

Chapter-VI

Regional Disparities and Backwardness

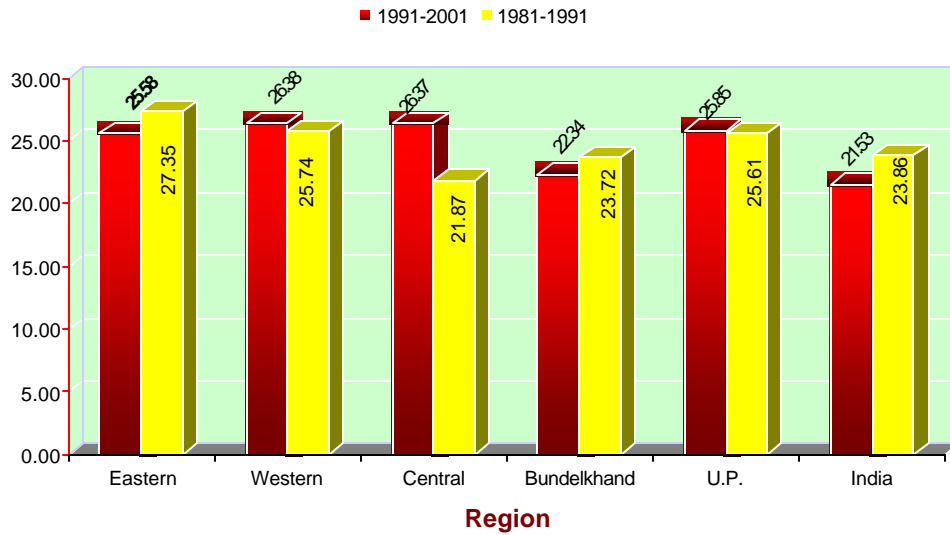
Balance economic growth has been one of the prime objectives of the planning. In this regard, successive reduction in regional disparities has been adopted as an appropriate strategy for development. There are four economic regions in the State namely (i) Western (ii) Central (iii) Eastern and (iv) Bundelkhand. There are significant inter-regional disparities in respect of development indicators among these four regions. The Eastern and Bundelkhand regions are comparatively less developed as compared to Western and Central regions. The details of development parameters is shown in Annexure-1.

2. The State's share in the total population of the country is 16.2 percent whereas in terms of area, its share is only 7.3 percent of the total area of the country. Due to formation of new state Uttarakhand the Uttar Pradesh area is reduced by 18 percent as against only 5 percent reduction in population. Thus, the state lost its area more than transfer of population which is matter of great concern.

3. Census 2001 data reveals that, 40.08 percent of the total population of the State resides in Eastern region followed by 36.82 percent in Western region, 18.15 percent in Central and 4.95 percent in Bundelkhand region. The corresponding share of these economic regions in the geographical area of the state is 35.63, 33.13, 19.03 and 12.21 percent respectively.

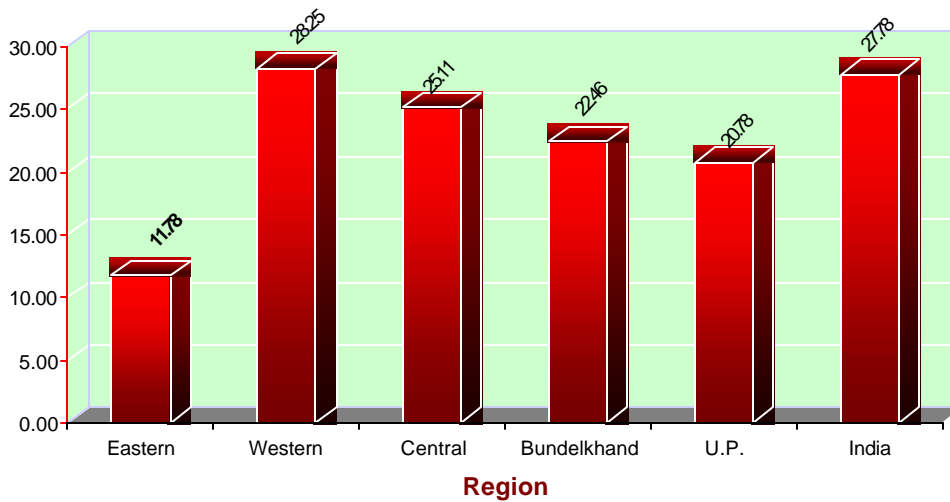
4. The increasing size of population negates the growth in every sector of economy. According to 2001 Census, the density of population was as high as 776 persons per sq. km. in eastern region against 767 in western and 658 in central region. It was lowest in Bundelkhand region (280) while for the State it was 690. Western region has highest population growth (26.38 percent) during the decade (1991-2001) closely followed by Central region (26.24 percent) against the State figure of 25.85. Eastern and Bundelkhand regions registered somewhat lowest population growth (25.64 percent) and (22.35 percent) respectively during this period.

Decennial Growth In Population (%), 1991-2001



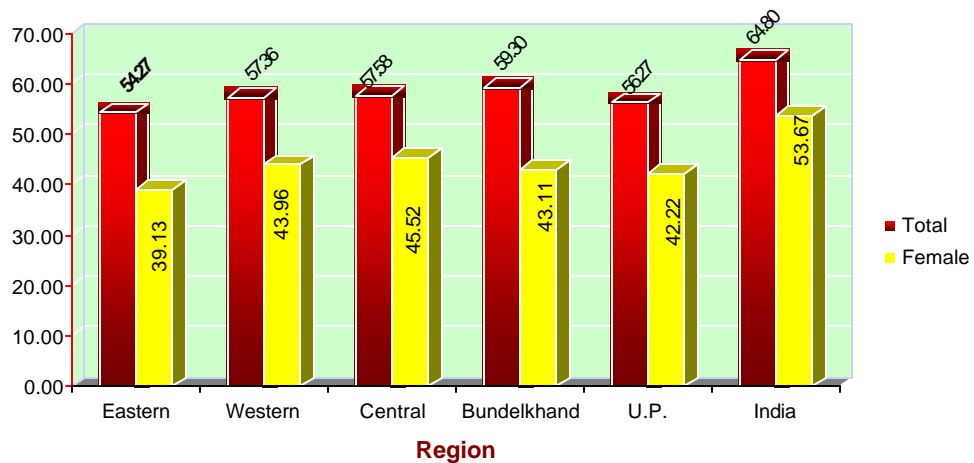
5. Urbanization is also an important indicator among the development indicators. As per census 2001, the urbanization is highest (28.25 percent) in Western region followed by Central (25.11 percent) and Bundelkhand region (22.46 percent). Eastern region (11.78 percent) is extremely low in respect of urbanization.

