In order to prevent the infection of Covid-19 during the Lockdown periods, in compliance of the Govt. of India directives, attendance of necessary personnel in department/officer was ensured and accordingly, orders were issued for regular attendance in departments of essential services. Also, with the co-operation of the District Magistrate, Lucknow passes were issued to concerned personnel. At the entry gates of the Secretariat Buildings, thermal scanning/hand wash arrangements made and sanitization of office rooms and lifts made number of times every day. Visitors were rarely issued passes. When required, health camps set up for coronavirus test.
- For the actual evaluation of functions of the Review Officer, Section Officers and that of class 'A' officers (from Under Secretary to Special Secretary) of Secretariat Service and for annual confidential entry like central secretariat form prescribed vide order dated 2.3.2020.
- Keeping in view a large number of vacancies for 'Anusewaks (persons) in Secretariat 220 jawans of PRD attached.
- Under the circular transfer policy, on the basis of PIS officers of class 'A' and 190 Review officers 61 Assistant Review Officer and 69 Review Officers (Accounts) transferred.
- Local Commissioner Office, New Delhi got renovated and furnished anew.
- For the treatment of officers/employees and their family members for critical diseases, there is a revolving fund set up at SGPGI. A campaign was launched to reimburse the amount incurred from fund.
- Like national festivals of Independence Day and Republic Day, the birth anniversary and death anniversaries of great leaders organized.
- Under the Secretariat Administration Department an I.T. cell constituted on 28.01.2020, 34 manpower.
- In the first phase of digitization of old records/files of the Secretariat the work was completed in respect of 102 sections of 59 departments on 15.11.2019. The work in other 4 phases is in progress.
- As of 20.3.2020, digitization work completed in respect of 76 departments and 252 sections. Total 7,05,958 files and 8,20,56,365 pages digitized.
- For the purpose of working on e-office, user ID, e-mail IDs developed through NIC and also 3490 digital signatures arranged.



Appointment and Personnel

Execution of Major Tasks by Personnel Dept., U.P. Govt.

Sr. No.	Details of Office Order	Subject
1.	15/29/2018/Ka-4-2019 dated 4.4.2018	Reg. issuing financial sanctions for the year 2019-20
2.	2/EM/2009-Ka-4-2019 dated 24.5.2019	Regarding problems of services cadres
3.	5/2019/4./1/2002/Ka-2/2019TC-1, dated 13.8.2019	After issuing 10% reservation order for economically weaker sections, amended roster of 100 points.
4.	3/2019/15/20/95/Ka-4-2019 dated 25.10.2019	Reg. forwarding indent to the Public Service Commission, U.P on time
5.	3/4/86-Ka-2/2019 dated 4.12.2019	Reg. providing scribe/reader/lab assistant facilities to physically divyangs.
6.	8/2019/20/1/91-Ka-2/2019dated 18.12.2019	Reg. enforcing GoI developed Government E-Market Place, GeM arrangement for outsourcing of manpower in Govt. Departments and subordinate institutions of the U.P. Govt.
7.	.../2020/1602/47-Ka-3-2019-13/7/2006 dated 28.01.2020	Reg. forwarding indent to U.P. Subordinate Services Selection Commission on time for direct recruitment to vacancies of Group 'C'
8.	../1/2002/Ka-2/2019 DC-1, dated 7.2.2020	Reg. issuing certificate for the reservation system applicable in case of economically weaker sections.



Non-Resident Indians Cell

Brief Note

- For the redressal of issues related NRIs, NRI Department constituted vide Govt. memo dated 18th July, 2014. However, the Hindi name for NRI was substituted as 'Pravasi Bhartiya Vibhag' vide Govt. Memo dated 08.05.2019.
- As Central Government has been organizing Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas every year to acknowledge the contribution of Pravasi Bhartiya to the development of the country, the State Govt. also organize this Diwas regularly, being a part of responsibilities, assigned to NRI Dept.
- For conducting selection process, with the aim of providing foreign employment to workers from the State, the Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (UPFC) has been registered as recruiting agent under the Immigration Act. with the Ministry of External Affairs, GOI. This facilitates the skilled/unskilled workers maximum opportunities for suitable employment abroad on valid emigration. The UPFC has been operating the selection process online from Ghaziabad, Meerut, Lucknow and Gorakhpur centres. The website- www.upfcomra.com.
- The Ministry of External Affairs, GoI, organizes workshops/meetings to chalk out action plans to ensure the safety and security of Indians going abroad for employment and restrict the illegal activities of unregistered recruitment agents. The representative from the department of the State Govt. Participate in such workshops/meetings.
- In terms of the office Memorandum Government dated 12th January, 2018, for the redressal of grievances of Pravasi Bhartiya (NRIs), originally from U.P., committees have been constituted at district level under the chairmanship of the District Magistrates.
- In the new website of the department, the redressal of online grievances from Pravasi Bhartiya are ensured quickly and a time-bond monitoring in this regard is done at each level. Accordingly, at District level, DM, SSP/ SP, DSP (C.O) and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Vice-Chairman

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(as per situation) at the Development Authority level take appropriate action. Beside, the hyperlink facility is available at the MADAD Portal of GOI.

- The new web portal of the department- nri.up.gov.in was launched by the hon'ble Chief Minister on 24.08.2020. This website is linked to Nivesh Mitra (Invest UP), MSME, Tourism, Handicrafts & Textile, Home, Revenue, Industrial Development, Skill Development and Vocational Education, Medical and Health and Information Department portals. The objective is that the NRIs may be familiar with the updated policies of the Departments/ Govt. orders and make their contributions to the all-round development of the State. This web portal will prove a strong platform for preparing data base of potential investors from NRIs.
- In this website, there is a link 'NRI Connect' where the names of the nodal officers, associated with investment departments directly or indirectly, are given to enable the NRIs (prospective investors) to have a meaningful dialogue with nodal officers and get their queries/curiosities answered. This web portal will prove quite helpful in the redressal of online grievances in a speedy manner. In order to provide a distinct identity to NRI/PIO/OCI, originally from U.P., the NRI card issued, with facility of online payment gateway. The NRIs, with this web portal, continue to be attached to their motherland and its cultural ethos. They will be able to search their roots also.
- In case the Pravasi Bhartiya Kamgars (workers) from U.P. expire abroad, their mortal remains are transported back to their native places. Similarly, if they are distressed abroad, their safe repatriation is ensured. These things are materializing with the co-operation of the Ministry of External Affairs GOI.



Legislative

Brief Perspective

Prior to 27.10.2006, the Department of Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs was a part of the Department of Justice of the State. The Legislative Department is one of the most important departments of the State, whose job is drafting and vetting of new laws, framed by the Legislature, as per requirements of the State, and review of old laws from time to time. Keeping in view the importance of the department, the Ministry of Law and Justice, GOI, in the year 2006, made a suggestion that every State should have a separate Legislative Department, with specialized legal draftsmen. In the Draft Action Plan on Good Governance of the Union of India, the above point of the Legislative Department was included and all State Governments were directed to segregate their Legislative Departments and appoint specialists there in.

As per above requirement of the Union of India, the Legislative Department of the State was segregated from the Dept. of Justice on 27.10.2006. The Public Service Commission selected two Vetting officers have been appointed in the department on 17th May, 2017. These officers are successfully handling the promulgation and enactment-related drafts of the ordinances/bills, and vetting of English drafts of acts, rules, regulations and notifications, proposed by the various departments of the Secretariat.

Activities of the Department

Activities of the Legislative Department have already been briefly indicated in the aforesaid paragraph. The department does not execute any budget-related work. The State Govt. had constituted the Uttar Pradesh State Law Commission, which submitted its report to repeal obsolete and useless laws and accordingly 95 Acts, with the consent of the concerned administrative departments have been repealed.

In the Legislative Department, the drafting of U.P. Code is in the Process.



Culture

Directorate of Culture, U.P. Lucknow

The Department of Culture, at present, has been working with its three directorates viz. - Directorate of Culture, Directorate of Archaeology and Directorate of Museums. The main objective of the Department is the development conservation and promotion of its cultural heritage, traditions, antiquities and memorials and folks and tribal arts.

In different regions of the State, cultural programmes are organized from time to time, where emerging young and regional artistes have opportunities to exhibit their talent, in addition to established ones.

The Directorate sets up statues of dignitaries, documents the art-forms of the regional cultural arts, conserves and revives the fast disappearing genres of folk culture.

Schemes/Programmes of Directorate in the Year 2019-20

1. Statue Installation

- Under the Statue Creation Scheme of the Culture Department, a 25 feet high brass statue of Bharat Ratna Hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee was installed at Lok Bhawan and dedicated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.
- Hon'ble Governor dedicated a 12.5 feet high brass statue of Swami Vivekananda at Raj Bhawan.
- Statues have been created for Hon'ble Mahant Avidyanath Hon'ble Mahant Digvijanath and Hon'ble Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna and installations are under process.
- In the premises of the Ayodhya Shodh Sasthan, Ayodhya a 7 feet high kodand Rama Partima, in South Indian style teak wood was unveiled by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.

2 Pension Scheme

- Welfare Scheme of monthly pension of Rs. 2000/- p.m. is being operated by the department for old and financially weak artists, artistics above 60 years

benefiting 362 persons at present.

- Under the Yash Bharti Pension Scheme, the Directorate of Culture is extending benefit to 2 dignitaries.

3. Construction Work Scheme

- Under the scheme, the department has commenced the construction work on the 'Smriti Sankul (Memorial Complex) at Bateshwar (Agra) in the memory of Bharat Ratna Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in the year 2019-20.
- In the memory of Pt. Surya Kant Tripathi 'Nirala', the construction work on 'Smriti Bhawan' at the birth place (Garhakola, Unnao) of the poet commenced.
- The work on the construction of the Guru Gorakhnath Shodhpeeth at Pt. Deen Dayal University Campus in Gorakhpur has commenced.
- The construction work on modern auditorium at Gorakhpur commenced.
- In Gorakhpur, Mukta Kashi Manch was strengthened/beautified and later inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister.
- Under the declaration of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the boundary walls strengthening scheme for Ramlila Sthals (Grounds) was undertaken and accordingly, required funds were made available to Birdghat, Gorakhpur and Khairnibagh Ramlila Maidan, Shahjahanpur.

4. Abstract Cultural Heritage

- On the occasion of the Krishan Janmashtami in Mathura, as per directives of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, grand Krishnotsav was organized.
- The Rangotsav was organized at Barsana on the occasion of Holi, inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.
- International Ramayan Utsav was quite splendid, where Ramlila Teams from Mauritius, Fiji, New Zealand, Thailand, Indonesia etc. made presentations of their art in presence of the Hon'ble Chief Minister.
- On the occasion of Deepawali, deepotsav on grand scale was organized at Ayodhya, where the Chief Guest was the Fiji Deputy Speaker (Loksabha) Smt. Veena Kumar Bhatnagar. Several cultural programmes were part of celebrations and a 'Shobayatra' was also organized. In the presence of Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Ramlila artists from Nepal, Indonesia, Philippines and Sri Lanka made their presentations.
- On the occasion of the 150th Jayanti Samapan Samaroh of Mahatma Gandhi, various cultural programmes and Padyatra by 150 school children organized.
- On the occasion of birth anniversary of Bharat Ratna Atal Bihari Vajpayee, various cultural programmes symposium and exhibitions organized in Lucknow.
- On a visit to Agra by American President Donald Trump, the Department of

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Culture organized a grand welcome programme at the Agra Airport, with 325 artists, and at 21 identified places with 300 artistes.

- On the occasion of the 23rd National Youth Festival, various cultural programmes organized at the Indira Gandhi Pratishthan, Lucknow and identified Chowrahas at Lucknow.
- Under the Defence India Expo-2020, various cultural programmes organized at the Indira Gandhi Pratishthan, Lucknow by the artists of the country and Ram Ki Vishwa Yatra exhibition at exhibition place.
- On the occasion of the U.P. Diwas-2020, 3 day cultural programmes and exhibitions organized at Awadh Shilpgram, Lucknow.
- The department organized secular cultural programme viz. Dev Deepvali, Sawan Jhula, Ramayana Mela etc. and also sponsored several programmes during 2019-20.

5. Prizes / Honours

- Functioning under the department, autonomous institution like State Lalit Kala Akademi, Lucknow rewarded 10 artists for drawing.
- The Sangeet Natak Akademi, Lucknow, honoured with prizes 128 great dignitaries for their distinctive contribution to the field of abstract art.
- The Hon'ble Chief Minister honoured 07 artists from various countries for their contribution in the field of Ramayan, on the occasion of Deepotsav.

6. E-Booking System

The e-Booking system implemented in the booking of departmental auditoriums

Schemes proposed for the year 2020-21

- (A) Formulation and Implementation of the Culture Policy.
- (B) Creation and installation of statues of Mahant Avidyanath, Mahant Digvijainath, Hon'ble H.N. Bahuguna, Bhartendu Harischand and Shahid Bandhu.
- (C) Organizing cultural programmes at various places of the State.
- (D) Ensuring dynamism in activities, related to cultural complex, Auditorium.

U.P. Government Archives, Lucknow

The U.P. Archives was established in the year 1949 as a Record Office at Prayagraj, for conserving the precious archival and documentary wealth of the State.

The main activities of the Archives are to transfer the important historical and administrative records of various departments in U.P. Govt, divisional and district level offices and semi-government institutions and protect them in a scientific manner.

Under the Archives, three Regional Archives are located in Prayagraj, Varanasi and Agra and one manuscript library at Prayagraj.

Achievement in the year 2019-20

In the Archives, proper record management, preservation of records carried out, in addition to digitization of records. Also, the visiting researchers were extended record accessibility. At various places of the State viz. Lucknow, Varanasi, Agra etc. record exhibitions organized. Such exhibitions organized on special occasions viz. International Ramayan Mahotsav, 2019, World Heritage Week, Kakori Shahid Diwas etc.

Schemes Proposed for 2020-21

Transfer scientific presentation, consultation, training publication of records having historical and administrative significance. Also organizing record exhibitions symposiums and workshops.

Bhatkhande Sangeet Sansthan - Deemed University, Lucknow

Widely known for its quality education in classical music and its various genres, this college was set up as Maris College in the year 1926. At present, this has assumed the status of deemed university, effective from 24th October, 2000. This is first university of its kind, having a national stature.

Highlights of other institutions/programmes

- Rashtriya Kathak Sansthan Lucknow- An autonomous institution, set up in 1988-89 to promote the kathak dance form and its various 'gharanas'.
- Lok Evam Janjati Kala Evam Sanskriti Sansthan, Lucknow-It is to promote folk arts and forms. Also, tribal arts to be strengthened.
- Bhartendu Natya Akademi, Lucknow- Established in 1975, with an objective of imparting training in theatre arts. Working as a autonomous institution under Dept. of Culture.
- U.P. Sangeet Natak Akademi - Established on 13th November 1963 for promoting of music, dance, drama, folk music and folk theatre. Publishes a quarterly 'Chhayanaat'.
- Ayodhya Shodh Sansthan, Ayodhya - Established on 18th August, 1986 by Dept. of Culture, U.P., at Tulsi Samarak Bhawan, Ayodhya. Engaged in preservation of cultural heritage of Avadh.
- U.P. Rajya Lalit Kala Akademi, Lucknow- Set up on 8th February, 1962 fully financed institution of dept. on Culture.

State Museum, Lucknow

The State Museum, Lucknow is the oldest and largest multi-purpose museum, established in the year 1863. The head of the Directorate of U.P. Museums discharges functions and responsibilities of director of State Museum also. At present,

there are total 19 Govt. Museums under the directorate of U.P. Museums, of which 15 are functional and 4 under construction.

Directorate of U.P. State Archaeology

The Archaeology Department was set up in the year 1951 for the protection of archaeological monuments, remains and sites, excavations on ancient sites, publications on archaeological antiquities, ruins and relics, besides creating general awareness in the subject. In the year 1979-80, beyond Lucknow, the first regional unit was set up in Kumaon and Garhwal and thereafter, in 9th decade in Pauri-Garhwal, Jhansi, Agra, Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Allahabad.

At present, under the Directorate, Regional Archaeological Units at Jhansi, Agra, Prayagraj, Varanasi and Gorakhpur are functional.



National Integration

The standing committee on National Integration Council, in its meeting held on 26th October 1998, at Delhi, had recommended that in order to fulfil objectives of the council, the Integration Council may be constituted at State level.

Accordingly, the National Integration Department was set up in the year 1968. Under this department, there is no head of department, office head, corporation, council, commission, institution established to function. Nor any office at division, district, tehsil or block level.

Achievements in the year 2020-21

The scheme of the National Integration Department are long term and constant efforts oriented. They are creating and inculcating feelings of national integration, communal good will and social harmony.

Inter-Caste/Inter-Religions Marriage Promotion Schemes

In the State, the Uttar Pradesh Inter-Caste/Inter-Religions Married Couple Incentive Rules, 1976 are in force. Such of the married couples, whose one side belongs to Scheduled Caste are considered as inter-caste marriage and such of the couples, who prior to marriage belonged to different religions, are considered inter-religions marriage. Such couples are getting a cash award of Rs. 50,000/-, and a citation. The scheme has been slightly amended and now the scheme stands decentralized, authorizing Divisional Commissioners to grant the incentive amount.

For the year 2020-21 a budget provision of Rs. 60 lakh made for Inter-Caste Marriage Promotion and Rs. 10 lakh for Inter-Religion Marriage Promotion.

Lauhporush Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Birth Anniversary

Every year on 31st October, the birth anniversary of Sardar Patel is celebrated. The day is observed as National Unity Day. For the purpose, an amount of Rs. 5000/- is sanctioned to every district. Under this head, an amount of Rs. 7,50,000/- provided for the year 2020-21. In view of the covid-19 Pandemic, directives had been issued to comply with the guidelines to celebrate the day.

Qaumi Ekta Week

Every year, Qaumi Ekta Week is celebrated from 19th to 25th November, as per directives of the GOI. For the purpose, an amount of Rs. 5000/- is sanctioned to every district. The budget provision of Rs 3,75,000/- made for the year 2020-21 under this head.

Constitution of the District Integration Committees

In order to promote the spirit of national unity, brotherhood, secular democracy and maintain the communal harmony, cordial social atmosphere on an ongoing basis, the District Integration Committee has been constituted in each district, under the chairmanship of the Chairman, Zilla Panchayat. These Committees are required to organise community celebrations of festivals viz. Rakshabandhan, Holi, Diwali, Eid, Bakrid, Christmas, Basant Panchami and invite freedom fighters or other such persons, who had endangered their lives to save the lives of others during communal riots etc. as guests. Also, the citizens, rewarded under the inter-caste and inter-religion Marriage Incentive Scheme, could be guests of honour.

During the year 2020-21, the budget provision made amounted to Rs.15,00,000/- lakh.

National Unity and Communal Harmony Programmes on the Birth Anniversaries of Outstanding Personalities

Programmes may be organized on the birth anniversaries such known and unknown outstanding personalities in the district, who had made notable contribution to strengthening of feeling of brotherhood and amity among diverse communities. For the purpose, each district is sanctioned an amount of Rs. 35000/- the budget provision under the head for the year 2020-21 is Rs. 26,25000/-.

Grant to Maulana Azad Memorial Akademi, Lucknow

The Akademi is a voluntary organization, functioning to supply the translated versions, books, letters, magazines, author by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad himself or him by others, to various libraries and reading rooms, The budget provision is Rs. 15,00,000/- under this head.

Guru Govind Singh National Unity Award

A person, residing in the State, who has made some valuable contribution in the field of human rights, social justice and national integration, is given this award every year on 5th January. The amount is Rs. 1 lakh and citation. Under this head, the budget provision likes earlier, is Rs. 2 lakh for the year 2020-21.



Language

The Language Department has been executing the work, relating to use, propagation and development of the Official Language Hindi and other Indian Languages. The department handles the translation work of all departments, publication of departmental manuals, compilations and reference books. It also operates activities and schemes for various languages through the following institutions :

1. Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan, Lucknow
2. Uttar Pradesh Sanskrit Sansthanam, Lucknow
3. Uttar Pradesh Punjabi Akademi, Lucknow
4. Uttar Pradesh Sindhi Akademi, Lucknow
5. Uttar Pradesh Bhasha Sansthan, Lucknow
6. Hindustani Akademi, Prayagraj
7. Uttar Pradesh Urdu Akademi, Lucknow
8. Fakhurddin Ali Ahmed Memorial Committee, Lucknow
9. Rajya Karmachari Sahitya Sansthan, Lucknow
10. Bhasha Prakashan (Koshthak), Lucknow

A notification has been issued on constitution of the U.P. Bhojpuri Akademi. The promulgation of establishment and Rules are in process.

Rajbhasha Hindi (Official Language Hindi)

It was October, 1947, when the State declared first its official language Hindi in Devanagari script. The use of official language Hindi in all Government Offices has been made compulsory since 26th January, 1968 and non-compliance of this order is considered a breach of discipline. In order to accelerate the progressive use of Hindi, there has been a provision of tough action against officers/employers using English in their official work.

Second Official Language Urdu

Respecting the sentiments of minorities, the State Government, in the year 1989, declared Urdu as the second official language of the State, by passing the U.P. Official Language (Amendment) act 1989, for the undernoted seven specified purposes :

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- Entertaining letters, applications etc. in Urdu and replying them in Urdu.
- Accepting documents, written in Urdu, by Registration Offices.
- Publication of important Government Rules, Regulation and Notifications in Urdu also.
- Issuance of the Government Orders circulars etc. of the public interest in Urdu also.
- Publication of important Government Advertisements in Urdu also.
- Publication of Urdu version of Gazettes.
- Exhibition of Important sign boards in Urdu.

For implementation of the aforesaid provisions, all departmental heads etc. have been issued Government Orders.

Development of Regional Languages

In addition to Hindi, Sanskrit and Urdu languages, arrangements have been made for the publicity and propagation of other Indian languages. In order to promote these languages, Five Indian languages Centres at Lucknow, Prayagraj, Varanasi, Moradabad and Agra are being run. In these centres, there are arrangements for imparting training in 13 languages, viz. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Gujarati, Marathi, Bangla, Oria, Punjabi, Sindhi, Assamese, Kashmiri and Nepali.

Hindi Stenography and Typing Training Centre

Under the control of the Language Department, the Hindi typing and stenography training scheme is being implemented. Accordingly, for the purpose of imparting Hindi typing and stenography training to the employees of the U.P. Secretariat and that of the Government offices the training centre is being run at the Darbari Lal Sharma Bhawan.

Urdu Proficiency Examination

In order to inculcate aptitude for Urdu Language in Government Officers/ Employees, the optional Urdu proficiency examination is being conducted, for about past forty years by the Government. There are cash incentives for those passing the examination along with the proficiency certificate.

Publication Work

With a view to ensuring the use of Official Language Hindi in government work, and facilitating the smooth functioning, the Language (Publication) Section gets departmental manuals, handbooks, rules, orders amended and updated and publish them in a compiled form. During the year 2019-20, the following items published :-

1. Annual Calendar for the year 2019.
2. Annual Report of Language Department

The following items are under compilation:-

1. Uttar Pradesh Administrative Dictionary (English- Hindi)

2. Uttar Pradesh (Against Posts Outside the Scope of Public Service Commission) Regularization of Ad-hoc Promotions Rules.
3. India Flag Code.
4. Financial Manual - Part 1.
5. New Compendium of Rules/Orders for Disciplinary Action.

Uttar Pradesh Bhasha Nidhi

With an objective of promoting Hindi Language & Literature, the U.P. Bhasha Nidhi was set up with a corpus of Rs. 10 crore. The budget of the Bhasha Nidhi is utilized for operating the schemes of the Bhartiya Bhasha Kendras and that of the Bhasha Sansthan.

Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan (Dedicated to the Development of Rashtra Bhasha Hindi)

The Sansthan plays a unique role in the development and propagation of Hindi and ensures the enrichment of its literature. Set up in the memory of great Hindi lover, thinker and patriot Rajarshi Purushottam Das Tandon, the Sansthan came into existence on 30th December, 1976.

Schemes/Activities of the Sansthan (Organized by Protsahan Prabhag)**Sahitik Samaroh Yojna**

Under this scheme various programmes, viz. Kavya Sandhya, Rashtriya Avadhi Sammelan, symposium on Sant Sahitya, seminars on literatures, various dimensions and trends of literature were organized during 2019.

Workshop Scheme in Collaboration with Other Institutions (Karyashala Yojna)

- (A) Joint Symposium with Siddharthanagar University, Kapilvastu on 21, 22 December, 2019.
- (B) In collaboration with Ruhelkhand University, Bareilly, seminar focusing on Rahim, Raskhan and Nazir Akbarabadi organized on 11 and 12 January, 2020.

Puraskar Yojna (Awards Scheme)

On 30th December, 2019, the sammanas/pursakars were awarded for the year 2018.

Bal Sahitya Samvardhan Yojna (Scheme for Promotion of Literature for Children)

- (A) Bal Sahitya Sammans were given away on 30th December, 2019.
- (B) Bal vani magazine brought out regularly.

Indian Languages Promotion Scheme outside the Hindi Region (Bhartiya Bhasha Protsahan)

Literary functions organized in Jammu and Arunachal Pradesh in Feb. 2020.

Prakashan Anudan Yojna (Publication Grant Scheme)

In the year 2019-20 publication grant awarded to publish manuscripts of 16 litterateurs.

Other Schemes

- Sahityakar Kalyan Kosh Yojna (Welfare Fund Scheme for Litterateurs).
- Utkrisht Granth Prakashan Yojna (Scheme for Publication of Excellent Books)
- Smriti Sanrakshan Yojna (Books to be published of great writers)
- Chikitsa Vigyan Pustak Prakashan Yojna (Text Books for Medical Science Publication Scheme)
- Acharya Ramchandra Shukla Library - Several books purchased to enrich the library at Sansthan.

Uttar Pradesh Sanskrit Sansthanam

Activities of the Sansthanam during the year 2019-20 were as under : -

- Sanskrit play 'Loktartram' staged on 6th April, 2019.
- On the occasion of Adi Shankracharya Jayanti and Buddha Jayanti Vedic Conference and Sarva Ved Swadhyay Path were organized 22 Vedic scholars, among others, participated. Among children of classes 6 to 12, various competitions, quiz programmes, Dhamm Path, Ballet dance and lectures organized.
- Guru Poormina Samaroh organized on 15.7.2018, where 150 retired sanskrit teachers honoured. The programme was chaired by Dr. Dinesh Sharma, Dy. Chief Minister.
- Vyakhyan Shodh Goshthi organized, with 600 participants, at Meerut on 10th & 11th August, 2019.
- Maharishi Valmiki Jayanti Samaroh organized at Lucknow on 13th & 14th October, 2019, with lot of cultural and literary programmes 25 Sanskrit poets participated and 500 guest were present.
- Cultural programme at the Sanskrit Department, Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut organized, where Sanskrit play on 16 Sanskars staged.
- Lecture Symposium, in collaboration with Jawahar Lal Nehru University organized on 27th & 28th December, 2019.
- Foundation Day celebrated on 31st December, 2019 at Sanskrit Karyalaya, Indira Bhawan, Lucknow
- Civil Services Prashikshan (Training) in Lucknow.
- The Sansthanam has been conducting programmes on Traimasik (Quarterly) Paurohitya, Priesthood, Astrology, Sanskrit Elocution and Yoga since 24th January, 2020.

Uttar Pradesh Punjab Akademi, Lucknow

Activities of the Akademi during the year 2019-20 are briefly under mentioned:

- Punjabi Saral Shishau Karykram (Simple Teaching Programme for Punjabi) - It is a programme to learn and propagate Punjabi through 56 centres in various districts. There was a very enthusiastic response from learners.
- Chunavi Sandhya Lokrang - It was a co-sponsored programme by Election

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Commission, U.P. Hindi Sansthan, U.P. Sanskrit Sansthanam, Urdu Akademi, Sindhi Akademi, Punjabi Akademi, Lucknow Doordarshan and Akashvani, Lucknow, Information & Public Relations Dept., U.P. on 8th April, 2019.

- Punjabi Film Show - At Gorakhpur on 30th May, 2019. The film was 'Mukalawan'.
- Punjabi Light & Sound Show - In June, 2019 on 'Dastan a Baba Banda Singh Bahadur' at Barabanki and Lucknow.
- Punjabi Film 'Sigham' - On 14th Aug, 2019 at Venus Mall, Gorakhpur.
- Punjabi Culture Programme - On arrival of Jattha (Batch) from the birth place of Shri Guru Nanak Dev Ji Maharaj, Nankana Sahib, Punjab, Akademi organized reception programme on 21st Aug., 2019.
- Keertan Darbar Karyakram - On 28th December, 2019, Keertan Darbar Programme on 'Saada Man Saada Abhiyan' based on martyrdom of our guru putras (four Sahibjadas) of Shri Guru Gobind Singh at Kanpur.
- Cultural programme on Publicity and Propagation of Punjabi language - On 2nd February, 2020 at Civil Lines, Gorakhpur, with Theme 'Ek Sham - Punjabi Samaj Ke Naam'

Uttar Pradesh Sindhi Akademi, Lucknow

The Akademi conducted the following programmes by January, 2020 : -

- Sindhi Bhasha Diwas - 10th April, 1967, Sindhi was included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution, The day is celebrated as Sindhi Bhasha Diwas. A symposium organized and Sindhi film screened.
- The Akademi extended financial support to registered Sindhi Literary and cultural institutions.
- IAS workshop - The Akademi extended Rs.5 lakh to 5-day IAS Workshop, beginning 19th June, 2019.
- Sindhi Cultural Programme- on 7th April, 2019, Sindhi play, folk songs etc.
- Sindhi Symposium - On 21st July, 2019 on 'Contribution of Sant Samaj to Sindhi Culture.
- Sindhi Bhagati Programme at several cities, sindhi film, thadri programme organized. Sindhi books purchased, financial grant to publish Sindhi Books, Sindhi Student competitions, Sindhi Chaupal, Sindhi Tableau on Republic Day, Kavi Sammalan were organized.

Uttar Pradesh Bhasha Sansthan, Lucknow

The Uttar Pradesh Bhasha Sansthan was set up in the pursuance of the language policy of the State for protection, promotion and development of languages and literatures of States and Union Territories. For the financial year 2019-20, the budget sanctioned was Rs. 75 lakh.

The Sansthan has been working for the promotion of writing original text books, translated works in Hindi, publication of Hindi magazine to meet the requirements

of text-books in modern disciplines, viz. engineering, health, medical, technology, administration, management etc.

The Sansthan also promotes the Eighth Schedule Languages of the Constitution, by organizing language and literary programmes.

In the year 2019-20, the sansthan organized in Lucknow on 24th April, 2019 a symposium on literary similarities in the great literary works in Hindi and Marathi. Seminars organized in Dr. Shakuntala Mishra National Rehabilitation University, Lucknow and Lucknow University, Lucknow.

The Sansthan has got a very rich library, having 20,000 titles at Indira Bhawan, Lucknow.

