



## Uttar Pradesh Sustainable Development Goals

**SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**VISION 2030  
UTTAR PRADESH**

**2023-24**

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Report Design: UNICEF

# 1

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

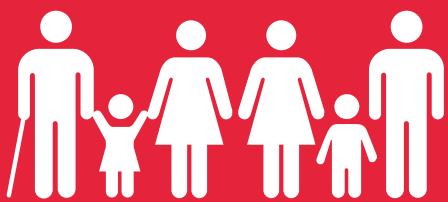
# **Executive Summary**

**The "SDG- Vision 2030" highlights the progress of Uttar Pradesh on the Sustainable Development Goals, providing data-based evidence of the state's journey toward the 17 goals.**

It represents a comprehensive collaborative effort among key government departments, aiming to realize a shared vision of a more sustainable resource base and a fairer society by 2030. This visionary document has been meticulously crafted through extensive consultations and iterative discussions across various departmental levels, offering sector-specific insights and strategies to foster interdepartmental synergy at all administrative levels.

In essence, Vision 2030 serves as a roadmap that aims to guide Uttar Pradesh toward achieving the SDGs by identifying key areas requiring focused interventions, while acknowledging both achievements and persistent challenges.

# 1 NO POVERTY



# 47,34,757

mothers  
benefited under  
**PMMVY,**  
**March-2023**



Source-Health & Family Welfare

# 8,30,103

**Self-help groups cover  
9163957 womens in  
Uttar Pradesh, Oct-2023**

Source-Rural Development



# ON THE RISE

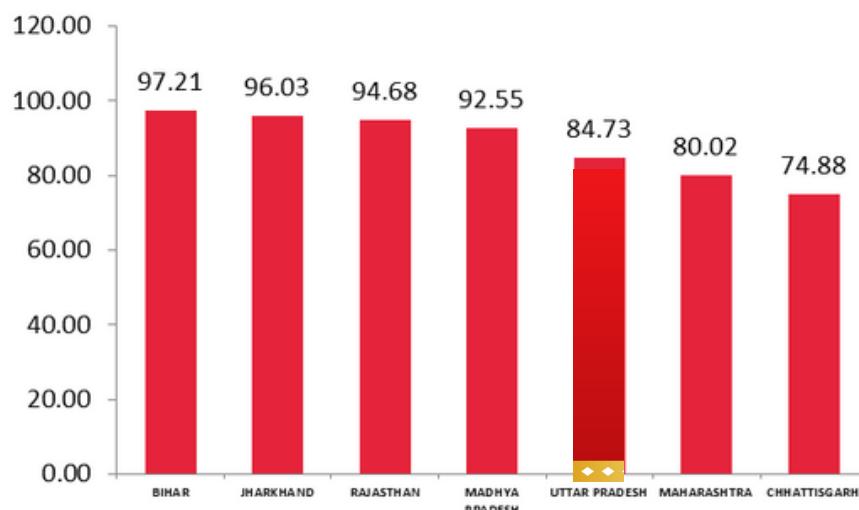
Scheme	Sanctioned	Completed
PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJNA- GRAMIN	36.15	32.59
MUKHYAMANTRI AWAS YOJNA- GRAMIN	2.57	1.59

(in lac)



Source- Rural Development, Nov-2023

### Completed against Sanctioned PMAY-G (Major States)



**% of Households covered by Health Insurance increased to 15.87%**



Uttar Pradesh became the first state to make digital health cards for children.

Source-NFHS

**2****ZERO  
HUNGER**

2022-23

**0.67**

FROM 0.49 IN 2015-16

**GROSS VALUE ADDED IN  
AGRICULTURE PER WORKER**

in lac ₹

Source:  
Department of Agriculture**WHEAT & RICE  
PRODUCTIVITY**

PER UNIT AREA

in kg per hectare

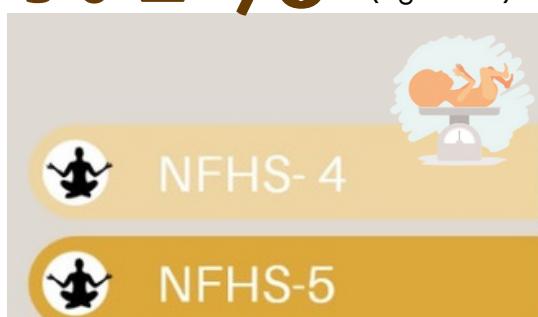
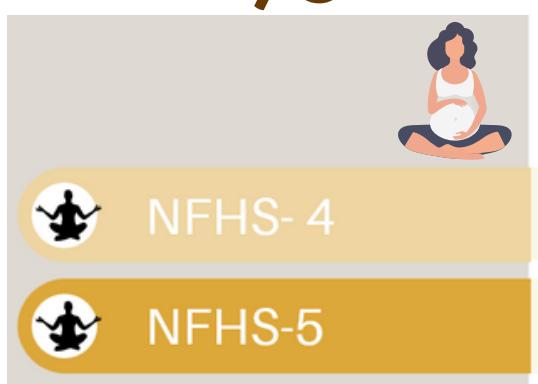
IN 2022-23

**3747** ↑

FROM 2786 IN 2015-16

**2685** ↑

FROM 2133 IN 2015-16

Source:  
Department of Agriculture**6.5%**DECREASE IN **CHILD STUNTING**  
(ages 0-5) over the past five Years**7.4%**DECREASE IN **UNDER WEIGHT  
CHILDRENS PERCENTAGE**  
(ages 0-5) over the past five Years**5.1%**DROP IN **ANEMIA AMONG  
PREGNANT WOMEN**  
over the past five Years

# 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



**3.99**  
CRORE

**AYUSHMAAN CARDS  
GENERATED**

UNDER AYUSHMAN BHARAT

PRADHAN MANTRI JAN AROGYA YOJANA (PMJAY) &  
MUKHYAMANTRI JAN AROGYA YOJANA (MMJAY)

Source-Health & Family Welfare, Oct-2023

## MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO

(PER 1,00,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

	U.P.	India
2016-18	197	113
2017-19	167	103
2018-20	167	97

Source-SRS



**67**  
2017-2022



Prior to 2017

**INCREASE IN  
MEDICAL  
COLLEGES**

## UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE

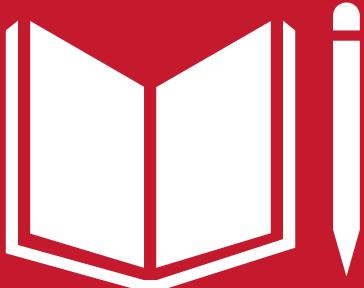
	U.P.	India
2016-18	47	36
2017-19	48	35
2018-20	43	32



Declined to 43  
in 2018-20

(Per 1,000 Live Births)  
Source-SRS

# 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



1.91  
crore+

STUDENTS  
ENROLLED IN  
**SCHOOL**  
**CHALO**  
**ABHIYAN**



ELEMENTARY  
SCHOOL  
WITH

**ACCESS TO  
ELECTRICITY &  
DRINKING WATER**

IN 2021-22

**84.50%**

FROM 41.93% IN 2015-16

**99.10%**

FROM 88.42% IN 2015-16



Source: UDISE Report

**119** E-LEARNING  
PARKS

\*  
developed in  
government colleges

**GENDER PARITY INDEX  
FOR HIGHER EDUCATION**

**1.05**

2016-17



**1.09**

2022-23

Source: AISHE Report

**ADJUSTED NET ENROLMENT RATIO (ANER)  
IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (CLASS 1-8)**

2018-19

89.32%

94%

2021-22

Source: UDISE



# 5 GENDER EQUALITY



# 32.10%

## Female Labour Force Participation Rate IN 2022-23



FROM 14.20%  
IN 2017-2018

Source- PLFS, MoSPI

### Demand satisfied by Modern methods of Family Planning increased over the five years



U.P.      India

NFHS- 4

49.9

72

NFHS- 5

59.1

74



Notable Improvement in Sex Ratio at Birth Over the Past 5 Years

2015-16



903

2019-21



941

### ENHANCED USE OF ICT

to promote women empowerment

181

#### Women Helpline

Toll-free number to provide 24x7 help and counseling to women survivors of violence

1090

#### Women Power Line

Toll-free number providing support in cases of crime against women.