Percentage Of Urban Population To Total Population, 2001

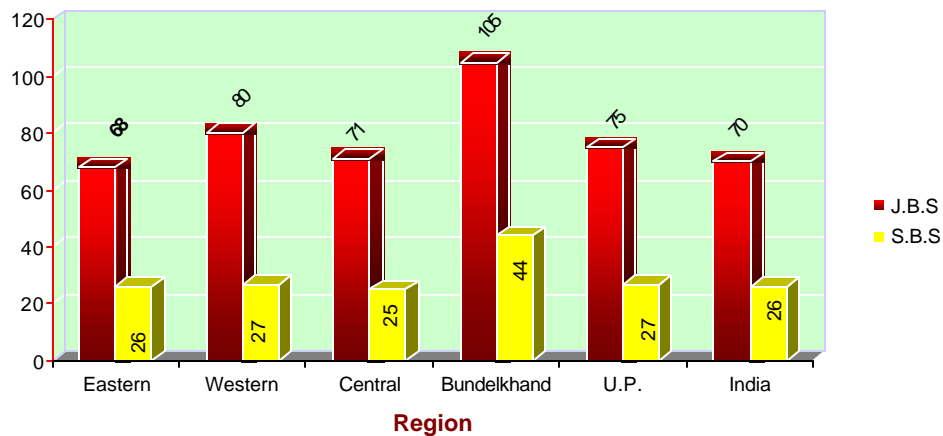


6. In human development of the state education and health place an important role. However , significant achievement have been made in education sector but still regional disparities are prevailing among the regions. According to 2001 census, literacy percentage is lowest (54.27 per cent) in the Eastern region. The same situation is witnessed in the case of female literacy. It is far behind that of Central region (45.52 per cent), which is highest in the State. The number of basic schools are highest in Bundelkhand region followed by Western Region , Central Region and Eastern Region.

Literacy Percentage , 2001

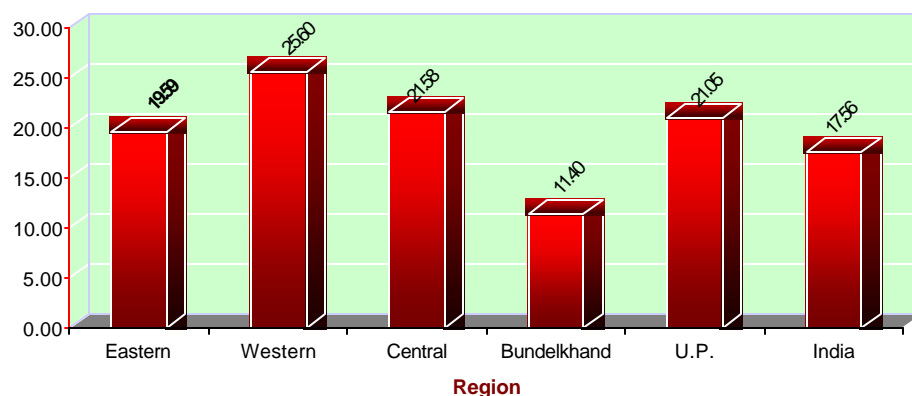


No of Basic School per lakh of Population, 2008-09



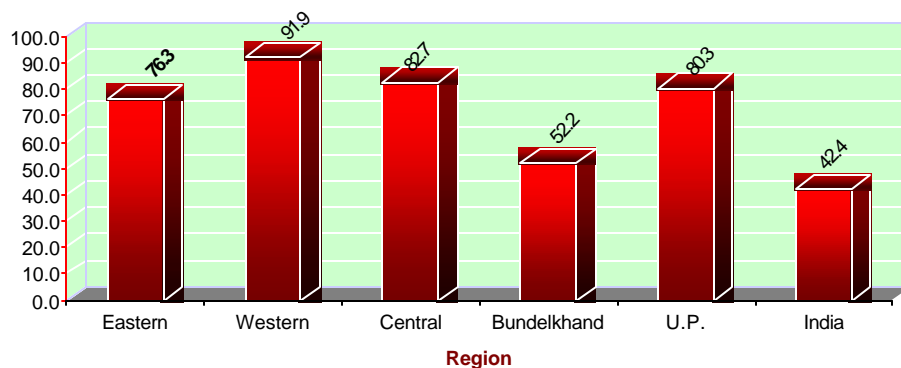
7. Land is the most important factor of production. In spite of having larger average size of holdings, the foodgrain productivity in the Bundelkhand region as it existed in 2006-07 was the lowest (11.40 qt/ha) among all regions. Western region having productivity of 25.60 qt/ha is the most developed region in the State. Gross value of agricultural output per hectare of gross cropped area (at current price) was lowest in Bundelkhand region Rs. 19786. The rocky terrain of the region reduces the moisture retaining capacity of the land and makes it unsuitable for intensive cultivation. Western region having gross value of Rs.44399 of agricultural output per hectare of gross cropped area is the most developed region of the State.

Productivity of Total Foodgrains (qtls/hect.) (2006-07)



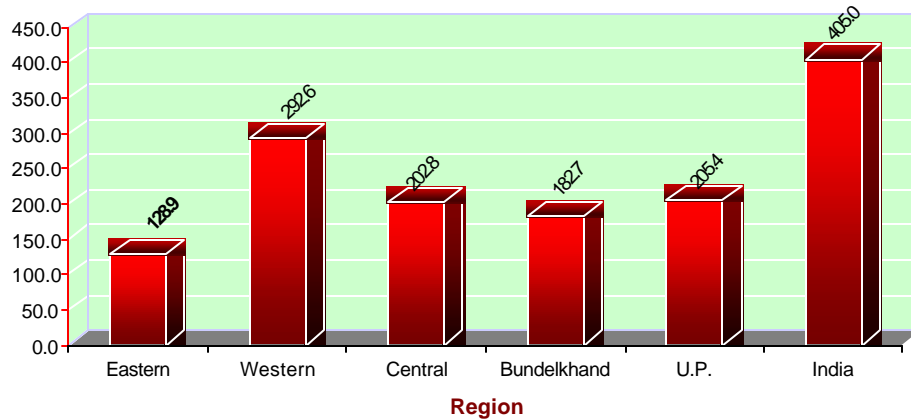
8. In agriculture sector, irrigation is also a deciding factor for the growth of productivity. Irrigation facilities are inadequate in Bundelkhand region because of very difficult terrain and rocky strata. The percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown is lowest in Bundelkhand region (52.2 percent) and highest in Western region (91.9 per cent) followed by Central (82.7 per cent) and Eastern region (76.3 percent).