Hindustani Akademi, Prayagraj

The Hindustani Akademi is a historic institution, established way back in the year 1927, with an objective of protection, development and progress of India language and literatures including Hindi, Urdu, Avadhi, Brijbhasha, Bhojpuri, Bundeli etc. Also, it is engaged in bringing out standard publication in arts and science besides translations in Hindi from high standard works in Indian languages.

During the year 2019-20, symposium on several great litterateurs and various dimension of literature were organized.

The Hindustani Akademi organized literary programmes in birth-places of Dr. Shiv Prasad Singh, Shyam Narain Pandey, Munshi Premchand. There is a plan to have such programmes at birth places of Shantipriya Dwivedi, Acharya Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi and Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi under 'Chalo Sahityakar Ki Janmabhumi'.

The Akademi has got 361 manuscripts, which are preserved properly, 50 such manuscripts are proposed to be published.

The Akademi has published about 300 books so far, centred on Premchand, Dharendra Verma, Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, Shyam Sunder Das, Vijaidev Narain Sahai, Dr. Jagdish Gupta and Baburam Saxena.

The Akademi has instituted several literary award in the names of renowned literary figures and called for applications (enteries) in February, 2020.



Information and Public Relations

The Department of Information and Public Relations, U.P. has been playing a vital role as a strong bridge between the Government and Public at large, in respect of communicating Government policies, programmes, developmental schemes and achievements to the masses and reaching popular reaction to the Government. The department plays this role through various modes, viz. print media, electronic media, exhibitions, hoardings, LEDs and songs and drama.

In the age of information revolution, when the communication media is very strong and based on modern technology and also the information transmission has become very speedy, the work obligation and relevance of the department has enhanced manifold.

In the country, especially in Uttar Pradesh, there is a large number of small and medium newspapers and their problems are also enormous. The Information Department is striving hard to make available all facilities to newspaper and journalist, so that their functioning becomes more dynamic, enabling them to provide a positive and right direction to society through their medium of expression.

At present, it is necessary that news collection and news updation should be made and it should be preserved for future reference. Also, quick dissemination of news is equally important for the purpose. Therefore, the department has been computerized. The computer installations have so far, been completed in Lucknow Headquarters, Chief Minister's Information, Unit, Information Bureau and State Information Bureau, New Delhi and district level offices. This has facilitated reach of news items and photographs quickly to all parts of the country through e-mail.

In addition to the headquarters of the department, Information offices are functioning under the field Publicity Organization in all 75 districts of the State. These offices take care of the publicity and dissemination of the Government policies, programmes and achievements, as per guidelines of the Headquarters. At the district level, the publicity is ensured by way of exhibitions, songs and drama programmes, press releases and articles/features. The district units are guided and directed by the District Magistrates.

Details of Departmental Activities

Press Information Bureau

Function of the Press Information Bureau is to transmit information on Government policies, programmes, schemes, achievements and declarations to public at large through various publicity media viz. newspapers, electronic media, Doordarshan and Akashvani. The Bureau releases press notes, articles/features, reviews etc. from time to time. On the occasions of Independence Day, Republic Day and similar special occasions, special features, round-ups etc. are released in Hindi, English and Urdu simultaneously. From April to November, 2020, total 4569 releases issued. Out of these releases, releases in Hindi were 2956, in English 579 and in Urdu 1034. Press notes, special articles were forwarded to national newspapers in Hindi, Akashvani, Doordarshan and news channels for publication/broadcast.

For the Urdu speaking public, the information is transmitted by the Urdu Unit, by translating into Urdu the publishing material.

Chief Minister Information Unit

The Chief Minister Information Unit provides press notes on Hon'ble Chief Minister's programmes to the electronic media and print media through various means of communication for coverage. Besides, speeches and messages for the use of Hon'ble Chief Minister are also prepared. The press release and photos on the Chief Minister's programmes are uploaded on departmental website. The Chief Ministers Information Unit also discharges the duty of publishing decisions of the Council of Ministers.

Press Section

The Press Section carries out the following responsibilities to ensure the effective transmission of Government policies by extending the news collection facility to working journalists and establishing co-ordination between Government and Journalists.

The journalists are accorded State level and district level approvals and issued Press Approval Cards from the Headquarters and all district in the State. Thus, journalists are allowed free travels in UPSRTC buses and concessional rate travels in railways for news collection. All approved journalists enjoy medical treatments facility at Govt. Hospital like State Employees.

In all districts, with a view to maintaining cordial relations between journalists and district administration, there is District Level Standing Committee under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate, the convener/secretary of which is District Information Officer. The meetings of the committee are convened from time to time and grievances of journalists are redressed.

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The Press Section also hosts press conferences/press visits by the Hon'ble Governor, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Ministers, VIPs and VVIPs.

The Press Section initiates instant action on declarations on journalists by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. Besides, any casual tasks, assigned to the Press section are completed.

Advertisements Section

Total 7807 classified and 222 headline display advertisements issued from 1st April, 2020 to 4th January, 2021, concerning PWD, Irrigation Departments, Medical, Special Land Acquisition, Education, Energy, Dairy Development, Infrastructure Development and other departments.

Field Publicity Section

In order that the Government's developmental programmes and achievements reach every common man, District Information Office is functional in every district in the State. This includes 18 Divisional Information Offices.

Information Bureau

The Information Bureau transmits details of the State Govt. policies, public welfare programmes, developmental schemes, achievements to members of the public. Activities, undertaken by the Bureau, are as under : -

- Press-notes in Hindi and English
- Preparation of the Budget Highlights of the State Government.
- Making available the base material for advertisement advertorial and preparing content for that.
- Publication of features and articles on development of the State and welfare of the public.
- Making available publicity material for publicity and propagation through electronic media.
- Preparing drafts for Govt. Orders on celebrations of Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti, all national festivals.
- Providing base materials for preparing departmental booklets, pamphlets etc.

Rural Broadcast Unit-Akashvani, Lucknow

The Unit is located at the Akashvani premises Vidhan Sabha Marg, Lucknow, the objective of which is making the common man aware of the various schemes, programmes, policies and achievements of the State Government through radio broadcast.

Accordingly, this unit arranges to broadcast two programmes, 'Shramik Jagat' (industrial programme) and 'Lokayan' (rural programmes). Besides, interview with beneficiaries of schemes are broadcast under 'Safalatha Ki Kahani' (Success Stories), so that people may get inspiration to benefit from schemes.

State Information Centre, Lucknow

The State Information Centre, Hazratganj, Lucknow is catering to the needs of researchers, common readers and writers with its multi-dimensional facilities. Its rich library, with rare reference books on various disciplines, has got about 30,540 titles. Data entries in respect of about 24,000 has already been made. The Centre subscribes to 43 magazines and journals, which are useful for domestic and foreign references and competitive examinations. The reading room has got 20 newspapers in Hindi, Urdu and English. In the library and reading room proper arrangement exists for readers, visitors and members. The Govt. has been making efforts to make the Centre all the more useful.

Publication Bureau

The Publication Bureau brings out publicity literature on the Government policies, developmental schemes, welfare programme and achievements for the benefit of the common man. The Bureau besides the periodical publications, publishes publicity booklets, folders, coffee table books, books and albums. Also, publications in creative writing, having lasting significance and selected speeches of the Hon'ble Chief Minister are brought out.

'Uttar Pradesh' (Hindi monthly), 'Naya Daur' (Urdu Monthly) and development based 'Uttar Pradesh Sandesh' (Hindi monthly) are published on regular basis. Besides, 'Uttar Pradesh Annual' is brought out.

During the year 2019, several books, pocket books focused on development targets and vision of U.P. brought out. On life and ideology of Mahatma Gandhi a few titles published. Information Diary-2020, Information Panchang, Ganga Yatra, posters on corona virus were some notable publications, among others.

Chief Minister Recording Unit

The Unit records speeches of the Hon'ble Chief Minister and later on transliterates and edits them. Also, Chief Minister's interview with media persons and proceedings of important meetings, seminars etc. are recorded and transliterated. Further, interviews with distinguished persons and interviews and reports relayed on electronic channels are preserved after transliteration.

All speeches of the Hon'ble Chief Minister are recorded and transliterated. After editing they are preserved for reference literature. Also, important speeches, having policy significance are edited and published. The cassettes and audio CDs of speeches are made available, when asked for by journalists, senior officers of concerned departments and legal institutions.

During the year 2019-20 about 329 speeches recorded transliterated and edited.

Songs and Drama Section

Under the scheme, by means of cultural programmes, viz. Alha, Bhajan

Quawwali, Kathputli, dance, folk songs, magic, plays, nautanki etc. policies, decisions and achievements of the Government are publicized in various local languages among people in remote rural regions. In order to expand this scheme 721 cultural troupes are registered with the Information Dept. for carrying out the publicity work. Between, 1st Jan. 2020 to 31st Dec 2020, total 15,300 programmes organized in the State. These programmes were quite helpful in spreading several Central & State Govt. schemes, serving the public welfare.

Exhibitions

The Information Department organizes, from time to time, exhibitions in rural and urban areas to convey information on Govt. policies and achievements.

The Headquarters organized exhibitions on distinguished luminaries in the fields of culture, history and social and national spheres.

In Ramnawami Mela, Ayodhya Shravan Mela, Ayodhya, Dewa Mela, Barabanki, Chhoti Deepavali Parv, Ayodhya, International Trade Fair, New Delhi, International Gita Mahotsav, Kurukshetra, Bithoor Mahotsav, Kanpur, Magh Mela 2021, Prayagraj, Gorakhpur Mahotsav 2021, U.P. Diwas etc. such exhibitions organized.

Hoardings/LEDs

They are quite potent media for publicity of Govt. schemes, programmes and achievement. The LED display boards are installed in several districts of the State. LED vans are also used for publicity. The important programmes of the Hon'ble Chief Minister did have a live telecast through LED display boards and LED Vans.

National Festivals

Every year, the Information and Public Relations Dept. arranges a tableau on the occasion of the Republic Day Parade at New Delhi. Also, the Headquarters sponsors tableau at the Lucknow Parade.

In the parade at Delhi the tableau 'Uttar Pradesh Ki Saanskrit Dharohar Ayodhya' on this Republic Day, was adjudged for first prize.

Research and Documentation Cell

Reference Library

The Information and Public Relations Dept. has got a very rich library, having about 29000 reference books. Books, journals, magazines are in several disciplines and modern branches of knowledge, very useful for journalists and researchers.

Scrutiny Unit

The Scrutiny Unit goes through various newspapers, magazines, journals, etc. in Hindi, English and Urdu. Magazines/journals are national and international both.

The unit prepares clippings of important items for submission to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Ministers and senior officers.

Other Major Units for Publicity

- Photo-Film Unit
- Film Bandhu - An organization to promote film production. The State Govt. promulgated Film Policy (Amended), 2018.
- Planning Cell
- T.V. Unit
- VIP TV Unit
- Satellite Communication Centre and Cable Network Unit.
- Electronic Media News Recording Unit.
- Uttar Pradesh State Information Centre, New Delhi.
- Media Centres at Lal Bahadur Shastri Bhawan, Secretariat, and Lok Bhawan, U.P. Lucknow.
- Electronic Media Cell at Lok Bhawan.
- Audit Cell for audit of records of district offices.
- Accounts section for budget provisions for implementation of various departmental schemes.
- Computer Cell for uploading tenders on the departmental website , e-tendering, all videos of the programmes of the Hon'ble Chief Minister on YouTube and departmental websites.
- Social Media-Official Website of Information Dept. developed, CM Social Media Hub, CM Office Official twitter page ie. CM Office, GoUP and Chief Minister Office Uttar Pradesh, U.P. Govt. Twitter and Facebook page - Government of U.P, the departmental twitter and Facebook page - Information and Public Relations Department, U.P., Website information.up.nic.in

Action Taken on Strengthening of Department

- Delegation of Powers.
- Transparency in System.
- Monitoring of News in Electronic Media.
- Strengthening the district level offices.
- Disposal of Service Matters of Officers/employees.
- RTI Cell.



Uttar Pradesh Civil Defence Organization

- The Civil Defence Department in India was set up in the year 1962 after China war. The GOI, in the year 1968, enforced the Civil Defence Act, after which the Civil Defence Department is functional as a corps.
- In the beginning, the GOI, in view of the external action against sensitive regions and important Institutions, declared Civil Defence cities.
- At present, in 15 districts of U.P., total 17 Civil Defence Units are functional. Such units are declared for Muzaffarnagar and Baghpat. However, no posts created.
- Beside, a State level Central Civil Defence Training Institute is functional as a unit.
- In total 12 emergency services of the Civil Defence Dept., the total target of the volunteers is 1,05,108, against which the strength is 99,041. Out of this, 87,622 volunteers are trained in Civil Defence and disaster management.

Basic Functions

- Relief and Rescue operations in the war-affected areas.
- Keep up the public morale during a war.
- Mitigating loss to Life and Property.
- Maintain the productivity of important Concerns.
- The Civil Defence Corps, during the external aggression, in addition to relief and rescue operations, has been doing the job of fire fighting, giving first aid and shifting people to safer places.

Civil Defence an Altered form

- Keeping in view the changing circumstances of today, the GOI has upgraded the activities of the Civil Defence, having passed the Civil Defence (Amended) Act, 2009.
- The GOI has assigned the important work of the disaster management to the Civil Defence, besides its usual responsibilities. Under this, pre-disaster, onset of the disaster and post-disaster activities are included.

Additional Responsibilities

- The volunteers of the Civil Defence Department to be trained in various dimensions of the Civil Defence, viz. fire-fighting, search and rescue and first aid to take up challenges.
- Creating awareness and preparing as first responders through imparting training in various schools, colleges, NCC, NSS, important organizations, railways and armed forces.
- Ensuring life and property safety during disasters.
- Participation in public interest and welfare activities, conducted by District Administration, viz. Pulse Polio, Swachhata Abhiyan, Pollution Control, Conflagration, Blood Donation Camps.

Achievements of the year 2019-20

During peace, certain activities are carried out at various levels to keep the Civil Defence force prepared. They are establishing co-ordination among volunteers by organizing their meetings, recruitment of volunteers in Civil Defence services, training and practice/demonstration.

Activities performed during the year 2019-20 are as under :

- Officers/employees and volunteers of the department were trained at the Central Civil Defence Training Institute, U.P. Lucknow. Beside, officers/employees of various State Govt. Departments, Northern Railway, NAPP, HAL and Diesel Rail Engine Factory, UPSRTC were familiarised with Civil Defence measure. Total 33 training programmes arranged to benefit 493 persons.
- During the year under review, in various services of the Civil Defence 3906 volunteers recruited. These services were warden services, fire-fighting and first-aid. Also, 2575 volunteers got training.
- 8669 students (boys and girls) were trained in civil defence induction programmes.
- 3842 NCC cadets and 3707 homeguard volunteers trained into civil defence techniques.
- In various Industrial concerns, 482 employees trained in civil defence and also 4690 citizens in disaster management.
- In the civil defence cities, 9201 meetings organized at different levels to make citizens familiar with civil defence activities. Also, Practical exercises/demonstrations made in air attacks.

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- On the occasion of the Independence Day, 2019, two persons honored with 'Grih Rakshak and Nagrik Suraksha Padak'. On the occasion of the Republic Day, 2020, a leading Fireman also got the aforesaid Padak (medal).
- On the Occasion of the Nagrik Suraksha Diwas 2019, the Disc and Citation of the Director General awarded to certain office bearers.
- U.P. Govt.'s 'Prashasti Patra' was awarded to 8 office bearers on Independence Day, 2019.

Social and Public Welfare Activities

1. The salaried and non-salaried officebearers extended active co-operation to District Administration on occasion of local festivals/Jayanti Celebrations, and in maintenance of law and order, peace and harmony.
2. The wardens extended support to District Administration and Police on Maha Shivratri, Budhwa Mangal, Bada Mangal, Makar Sankranti, Holi and Eid.
3. In Lok Sabha elections, 2019, the Awareness Abhiyan conducted for voting Wardens and Volunteers extended co-operation in Abhiyan and successful and peaceful voting.
4. 16454 Divyangjans to polling stations in civil defence districts by wardens/volunteers.
5. In sharavan Mas (Month of Sharavan), the Kawadiyas moved smoothly and the wardens/volunteers deployed on Chowrahas/Kawad routes.
6. On 21.06.2019, in the presence of the hon'ble Chief Minister at Prayagraj, the wardens/volunteers and salaried Staff participated in Yoga exercise.
7. On Bakrid occasion 12.08.2019 deployed near main Masjids and Chowrahas to Co-operated with District Administration.
8. On the occasions of Janmashtami, Durga Puja, Deepawali, Kartik Purnima wardens and volunteers actively Co-operated with Police.
9. Carried out plantation drive on 6.09.2019.
10. Nagrik Suraksha Sthapna Diwas (Foundation Day) Celebrated on 6th Dec. 2019. A drive was carried out 'Plastic Hatao, Paryavaran Bachhao'.
11. During the Dharna Pradarshan against Citizenship Amendment Act, the wardens/volunteers co-operated with police in maintaining law and order.
12. The wardens/volunteers participated in Republic Day Parade.
13. During Lockdown under Covid-19, 7140 wardens/volunteers in the Civil Defence Districts were deployed for maintaining social distancing and other safety measures. They also, helped in distribution of food packets, ration, milk, and medicines etc., arranged by voluntary organizations to the poor and needy.



Charitable Works

Background

The Department of Charitable Works was set up on 19th December, 1985 for execution of works, relating to religious institutions, maintenance of temples etc. in U.P. The department mainly works for prevention of dissipation of properties of Hindu Public Religious Institutions U.P. and regulation of their transfers, as well. For the purpose, the major work of the administrative arrangement and that of religious institutions and temples is looked after under the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Hindu Public Religious Institutions (Prevention of Dissipation of Properties) Act, 1962 and further enacted 1976 and the Uttar Pradesh Shri Kashi Vishwanath Temple Act, 1983. For the schemes of the Department of Charitable Works, provision is made under grant number-84, General Administration Department.

Project for Expansion/Beautification of Shri Kashi Vishwanath Temple

In the second phase of the project, total 24 buildings, along with main temple premises, are to be constructed. At present, the work is in progress in temple premises, Temple Chowk, Spiritual Book Centre, Yatri Suvidha Kendra-2, Yatri Suvidha Kendra-3, Jalpan Kendra, Paryatak Suvidha Kendra and guest houses, City Museum, Toilet blocks, Mumukshua Bhavan, Bhojshala, Shop No. 3, Nilkanth pavilions, Yatri Suvidha Kendra-1, shop No. 1 Varanasi Gallery. Thus, total 17 buildings are under construction. Owing to Covid-19 and consequently lockdown, desirable progress was not achieved during April to June, 2020. However, the work is being accelerated and target met by specified date. The physical target for November, 2020 was 28%, which has been completed. The total amount released for the project was Rs. 127.50 crore and the implementing agency ie. PWD. incurred Rs.45 crore by August, 2020.

Construction of the Kailash Mansarovar Bhawan in Ghaziabad

As per report, made available by the Additional Project Manager, the revised outlay of this building was Rs. 68.46 crore and the amount was released. By month August, the physical target was 100%, which has been completed Hon'ble Chief Minister has already dedicated the Bhawan to the public on 22.10.2020.

Construction of the Vedic Science Centre

The PWD is engaged in the construction of the Vedic Science Centre in the

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

Banaras Hindu University. The total revised outlay of the first phase is Rs. 1129.21 lakh, against which Rs. 1020.69 lakh incurred, as per report made available by the Executive Engineer dated 4.8.2020. The first phase has been totally completed. At present, the work on preparing structural drawing is in progress.

Construction of the Bhajan Sandhya Sthal in District Ayodhya

The revised outlay of this project is Rs. 1902.46 lakh, against which an amount of Rs. 1871.37 lakh incurred, as per report dated 18.08.2020, made available by the Additional Project Manager. The Physical progress of the project is 100%. The Hon'ble Chief Minister had dedicated this project to the public on 26.10.2019. Also, for the transfer of the building to the Regional Tourism Officer, Ayodhya Division, the inventory has been sent on 28.7.2020.

Construction of the Bhajan Sandhya Sthal and Development of Parikrama Sthal in Chitrakoot District

The construction in work has already been completed. Also, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has dedicated the Sthal to the public on 23.9.2019.



Central Govt. Institutions, Organisation and Offices at Lucknow

• Advertising and Visual Publicity	Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Lucknow
• Air Force	Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Lucknow
• All India Radio	Vidhan Sabha Marg, Lucknow
• Archeological Survey of India	Wiley Garden College, Lucknow
• Army Central Command	Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Lucknow
• Ayurvedic Research Centre	Sitapur Road, Lucknow
• Bharat Petroleum Corporation	94, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Lucknow
• Census Procedure	52, Wazir Hasan Road, Lucknow
• Central Administration and Judiciary	Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow
• Central Bureau of Investigation	Naval Kishore Road, Lucknow
• Central Drug Research Institute	Chhatar Manzil, Lucknow
• Central Health and Planning	9, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow
• Central News and Broadcasting Dept.	M.G. Marg, Hazratganj, Lucknow
• Central Reserve Police Force	Gomti Nagar, Lucknow
• Chief Post-Master General	Hazratganj, Lucknow
• City and Village Planning	7, Bandariya Bagh, Lucknow
• Civil Aviation	Amausi, Lucknow
• Door Darshan Kendra	24, Ashok Marg, Lucknow
• Geological Survey of India (North India)	Sector-D, Aliganj, Lucknow
• Ground Roadways	B-74, Sector-C, Mahanagar, Lucknow
• Health and Family Welfare	Mahanagar, Lucknow

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- Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (H.A.L.) Faizabad Road, Lucknow
- Hindustan Petroleum Corporation 4, Shaf Nazaf Road, Lucknow
- I.B.P. Corporation Limited Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow
- Income Tax Department Ashok Marg, Lucknow
- Indian Oil Corporation Limited Kapoorthala Complex, Aliganj, Lucknow
- Information and Broadcasting (Central) Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Lucknow
- Indian Standard Bureau Naval Kishore Road, Lucknow
- Khadi Gramodyog Commission Kaiserbagh, Lucknow
- National Botanical Research Institute Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow
- National Cadet Corps (N.C.C.) Ashok Marg, Lucknow
- North-Eastern Railway Ashok Marg, Lucknow
- Northern Railway Charbagh, Lucknow
- Road Transport Authority Mahanagar, Lucknow
- Sugarcane Research Centre Raebareli Road, Lucknow
- Tele-Communication Department 13A, Mall Avenue, Lucknow
- G.M. Telecom Hazratganj, Lucknow
- G.M. (Lucknow Telecom) Gandhi Bhavan, M.G. Marg, Lucknow
- Director Telecom Centre Hazratganj, Lucknow
- Telegraph Store Department Tal Katora Road, Lucknow
- G.M. Projects (North) A-2, Sector-B, Aliganj, Lucknow
- Tourism Department Sector-C, Aliganj, Lucknow
- Weather Amausi, Lucknow



Districts of Uttar Pradesh : At a Glance

1. AGRA

• Area (2011)	4041 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	4418797
• Women (count)	2053844
• Men (count)	2364953
• Decadal rate in population increase	22.1 %
• Women - Men Ratio	868-1000
• Density of Population	1098 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	71.6 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	05 (Shamshadbad, Etmadpur, Achhnera, Fatehpur Sikri & Baah,)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	06 (Agra, Etamadpur, Khergarh, Kirawali, Fatehabad, Baah)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	15 (Fatehpur Sikri, Achhnera, Akaula, Vichpuri, Barauli Aheer, Khandauli, Etmadpur, Jagner, Kheragarh, Saiya, Shamshadbad, Fathehabad, Pinahat, Baah, Jaitpur-Kalan).
• No. of Villages	894
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Taj Mahal, Lal-Quila, Sikandara, Fatehpur Sikri, Etmaddaula, Bateshwar, Mankameshwar, Kailash, Mazar Shahid-e-Salis
• Handicrafts	Shoes, Iron, Petha, Carpets, Sports-goods.

2. ALIGARH

• Area	3650 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	3673889
• Women (count)	1721893
• Men (count)	1951996
• Decadal rate in population increase	22.78 %
• Women - Men Ratio	882-1000
• Density of Population	1007 per Sq. Km.

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• Literacy	67.5 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	02 (Khair & Atrauli)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	05 (Iglass, Koyal, Atrauli, Khair, Gabhana)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	13 (Atrauli, Gangori, Bijauli, Khair, Chandaus, Tampal, Gonda, Lodha, Jawan, Dhanipur, Akbarabad, Iglaas, Gabhana)
• No. of Villages	1170
• Principal Industries	Light Machinery, Locks

3. ETAH

• Area	2431 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1774480
• Women (count)	827141
• Men (count)	947339
• Decadal rate in population increase	15.8 %
• Women - Men Ratio	873-1000
• Density of Population	723 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	70.7 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	04 (Etah, Aliganj, Jalesar, Maarhara)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	03 (Etah, Aliganj, Jalesar)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	08 (Sheetalpur, Sakeet, Jaithara, Aliganj, Nidhauli-Kalan, Awagarh, Jalesar, Maarhara)
• No. of Villages	853
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	(Patna Bird Sanctuary, Jalesar, Atranji Khera, Maarhara)
• Handicrafts	Handloom textile, Bells, Munga Pearls, Munj Badh
• Principal Industrial Units	Lipton India Ltd., Nutretia, Neoli Sugar Factory, Standard Handloom Textile, Brass-Bells, Iron Industries

4. FIROZABAD

• Area	2407 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	2498156
• Women (count)	1166110
• Men (count)	1332046
• Decadal rate in population increase	19.94 %
• Women - Men Ratio	867-1000
• Density of Population	1038 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	71.9 %

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

- No. of Municipal Boards 03 (Tundla, Shikohabad & Sirsaganj)
- No. & Names of Tehsils 04 (Firozabad, Shikohabad, Jasraana, Tundla)
- No. & Names of Development Blocks 09 (Oraon, Eka, Firozabad, Hathwant, Madanpur, Narkhi, Shikohabad, Jasrana, Tundla)
- No. of Villages 791
- Principal Tourism & Historical Sites Paarham Rapri, Shahi-Masjid, Saanti, Maqbara of Firoz Shah, Digambar Jain Temple, Gopal-Ashram, Maha Vriksha Ajaan, Maqbara of Sufi Shah.
- Handicrafts Glass and Pottery

5. MAINPURI

- Area 2760 Sq. Km.
- Population (based on 2011 Census) 1868529
- Women (count) 875152
- Men (count) 993377
- Decadal rate in population increase 17.0 %
- Women - Men Ratio 881-1000
- Density of Population 677 per Sq. Km.
- Literacy 76.0 %
- No. of Municipal Boards 01 (Mainpuri)
- No. & Names of Tehsils 03 (Mainpuri, Bhogaon, Karhal)
- No. & Names of Development Blocks 09 (Mainpuri, Ghiror, Kurauali, Bewar, Kishni, Elau, Sultanganj, Baranhal, Karhal)
- No. of Villages 820
- Principal Tourism & Historical Sites Samaan Sanctuary, Samaan-Katra Tourist Place, Fort of Maharaja Tej Singh, Memorial of Great Poet-Dev, Forts of Kusmara & Asyauli, Temple of Maa Sheetla Devi, Ashrams of Chyawan Rishi, Markandeya Rishi & Kapil Muni, Temple of Bewar-Bhimsen, Dev Memorial
- No. of Important Industrial Units 7519

6. MATHURA

- Area 3340 Sq. Km.
- Population (based on 2011 Census) 2547184
- Women (count) 1180059

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• Men (count)	1367125
• Decadal rate in population increase	22.8 %
• Women - Men Ratio	863-1000
• Density of Population	763 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	70.04 %
• No. of Nagar Nigam	01 (Mathura-Vrindavan)
• No. of Municipal Boards	01 (Kosi Kalan)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	04 (Mathura, Moth, Chhata, Mahavan)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	10 (Mathura, Farah, Govardhan, Nandgaon, Chhata, Chaumuha, Raya, Maat, Nauhjheel, Valdeo)
• No. of Villages	730
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Vrindavan, Radha-kund, Barsana, Nandgaon, Govardhan, Gokul, Mahavan, Valdeo
• Handicrafts	Artificial Ornaments, Trinkets, Kanthi Mala Garments
• Principal Industries	Sari-printing, Brass Tapes & Pocks, Milk Powder, Artificial Ornaments, Vitamin-based industries, Cotton & Synthetic Yarn

7. AZAMGARH

• Area	4054 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	4613913
• Women (count)	2328909
• Men (count)	2285004
• Decadal rate in population increase	17.17 %
• Women - Men Ratio	1019-1000
• Density of Population	1138 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	70.9 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	02 (Azamgarh, Mubarkpur)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	07 (Azamgarh Sadar, Sagari, Lalganj, Phulpur, Mehnagar, Boorhanpur, Nizamabad]
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	22 (Atraulia, Koyalsa, Haraiya, Ahiraula, Phulpur, Pawai, Ajmatgarh, Tahvarpur, Sathiyaon, Maharajganj, Lalganj, Martinganj, Rani Ki Sarai, Palhani, Thekma, Bilariyaganj,

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• No. of Villages	Mehnagar, Mirzapur, Jahanaganj, Tarwan, Palhana, Muhammadpur) 3800
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Durvasa Ashram, Ashrams of Deval, Chandrama & Datta Treya Ashram, Pauhari Baba, Aavank, Palhana Devi, Barah murti, Kothia Asharam, Hathiyadah, Companybagh, Udyaan, Maha-Mandaleshwar
• Handicrafts	Black clay pottery, Banarsi Silk Saree
• Principal Industries	Sugar, Rolling mills, Edible Oil, Ice, Silk Saree, Rice mills, General Engineering etc.