# 6

## CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



### SAFE DRINKING WATER

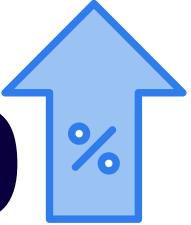
THROUGH  
PIPPED WATER SUPPLY  
FOR RURAL POPULATION

**66.46%**   
IN Oct, 2023

FROM 20.35%  
IN 2021

Source- Ministry of Jal Shakti



**100**  %

DISTRICTS ARE  
OPEN DEFECATION FREE  
IN 2019-20 FROM

0.72% IN 2015-16



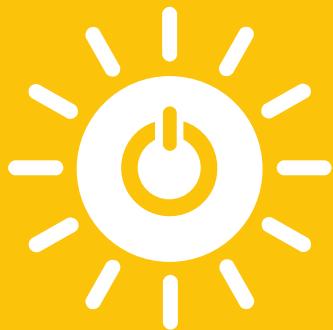
**98.8%** 

SCHOOLS HAVE  
SEPARATE TOILET  
FOR GIRLS

IN 2023 FROM  
95.05% IN 2018-19



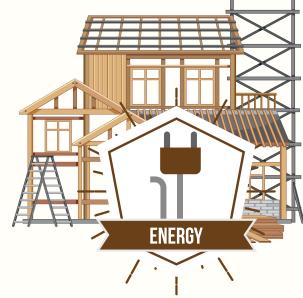
**7** AFFORDABLE AND  
CLEAN ENERGY



**100%**  
**HOUSEHOLDS**  
**ELECTRIFIED**

IN 2021-22

INCREASED FROM 98.56% IN 2019-20



*Source: Department of Energy*



**410467**  
COMPLAINT  
REDRESSAL  
Nov-2023  
through  
**SAMBHAV**  
प्रेय एवं श्रेय  
Portal

*Source:  
Department of Energy*



  
**100%+**  
**HOUSEHOLDS HAVING**

**LPG+ PNG  
CONNECTIONS**

*Source:  
Department of Food & Civil Supplies*

# 8

## DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



**3.8%** DECLINE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



**96.54%** HOUSEHOLDS WITH BANK OR POST OFFICE ACCOUNT DURING 2019-21

Source: NFHS

# 56.9%

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE IN 2022-23

FROM 46.10%  
IN 2017-2018



Source: PLFS

NEW MSME POLICY-2022 IMPLEMENTED



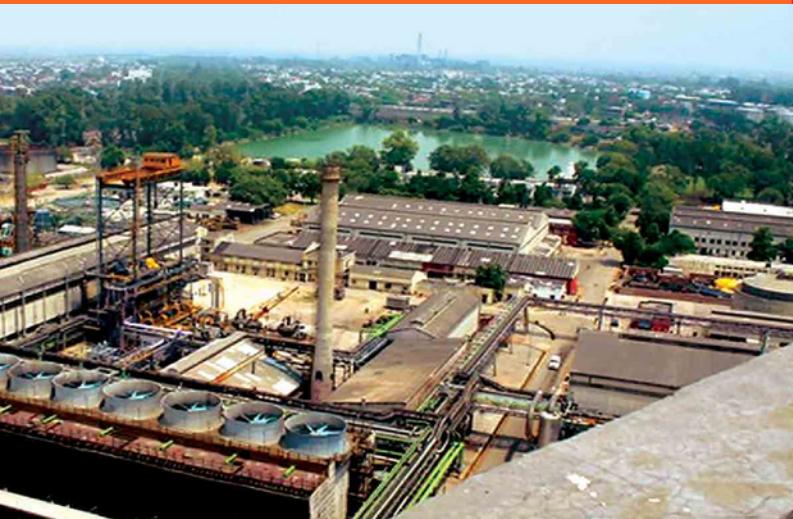
MSME REGISTERED  
UNDER ONLINE  
UDYAM REGISTRATION PORTAL

**6,62,870**  
2022-23

**2,18,038**  
2020-21

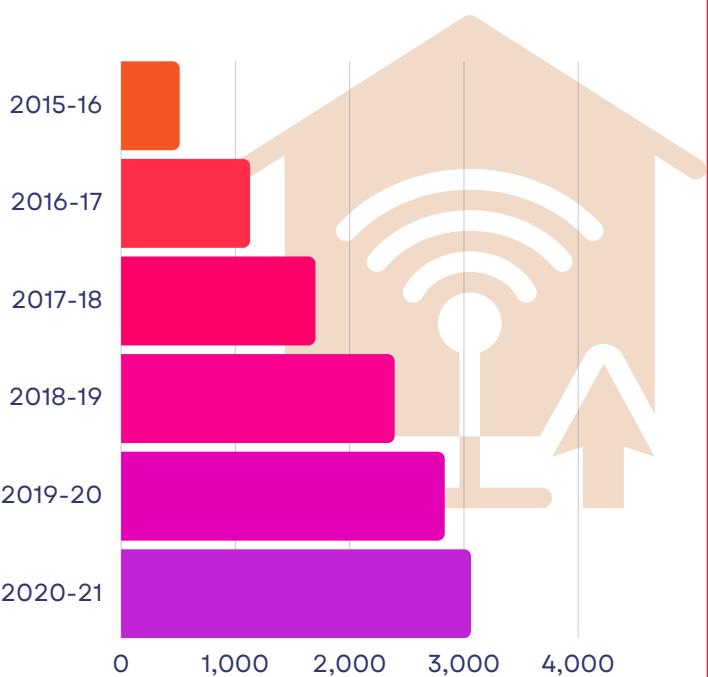
Source: MSME Department

# 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



## BROADBAND SUBSCRIBERS

Substantial increase in the number of users



(Per 10,000 population)

Source: Ministry of Communication

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION



## SUBSCRIBED TO INTERNET



5.9%

2015-16

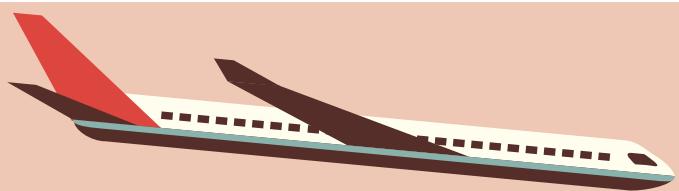
31.5%

2021-22

Source: Ministry of Communication

POISED TO BECOME A STATE WITH

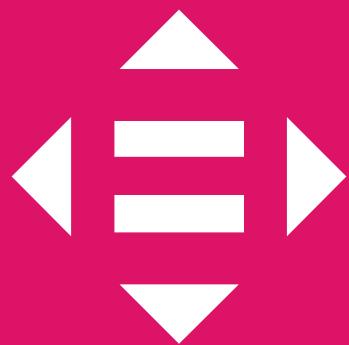
**21 AIRPORTS**



**5 INTERNATIONAL AND 16 DOMESTIC AIRPORTS**

Source: Industry and Infrastructure Development

# 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



# 53.70%



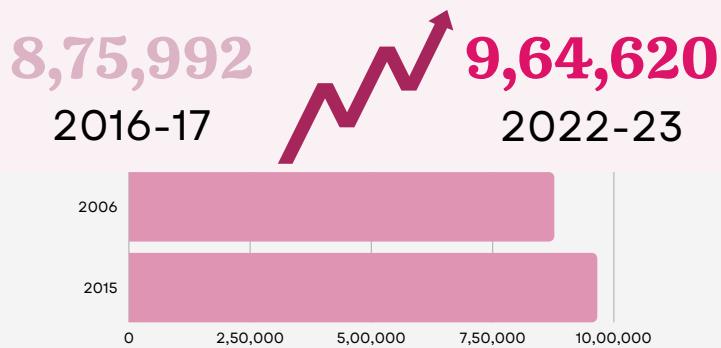
## REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

IN 2023 INCREASED FROM  
40.37% IN 2015

Source: Dept. Panchayati Raj

### STEADY INCREASE IN NUMBER OF PENSIONERS (AADHAAR VERIFIED)

UNDER  
**NOURISHMENT GRANT SCHEME FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITY**



## ESTABLISHMENT OF TRANSGENDER BOARD IN UTTAR PRADESH

ADVANCING RESPECTFUL LIVING AND INTEGRATION INTO SOCIETY'S MAINSTREAM



# 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

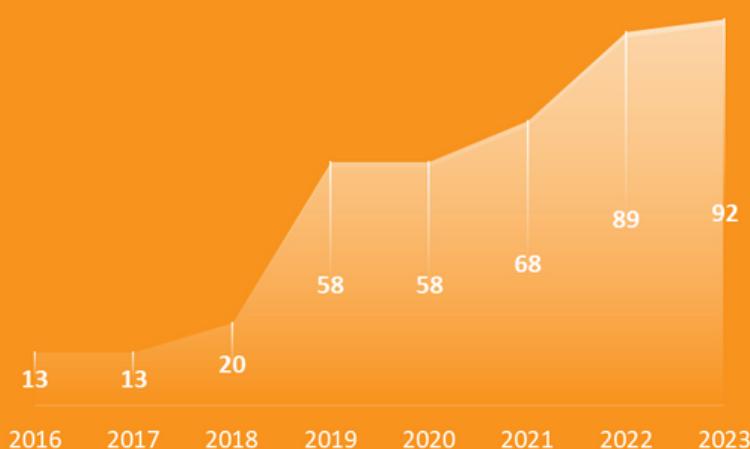


92%

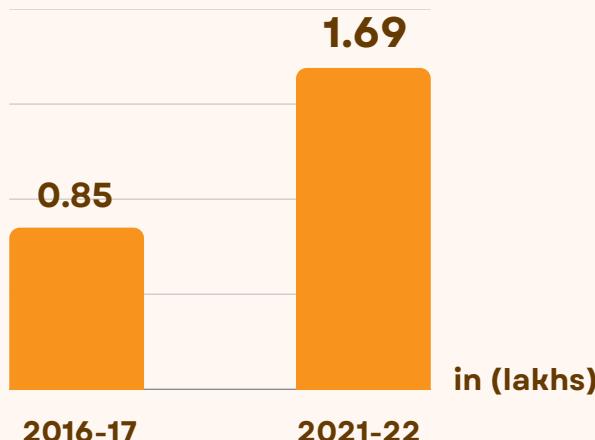
WASTE PROCESSED  
IN 2023 FROM  
13% IN 2016

Source:

Ministry of Housing  
and Urban Affairs



## ON THE RISE



Total per capita expenditure on the preservation,  
protection and conservation of all cultural and  
natural heritage

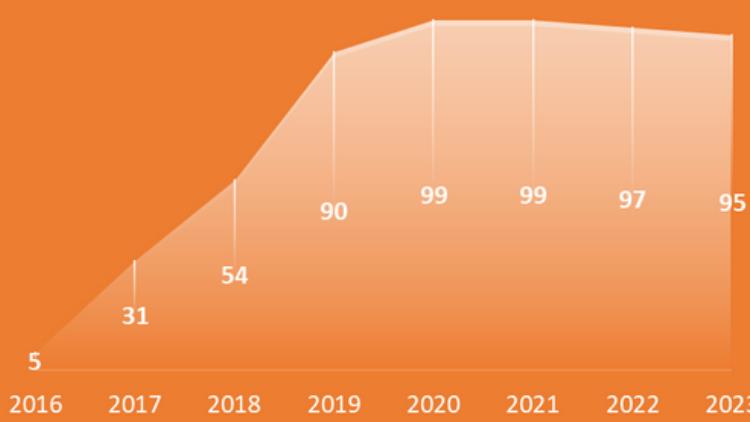
Source:  
MoSPI

95%

WARDS ACHIEVED  
100% DOOR TO DOOR  
WASTE COLLECTION  
SERVICE IN 2023

Source:

Ministry of Housing  
and Urban Affairs

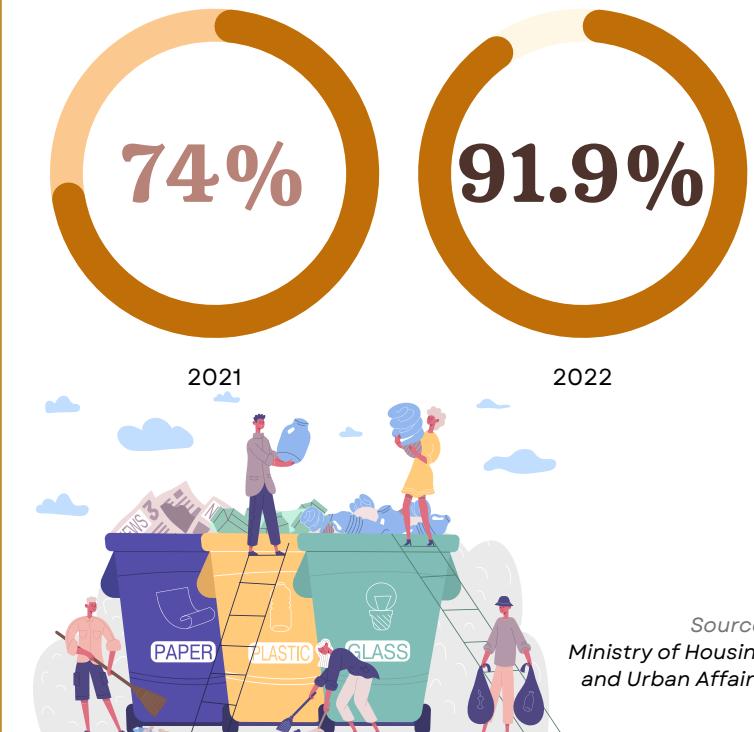


# 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

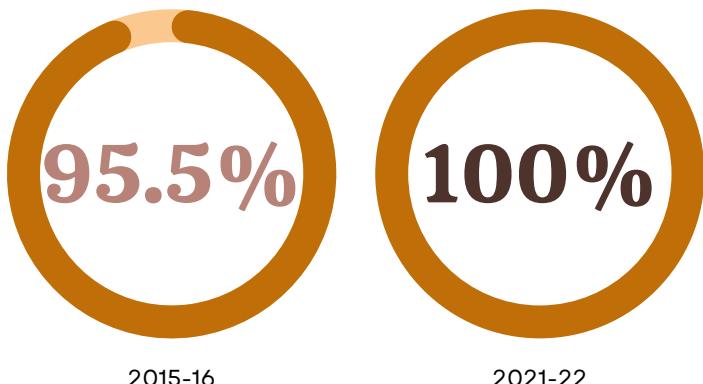


WARDS WITH

100% SOURCE SEGREGATION

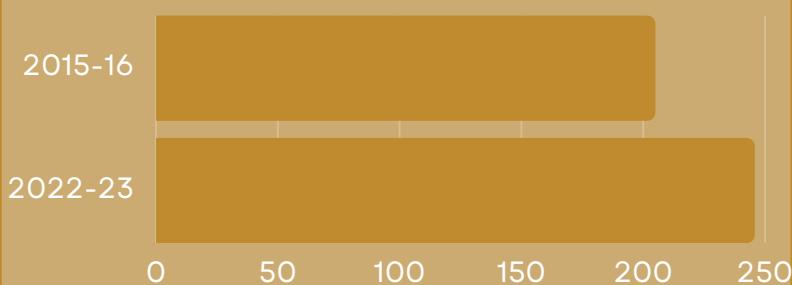


## BIO MEDICAL WASTE (BMW) TREATED



Source:  
Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board

## FOOD AVAILABILITY per capita per annum in Kg.



Source:  
Dept. of Agriculture

# 13 CLIMATE ACTION

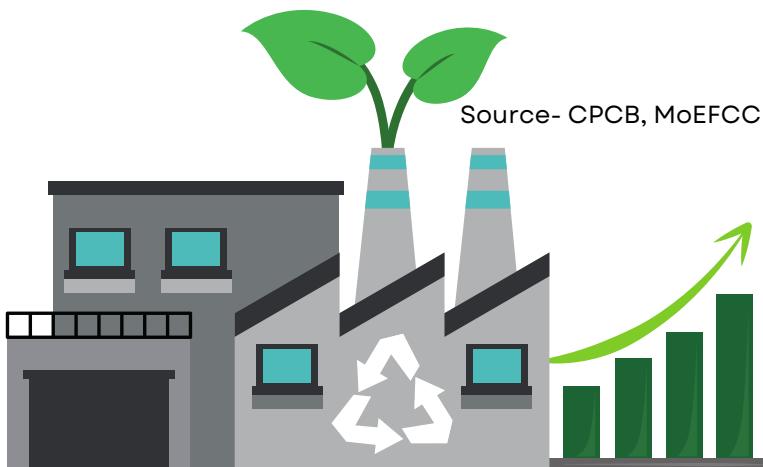


**93.28%**

**INDUSTRIES COMPLYING  
WITH ENVIRONMENTAL  
STANDARDS**

**IN 2023**

92.20% in 2019-20

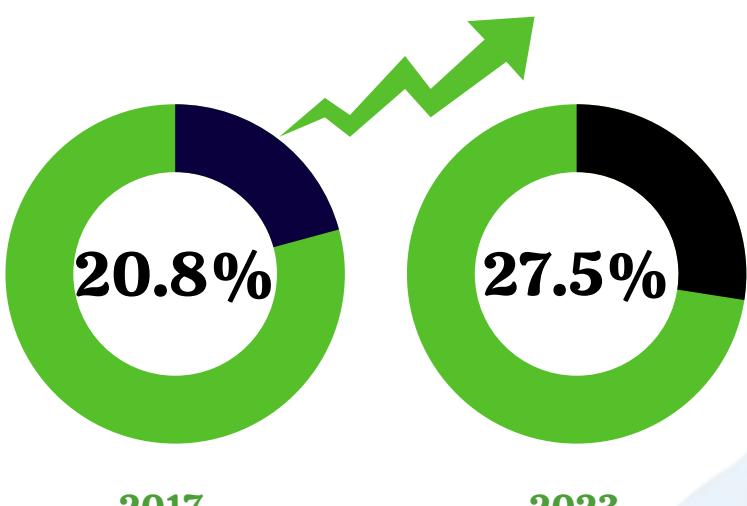


**6.68%**

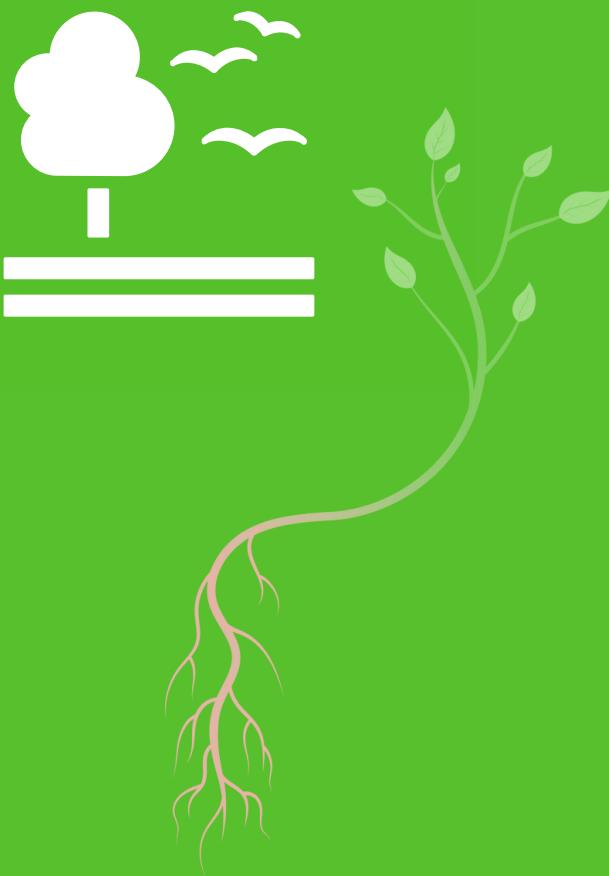
**INCREASE IN RENEWABLE  
ENERGY SHARE**

**IN 2023**

27.46 % IN 2023-24

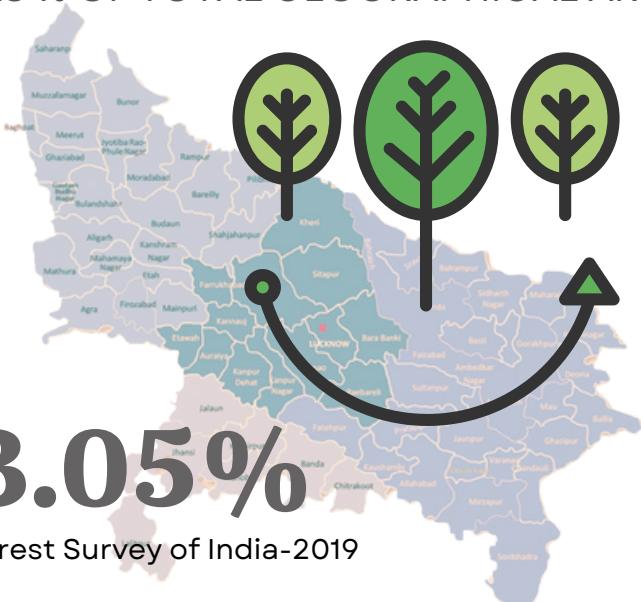


# 15 LIFE ON LAND



## TREE COVER

AS % OF TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



3.05%

Forest Survey of India-2019

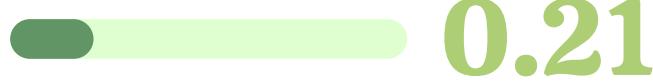
3.08%

Forest Survey of India-2021

Source:  
India State of Forest Report 2021, FSI

## AREA COVERED UNDER AFFORESTATION SCHEMES

to total geographical area



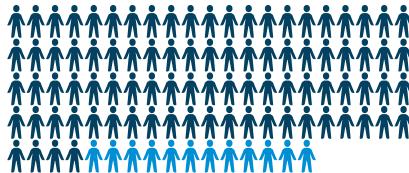
Yearwise  
PLANTATION



Source:

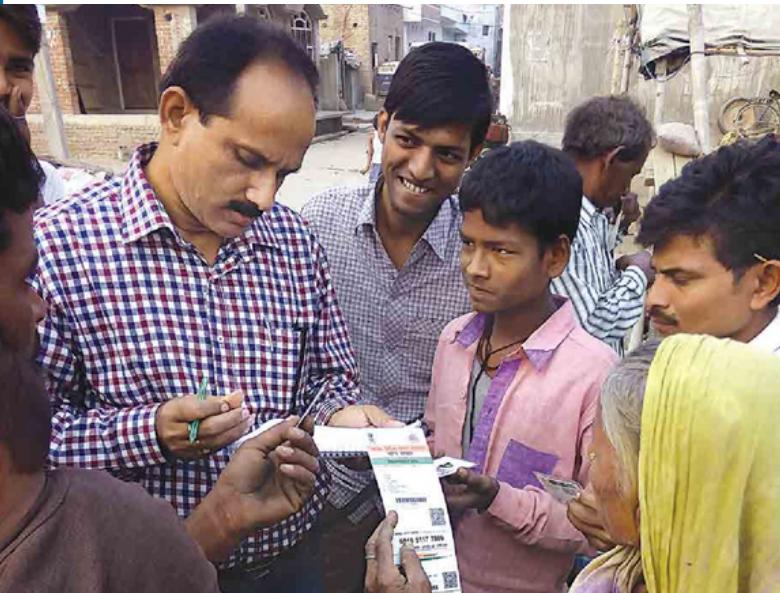
Dept. of Forest

# 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



## POPULATION COVERED UNDER AADHAR

IN 2022-23 FROM  
87.60% in 2017-18



75.50%

## CHARGESHEETING RATE OF IPC CRIMES

IN 2021-22 FROM  
65 % IN 2015-16



Source: SCRB

## GOVERNMENT E-SERVICES

AVAILABLE TO CITIZENS



314

2023-24



57

2015-16

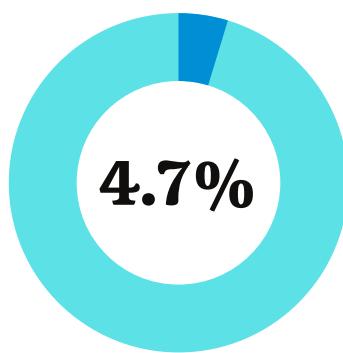
Source:  
Dept of IT & Electronics

# 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

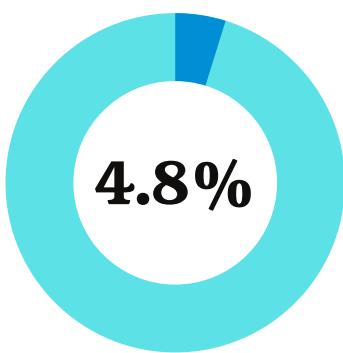


## SHARE OF UP'S EXPORT

IN NATIONAL EXPORTS



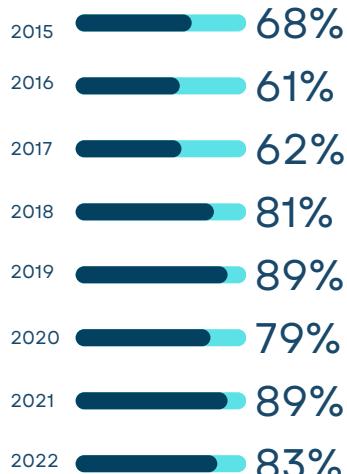
2015-16



2022-23

Source:  
MSME Dept, GoUP

### BIRTH/ DEATH REGISTRATION IN UTTAR PRADESH



LEVEL OF  
REGISTRATION  
OF BIRTHS



### LEVEL OF REGISTRATION OF DEATHS



Source: Dept of Medical Health & Family Welfare, GoUP

BUDGET  
ALLOCATION TO  
DEPARTMENTS  
FOR  
STRENGTHENING  
STATISTICAL  
CAPACITY



13924.73

2022-23



8997.20

2016-17

Source:  
DES, Planning Dept.

उत्तर प्रदेश  
सतत विकास  
**लक्ष्य**



2

## ACTION PLAN

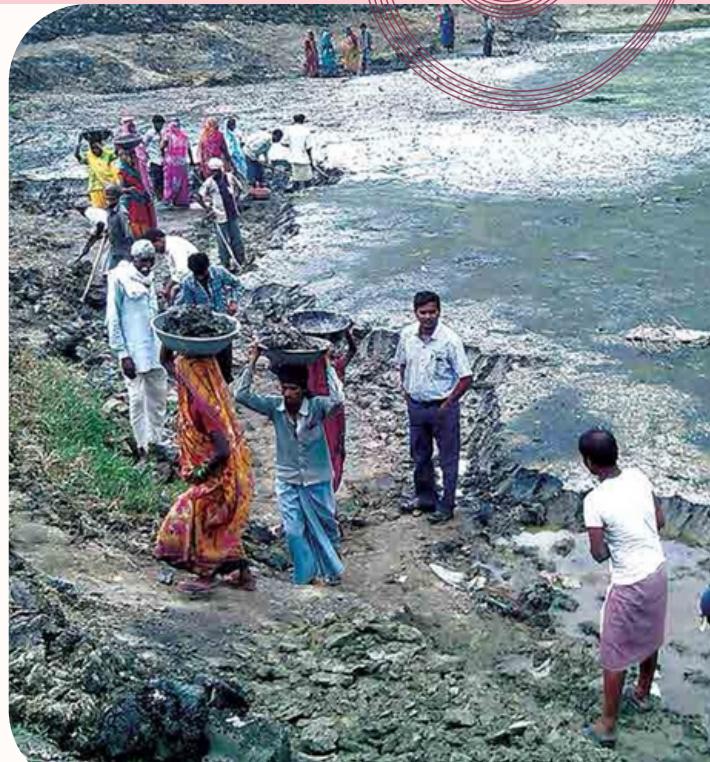
# 1 NO POVERTY



# End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

## VISION

To eliminate poverty among all groups, including children, women, disabled individuals, and the elderly suffering from low income and deprivation, as well as multidimensional poverty in both rural and urban areas. It will be necessary to address all forms of poverty—both income and deprivation, as well as urban and rural poverty—to completely eradicate it. Effective interventions will target extreme poverty among all vulnerable and highly sensitive groups, including children, women, disabled individuals, and the elderly.



## STRATEGY

- Investing in enhancing human capabilities.
- Ensuring the availability of quality basic services.
- Implementing measures to increase employment generation in all three sectors (agriculture, industry, and services).
- Providing social security to reduce hardships and vulnerabilities induced by disasters.
- Ensuring access to physical and financial resources for poor households.



# Strategy

The following components can prove to be **game changers and innovative** in meeting the challenging goal of poverty alleviation:

1. According to the SECC survey list and the list of eligible beneficiaries left out in the 2019-20 survey, it will be ensured that all concerned departments provide eligible beneficiaries with benefits from their beneficial schemes.
2. Income and livelihood of the poorest and poor families in rural areas will be increased by connecting them with agriculture and non-agriculture activities.
3. Emphasis will be placed on doubling the income of farmers by the year 2024.
4. Based on the Mission Antyodaya survey related to the availability of infrastructure facilities and critical gaps in socio-economic standards in rural areas, a 'Gram Panchayat Development Plan' will be prepared following the concept of 'Apni Yojana Apna Vikas.' This will improve infrastructure facilities in rural areas and reduce regional disparities.
5. Concrete measures will be taken to increase the livelihood and income of the poorest and poor families, especially by utilizing women self-help groups as catalysts, through schemes like the National Rural Livelihood Mission, MNREGA, and skill development.
6. Meaningful and concrete steps will be taken in the direction of poverty alleviation by enhancing inter-departmental coordination, implementing transparent and clean administrative initiatives, and leveraging the latest technology.



# Present Interventions

## Target 1.1

**End extreme poverty, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 (roughly Rs. 80) a day, by 2030, for everyone and everywhere.**

## Target 1.2

**By 2030, at least halve (50 percent) the proportion of men, women, and children living in poverty according to national definitions and affected by its multiple dimensions.**

Under Goal-1, the Rural Development Department is moving towards eradicating the poverty of the poorest families first. Under SECC-2011, out of 7 standards of deprivation, the number of families covered by all seven (7) standards is 681. Similarly, from the 6 parameters, the number of families covered is 16,651, and the number of families covered by 5 standards is 87,266. The total number of families under Standards 5, 6, and 7 is 1,04,598.

In addition to this, in the SECC survey-2011 and related to eligible beneficiaries left out and deprived of the benefits of the beneficial and welfare schemes run in the state, schemes of the state's departments, such as Destitute Widow, Old Age, Divyangjan Pension, Antyodaya, Eligible Household Ration Card, Mukhyamantri Aawas Yojna - Rural, National Health Protection Scheme, etc., the survey was conducted in 2018, in which 62,40,828 beneficiaries have been identified.

## Target 1.3

**Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all and ensure adequate social protection coverage for the poor and**

**vulnerable by 2030.**

- Under **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Rural** from the year 2016-17 to the year 2019-20, the allotment of houses was done based on the permanent eligibility list prepared on the basis of SECC-2011. From the year 2020-21, allotment of houses is being done from the prepared permanent eligibility list based on Aawas Plus.
- Including the target for the year 2022-23, so far 27.94 lakh houses have been completed against the allotted target of 34.76 lakh Pradhan Mantri Awas houses.
- Priority has been given to providing electricity connections, MNREGA job cards, and linking with the activities of Ajeevika Mission with housing.
- A total of 1.62 lakh Mukhyamantri Aawas have been allotted since 2018-19 under the Mukhyamantri Awas Yojana-Rural, out of which 1.35 lakh houses have been completed.
- Category-wise allocation of Mukhyamantri Aawas from the year 2018-19 to 2022-23 is as follows:
  - Musahar class: 45,380
  - Vantangia: 4,836
  - Kushth Rog (Leprosy) affected: 4,393
  - Natural disaster affected: 59,168
  - Kalazar affected: 237
  - JE/AES affected: 644
  - Tharu: 2,380
  - Kol: 23,744
  - Sahariya: 6,769
  - Chero: 4,910
  - Baiga: 1,525
  - Nut: 1,673
  - Pachhaiya Lohar: 17
  - Divyangjan: 6,224

### State Rural Livelihood Mission:

S. No	Important programmes/ Projects under Ajeevika mission for income generation	Latest achievement
1	Balini Milk Producer Company (Total women shareholders)	62814
2	Kashi Milk Producer Company; (Total Women Shareholders)	11747
3	Mahila Samarthya Yojna (Total women shareholders)	32000
4	One G.P. -One B.C. Sakhi	49176
5	Startup Village Entrepreneurship Program (SVEP)	19202
6	'PRERNA OJAS' Women Beneficiaries	2500
7	Aajivika Gramin Express Yojna	468
8	Women Farmer Empowerment Project (Mahila Kishan Sashaktikaran Pariyojna-MKSP)	109913
9	Special efforts for the underprivileged community (Mushara, Vantangiya, Tharu, Bawaria etc.)	27586
10	Prerna Canteen (Community Health Center)	652
11	Producer Group	3015
12	12 Nutrients Manufacturing Unit Take Home Ration (THR)	181
13	Vidyut Sakhi	10060
14	Fair Price Shop	2139
15	Management of community toilet	54216
16	Farm Machinery Bank	141
17	Bank Credit Linkage	115582
18	Lakhpatti Women's Development Program	6178896
19	Bank Sakhi	9400
20	Establishment of Community Managed Training Centre (CMTC)	15
21	Mission Antyodaya Survey	58189
22	Pradhan Mantri Micro Food Upgradation Scheme	5878

- Under the MNREGA scheme, the total number of families receiving labor employment is 70.24 lakh in the financial year 2022-23.
- The amount spent under the MNREGA scheme in the financial year 2022-23 is Rs. 11,92,032.14 lakh.
- In each financial year until 2026, about 75 lakh families will be provided the benefit of such assets through labor-intensive employment to increase their livelihood.
- From 2022-23 to 2025-26, there is an estimated target of creating 95 lakh man-days under the MNREGA scheme.
- Out of 1.04 crore families identified in the SECC survey 2011, 100 percent employment has been made available to the eligible families.
- Individual projects (cattle shed, goat shed, horticulture, etc.) of 5 lakh beneficiaries are to be taken up under the MNREGA scheme. Work will start after completing the selection of persons in the coming years.
- Under the MNREGA scheme, 15,000 women mates will be selected, trained, and associated with MNREGA works.
- Under the MNREGA scheme, 150 hi-tech nurseries (02 per district) will be

established, with the cost of one nursery being around Rs. 1.00 crore, and about 15 lakh plants will be prepared from each nursery.