Percentage Of Net Area Irrigated To Net Area Sown (2006-07)



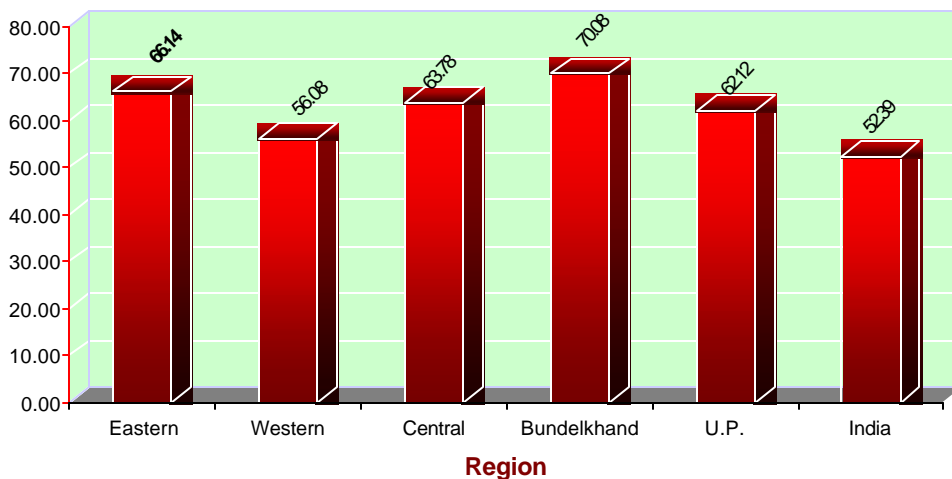
9. The per capita power consumption is highest (292.6 Kwh) in western region and lowest(128.9 kwh) in the Eastern region during 2008-09. In Bundelkhand region the per capita power consumption (182.7 Kwh) is slightly higher than Eastern region.

Per Capita Power Consumption (kwh) (2008-09)

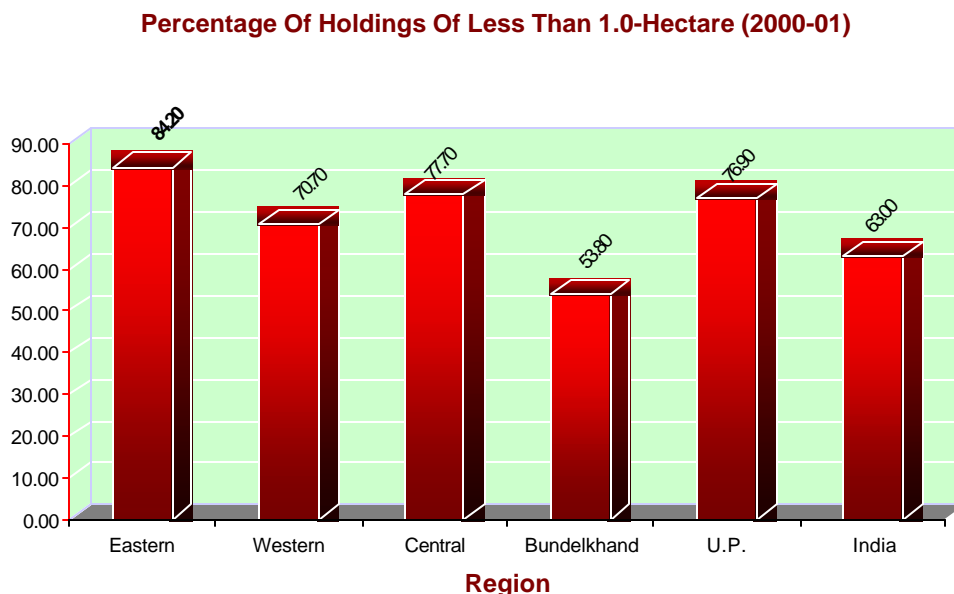


10. The percentage of main workers is also an important variable. The percentage of main workers engaged in agriculture to total main workers (2001) is highest in Bundelkhand region (70.08 percent) followed by Eastern (66.14 per cent) and Central region (63.78 per cent). The Western region is more diversified with 56.08 per cent of workers being engaged in agriculture sector.

Percentage Of Main Workers Engaged In Agriculture To Total Main Workers (2001)



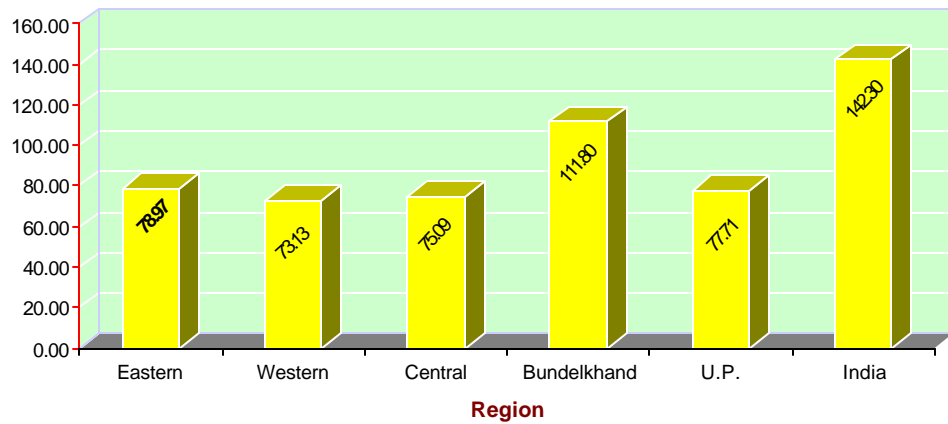
11. The size of holdings in the different regions is another important factor hindering the growth of agriculture. Majority of the farmers in eastern region come under the category of marginal farmers (84.20 per cent). Bundelkhand region with 53.80 per cent marginal farmers is better placed in this regard.



12. Industrial sector is the lifeline of an economy. In Bundelkhand region, the development of industry is inadequate. The number of persons engaged in registered factories per lakh of population during 2005-06 was only 76 persons in this region, while the western region is most developed with 682 persons followed by 312 persons in central region and 99 persons in the eastern region.