8. BALLIA

• Area	2981 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	3239774
• Women (count)	1566872
• Men (count)	1672902
• Decadal rate in population increase	17.3 %
• Women - Men Ratio	937-1000
• Density of Population	1087 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	70.9 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	02 (Ballia, Rasra)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	06 (Ballia, Sikandarpur, Rasra, Belthara Road, Baans Deeh, Bairiya)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	18 (Rasra, Nagra, Seear, Chilhar, Gadwar, Sohaon, Hanuman ganj, Dubaharh, Belahry, Bhimpura No.1 Bairiya, Murlichhapara, Baans deeh, Beruarbari, Reoti, Maniyar, Pandah, Navanagar)
• No. of Villages	1839
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Khairadeeh, Lakhneshwar deeh, Surahatal, Asharms of Vrittikoot, Bhrihu & Parasar Muni, Devikuli Dham, Shaheed Smarak, Basantap, Baleshwar-Shiv Temple, Aseganath, Brahmain Devi Temple, Muth of Shri Nath Baba, Mazaar of Makhduma-iktuddin Alam, Virttkoot Ashram

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handicrafts • Industrial Units 	Pakri, Jai Prakash Nagar, Shaheed Bhavani, Sonadeeh Bhavani, Kapileshwari, Temple of Jungli Baba, Balak Das Baba Ki Kuti, Temple of Sudisht Baba, Duha Bihar (Maun Baba), Shaheed Park Chowk, Vairiya Shaheed Smarak, Surnapur Shaheed Sthal, Shaheed Mangal Pandey Tikuli Sindura, Maang-Tika, Vermillion, Handloom, Clay-pottery, Baskets, Kashi Mauni etc. 28
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9. Mau

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area • Population (based on 2011 Census) • Women (count) • Men (count) • Decadal rate in population increase • Women - Men Ratio • Density of Population • Literacy • No. of Municipal Boards • No. & Names of Tehsils • No. & Names of Development Blocks • No. of Villages • Principal Tourism & Historical Sites 	1713 Sq. Km. 2205968 1091259 1114709 18.8 % 979-1000 1285 per Sq. Km. 73.1 % 01 (Mau) 04 (Mau, Ghosi, Mohammadabad - Gohna, Madhuban) 10 (Pardaha, Kopaganj, Ghosi, Doharighat, Bargaon, Fatehpur, Mandaav, Ratanpura, Mohammadabad, Gohana, Ranipur) 1496 Van devi, Belvari Ghati, Meer Baba Dham
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10. PRAYAGRAJ

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area • Population (based on 2011 Census) • Women (count) • Men (count) • Decadal rate in population increase • Women - Men Ratio • Density of Population 	5482 Sq. Km. 5954391 2822584 3131807 20.71 % 901-1000 1086 per Sq. Km.
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UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• Literacy	72.3 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	01
• No. & Names of Tehsils	8 (Prayagraj Sadar, Phoolpur, Karchhana, Bara, Meja, Koraon, Soraon, Handiya)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	21 (Handiya, Dhanupur, Pratappur, Saidabad, Bahadurpur, Bahriya, Phoolpur, Holagarh, Barown, Kaurihar, Mauaima, Soraon, Chaka, Karchhana, Kaundhiara, Jausra, Shankargarh, Koraon, Manda, Meja, Urwa)
• No. of Villages	2809
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Swaraj Bhavan, Jawahar Planetarium, Bhardwaj Ashram, Sangam, Patal Puri Temple, Allahabad Quilla, Ashok Pillar, Akshay Vat, Rani Mahal, Shivkuti, All Central Cathedral, Allahabad Museum, Allahabad University, Khusro Bagh, Minto Park, Saraswati Ghat, Nehru Park, Shringverpur Dham, Pratishtan Puri, Lakshyagrih, Garhwa Fort, Man-kameshwar Temple, Saraswti Well, Alopi Devi Temple, Beni Madhav Temple, Naag Basuki Temple, Hanuman Temple, Shankar Viman Mandpam, Ashram of Durvasa Rishi etc.
• Principal Industries	Rice Mills, Dal Mills, Electronics.

11. FATEHPUR

• Area	4152 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	2632733
• Women (count)	1248011
• Men (count)	1384722
• Decadal rate in population increase	14.05 %
• Women - Men Ratio	901-1000
• Density of Population	634 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	67.4 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	02 (Fatehpur, Bindki)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	03 (Fatehpur, Bindki, Khaga)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	13 (Bhitaura, Teliyani, Haswa, Asothar, Bahua, Malwan, Amauli, Khajuha,

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

	Deomai, Airaya, Hathgam, Dhata, Bijaipur)
• No. of Villages	1352
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Bhitaure, Asni, Shivrajpur, Baawan Imli
• Principal Industries	Steel, Yarn, Leather etc.
• Handicrafts	Wooden & Clay Toys.

12. PRATAPGARH

• Area	3717 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	3209141
• Women (count)	1603056
• Men (count)	1606085
• Decadal rate in population increasej	17.3 %
• Women - Men Ratio	998-1000
• Density of Population	862 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	70.1 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	01 (Belha)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	05 (Sadar, Patti, Raniganj, Kunda, Lalganj)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	19 (Pratpgarh Sadar, Mandhata, Sanda Chadrika, Lalganj, Laxmanpur Sangipur, Patti, Aaspur, Deosara, Magraura, Shivgarh, Gaura, Kunda, Kalakankar, Bihar, Babaganj, Rampur Sangramgarh, Belkharnath, Derva, Mangapur, Udaipur)
• No. of Villages	2183
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Handaur, Pandwasi, Ajgara, Mahdaha, Baardeeh, Namak Sayar, Kahla, Rure, Sarai Naharra, Kalakankar, Baba Ghuisar Nath, Chandrika Devi, Shani Desh, Chauharjan Devi, Baba Belkhar Nath, Belha Devi, Jwala Devi, Bhayaharan Nath, Haideshwar Nath, Ambedkar Bird Sanctuary.
• Private & Public Industrial Units	Om Pickles & Jam (Murabba) industries, Pratap Food Products and Manju Murabba Industry, Kamla Transformer, Wesco Rubber Industries, Abhay Gramodyog, Sarkar Food Products, Permils

Pharmaceuticals, Mamta Food Products, Shivam Food Products, Khandelwal Food Products, Khandelwal Rubber Products etc.

13. KANPUR CITY

• Area	3155 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	4581268
• Women (count)	2121462
• Men (count)	2459806
• Decadal rate in population increase	9.9 %
• Women - Men Ratio	862-1000
• Density of Population	1452 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	79.7 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	02 (Ghatampur, Bilhaur)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	03 (Sadar, Bilhaur, Ghatampur)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	10 (Bidhuna, Sarsaul, Kalyanpur, Pataraa, Ghatampur, Bhitargaon, Chaubeypur, Shivrajpur, Bilhaur, Kakwan)
• No. of Villages	902
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Jajmau, Bithur, Manakpur
• Principal Industries	Defence Materials, Machinery, Hosiery, Carpets, Textiles, Ornaments, Cotton, Leather.

14. KANPUR DEHAT

• Area	3021 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1796184
• Women (count)	832929
• Men (count)	963255
• Decadal rate in population increase	14.9 %
• Women - Men Ratio	865-1000
• Density of Population	595 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	75.8 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	02 (Pukhrayan & Jhinhak)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	05 (Akbarpur, Bhognipur, Sikandra, Derapur, Rasulabad)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	10 (Akbarpur, Sarvankhera, Maitha, Derapur, Jhinhak, Sandalpur, Rajpur, Amraudha, Malasa, Rasoolabad)

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

- No. of Villages 866
- Principal Tourism & Historical Sites Shukla Talaab, Baneshwar Mahadeo, Van Chetna Centre, Aunahan.
- Handicrafts Hand fans, Baskets, Durrie, Blankets etc.
- Principal Industries Soaps, Enamel Paints, Vegetable Ghee, Leather, Machineries etc.

15. ETAWAH

- Area 2311 Sq. Km.
- Population (based on 2011 Census) 1581810
- Women (count) 735954
- Men (count) 845856
- Decadal rate in population increase 18.1 %
- Women - Men Ratio 870-1000
- Density of Population 638 per Sq. Km.
- Literacy 78.4 %
- No. of Municipal Boards 03 (Bharthana, Jaswant Nagar, Etawah)
- No. & Names of Tehsils 05 (Jaswant Nagar, Saifai, Etawa, Bharthana, Chakar Nagar)
- No. & Names of Development Blocks 08 (Jaswant Nagar, Badpura, Basrehar, Takha, Maheva, Saifai, Bharthana, Chakar Nagar)
- No. of Villages 686
- Principal Tourism & Historical Sites Bhareh, Pachnada, Moonj, Aasai, Chakar Nagar, Tiksi Temple, Kaliwan, Pilua
- Handicrafts Handloom, Durry

16. FARRUKHABAD

- Area 2181 Sq. Km.
- Population (based on 2011 Census) 1885204
- Women (count) 878964
- Men (count) 1006240
- Decadal rate in population increase 20.0 %
- Women - Men Ratio 874-1000
- Density of Population 864 per Sq. Km.
- Literacy 69.0 %
- No. of Municipal Boards 02 (Farukhabad, Kayamganj)
- No. & Names of Tehsils 03 (Sadar, Amritpur, Kayamganj)
- No. & Names of Development Blocks 07 (Barhpur, Rajepur, Kamaalganj,

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

	Mohammadabad, Nawabganj, Shamsabad, Kayamganj)
• No. of Villages	872
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Sankisa, Kampil, Singirampur, Hanuman Temple, Neem Karori, Dargah Shekhpur
• Handicrafts	Embroidary, Printing Blocks
• Principal Industries	Potato, Tobacco, Sugar Mill

17. KANNAUJ

• Area	2093 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1656616
• Women (count)	774840
• Men (count)	881776
• Decadal rate in population increase	19.37 %
• Women - Men Ratio	879-1000
• Density of Population	792 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	72.7 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	03
• No. & Names of Tehsils	03 (Kannauj, Chhibramau, Gursahaiganj)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	08 (Kannauj, Jalalabad, Ththia, Chhibramau, Saurikh, Taalgram, Umarda, Hasren)
• No. of Villages	688
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Khana Gauri Shankar Ka Shivling, Dargah of Hazi Sharif, Degbhabhka, Ardhnarishwar, Lakh Bahosi Bird Sanctuary, Panchvati Temple, Vishangarh, Baradari Fort
• Principal Industries	Ittar, Perfumes

18. GORAKHPUR

• Area	3321 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	4440895
• Women (count)	2163118
• Men (count)	2277777
• Decadal rate in population increase	17.8 %
• Women - Men Ratio	950-1000
• Density of Population	1337 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	70.8 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	01

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

- No. & Names of Tehsils 07 (Sadar, Bansgaon, Chauri-Chaura, Sahjanwa, Khajni, Gola, Kaimpiarganj)
- No. & Names of Development Blocks 19 (Pipraich, Bansgaon, Gola, Pali, Piprauli, Sajhanwa, Khaurabar, Kauriram, Gagha, Khajni, Bhathat, Belghaat, Sardar Nagar, Barhalganj, Uruwa, Bramhpur, Kauriya, Chargawan, Kaimpiarganj)
- No. of Villages 2937
- Principal Tourism & Historical Sites Kusmahi Forest, Ramgarh Taal, Chauri-Chaura, Dohariyan Kalan, Gorakh Nath Temple, Imambara, Gita Vatika, Gita Press
- Handicrafts Handloom, Terracota

19. KUSHINAGAR

- Area 2905 Sq. Km.
- Population (based on 2011 Census) 3564544
- Women (count) 1746489
- Men (count) 1818055
- Decadal rate in population increase 23.3 %
- Women - Men Ratio 961-1000
- Density of Population 1227 per Sq. Km.
- Literacy 65.2 %
- No. of Municipal Boards 03 (Padrauna, Hata & Kushinagar)
- No. & Names of Tehsils 06 (Padrauna, Kasya, Hata, Tamkuhiraj, Khadda, Kaptanganj]
- No. & Names of Development Blocks 15 (Padrauna, Bishunpura, Kasya, Hata, Motichak, Sewarhee, Nebuha-naurangiya, Kubearnath, Khadda, Dudahi, Fazil Nagar, Sukrauli, Kaptanganj, Ramkola, Tamkuhiraj)
- No. of Villages 1579
- Principal Tourism & Historical Sites Kushi Nagar, Buddha's Nirvana Sthal, Faazil Nagar
- Handicrafts Furniture, Oil-expeller, Handloom
- Important Industrial Units 897

20. DEORIA

- Area 2540 Sq. Km.
- Population (based on 2011 Census) 3100946

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• Women (count)	1563510
• Men (count)	1537436
• Decadal rate in population increase	14.2 %
• Women - Men Ratio	1017-1000
• Density of Population	1222 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	71.1 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	02 (Deoria, Gaura, Barhaj)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	05 (Deoria, Salempur, Rudrapur, Bhatpaar Rani, Barhaj)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	16 (Gauri Bazar, Deoria Sadar, Desai-Deoria, Pathardeva, Baitalpur, Rampur Karkhana, Rudrapur, Barhaj, Bhagalpur, Bhatni, Bankataa, Turkulwa, Bhatpar Rani, Bhalubani, Laar, Salempur)
• No. of Villages	2019
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Digdheshwar Nath, Dugdheswar Nath, Deoraha Baba, Parshuram Dham

21. MAHARAJGANJ

• Area	2952 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	2684703
• Women (count)	1302949
• Men (count)	1381754
• Decadal rate in population increase	23.5 %
• Women - Men Ratio	943-1000
• Density of Population	909 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	62.8 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	02 (Nautanwan, Maharajganj)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	04 (Sadar, Farenda, Nautanwa, Nichlaul)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	12 (Sadar, Partaawal, Farenda, Paniyara, Brijmanganj, Laxmipur, Nautanwa (Khanpur), Nichlaul, Ghughali, Siswan, Mithaura, Dhani)
• No. of Villages	1212
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Itaiwa Temple, Lehra

22. CHITRAKOOT

• Area	3216 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	991730
• Women (count)	464009
• Men (count)	527721
• Decadal rate in population increase	26.9 %

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• Women - Men Ratio	879-1000
• Density of Population	313 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	65.1 %
• No. of Municipal Board	01 (Karvi)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	02 (Karwi, Mau)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	05 (Pahari, Manikpur, Mau, Ram Nagar, Karvi)
• No. of Villages	561
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Rajapur, Tulsi Ashram, Valmiki Ashram, Ramghat, Tulsi Memorial, Ganesh Bagh, Hanumanji Temple, Shabri Falls, Kothi Talaab.

23. BANDA

• Area	4408 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1799410
• Women (count)	833534
• Men (count)	965876
• Decadal rate in population increase	19.8 %
• Women - Men Ratio	863-1000
• Density of Population	403 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	66.7 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	02 (Banda, Atarra)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	04 (Banda, Atarra, Naraini, Baberu)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	08 (Tindwari, Jaspura, Barokhar, Khurd, Naraini, Mahua, Baberu, Bisanda, Kamaasin)
• No. of Villages	657
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Kalinger Fort
• Handicrafts	Shazar Stone's Work

24. HAMIRPUR

• Area	4021 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1104285
• Women (count)	510748
• Men (count)	593537
• Decadal rate in population increase	11.09 %
• Women - Men Ratio	861-1000
• Density of Population	258 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	68.8 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	03 (Hamirpur, Maudaha, Raath)

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• No. & Names of Tehsils	04 (Hamirpur, Maudaha, Raath, Sareela)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	07 (Kurara, Sumerpur, Maudaha, Muskara, Raath, Gauhand, Sarila)
• No. of Villages	497
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Singh Maheshwar Temple, Temple of Chaura Devi, Brahmanand Ashram, City Forest, Temples of Gauraiya Devi & Mehar, Nirankari Ashram, Gayatri Shaktipeeth, Khandeh Temple, Shiv Temple of Sisola, Samadhisthal, Data Saidham, Bhuian Devi Temple Jhalokhar.
• Handicrafts	Khadi Gramodyog
• Important Industrial Unit	574

25. MAHOBBA

• Area	3144 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	875958
• Women (count)	409600
• Men (count)	466358
• Decadal rate in population increase	15.52 %
• Women - Men Ratio	878-1000
• Density of Population	304 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	65.3 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	02 (Mahoba, Charkhari)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	03 (Mahoba, Kulpahar, Charkhari)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	05 (Kawrai, Charkhari, Panwari, Jaitpur, Shrinagar)
• No. of Villages	435
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Chandrika Devi Temple, Surya Temple, Urmil Dam, Khakraha Muth, Jain Tirthankar, Shiv Tandav, Udal Chowk, Keerat Taal
• Handicrafts	Gaura Stone, Gaurihari
• Important Private & Public Industrial Units	679

26. JHANSI

• Area	5024 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1998603
• Women (count)	941167
• Men (count)	1057436

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• Decadal rate in population increase	14.5 %
• Women - Men Ratio	890-1000
• Density of Population	398 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	75.0 %
• Nagar Nigam	01 (Jhansi)
• No. of Municipal Boards	05 (Barua Sagar, Mauranipur, Gurusarai, Samthar, Chirgaon)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	05 (Jhansi, Moth, Mauranipur, Garautha, Tahrauli)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	08 (Chirgaon, Gurusarai, Bamaur, Bangra, Babina, Baragaon, Moth, Mauranipur)
• No. of Villages	745
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Jhansi Fort, Rani Mahal, Chhatri of Gangadhar Rao, Temples of Laxmi & Ganesha, Laxmi Taal, Narain Bagh, Government Museum, Kaumasan Temple, Muth of Jaray, Barua Sagar Fort, Company Bagh, Swargashram, Barua Sagar Lake, Sukawan-Dhukwa, Parichha Dam, Bhasneh Lake, Karguvaji Laxmibai Park.
• Principal Industrial Units	Vaidynath Ayurveda Bhawan, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., G. Niwas Fertilizers, Diamond Cement Factory etc.
• Handicrafts	Items of domestic use.

27. JALAUN

• Area	4565 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1689974
• Women (count)	783882
• Men (count)	906092
• Decadal rate in population increase	16.2 %
• Women - Men Ratio	865-1000
• Density of Population	370 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	73.7 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	04 (Kalpi, Jalaun, Konch & Orai)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	05 (Jalaun, Orai, Kalpi, Konch, Madhavgarh)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	09 (Atkoch, Dakor, Kuthond, Rampura,

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

	Madhavganj, Jalaun, Kadaura, Maheva, Nadigaon)
• No. of Villages	942
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Akshara Devi, Chaurasi Gumbad, Lanka Minar, Bara Khambha, Chandel Fort, Tai-Vai Palace, Kevra Bagh, Gandhi Park, Temple of Vyas.
• Handicrafts	Carpet, Durry, Bedsheets, Hand Made Paper

28. LALITPUR

• Area	5039 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1221592
• Women (count)	580581
• Men (count)	641011
• Decadal rate in population increase	24.9 %
• Women - Men Ratio	906-1000
• Density of Population	242 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	63.5 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	01 (Lalitpur)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	04 (Lalitpur, Mahrauni, Talbehat, Mandawara)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	06 (Madavara, Mahrauni, Baar, Birgha, Talbehat, Jakhaura)
• No. of Villages	691
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Devgarh, Dayavataar, Mata Teela, Raj Ghat
• Handicrafts	Silk Saree, Brass & Stone Sculptures
• Important Industrial Units	Granite (Mining Industry), Dal Mill, Explosives Factory, Bharat Explosives

29. GONDA

• Area	4003 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	3433919
• Women (count)	1646773
• Men (count)	1787146
• Decadal rate in population increase	23.1 %
• Women - Men Ratio	922-1000
• Density of Population	851 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	58.6 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	03 (Colonelganj, Nawabganj & Gonda)

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• No. & Names of Tehsils	04 (Colonelganj, Tarabganj, Gonda, Mankapur)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	16 (Rupaideeha, Katra Bazar, Haldhar-mau, Jhanjhary, Pandri Kripal, Itiyathok, Mujehna, Vabhanjot, Mankapur, Chhapia, Colonelganj, Paraspur, Bilsar, Tarabganj, Vazirganj, Nawabganj)
• No. of Villages	1814
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Tirremanorama, Paska, Chhapia, Prithvi-nath, Sakraura, Lakarmandi, Arga, Parvati
• Handicrafts	Clay Pottery, Cotton Yarn, Durry
• Principal Industries	Sugar

30. BAHRAICH

• Area	5237 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	3487731
• Women (count)	1643847
• Men (count)	1843884
• Decadal rate in population increase	29.5 %
• Women - Men Ratio	891-1000
• Density of Population	697 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	49.3 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	02 (Bahraich, Nanpara)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	04 (Bahraich, Kaisarganj, Nanpara, Mahsi)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	15 (Chittaura, Kaisarganj, Jarwal, Tajwapur, Mahsi, Hujurpur, Balha, Kari Kote, Shivpur, Mihinpur, Nawabganj, Risiya, Payagpur, Visheshwarganj, Fakharapur)
• No. of Villages	1360
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Dargah of Saiyad Salar, Masaud Ghazi, Temple of Raja Suhel Dev, Zoological Park (Katarnia Ghat)
• Handicrafts	Kalaa-Kalan Paintings, Chikan Embroidery Work
• Important Private & Public Industrial Units	464

31. BALRAMPUR

• Area	3349 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	2148665
• Women (count)	1033944
• Men (count)	1114721
• Decadal rate in population increase	27.74 %
• Women - Men Ratio	927-1000
• Density of Population	642 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	49.5 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	02 (Balrampur, Utraula)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	03 (Balrampur, Tulsipur, Utraula)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	09 (Shri Dattganj, Utraula, Ganidasbujurg, Rehra Bazar, Balrampur, Tulsipur, Gaisadri, Pachperava, Harraiyaat Dharwa)
• No. of Villages	997
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Devi Paatan Temple, Tulsipur, Vijleshwari Temple, Bijulipur, Dukh Haran Nath Temple, Aastana of Baba Hurmat Shah
• Handicrafts	Handloom, Wood Work

32. AYODHYA

• Area	2341 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	2470996
• Women (count)	1211368
• Men (count)	1259628
• Decadal rate in population increase	18.3 %
• Women - Men Ratio	980-1000
• Density of Population	962 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	68.7 %
• No. of Nagar Nigam	01 (Ayodhya)
• No. of Municipal Boards	01 (Rudauli)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	05 (Rudauli, Sadar, Milkipur, Sohawal, Bikapur)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	11 (Masaudha, Pura Bazar, Sohawal, Maya Bazar, Bikapur, Taarun, Rudauli, Mavai, Harringtonganj, Amaniganj, Milkipur)
• No. of Villages	1235

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

- Principal Tourism & Historical Sites Ayodhyaaji, Surajkund, Bharatkund, Bilvharighat, Maqbara of Bahu Begum, Gulab Bari, Guptarghat, Ratna Giri Temple (Raunahi), Company Bagh, Jain Temples of Ayodhya, Naugazi Kabra, Mani Parvat, Temple of Devkali, Military Temple.
- Handicrafts Bamboo, Leather
- Important Private & Public Industrial Units 3985

33. BARABANKI

- Area 4402 Sq. Km.
- Population (based on 2011 Census) 3260699
- Women (count) 1553626
- Men (count) 1707073
- Decadal rate in population increase 22.0 %
- Women - Men Ratio 910-1000
- Density of Population 838 per Sq. Km.
- Literacy 61.7 %
- No. of Municipal Boards 01 (Nawabganj)
- No. & Names of Tehsils 06 (Barabanki Sadar, Fatehpur, Ram Nagar, Haidargarh, Ram Sanehi Ghat, Sirauli-Gauspur)
- No. & Names of Development Blocks 17 (Nindura, Fatehpur, Sooratganj, Ram Nagar, Deva, Banki, Harakh, Masauli, Siddhaur, Trivediganj, Hairdergarh, Dariyabad, Bani Kodar, Mahadeva, Subeha, Puredalai, Sirauli-Gauspur)
- No. of Villages 1817
- Principal Tourism & Historical Sites Shri Lodheshwar Mahadev, Shri Ousamashwar Mahadev, Shri Kunteshwar Mahadeo, Parijaat Tree, Deva Shareef, Shri Kotawadham, Majhgaon Sharif, Dargh of Saiyad Salar Shah, Satrikh, Bansa Shareef, Naag Devta, Majtha, Nageshwar Temple
- Handicrafts Clay Pottery, Handloom Garments
- Important Private & Public Industrial Units Indian Polifibers Ltd., Sumaiya Organik Chemicals Ltd., Sugar Mill Haidargarh, U.P. Rajya Chini Nigam, Unit Budhawal

34. SULTANPUR

• Area	2672.89 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	2431491
• Women (count)	1204842
• Men (count)	1226649
• Women - Men Ratio	983-1000
• Density of Population	901 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	70.5 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	1 (Sultanpur)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	04 (Sadar, Lambhua, Jaisinghpur, Kadipur)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	14 (Baldirai, Dhanpatganj, Kurwaar, Kurebhar, Dubepur, Motigarpur, Jaisinghpur, Kadipur, Akhand Nagar, Dostpur, Karudikalan, Bhadaiya, Lambhua, Kamecha)
• No. of Villages	1708
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Dhopap, Vijethua Mahaviran, Sita Kund, Devi Mandir Loharmau
• Handicrafts	Badh Mandi
• Principal Industries	Sahkari Sugar Mill

35. BAREILLY

• Area	4120 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	4448359
• Women (count)	2090694
• Men (count)	2357665
• Decadal rate in population increase	22.9 %
• Women - Men Ratio	887-1000
• Density of Population	1080 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	58.5 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	04 (Aanwala, Nawabganj, Baheri, Faridpur)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	06 (Bareilly, Faridpur, Nawabganj, Mirganj, Baheri, Aanwla)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	15 (Kyara, Bithrichainpur, Mirganj, Bhojipura, Fatehganj, Nawabganj, Bhadpura, Bhuta, Faridpur, Baheri, Dumkhoda, Alampur, Jafarabad,

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• No. of Villages	Shergarh, Manjhawan, Ram Nagar) 1855
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Purana Quila, Shaheed Smarak, Khan Bahadur Kabra, Maqbara of Najjoo Khan, Parshv Nath Jain Temple, Black Imambara
• Handicrafts	Furniture, Manjha, Zari, Embroidary, Surma, Sports-goods
• Industrial Units	371

36. BADAUN

• Area	4120 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	3127621
• Women (count)	1457266
• Men (count)	1670355
• Decadal rate in population increase	18.9%
• Women - Men Ratio	872-1000
• Density of Population	739 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	52.0%
• No. of Municipal Boards	07 (Badaun, Kakrala, Ujhani, Dataganj, Bilsa, Bisauli, Sahaswan)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	05 (Badaun, Sahaswan, Bilsa, Dataganj, Bisauli)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	18 (Ujhani, Sahaswan, Dahgawan, Binawar, Davtori, Natha, Kadar Chowk, Salarpur, Vazirganj, Bisauli, Asafpur, Islam Nagar, Jagat, Myaun, Usanva, Dataganj, Samrer, Ambiapur)
• No. of Villages	1478
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Jama Masjid, Ghanta-ghar, Sooraj Kund, Sarsota
• Important Industrial Units	Ban Making, Leather-work, Sugar (Khandsari), Menthol Oil, (Kharad Work) Handloom etc.

37. PILIBHIT

• Area	3686 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	2031007
• Women (count)	959005
• Men (count)	1072002
• Decadal rate in population increase	17.5 %

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• Women - Men Ratio	895-1000
• Density of Population	539 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	61.5 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	03 (Pooranpur, Bisalpur & Pilibhit)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	03 (Pooranpur, Bisalpur, Sadar)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	08 (Amriya, Lalauri-Khera, Marauri, Pooranpur, Vilsanda, Madhotanda, Bisalpur, Barkhera)
• No. of Villages	1295
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Gauri Shankar Temple, Jama Masjid, Dargah of Hazrat Shahji Miyan, Mainakot, Fort of Raja Venu, Deol Temple, Teela of King Mordhwaj, Temple of Baba Durga Nath, Gurudwara Shri Guru Singh Sabha Chhati Paat Shahi, Ayurvedic College, Banaushdhi, Herbarium Pharmacy, Herbal-Garden, Methodist Church, Gate of Main Market, Bareilly Gate, Jaswantari Devi Temple etc.
• Handicrafts	Flute

38. SHAHJAHANPUR

• Area	4388 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	3006538
• Women (count)	1400135
• Men (count)	1606434
• Decadal rate in population increase	22.0 %
• Women - Men Ratio	872-1000
• Density of Population	657 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	59.5 %
• No. of Nagar Nigam	01 (Shahjahanpur)
• No. of Municipal Boards	03 (Shahjahanpur, Tilhar, Jalalabad)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	04 (Shahjahanpur, Puvayan, Jalalabad, Tilhar)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	15 (Bhavalkhera, Dadraula, Kanth, Madnapur, Jalalabad, Tilhar, Jaitipur, Khudaganj, Nigohi, Puvayan, Banda, Khutar, Mirzapur Kalan, Sidhauli)
• No. of Villages	2089
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Shaheed Udyan, Vankhandi Nath

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

	Temple, Vishwanath Temple, Maqbara of Bahadur Khan, Mumchha Asharam, Shri Ram Chandra Mission Prayer House, Visraat Ghat, Sunehri Mazaar, Mazar of Amar Shaheed Ram Prasad Bismil, Memorial Amar Shaheed Roshan Singh, Drgah of Nizam Shah, Rai Sukha Nidan Gate, Udasiyon ka Akhara, Chauksi Nath, Phoolmati Devi Temple, Satsang Asharm.
• Handicrafts	Kaleen, Carchobi
• Industrial Units	10,535

39. BASTI

• Area	2688 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	2464464
• Women (count)	1209192
• Men (count)	1255272
• Decadal rate in population increase	18.2 %
• Women - Men Ratio	963-1000
• Density of Population	839 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	67.2 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	01 (Basti)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	04 (Basti, Rudual, Ghaunpur, Harraiya)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	15 (Parshurampur, Gaur, Harraiya, Vikramjeet, Kaptanganj, Ram Nagar, Saltauagopalpur, Rudhali, Saunghat, Basti Sadar, Bankati, Bahadurpur, Kudraha, Dulaulia, Shubhnagar Changreva Babu)
• No. of Villages	3158
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Chhawani Bazar, Makhaira, Amodha, Nagar Bazar, Paida, Bhedreshwar Nath, Shringinari
• Principal Industries	Sugarcane

40. SIDDHARTH NAGAR

• Area	2895 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	2559297
• Women (count)	1264202
• Men (count)	1295093
• Decadal rate in population increase	25.4 %
• Women - Men Ratio	976-1000

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• Density of Population	884 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	59.2 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	02 (Siddharthnagar, Bansī)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	05 (Naugarh, Bansī, Dumariaganj, Itwa, Shohratgarh)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	14 (Bansī, Barhani, Bhanbapur, Bardpur, Dumriyaganj, Etawa, Jogia, Khesraha, Khuniyawn, Mithval, Naugarh, Lotan, Uska Bazar, Shohratgarh)
• No. of Villages	2334
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Kapil Vastu, Bharat Bhari, Palta Devi, Mazar of Shah Abdul Rasool (Mira Baba)

41. MIRZAPUR

• Area	4405 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	2496970
• Women (count)	1184668
• Men (count)	1312302
• Decadal rate in population increase	20.4 %
• Women - Men Ratio	921-1000
• Density of Population	482 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	68.5 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	03 (Mirzapur, Chunar, Ahraura)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	04 (Mirzapur, Chunar, Lalganj, Madihan)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	12 (Nagar, Kon, Chhanve, Majhwan, Pahari, Lalganj, Halia, Madihan, Narayanpur, Jamalpur, Rajgarh, Seekhar)
• No. of Villages	1745
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Vindhyachal, Windam Fall, Lakhniyandari, Siddhnath Ki Dari, Durga Temple, Tanda Fall, Kusehra Kal, Sirsi Jalashay, Chunar Kila
• Handicrafts	Carpet, Durry, Pottery

42. BHADOHI

• Area	1015 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1578213
• Women (count)	771114
• Men (count)	807099
• Decadal rate in population increase	16.6%

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• Women - Men Ratio	950-1000
• Density of Population	1555 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	69.0 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	02 (Bhadohi, Gopiganj)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	03 (Bhadohi, Gyanpur, Aurai)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	06 (Suriyawan, Bhadohi, Gyanpur, Aurai, Deegh, Amoli)
• No. of Villages	1087
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Seetamani, Semaradh Nath, Chakwa Mahavir, Tuleshwar Nath, Harihar Nath Temple
• Handicrafts	Carpets
• Important Industrial Units	Indian Carpets Industrial Institute, The Kashi Co-operative Sugar Mill

43. SONEBHADRA

• Area	6905 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1862559
• Women (count)	891215
• Men (count)	971344
• Decadal rate in population increase	23.9 %
• Women - Men Ratio	918-1000
• Density of Population	274 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	64.0 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	01 (Robertsganj)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	03 (Robertsganj, Duddhi, Ghorawal)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	10 (Robertsganj, Karma, Kone, Ghorawal, Chatra, Nagwan, Chopan, Duddhi, Myorepur, Babhani)
• No. of Villages	1391

44. MORADABAD

• Area	2271 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	3126507
• Women (count)	1489476
• Men (count)	1637031
• Decadal rate in population increase	26.1 %
• Women - Men Ratio	909-1000
• Density of Population	1370 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	59.7 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	02 (Moradabad, Bilaree)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	03 (Moradabad, Kanth, Thakurdwara)
• Nagar Nigam	01 (Moradabad)

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

- No. & Names of Development Blocks 8 (Bilaree, Deengarpur, Thakurdwara, Dilari, Moradabad, Munda Pande, Bhagatpur Tanda, Hajlait)
- No. of Villages 959
- Principal Tourism & Historical Sites Sambhal
- Handicrafts Wood-work, Goldsmith work, Textile printing & colouring, Embroidary, Lakh & Brass work, Carving etc.