- The Integrated Cluster Action Plan (I-CAP) of all three phases has been completed by the year 2022 under the Rurban Mission scheme, which aims to provide urban basic facilities in rural tribal and non-tribal areas.
- In the Rurban Mission plan, a total amount of Rs. 553.79 crore has been received so far by the Government of India and the State as CGF, against which a progress of 77.65 percent has been made by spending Rs. 430.03 crore.
- In the financial year 2022-23, the number of old-age pensioners is 54.97 lakh, which is 135.2 percent in relation to the financial year 2018-19.
- Rs. 33,04,24,06,000/- were given in the financial year 2022-23 to 27,21,652 destitute widows who received a pension after their husband's death.
- Under 'Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana', 1.18 crore families in the state have been provided free health insurance up to Rs. 5 lakh per family per year.
- About 8.43 lakh families deprived of the eligibility list of SECC-2011 are being given the benefit of 'Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana' under 'Mukhyamantri Jan Arogya Abhiyan' run by the State government. Extending the scope of the scheme 'Mukhyamantri Jan Arogya Abhiyan' by the State government, about 40.79 lakh Antyodaya ration card holder families and 11.65 lakh registered labor families in the State have been provided free health insurance of Rs. 5 lakh per family per year to the eligible families.
- Under 'Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana' and Mukhyamantri Jan Arogya Abhiyan', cards are being issued as part of the campaign to provide Ayushman cards

to all eligible beneficiaries.

- Under 'Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana' and 'Mukhyamantri Jan Arogya Abhiyan', free treatment worth Rs. 2868.15 crore has been provided to 21.92 lakh beneficiaries in the State so far.
- In the financial year 2022-23, the population receiving social security under the maternity benefit (Janani Suraksha Yojana) is 24,28,130 (87.3 percent).

#### Target 1.4

**Ensure, by 2030, that all men and women, in particular the poor and vulnerable, have access to economic resources as well as basic services, ownership of land and property, inheritance, natural resources, control over appropriate new technology, and other forms of financial services, including microfinance.**

- Infectious diseases, including encephalitis, malaria, and black fever, have registered a reduction in fatal diseases and deaths due to treatment and inter-departmental coordination.
- Enrollment of 1.81 crore children under School Chalo Abhiyan and through Operation Kayakalp, about 93 percent of schools have been saturated with 19 infrastructure facilities in parishadiya schools in the state.
- Currently, 6,67,997 workers have been registered under Pradhan Mantri Shramyogi Maan-Dhan Yojana for the welfare of unorganized sector workers, including 3,57,752 female workers, 3,10,242 male workers, and 03 other categories of workers.
- Enrollment of more than 22 lakh youth and 15 lakh youth by the financial year 2022-23 with the aim of promoting startup culture under the Skill Development Mission and making the youth of the state in the age group of 14 to 35 years employable by providing skill training in short-term courses. More than 1 lakh youth have

been trained and more than 5 lakh youth have been employed.

#### **Target 1.5**

**By 2030, build resilience of vulnerable people under vulnerable situations and reduce their vulnerability to climate-related natural extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters.**

Affected residents of identified flood-prone and drought-affected districts will be covered on priority by income generation, availability of basic facilities, and social security schemes operated under various departments. In these affected districts, the disaster management plan will be implemented with public participation through the State Disaster Management Authority.





# Future Initiatives

## Target 1.1 and 1.2

From the point of view of sustainable development and poverty alleviation, we will mainly target poverty in three ways:

- Slum dwellers, rag pickers, rickshaw pullers, beggars in urban areas, as well as Vantangia, Musahar, Kol, Tharu tribes in rural areas, and the poorest and poor families of scheduled caste-scheduled tribes and other sections to be identified in-depth.
- According to the earlier Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 survey, out of 2.60 crore families in rural areas, 1.04 crore families are in the category of various types of deprivation. In 2018, about 60 lakh eligible beneficiaries of 08 schemes like pension, housing, health insurance, food security, etc., who were left out of the SECC survey, have been identified additionally.
- Out of these deprived and poorest families, almost half of the families have been targeted to be raised above the poverty line by the year 2024, and the remaining families by the year 2030. For this, along with providing opportunities for the promotion of their livelihood, social safety cover will also be provided to them. By promoting inter-departmental coordination, continuous and phased facilities will be given to such extremely poor identified persons/families for income enhancement activities and a bundle of beneficial schemes run by various departments. Along with this, a strategy has been chalked out to increase their access to basic services

like education, health, drinking water, and physical and financial resources.

- Under the Mukhyamantri Awas Yojana-Rural, a target has been set to construct about 30,000 houses every year, with 60,000 houses to be built in the next 02 years and 1.50 lakh houses in the next 05 years.
- Under the National Livelihood Mission, 5,50,868 self-help groups will be formed in the next 05 years. An amount of Rs 1,230 crore will be released to 8,20,000 self-help groups as a revolving fund. For livelihood promotion, loans will be made available to 9,70,000 self-help groups at a cheaper rate by providing bank linkage.
- Financial transactions of Rs. 15,000 crore will be completed by BC Sakhi.
- Agricultural equipment will be provided to 2,500 village organizations to enhance sustainable livelihood in the agriculture sector. Under Startup Village Entrepreneurship Program, 25,000 small entrepreneurs will be developed, along with 25,100 producer groups and 35 producer enterprises to be formed.
- As the second step, we will target families covered by 4 standards under SECC-2011. Their number is 4,84,174. Covering them through various schemes mentioned above (Bundle of schemes), action will be taken to earn Rs. 3.5 lakh per year per family.

## Target 1.3

- To bring out of poverty, families covered by 3 standards, 2 standards, and 1 standard under SECC-2011,

whose numbers are 17,35,381, 36,12,217, and 44,44,985 respectively, reformative actions will be taken to generate income of Rs. 0-3 lakh, 2.5 lakh, and 1.5 lakh per family per year respectively through the above-mentioned departments (bundle of schemes).

#### **Target 1.4**

To bring economic and social equality between men and women in rural areas, two important schemes of Rural Development Department, Uttar Pradesh, National Rural Livelihood Mission and Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme will prove useful. On the one hand, by increasing the skills of the women of self-help groups, their livelihood will be strengthened, and the women or their families who have worked for 90 days under MNREGA, by registering them in the Labor Department,

will be given the benefits of all the schemes of the Labor Department, due to which women will be empowered and will be able to reach the level of equality with men. Similarly, while empowering poor, weak, and economically weak women, their access to basic resources will be ensured.

- Under the MNREGA scheme, 30,000 women mates will be selected/trained and associated with MNREGA works.
- Under the National Rural Livelihood Mission, 5,50,868 self-help groups will be formed in the next 5 years.

#### **Target 1.5**

Such steps will be taken to free the families affected by natural calamities, social and environmental shocks and risks from risk and disaster, so that they can get economic and social cooperation from the schemes of all departments when such a situation arises.

**2****ZERO  
HUNGER**

# **End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

## **VISION**

The population of the state is expected to reach 27.35 crore by the year 2030. To provide adequate food for increasing population, it will be necessary to almost double the production level of agriculture and allied sector.

Uttar Pradesh envisions to become the 'Granary of the Nation' and end hunger and malnutrition among all vulnerable groups by 2030. Guided by the New Agriculture Policy of 2013, the state envisages 5.1 per cent growth in the farming sector while promoting sustainable practices and balancing the employment potential.



## **STRATEGY**

The state will adopt, develop and popularise appropriate eco-friendly farming systems to improve soil health and farm productivity, and to help conserve natural resources in order to maintain the ecological balance. The state will also give emphasis to increasing the income of farmers through agriculture diversification towards high value activities while retaining the core-competence in the area of food and nutritional security.



# Future Initiatives

## **Target 2.1 Ending the problem of hunger by the year 2030 and providing clean, plentiful, and nutritious food throughout the year.**

To provide 5 kg of food grains (2 kg of wheat and 3 kg of rice) per unit per month to Priority household beneficiaries and 35 kg of food grains (21 kg of rice and 14 kg of wheat) per unit per month to Antyodaya beneficiaries under the **National Food Security Act - 2013**. In selected districts of the state, 14 kg of wheat, 20 kg of rice, and 1 kg of coarse grains (total 35 kg) are currently being distributed to each Antyodaya cardholder, and 2 kg of rice, 2 kg of wheat, and 1 kg of coarse grains (total 5 kg) are being provided to each Priority household beneficiary.

Furthermore, the Department is providing ration to physically disabled (Divyang) cardholders at their homes. It is worth mentioning that the Government of India has decided to provide free food grains to all beneficiaries from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023.

## **Target 2.2 By 2025, reduction in the prevalence of Stunting, Wasting, and Underweight among children under 5 years of age and improvement in measuring efficiency among children under 5 years of age**

Programmes/activities to be undertaken to achieve SDG indicators:

- For the first time in the department (from 2021-22), growth monitoring devices (stadiometer/ infantometer) have been made available at all anganwadi centers to determine the stunting (length/height according to age) of children aged 0 to

05 years. Field functionaries are being trained for their proper use, measuring efficiency, and feeding the correct data on the Poshan Tracker app. The process of training them as master trainers is being conducted at the state level, who will later give training at the field level.

- For the early identification of severely underweight and underweight children, the department is running a three-month special campaign called “Sambhav Abhiyan” from July to September since 2021.
- To ensure public awareness and community participation towards nutrition, community-based activities such as Godbharai Divas, Annaprashan Divas, Suposhan Divas, and Wash Day are being organized every month at Anganwadi centers.
- Every year since 2018, Poshan Maah is organized in the month of September and Poshan Pakhwada in the month of March for public awareness and a mass movement towards nutrition.
- In collaboration with the Health Department, iron tablets are being provided to children, adolescents, and pregnant and lactating women to prevent anemia. Targeted beneficiaries are given doses of Albendazole twice a year.
- Webinar-Poshan Pathshala has been organized to sensitize Anganwadi workers and other community members about appropriate nutrition practices, in which about 25 lakh people have participated at the district, block, Anganwadi center, and community levels.
- A special VHSND day is organized for the medical management and referral of

- children identified as SAM (severe acute malnourished) at Anganwadi centers.
- A supportive supervision monitoring app, Sahyog, has been developed for better monitoring and supervision activities.
  - For effective monitoring of nutrition activities, regular monthly meetings of District Nutrition Committee constituted under the chairmanship of District Officer are being organized.
  - Anganwadi workers make house-to-house visits to targeted beneficiaries and advise family members about adopting proper nutrition behavior and the proper use of nutrition, etc.
  - Intensive monitoring of departmental schemes and programs is done at the state level, and instructions are given to the districts accordingly.