13. Roads are the lifeline for the economic and social development of an area and also a very critical requirement of economic growth in a region. Therefore, development of a good road infrastructure is crucial in removing regional disparities. The length of pucca road (P.W.D.) per lakh of population during 2007-08 was highest in Bundelkhand region (111.80 Km.) as compared to other three regions. On the other hand, if length of pucca roads (P.W.D.) per thousands sq.km. of area is considered, the eastern region occupies the top position with a figure of 696.01 Km. while Bundelkhand region is placed at the bottom.

Total Length Of Pucca Roads Per Lakh of Population ,2007-08



14. In terms of overall development, the per capita income at current prices in 2006-07 was highest in the Western region at Rs.18959, followed by Rs.15495 for Bundelkhand, Rs. 15271 for Central and Rs. 10392 for Eastern region. The State average in this regard is Rs. 14685.

15. The above analysis clearly indicates that significant regional disparities exist in the states in respect of a large number of development indicators. If it is further looked at the district level, inter-district disparity in development is also not less.

Inter-District disparity in Uttar Pradesh

16. Level of development of districts in the State is identified on the basis of 36 indicators which includes 10 indicators of agriculture and allied activities, 7 of industry sector, 10 of economic infrastructure and 9 of social infrastructure. On the basis of these 36 indicators composite index have been worked out to identify the position of districts. These are described below.

S. NO.	LIST OF INDICATORS
	Agriculture
1	Gross Value Of Agricultural Produce Per Ha. Of Gross Area Sown (Rs) At Current Prices
2	Gross Value Of Agricultural Produce Per Rural Person (Rs.) At Current Prices
3	Percentage Of Area Under Commercial Crops To Gross Sown Area
4	Percentage Of Gross Irrigated Area To Gross Area Sown
5	Distribution Of Fertilizers Per Ha. Of Gross Area Sown (kg)
6	Per Capita Production Of Foodgrains (Kg.)
7	No Of Pumpsets On Per Thousand Hectare Of Gross Cropped Area
8	Percentage Of Area Irrigated By Tubewells To Net Irrigated Area
9	Per Capita Milk Availability (Kg)
10	Intensity of Cropping

Industrial Infrastructure	
11	Percentage Of Workers Engaged In Household Industry To Total Workers
12	No. Of Workers Engaged In Registered Factories Per Lakh Of Population
13	Percentage Of Industrial Sector To Net District Domestic Product At Current Prices
14	Per Capita Gross Value Of Industrial Produce (Rs.)
15	Invested Capital Per Industrial Workers ("000 Rs)
16	No. Of Registered Working Factories Per Lakh Of Population
17	Percentage Of Consumption Of Electricity In Industry To Total Consumption
Economic Infrastructure	
18	Length Of Pucca Roads Under P.W.D Per Lakh Of Population (Km)
19	Length Of Pucca Roads Under P.W.D Per Thousand Sq.K.M Of Area (Km..)
20	Per Capita Consumption Of Electricity (K.W.H.)
21	Percentage Of Electrified Villages To Total Inhabitted Villages
22	No. Of Telephone Connections Per Lakh Of Population (B.S.N.L)
23	No. Of L.P.G Consumers Per Lakh Of Population
24	No. Of Scheduled Commercial Bank Per Lakh Of Population
25	Credit Deposit Ratio (Percentage)
26	No. Of Registered Motor Vehicles Per Lakh Of Population
27	Per Capita Income (Rs.) At Current Prices
Social Infrastructure	
28	Literacy Percentage (Total)
29	Gender Gap In Literacy
30	Sex-Ratio (0-6 Years)
31	No. Of Primary Schools Per Lakh Of Population
32	No. Of Upper Primary Schools Per Lakh Of Population
33	No. Of Polytechnics Per Lakh Of Population
34	No. Of I.T.Is. Per Lakh Of Population
35	No. Of Allopathic Hospitals/Dispensaries Per Lakh Of Population (Including P.H.Cs)
36	No. Of Beds In Allopathic Hospitals/Dispensaries Per Lakh Of Population (Including P.H.Cs.)

17. On the basis of these selected 36 indicators, index of development has been worked out by Ranking Method at district level. On the basis of this method, the districts have been placed in five ranges.

Districts Having Very High Composite Index Of Development (CID 125.00 And Above)						
Sl. No.	District	Index		Sl. No.	District	Index
1	Gautam Buddha Nagar	431.44		4	Lucknow	145.64
2	Ghaziabad	170.52		5	Kanpur Nagar	145.56
3	Meerut	147.72		6	Agra	129.82

Districts Having High Composite Index Of Development (CID 105.00-125.00)						
7	Jyotibaphule Nagar	123.96		16	Mahamaya Nagar	111.25
8	Bulandshahar	120.31		17	Jhansi	110.96
9	Mathura	117.43		18	Aligarh	109.50
10	Muzaffar Nagar	117.20		19	Baghpat	108.51
11	Varanasi	116.11		20	Moradabad	107.70
12	Farrukhabad	115.04		21	Allahabad	107.07
13	Saharanpur	112.87		22	Kanpur Dehat	106.92
14	Etawah	112.59		23	Firozabad	106.16
15	Bijnor	111.29		24	Kannauj	105.81
Districts Having Medium Composite Index Of Development (CID 95.00-105.00)						
25	Bareilly	103.23		31	Barabanki	97.60
26	Mainpuri	101.04		32	Budaun	96.75
27	Rampur	99.34		33	Hamirpur	96.32
28	Jalaun	98.63		34	Faizabad	96.01
29	Gorakhpur	98.32		35	Sonbhadra	95.43
30	Pilibhit	97.72		36	Sultanpur	95.32
Districts Having Low Composite Index Of Development (CID 75.00-95.00)						
37	Shahjahanpur	93.96		47	Basti	88.65
38	Mahoba	93.17		48	Ambedkar Nagar	88.06
39	Unnao	91.60		49	Mau	85.05
40	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	91.26		50	Chandauli	81.99
41	Kheri	90.66		51	Gonda	81.70
42	Auraiya	89.74		52	Hardoi	80.50
43	Fatehpur	89.54		53	Rae Bareli	79.36
44	Sitapur	89.45		54	Deoria	77.97
45	Lalitpur	89.08		55	Jaunpur	77.73
46	Etah	88.84		56	Bahraich	76.14
Districts Having Very Low Composite Index Of Development (CID Below 75.00)						
57	Ballia	74.98		64	Siddharth Nagar	72.08
58	Maharajganj	74.46		65	Ghazipur	71.90
59	Pratapgarh	74.34		66	Azamgarh	71.27
60	Balrampur	74.02		67	Kaushambi	71.25
61	Mirzapur	73.07		68	Chitrakoot	71.22
62	Kushi Nagar	72.89		69	Sant Kabir nagar	70.76
63	Banda	72.85		70	Shrawasti	70.50