45. BIJNAUR

- Area 4561 Sq. Km.
- Population (based on 2011 Census) 3682713
- Women (count) 1761498
- Men (count) 1921215
- Decadal rate in population increase 17.64 %
- Women - Men Ratio 917-1000
- Density of Population 807 per Sq. Km.
- Literacy 68.5 %
- No. of Municipal Boards 12 (Bijnaur, Chandpur, Dhampur, Nagina, Najibabad, Afjalgarh, Haldaur, Nahtaur, Sherkot, Kiratpur, Syohara, Noorpur)
- No. & Names of Tehsils 05 (Bijnaur, Dhampur, Nagina, Najibabad, Chandpur)
- No. & Names of Development Blocks 12 (Mohammadpur Devmal, Badhapur, Haldaur, Jalilpur, Noorpur, Kotwali, Afzalganj, Najibabad, Kiratpur, Alehpur, Nahtour, Burhanpur Syohara)
- No. of Villages 2186
- Principal Tourism & Historical Sites Kanv Ashram, Bidurkuti, Jahanabad, Dara Nagar ganj, Temple of Sita, Sena Gate, Navratnas of Akbar, Mayur Dhwaj Fort, Najibuddaula Fort, Bhandavar Palace, Paras Nath, Church of Tajpur, Nazfe-Hind (Jogirampura)
- Handicrafts Wood-craft, Brush, Glassware, Handloom

46. RAMPUR

- Area 2367 Sq. Km.
- Population (based on 2011 Census) 2335819
- Women (count) 1111930
- Men (count) 1223889
- Decadal rate in population increase 21.40 %

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• Women - Men Ratio	909-1000
• Density of Population	987 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	53.3 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	05 (Swaar, Rampur, Vilaspur, Tanda, Milak)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	06 (Rampur Sadar, Vilaspur, Milak, Shahbad, Swaar, Tanda)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	08 (Saidnagar, Patwai, Tanda Chamraua, Vilaspur, Milak, Shahbad, Swaar)
• No. of Villages	1108
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Raza Library, Rampur Fort, Rathaunda Temple, Majar of Bhaisori Shareef, Kothi Khas Bagh, Benzeer Kothi, Shiv Temple, Jama Maszid, Mazar of Hafij Jamatullah Sahab, Ramganga, Kosi, Bhakhara, Gaangan, Saijani, Peelakhar
• Important Industrial Units	Sugar, Distillery, Fertilizers, Paper, Printing, Mentha & Allied Products, Xerox, Television, Wheelbell, Chemicals etc.
• Handicrafts	Zari, Embroidery, Knife, Kites, Garden Tools

47. MEERUT

• Area	2559 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	3443689
• Women (count)	1617946
• Men (count)	1825743
• Decadal rate in population increase	15.8 %
• Women - Men Ratio	886-1000
• Density of Population	1330 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	72.8 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	01 (Meerut)
• No. Nagar Palika Parisad	02 (Sardhana, Mawana)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	03 (Meerut, Sardhana, Mawana)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	12 (Meerut, Rajpura, Rohta, Jaani, Kharkhoda, Mawana, Hastinapur, Pariksitgarh, Maachhara, Sarghana, Saroorpur, Daurala)
• No. of Villages	604

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

- Principal Tourism & Historical Sites Hastinapur, Sardhana, Gagol,
Parikshitgarh
- Principal Industries 07
- Handicrafts Hosiery, Chemicals, Carpet, etc.
- Important Industrial Units 1250

48. BULANDSHAHR

- Area 4512 Sq. Km.
- Population (based on 2011 Census) 3499171
- Women (count) 1653911
- Men (count) 1845260
- Decadal rate in population increase
(as per 1991) 16.3 %
- Women - Men Ratio 896-1000
- Density of Population 804 per Sq. Km.
- Literacy 68.9 %
- No. of Municipal Boards 09 (Bulandshahr, Khurja, Sikandarabad,
Gulawti, Syana, Anoop Shahar, Shikarpur,
Diwai, Jahangirabad)
- No. & Names of Tehsils 07 (Bulandshahr, Anoop Shahar,
Sikandarabad, Khurja, Syana,
Shikarpur, Dibai)
- No. & Names of Development Blocks 17 (Bulandshahr, Gulawati, Syana,
B.B. Nagar, Lakhavati, Shikarpur,
Kakore, Khurja, Pahasu, Arania,
Sikandarabad, Anoop Shahar, Agauta,
Jahangirabad, Unchaagaon, Dibai,
Daanpur)
- No. of Villages 1174
- Principal Tourism & Historical Sites Naraura, Anoop Shahar, Rajghat,
Kala Aam, Gulawati, Karnwaas,
Ramghat, Malagarh, Ahaar, Khurja etc.
- Handicraft Pottery Industry
- Important Industrial Units 602

49. GHAZIABAD

- Area 910 Sq. Km.
- Population (based on 2011 Census) 3343334
- Women (count) 1563410
- Men (count) 1779924

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• Decadal rate in population increase	53.0 %
• Women - Men Ratio	887-1000
• Density of Population	3674 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	80.5 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	04 (Khoda Makanpur, Modinagar, Muradnagar, Loni)
• No. of Nagar Nigam	01 (Ghaziabad)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	03 (Ghaziabad, Modinagar, Loni)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	04 (Razapur, Loni, Bhojpur, Murad Nagar)
• No. of Villages	192
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Kesri-ka-Teela, Fort of Lavnaasur, Ganga Temple of Garhmukteshwar, Poonth, Dudheshwar Nath Temple, Garh-ka- Nakka well.
• Handicrafts	1946

50. BAGHPAT

• Area	1321 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1303048
• Women (count)	602978
• Men (count)	700070
• Decadal rate in population increase	11.87 %
• Women - Men Ratio	861-1000
• Density of Population	986 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	72.0 %
• No. & Names of Tehsils	03 (Baghpat, Baraut, Khekra)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	06 (Baghpat, Baraut, Chhaprauli, Khekra, Pilana, Binauli)
• No. of Villages	290
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Pura Mahadeo, Barnana, Valaini, Badagaon
• Industrial Units	218
• Municipal Boards	2 (Baraut, Baghpat)

51. LUCKNOW

• Area	2528 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	4589838
• Women (count)	2195362
• Men (count)	2394476

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• Decadal rate in population increase	25.79 %
• Women - Men Ratio	917-1000
• Density of Population	1816 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	77.3 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	00
• No. of Nagar Nigam	01
• No. & Names of Tehsils	05 (Sadar, Mohanlalganj, Bakshi-ka-Talab, Malihabad, Sarojni Nagar)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	08 (Kakori, Malihabad, Bakshi-ka-Talab, Gosaiganj, Sarojani Nagar, Maal, Chinhat, Mohanlalganj)
• No. of Villages	803
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Asifuddaula Imambara, Residency, Shahnazaf Imambara, Chhattar Manzil, Lal-Baradari, Rumi Gate, Vidhan-Bhavan, Charbagh Rly. Station, Shaheed Memorial, Mahavir Temple in Aliganj, Chandrika Devi Temple, Buddheshwar Shiv Temple, Temple of Mankameshwar, Khamman-Pir-Mazar, Sikandarbagh, Begum Hazrat Mahal Park, Roshanuddaula Kothi, Fort of Bijli Pasi, Kakori Memorial, Lohia Park, Ambedkar Memorial Parivartan Chowk, Ambedkar Maidan, Samtamoolak Chowk, Samajik Privartan Gallery, Dr. Bhemrao Ambedkar Samajik Privarthan Prateek Sthal, Samajik Pravartan Sangrahalay, Manyavar Sri Kashiram Ji Smarak Sthal, Baudh Vihar Shanti Upvan.
• Handicrafts	Chikan, Embroidary
• Important Private & Public Industrial Units	1458

52. HARDOI

• Area	5986 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	4092845
• Women (count)	1901403
• Men (count)	2191442
• Decadal rate in population increase	20.39 %
• Women - Men Ratio	868-1000
• Density of Population	683 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	64.6 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	07 (Hardoi, Sandi, Bilgram, Shahabad, Pilani, Mallavan, Sandila)

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• No. & Names of Tehsils	05 (Hardoi, Shahabad, Sandila, Bilgram, Swayajpur)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	19 (Sursa, Baban, Tadiyawan, Hariyawan, Ahirori, Shahabad, Pihani, Todarpur, Bharkhani, Bilgram, Madhoganj, Mallawan, Sandi, Harpalpur, Sandila, Bharavan, Benhdar, Kachhona, Kothawan)
• No. of Villages	1907
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Dahar Lake, Sandi
• Important Industrial Units	61

53. LAKHIMPUR KHERI

• Area	7680 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	4021243
• Women (count)	1898056
• Men (count)	2123187
• Decadal rate in population increase	25.14 %
• Women - Men Ratio	894-1000
• Density of Population	524 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	60.6 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	04 (Lakhimpur, Gola, Mohammadi, Paliya)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	06 (Kheri, Nighasan, Mohammadi, Daurhara, Gala Gokaran Nath, Palia)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	15 (Lakhimpur, Behjam, Phool Behar, Bankeganj, Nakaha, Bijua, Mohammadi, Pasgawan, Mitauli, Kumbhi (Gola), Daurhara, Isa Nagar, Ramia Behar, Nighasan, Paliya)
• No. of Villages	1706
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Dudhwa National Park, Indira Entertainment Park, Temples of Medhuk & Gola Tample
• Handicrafts	Brass Utensils

54. RAEBARELI

• Area	4043 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	2903507
• Women (count)	1408263
• Men (count)	1495244
• Decadal rate in population increase	18.51 %

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• Women - Men Ratio	942-1050
• Density of Population	721 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	68.4%
• No. of Municipal Boards	01 (Raebareli)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	06 (Dalmau, Lalganj, Mahrajganj, Sadar, Unchahar, Salon)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	19 (Rahi, Sataon, Harchandpur, Amanba, Lalganj, Sareni, Khiron, Jagatpur, Dalmau, Khajoor Gaon, Maharajganj, Bachhrawan, Shivgarh, Unchahar, Deenshah Gaura, Deeh, Chhatoh, Salon, Rohniyan)
• No. of Villages	1573
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Jayasi Memorial, Shaheed Memorial,
• Industrial Units	Indian Telephone Industries, Bhawani Paper Mill, National Thermal Power, Birla Cement Factory, Spinning Mill, Visaka Cement Udyog, Rajshree Industries

55. SITAPUR

• Area	5743 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	4483992
• Women (count)	2108728
• Men (count)	2375264
• Decadal rate in population increase	23.9 %
• Women - Men Ratio	888-1000
• Density of Population	781 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	61.1 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	06 (Sitapur, Biswan, Misrikh, Khairabad, Mahmudabad, Laharpur)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	06 (Sitapur, Biswan, Misrikh, Sidhauli, Mahmudabad, Laharpur)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	19 (Aliya, Hargaon, Laharpur, Parsendi, Khairabad, Biswan, Behta, Reusa, Sakran, Sidhauli, Kasmanda, Pahla, Mahmoodabad, Rampur, Mathura, Mishrikh, Machhrehta, Godlamau, Pisawan, Maholi)
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Dadhichi-kund, Vyas Peeth, Naimi-sharanya, Lalita Devi Temple
• Handicrafts	Durry Work

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

- No. of Villages 2317
- Important Industrial Units 30

56. UNNAO

- Area 4558 Sq. Km.
- Population (based on 2011 Census) 3108367
- Women (count) 1478280
- Men (count) 1630087
- Decadal rate in population increase 15.19 %
- Women - Men Ratio 907-1000
- Density of Population 682 per Sq. Km.
- Literacy 66.4 %
- No. of Municipal Boards 03 (Unnao, Gangaghat, Bangarmau)
- No. & Names of Tehsils 05 (Unnao Sadar, Safipur, Hasanganj, Purwa, Bighapur)
- No. & Names of Development Blocks 17 (Sikandarpur Karan, Makhi, Bichhiya, Safipur, Fatehpur Chaurasi, Bangarmau, Ganjmuradabad, Hasanganj, Auras, Miyanganj, Nawabganj, Purwa, Asoha, Hilauli, Bighapur, Sikandarpur-Sarosi, Sumerpur)
- No. of Villages 1693
- Principal Tourism & Historical Sites Baksar, Pariyar, Badraka, Sachankot, Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary, Raj Rajeshwari Shri Vidhya Mandir, Balmiki Asharm, Chandrika Devi, Durga, Kushehri
- Principal Industries Leather Industry, Rice Mill

57. VARANASI

- Area 1535 Sq. Km.
- Population (based on 2011 Census) 3676841
- Women (count) 1754984
- Men (count) 1921857
- Decadal rate in population increase 17.1 %
- Women - Men Ratio 913-1000
- Density of Population 2395 per Sq. Km.
- Literacy 75.6 %
- No. of Municipal Boards 01 (Ramnagar)
- No. & Names of Tehsils 02 (Pindra, Sakaldeeha)
- No. & Names of Development Blocks 08 (Chiraigaon, Harhua, Pindra, Baragaon, Sewapuri, Kashi Vidhyapeeth,

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• No. of Villages	Arajiline, Cholapur) 1258
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	84 Ghats of Ganga, Temple of Kashi Vishwanath, Markandey-Mahadeo, Sarnath, Buddha Temple, Tulsi Manas Temple, Ramnagar Fort, Sankat Mochan Temple, Temples of Durga & Kaal-Bhairav, Gyan-vapi Maszid, Alamgir Maszid (Benimadhav-ka-karhara), Bharat Mata Temple
• Handicrafts	Banarsi Sarees, Wooden Toys, Black Fan, Glass Beades.
• Important Industrial Units	Diesel Locomotives Workshop, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. Cinni Fan, Booti Mixie, Rice & Flour Mills, HDPE Bags.

58. GHAZIPUR

• Area	3377 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	3620268
• Women (count)	1765193
• Men (count)	1855075
• Decadal rate in population increase	19.0 %
• Women - Men Ratio	952-1000
• Density of Population	1071 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	71.8 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	03 (Ghazipur, Muhammadabad, Jamaniyan)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	05 (Saidpur, Jangipur, Sadat, Bahadurpur, Dildar Nagar)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	18 (Ghazipur, Devdhi, Nauli, Karnda, Mardah, Birno, Muhammadabad, Bharawal Kol, Barachabar, Kasimabad, Jamaniya, Reotipur, Bhadoha, Saidpur, Devkali, Sadat, Manihari, Jakhniya)
• No. of Villages	2737
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Saidpur Bhitaree, Lathia, Maqbara of Lord Cornwallis, Jalalabad Fort, Pauhari Baba Ashram Kurtha, Hathiaram Muth, Bhurkurha Muth, Mauni Baba Ashram, Gangadas Ashram Bayepur, Devkali, Dewal

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

- Handicrafts Wall Hangings
- Private & Public Industrial Units Opium Factory, Distillery, Rice Mills, Bahadurganj Textile Mill

59. JAUNPUR

- Area 4038 Sq. Km.
- Population (based on 2011 Census) 4494204
- Women (count) 2273739
- Men (count) 2220465
- Decadal rate in population increase 14.9 %
- Women - Men Ratio 1024-1000
- Density of Population 1113 per Sq. Km.
- Literacy 71.5 %
- No. of Municipal Boards 03 (Jaunpur, Mungra Badshahpur, Shahganj)
- No. & Names of Tehsils 06 (Sadar, Madiyagoon, Machhali Shahar, Kerakat, Shahganj, Badlapur)
- No. & Names of Development Blocks 21 (Shahganj, Suithakala, Badlapur, Khutahan, Mahrajganj, Sujanganj, Mungra Badshahpur, Machhali Shahar, Kerakat, Ganj-Dobhi, Muftiganj, Jalalpur, Karanjakala, Baksha, Sikrara, Dharmapur, Madiyagoon, Barsathi, Ram Nagar, Rampur, Sirkoni)
- No. of Villages 3287
- Principal Tourism & Historical Sites Shahi Fort, Shahipur, Atala Maszid, Jama-Maszid, Lal-Darvaza, Jhajhari-Maszid, Badi Maszid, Sheetala Chaukiya Dham, Sharda Temple, Hanuman Temple, Shiv Temple, Dharmapur, Kali Temple, Shivling Gomateshwar Mahadeo, Gauri-Shankar Temple, Trilochan Mahadev etc.
- Principal Industries Agriculture Instruments, Edible Oil, Rice Mill, Carpets, Taal-Jali, Iron goods, Flour Mills

60. SAHARANPUR

- Area 3689 Sq. Km.
- Population (based on 2011 Census) 3466382
- Women (count) 1632276

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• Men (count)	1834106
• Decadal rate in population increase	19.7 %
• Women - Men Ratio	890-1000
• Density of Population	940 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	70.5 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	04 [Gangoh, Nakur, Devband, Sarsawa]
• No. & Names of Tehsils	05 (Saharanpur, Rampur Maniharan, Devband, Nakur, Behath)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	11 (Baliakheri, Rampur, Maniharan, Nanauta, Devband, Naagal, Mujffarabad, Sarhauili-Qadeem, Sarsacha, Nakur, Puwarnka, Gangoh)
• No. of Villages	1242
• Handicrafts	Wooden-work, Paper, Pulp & Card board Industries, Bells Industry

61. MUZAFFARNAGAR

• Area	2796 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	2829865
• Women (count)	1335505
• Men (count)	1494360
• Decadal rate in population increase	19.2 %
• Women - Men Ratio	893-1000
• Density of Population	957 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	70.2 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	02 (Muzaffarnagar, Khatauli)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	03 (Muzaffarnagar, Saansath, Budhana)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	09 (Baghra, Charthawal, Purkaji, Khatauli, Jansath, Morna, Burhana, Shahpur, Muzaffarnagar)
• No. of Villages	587
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Nehru Pak, Shukra Taal
• Principal Industries	Rolling Mills, Sugar, Steel, Paper

62. AMROHA

• Area	2249 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1840221
• Women (count)	876772
• Men (count)	963449
• Decadal rate in population increase	22.8 %
• Women - Men Ratio	910-1000

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• Density of Population	818 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	63.8 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	05 (Bachhrachu, Hasanpur, Gajraula, Amroha, Ghanaura)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	03 (Amroha, Ghanaura, Hasanpur)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	08 (Amroha, Jauya, Navgavan Saadat, Ujhari, Ghanaura, Gajraula, Hasanpur, Gangeshwari)
• No. of Villages	959
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Vasudev Temple, Bayen Ka Kuan, Nasiruddin Shahab Mazar, Bhureshah Dargah, Mazar of Shah Vilayat Saheb
• Principal Industries	Chaddha Rubber, Shivalik Cellulose

63. GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR

• Area	1282 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1648115
• Women (count)	757901
• Men (count)	890214
• Decadal rate in population increase	49.1 %
• Women - Men Ratio	851-1000
• Density of Population	1143 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	80.1 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	01 (Dadri)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	03 (Gautam Buddha Nagar, Jevan, Dadri)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	04 (Vankaur, Jevan, Visarakh, Dadri)
• No. of Villages	304
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Noida Film City, Software Parks
• Principal Industries	Automobile, Paint, Ancillary Units, News Channels Industries etc.

64. HATHRAS

• Area	1840 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1564708
• Women (count)	728581
• Men (count)	836127
• Decadal rate in population increase	17.19 %
• Women - Men Ratio	871-1000
• Density of Population	850 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	71.6 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	02 (Sikandrara, Hathras)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	04 (Sasni, Hathras, Sadabad,

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• No. & Names of Development Blocks	Sikandrabad 07 (Sasni, Sahpau, Hathras, Mursaan, Sadabad, Sikandra Rau, Hasayan)
• No. of Villages	655
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Dauji Maharaj Temple, Mahakali Temple (Shahpau)
• Principal Industries	Asofitida (Heenga), Deshi Ghee, Sugar, Readymade Garments, Chemicals, Artificial Pearl, Artware

65. AURAIYA

• Area	2016 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1379545
• Women (count)	639505
• Men (count)	740040
• Decadal rate in population increase	16.99 %
• Women - Men Ratio	864-1000
• Density of Population	685 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	78.9 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	01 (Auraiya)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	02 (Vidhuna, Auraiya)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	07 (Erwa-Katra, Vidhuna, Achhald, Sahaar, Ajitmal, Bhagya Nagar, Auriya)
• No. of Villages	769
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	National Chambal Sanctuary
• Principal Industries	Handloom Cloth

66. KAUSHAMBI

• Area	1779 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1599596
• Women (count)	761111
• Men (count)	838485
• Decadal rate in population increase	23.60 %
• Women - Men Ratio	908-1000
• Density of Population	898 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	61.3 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	01 (Bharvari)
• No. & Names of Nagar Panchayat	0
• No. & Names of Tehsils	3 (Sirathu, Manjhanpur, Chayal)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	08 (Kada, Sirathu, Sarsawan, Manjhanpur, Kaushambi, Muratganj, Chayal, Nevada)

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

- No. of Villages 729
- Principal Tourism & Historical Sites Shitala Shaktipeeth Temple, Prabhasgiri (Prabhosa), Maharaj Udayan Kile ke Avashesh, Garhava Kosam, Durga Devi Temple (Manjhanpur), Sant Maluk Das Samadhi
- Principal Industries Sand, Cold Storage, Brick (Brick-clive Fields) Fields

67. AMBEDKAR NAGAR

- Area 2350 Sq. Km.
- Population (based on 2011 Census) 2397888
- Women (count) 1185478
- Men (count) 1212410
- Decadal rate in population increase 18.0 %
- Women - Men Ratio 978-1000
- Density of Population 1018 per Sq. Km.
- Literacy 72.2 %
- No. of Municipal Boards 03 (Tanda, Akbarpur, Jalalpur)
- No. & Names of Tehsils 05 (Akbarpur, Bhiti, Tanda, Jalalpur, Alapur)
- No. & Names of Development Blocks 10 (Bhiti, Akbarpur, Katehri, Tanda, Baskhari, Ram Nagar, Bewana, Jahangirganj, Jalalpur, Bhiyaav)
- No. of Villages 1645
- Principal Tourism & Historical Sites Shivlingam (Biri), Fort of Lorpur King, Eklavya Stadium (Baskhari Road), Sahitya Sadan (Sethwa), Shiv Baba Tanda-Terracota, Powerloom, NTPC, Akbarpur Sugar Mills, Rice Mill, Achal Industries
- Principal Industries

68. SHRAVASTI

- Area 1640 Sq. Km.
- Population (based on 2011 Census) 1117361
- Women (count) 523464
- Men (count) 593897
- Decadal rate in population increase 30.6 %
- Women - Men Ratio 881-1000
- Density of Population 601 per Sq. Km.
- Literacy 46.7 %
- No. of Municipal Boards 01 (Bhinga)

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• No. & Names of Tehsils	02 (Bhinga, Ekauna)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	06 (Jamunha, Gilaula, Ekauna, Hariharpur Rani, Sirasya, Lakhaman Pur Bazar)
• No. of Villages	506
• Non Harited Villages	32
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Jaitvan, Monestry, Budh Vihar, Mahamangol Temple, Mahavir Temple, Sahet-Mahet Shaktipeeth
• Principal Industries	Agriculture & Tourism Industries

69. SANT KABIR NAGAR

• Area	1646 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1715183
• Women (count)	845527
• Men (count)	869656
• Decadal rate in population increase	20.71 %
• Women - Men Ratio	973-1000
• Density of Population	1037 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	66.7 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	01 (Khalilabad)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	03 (Khalilabad, Menhadaval, Ghanvata)
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	09 (Semarpawa, Mehdawal, Vaghauli, Khalilabad, Nath Nagar, Hesar Bazar, Santha, Belharkala, Pauli)
• No. of Villages	1582
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Tama, Bakhira, Khalilabad, Kabir Nirvan Sthali, Maghar
• Principal Industries	Paper Mill, Refined Oil, Cotton Textile, Pottery, Confectionary, Carpentry, Brassware, Bricks, Agro Product Soap, Candle & Khandsari etc.

70. CHANDAULI

• Area	2541 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1952756
• Women (count)	934851
• Men (count)	1017905
• Decadal rate in population increase	18.1 %
• Women - Men Ratio	918-1000
• Density of Population	770 per Sq. Km.

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

- Literacy 71.5 %
- No. of Municipal Boards 01 (Dindayal Upadhyay Nagar)
- No. & Names of Tehsils 03 (Sakaldiha, Chandauli, Chakia)
- No. & Names of Development Blocks 09 (Chahnia, Ghanpur, Sakaldiha, Niyamabad, Chandauli, Barhani-Chakia, Sahaabganj, Naugarh)
- Principal Tourism & Historical Sites Chhahania, Navgarh Forest, Waterfalls, Rajdari & Devdari Waterfalls, Chakia, Chandra Prabha Dam, Navgarh Dam, Arvatand Waterfall and Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary
- Principal Industries Rice Mill, Wood Industry, Industries based on forest product
- No. of Villages 1428

71. KASHGANJ

- Area 1955 Sq. Km.
- Population (based on 2011 Census) 1436719
- Women (count) 672554
- Men (count) 764165
- Decadal rate in population increase 17.05 %
- Women - Men Ratio 881-1000
- Density of Population 725 per Sq. Km.
- Literacy 61.0 %
- No. of Municipal Boards 03 (Kashganj, Soron, Gangduduware)
- No. & Names of Tehsils 03 (Kashganj, Patiali, Sahabar)
- No. & Names of Development Blocks 07 (Soron, Sahabar, Patiali, Kashganj, Gangduduware, Sirhpura, Amapur)
- No. of Villages 649
- Principal Tourism & Historical Sites Bhagwan Varah Temple, Jama Masjid, Nadrai Bridge, Prabhu Park, Chamunda Temple etc.
- Handicrafts Khadi, Ghunghru Ghanti, Kanch Munga, Pearl, Munjbaan
- Principal Industries Cold Storage for Agro Products, Cement Factory, Rice Mill, Carpet Industries, Milk Plant, Bricks & Bakery etc.

72. AMETHI

- Area 2329 Sq. Km.

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1867678
• Women (count)	922443
• Men (count)	945235
• Decadal rate in population increase	18.42 %
• Women - Men Ratio	976-1000
• Density of Population	610 per Sq. Km.
• Literacy	64.3 %
• No. of Municipal Boards	02 (Jayas, Gauriganj)
• No. & Names of Tehsils	04 [Musafirkhana, Amethi, Gauriganj, Tiloi]
• No. & Names of Development Blocks	13 [Musafirkhana, Amethi, Gauriganj, Tiloi, Jagdishpur, Shukul Bazar, Bhaadar, Bhetua, Sangrampur, Shahgarh, Jamo, Bahadurpur, Singhpur]
• No. of Villages	976
• Principal Tourism & Historical Sites	Mazaar Malik Mohammad Jayasi, Tiker Mafi Ashram, Kalikan Dhaam, Satthin, Ahorvan Bhawani
• Principal Industries	ACC Cement Factory, BHEL, Indogulf, HAL, Gas Plant

73. SHAMALI

• Area	1212 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1313647
• Women (Count)	614259
• Men (Count)	699388
• No. & names of Tehsils	02 (Kairana, Shamli)]
• No. of names Development Blocks	05 (Woon, Thana Bhawan, Shamli, Kairana, Kandhla (Anshik)
• No. of names of Municipal Boards	03 (Kairana, Kandhla, Shamli)]
• No. of Revenue Villages	281
• Principal tourism & Historical sites	Hanuman Tila, Jain Mandir (Jalalabad), Gurdwara (Shamli), Pir Bidauli (Jhinhana), Karn ka Talab (Kairana)

74. HAPUR

• Area	660 Sq. Km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	1338311
• Women (Count)	629401
• Men (Count)	708910
• Decadal rate in population increase	18.5%

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

• Women - Men ratio	888-1000
• Density of Population	2028 per sq. km.
• Literacy	71.2%
• No. & names of Municipal Boards	02 (Garhmukteshwar, Pilkhua]
• No. & names of Tehsils	03 (Hapur, Garhmukteshwar, Dhaulana)
• No. & names of Development Blocks	04 (Hapur, Simbhawali, Garhmukteshwar, Dhaulana)
• No. of Villages	329
• Principal tourism & Historical sites	Chandi Temple, Dugdeshwarnath Temple, Sapnawat Sai Temple

75. SAMBHAL

• Area	2453 Sq. km.
• Population (based on 2011 Census)	2199774
• Women (Count)	1039728
• Men (Count)	1160046
• Decadal rate in population increase	18.5%
• Women - Men ratio	888-1000
• Density of Population	2028 per sq. km.
• Literacy	71.2%
• No. of names of Municipal Boards	03 (Chandausi, Sambhal, Bahjoi)
• No. & names of Tehsils	03 (Sambhal, Chandausi, Gunnaur)
• No. & names of Development Blocks	08 (Rajpura, Gunnaur, Janawai, Asmauli, Sambhal, Pawasa, Baniakhera, Bahjoi)
• No. of Villages	893
• Principal tourism & Historical sites	Suryakund, Kurukhetra, Yamtirth, Kalki Temple, Shahi Maszid, Chakki-Pat, Mentha, Haddi Sing, Krishi Yantra, Handicraft, Silver Varak

Note : Newly formed Districts that are Amethi, Shamli, Hapur, & Shambhal area & population figures of those formerly Districts taken from Districts Statistic Patrika-2015 (Arth & Sankhya Prabhag U.P.) Shown the figures in former District, Census-2011 less the figures from that figures. District. Hapur's Area is included in Ghaziabad District.