**Target 2.3 By the year 2023, by providing equal opportunities for technical knowledge and employment to small farmers, women, animal husbandry, and fish farmers, doubling their farmer's productivity and income.**

- To increase the production and productivity of food grains and oilseeds in the state, timely availability of quality-certified seeds, fertilizers, and plant protection chemicals will be ensured through centrally and state-funded schemes. Demonstration of various crops on farmers' fields will be organized, and advanced agricultural implements will be provided to the farmers.
- To attract farmers towards pulses and oilseeds, free minikits will also be distributed.
- Fruit production in the state has increased from 112.31 Lakh MT. in the year 2020-21 to 155.73 Lakh MT. in the year 2022-23. A target of 157.94 Lakh MT. has been set for vegetable production in the year 2023-24.
- Vegetable production in the state has increased from 291.47 Lakh MT. in the year 2020-21 to 388.99 Lakh MT. in the year 2022-23. A target of 394.36 Lakh MT. has been set for vegetable production in the year 2023-24.
- By increasing the area, production, and productivity of fruits and vegetables, the targets set for the year 2023-24 will be met with the help of centrally sponsored and state-funded horticulture development schemes such as Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Per Drop More Crop-Micro irrigation, etc.
- Under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, operated in the fisheries department, the fish production level in the state increased from 6.99 lakh MT. in the year 2019-20 through sub-schemes such as the construction of ponds in the private sector and first-year investment, construction of fish seed hatcheries, construction of rearing ponds. It has been increased to 9.10 lakh MT. by the year 2022-23. At present, there is a strategy to achieve 10.60 lakh MT. of fish production in the year 2023-2024 due to the operation of the Chief Minister Matsya Sampada Yojana in the state.
- Under innovative activities, the level of fish productivity will be increased through intensive fish farming and cage culture in the project of biofloc pond and various types of recirculatory aquaculture systems for the vertical development of fisheries.
- Development of kiosks/retail fish markets for the marketing of fish products, cold chain will be developed through insulated vans, motorcycles with iceboxes, cycles with iceboxes, etc., so that quality fish can reach the consumers. This will increase state fish production, productivity, and availability of fish per person as per the target.
- The state ranks first in milk production, and milk production from Mahishvanshi cattle is 4.68 kg, and milk production from cows is 4.157 kg per animal per day.
- To achieve the set target of 466.95 lakh MT. of milk production in the year 2023-24, heifer production will increase with the use of sex-sorted semen. To reduce the death rate in animals, an intensive vaccination campaign will be carried out free of cost.

- In order to increase egg production, the Poultry Development Policy 2022 has been prepared, in which 650 units of 60,000 commercial layer units will be established in addition to 10,000 to 30,000.
- A target of 4331.16 million egg production has been set for the year 2023-24.
- In addition to NLM for advanced meat production, subsidy/interest waiver facilities are being provided to the beneficiaries under AHIDF.
- A target of 1724.44 lakh MT. of meat production has been set for the year 2023-24.
- In the state of Uttar Pradesh, 228 main marketplaces, 105 sub-marketplaces, and 1636 agricultural marketing hubs have been created for the sale/marketing of farmers' products. Business is being successfully conducted from these established places.
- Under the e-NAM scheme, mandi committees have been connected in a planned/phased manner to provide remunerative prices to the farmers. A total of 125 Mandis, including 66 Mandis in the first phase, 34 in the second phase, and 25 Mandis in the third phase, have been linked with e-NAM. A target has been set to connect 38 Mandis in the year 2023-24.

**Target 2.4 Improving soil fertility for sustainable food production by the year 2023 and increasing production and productivity by developing disease-resistant and flood, drought, salinity-tolerant varieties.**

- To promote organic manure for soil health improvement, 58,372 quintals of Dhaincha seed have been distributed from 2020-21 to 2022-23, and a target has been set to distribute 22,000 quintals of Dhaincha seed in the year 2023-24.
- 16,163 farm ponds have been constructed from the year 2021-22 to 2022-23 for the conservation of available water sources and an increase

in groundwater. A target has been set for the construction of 5,550 farm ponds in the year 2023-24.

- To encourage micro-irrigation, a total of 164,427 drip and sprinkler irrigation systems have been established by the Horticulture Department from the year 2020-21 to 2022-23. In the year 2023-24, a target has been set to establish 125,347 drip and sprinkler irrigation systems.
- In view of the change in weather conditions, the Department of Agriculture is distributing M.T.U-7029 & Sambha sub-1 of paddy in flood-affected areas, CO-51, D.R.R.-44 & D.R.R. Paddy-42 for drought-prone areas and CSR-56 & CSR-60 tolerant to salinity, among the farmers.

**Target 2.5 By the year 2030, to maintain the biological diversity of seeds, crops, and animals and encourage equitable and equitable access to the benefits of genetic diversity and mutual knowledge for all.**

- International Millets Day is being celebrated in the state from January 2023. Especially in March 2023, a program of millet promotion was organized in each district/ tehsil/ development block. This included state-level workshops, district-level millet festivals, district-level road shows, and promotions at state/ district/ tehsil/ judiciary panchayat levels.
- To promote the use of Sava, Kodo, Ragi, Chaulai, Jowar, Bajra, Sankar Jowar, and Sankar Bajra under the Nutri Cereal Scheme, a distribution target of 49,997 minikits has been set in Kharif 2023.
- The Agriculture Department has organized Kisan Pathshala (The Million Farmers School) in the entire state for the promotion of agricultural techniques. A total of 74.91 lakh farmers have been trained till the year 2022-23. In the year 2023-24, a target has been set to train 10 lakh farmers through Kisan Pathshala.



# Milestones

## Production/ productivity of agriculture and allied sectors in the state

To provide year-round food and nutritional security to all people, the production of food grains, oilseeds, fruits, vegetables, milk, eggs, meat, and fish from 2020-21 to 2022-23 and the target for the year 2023-24 are as follows:

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	Base Year	Current Status			Milestones		
				Progress Year			Target Year		
				2015-16	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-2024	2027
1	Projected Population	Crores	22.15	23.54	23.92	24.42	24.84	26.79	27.35
<b>(A) Crop Production (food grains and oilseeds)</b>									
2	Production	Lakh MT.	449.67	637.42	612.38	620.37	677.42	761.9	802.73
3	Productivity	Qt./Ha.	22.71	29.76	28.63	28.79	29.85	31.05	34.65
4	Cropping intensity	Percentage	156.51	162.41	162.7	165.63	166.76	168.62	170.45
<b>(B) Agricultural Produce</b>									
5	Cereals	Lakh MT.	428.35	594.13	568.6	573.14	630.5	690.23	720.08
6	Pulses	Lakh MT.	11.12	25.34	26.2	27.88	30.29	43.53	50.18
7	Total Foodgrain	Lakh MT.	439.47	619.47	594.08	601.02	660.78	733.76	770.26
8	Oilseeds	Lakh MT.	10.14	17.95	17.58	19.35	19.5	28.14	32.47
<b>(C) Horticultural Produce</b>									
9	Fruits	Lakh MT.	102.96	112.31	154.24	155.73	157.94	164.98	172.48
10	Vegetables	Lakh MT.	258.4	291.47	386.43	388.99	394.36	411.56	430.78
<b>(D) Animal Produce</b>									
11	Milk	Lakh MT.	263.87	313.59	338.74	362.42	403.01	526.63	650.2
12	Egg	No. in Million	2192.85	3628.89	4041.17	4558.55	5401.9	7930.3	10460
13	Meat	Lakh MT.	14.18	10.37	11.28	11.92	13.47	18.12	22.77
<b>(E) Fisheries Produce</b>									
14	Fish	Lakh MT.	5.88	7.46	8.09	9.1	10.6	14.81	18.17



## Recommended Nutrition Requirement Per Capita

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	Base Year	Current Status			Milestones		
				Progress Year			Target Year		
				2015-16	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023- 2024	2027
1	Food Grain	Gram/day	568	721	681	674	729	751	771
2	Edible Oil	Gram/day	5	7	7	7	8	9	10
3	Fruits	Gram/day	110.46	133	181	181	182	185	189
4	Vegetables	Gram/day	305.8	346	454	452	454	461	472
5	Milk	Gram/day	350	355	370	378	427	433	512
6	Egg	No./ year	10	15	15	21	23	27	42
7	Meat	Kg/ year	1.04	3.78	3.99	5.3	5.48	5.75	6.8
8	Fish	Kg/ year	5.06	11.09	11.82	12.55	13.2	14.75	15.3

## Underweight & Stunted Target

Target	Department	(NFHS-4) 2015-16	NFHS-5) 2019-21)	Difference (% point)	India	SDG Target for 2025
Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight	ICDS	39.5	32.1	7.4	32.1	23%
Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are stunted	ICDS	46.3	39.7	6.5	35.5	30%

# **3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**



# **Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages**

## **VISION**

Achieve healthy lives and well-being for all at all ages by building a resilient health system through people-centred, evidence-based, equity-driven, inter-departmental and inter-sectoral collaborative approaches to guarantee preventive, promotive, diagnostic, curative, rehabilitative and palliative care across all levels of service provision and through the life course.



## **STRATEGY**

The state will adopt a mission mode to address the challenges in the health sector. A state level task force has been constituted in the state to ensure inter-departmental and inter-sectoral coordination required for the accomplishment of the targets.

State health policy will be developed for improved health facilities and referral system to deliver quality services. It will also focus on trust building through citizen's/community engagement by activating village health and nutrition day (VHND) across the state. Universal health coverage for the poor will be taken up as a priority by the state and all sectors will be encouraged to ensure health insurance as part of the employment contract.



# Present Interventions

## **Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the maternal mortality rate to less than 70 per lakh live-births.**

- Early registration of all pregnant women by the department through Chhaya Integrated Village Health Nutrition Day in all districts, 4 antenatal checkups and checkup of women with HRP on 1, 9, 16 and 24 of every month on Pradhan Mantri Safe Motherhood Campaign Day where treatment & investigations are being done.
- Under Janani Suraksha Yojana and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, free Institutional deliveries and free services for pre-delivery and post-delivery treatment, blood tests, urine tests and ultrasound are being provided.
- Tracking system has been implemented through the Mantra app to monitor mothers and newborns.
- Online information of maternal death is being registered in 104 call centers and incentive amount of Rs. 1000 is being given to the first informer of maternal death. Along with this, the causes of maternal death are ascertained by conducting maternal death audit at the community level and an action plan is prepared for its prevention in future.
- Under Khushhaal Parivar Diwas, on 21st of every month, awareness of family planning program is being provided in the community to reduce the maternal mortality rate.
- Comprehensive abortion care facility is being provided.
- Under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, financial benefits are being provided to first time pregnant women

and lactating mothers from January 2017 in all the districts of the country.