Note :- District Kanshiram nagar has been created as 71th district of the state on 17.04.2008. Due to non availability of data/informations, this district has not been included in the above analysis of classification

Net Domestic Product At Current & Constant Prices

18. The level of total and per capita income are most commonly used economic indicators to asses the economic well being of the population on an average. The Annexure –2 incorporates the district wise

total and per capita income in the state at current prices of 2006-07 and at constant prices 1999-2000. In this respect, the region wise picture that emerges from the contents of Annexure-2 is as follows:

DISTRICT WISE NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT (TOTAL & PER CAPITA), 2006-07

Regions	At Current prices(2006-07)		At Constant prices(1999-2000)	
	Net Domestic product(Total) Rs.(in cr.)	Per capita Net Domestic product(Rs.)	Net Domestic product(Total) Rs.(in cr.)	Per capita Net Domestic product(Rs.)
Western	129433	18959	97055	14217
Central	51519	15271	38879	11524
Bundelkhand	14018	15495	10426	11525
Eastern	77188	10392	61008	8213
U.P.	272158	14685	207368	11189

19. From the above table it can be seen that the Western region has the highest level of total and per capita income at both current and constant prices in the state. In respect of total income, Bundelkhand region has the lowest position but in respect of per capita income, Eastern region occupied the lowest level. Not only this, Bundelkhand region has the higher per capita income than Eastern region. It may be due to the lower population size in Bundelkhand region having lowest level of total income as compared to the other regions.

20. A brief analysis of various schemes launched by State Government and Government of India to overcome the regional disparities are given below.

POORVANCHAL VIKAS NIDHI AND BUNDELKHAND VIKAS NIDHI

21. The Eastern and Bundelkhand regions of the State are still comparatively more backward than Western and Central regions in respect of selected development indicators. In addition to it, intra-regional disparities are much more pronounced in the Eastern and Bundelkhand regions. In order to provide additional momentum in the backward districts of the both the regions, in the year 1990-91 the State Govt. established separate Nidhis namely Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi and Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi to provide additional fund for the development of the districts belonging to these regions. The objectives of the Nidhis are mentioned below:

- ▶ To fund those schemes/projects which are mainly based on local felt needs of the area so as to provide infrastructural facilities to the local people in the areas of construction of roads, minor bridges, drinking water facility, construction of Govt. educational buildings, installation of power sub - stations, which, due to any reason, could not be funded either from State or District plans.
- ▶ Under the Nidhis, those projects can only be sanctioned which can be implemented and completed immediately, at the most within two years.
- ▶ Those projects are given top priority in which two or more districts are likely to be benefitted.
- ▶ Fifty percent each of the allocated amount under both the Nidhis is earmarked for sanctioning of the projects at district level by Divisional Commissioner which is called 'Jilansh'.

- ▶ Remaining Fifty percent of the amount is earmarked for sanctioning of the projects at State level, called Rajyansh.

Backward Regions Grant Fund(BRGF)

22. The Backward Regions-Grant-Fund-is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund will provide resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts, so as to:

- ▶ Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows;
- ▶ Strengthen, to this end Panchayat and Municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity to facility participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs,
- ▶ Provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans.
- ▶ Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats, and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity.

Criteria for distribution of funds between districts:

23. The substantially untied grants will be distributed among the districts concerned as follows:

- ▶ Every districts will receive a fixed minimum amount of Rs. 10 crore per annum.
- ▶ 50% of the balance allocation under the Scheme will be allocated on the basis of the share of the population of the district in the total population of all backward districts.
- ▶ The remaining 50% will be distributed on the basis of the share of the area of the district in the total area of all backward districts.

24. A Backward Regions Grant Fund(BRGF) mandated to address regional imbalances concerns are structured with the following two windows:

- ▶ Backward District Window: This could be an area-targetted grant facility, broadly on the lines of existing RSVY. Initially the window will consist of all backward district from RSVY list.
- ▶ Compared to the provisions of the still nascent RSVY, a greater emphasis may be placed on human development indicators for identification of target regions and districts. Elimination of minimum normative gaps in local area developments; in physical infrastructure; in social attainments in health and education and land productivity should be the prime objective of financing interventions from this window. The selection will be based on objective parameters subject to minor changes in consultation with states.
- ▶ State Infrastructure & Reforms Window: This could also be a grant facility for providing viability gap funding which will enable resources to be leveraged for core infrastructure projects at inter district or state level in less developed states. These projects will include

projects that would otherwise considered as not viable financially but are necessary for removing backwardness. the amounts to be made available to states will be in proportion to the population residing in the ir backward districts.

- ▶ The BRGF has been approved in the financial year 2006-07, replacing the erstwhile Rashtriya Sum Vikas Yojana (RSVY).. Under BRGF the grant is to be used to fill critical gaps,to be identified by the Panchayati Raj Institution. In Uttar Pradesh BRGF covers 34 districts in which all the 21 districts which was covered under RSVY,are included . Apart from the 21 districts covered under RSVY the additional 13 district which are covered under BRGF as follows.

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME

25. Unemployment generates different kind of problems in the society viz. illiteracy, backwardness, naxalits activities and terrorism.These are main problems due to unemployment ,As per provisions of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution,every persons has the right of living with pride.In the light of Article 41 to provide work to each person of the country,the Indian Parliament took initiatives and passed the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Act 2005 on 23rd August 2005. The Govt of India has implemented the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in 200 districts of the country from 2nd February 2006. In the first phase of the scheme only 22 districts of UP has been selected viz Azamgarh, Banda, Barabanki, Chandauli, Chitrakoot, Fatehpur, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Kaushambi, Kushi Nagar, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Raebareli, Sitapur, Sonbharda and Unnao. Thereafter additional 130 districts have been included in this scheme from the financial year 2007-08 out of that 17 districts belongs to Uttar Pradesh, notified w.e.f 15th of May 2007. The remaining districts of the country have been notified under this scheme w.e.f April 1, 2008. Thus NREGA covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have a 100 percent urban population.