Source : 1. Statistics Diary-2018

2. District Statistics Patrika-2017 (Arth & Sankhya Prabhag)



Presidents of India

Sl.	Name	Tenure
1.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad (1884-1963)	26th Jan, 1950 to 13th May 1962
2.	Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan(1888-1975)	13th May 1962 to 13th May 1967
3.	Dr. Zakir Hussain (1897-1969)	13th May 1967 to 3rd May 1969
4.	Shri Varahgiri Venkatgiri (Acting) (1884-1980)	3rd May 1969 to 20th July 1969
5.	Justice Mohd. Hidayatullah (Acting) (1905-1992)	20th July 1969 to 24th August 1969
6.	Shri Varahgiri Venkatgiri (1894-1980)	24th Aug. 1969 to 24th Aug. 1974
7.	Dr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad (1905-1977)	24th August 1974 to 11th Feb. 1977
8.	Shri B.D. Jatti (Acting) (1912-2002)	11th Feb. 1977 to 25th July 1977
9.	Shri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy (1913-1996)	25th July 1977 to 25th July, 1982
10.	Shri Gyani Zail Singh (1916-1994)	25th July 1982 to 25th July 1987
11.	Dr. R. Venkatraman (1910-2009)	25th July 1987 to 25th July 1992
12.	Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma (1918-1999)	25th July 1992 to 25th July 1997
13.	Dr. K.R. Narayanan (1920-2005)	25th July 1997 to 25th July 2002
14.	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (1931-2015)	25th July 2002 to 25th July 2007
15.	Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil (Born in 1934)	25th July 2007 - 25th July 2012
16.	Shri Pranab Mukherjee (Born in 1935)	25th July 2012 - 25th July 2017
17.	Shri Ram Nath Kovind (Born in 1945)	25th July 2017 - presently holding the office

*Source : presidentofindia.nic.in



Vice Presidents of India

Sl.	Name	Tenure
1.	Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan (1888-1975)	1952 to 1962
2.	Dr. Zakir Hussain (1897-1969)	1962 to 1967
3.	Shri Varahgiri Venkat Giri (1894-1980)	1967 to 1969
4.	Shri Gopal Swaroop Pathak (1896-1982)	1969 to 1974
5.	Shri B.D. Jatti (1912-2002)	1974 to 1979
6.	Justice Mohd. Hidayatullah (1905-1992)	1979 to 1984
7.	Shri R. Venkatraman (1910-2009)	1984 to 1987
8.	Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma (1918-1999)	1987 to 1992
9.	Shri K.R. Narayanan (1920-2005)	1992 to 1997
10.	Shri Krishna Kant (1927-2002)	1997 to 2002
11.	Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat (Born in 1923)	2002 to 2007
12.	Shri Mohd. Hamid Ansari (Born in 1937)	2007 to 2017
13.	Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu (Born in 1949)	2017 - presently holding the office

*Source : vicepresidentofindia.nic.in



Prime Ministers of India

Sl.	Name	Tenure
1.	Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru (1889-1964)	15th August 1947 to 27th May 1964
2.	Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda (1898-1998) (Acting)	27th May 1964 to 9th June 1964
3.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri (1904-1966)	9th June 1964 to 11th January 1966
4.	Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda (1898-1997) (Acting)	11th January 1966 to 24th January 1966
5.	Smt. Indira Gandhi (1917-1984)	24th January 1966 to 24th March 1977
6.	Shri Morarji Desai (1896-1995)	24th March 1977 to 28th July 1979
7.	Ch. Charan Singh (1902-1987)	28th July 1979 to 14th January 1980
8.	Smt. Indira Gandhi (1917-1984)	14th January 1980 to 31st October 1984
9.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi (1944-1991)	31st October 1984 to 2nd December 1989
10.	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh (1931-2008)	2nd December 1989 to 10th Nov. 1990
11.	Shri Chandra Shekhar (1927-2007)	10th November 1990 to 21st June 1991
12.	Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao(1921-2004)	21st June 1991 to 16th May 1996
13.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpai (Born in 1924)	16th May 1996 to 1st June 1996
14.	Shri H.D. Dev Gouda (Born in 1933)	1st June 1996 to 21st April 1997
15.	Shri Indra Kumar Gujral	21st April 1997 to 19th March 1998
16.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpai (Born in 1924)	19th March 1998 to 22nd May 2004
17.	Dr. Manmohan Singh (Born in 1932)	22nd May 2004 to 26th May 2014
18.	Shri Narendra Damodar Modi (Born in 1950)	26th May 2014 — presently holding the office.

*Source : pmindia.gov.in



Governors of Uttar Pradesh

Sl.	Name	Tenure
1.	Smt. Sarojini Naidu	15th August 1947 to 2nd March 1949
2.	Shri Vidhu Bhooshan Malik (Acting)	3rd March 1949 to 1st May 1949
3.	Shri Horamsji Peroshon Modi	2nd May, 1949 to 25th January 1950
4.	Shri Horamsji Peroshon Modi	26th January, 1950 to 1st June 1952
5.	Shri Kanhaiyalal Maniklal Munshi	2nd June, 1952 to 9th June 1957
6.	Shri Varahgiri Venkatgiri	10th June, 1957 to 30th June, 1960
7.	Dr. B. Ramkrishna Rao	1st July 1960 to 15th April 1962
8.	Shri Vishwanath Das	16th April 1962 to 30th April 1967
9.	Dr. Bejwara Gopala Reddi	1st May 1967 to 30th June 1972
10.	Justice Shashi Kant Verma (Acting)	1st July 1972 to 13th November 1972
11.	Shri Akbar Ali Khan	14th November 1972 to 24th October 1974
12.	Dr. M. Chenna Reddy	25th October 1974 to 1st October 1977
13.	Shri Ganpat Rao Deoji Tapase	2nd October 1977 to 27th February 1980
14.	Shri Chandreshwar Prasad Narayan Singh	28th February 1980 to 31st March 1985
15.	Shri Mohammad Usman Arif	31st March 1985 to 11th February 1990
16.	Shri B. Satyanarain Reddy	12th February 1990 to 25th May 1993
17.	Shri Moti Lal Vora	25th May 1993 to 3rd May 1996
18.	Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureishi (Addl. Charge)	3rd May 1996 to 19th July 1996
19.	Shri Romesh Bhandari	19th July 1996 to 17th March 1998
20.	Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureishi (Addl. Charge)	17th March 1998 to 19th April 1998
21.	Shri Suraj Bhan	20th April 1998 to 23rd November 2000
22.	Shri Vishnu Kant Shastri	24th November 2000 to 3rd July 2004
23.	Shri Sudarshan Agrawal (Addl. Charge)	3rd July 2004 to 8th July 2004
24.	Shri T.V. Rajeshwar	8th July 2004 to 27th July 2009
25.	Shri B.L. Joshi	28th July 2009 to 22 June 2014
26.	Shri Aziz Quireshi (Addl. Charge)	23 June 2014 to 22 July 2014
27.	Shri Ram Naik	22nd July 2014 to 28 July 2019
28.	Smt. Anandiben Patel	29th July 2019 — Presently holding the office.

*Source : Raj Bhawan, Lucknow

Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh

Sl.	Name	Tenure
1.	Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant	1.4.1946 to 28.12.1954
2.	Dr. Sampurnanand	28.12.1954 to 7.12.1960
3.	Shri Chandra Bhanu Gupta	7.12.1960 to 2.10.1963
4.	Smt. Sucheta Kriplani	2.10.1963 to 14.3.1967
5.	Shri Chandra Bhanu Gupta	14.3.1967 to 02.04.1967
6.	Ch. Charan Singh	3.4.1967 to 25.2.1968
	President Rule	25.2.1968 to 25.2.1969
7.	Shri Chandra Bhanu Gupta	26.2.1969 to 17.2.1970
8.	Ch. Charan Singh	17.2.1970 to 2.10.1970
	President Rule	2.10.1970 to 18.10.1970
9.	Shri Tribhuvan Narain Singh	18.10.1970 to 4.4.1971
10.	Pt. Kamalapati Tripathi	4.4.1971 to 12.6.1973
	President Rule	12.6.1973 to 8.11.1973
11.	Shri Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna	8.11.1973 to 30.11.1975
	President Rule	30.11.1975 to 21.01.1976
12.	Shri Narain Dutt Tiwari	21.01.1976 to 30.04.1977
	President Rule	30.04.1977 to 23.06.1977
13.	Shri Ram Naresh Yadav	23.06.1977 to 28.02.1979
14.	Shri Banarasi Das	28.02.1979 to 17.02.1980
	President Rule	17.02.1980 to 09.06.1980
15.	Shri Vishwa Nath Pratap Singh	09.06.1980 to 19.07.1982
16.	Shri Shripati Mishra	19.07.1982 to 03.08.1984
17.	Shri Narain Dutt Tiwari	03.08.1984 to 10.03.1985
18.	Shri Narain Dutt Tiwari	11.03.1985 to 23.09.1985
19.	Shri Vir Bahadur Singh	24.09.1985 to 24.06.1988
20.	Shri Narain Dutt Tiwari	25.06.1988 to 05.12.1989
21.	Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	05.12.1989 to 24.06.1991
22.	Shri Kalyan Singh	24.06.1991 to 06.12.1992
	President Rule	06.12.1992 to 04.12.1993
23.	Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	04.12.1993 to 03.06.1995
24.	Km. Mayawati	03.06.1995 to 17.10.1995
	President Rule	18.10.1995 to 17.10.1996
	President Rule	17.10.1996 to 21.03.1997
25.	Km. Mayawati	21.03.1997 to 20.09.1997

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26.	Shri Kalyan Singh	21.09.1997 to 12.11.1999
27.	Shri Ram Prakash Gupta	12.11.1999 to 28.10.2000
28.	Shri Rajnath Singh	28.10.2000 to 08.03.2002
	President Rule	08.03.2002 to 03.05.2002
29.	Km. Mayawati	03.05.2002 to 29.08.2003
30.	Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	29.08.2003 to 13.05.2007
31.	Km. Mayawati	13.05.2007 to 14.03.2012
32.	Sri Akhilesh Yadav	15.03.2012 to 19.03.2017
33.	Sri Yogi Adityanath	19.03.2017 — presently holding the office

Source : Gopan-1



Speakers of U.P. Legislative Assembly

Sl.	Name	Tenure
1.	Shri Rajarshi Purshottam Das Tandon	31.7.1937 to 10.8.1950
2.	Shri Nafis-ul-Hasan	21.12.1950 to 19.5.1952
3.	Shri Atmaram Govind Kher	20.5.1952 to 26.3.1962
4.	Shri Madan Mohan Verma	26.3.1962 to 16.3.1967
5.	Shri Jagdish Sharan Agrawal	17.3.1967 to 16.3.1969
6.	Shri Atmaram Govind Kher	17.3.1969 to 18.3.1974
7.	Shri Vasudeo Singh	18.3.1974 to 12.7.1977
8.	Shri Banarsai Das	12.7.1977 to 26.2.1979
9.	Shri Shripati Mishra	7.7.1980 to 18.7.1982
10.	Shri Dharam Singh	25.8.1982 to 15.3.1985
11.	Shri Niyaz Hasan	15.3.1985 to 9.1.1990
12.	Shri Hari Kishan Srivastava	9.1.1990 to 30.7.1991
13.	Shri Keshari Nath Tripathi	30.7.1991 to 15.12.1993
14.	Shri Dhani Ram Verma	15.12.1993 to 20.6.1995
15.	Shri Barkhu Ram Verma	18.7.1995 to 26.3.1997
16.	Shri Keshari Nath Tripathi	27.3.1997 to 19.5.2004
17.	Shri Mata Prasad Pandey	26.7.2004 to 18.5.2007
18.	Shri Sukhdev Rajbhar	18.5.2007 to 13.04.2012
19.	Shri Mata Prasad Pandey	13.04.2012 to 30.03.2017
20.	Shri Hirday Narayan Dixit	30.03.2017 – presently holding the office

Acting Speakers

1.	Shri Jagannath Prasad	27.02.1979 to 17.02.1980
2.	Shri Yadvendra Singh	19.07.1982 to 24.08.1982
3.	Shri Barkhu Ram Verma	20.06.1995 to 17.07.1995
4.	Dr. Vakaar Ahmed Shah	19.05.2004 to 26.07.2004

Source : Research & Reference Officer of Assembly Library.

Chairpersons of U.P. Legislative Council

Sl.	Name	Tenure
1.	Shri Chandra Bhaal	26th January 1950 to 5th May 1958
2.	Shri Nizamuddin (officiating)	6th May 1958 to 19th July 1958
3.	Shri Raghunath Vinayak Dhulekar	20 th July 1958 to 5th May 1964
4.	Shri Darbari Lal Sharma (Protem)	6th May 1964 to 4th August 1964
5.	Shri Darbari Lal Sharma	5th August 1964 to 5th May 1968
6.	Shri Darbari Lal Sharma (Protem)	6th May 1968 to 1st March 1969
7.	Shri Virendra Swaroop (officiating)	2nd March 1969 to 14th March 1969
8.	Shri Virendra Swaroop	15th March 1969 to 5th May 1974
9.	Shri Devendra Pratap Singh (officiating)	6th May 1974 to 10th June 1974
10.	Shri Virendra Swaroop	11th June 1974 to 26th February 1980
11.	Shri Virendra Bahadur Singh Chandel (Protem)	18th June 1980 to 5th October 1980
12.	Shri Virendra Bahadur Singh Chandel	6th October 1980 to 5th May 1982
13.	Shri Shiv Prasad Gupta (officiating)	6th May 1982 to 2nd March 1983
14.	Shri Virendra Bahadur Singh Chandel	3rd March 1983 to 5th May 1988
15.	Shri Jagdish Chandra Dixit (Protem)	6th May 1988 to 5th April 1989
16.	Shri Jagdish Chandra Dixit	6 th April 1989 to 7th March 1990
17.	Shri Shiv Prasad Gupta (Protem)	13th March 1990 to 8th April 1990
18.	Shri Shiv Prasad Gupta (Protem)	9th April 1990 to 4th July 1990
19.	Shri Shiv Prasad Gupta	5th July 1990 to 6th July 1992
20.	Shri Nityanand Swami (officiating)	7th July 1992 to 9th May 1996
21.	Shri Nityanand Swami (Protem)	23rd May 1996 to 23rd April 1997
22.	Shri Nityanand Swami	24th April 1997 to 8th November 2000
23.	Shri Om Prakash Sharma (Protem)	17th November 2000 to 5th May 2002
24.	Shri Kunwar Manvendra Singh (Protem)	6th May 2002 to 2nd August 2004
25.	Shri Chaudhary Sukhram Singh Yadav	3rd August 2004 to 15th January 2010
26.	Shri Kamla Kant Gautam (Protem)	16th January 2010 to 20th January 2010
27.	Shri Ganesh Shankar Pandey	21th Jaunary 2010 - 15th January 2016
28.	Shri Ramesh Yadav	11 March 2016 - 30th January, 2021
29.	Shri Kunwar Manvendra Singh	31st January 2021- Presently holding the office

*Source : upvidhanparishad.nic.in

Chief Justices of High Court, Allahabad

1. Justice Shri Valter Morgan (1866-1871)
2. Justice Shri Robert Estuart (1871-1884)
3. Justice Shri Vilyam Komar (1884-1886)
4. Justice Shri Jon Age (1886-1898)
5. Justice Shri Luis Adin Karsha (1898)
6. Justice Shri Arthar Strachi (1898-1901)
7. Justice Shri Jon Istenli (1901-1911)
8. Justice Shri Henri Richards (1911-1919)
9. Justice Shri Adward Greemwood (1919-1932)
10. Justice Shri Shah Mohd. Suleman (1932-1937)
11. Justice Shri Jon Gib Tham (1937-1941)
12. Justice Shri Iqbal Ahmad (1941-1946)
13. Justice Shri Kamlakant Verma (1946-1947)
14. Justice Shri Vidhu Bhushan Malik (1947-1955)
15. Justice Shri O.H. Mootham (1955-1961)
16. Justice Shri Manulal Chunilal Desai (1961-1966)
17. Justice Shri Vashishth Bhargava (25-02-1966 - 07-08-1966)
18. Justice Shri Naseerullah Begh (1966-1967)
19. Justice Shri Vidyadhar Govind (1967-1971)
20. Justice Shri Shashikant Verma (1971-1973)
21. Justice Shri Dhatri Sharan Mathur (1973-1974)
22. Justice Shri Kunwar Bahadur Asthana (1974-1977)
23. Justice Shri D.M. Chandrashekhar (1977-1978)
24. Justice Shri Satish Chandra (1978-1983)
25. Justice Shri Mahesh Narayan Shukla (1983-1985)
26. Justice Shri Hriday Nath Seth (1986)
27. Justice Shri K. Jagannath Shetty (1986-1987)
28. Justice Shri Dwarka Nath Jha (1987)
29. Justice Shri Amitabh Banerji (1987-1988)
30. Justice Shri Brahma Nath Katju (1988-1989)
31. Justice Shri B.P. Jeevan Reddy (1990-1991)
32. Justice Shri M.K. Mukherjee (1991-1993)
33. Justice Shri S.S. Sodhi (1994-1995)

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34.	Justice Shri A.L. Rao	(1995-1996)
35.	Justice Shri D.P. Mohapatra	(1996-1998)
36.	Justice Shri N.K. Mitra	(1999-2000)
37.	Justice Shri Shyamal Kumar Sen	(08.05.2000 - 24.11.2002)
38.	Justice Shri Tarun Chatterjee	(31.1.2003 - 26.8.2004)
39.	Justice Shri Ajay Nath Ray	(11.1.2005 - 26.1.2007)
40.	Justice Shri H.L. Gokhle	(7.3.2007 - 8.3.2009)
41.	Justice Shri Chandramauli Kumar Prasad	(20-3-2009 - 7-2-2010)
42.	Justice Shri Fardino Inasio Ribelo	(26.6.2010 - 30.7.2011)
43.	Justice Shri Syed Rafat Alam	(5.8.2011 - 7.08.2012)
44.	Justice Shri Shiv Kirti Singh	(17.10.2012 - 13.9.2013)
45.	Justice Dr. Dhananjaya Yashwant Chandrachud	(31.10.2013 - 12.05.2016)
46.	Justice Dilip Babasaheb Bhosle	(30.07.2016 - 23.10.2018)
47.	Justice Govind Mathur	(14.11.2018 - presently holding the office)

Source : allahabadhighcourt.in



Chairperson/Vice-Chairperson and Members of Uttar Pradesh State Commission for Women

1.	Smt. Vimla Batham	Chairperson	9810492224
2.	Smt. Susma Singh	Vice Chairperson	7015084114
3.	Smt. Anju Chaudhary	Vice Chairperson	9935311226
4.	Smt. Priyamvada Tomar	Member	9968177169, 9837062424
5.	Smt. Anita Singh	Member	9450611725
6.	Smt. Suman Chaturvedi	Member	9412167674
7.	Smt. Indrawas Singh	Member	9415084521, 9628136580
8.	Smt. Sunita Bansal	Member	9450453831, 8416832809
9.	Smt. Nirmala Dwivedi	Member	9415823608
10.	Smt. Rakhi Tyagi	Member	9520909331
11.	Smt. Nirmala Dixit	Member	9837051064, 9412253817
12.	Smt. Meena Kumari	Member	9412275500, 9927500041
13.	Smt. Kanchan Jaiswal	Member	9415505935, 8707251477
14.	Smt. Prabha Gupta	Member	9415497135, 7379231104
15.	Smt. Poonam Kapoor	Member	9935864392, 9453991287
16.	Smt. Manorama Shukla	Member	9236435872, 9453561765
17.	Smt. Usharani Gautam	Member	9838131517
18.	Smt. Anita Sachan	Member	9793231222
19.	Smt. Sashi Maurya	Member	9451157299, 7398146383
20.	Smt. Kumud Srivastav	Member	9044252520, 9935117222
21.	Smt. Ramsakhi Katheria	Member	9410840828
22.	Smt. Sangita Tiwari	Member	9935453289
23.	Smt. Awani Singh	Member	9917445555, 9917012222
24.	Smt. Suman Singh	Member	7459882365, 8929645415
25.	Smt. Anju Prajapati	Member	7800231154
26.	Smt. Archana	Member	7007791953
27.	Smt. Mithilesh Agrawal	Member	9839239394
28.	Smt. Ranjna Shukla	Member	8052005566

Source : Website State Women Commission U.P.



Universities of Uttar Pradesh

1. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh-202 002 (Central University)
2. Prayagraj State University, CPI Parisar, Civil Lines Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
3. Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh (Private University)
4. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Vidya Vihar, Raebareli Road, Lucknow-226 025, Uttar Pradesh. (Central University)
5. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-221005 Uttar Pradesh. (Central University)
6. Banda University of Agriculture & Technology, Banda-210001, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
7. Bareilly International University, Rohilkhand Medical College Campus, Pilibhit Bypass Road, Bareilly- 243006, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
8. Bennett University, Plot No. 8-11, Tech Zone II, Greater Noida-201301, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
9. Bhatkhande Music Institute, Kaiserbagh, Lucknow-226001 (Deemed University)
10. Bundelkhand University, Kanpur Road, Jhansi-284128 Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
11. Babu Banarasi Das University, 55, Babu Banarasi Das Nagar, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
12. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi-221007 (Deemed University)
13. Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Nawabganj, Kanpur-208 002, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
14. Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Kanpur University, Kalyanpur, Kanpur-208024, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
15. Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut- 250004, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
16. Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra-282005. Uttar Pradesh. (Deemed University)
17. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur-273009 Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
18. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Sector-11, Jankipuram Extension Yojna, Lucknow-226031, Uttar Pradesh
19. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Awadh University, Prayagraj Road, Ayodhya-224001, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
20. Dr. Ram Manohar Institute of Medical Science, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar Lucknow, 226 010, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
21. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Paliwal Park, Agra-282002, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
22. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Sector-D-1, L.D. A., Kanpur Road Scheme, Lucknow-226012, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
23. Era University, Sarfarazganj, Hardoi Road, Lucknow-226003, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)

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24. G.L.A. University, 17 Km. Stone, NH-2, Delhi-Mathura Road, PO Chaumuhan, Mathura-281406, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
25. Galgotias University, Plot No.2, Sector-17A, Yamuna Expressway, Greater Noida-201203, Dist. Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
26. Gautam Buddha University, Greater Noida, District- Gautam Buddha Nagar-201308, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
27. Harcourt Butler Technical University, Kanpur-208002, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
28. IIMT University, O Pocket Ganga Nagar, Mawana Road, Meerut- 250001, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
29. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar-243122, Uttar Pradesh. (Deemed University)
30. IFTM University, Lodhipur Rajput, Delhi Road, Moradabad-244102, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
31. Integral University, Dasauli, PO Basha, Kursi Road, Lucknow 226026, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
32. Invertis University, Invertis Village, Bareilly-Lucknow National Highway-24, Bareilly-243123, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
33. Jagatguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University, Chitrakoot-210204, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
34. Jannayak Chandrashekhar University, Ballia, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
35. Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, A-10, Sector-62, Nodia-201307, Uttar Pradesh. (Deemed University)
36. Jaypee University Aligarh Road, Anoopshahar, District-Bulandshahr-203390, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
37. J.S. University, Shikohabad, Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
38. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Urdu, Arabi-Farsi University, Sitapur-Hardoi Bypass Road, Near IIM, Lucknow-226013 Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
39. King George Medical University, Lucknow-226003, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
40. Madan Mohan Malviya University of Technology, Gorakhpur-273010, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
41. M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Dori Lal Agarwal Marg, Pilibhit Bypass Road, Bareilly-243006, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
42. Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi-221002, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
43. Maharishi University of Information Technology, Maharishi Bal Bidya Mandir & University Campus, Sitapur Road, Post-Diburia, Lucknow-226020, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
44. Mangalayatan University, 33rd Milestone, Aligarh-Mathura Highway, PO Beaswan, Aligarh-202145, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
45. Mohammad Ali Jauhar University, Rampur, U.P. (Private University)
46. Monad University, Kasia, PO Pilkhua, Kasimabad, Dist. Hapur-245101, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
47. Narendra Deo University of Agriculture & Technology, Narendra Nagar Ayodhya-224229, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
48. Nehru Gram Bharati, Kotwa- Jamunipur, Dubwali Dist. Prayagraj-221505 Uttar Pradesh. (Deemed University)
49. Noida International University, Plot No.1 Sector 17-A, Yamuna Expressway, Gautam Buddha Nagar-201301, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
50. Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University, Fursatganj, Dist. Raebareilly, Uttar Pradesh. (Central University)

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51. Rama University, Rama City, G.T. Road, Mandhana, Kanpur- 209217, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
52. Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, NH-75, Near Pahuj Dam, Gwalior Road, Jhanshi- 284003 Uttar Pradesh. (Central University)
53. Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology & Sciences (Formerly Prayagraj Agricultural Institute), P.O. Agricultural Institute, Rewa Road, Prayagraj-211007, Uttar Pradesh. (Deemed University)
54. Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi-221002, Uttar Pradesh (State University)
55. Sanskrit University, 28 KM Stone, Mathura-Delhi Highway, Chhata, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
56. Santosh University, Santosh Nagar, Ghaziabad, U.P. (Deemed University)
57. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut-250110 (State University)
58. Sharda University, Plot No. 32-34, Knowledge Park 3, Greater Noida-201306, Gautam Buddh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
59. Shiv Nadar University, Dadri, Gautam Buddh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
60. Shobhit Institute of Engineering & Technology, NH-58, Modipuram, Roorkee Road, Meerut-250110, Gautam Buddh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh. (Deemed University)
61. Shobhit University, Adarsh Institutional Area, BabuVijendra Marg, Gangoh, Dist.- Saharanpur-247341, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
62. Shri Ramswaroop Memorial University, Hadauri, Deva-Lucknow Road, Dist.- Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
63. Siddharth University, Kapilvastu, Siddharth Nagar-272202, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
64. Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Subhartipuram, NH-58, Delhi-Haridwar-Meerut bypass Road, Meerut-250005, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
65. Shri Venkateshwar University, NH-24, Rajabpur, Gajraula, J.P.Nagar, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
66. Teerthanker Mahaveer University, NH-24, Delhi Road, Moradabad-244001, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
67. The Glocal University, Delhi-Yamunotri Marg, Akbarpur, Mizapur Pole, Tehsil-Behat, Saharanpur- 247001, Uttar Pradesh. (Private University)
68. University of Lucknow, Lucknow-226007, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
69. U.P. King George's University of Dental Science. Lucknow-226003, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
70. Uttar Pradesh Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan University Evam cow-Anusandhan Sansthan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
71. U.P. Rajarshi tandon Open University, University Campus, Shantipuram (Sector F), Phaphamau, Prayagraj-211013, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
72. Uttar Pradesh Viklang Uddhar Dr. Shakuntala Misra University, Mohan Road, Lucknow-226017, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
73. Uttar Pradesh University of Medical Sciences, Saifai, Etawah- 206130, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)
74. University of Allahabad, Prayagraj-211002, Uttar Pradesh. (Central University)
75. Veer Bahadur Singh Purvanchal University, Jaunpur-222002, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)

Source : ugc.ac.in

Lok Ayuktas of Uttar Pradesh

S.No.	Name	Tenure
1.	Justice Shri Vishwambhar Dayal	14.9.1977 to 13.9.1982
2.	Post Vacant	14.9.1982 to 9.1.1983
3.	Justice Shri Mirza Mohd. Murtaza Hussain	10.1.1983 to 10.1.1989
4.	Post Vacant	11.1.1989 to 27.1.1989
5.	Justice Shri Kailash Nath Goyal	28.1.1989 to 28.1.1995
6.	Post Vacant	29.1.1995 to 8.2.1995
7.	Justice Shri Rajeshwar Singh	9.2.1995 to 13.1.2000
8.	Post Vacant	14.1.2000 to 15.3.2000
9.	Justice Shri Sudhir Chandra Verma	16.3.2000 to 16.3.2006
10.	Justice Shri N.K. Mehrotra	16.3.2006 - 31.01.2016
11.	Justice Shri Sanjay Mishra	31.01.2016 - presently holding the office



Chief Secretaries, Uttar Pradesh

Sl.	Name	I.C.S./I.A.S.	From - Till
1.	Shri Bhola Nath Jha	I.C.S.	27.03.1947 — 20.05.1949
2.	Shri Bhagwan Sahai	I.C.S.	13.07.1949 — 20.03.1951
3.	Shri Bhola Nath Jha	I.C.S.	21.03.1951 — 25.02.1953
4.	Shri Kalika Prasad Bhargava	I.C.S.	26-02-1953 — 15.08.1954
5.	Shri Aditya Nath Jha	I.C.S.	16.08.1954 — 02.03.1958
6.	Shri Govind Narain	I.C.S.	03.03.1958 — 02.07.1961
7.	Shri Laxmi Chandra Jain	I.C.S.	03.07.1961 — 08.11.1962
8.	Shri Rameshwar Prasad Bhargava	I.C.S.	09.11.1962 — 09.01.1964
9.	Shri Kaushal Kumar Das	I.C.S.	10.01.1964 — 09.03.1967
10.	Shri Vipin Behari Lal	I.C.S.	14.03.1967 — 25-11-1969
11.	Shri Musaddi Lal	I.C.S.	26.11.1969 — 31.12.1972
12.	Shri Satish Chandra	I.C.S.	01.01.1973 — 13.06.1973
13.	Shri Gyan Prakash	I.C.S.	17.06.1973 — 19.11.1973
14.	Shri B.D. Sanvaal	I.C.S.	30.11.1973 — 31.08.1975
15.	Shri Mahmood Batt	I.A.S.	01.09.1975 — 15.12.1976
16.	Shri Kripa Narain	I.A.S.	16.12.1976 — 31.01.1978
17.	Shri D.K. Bhattacharya	I.A.S.	01.02.1978 — 25.03.1980
18.	Shri R.B. Saxena	I.A.S.	26.03.1980 — 21.09.1980
19.	Shri Tribhuvan Prasad Tiwari	I.A.S.	22.09.1980 — 30.04.1982
20.	Shri R.P. Khosla	I.A.S.	01.05.1982 — 01.06.1983
21.	Shri S.D. Shrivastava	I.A.S.	02.06.1983 — 08.03.1984
22.	Shri Girish Mehra	I.A.S.	09.03.1984 — 01.12.1985
23.	Shri J.A. Kalyankrishnan	I.A.S.	02.12.1985 — 15.10.1988
24.	Shri Shiromani Sharma	I.A.S.	18.10.1988 — 28.12.1989
25.	Shri R.K. Bhargava	I.A.S.	28.12.1989 — 12.12.1990
26.	Shri V.K. Saxena	I.A.S.	15.12.1990 — 22.12.1992
27.	Shri T.S.R. Subramanyan	I.A.S.	22.12.1992 — 09.08.1994
28.	Shri Brijendra Sahai	I.A.S.	09.08.1994 — 26.06.1995
29.	Shri Mata Prasad	I.A.S.	26.06.1995 — 23.10.1996
30.	Shri Brijendra Prasad	I.A.S.	23.10.1996 — 31.07.1997
31.	Shri Ravindra Shankar Mathur	I.A.S.	31.07.1997 — 02.04.1998
32.	Dr. Yogendra Narain	I.A.S.	02.04.1998 — 18.10.2000
33.	Shri B.N. Tiwari	I.A.S.	01.11.2000 — 31.07.2001
34.	Shri A.P. Verma	I.A.S.	31.07.2001 — 23.05.2002

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35.	Shri D.S. Bagga	I.A.S.	23.05.2002 — 04.09.2003
36.	Shri Akhand Pratap Singh	I.A.S.	04.09.2003 — 04.12.2003
37.	Shri V.K. Diwan	I.A.S.	06.12.2003 — 30.04.2004
38.	Shri V.K. Mittal	I.A.S.	30.04.2004 — 30.04.2005
39.	Smt. Neera Yadav	I.A.S.	30.04.2005 — 06.10.2005
40.	Shri R. Ramani	I.A.S.	06.10.2005 — 03.04.2006
41.	Shri Navin Chandra Bajpai	I.A.S.	03.04.2006 — 16.03.2007
42.	Shri Shambhoo Nath	I.A.S.	16.03.2007 — 30.06.2007
43.	Shri P.K. Mishra	I.A.S.	01.07.2007 — 23.05.2008
44.	Shri Atul Kumar Gupta	I.A.S.	23.05.2008 — 31.03.2011
45.	Shri Anoop Mishra	I.A.S.	31.03.2011 — 23.03.2012
46.	Shri Jawed Usmani	I.A.S.	23.03.2012 — 31.05.2014
47.	Shri Alok Ranjan	I.A.S.	31.05.2014 — 30.06.2016
48.	Shri Praveer Kumar	I.A.S.	30.06.2016 — 06.07.2016
49.	Shri Deepak Singhal	I.A.S.	06.07.2016 — 13.09.2016
50.	Shri Rahul Bhatnagar	I.A.S.	13.09.2016 — 29.06.2017
51.	Shri Rajeev Kumar	I.A.S.	29.06.2017 — 30.06.2018
52.	Shri Anup Chandra Pandey	I.A.S.	30.06.2018 — 31.08.2019
53.	Shri Rajendra Kumar Tiwari	I.A.S.	31.08.2019 — at present

Source : Chief Secretary Office, U.P.