- In addition to District Women Hospitals, 35 Maternal and Child Health Wings with 100 beds, 12 Maternal and Child Health Wings with 50 beds and 48 Maternal and Child Health Wings with 30 beds are operational

## **Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age and aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least 12 per thousand live-births and under 5 years mortality to at least 25 per thousand live-births.**

For Strengthening of medical services for qualitative improvement in infant and child health, campaign to remove malnutrition, immunization, inter-departmental coordination and community participation, the following activities are being implemented:

- 1,820 newborn care corners equipped with basic equipment for the care of newborns are functional and a target of setting up about 680 new newborn care corners in the next 3 years.
- 212 newborn stabilizing units with 4 beds are functional in the state and about 83 new units are proposed to be established soon.
- 94 sick newborn care units with 08 to 12 beds including 3 pediatricians, 8 staff nurses and 9 support staff are functional in the state and establishment of 08 new units is proposed soon.
- To ensure effective treatment of malnourished children, 79 nutritional rehabilitation centers with 10 beds including one medical officer, 04 staff

- nurses, one dietician and three support staff are operational. In this, free 102 ambulance service is provided to pick up and drop children. free food to mother/father during admission and reimbursement of loss of daily wages at the rate of Rs.50/- per day for a maximum of 14 days is given.
- At present, 212 NBSUs are functional in District Women Medical Units for intensive care for weak and serious newborns after delivery, 94 SNCU units are established in 74 districts in District Women's Hospitals/Joint Hospitals and Medical Colleges. At present 79 NRCs are established in 73 districts in District Hospitals/Joint Hospitals and Medical Colleges for the treatment of children up to 5 years of age 179 KMCs are established in 71 districts for the care of low birthweight newborn. Similarly, every year IDCF program (Diarrhea control fortnight) is celebrated for the prevention of diarrhea and (SAANS) program has been started for the prevention of pneumonia.
  - 79 sick newborn care units with 8 to 12 beds including 3 pediatricians, 8 staff nurses and 9 support staff are functional in the state and establishment of 07 new units is proposed soon.
  - For proper management and treatment of meningitis, ventilator facility is available in all sick newborn care units of Gorakhpur and Basti division.
  - 16 PICUs (10 to 15 bedded), 15 mini PICUs and 177 encephalitis treatment centers have been operated for effective treatment of children in meningitis affected areas.

**Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria and neglected tropical disease and combat Hepatitis, water borne disease and other communicable disease.**

- Under SDG Goal-3 index, the rate of

HIV prevalence in the state was 0.03 percent, in the financial year 2017-18. Now it has been reduced to 0.01 percent.

- To provide free counselling and HIV testing 500 ICTC has been established in State and 52 ARTs and 26 Link ART Centres has been established to provide free Anti-Retroviral Treatment and care to HIV infected persons. For the Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) patients, 115 Suraksha Clinics have been established in all Government Medical Colleges and district hospitals of the state.
- To prevent HIV infection in the High Risk group (MSM, FSW & IDUs), 85 TI NGOs and 8 Link Worker Scheme (LWS) are running under Targeted Intervention Program in the State.
- 17 Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST) Centres has been established in Medical College and District Hospitals of 15 Districts of Uttar Pradesh for HIV prevention in Injecting Drug Users (IDU).
- NACO, Government of India has established 03 Viral Load machines at B.H.U., Varanasi, L.L.R.M. Medical College, Meerut and KGMU, Lucknow respectively for HIV Patients where Eligible HIV patients are being tested for their viral load.
- 35 ARTs in the State are equipped with CD-4 machine where CD-4 test is being done for all newly enrolled patients.
- Conducting Dastak/ Special Communicable Disease Control Campaign in 3 phases every year for the prevention and control of communicable diseases.
- For the said campaign, Medical Health and Family Welfare, Education Department, Agriculture Department, Urban Development Department, Child Development and Nutrition, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department, Divyang Welfare, Swachh Bharat Mission, Information Department, Irrigation Department,

- Fisheries and Animal Husbandry Departments have effective Interdepartmental cooperation.
- Coordinated action by all concerned departments by identifying high risk villages under Dastak/Special Communicable Disease Control Campaign.
  - In the year 2023, in the first phase of Dastak Abhiyan ASHA, visited 314.07 lakh houses had send message for the prevention of communicable disease control programme.
  - In the year 2023 during first round of Dastak/Special Communicable Disease Control campaign, more than 1.95 lakh school rallies, more than 0.75 lakh Prabhat-Feria, more than 0.63 lakh Gram Sabha meetings, more than 1.75 lakh Mother Committee meetings to make mothers aware, Meetings of more than 1.05 lakh self-service groups were conducted.
  - Through special vaccination campaign, in 38 districts of the state, 6445464 (96 percent) against the target 6718443 in the year 2022-23.
  - Against the number of 4724 AES patients in the year 2017, 1199 patients were reported in the year 2022 and in the year 2017 there were 655 deaths and in the year 2022 there were 32 deaths due to AES.
  - Against the number of 693 JE patients in the year 2017, 124 patients were reported in the year 2022 and in the year 2017 there were 93 deaths and in the year 2022 there were 04 deaths due to JE.

#### **Special attention to other vector-borne diseases:**

- Under the active and passive surveillance being conducted for the prevention and control of malaria in the state, till April 2023, blood samples of 22,68,852 persons were tested, including 262 of Plasmodium vivax (Pv.) and Plasmodium falciparum (Pf.) 28 patients were identified and treated.

- In year 2023, total of 02 Apex Referral Labs and 74 SSH Labs are functional for surveillance work for prevention and control of Dengue and Chikungunya disease.
- 52 Blood Component Separation Units are functional in public health care facilities.
- The dengue mortality rate (case fatality rate) in the state in the year 2022 is 0.16 percent, which is in line with the prescribed <1 percent.
- Due to active patient search for prevention and control of Kala-azar disease, rapid identification of patients and proper treatment, the target of elimination of Kala-azar at the block level of 01 patient per 10000 populations has been achieved continuously for the last 3 years.

#### **For the end of TB disease in the state by the year 2025**

- Modernization and strengthening of testing and treatment systems, community-based proactive patient search campaigns, special attention to nutrition of patients receiving treatment.
- In the year 2022 a total of 5, 22,943 TB patients were registered (3,75,619 in the government sector and 1,47,324 registered TB patients in the private sector) which was 15 percent more than the previous year.
- In this year 2023 till date a total of 2,33,738 TB patients were registered (1,46,523 in the government sector and 77,215 registered TB patients in the private sector) which is 29 percent more than the previous year till date.
- Under the Nikshay Poshan Yojana (Nutritional Support) run by the Government of India, a total of Rs 427.13 crore has been paid to 16.39 lakh TB patients in the state since April 2018 at the rate of Rs 500/- per month.
- The laboratory network has been expanded to provide better modern tests to tuberculosis patients in the state. At present, 166 CBNAAT and

547 Truenaut laboratories, 10 culture drug sensitivity testing laboratories (CDST laboratory and 02 Intermediate Reference Laboratory (IRL) laboratory) are providing free testing facility for tuberculosis patients in the state.

- With the inspiration of Hon'ble Governor of Uttar Pradesh, till date 2,43,499 tuberculosis patients are being adopted by the officers and voluntary organizations and providing nutritional, emotional and social assistance.
- Treatment is being done on new drugs Bedaquiline and Delamanid based regimen for the treatment of MDR/XDR (drug resistant) tuberculosis patients in 24 nodal DRTB centers established in the state.
- On the occasion of World Tuberculosis Day on 24th March 2023, 11 districts of the state (Silver medal to Jalaun, Pilibhit, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshaher and Bronze medal to Hapur, Kaushambi, Shamli, Unnao, Sant Ravidasnagar, Balrampur and Sonbhadra) by the Government of India under sub-national certification on eradication of tuberculosis to be done.
- To increase community awareness on 24<sup>th</sup> March 2023 under One world TB Summit Honorable Prime Minister of India TB Free Mukt Panchayat campaign in which awareness to be created among Gram Panchayat and testing of more than 50 per year per 1 lakh population of TB Cases in each Gram Panchayat. Declaration of TB Free Mukt Panchayat every year by DM.
- In all the districts of the state, a contract has been signed with the Department of Post and telegram to transport the samples of tuberculosis patients from the microscopic center to the district headquarters and laboratory for culture and drugs sensitivity.
- Under the National Tuberculosis Elimination Program, a letter was sent

to the potential presumptive tuberculosis patients to get the participation of all the state doctors/private doctors under the Directorate of Unani, Ayurvedic and Homeopathy, UP.

- By organizing a camp through Community Health Officer for decentralization of services related to eradication of tuberculosis at 18643 Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Center. In it 79216 people with suspected symptoms were tested for TB. A total of more than 5000 new tuberculosis patients have been identified in this.
- All Oral Shorter Bidagiline Containing Regimen started treatment from 25th April 2022 to eligible MDR/RR tuberculosis patients in the state.
- In all the districts of the state, newly elected village heads were made aware about social participation regarding tuberculosis.
- Supply of anti-tuberculosis drugs from Divisional State Drug Stores Lucknow, Bareilly, Varanasi and Agra to all districts/TUs of the state is being strengthened with the help of Plan India.
- Private Provider Support Agency (PPSA) has been selected in 36 districts of the state.

**Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one-third premature Mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being.**

**National Program for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)**

- Control and prevention of common non-communicable diseases through lifestyle and behavioral changes.
- Providing initial diagnosis and management of common non-communicable diseases.
- Necessary management for treatment,

- prevention and diagnosis of common non-communicable diseases at different levels.
- Training of human resources such as doctors, paramedics and nurses providing community health services to control the increasing number of non-communicable diseases.
  - Development of capacity for palliative treatment and rehabilitation.
  - At present, District NCD Cell and 70 District NCD Clinics and 543 CHC NCD Clinics and 04 CCUs have been established in 56 districts of the state and soon District NCD Cells and District NCD Clinics and the remaining 3 CCUs will be set up in all the districts of the state. The installation process will be completed-
  - Testing of diabetes and blood pressure of people above 30 years of age and pregnant women at sub-centers, primary health centers with glucostrip and glucometer and BP instrument.
  - Referral of suspected patients from sub-centres, primary health centers to community health centers for treatment and diagnosis.
  - Treatment of diabetes, blood pressure, heart disease, brain stroke diseases at community health centers.
  - Sending serious patients from the Community Health Center to the District Hospital.
  - Medical management of outpatients, inpatients and intensive care patients in the district hospital.
  - Sending serious patients from district hospital to higher medical centers.
  - Sending patients seriously suffering from cancer to Tertiary Cancer Center.
  - This program is based on the financial support of the Government of India and the State Government.

#### **National Program for Prevention and control of deafness**

- Providing health promotion, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services to the elderly

through community health service.