26. Under this scheme 100 days employment at local level will be provided to each rural family to overcome the problem of unemployment and poverty. For the success of the scheme there is need to aware the people regarding the organised demand of employment. This scheme is to be implemented by the gram Panchayats and local bodies. As per norms of the scheme 90 percent expenditure will be contributed by the Central Govt.and State Govt will be responsible for the completion of the scheme.

Monitorable Targets in Eleventh Plan

27. The eight Millennium Development Goal (MDGs)- which range from halving extreme poverty to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education, all by the target date of 2015- form a blue print agreed to by all the world countries. The Govt. of India also agreed to the following eight MDGs.

- ▶ Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- ▶ Achieve universal primary education

- ▶ Promote gender equality and empower women
- ▶ Reduce child mortality
- ▶ Improve maternal health
- ▶ Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- ▶ Ensure environmental sustainability, and
- ▶ Develop a global partnership for development

28. Keeping in view the country's commitment to attainment of Millennium Development Goals and need to improve the position of the country on Human Development Index, the Planning Commission, Government of India has for the first time fixed State specific targets for the 11th Plan. Government of Uttar Pradesh has committed itself to the attainment of these goals which in no case is less than the national goal set by Government of India. In order to achieve these goals Government of Uttar Pradesh has fixed certain monitorable targets for Eleventh Five Year Plan which are given in the following Table:

Table: Monitorable Targets fixed for Eleventh Plan

	Indicator	Unit	Status at the beginning of XI Plan		Eleventh Plan Target	
			All India	U.P.	All India	U.P.
1.	Infant mortality rate (SRS 2004)	Per thousand	58	72	28	35
2.	Maternal mortality Rate (2001-03 RHME)	Per lakh live birth	301	517	100	100
3.	Total Fertility Rate (SRS 2002)	Per population couple	3.0	4.4	2.1	2.8
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years) (NFHS98-99)	Weight for age below 2SD	47.0	51.7	23.5	23.5
5.	Anemia among Women (15-45 years) (NFHS98-99)	Percentage	51.8	48.7	25.9	20.0
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 years Census 2001)	Per Thousand	927	916	935	924
7.	Drop out Rate in elementary education (2003-04)	Percentage	52.2	42.84	20.0	5.0
8.	Literacy Rate (Census 2001)	Percentage	64.59	56.23	85.0	85.0
9.	Gender Gap in Literacy Rate (Census 2001)	Percentage	21.6	26.6	10.0	10.0
10.	Additional Job Needed	In lakh	-	-	700	125
11.	Poverty Ratio(2004-05)		27.8	32.2	16.3	15.0
12.	Growth Rate of economy	Percentage	7.8	5.2	9.0	10.0
13.	Growth rate In Agriculture (Primary)	Percentage	2.5	1.8	4.1	6.4
14.	Growth Rate in Industry (Secondary)	Percentage	9.4	10.8	10.5	10.5
15.	Growth Rate In Services (Tertiary)	Percentage	9.4	5.2	9.9	12.4

29. The major limitation in monitoring these targets is that the data of these indicators have certain time lag and therefore it is not possible to get such data for evaluation unless an alternative arrangement to generate data is made by the state on a regular basis. Thus to ensure timely attainment of these goals, State Government has decided to put in place a separate monitoring mechanism with clearly defined methodology for collection, compilation and analysis of data and periodicity at which the data would be

collected. Since data of these monitorable indicators for the year 2008-09 is not available, their present available status is given below:

- ▶ Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand) in U.P. in 2009 was 67 while the corresponding figure of India was 53.
- ▶ Total Fertility Rate (per productive couple) in U.P. in 2005-06 was 3.82 while the corresponding figure of India was 2.68.
- ▶ Malnutrition of children below 3 years of age in U.P. in 2005-06 was 47.3 percent while the corresponding figure of India is 45.9
- ▶ Sex Ratio (no of females per thousand males 0-6 years) in U.P. in 2001 was 916 while the corresponding figure of India was 927.
- ▶ Literacy Rate in U.P. in 2001 was 56.23 while the corresponding figure of India was 64.59.
- ▶ Growth Rate of U.P.'s. economy in 2008-09 was 7.2 while the corresponding figure of India was 6.7 percent.

30. This indicates that if Uttar Pradesh fails to achieve the set goals, then India will also not be able to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Hence, monitorable targets need to be rigorously monitored during the Plan period. The details of these targets and their achievements are given in the following Table.

Monitorable Targets Fixed For The Eleventh Plan

Sl. No.	Indicator	Unit	Eleventh Plan Target		Present status		
			All India	UP	Reference Period	All India	UP
1.	Infant Mortality Rate	Per thousand	28	35	SRS-2009	53	67
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate	Per lakh live birth	100	100	2001-03	301	517
3.	Total Fertility Rate	Per productive couple	2.1	2.8	NFHS III (2005-06)	2.68	3.82
4.	Malnutrition of children (0-3 Years)	Children under 3 years of age who are underweight %	23.5	23.5	NFHS III (2005-06)	45.9	47.3
5.	Anaemia among women (15-49 years)	Percentage	25.9	20.0	NFHS III (2005-06)	56.2	50.8
6.	Sex Ratio (0 -6 years)	Per thousand	935	924	Census 2001	927	916
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	85.0	85.0	Census 2001	64.59	56.23
8.	Gender Gap In Literacy Rate	Percentage	10.0	10.0	Census 2001	21.6	26.6
9.	Additional Jobs Needed	In Lakh	700.0	125.0	jobs generated in 2008-09		25
10.	Growth Rate Of Economy	Percentage	9.0	10.0	quick* estimate (2008-09)	6.7	7.2

Sl. No.	Indicator	Unit	Eleventh Plan Target		Present status		
			All India	UP	Reference Period	All India	UP
11.	Growth Rate In Agriculture & Allied (primary)	Percentage	4.1	6.4	quick* estimate (2008-09)	1.8	4.9
12.	Growth Rate In Industry (Secondary)	Percentage	10.5	10.5	quick* estimate (2008-09)	3.9	5.6
13.	Growth Rate In Services (Tertiary)	Percentage	9.9	12.4	quick* estimate (2008-09)	9.7	9.6

* For India base year is 2004-05 whereas for U.P. base year is 1999-2000.