Chief Justices of India

Sl.	Name	Tenure
1.	Harilal J. Kania	26.01.1950 to 6.11.1951
2.	M. Patanjali Shastri	07.11.1951 to 03.01.1954
3.	Mehar Chand Mahajan	04.11.1954 to 22.12.1954
4.	B.K. Mukherjee	23.12.1954 to 31.01.1956
5.	S.R. Das	01.02.1956 to 30.09.1959
6.	Bhuvneshwar Prasad Sinha	01.10.1959 to 31.01.1964
7.	P.B. Gajendragadkar	01.02.1964 to 15.03.1966
8.	A.K. Sarkar	16.03.1966 to 29.06.1966
9.	K. Subbarao	30.06.1966 to 11.04.1967
10.	K.N. Wanchu	12.04.1967 to 24.02.1968
11.	M. Hidayatullah	25.02.1968 to 16.12.1970
12.	I.C. Shah	17.12.1970 to 21.01.1971
13.	S.M. Sikri	22.01.1971 to 25.04.1973
14.	N.N. Ray	26.04.1973 to 28.01.1977
15.	M.H. Beg	29.01.1977 to 21.02.1978
16.	Y.V. Chandrachud	22.02.1978 to 11.07.1985
17.	P.N. Bhagwati	12.07.1985 to 20.12.1986
18.	R.S. Pathak	21.12.1986 to 18.06.1989
19.	E.S. Venkatramaiya	19.06.1989 to 17.12.1989
20.	S. Mukherjee	18.12.1989 to 25.09.1990
21.	Rangnath Mishra	25.09.1990 to 24.11.1991
22.	K.N. Singh	25.11.1991 to 12.12.1991
23.	M.H. Kania	13.12.1991 to 17.11.1992
24.	I.M. Sharma	18.11.1992 to 11.02.1993
25.	M.N. Venkatchalaiaaya	12.02.1993 to 24.10.1994
26.	A.M. Ahmadi	25.10.1994 to 24.03.1997
27.	J.S. Verma	25.03.1997 to 17.01.1998
28.	M.M. Punchi	18.01.1998 to 09.10.1998
29.	A.S. Anand	10.10.1998 to 31.10.2001
30.	S.P. Roach	01.11.2001 to 05.05.2002
31.	B.N. Kripal	06.05.2002 to 07.11.2002
32.	G.B. Patnayak	08.11.2002 to 18.12.2002
33.	B.N. Khare	19.12.2002 to 01.05.2004

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34.	S. Rajendra Babu	02.05.2004 to 31.05.2004
35.	R.C. Lahoti	01.06.2004 to 31.10.2005
36.	Y.K. Sabbarwal	01.11.2005 to 14.01.2007
37.	K.G. Balkrishnan	14.01.2007 to 11.05.2010
38.	S.H. Kaparia	12.05.2010 to 28.09.2012
39.	Altmas Kabir	29.09.2012 to 18.07.2013
40.	P Sathashivam	19.07.2013 to 26.04.2014
41.	R.M. Lodha	27.04.2014 to 26.09.2014
42.	H.L. Dattu	27.09.2014 to 02.12.2015
43.	T.S. Thakur	03.12.2015 to 03.01.2017
44.	Jagdish Singh Kheher	04.01.2017 to 27.08.2017
45.	Deepak Mishra	28.08.2017 to 02.10.2018
46.	Ranjan Gogoi	03.10.2018 to 17.11.2019
47.	Sharad Arvind Bobade	18.11.2019 to presently holding the office

*Source : India 2020



Chief Election Commissioners of India

Sl.No.	Name	Tenure
1.	Sukumar Sen	21.03.1950 to 19.12.1958
2.	K.V.K. Sundaram	20.12.1958 to 30.09.1967
3.	S.P. Sen Verma	01.10.1967 to 30.09.1972
4.	Dr. Nagendra Singh	01.10.1972 to 06.02.1973
5.	T. Swaminathan	07.02.1973 to 17.06.1977
6.	S.L. Shakdhar	18.06.1977 to 17.06.1982
7.	R.K. Trivedi	18.06.1982 to 31.12.1985
8.	R.V.S. Perishastri	01.01.1986 to 25.11.1990
9.	Smt. V.S. Rama Devi	26.11.1990 to 11.12.1990
10.	T.N. Sheshan	12.12.1990 to 11.12.1996
11.	M.S. Gill	12.12.1996 to 13.06.2001
12.	J.M. Lingdoh	14.06.2001 to 07.02.2004
13.	T.S. Krishnamurthi	08.02.2004 to 15.05.2005
14.	B.B. Tandon	16.05.2005 to 07.02.2006
15.	N. Gopalswami	30.06.2006 to 20.04.2009
16.	Naveen Chawla	21.04.2009 to 29.07.2010
17.	S.Y. Kureshi	30.07.2010 to 10.06.2012
18.	V.S. Sampat	11.06.2012 to 15.01.2015
19.	H.S. Brahma	16.01.2015 to 18.04.2015
20.	Nasim Zaidi	19.04.2015 to 05.07.2017
21.	Achal Kumar Joti	06.07.2017 to 22.01.2018
22.	Om Prakash Rawat	23.01.2018 to 01.12.2018
23.	Sunil Arora	02.12.2018— Presently holding the office

*Source : India 2020

Chairman of Union Public Service Commission

S.No.	Name	Tenure
1.	Sir Rose Barker	October 1926 — August, 1932
2.	Sir David Patry	August 1932 – 1936
3.	Sir Irey Gorden	1937 – 1942
4.	Sir F.W. Robertson	1942 – 1947
5.	H.K. Kripalani	01 April 1947 – 13 January 1949
6.	R.N. Banerjee	14 January 1949 – 09 May 1955
7.	N. Govind Rajan	10 May 1955 – 09 December 1955
8.	B.S.Hezmadi	10 December 1955 – 09 December 1961
9.	B.N. Jha	11 December 1961 – 22 February 1967
10.	K.R. Damle	18 April 1967 – 02 March 1971
11.	R.C.S. Sarkar	11 May 1971 – 01 February 1973
12.	Dr. R.N. Kidwai	05 February 1973 – 04 February 1979
13.	Dr. M.L. Shahare	16 February 1979 – 16 March 1985
14.	H.K.L. Kapoor	18 February 1985 – 5 March 1990
15.	J.P. Gupta	05 March 1990 – 02 June 1992
16.	R.M. Bathew Kharbuly	23 September 1992 – 23 August 1996
17.	S.J.S. Chhatwal	23 August 1996 – 30 September 1996
18.	J.M. Kureshi	30 September 1996 – 11 December 1998
19.	Surinder Nath (Retd. Lt. Gen.)	11 December 1998 – 25 June 2002
20.	P.C. Hota	25 June 2002 – 08 September 2003
21.	Mata Prasad	08 September 2003 – 04 January 2005
22.	Dr. S.R. Hashim	04 January 2005 – 01 April 2006
23.	Gurbachan Jagat	01 April 2006 – 30 June 2007
24.	Subeer Dutta	30 June 2007 – 16 August 2008
25.	Prof. D.P. Agarwal	16 August 2008 – 16 August 2014
26.	Smt. Rajni Rajdan	16 August 2014 – 22 November 2014
27.	Dipak Gupta	22 November 2014 – 20 September 2016
28.	Alka Sirohi	21 September 2016 – 03 January 2017
29.	Prof. Devid R. Simliha	04 January 2017 – 21 January 2018
30.	Vinay Mittal	22 January 2018 – 19 June 2018
31.	Arvind Saxena(Officiating)	20 June 2018 – 28 November 2018
32.	Arvind Saxena	28 November 2018 – 07 August 2020
33.	Prof. (Dr.) Pradeep K. Joshi	07 August 2020 – Presently holding the office

Source : India 2020

Chief Election Officers of Uttar Pradesh

Sl. Name	Tenure
1. J.K. Tandon	1950 to 1957
2. Mitthan Lal	1957 to 1960
3. Laxmi Prasad Nigam	20th Sep. 1960 to 1964
4. R. Chandra	1964
5. Krishna Chandra Puri	4th Apr. 1964 to Feb. 1967
6. Jagmohan Lal Sinha	1st Mar. 1967 to 6th Mar. 1967
7. Gurusharan Lal Srivastava	7th Mar. 1967 to 14th Jan. 1968
8. Kunj Bihari Lal Srivastava	15th Jan. 1968 to 7th Feb. 1968
9. Om Prakash Trivedi	8th Feb. 1968 to Jan. 1969
10. Vishambhar Dayal Mathur	Feb. 1969 to 24th Mar. 1969
11. Prem Prakash	25th Mar. 1969 to 3rd Sep. 1972
12. Kailash Nath Goel	4th Sep. 1972 to Feb. 1978
13. Ramesh Chandra Dev Sharma	May 1978 to Feb. 1981
14. Jagdish Chandra Pant	May. 1981 to Feb. 1988
15. Akhand Pratap Singh	18th Apr. 1988 to 27th Sep. 1988
16. Jagdish Chandra Pant	28th Sep. 1988 to 11th Feb. 1990
17. Kalyan Kumar Bakshi	12th Feb. 1990 to 20th Mar. 1992
18. Mohindar Singh	21 March 1992
19. Shaiwal Kumar Mukharji	1st Feb. 1993 to 10th May 1994
20. Dr. Noor Mohammad	12th May 1994 to 6th Jan. 2003
21. Ravindra Singh	19th Feb. 2003 to 18th Sep. 2003
22. Vijay Sharma	24th Sep. 2003 to 13th Jun. 2005
23. Anuj Kumar Bishnoi	27th Oct. 2005 to 24th Sep. 2009
24. Umesh Sinha	24th Sep. 2009 to 04 April 2015
25. Arun Singhal	20th August 2015 to 29 July 2016
26. T. Venkatesh	30th July 2016 to 27 March 2017
27. Lakku Venkteswerloo	04th October 2017– 08th August 2019
28. Ajay Kumar Shukla	08th August 2019 – at present

Source : Secretariat Annexe, Lucknow

Chairman of Nigam/Commission of U.P.

1. U.P. Bhumi Sudhar Nigam Ltd.	Shri Rajendra Kumar Tiwari
2. U.P. State Agro Industrial Corporation Ltd.	Shri Jagdeesh Misra
3. U.P. Seed Development Corporation	Shri Amit Mohan Prasad
4. U.P. Minority Finance & Development Corporation Ltd.	- - -
5. U.P. Waqf Development Corporation Ltd.	- - -
6. U.P. Housing & Development Board	Shri Deepak Kumar
7. U.P. State Warehousing Corporation	Shri Mukut Behari Verma
8. U.P. Electronics Corporation Ltd.	Shri Alok Sinha
9. U.P. Desco	Shri Alok Sinha
10. U.P. Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	Shri Arvind Kumar
11. U.P. Power Corporation Ltd.	Shri Arvind Kumar
12. U.P. State Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Shri Arvind Kumar
13. U.P. Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.	Shri Arvind Kumar
14. U.P. State Employees Welfare Corporation	Smt. Nivedita Shukla Verma
15. U.P. Food & Essential Commodities Corporation Ltd.	Smt Nivedita Shukla Verma
16. U.P. Forest Corporation	Shri Dara Singh Chauhan
17. U.P. Handloom Corporation Ltd.	Shri Rama Raman
18. U.P. State Spinning Corporation Ltd.	- - -
19. U.P. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd.	Shri Divesh Chaturvedi
20. U.P. Police Awas Nigam Ltd.	Shri H.R. Sharma
21. Picup	Shri Alok Tandon
22. U.P. Finance Corporation	Shri Alok Tandon
23. U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	- - -
24. U.P. State Yarn Company Ltd.	- - -
25. U.P. State Projects Corporation Ltd.	Shri T- Venkatesh
26. U.P. Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	Shri Navneet Sahgal

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27. U.P. Women Welfare Corporation Ltd.	- - -
28. U.P. Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd.	Shri Ramakant Nishad
29. U.P. Hastshilp Vikas Evam Vipnan Nigam Ltd.	Shri Navneet Sahgal
30. U.P. Backward Class Finance & Development Corporation Ltd.	Shri Babu Ram Nishad
31. U.P. State Bridge Corporation Ltd.	Shri Nitin Ramesh Gokaran
32. U.P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Ltd.	Shri Nitin Ramesh Gokaran
33. U.P. Scheduled Tribe Finance & Development Corporation Ltd.	Shri Lalji Prasad Nirmal
34. U.P. State Construction & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (Formerly U.P. Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam Ltd.)	Shri B.L. Verma
35. U.P. Ex-Soldier Welfare Corporation Ltd.	- - -
36. U.P. (West) Ganna, Beej Evam Vikas Nigam Ltd.	- - -
37. U.P. (Central) Ganna, Beej Evam Vikas Nigam Ltd.	- - -
38. U.P. State Sugar Corporation Ltd.	Shri Sanjay R. Bhusreddy
39. U.P. Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	Shri Jitendra Kumar
40. U.P. State Road Transport Corporation	Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh

Source : Sarvajanic Udyam Bureau, IInd floor, Jawahar Bhawan, Lucknow



Commissioners/Chairman of State Election Commission, U.P.

Sl. Name	Tenure
1. Sri R.D. Sonkar	24th Apr. 1994 to 9th Dec. 1996
2. Dr. Yashpal Singh	10th Dec. 1996 to 9th Dec. 2001
3. Sri Aparmita Prasad Singh	10th Dec. 2001 to 31st May 2007
4. Sri Rajendra Bhaunwal	1st June, 2007 to 04 Apr. 2012
5. Sri S.K. Agarwal	11th Apr., 2012 to 19 December 2017
6. Sri Manoj Kumar	18th January 2018 to presently holding the office

Source — State Election Commission, Uttar Pradesh



Chief Information Commissioners of State/Information Commissioners of State

1. Sri Javed Usmani, Chief Information Commissioner of State
2. Sri Subesh Kumar Singh, Information Commissioner of State
3. Smt. Rachna Pal, Information Commissioner of State
4. Sri Subhas Chandra Singh, Information Commissioner of State
5. Sri Harshvardhan Shahi, Information Commissioner of State
6. Sri Ajay Kumar Upreti, Information Commissioner of State
7. Smt. Kiran Bala Chaudhary, Information Commissioner of State
8. Sri Chandrakant Pandey, Information Commissioner of State
9. Sri Pramod Kumar Tiwari, Information Commissioner of State
10. Sri Narendra Kumar Srivastav, Information Commissioner of State
11. Sri Rajiv Kapoor, Information Commissioner of State

Source — upic.gov.in



Commanders-in-Chief

	Name	Tenure
1.	General Sir Roy Lokart	15.08.1947 to 31.12.1947
2.	General Sir Roy Boochar	01.01.1948 to 14.01.1949
3.	General K.M. Kariappa [Later Field Marshal]	15.01.1949 to 14.01.1953
4.	General Maharaj Rajendra Singh Ji	15.01.1953 to 31.03.1955

Chief of Defence Staff

Sl.	Name	Tenure
1.	General Bipin Rawat	31.12.2019 – presently holding the office

Source : knowindia.gov.in

Army Chiefs

Sl.	Name	Tenure
1.	General Maharaj Rajendra Singh Ji	15.01.1955 to 14.05.1955
2.	General S.M. Shrinagesh	15.05.1955 to 07.05.1957
3.	General K.S. Thimaiya	08.05.1957 to 07.05.1961
4.	General R.N. Thapar	08.05.1961 to 19.11.1962
5.	General J.N. Chaudhary	20.11.1962 to 07.06.1966
6.	General P.P. Kumarmangalam	08.06.1966 to 07.06.1969
7.	Field Marshal S.H.F.J. Maneksha	08.06.1969 to 15.01.1973
8.	General G.G. Bevoor	16.01.1973 to 31.05.1975
9.	General T.N. Raina	01.06.1975 to 31.05.1978
10.	General O.P. Malhotra	01.06.1978 to 31.05.1981
11.	General K.V. Krishnarao	01.06.1981 to 31.07.1983
12.	General A.S. Vaidya	01.08.1983 to 31.01.1985
13.	General K. Sundarji	01.02.1985 to 30.04.1988
14.	General V.N. Sharma	01.05.1988 to 30.06.1990
15.	General S.F. Rodrigues	01.07.1990 to 30.06.1993
16.	General B.C. Joshi	01.07.1993 to 18.11.1994
17.	General S. Roy Chaudhary	20.11.1994 to 30.09.1997
18.	General V.P. Malik	01.10.1997 to 30.09.2000
19.	General S. Padmanabhan	01.10.2000 to 30.09.2002
20.	General N.C. Vij	31.12.2002 to 31.01.2005
21.	General J.J. Singh	01.02.2005 to 30.09.2007
22.	General Deepak Kapoor	30.09.2007 to 30.03.2010
23.	General Vijay Kumar Singh	31.03.2010 to 31.03.2012
24.	General Vikram Singh	01.06.2012 to 31.07.2014
25.	General Dalbir Singh Suhaag	01.08.2014 to 31.12.2016
26.	General Bipin Rawat	01.01.2017 to 31.12.2019
27.	General M.M. Naravane	31.12.2019 – presently holding the office

Source : India 2020

Naval Chiefs

Sl.	Name	Tenure
1.	Rear Admiral J.T.S. Hall	15.08.1947 to 14.08.1948
2.	Admiral Sir Edward Perry	15.08.1948 to 13.10.1951
3.	Admiral Sir Mark Pije	14.10.1951 to 21.07.1955
4.	Vice Admiral Sir Stephen Carlil	22.07.1955 to 21.04.1958
5.	Vice Admiral R.D. Katari	22.04.1958 to 04.06.1962
6.	Vice Admiral B.S. Soman	05.06.1962 to 03.03.1966
7.	Admiral A.K. Chatterji	04.03.1966 to 27.02.1970
8.	Admiral S.M. Nanda	28.02.1970 to 28.02.1973
9.	Admiral S.N. Kohli	01.03.1973 to 28.02.1976
10.	Admiral J.L.Karsetji	01.03.1976 to 28.02.1979
11.	Admiral J.L. Parera	01.03.1979 to 28.02.1982
12.	Admiral O.S. Dasan	01.03.1982 to 30.11.1984
13.	Admiral R.H. Tahilyani	01.12.1984 to 30.11.1987
14.	Admiral J.G. Nadkarni	01.12.1987 to 30.11.1990
15.	Admiral L. Ramdas	01.12.1990 to 30.09.1993
16.	Admiral V.S. Shekhawat	01.10.1993 to 30.09.1996
17.	Admiral Vishnu Bhagwat	01.10.1996 to 30.09.1998
18.	Admiral Sushil Kumar	31.12.1998 to 29.12.2001
19.	Admiral Madhvendra Singh	29.12.2001 to 31.07.2004
20.	Admiral Arun Prakash	31.07.2004 to 21.10.2006
21.	Admiral Suresh Mehta	21.10.2006 to 31.08.2009
22.	Admiral Nirmal Kumar Verma	01.09.2009 to 31.08.2012
23.	Admiral D.K. Joshi	31.08.2012 to 26.02.2014
24.	Admiral R.K. Dhovan	17.04.2014 to 31.05.2016
25.	Admiral Sunil Lamba	31.05.2016 to 31.05.2019
26.	Admiral Karambir Singh	31.05.2019 — Presently holding the office

Source : India 2020



Chiefs of the Air Force

Sl.	Name	Tenure
1.	Air Marshal Sir Thomas Emherst	15.08.1947 to 21.02.1950
2.	Air Marshal Sir Ronald Chapnam	22.02.1950 to 09.12.1951
3.	Air Marshal Sir Jerald Gibbs	10.12.1951 to 31.03.1954
4.	Air Marshal S. Mukherjee	01.04.1954 to 08.11.1960
5.	Air Marshal Sir A.M. Engineer	01.12.1960 to 31.07.1964
6.	Air Chief Marshal Arjun Singh	01.08.1964 to 15.07.1969
7.	Air Chief Marshal P.C. Lal	16.07.1969 to 15.01.1973
8.	Air Chief Marshal O.P. Mehra	16.01.1973 to 31.01.1976
9.	Air Chief Marshal H. Mulgaonkar	01.02.1976 to 31.08.1978
10.	Air Chief Marshal I.H. Latif	01.09.1978 to 31.08.1981
11.	Air Chief Marshal Dilbagh Singh	01.09.1981 to 04.09.1984
12.	Air Chief Marshal L.M. Katre	04.09.1984 to 01.07.1985
13.	Air Chief Marshal D.A. La Fontein	03.07.1985 to 31.07.1988
14.	Air Chief Marshal S.K. Mehra	01.08.1988 to 31.07.1991
15.	Air Chief Marshal N.C. Suri	31.07.1991 to 31.07.1993
16.	Air Chief Marshal S.K. Kaul	01.08.1993 to 31.12.1995
17.	Air Chief Marshal S.K. Sareen	31.12.1995 to 31.12.1998
18.	Air Chief Marshal A.Y. Tipnis	31.01.1998 to 31.12.2001
19.	Air Chief Marshal S. Krishnaswami	31.12.2001 to 31.12.2004
20.	Air Chief Marshal S.P. Tyagi	31.12.2004 to 31.03.2007
21.	Air Chief Marshal F.H. Major	31.03.2007 to 31.05.2009
22.	Air Chief Marshal Pradeep Vasant Naik	31.05.2009 to July 2011
23.	Air Chief Marshal N.K. Browne	31.07. 2011 to 31.12.2013
24.	Air Chief Marshal Arup Raha	31.12. 2013 to 31.12. 2016
25.	Air Chief Marshal Birendra Singh Dhanoa	01.01. 2017 to 30.09. 2019
26.	Air Chief Marshal R.K.Singh Bhadauria	30.09. 2019 — Presently holding the office

Source : India 2020

Union Cabinet

Sl. Name	Ministry	Sl. Name	Ministry
Shri Narendra Modi - Prime Minister Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space, All important policy issues and all other portfolios not allocated to any Minister		14. Shri Prakash Javadekar Environment, Forest & Climate, Information & Broadcasting & Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises	
Cabinet Ministers		15. Shri Piyush Goyal Railways, Commerce & Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	
1. Shri Raj Nath Singh	Defence	16. Shri Dharmendra Pradhan	Petroleum & Natural Gas, Steel
2. Shri Amit Shah	Home Affairs	17. Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi	Minority
3. Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari	Road Transport and Highways, Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	18. Shri Prahlad Joshi	Parliamentary Affairs, Coal, Mines
4. Shri D. V. Sadananda Gowda	Chemicals and Fertilizer	19. Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey	Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
5. Smt. Nirmala Sitaraman	Finance, Corporate Affairs	20. Shri Giriraj Singh	Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Fisheries
6. Shri Narendra Singh Tomar	Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Food Processing Industries	21. Shri Gajendra Singh Shikawat	Jal Shakti
7. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad	Law & Justice, Electronics & Information technology, Telecommunications.	Ministers of State (Independent Charge)	
8. Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot	Social Justice and Empowerment	1. Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	Labour & Employment (Independent Charge)
9. Dr. Subramaniam Jaishankar	External Affairs	2. Shri Rao Inderjit Singh	Statistics & Programme Implementation (Independent Charge) Planning (Independent Charge)
10. Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal "Nishank"	Human Resource Development	3. Shri Shripad Yesso Naik	Ayurved, Yoga & Natural Chikitsa, Unani, Siddha & Homoeopathy (Ayush) (Independent Charge) Defence (Independent Charge)
11. Shri Arjun Munda	Tribal Affairs	4. Dr. Jitendra Singh	Development of North Eastern Region (Independent Charge)
12. Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani	Women and Child Development, Textiles		
13. Dr. Harsh Vardhan	Science and Technology, Earth Sciences, Health and Family Welfare		

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Prime Minister's Office, Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space (State Minister)

5. **Shri Kiren Rijiju**
Youth Affairs and Sports (Independent Charge) Minority (State Minister)
6. **Shri Prahlad Singh Patel** Culture (Independent Charge) Tourism (Independent Charge)
7. **Shri Raj kumar Singh** Power, (Independent Charge) , New and Renewable Energy (Independent Charge) Skill Development Evam Entrepreneurship (State Minister)
8. **Shri Hardeep Singh Puri** Awasan Urban work (Independent Charge) Civil Aviation (Independent Charge) Commerce & Industry (State Minister)
9. **Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya** Shipping (Independent Charge) Chemicals & Fertilizers (State Minister)

Ministers of State

1. **Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste** Steel
2. **Shri Ashwini Kumar Chaubey** Health & Family Welfare
3. **Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal** Parliamentary Affairs, Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
4. **General (Retd.) V.K. Singh** Road Transport & Highways
5. **Shri Krishan Pal** Social Justice & Empowerment
6. **Shri Danve Raosaheb Dadarao** Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution

7. **Shri G. Kishan Reddy** Home Affairs
8. **Shri Parshottam Rupala** Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
9. **Shri Ramdas Athawale** Social Justice and Empowerment.
10. **Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti** Rural Develop.
11. **Shri Babul Supriyo** Environment, Forest and Climate change
12. **Shri Sanjeev K. Balyan** Animal Husbandry, Dairy & Fisheries.
13. **Shri Dhotre Sanjay Shamrao** Human Resource Development, Communication, Electronics & Information Technology
14. **Shri Anurag Singh Thakur** Finance, Corporate Affairs
15. **Shri Nityanand Rai** Home Affairs
16. **Shri Rattan Lal Kataria** Jal Shakti, Social Justice and Empowerment
17. **Shri V. Muraleedharan** External Affairs, Parliamentary Affairs
18. **Smt. Renuka Singh Saruta** Tribal Affairs
19. **Shri Som Prakash** Commerce & Industry
20. **Shri Rameswar Teli** Food Processing
21. **Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi** Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Animal Husbandry, Dairy & Fisheries
22. **Shri Kailash Chaudhary** Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
23. **Ms. Debasree Chaudhuri** Women and Child Development

Source : cabsec.gov.in

Updated till 09.11.2020



Members of Lok Sabha from U.P.

Name	Constituency	Name	Constituency
Haji Fazarlurahman	Saharanpur	Satyadev Pachauri	Kanpur
Pradeep Kumar	Kairana	Devendra Singh Bhaole	Akbarpur
Sanjeev Kumar Baliyan	Muzaffarnagar	Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma	Jalaun (S.C.)
Malook Nagar	Bijnaur	Anurag Sharma	Jhansi
Girish Chandra	Nageena (S.C.)	Kuwar Pushpendra Singh	Hamirpur
Dr. S.T. Hasan	Moradabad	Chandel	
Mod. Azam Khan	Rampur	R.K. Singh Patel	Banda
Dr. Shafikur Rahman	Sambhal	Niranjan Jyoti	Fatehpur
Kuwar Danish Ali	Amroha	Vinod Kr. Sonkar	Kaushambi (S.C.)
Shri Rajendra Agarwal	Meerut	Keshari Devi Patel	Phoolpur
Dr. Satya Pal Singh	Baghpat	Rita Bhuguna Joshi	Prayagraj
Shri Vijai Kumar Singh	Ghaziabad	Upendra Singh Rawat	Barabanki (S.C.)
Dr. Mahesh Sharma	G.B. Nagar	Lallu Singh	Ayodhya
Shri Bhola Singh	Bulandshahr (S.C.)	Ritesh Pandey	Ambedkar Nagar
Shri Satish Kumar Gautam	Aligarh	Akashywar Lal	Baharaich (S.C.)
Shri Rajveer Diler	Hathras (S.C.)	Brijbhushan Sharan Singh	Kaisarganj
Smt. Hema Malini	Mathura	Ram Shiromani	Shravasti
Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel	Agra (S.C.)	Kirti Vardhan Singh	Gonda
Rajkumar Chahar	Fatehpur Sikri	Jagdambika Pal	Dumariyaganj
Dr. Chanra sen Jadaun	Firozabad	Harish Chandra 'Harish Dwivedi'	Basti
Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	Mainpuri	Praveen Kumar Nishad	Sant Kabir Nagar
Shri Rajveer Singh 'Raju Bhaiya'	Etah	Pankaj Chaudhary	Maharajganj
Dr. Sanghmitra Maurya	Badayun	Ravindra Shyam Narayan	Gorakhpur
Dharmendra Kashyap	Anwala	Shukla 'Ravikishan'	
Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	Bareilly	Vijay Kumar Dube	Kushi Nagar
Smt. Firoj Varun Gandhi	Pilibhit	Ramapati Ram Tripathi	Deoria
Arun Kumar Sagar	Shahjahanpur (S.C.)	Kamlesh Paswan	Baangsaun (S.C.)
Ajai Kuamr	Kheri	Sangeeta Azad	Lalganj (S.C.)
Smt. Rekha Verma	Dhaurhara	Akhilesh Yadav	Azamgarh
Shri Rajesh Verma	Sitapur	Atul Kuamar Singh 'Atul Rai'	Ghosi
Shri Jai Prakash	Hardoi (S.C.)	Ravinder	Salempur
Smt. Ashok Kumar Rawat	Mishrikh (S.C.)	Virendra Singh	Balia
Swami Sakshi ji Maharaj	Unnao	Shyam Singh Yadav	Jaunpur
Shri Kaushal Kishor	Mohanlalaganj (S.C.)	Bholanath 'B.P. Saroj'	Machli Shahar (S.C.)
Shri Rajnath Singh	Lucknow	Afzal Ansari	Ghazipur
Shri Sonia Gandhi	Raebareli	Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey	Chandauli
Shri Smriti Irani	Amethi	Narendra Modi	Varanasi
Shri Menka Sanjay Gandhi	Sultanpur	Ramesh Chandra	Bhadohi
Sangam Lal Gupta	Pratapgarh	Anupriya Patel	Mirzapur
Shri Mukesh Rajput	Farrukhabad	Pakauri Lal Kol	Robertsganj (S.C.)
Dr. Ram Shankar Katheria	Etawah (S.C.)		
Subrat Pathak	Kannauj		

Source : Election Department

Members of Rajya-Sabha from Uttar Pradesh

Tenure : Upto 4th July, 2022

1. Shri Saiyad Jafar Islam
2. Shri Ashok Siddharth
3. Shri Kapil Sibbal
4. Shri Jai Prakash
5. Shri Kuwar Revati Raman Singh
'Mani'
6. Shri Vishambher Prasad Nishad
7. Shri Shiv Pratap
8. Shri Satish Chandra Mishra
9. Shri Sanjay Seth
10. Shri Sukhram Singh
11. Shri Surendra Singh Nagar

Tenure : Upto 02nd April, 2024

12. Shri Anil Agarwal
13. Shri Anil Kumar Jain
14. Shri Sudhanshu Trivedi
15. Shri Ashok Bajpai

16. Smt. Kanta Kardam
17. Shri G.V.L. Narshimharao
18. Smt. Bachchan Jaya Amitabh
19. Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar
20. Shri Sakaldeep
21. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav

Tenure : Upto 25 November 2026

22. Shri Arun Singh
23. Smt. Geeta 'Chandraprabha'
24. Shri Neeraj Shekhar
25. Shri Brijlal
26. Prof. Ramgopal Yadav
27. Shri Ramji
28. Shri B.L. Verma
29. Smt. Seema
30. Shri Hardwar Dube
31. Shri Hardeep Singh Puri

Source : Election Dept.