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

- ▶ Encouragement of institutional and safe deliveries to reduce IMR and MMR
- ▶ Provision of one male Health worker and two ANMS at all sub centres.
- ▶ To convert all CHC into FRU So that Pregnant women and neonatal Care facilities may be given to all.
- ▶ To convert all CHC into FRU. So that pregnant Health Insurance scheme for all BPL families.
- ▶ Upgradation of all Districts Hospital, CHC and PHC upto Indian Public Health Standard
- ▶ PPP models to be explored for better usage of available health infrastructure
- ▶ To bring the teacher pupil ratio from 1:53 to 1:45
- ▶ To Improve the quality of education.
- ▶ Provision of cooked meals in all Anganwadis.
- ▶ Effective implementation of National Flagship Programmes.
- ▶ Birth and death registration to be made compulsory.
- ▶ Launching of 'Shreshta Gram Puraskakar'- an award of Rs. 10 lakh to a Gram Panchayat which attains full literacy, drastically reduces malnutrition, IMR and MMR, full immunization, full sanitation etc.- altogether 18 indicators. Those GPs which have received Nirmal Gram Puraskar become eligible for award if they attain set goals on 18 indicators relating to health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, bio-energy and transparency in governance.

Employment Generation

32. On the basis of growth of workers during the 55th and 61th round of N.S.S. the total number of workers at the beginning of Eleventh Plan is estimated at around 739 lakh. During Eleventh Plan, the target is to generate 125 lakh employment opportunities. This is based on the State attaining growth rate of 10 percent during the Plan Period. As against this it is estimated that sustainable employment generation during 2009-10 will be more than 21 lakh. However during the Eleventh Plan under employment generation programmes State Government is giving more emphasis to Rojgar Chattri Yojna being implemented by the Rural Development Programme. Besides this effective implementation of NAREGA is on the top most priority of state Govt. initiatives . Rural development department and few other departments have also formed around 3.50 lakh self help groups. If these groups sustain and works efficiently then they will also generate gainful employment. If these programmes perform better then the employment generation figure could also go upto 25 lakh.

Region - wise comparative status of Development in U.P.

Sl. No	Development Indicator	Eastern	Western	Central	Bundel khand	U.P.	INDIA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I- Population							
1.	Population -2001 (Lakh)	666.11	611.95	301.59	82.32	1661.98	10287.37
2.	Area - 2001 (Sq.km.)	85845	79831	45834	29418	240928	3287000
3.	Density of population (per sq.km.) (2001)	776	767	658	280	690	325
4.	Decennial growth in population (%) (1991-2001)	25.58	26.38	26.37	22.34	25.85	21.53
5.	Percentage of urban population to total population (2001)	11.78	28.25	25.11	22.46	20.78	27.78
6.	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population (2001)	21.15	18.17	26.10	25.14	21.15	16.20
7.	Percentage share of various regions in State's population (2001)	40.10	36.80	18.10	5.00	100.00	16.20
8.	Percentage of villages having population less than 200 to total villages (2001)	12.46	6.47	4.05	8.52	9.29	17.90(1991) excluded J&K
II- Health and Education							
9.	No.of Allopathic Hospitals /Dispensaries including PHC's per lakh of population (2008-09)	2.60	2.31	2.32	3.42	2.48	3.80 (1.1.2002)
10.	No.of beds in Allopathic Hospitals/Dispensaries (including PHCs) per lakh of population (2008-09)	37.77	32.66	40.38	45.56	36.74	68.98 (1.1.2002)
11.	No. of PHCs per lakh of population (2008-09)	2.01	1.75	1.73	2.79	1.91	NA
12.	No.of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre/Sub-centre per lakh of population (2008-09)	10.67	10.04	10.27	16.96	10.67	NA
13.	Literacy percentage Total (2001)	54.27	57.36	57.58	59.30	56.27	64.80
14.	Literacy percentage 2001(Female)	39.13	43.96	45.52	43.11	42.22	53.67
15.	No.of Schools per lakh of population (2008-09)						
	(a) Junior Basic School	68	80	71	105	75	70 (2005-06)
	(b) Senior Basic School	26	27	25	44	27	26 (2005-06)
16.	Pupil-Teacher ratio (2008-09)						
	(a) Junior Basic School	83	83	81	67	82	46 (2005-06)
	(b) Senior Basic School	76	70	75	44	71	34 (2005-06)

Sl. No	Development Indicator	Eastern	Western	Central	Bundel khand	U.P.	INDIA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III - Infrastructural Facilities							
17.	Total Length of Pucca Roads per lakh of population under PWD (km.) (2007-08)	78.97	73.13	75.09	111.80	77.71	142.3 (2003-04)
18.	Total Length of Pucca Roads per thousand sq.km. of area under PWD (km.) (2007-08)	696.01	637.43	563.27	349.29	609.01	464.2 (2003-04)
19.	Per capita power consumption (kwh) (2008-09)	128.9	292.6	202.8	182.7	205.4	405.0 (2006-07)
20.	Percentage of electrified villages to total inhabited villages (2008-09)	84.01	92.79	95.00	95.62	88.72	81.30 (2006-07)
VI- Agriculture And Allied							
21.	Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown (2006-07)	76.3	91.9	82.7	52.2	80.3	42.4 (2005-06)
22.	Percentage of water logged area to total Kharif area (2006-07)	4.22	1.09	12.30	-	4.27	NA
23.	Percentage of holdings of less than 1.0 hectare (2000-01)	84.20	70.70	77.70	53.80	76.90	63.00
24.	Average size of holdings Less than 1.0 hect (2000-01)	0.38	0.41	0.43	0.49	0.40	0.40
25.	Total Fertilizer distribution per hectare of gross cropped area (kgs) (2007-08)	149.34	171.81	150.49	41.66	147.79	112.30 (2006-07)
26.	Gross value of agricultural output per hectare of gross cropped area at current price (2006-07) Rs.	27108	44399	34394	19786	34354	26910 (2005-06)
27.	Net area sown per rural person (hect.) (2006 -07)	0.09	0.14	0.14	0.31	0.13	0.19 (2005-06)
28.	Productivity of major crops (qtls/hect.) (2006-07)						
i.	Total Foodgrains	19.59	25.60	21.58	11.40	21.05	17.56
ii.	Wheat	25.11	31.28	28.58	20.06	27.72	27.08
iii.	Rice	17.37	22.04	18.62	4.72	18.70	21.31
iv.	Potato	194.21	237.83	174.38	220.40	220.40	149.03
v.	Oilseeds	7.86	11.27	7.20	3.10	7.70	9.16
vi.	Sugarcane	501.69	639.00	566.05	416.22	598.51	690.22
29	Per capita foodgrains production (kgs) (2006-07)	196.2	241.7	222.6	277.0	221.7	193.00
V- Industry and Minerals							
30	Number of persons employed in Registered factories per lakh of population (2005-06)	99	682	312	76	351	605 (2004-2005)
31.	Per capita gross value of industrial production (Rs (2005-06)	1931	10256	4713	1621	5487	NA
32.	Number of total registered working factories per lakh of population (2005-06)	1.7	10.7	5.9	1.7	5.7	12.5 (2004-05)