Uttar Pradesh Council of Ministers

Sl. Name	Department
1. Shri Yogi Adityanath Chief Minister	Home, Awas Evam Urban Planning, Revenue, Food Evam Rasad, Civil Supplies, Food Safety, Food & Drug Administration , Economic Statistics , Bhutatv Evam Khanikarm, Badh Niyantran, Tax Nibandhan, Jail, General Administration, Secretriarte Administration, Gopan, Vigilence, Appointment, Personnel, Information, Election, Institutional Finance, Planning, Rajya Sampatti, Urban Land, Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Samanvya, Prashasnik Sudhar, Progaramme Karyanvayan, Rashtriya Ekikaran, Avasthapna, Bhasha, External Added Project, Lack, Sahyata Evam Punarwas, Lok Seva Prabandhan, Kiraya Niyantran, Consumer Protection Evam weight & Measure, Soldier Welfare, Homeguards, Prantiya Raksha Dal & Nagrik Suraksha, Tech Education
2. Shri Keshav Prasad Maurya Dy. Chief Minister	P.W.D., Food Processing, Entertainment Tax, Public Enterprises,
3. Dr Dinesh Sharma Dy. Chief Minister	Secondary Education, Higher Education, Science Evam Technology, Electronic, Information Technology
4. Shri Surya Pratap Shahi	Agriculture, Agriculture Education, Agriculture Research
5. Shri Suresh Kumar Khanna	Finance, Sansdiya Karya, Medical Education .
6. Shri Swami Prasad Maurya	Labour, Employment, Samanvya
7. Shri Satish Mahana	Industrial Development
8. Shri Dara Singh Chauhan	Forest, Environment, Wildlife.
9. Shri Ramapati Sashtri	Social Welfare, S.C Evam S.T. Welfare
10. Shri Jai Pratap Singh	Medical & Health, Family Welfare, Mother & Child Welfare.
11. Shri Anil Rajbhar	Backward Welfare, Handicapped Empowerment

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12. Shri Brijesh Pathak	Parliamentary Affairs, Justice, Gramin Abhiyantran Sewa
13. Shri Lakshi Narain Chaudhary	Animal Husbandary, Fisheries & Dairy Development
14. Shri Srikant Sharma	Power, Alternative Energy
15. Shri Rajendra Pratap Singh (Moti Singh)	Rural development, Samagr Gram Vikas
16. Shri Siddharth Nath Singh	Khadi evam Gram Udyog, Silk, Handloom, Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Export promotion, NRI & investment promotion
17. Shri Mukut Bihari Verma	Co-operative
18. Shri Ashutosh Tandon	Urban Development, Shahri Samagarh Vikas, Urban Employment and Poverty Eradication.
19. Shri Nand Gopal Gupta "Nandi"	Public Aviation, Political Pension, Minority Welfare, Muslim Waqf Evam Haj.
20. Dr Mahendra Singh	Jal Shakti
21. Shri Suresh Rana	Cane Development and sugar mills
22. Shri Bupendra Singh Chaudhary	Panchayti Raj
23. Shri Ramnaresh Agnihotri	Aabkari Evam Madnished

Ministers of State (Independent Charge)

Sl. Name	Department
1. Shri Upendra Tiwari	Sports and Youth welfare(Independent charge) Panchayti Raj (M.O.S.)
2. Dr Dharam Singh Saini	Ayush, (Independent charge) Khadya suraksha evam Aushadiya prashan (M.O.S.)
3. Smt. Swati Singh	Women Welfare, Maternity Evam Child Welfare
4. Dr. Neelkanth Tiwari	Tourism, Culture, Charitable Works.(M.O.S.) (Independent charge), Protocol (M.O.S.)
5. Shri Kapil dev Agarwal	Vocational Education & Skill development
6. Shri Satish Chandra Diwedi	Basic Education
7. Shri Ashok Kataria	Transport (Independent charge) Parlimentary Affairs (M .O.S.)
8. Shri Shriram Chauhan	Horticulture, Agriculture Vipnana /Agriculture Export
9. Shri Ravindra Jaiswal	Stamp & Judicial Revenue & Registration.

Ministers of State

Sl. Name	Department
1. Smt. Gulab Devi	Secondary Education
2. Shri Jai Pratap Nishad	Live Stock, Fisheries, Dairy development

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3. Shri Jai Kumar Singh Jaiki	Prison, Loksewa Prabandhan
4. Shri Atul Garg	Medical & Health, Family Welfare, Mother and Child development.
5. Shri Ranvendra Pratap Singh (Dhunni Singh)	Food and Civil supplies
6. Shri Mohsin Raza	Minority Welfare, Muslim Waqf, Haj
7. Shri Grish Chandra Yadav	Urban Development.
8. Shri Baldev Olakh	Jal Shakti
9. Shri Manoharlal Mannu Kori	Labour, Employment
10. Shri Sandeep Singh	Finance, Medical Education/Tech. education
11. Shri Suresh Kumar 'Suresh Pasi'	Sugarcane Development & Chinni mills.
12. Shri Anil Sharma	Forest, Environment & Wildlife
13. Shri Mahesh Chandra Gupta	Nagar Vikas /Shahri samagharh vikas, Urban Employment and poverty eradication
14. Shri Anandswarup Shukl	Parliamentary Affairs, Gram Vikas evam samagrah Gram Vikas
15. Shri Vijay Kashyap	Revenue and Flood control
16. Dr Giriraj Singh Dharmesh	Social welfare, S C/ S T Welfare
17. Shri Lakhan Singh Rajput	Agriculture, Agriculture Education & Agriculture research
18. Smt. Neelima Katiyar	Higher Education & Science & Tech.
19. Shri Chaudhary Udaybhan Singh	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Khadi & Gram Udhog, Silk, Handloom & Export promotion
20. Shri Chandrika prasad Upadhyay	Lok Nirman
21. Shri Ramashankar Singh Patel	Energy & Alternate Energy resources.
22. Shri Ajit Singh Pal	Electronics and Information Technology.

Those State Ministers (Independent Charge) marked as (MOS) in front of there Deptt. the State Ministers (Independent Charge) will also be State Ministers of these Deptt.

Source : Gopan Anubhag-1, UP (updated till 22 August, 2020)



Members of U.P. Legislative Assembly

(Date 10 November, 2020)

Bhartiya Janta Party (310 Members)		31. Ballia	Shri Anand Swroop Shukla
1. Pilibheet	Shri Agyash Ram Saran Verma	32. **Chitrakoot	Shri Anand Shukla
2. Prayagraj	Dr. Ajay Kumar	33. Hardoi	Shri Asish Singh Patel "Ashu"
3. Basti	Shri Ajay Kumar Singh	34. Lucknow	Shri Ashutosh Tondan 'Gopal ji'
	'Ajay Singh'	35. Ayodhya	Shri Indra Pratap alias Khabbo Tiwari
4. Gonda	K. Ajay Pratap Singh	36. Agra	Ch. Udaybhan Singh
	"Lalla Bhya"	37. Ballia	Shri Upendra Tiwari
5. Sambhal	Shri Ajit Kumar	38. Muzaffarnagar	Shri Umesh Malik
	alias Raju Yadav	39. Bijnor	Shri Omkumar
6. Ghaziabad	Shri Ajit Pal Tyagi	40. Muzaffarnagar	Shri Kapil Dev Agarwal
7. *Kanpur Dehat	Shri Ajit Singh Pal	41. ***Kanpur Nagar	Shri Upendra Nath Paswan
8. Ghaziabad	Shri Atul Garg	42. Hapur	Shri Kamal Singh Malik
9. Bulandshahr	Shri Anil Kumar	43. Deoria	Shri Kamlesh Shukla
10. Sonebhadra	Dr. Anil Kumar Maurya	44. Bijnaur	Smt. Kamlesh Saini
11. Aligarh	Shri Anil Parasar	45. Fatehpur	Shri Karan Singh Patel
12. Varanasi	Shri Anil Rajbhar	46. Mathura	Shri Karinda Singh
13. Ambedkar Nagar	Smt. Aneeta	47. Deoria	Shri Kali Prasad
14. Bulandshahr	Dr. Aneeta Lodhi Rajpoot	48. Saharanpur * *	Shri Kirat Singh
15. Bahraich	Smt. Anupma Jaiswal	49. Pilibheet	Shri Kishan Lal Rajpoot
16. Mirzapur	Shri Anurag Singh	50. ***Bulandshahr	Usha Sirohi
17. Aligarh	Shri Anoop 'Pradhan'	51. Badaun	Shri Kushagra Sagar
18. Pratapgarh	Shri Abhay Kumar	52. Bagpat	Shri Krishanpal Malik
	alias Dheeraj Ojha	53. Fatehpur	Smt. Krishna Paswan
19. Kanpur Nagar	Shri Abhijeet Singh	54. Barilly	Shri Kesar Singh
	Sanga	55. Balrampur	Shri Kailash Nath Shukla
20. Farrukhabad	Shri Amar Singh	56. Kannauj	Shri Kailash Singh Rajpoot
21. Kheri	Shri Arvind Giri	57. Kushinagar	Shri Ganga
22. Bareilly	Dr. Arun Kumar	58. Amethi	Smt. Garima Singh
23. Azamgarh	Shri Arun Kumar Yadav	59. Jaunpur	Shri Girish Chandra Yadav
24. Kannauj	Smt Archana Pandey	60. Sambhal	Smt. Gulab Devi
25. Ghazipur	Smt. Alka Rai	61. Jalaun	Shri Gauri Shankar
26. Muzaffarnagar	Shri Avtar Singh	62. Banda	Shri Chandrapal Kushwaha
	Bhadana	63. Basti	Shri Chandra Prakash alias C.A. Chandra Prakash Shukla
27. Varanasi	Shri Awadhesh Singh	64. Chitrakoot	Shri Chandrika Prasad Upadhyay
28. Kheri	Shri Avasthi Bala Prasad		
29. Lucknow	Shri Avinash Trivedi		
30. Bijnaur	Shri Ashok Kumar Rana		

* Elected in By Election 24th Dec., 2017

** Elected in By Election 24th Oct., 2019

*** Elected in By Election 10th Nov., 2020

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

65. **Tundra	Shri Prempal Singh 'Dhangar'	103. Prayagraj	Shri Nand Gopal Gupta
66. Shahjahanpur	Shri Chetram		'Nandi'
67. Bareilly	Shri Chhatrapal Singh Gangwar	104. Jalaun	Kun. Narendra Pal Singh
68. Kushinagar	Shri Jatashankar Tripathi	105. Farrukhabad	Shri Nagendra Singh
69. ***Unno	Shrikant Katiyar		Rathaur
70. Lucknow	Smt. Jai Devi	106. Kanpur Dehat	Smt. Nirmala Sankhwar
71. Deoria	Jai Prakash Nishad	107. Lucknow	Dr. Neeraj Bora
72. Siddharthnagar	Shri Jai Pratap Singh	108. Varanasi	Dr. Neelkanth Tiwari
73. Maharajganj	Shri Jaimangal	109. Prayagraj	Smt. Neelam Karwaria
74. Jhansi	Shri Jawahar Lal Rajpoot	110. Kanpur Nagar	Smt. Nilima Katiyar
75. Meerut	Shri Jitendra Pal Singh	111. Unnao	Shri Pankaj Gupta
	alias Billoo	112. Gautambuddhnagar	Shri Pankaj Singh
76. Agra	Shri Jitendra Verma	113. Agra	Rani Pakchhalika Singh
77. Agra	Dr. G.S. Dharmesh	114. Kushinagar	Shri Pavan Kumar
78. Sitapur	Shri Gyan Tiwari	115. Balrampur	Shri Paltooram
79. Maharajganj	Sri Gyanendra	116. *Agra	Shri Purushottam Khandelwal
80. Barilly	Dr. D.C. Verma	117. Mathura	Shri Puran Prakash Adovocate
81. Gautambuddhnagar	Sri Tejpal Singh Nagar	118. Banda	Shri Prakash Chandra Dwivedi
82. Shamli	Shri Tejendra Nirwal	119. Kanpur Dehat	Smt. Pratibha Shukla
83. Basti	Sri Dayaram Chaudhary	120. Gonda	Shri Prateek Bhusan Singh
84. Rai Bareli	Shri Dal Bahadur	121. Gonda	Shri Prabhat Kumar Verma
85. Aligarh	Shri Dalveer Singh	122. Hardoi	Shri Prabhask Kumar
86. Mau	Shri Dara Singh Chauhan	123. Muzaffarnagar	Shri Pramod Utwal
87. Sant Kabirnagar	Shri Digvijay Narain	124. Prayagraj	Shri Praveen Kumar Singh
	alias Jay Chaubey	125. Gonda	Shri Prem Narain Pandey
88. Meerut	Shri Dinesh Khatik	126. Maharajganj	Shri Premasagar Patel
89. Jaunpur	Shri Dinesh Chaudhary	127. Gorakhpur	Shri Fateh Bahadur
90. Bhadohi	Shri Dinanath Bhaskar	128. Maharajganj	Shri Bajrang Bahadur
91. Sultanpur	Shri Devmani Dwivedi		Singh
92. Sharanpur	Shri Devendra Kumar Nim	129. Unnao	Shri Bamba Lal
93. Kashganj	Shri Devendra Pratap Singh	130. Rampur	Shri Baldev Singh Aulakh
94. Kashganj	Shri Devendra Singh Rajpoot	131. Bareilly	Shri Bahoran Lal Maurya
95. Bulandshahr	Shri Devendra Singh	132. Ayodhya	Shri Baba Gorakhnath
	Lodhi 'Advocate'	133. Pilibhit	Shri Babu Ram Paswan
96. Balia	Shri Dhananjai Kanaujia	134. Gonda	Shri Bavan Singh
97. Bareilly	Shri Dharampal Singh	135. Bulandshahr	Smt. Vimla Singh Solanki
98. Saharanpur	Dr. Dharam Singh Saini	136. Jhansi	Shri Beharilal Arya
99. Badaun	Shri Dharmendra Singh	137. Hathras	Shri Birendra Singh Rana
	Shakya 'Papoo Bhaiya'	138. Mahoba	Shri Brijbhusan Rajpoot
100. Rai Bareli	Shri Dhirendra Bahadur Singh		alias Guddu Bhaiya
101. Gautambuddhnagar	Shri Dhirendra Singh	139. Unnao	Shri Brijesh Kumar
102. Ghaziabad	Shri Nand Kishore Gurjar	140. Banda	Shri Brijesh Kumar Prajapati

* Elected in By Election 23th May., 2019

** Elected in By Election 24th Oct., 2019

*** Elected in By Election 10th Nov., 2020

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

141. Barabanki	Shri Baijnath Rawat	180. Varanasi	Shri Ravindra Jaiswal
142. Lucknow	Shri Brijesh Pathak	181. Aligarh	Shri Ravendrapal Singh
143. Saharanpur	Shri Brijesh	182. Mahoba	Shri Rakesh Kumar Goswami
144. Kanpur Nagar	Shri Bhagwati Prasad Sagar	183. Sitapur	Shri Rakesh Rathaur
145. Sonebhadra	Shri Bhupesh Chaube	184. Santkabirnagar	Shri Rakesh Singh Baghel
146. Kheri	Smt. Manju Tyagi	185. Siddharthnagar	Shri Raghvendra Pratap Singh
147. Firozabad	Shri Manish Ashiza	186. Banda	Shri Raj Karan Kabir
148. Hamirpur	Smt. Manisha Anuragi	187. Hardoi	Shri Rajkumar Agarwal
149. Lalitpur	Shri Manohar Lal	188. Aligarh**	Shri Rajkumar Sahyogi
150. Ghaziabad	Dr. Manju Shivach	189. Rampur	Smt. Rajbala
151. Kashganj	Shri Mamtesh Shakya	190. Prayagraj	Shri Rajmani Kol
152. Amethi	Shri Mayank Keshwar Sharan Singh	191. Amroha	Shri Rajeev Tarara
153. Gorakhpur	Shri Mahendra Pal Singh	192. Badaun	Shri Rajeev Kumar Singh alias Babboo Bhaiya
154. Sitapur	Shri Mahendra Pratap Singh	193. Jhansi	Shri Rajeev Singh 'Pariksha'
155. Amroha	Shri Mahendra Singh Khadagvanshi	194. Pratapgarh	Shri Rajendra Pratap Singh alias Moti
156. Agra	Shri Mahesh Kumar Goel	195. Bareilly	Shri Rajesh Agarwal
157. Kanpur Nagar	Shri Mahesh Trivedi	196. Bareilly	Shri Rajesh Kumar Mishra alias Papoo Bhartol
158. Badaun	Shri Mahesh Chandra Gupta	197. Moradabad	Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh (Chunnu)
159. Hardoi	Kun. Madhvendra Pratap	198. Sultanpur	Shri Rajesh Gautam
160. Bahraich	Smt. Madhuri Verma	199. Badaun	Pt. Radha Krishna Sharma
161. Shahjahanpur	Shri Manvendra Singh	200. Gorakhpur	Dr. Radha Mohan Das Agarwal
162. Bahraich	Shri Mukut Behari	201. Sitapur	Shri Ram Krishn Bhargava
163. Firozabad	Dr. Mukesh Chandra Verma	202. Firozabad	Shri Ramgopal Papoo Lodhi
164. Jalaun	Shri Mulchand Singh	203. Ayodhya	Shri Ram Chandra Yadav
165. *Hameerpur	Shri Yuvraj Singh	204. Mainpuri	Shri Ram Naresh Agnihotri
166. Agra	Shri Yogendra Upadhyay	205. Raebareli	Shri Ram Naresh Rawat
167. Baghpat	Shri Yogesh Dhama	206. Hardoi	Shri Rampal Verma
168. Kheri	Shri Yogesh Verma	207. Agra	Shri Ram Pratap Singh
169. Kushinagar	Shri Rajnikant Mani Tripathi	208. Balrampur	Shri Ram Pratap alias Shasikant Verma
170. Hardoi	Smt. Rajni Tiwari	209. Shravasti	Shri Rampheran Pandey
171. Fatehpur	Shri Ranvendra Pratap Singh alias Dhunni Bhaiya	210. Lalitpur	Shri Ramratan Kushwaha
172. Mirzapur	Shri Ratnakar Mishra	211. Moradabad	Shri Ritesh Kumar Gupta
173. Gonda	Shri Ramapati Shastri	212. Shahjahanpur	Shri Roshan Lal Verma
174. Mirzapur	Shri Ramashankar Singh	213. Mathura	Shri Lakshmi Narain
175. Auraiya	Shri Ramesh Chandra Diwaker	214. Auraiya	Shri Lakhan Singh
176. Jaunpur	Shri Ramesh Chandra Mishra		
177. Basti	Shri Ravi Kumar Sonkar		
178. Bhadohi	Shri Ravindra Nath Tripathi		
179. Jhansi	Shri Ravi Sharma		

** Elected in By Election 27th Sept., 2019

** Elected in By Election 24th Oct., 2019

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

215. Kaushambi	Shri Lal Bahadur	254. Kaushambi	Shri Sanjai Kumar
216. Kheri	Shri Lokendra Pratap Singh	255. Basti	Shri Sanjai Pratap Jaiswal
217. Fatehpur	Shri Vikash Gupta	256. Balia	Shri Sanjai Yadav
218. Fatehpur	Shri Vikram Singh	257. Pilibhit	Shri Sanjai Singh Gangwar
219. Muzaffar Nagar	Shri Vikram Singh	258. Sonebhadra	Shri Sanjeev Kumar
220. Prayagraj	Shri Vikramajit Maurya	259. Etah	Shri Sanjeev Kumar Diwakar
221. Muzaffar Nagar	Shri Vijay Kumar	260. Aligarh	Shri Sanjeev Raja
	Kashyap	261. Ambedkarnagar	Smt. Sanju Devi
222. **Mau	Shri Vijay Kumar Rajbhar	262. Aligarh	Shri Sandeep Kumar Singh
223. ***Moradabad	Smt. Sangeeta Chauhan	263. Barabanki	Shri Satish Chandra Sharma
224. Bulandshahr	Shri Vijindra Singh	264. Siddharthnagar	Dr. Satish Chandra Dwivedi
225. Gonda	Shri Vinay Kumar Dwivedi	265. Kanpur Nagar	Shri Satish Mahana
226. Auraiya	Shri Vinay Shakya	266. Etah	Shri Satyapal Singh Rathore
227. Kanpur Dehat	Shri Vinod Kumar Katiyar	267. ***Dewaria	Dr. Shri Guddu Baba
228. Etah	Shri Vipin Kumar 'David'	268. Meerut	Shri Satyaprakash Agarwal
229. Gorakhpur	Shri Vipin Singh		"Kailash Dairi Wale"
230. Gorakhpur	Dr. Vimlesh Paswan	269. Meerut	Shri Satyavir Tyagi
231. Shahjahanpur	Shri Veer Vikaram Singh	270. Gorakhpur	Shri Sant Prasad
	'Prince'	271. Etawah	Smt. Sarita Bhadauria
232. Etah	Shri Virendra	272. **Bahraich	Smt. Saroj Sonkar
233. Bulandshahr	Shri Virendra Singh Sirohi	273. Barabanki	Shri Sakendra Pratap Verma
234. Ayodhya	Shri Ved Prakash Gupta	274. Chandauli	Smt. Sadhna Singh
235. Barabanki	Shri Sharad Kumar Awasthi	275. Etawah	Smt. Savitri Katheria
236. *Khiri	Shri Shasank Verma	276. Prayagraj	Shri Siddharthnath Singh
237. Sitapur	Shri Shasank Trivedi	277. Sultanpur	Shri Sitaram Verma
238. Chandauli	Shri Sharda Prasad	278. Bijnaur	Smt. Suchi
239. Gorakhpur	Shri Sheetal Pandey	279. Ghaziapur	Smt. Suneeta
240. Kaushambi	Shri Sheetla Prasad	280. Ghaziabad	Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma
	'Pappu Patel'	281. Farrukhabad	Shri Sunit Datt Dwivedi M.
241. Mirzapur	Smt. Suchismita Maurya	282. Sitapur	Shri Sunil Verma
242. Balrampur	Shri Shailesh Kumar Singh	283. Bahraich	Shri Subhash Tripathi Adv.
	'Shailu'	284. Balia	Shri Surendra Nath Singh
243. Ayodhya	Smt. Shobha Singh Chauhan	285. Varanasi	Shri Surendra Narain Singh
244. Siddharthnagar	Shri Shyam Dhani	286. **Kanpur Nagar	Shri Surendra Maithani
245. Hardoi	Shri Shyam Prakash	287. Shamli	Shri Suresh Kumar
246. Bareilly	Dr. Shyam Bihari Lal	288. Amethi	Shri Suresh Kumar
247. Mathura	Shri Srikant Sharma	289. Shahjahanpur	Shri Suresh Kumar
248. Santkabirnagar	Shri Sriram Chauhan		Khanna
249. Mau	Shri Sriram Sonkar	290. Lucknow	Shri Suresh Kumar Srivastava
250. Meerut	Shri Sangit Singh Some	291. **Lucknow	Shri Suresh Chandra Tiwari
251. Ghazipur	Dr. Sangeeta Balvant	292. Deoria	Shri Suresh Tiwari
252. Gorakhpur	Smt. Sangeeta Yadav	293. Sitapur	Shri Suresh Rahi
253. Bulandshahr	Shri Sanjai		

* Elected in By Election 31th May., 2018

** Elected in By Election 24th Oct., 2019

*** Elected in By Election 10th Nov., 2020

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

294. Bahraich	Shri Sureshwar Singh	22. Moradabad	Shri Nawab Jaan
295. Bijnaur	Shri Sushant Singh Kunwar	23. Rampur	Shri Naseer Ahmad Khan
296. Farrukhabad	Shri Sushil Kumar Shakya	24. Shamli	Shri Nahid Hasan
297. Chanduali	Shri Sushil Singh	25. Hardoi	Shri Nitin Agarwal
298. Deoria	Shri Surya Pratap Shahi	26. Jaunpur	Shri Laki Yadav
299. Sultanpur	Shri Suryabhan Singh	27. Sambhal	Smt. Pinki Singh Yadav
300. Meerut	Dr. Somendra Tomer	28. Chandauli	Shri Prabhunarain Singh Yadav
301. Varanasi	Shri Saurabh Srivastava	29. Mainpuri	Eng. Brijesh Khatheria
302. Lakhimpur Kheri	Shri Saurabh Singh	30. Rai Bareilly	Shri Manoj Kumar Pandey
303. Lucknow	Smt. Swati Singh	31. Bijnor	Shri Manoj Kumar Paras
304. Kushinagar	Shri Swami Prasad Maurya	32. Amroha	Shri Mahboob Ali
305. Lakhimpur Kheri	Shri Harvinder Kumar	33. Moradabad	Shri Mohd. Rizwan
	Shahni alias Romi Shahni	34. Moradabad	M. Fahim Irfan
306. Hathras	Shri Harishankar Mahaur	35. Bahraich	Shri Yasar Shah
307. Jaunpur	Dr. Harendra Prasad Singh	36. Meerut	Shri Rafiq Ansari
308. Prayagraj	Shri Harsvardhan Bajpai	37. Amethi	Shri Rakesh Pratap Singh
309. Agra	Smt. Hemlata Diwakar Kushvaha	38. Mainpuri	Shri Rajkumar alias Raju Yadav
310. Unnao	Shri Hriday Narain Dixit	39. Balia	Shri Ram Govind Chaudhary

Samajwadi Party (49)

1. Kannauj	Shri Anil Kumar Dohare	40. Ghazipur	Shri Virendra Kumar Yadav
2. Sultanpur	Shri Abrar Ahmad	41. Shahjahanpur	Shri Sharadveer Singh
3. Kanpur	Shri Amitabh Bajpai	42. Etawah	Shri Shivpal Singh Yadav
4. Lucknow	Shri Ambrish Singh Pushkar Adv.	43. Jaunpur	Shri Shailendra Yadav 'Lalai'
5. Azamgarh	Shri Alambadi	44. Azamgarh	Dr. Sangram Yadav
6. Deoria	Shri Ashutosh Upadhyay	45. Saharanpur	Shri Sanjai Garg
7. Sambhal	Shri Ekbal Mahmood	46. Ghazipur	Shri Subhash Pasi
8. Moradabad	Hazi Ekram Quresi	47. **Ambedkarnagar	Shri Subhash Ray
9. Kanpur	Hazi Irfan Solanki	48. Mainpuri	Shri Sobaran Singh Yadav
10. Prayagraj	Shri Ujjwal Raman Singh	49. Firozabad	Shri Hariom Yadav

Bahujan Samaj Party (18)

11. Badaun	Shri Omkar Singh	1. Unnao	Shri Anil Singh
12. Azamgarh	Shri Kalpnath Paswan	2. Hapur	Shri Aslam Ali
13. **Barabanki	Shri Gaurav Kumar	3. Azamgarh	Shri Azad Arimardan
14. Jaunpur	Shri Jagdish Sonker	4. Ballia	Shri Umashankar Singh
15. **Rampur	Dr. Tazim Fatma	5. Azamgarh	Smt. Vandana Singh
16. Bijnor	Shri Tasleem Ahmad	6. Mau	Shri Mukhtar Ansari
17. Azamgarh	Shri Durga Prasad Yadav	7. Prayagraj	M. Muztaba Siddiqui
18. Barabanki	Shri Dharmraj Singh Yadav	8. Sharavasti	M. Aslam 'Raini' Advocate
	alias Suresh Yadav	9. Ambedkarnagar	Shri Ram Achal Rajbhar
19. *Bijnor	Shri Naimul Hasan	10. Hathras	Shri Ram Veer Upadhyay
20. Azamgarh	Shri Nafees Ahmad	11. Ambedkarnagar	Shri Lal ji Verma
21. Sitapur	Shri Narendra Singh Verma	12. Gorakhpur	Shri Vinay Shankar Tiwari

* Elected in By Election 31st May., 2018

** Elected in By Election 24th Oct., 2019

*** Elected in By Election 10th Nov., 2020

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

13. Azamgarh	Shri Shah Alam alias Guddu Jamali	6. Rae Bareli	Shri Rakesh Singh
14. Mathura	Shri Shyam Sundar Sharma	7. Kanpur	Shri Sohil Akhtar Ansari
15. Azamgarh	Shri Sukhdev Rajbhar	Suheldev Bhartiya Samaj Party (04)	
16. Jaunpur	Smt. Shusma Patel	1. Ghazipur	Shri Om Prakash Rajbhar
17. Sitapur	Dr. Hargovind Bhargava	2. Varanasi	Shri Kailash Nath Sonkar
18. Prayagraj	Shri Hakim Lal Bind	3. Ghazipur	Shri Triveni Ram
Apna Dal (Sonelal) (09)		4. Kushinagar	Shri Ramanand Baudh
1. Siddharthnagar	Shri Amar Singh Chaudhary	Rashtriya Lokdal (01)	
2. Pratapgarh	Dr. R.K. Verma	1. Baghpat	Shri Sahendra Singh Chauhan
3. Prayagraj	Dr. Jamuna Prasad Saroj	Nirbal Indian Shoshit Hamara Aam Dal (01)	
4. Fatehpur	Shri Jai Kumar Singh 'Jaiki'	1. Bhadohi	Shri Vijay Mishra
5. Varanasi	Shri Neelratan Singh Patel 'Neelu'	Independent (03)	
6. *Pratapgarh	Dr. Rajkumar Pal	1. Maharajganj	Shri Aman Mani Tripathi
7. Mirzapur	Shri Rahul Prakash	2. Pratapgarh	Shri Raghuraj Pratap Singh
8. Jaunpur	Smt. Leena Tiwari	3. Pratapgarh	Shri Vinod Saroj
9. Sonebhadra	Shri Hariram	Name Nirdeshit (01)	
Indian National Congress Party (07)		1. Lucknow	Dr. Denzil J. Godin
1. Kushinagar	Shri Ajai Kumar 'Lalloo'	Vacant (01)	
2. Rae Bareli	Sushri Aditi Singh	** 1. Rampur (Swar)	
3. Pratapgarh	Smt. Aradhana Misra 'Mona'	Source: Govt.Gazat.U.P.	
4. Saharanpur	Shri Naresh Saini		
5. Saharanpur	Shri Masood Akhtar		

* Elected in By Election 24th Oct., 2019

** Election Area No.-34, Swar, Dist-Rampur

Vacant due to Elected Member Sri Mod. Abdulla Azam Khan's election declared zero by Hon'ble High Court on 16 Dec. 2019.



Members of U.P. Legislative Council

Sri Kuwar Manvendra Singh	—	Chairman
Dr. Dinesh Sharma	—	Leader House
Sri Ahmad Hassan	—	Leader Opposition

Tenure : Upto 5th July, 2021

1. Smt. Leelawati Kushwaha
2. Shri Shri Ramvriksh Singh Yadav
3. Shri Jitendra Yadav

Tenure : upto 07 March, 2022

4. Shri Arvind Pratap Yadav
5. Shri Amit Yadav
6. Shri Akshay Pratap Singh
7. Shri Anand Bhadauriya
8. Shri Udayaveer Singh
9. Shri Jaswant Singh
10. Shri Ghanshyam Singh Lodhi
11. Dr. Dileep Yadav
12. Shri Dileep Singh alias Kallu Yadav
13. Shri Narendra Singh Bhati
14. Shri Parvez Ali s/o Mahboob Ali
15. Shri Pushpraj Jain alias Pampi Jain
16. Shri Mahfuzurrahamaan alias Mahfooz Khan
17. Shri Mohd. Imlaak Khan
18. Shri Syed Misbaahuddin S/o Basiuddin
19. Smt. Rama Niranjana
20. Shri Ravishankar Singh 'Pappu Bhaiya'
21. Shri Rakesh Yadav
22. Shri Rakesh Kumar Yadav alias Guddu
23. Shri Ramesh Mishra
24. Shri Rajesh Kumar Yadav
25. Shri Ram Awadh Yadav
26. Smt. Ram Lali
27. Shri Vaasudev Yadav

28. Shri Santosh Yadav 'Sani'
29. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh 'Sajan'
30. Shri C.P. Chand
31. Shri Shashank Yadav
32. Shri Shailendra Pratap Singh
33. Shri Heera Lal Yadav
34. Shri Brijesh Kumar Singh 'Prinsu'
35. Shri Mahmood Ali
36. Shri Dinesh Pratap Singh s/o Late Shri Mahaveer Singh
37. Shri Brijesh Kumar Singh alis 'Arun'
38. Shri Vishal Singh 'Chanchal'

Tenure : upto 28 April, 2022

39. Shri Balvant Singh Ramuwalia
40. Shri Jahid Hasan Vaseem Barellvi
41. Shri Madhukar Jaitly

Tenure : upto 26 May, 2022

42. Dr. Rajpal Kashyap
43. Shri Arvind Kumar Singh
44. Dr. Sanjay Lathar

Tenure : upto 06 July, 2022

45. Shri Jagjeevan Prasad
46. Shri Balram Yadav
47. Shri Keshav Prasad Maurya
48. Dr. Kamlesh Kumar Pathak
49. Shri Yogi Adityanath
50. Shri Ranvijay Singh
51. Shri Ram Sundar Nishad Advocate
52. Shri Shatrudra Prakash

UTTAR PRADESH - 2020

- 53. Shri Atar Singh Rao
- 54. Shri Dinesh Chandra
- 55. Shri Suresh Kumar Kashyap
- 56. Shri Deepak Singh
- 57. Shri Bhupendra Singh

Tenure : upto 12 Feb., 2023

- 58. Shri Devendra Pratap Singh
- 59. Shri Arun Pathak
- 60. Dr. Jai Pal Singh Vayst
- 61. Shri Suresh Kumar Tripathi
- 62. Shri Raj Bahadur Singh Chandel

Tenure : upto 05 May, 2024

- 63. Shri Yashwant
- 64. Shri Vijay Bahadur Pathak
- 65. Shri Vidya Sagar Sonkar
- 66. Dr. Sarojani Agarwal
- 67. Shri Naresh Chand Uttam
- 68. Shri Bhimrao Ambedkar
- 69. Shri Ashish Patel
- 70. Shri Ashok Kataria
- 71. Shri Ashok Dhawan
- 72. Shri Thakur Jaiveer Singh
- 73. Shri Bukkal Nawab
- 74. Dr. Mahendra Kumar Singh
- 75. Shri Mohsin Raza

Tenure : upto 06 Dec, 2026

- 76. Shri Umesh Diwedi
- 77. Shri Dhruv Kumar
- 78. Shri Srichand Sharma

- 79. Dr. Akash Agarwal
- 80. Dr. Hari Singh Dillo
- 81. En. Shri Awaneesh Kumar Singh
- 82. Shri Ashutosh Sinha
- 83. Dr. Maan Singh Yadav
- 84. Dr. Manvendra Pratap Singh, 'Guruji'
- 85. Shri Dinesh Kumar Goyal
- 86. Shri Lal Bihari Yadav

Tenure : upto 30 Jan, 2027

- 87. Shri Kunwar Manvendra Singh
- 88. Dr. Dinesh Sharma
- 89. Shri Swatantradev
- 90. Shri Lakshman Prasad Acharya
- 91. Shri Arvind Sharma
- 92. Shri Ashwani Tyagi
- 93. Shri Govind Narayan
- 94. Shri Dharamveer Singh
- 95. Shri Salil Vishnoi
- 96. Shri Surendra Chaudhary
- 97. Shri Ahmad Hasan
- 98. Shri Rajendra Chaudhary

Vacant: 1. Due to death of Honourable Member on 8th March, 2017 (Badayun Sthaniya Pradhikari Nirvachan Kshetra) 07 March, 2022

2. Due to death of Honourable Member on 8th September, 2020 (Manonit) 07 March, 2022

Source : Vidhan Parishad Sachivalay, U.P. (updated till 05 February, 2021)



Bharat Ratna Awardees

Sl.	Name	Year
1.	Chakravarti Rajgopalachari	(1878-1972) 1954
2.	Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan	(1888-1975) 1954
3.	Dr. Chandrashekhar Venkatraman	(1888-1970) 1954
4.	Dr. Bhagwan Das	(1869-1958) 1955
5.	Dr. Mokshugandam Vishweshwaraiya	(1861-1962) 1955
6.	Jawahar Lal Nehru	(1889-1964) 1955
7.	Govind Vallabh Pant	(1887-1961) 1957
8.	Dr. Dhondo Keshav Karve	(1858-1962) 1958
9.	Dr. Vidhan Chandra Roy	(1882-1962) 1961
10.	Purushottam Das Tandon	(1882-1962) 1961
11.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	(1884-1963) 1962
12.	Dr. Zakir Hussain	(1897-1969) 1963
13.	Dr. Pandurang Baman Kane	(1880-1972) 1963
14.	Lal Bahadur Shastri (Posthumous)	(1904-1966) 1966
15.	Indira Gandhi	(1917-1984) 1971
16.	Varah Giri Venkat Giri	(1884-1980) 1975
17.	Kumar Swami Kamraj (Posthumous)	(1903-1975) 1976
18.	Merry Teresa Bozaskiu (Mother Teresa)	(1910-1997) 1980
19.	Acharya Vinoba Bhave (Posthumous)	(1895-1982) 1983
20.	Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan	(1890-1988) 1987
21.	Marudu Gopalan Ramchandran (Posthumous)	(1917-1987) 1988
22.	Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (Posthumous)	(1891-1956) 1990
23.	Dr. Nelson Mandela	(Born in 1918) 1990
24.	Rajiv Gandhi (Posthumous)	(1944-1991) 1991
25.	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel (Posthumous)	(1875-1950) 1991
26.	Morarji Ranchhodji Desai	(1896-1995) 1991
27.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (Posthumous)	(1888-1958) 1992
28.	Jahangeer Ratanji Dadabhai Tata	(1904-1993) 1992

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29. Satyajit Ray	(1921-1992)	1992
30. Aruna Asaf Ali (Posthumous)	(1909-1996)	1997
31. Guljari Lal Nanda (Posthumous)	(1898-1998)	1997
32. Dr. Abul Pakir Jainulbdeen Abdul Kalam	(Born in 1931-2015)	1997
33. Madurai Sammukhavaidivu Subba Laxmi	(1916-2005)	1998
34. Chidambram Subramanyam	(1910-2000)	1998
35. Loknayak Jai Prakash Narain (Posthumous)	(1902-1979)	1999
36. Prof. Amartya Sen	(Born in 1933)	1999
37. Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi (Posthumous)	(1890-1950)	1999
38. Pandit Ravi Shankar	(Born in 1920-2012)	1999
39. Lata Dinanath Mangeshkar	(Born in 1929)	2001
40. Ustad Bismillah Khan	(1916-2006)	2001
41. Bhimsen Joshi	(1922-2011)	2009
42. Sachin Tendulkar	(Born in 1973)	2014
43. C.N.R. Rao	(Born in 1934)	2014
44. Mahamana Madan Mohan Malviya (Posthumous)	(1861-1946)	2015
45. Atal Behari Vajpayee	(1924-2018)	2015

Source : India 2020



Nobel Prize Winners from India

Name		Subject
Ravindra Nath Tagore	(1861-1941)	Literature
Dr. Chandrashekhar Venkata Raman	(1888-1970)	Physics
Dr. Hargovind Khurana	(Born in 1922)	Genetics
Mother Teresa	(1910-1997)	Social-Service
Dr. Subramanyam Chandrashekhar	(1910-1995)	Astro-Physics
Prof. Amartya Sen	(Born in 1933)	Economics
Dr. Venkatraman Ramkrishnan	(Born in 1952)	Chemistry
Kailash Satyarthi	(Born in 1954)	Peace

Source : India 2020



Important National and International Days

Date	Importance of the Day	Date	Importance of the Day
10th January	World Laughter Day	6th July	Hiroshima Day (World Day for Peace)
12th January	National Youth Day	11th July	World Population Day
15th January	Army Day	22nd July	National Flag Day
24th January	U P Day	28th July	Forest Festival Day
26th January	Republic Day	1st August	World Breast Feeding Day
30th January	Martyr's Day	1st August	International Friendship Day
24th February	Central Excise Day	6th August	World Peace Day
28th February	National Science Day	9th August	Quit India Day, Nagasaki Day
8th March	International Women's Day	15th August	Independence Day
15th March	World Handicapped Day	29th August	National Sports Day
18th March	Ordnance Factories Day (India)	5th September	Teacher's Day
21st March	World Forestry Day	8th September	World Literacy Day
21st March	International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	14th September	Hindi Day
22nd March	World Day for Water	16th September	World Ozone Day
5th April	National Maritime Day	21st September	Alzheimer's Day, Engineer's Day
17th April	World Haemophilia Day	22nd September	Rose Day, Cancer Patient's Welfare Day
18th April	World Heritage Day	27th September	World Tourism Day
18th April	"Azad Hind Fauz Sthapana" Day	1st October	International Day for the Elderly Persons
21st April	Secretaries Day	2nd October	Gandhi Jayanti
22nd April	Earth Day	3rd October	World Habitat Day
1st May	Labour Day	4th October	World Animal Welfare Day
3rd May	International Press Freedom Day	9th October	World Post-Office Day
2nd Sunday of May	Mother's Day	10th October	National Post Day
8th May	World Red-Cross Day	13th October	United Nations Day for Natural Disaster Reduction
8th May	World Migratory Birds Day	14th October	World Standard's Day
9th May	World Thalassemia Day	15th October	Guidance Day for Blinds
11th May	National Technology Day	16th October	World Food Day
13th May	International Nurses' Day	24th October	United Nations Day, World Development Information Day
15th May	International Family Day	30th October	World Trift Day
17th May	World Telecommunication Day	9th November	Legal Service Day
24th May	Common wealth Day	14th November	Children's Day
30th May	Journalism Day	1st December	World AIDS Day
31st May	Anti-Tobacco Day	4th December	Navy Day, World Disabled Day
4th June	International Day for Innocent Children	10th December	Human Rights Day
5th June	World Environment Day	18th December	Minorities Rights Day (India)
20th June	Father's Day	23rd December	Kisan's Day
26th June	International Day against Drug-Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	25th December	Christmas Day

Source : Manorama Year Book

Standing Committees of UP Assembly

1. Standing Committee on SC/ST Welfare and Social Welfare
 2. Standing Committee on General Administration
 3. Standing Committee on Public Works
 4. Standing Committee on Irrigation
 5. Standing Committee on Electric
 6. Standing Committee on Education
 7. Standing Committee on Labour
 8. Standing Committee on Forest
 9. Standing Committee on Revenue
 10. Standing Committee on Judiciary and Legislation
 11. Standing Committee on Agriculture
 12. Standing Committee on Excise
 13. Standing Committee on Jail
 14. Standing Committee on Medical and Public Health
 15. Standing Committee on Local Administration
 16. Standing Committee on Information
 17. Standing Committee on Civil Supplies
 18. Standing Committee on Police
 19. Standing Committee on Traffic
 20. Standing Committee on Industries
 21. Standing Committee on Development and Planning
 22. Standing Committee on Co-operatives
 23. Standing Committee on Women Welfare and Child Development
 24. Standing Committee on Training and Employment
 25. Standing Committee on Trade Tax
 26. Standing Committee on Tourism
 27. Standing Committee on Sports
 28. Standing Committee on Regional Development
 29. Standing Committee on Cane Development and Sugar Industries
 30. Standing Committee on Livestock
-

(Total 16 Members in each Committee)



Eminent Personalities awarded by U.P. Hindi Sansthan in 2019

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Bharat Bharati Samman | Rs. 5.00 Lakhs | Dr. Usha Kiran Khan |
| 2. | Lohia Sahitya Samman | Rs. 4.00 Lakhs | Dr. Manmohan Sahgal |
| 3. | Hindi Gaurav Samman | Rs. 4.00 Lakhs | Dr. Badri Nath Kapoor |
| 4. | Mahatma Gandhi Sahitya Samman | Rs. 4.00 Lakhs | Dr. Shri Bhagwan Singh |
| 5. | Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Sahitya Samman | Rs. 4.00 Lakhs | Dr. Om Prakash Pandey |
| 6. | Awantibai Sahitya Samman | Rs. 4.00 Lakhs | Dr. Smt. Kamal Kumar |
| 7. | Rajarshi Purushottam Das Tandon Samman | Rs. 4.00 Lakhs | Manipur Hindi Parishad 'Imphal' |
| 8. | Sahitya Bhushan Samman | Rs. 2.00 Lakhs | |
| | 1. Jagat Guru Shri Ramananda Charya (Swami Rambhadracharya), 2. (Dr.) Badri Prasad Pancholi, 3. Shri Jagdish Tomar, 4. Shri Ramdev Lal, Vibhor, 5. Dr. Usha Chaudhari, 6. Dr. Surya Pal Singh, 7. Shri Chandrika Prasad Kushwaha, 8. Dr. Addya Prasad Diwedi, 9. Dr. Shyam Sundar Dube, 10. Dr. Bhagwan Saran Bhardwaj, 11. Shri Veerendra Astik, 12. Shri Navneet Mishra, 13. Shri Ashok Agrawal, 14. Dr. Sashi Tiwari, 15. Dr. Ramsanehi Lal Sharma (Yayawar), 16. Shri Pratap Narayan Mishra, 17. Dr. Indivar Pandey, 18. Dr. Suresh Prakash Shukla, 19. Shri Suresh Babu Mishra, 20. Dr. Pooran Chand Tandon. | | |
| 9. | Lok Bhushan Samman | Rs. 2.00 Lakhs | Dr. Shanti Jain |
| 10. | Kala Bhushan Samman | Rs. 2.00 Lakhs | Shri Manoj Kumar Singh |
| 11. | Vidya Bhushan Samman | Rs. 2.00 Lakhs | Dr. Jagmohan Singh Rajput |
| 12. | Vigyan Bhushan Samman | Rs. 2.00 Lakhs | Dr. Premchand Swarnkar |
| 13. | Patrakarita Bhushan Samman | Rs. 2.00 Lakhs | Dr. Ramesh Chandra Tripathi |
| 14. | Pravasi Bhartiya Hindi Bhushan Samman | Rs. 2.00 Lakhs | Dr. Uday Narayan Gangu |
| 15. | Hindi Videsh Prasar Samman | Rs. 2.00 Lakhs | Dr. Bandar Medike Vijay Tung |
| 16. | Bal Sahitya Bharti Samman | Rs. 2.00 Lakhs | Dr. Bhairulal, Shri Surya Kumar Pandey, Shri Sanjeev Jaysawal 'Sanjay' |
| 17. | Madhulimaye Sahitya Samman | Rs. 2.00 Lakhs | Dr. Vedprakash Pandey |
| 18. | Pt. Shrinarayan Chaturvedi Sahitya Samman | Rs. 2.00 Lakhs | Shri Ranvijay Singh |
| 19. | Vidhi Bhushan Samman | Rs. 2.00 Lakhs | Shri Braj kishore Sharma |
| 20. | Sauhard Samman | Rs. 2.00 Lakhs | |
| | 1. Dr. Sunil Devdhar (Marathi), 2. Dr. H.M. Kumar Swami (Kannad), 3. Dr. Azad Mishra (Sanskrit), 4. Dr. Smt. T.C. Basanta (Telgu), 5. Dr. Rajendra Singh Toki (Punjabi), 6. Dr. Smt. Ahilya Mishra (Maithili), 7. Dr. P. Lata (Malyalam), 8. Smt. Almelu Krishanan (Tamil), 9. Dr. Ved Kumari Ghyi (Dongri), 10. Dr. Chandrashekhar (Urdu), 11. Dr. Radhakant Mishra (Odia), 12. Shri Agni Shekhar (Kashmiri), 13. Dr. Banshidhar Sharma (Gujrati), 14. Dr. Bhupendra Ray Chaudhari (Asamia), 15. Shri Gyan Prakash Tekchandani 'Saral' (Sindhi). | | |
| 21. | Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya University Level Samman | Rs. 1.00 (Rs. One Lakh) | |
| | 1. Dr. Rashmi Kumar, 2. Dr. Vijay Karn. | | |

UP Writers Honoured with Gyanpeeth Prizes

S.N. Name of Writers

1. Sumitra Nandan Pant
2. Raghupati Sahay 'Firaq' Gorakhpuri
3. Sachchidanand Heeranand Vatsyayan 'Aggyeya'
4. Mahadevi Verma
5. Naresh Mehta
6. Ali Sardar Jafari
7. Kuwar Narayan
8. Satyavrat Shastri
9. Akhlesh Muhammad Khan 'Shaharyar'
10. Amarkant
11. Sri Lal Shukla
12. Kedarnath Singh



Yash Bharti Award

List of the Honourable Persons, Honored with Yash Bharti award for the Year 2016-17

Sl.	Name	Talent
1	Begham Hameeda Habibullah	Social Work
2	Smt. Swaroop Kumari Bakshi	Literature
3	Sushri Kamar Rahman	Science
4	Dr.(Smt.) Sabiha Anwar	Literature
5	Sushri Padma Gidwani	Singing
6	Shri Santosh Anand	Film Lyricist
7	Ustad Gulfam Ahmad	Rabab Vadan
8	Dr. Anil Kumar Rastogi	Acting
9	Shri Kewal Kumar	Music Direction/Singing
10	Pt. Vishwnath	Classical Music
11	Lt. General Anil Chait	Military Service
12	Shri Atul Tiwari	Film/Script Writer/Acting
13	Dr. Sayyed Mohammad Hassan	Unani Medical & Research
14	Shri Rajkrishn Mishra	Literature
15	Shri Saurabh Shukla	Film Direction/Acting
16	Shri Anubhav Sinha	Film Direction
17	Nawab Zafar Meer Abdullah	Handicraft Art/Culture
18	Dr. Ratish Chandra Agarwal	Medical
19	Shri Rajendra Singh	Water Conservation
20	Sushri Sumona Chakravarti	Acting
21	Sushri Anupama Rag	Music Direction/Singing
22	Sushri Soni Chaurasiya	Katthak Dance
23	Shri Gyanendra Pandey	Cricket
24	Shri Praveen Kumar	Cricket
25	Shri Piyush Chawla	Cricket
26	Shri Bhuvneshwar Kumar	Cricket
27	Shri Manoj Muntshir	Film Lyricist /Script Writer
28	Prof. (Dr.) Gaurdas Chaudhary	Medical
29	Prof. Rakesh Kapoor	Medical
30	Dr. Deepak Kumar Agarwal	Medical
31	Dr. Ram Ratan Banerjee	Medical
32	Dr. Alok Pareekh	Homeopathy
33	Shef Ghulam Moinuddin Quraishi	Cookery

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34	Shri Ghulam Sharfuddin Ansari alias Gulaman	Exporter/Industrialist
35	Prof. Ram Mohan Pathak	Journalism/Teaching
36	Shri Sabri Bandhu (Aftab-Hashim)	Kawwali Singing
37	Shri Mohd. Aslam Warsi	Sufi Singing
38	Shri Oma Upadhyay	Astrology
39	Shri Deepraj Rana	Film Acting
40	Shri Farooq Ahmad	Social Work
41	Shri Yogesh Mishra	Journalism
42	Shri Kashinath Yadav	Bhojpuri Folk Singing
43	Shri Venkat Changavali	Social Work
44	Sushri Suman Yadav	Sports/Athletic
45	Shri Arjun Bajpayee	Mountaineering
46	Sushri Gargi Yadav	Wrestling
47	Shri Ram Milan Yadav	Wrestling
48	Dr. Ramakant Yadav	Medical
49	Shri Ashok Nigam	
50	Shri Atma Prakash Mishra	Doordarshan
51	Pt. Hari Prasad Mishra	Astrology Specialist/Raj Purohit
52	Dr. Shadab Rudaulvi	Poetry
53	Shri Sarvesh Kr. Asthana	Literature
54	Shri Ravi Kapoor	Photography
55	Dr. Shivani Matanheliya	Classical Music
56	Shri Ram Kumar Mishra	Classical Music
57	Shri Kamaal Khan	Singing
58	Shri Vijay Shekhar Sharma	Mobile Banking
59	Shri Maaheshwar Tiwari	Literature
60	Shri Noor Alssba	Painting
61	Ustad Nazir Hussain	Classical Music
62	Dr. Sayyed Mohd. Basheer Badr	Poetry
63	Shri Marinder Kumar Mishra	Writing
64	Shri Varun Singh Bhati	Para Athletic
65	Shri Nasiruddin Shah	Film Acting
66	Lt. General A.K. Singh	Military Service
67	Dr. Mansoor Hassan	Medical
68	Shri Rameshwar Nath Mishra	Social Work
69	Shri Atul Tiwari	Film /Script Writer/Acting
70	Shri Deen Mohd. Deen	Literature
71	Shri Pramod Kumar Singh Chaudhary	Social Work
72	Sushri Rachna Govil	Sports/Shooting
73	Shri Suhas L.Y.	Sports/Badminton
74	Shri Abbas Raza Nayyer	Literature

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75	Sushri Archana Satish	Art
76	Shri Murad Ali Khan	Sports/Marksanship
77	Sushri Shikha	Doordarshan
78	Shri Brayan Sailus	Piano Tuner
79	Shri Gaurav Khanna	Sports/Badminton
80	Sushree Richa Joshi	Folk Song Singing
81	Mohd. Wasi Khan	Body Build
82	Master Devendra Singh	Music
83	Shri Anandeshwar Pandey	Sport
84	Dr. Ram Singh Yadav	Writing & Journalism

Source: Cultural Deptt.



Websites of U.P. Government

Raj Bhawan U.P. (राज भवन उत्तर प्रदेश)	http://upgovernor.gov.in
Chief Minister Office (मुख्यमंत्री कार्यालय)	http://upcmo.up.nic.in
Vidhan Sabha (विधान सभा)	http://uplegisassembly.gov.in
Vidhan Parishad (विधान परिषद)	http://upvidhanparishad.nic.in
NEDA (अतिरिक्त ऊर्जा स्रोत)	http://upneda.org.in
Administrative Reforms (प्रशासनिक सुधार)	http://www.adminreform.upsdc.gov.in
Agriculture (कृषि)	http://upagripardarshi.gov.in/
Appointments & Personnel (कार्मिक)	http://niyuktionline.upsdc.gov.in
Animal Husbandary (पशुधन)	http://animalhusbandary
Board of Revenue (राजस्व परिषद)	http://bor.up.nic.in
Cane Development (गन्ना विकास)	http://www.upcane.gov.in
Commercial Tax (वाणिज्य कर)	http://comtax.up.nic.in
Cooperative (सहकारिता)	http://cooperative.up.nic.in
Court Cases Monitoring System (न्यायालय विभाग एवं अनुश्रवण)	http://courtcases.up.nic.in
Culture (संस्कृति)	http://upculture.up.nic.in
Dairy Development (दुग्ध विकास)	http://updairydevelopment.gov.in/
Dharmarth (धर्मार्थ कार्य)	http://updharmarthkarya.in/booking/Home
Election:off.of Chief Electoral officer (निर्वाचन मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी कार्या.)	http://ceouttarpradesh.nic.in
Entertainment Tax (मनोरंजन कर)	http://etax.up.nic.in
Environment Information System (पर्यावरण सूचना प्रणाली)	http://www.upenvis.nic.in
Estate (राज्य सम्पत्ति)	http://estate-up.gov.in/sav2/
Excise (आबकारी)	http://www.upexcise.online.in
U.P. Electronics Corp. Ltd. (यू.पी. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कॉर्पोरेशन लि.)	http://www.uplc.in
Fisheries (मत्स्य)	http://fisheries.upsdc.gov.in
Food & Civil Supplies (खाद्य एवं रसद)	http://fcs.up.gov.in/Foodportal.aspx
Forest (वन)	http://upforest.gov.in
Geology & Mining Directorate (भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म)	http://upmines.upsdc.gov.in/
Ground Water (भू-जल)	http://upgwd.gov.in
Handicapped Welfare (विकलांग कल्याण)	http://uphwd.gov.in
High Court, Allahabad, U.P. (उच्च न्या०, इलाहाबाद, उ०प्र०)	http://www.allahabadhighcourt.in
Home (गृह)	http://uphome.gov.in
Home Guards (होम गार्ड्स)	http://uphaar.up.nic.in
Horticulture (उद्यान)	http://uphorticulture.gov.in
Housing (आवास विकास विभाग)	http://awas.up.nic.in
Information & Public Relation (सूचना एवं जनसंपर्क)	http://information.up.nic.in
Information Technology & Electronic (सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी)	http://upite.gov.in
Infrastructure & Industrial Development (अवस्थापना एवं औद्योगिक विकास)	http://udyogbandhu.com
Integrated Child Development (समन्वित बाल विकास)	http://www.icdsupweb.org
Irrigation & Flood Control (सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियंत्रण)	http://idup.gov.in
Jail Administration (कारागार)	http://upprison.gov.in

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Khadi & Village Industries (खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग)	http://www.upkvib.gov.in
Labour (श्रम)	http://uplabour.gov.in
Land Development & Water Resources (भूमि विकास एवं जल संसाधन)	http://upldwr.up.nic.in
Land Records (भू-अभिलेख)	http://upbhulekh.gov.in
Law (विधायी)	http://law.up.nic.in
Lok Ayukta U.P. (लो आयुक्त उ०प्र०)	http://lokayukta.up.nic.in
Madi Parishad (मण्डी परिषद)	http://upmandiparishad.upsdc.gov.in
Medical Education (चिकित्सा एवं शिक्षा)	http://updgme.in
Medical Health (चिकित्सा स्वास्थ्य)	http://up-health.in/hi/
Minor Irrigation (लघु सिंचाई)	http://minorirrigationup.gov.in
Minority Welfare (अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण)	http://minoritywelfare.up.nic.in
Nivesh Mitra (निवेश मित्र)	http://niveshmitra.up.nic.in/
Panchayati Raj (पंचायती राज)	http://panchayatiraj.up.nic.in
Parliamentary Affairs (संसदीय कार्य)	http://upparliamentaryaffairs.gov.in
Political Pension (राजनैतिक पेंशन)	http://politicalpension.up.nic.in
Program Implementation (क्रियान्वयन)	http://pid.up.nic.in
Protocol (कार्यक्रम)	http://protocol.up.nic.in
Public Enterprise (सार्वजनिक उद्यम)	http://sarvjanikudyam.up.nic.in
Public Work Development (लोक निर्माण विभाग)	http://uppwd.gov.in
Revenue (राजस्व)	http://revenue.up.nic.in
Rural Development (ग्राम्य विकास)	http://rd.up.nic.in
Rural Engineering Services (ग्रामीण अभियंत्रण सेवा)	http://www.upred.gov.in
Sarve Shiksha Abhiyan (सर्व शिक्षा अभियान)	http://www.upefa.com
Science & Technology (विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी)	http://wwwdstup.gov.in
Secretariat Administration (सचिवालय प्रशासन)	http://sadup.gov.in
Social Welfare (समाज कल्याण)	http://dircsamajkalyan.in/main.htm
Sports (खेल)	http://upsports.gov.in
Stamp & Registration (स्टाम्प एवं पंजीयन)	http://igrsup.gov.in
State Election Commission U.P. (राज्य निर्वाचन आयोग)	http://sec.up.nic.in
State Information Commission (राज्य सूचना आयोग)	http://upic.gov.in
Tourism (पर्यटन)	http://uptourism.gov.in
Trade Tax Tribunal (व्यापार कर)	http://tradetaxtribunal.up.nic.in
Transport (परिवहन)	http://www.uptransport.upsdc.gov.in
Treasuries (कोषागार)	http://treasuries.up.nic.in
Uttar Pradesh Budget (उ.प्र. बजट)	http://budget.up.nic.in
Uttar Pradesh Police (उ.प्र. पुलिस)	http://uppolice.gov.in
Vidhai (विधायी)	http://upslc.upsdc.gov.in/
Vidyut Suraksha (विद्युत सुरक्षा)	http://vidyutsuraksha.org/
Women Welfare (महिला कल्याण)	http://mahilakalyan.up.nic.in
Uttar Pradesh Rera (उ.प्र. रेरा)	http://up-rera.in/index
Jansunwai Portel (जनसुनवाई पोर्टल)	http://Jansunwai.up.nic.in
Def Expo (डेफएक्सपो)	http://defexpo.gov.in