Sl. No	Development Indicator	Eastern	Western	Central	Bundel khand	U.P.	INDIA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VI- Banking and Finance							
33.	Credit Deposit ratio (2008-09)	26.45	51.53	43.74	48.11	42.06	74.16 (2007-2008)
34.	No.of Scheduled Commercial Bank per lakh of population, 2008-09	4.3	5.3	5.7	5.2	5.0	6.5 (2007-2008)
VII- Employment and Manpower							
35.	Percentage of main workers to total population (2001)	22.02	24.19	25.36	27.01	23.67	30.40
36.	Main workers engaged in agriculture to total main workers (2001)	66.14	56.08	63.78	70.08	62.12	52.39
37.	Per rural persons gross value of Agricultural Produce at Current prices on 2006-07 Rs	3963	9837	7081	7574	6631	5536 (2003-04)
38.	Per capita Income at current prices (2006-07). Rs.	10392	18959	15271	15495	14685	25956 (2005-06)

DISTRICT WISE NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT (TOTAL & PER CAPITA) 2006-07					
Sl. No.	DISTRICT /REGION	AT CURRENT PRICES		AT CONSTANT PRICES(1999-2000)	
		DOMESTIC PRODUCT (TOTAL) (RS.IN CR.)	PER CAPITA DOMESTIC PRODUCT (RS.)	DOMESTIC PRODUCT (TOTAL) (RS.IN CR.)	PER CAPITA DOMESTIC PRODUCT (RS.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Saharanpur	6692	21298	5157	16412
2	Muzaffarnagar	8043	20468	5998	15263
3	Bijnor	6525	18543	4937	14031
4	Moradabad	7296	16818	5399	12446
5	Rampur	3459	15979	2603	12025
6	Jyotiba phule nagar	3380	21488	2490	15831
7	Meerut	7933	23869	6196	18644
8	Bagpat	2937	24009	2309	18875
9	Ghaziabad	9279	23227	7291	18251
10	Gautambudh nagar	6604	46496	5069	35688
11	Bulandshahr	6928	21976	5409	17157
12	Aligarh	5844	17243	4559	13449
13	Mahamaya nagar	3042	22629	2131	15850
14	Mathura	4583	19873	3451	14964
15	Agra	7755	18799	5703	13827
16	Firozabad	3747	15891	2616	11094
17	Etah	4531	14672	3309	10717
18	Mainpuri	2508	14393	1824	10470
19	Badaun	5322	15576	4060	11881
20	Bareilly	6861	17005	5182	12844
21	Pilibhit	3119	16838	2259	12198
22	Shahjahanpur	4271	14857	3044	10587
23	Farrukhabad	2546	14666	1708	9843
24	Kannauj	2394	15920	1537	10223
25	Etawah	2085	14420	1499	10368
26	Auraiyya	1746	13758	1312	10336
	Western region	129433	18959	97055	14217
1	Kheri	5310	14466	3797	10342
2	Sitapur	5168	12767	3746	9254
3	Hardoi	4234	11279	3108	8279
4	Unnao	3925	13214	2897	9752
5	Lucknow	10354	24419	8307	19591
6	Rae bareli	3288	10361	2489	7844
7	Kanpur (R)	2220	12810	1697	9791
8	Kanpur (U)	10070	21688	7808	16818
9	Fatehpur	2740	10868	2011	7977
10	Barabanki	4210	14117	3019	10122
	Central region	51519	15271	38879	11524

Sl. No.	DISTRICT /REGION	AT CURRENT PRICES		AT CONSTANT PRICES(1999-2000)	
		DOMESTIC PRODUCT (TOTAL) (RS.IN CR.)	PER CAPITA DOMESTIC PRODUCT (RS.)	DOMESTIC PRODUCT (TOTAL) (RS.IN CR.)	PER CAPITA DOMESTIC PRODUCT (RS.)
1	Jalaun	2679	16988	1850	11730
2	Jhansi	3690	19250	2954	15413
3	Lalitpur	1865	16794	1293	11642
4	Hamirpur	1681	14991	1236	11026
5	Mahoba	1329	17115	987	12705
6	Banda	2012	12435	1525	9424
7	Chitrakoot dham	762	8226	582	6280
	BundelKhand Region	14018	15495	10426	11525
1	Pratapgarh	2382	7917	1831	6084
2	Kaushambi	1632	12065	1342	9922
3	Allahabad	8357	14805	6548	11600
4	Faizabad	2558	11032	1945	8388
5	Ambedkar nagar	2039	9007	1677	7408
6	Sultanpur	3955	11168	3077	8687
7	Bahraich	2411	8918	1809	6693
8	Shravasti	720	5456	557	4217
9	Balrampur	1928	10389	1418	7641
10	Gonda	2803	9100	2051	6659
11	Sidharth nagar	2087	9173	1574	6918
12	Basti	2155	9405	1641	7163
13	Sant kabeer nagar	1324	8455	1030	6580
14	Maharajganj	2272	9257	1727	7037
15	Gorakhpur	4899	11727	3929	9405
16	Kushinagar	2945	8988	2158	6587
17	Deoria	2422	8022	1828	6056
18	Azamgarh	3914	8903	3052	6942
19	Mau	2104	10105	1692	8129
20	Ballia	2875	9542	2188	7260
21	Jaunpur	3732	8715	2828	6604
22	Ghazipur	3299	9683	2506	7355
23	Chandauli	2369	12795	1943	10491
24	Varanasi	4572	13037	3604	10278
25	Sant ravidas nagar	1606	10664	1338	8888
26	Mirzapur	2550	10722	2022	8501
27	Sonbhadra	3278	19214	3693	21647
	Eastern region	77188	10392	61008	8213
	Uttar pradesh	272158	14685	207368	11189