- Diagnosing health related problems in old age through community health service.
- To develop the capacity of individuals to provide medical, paramedical service and care in the family to provide health care to the elderly.
- Providing health facilities to old patients through district hospital and regional medical centers.
- Establish coordination with National Rural Health Mission, AYUSH and other line departments like Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

#### **National Palliative Care Program**

- Health programs run by the government under the National Health Mission Capacity building for providing quality palliative care facilities in PWD Doing.
- To make efforts to adopt palliative care in the courses of doctors, nurses, pharmacy, paramedical, social work etc., so that they remain oriented and sensitive towards long term therapy and palliative care.
- To promote public awareness and skills for public participation in health facilities related to palliative care.
- Developing national level standards for palliative care and making continuous efforts for the health benefits of the common man.
- National Deafness Prevention and Control Program (NPPCD)-
- The objective of the program is to identify deafness patients at an early stage, check them, prevent and rehabilitate them.
- Under the programme, sound proof room, diagnostic equipment for hearing loss test and surgical equipment for ear surgery are to be made available in the district hospital.
- There is a provision to provide diagnostic kits for identification of ear diseases at community and primary health centers.
- Under the programme, provision is

- made for training of ENT surgeons, pediatricians, gynecologists, medical officers of health centers, health workers, ASHAs, Anganwadi workers.
- By identifying the people affected by deafness, hearing aids are made available by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities under the ADIP scheme of the Government of India.

#### **National Blindness Prevention Program**

This program is being run in the state with the 100% assistance of the Government of India since the year 1977 as per the guidelines of the Government of India. At present, the program is being coordinated and run under the Rural Health Mission. The target of the program was to bring down the blindness rate of the state from 1.58 percent to 0.3 percent. According to the latest survey conducted by the Government of India in the year 2015-2019, the prevalence rate of blindness in Uttar Pradesh has become less than 1 percent (0.36 percent). Therefore, the target of the program is to bring down the present blindness rate to 0.3 percent by the year 2024.

Brief description of the main activities of the program / details of facilities provided free of cost to the public: -

- Cataract surgery by IOL method, for which payment/expense is fixed at Rs.2000 per operation to NGO and Rs.1000 per operation in government sector.
- Eye checkup and distribution of free spectacles to school going children in the age group of 8 to 14 years.
- Providing near reading glasses free of cost at the rate of Rs.350/per eye to such old people above 45 years of age coming to government hospitals who suffer from vision defects.
- Establishment of eye bank and promotion of corneal transplantation and creating awareness of eye donation among the public.
- Providing operation and treatment

facilities for eye diseases other than cataract (diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma management, laser technique, corneal transplantation, vitreoretinal surgery and treatment of childhood blindness) through hospitals of large voluntary organizations.

- To establish vision centers in the community/primary health centers/NGO areas of the rural areas of the state.
- Under the National Blindness and Visual Impairment Control Program, 16 percent citizens above the age of 50 years will be able to achieve vision by running the three-year "National Netra Jyoti Abhiyan" in mission mode from the year 2022-23 to 2024-25 in all the districts/blocks of the state. A scheme is being started to free the state from cataract backlog by conducting maximum number of operations on the registered cataract patients after eye screening.
- National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Program and National Fluorosis Control Program is operational.

#### **Target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drugs abuse and harmful use of alcohol.**

- In de-addiction centers, the treatment of drug addicts is done on an annual basis. The de-addiction centers are operated through voluntary organizations (NGOs) and grants for their operations are sanctioned directly to the de-addiction centers by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, New Delhi.
- Providing mental health OPD facility in every district hospital on 03 working days in a week.

Providing mental health facilities to every person of the society:

- Under the programme, provision for counseling as per requirement for all the diseases through the District

- Counselling Center located at the District Hospital.
- Increasing the development of mental health services, through community participation by spreading awareness.
- Providing mental health related screening facility on every Thursday at the identified CHC of each district.
- Work place stress management, prayer to medicine (Dua se Dawa) organizing school programs.

**Target 3.6 By 2030, halve the number of global death and injuries from road traffic accident.**

- Establishment of trauma care, quick transport of injured persons and inter-departmental cooperation to prevent untimely deaths in road accidents.
- According to the statistics of the year 2022, the top 10 districts with maximum accidental deaths are- Kanpur Nagar, Prayagraj, Lucknow, Agra, Bulandshahar, Gorakhpur, Unnao, Aligarh, Bareilly, and Mathura. The above 10 districts are responsible for 23.88 percent (total 5397) of the total deaths due to road accidents in the state (total deaths 22595 in the year 2022 of the entire state).
- Trauma centers in 10 medical colleges under the Medical Education Department and 34 trauma centers and 10 trauma wings have been established in the state under the Emergency Care, Medical Health and Family Welfare Department in the remaining 23 medical colleges.
- To take the injured to the proper medical center as soon as possible, 2200 BLS have been set up under 108 toll free number in the state. Ambulance, NHAI's 87 BLS Ambulance, YIDA's 06 ALS. Ambulance, Upsha's 05 B.L.S. Ambulance working.
- Operation of 250 advance life support ambulances in the state for referral of seriously injured patients to higher medical unit

**Target 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family-planning education and information, and integrate reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.**

- To control the population growth in the state, 2,84,298 tubectomy and 2,977 vasectomies have been done in the financial year 2022-23 by availing the services of private health units and family planning surgeons under the encouragement partnership.
- Other contraceptive methods like IUCD 15,33,028 and injectables 9,65,243
- Under Mission Parivar Vikas, an incentive amount of Rs.3000/- is provided for male sterilization, Rs.2000/- for female sterilization and Rs.3000/-for Postpartum female sterilization.
- Whistleblower scheme was started in the state from July 2017, through which financial incentives are given to people for sharing information about violation of PCPNDT Act.

**Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage including financial risk protection and access to quality essential health care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.**

To ensure quality medical and health care services for every citizen of the state-

- 141 District Level Hospitals, 959 Community Health Centers, 3650 Primary Health Centers, 20848 Health Sub Centers and 278 Special Hospitals operated to provide high quality and free medical, health and family welfare facilities.
- A total of 606 health ATMs have been established in all the districts of the state.
- National Accreditation Board for Hospital and Health Care (NABH)'s entry-level certificate, the highest

- certification of quality for 40 district level hospitals of the state.
- CT scan is available in 61 district level hospitals, hemodialysis at 64 places and MRI facility in 2 district level hospitals of the state.
  - 108 E.M.T.S. Ambulance Service: - Operation of 2200 (Twenty-two hundred) 108 ambulances in the state to take the injured to the proper medical center as soon as possible.
  - Under the second phase started from July, 2019, 2200 ambulances are being operated through service provider on contract basis.
  - In order to make 108 ambulance service more accessible, with the increase in the number of ambulances as mentioned above, the number of trips per ambulance also has been increased from 04 trips to 05 trips per day.
  - The total number of patients benefited from 108 ambulance service in the month of April, 2023 (from 14.09.2012 to 30.04.2023) is 24136202 (two crore forty-one lakhs thirty-six thousand two hundred two).
  - ALS Ambulance Service: Operation of 250 advance life support ambulances in the state for seriously injured patients.
  - To ensure the survival of serious patients, 250 ambulances equipped with modern life-saving system for safe transportation are being operated from the month of April 2017 through the contracted service provider.
  - ALS From the month of April, 2017 to the month of April, 2023, a total of 487629 (four lakh eighty-seven thousand six hundred twenty-nine) patients have been served by the ambulance service.
  - National Mobile Medical Unit Service: - 138 medical mobile units operated to provide medical services in remote and inaccessible places.
  - For the purpose of providing doorstep medical, services to patients in remote rural areas of the state, 170 Mobile Medical Unit Services (MMUs) are operational in 53 districts through contracted service providers from the month of February 2019. Used to be.
  - Under the National Mobile Medical Unit Service, a doctor, a pharmacist, a staff nurse and a lab technician are available in each mobile medical unit.
  - A total of 10742445 (one crore seven lakhs forty-two thousand four hundred and forty-five) patients have been treated in the rural areas of the state from February 2019 to April 2023 through the mobile medical unit service.
  - Under the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, 3.13 Crore Ayushman cards have been issued so far (Oct-2023). and about 17.7 lakh patients of the state have been provided high quality free medical services worth more than Rs 2241 crore.
  - 86 lakh Ayushman cards have been issued so far (Oct-2023) under the Chief Minister Jan Arogya Abhiyan and about 4.2 lakh patients of the state have been provided high quality free medical services worth more than Rs 633 crore.
- Target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.**
- Management of bio-waste in Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and Government Hospitals as per the rules of Bio Medical Waste Rules-2016.
  - Promotion of private hospitals for transportation, treatment and disposal of organic waste.
  - Phase wise removal of mercury containing equipment as per international treaties.
- 3.a Strengthening the implementation of the World Health Organization's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries.**

- In the light of WHO "Framework Convention" (Article-5.3) provided by the World Health Organization for the successful operation of the National Tobacco Control Program in the state, UP Government's letter no.-583/ / Five-7&2019 Dated 16-09-2019 to stop the interference of tobacco companies in the effective implementation of Kotpa-2003 / Five-7-2019, dated 16.09.2019, the committee has been formed, in order to which the said committee is being formed at the district level and compliance of the given guidelines is being done.
- Uttar Pradesh received the "South East Asia Award" for World No Tobacco Day 2020-21 by the World Health Organization.
- To make the general public of the state, especially the young generation, aware of the harmful effects of tobacco.
- Effective implementation and compliance of C.O.T.P.A.-2003 in the state.
- Motivating tobacco users to quit tobacco.
- On the occasion of World No Tobacco Day-2023, the "Tobacco Free Youth Campaign" proposed by the Government of India is being run from May 31, 2023 to July 31, 2023, in which the following activities are being done at the district level-
  - Publicity and oath-taking campaign for tobacco control through all Health and Wellness Centers.
  - Through "Tobacco Free Youth Campaign", creating awareness among the youth about the harms and side effects of tobacco.
  - Removal of tobacco product shops established within 100 yards of all educational institutions.
  - Prompt action if minors (adults below 18 years of age) are found selling tobacco products.
  - Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act, 2003 (COTPA & 2003)

Enforcement campaign and quick action.

- In order to prevent the ill effects of tobacco, under the National Tobacco Control Program, mainly five activities have been given more emphasis
  - Monitoring and reporting of tobacco control law
  - Information, Education and Communication
  - School activities
  - Tobacco deaddiction Center
  - To train the concerned officers/employees.

### **3.b Support research and development for vaccines and medicines for communicable and non-communicable diseases.**

- Arrangement of free vaccines and medicines in all the units run by the Department of Medical Health and Family Welfare, U.P.
- Establishment of UP Medical Supplies Corporation for regular availability of medicines and equipment.

### **3.c To Substantially increase health financing and recruitment, development, training and retention of health workforce in developing countries.**

- Work in mission mode to remove the shortage of doctors especially specialists in the health system of the state.
- Establishment of new 15 government medical colleges in backward and unserved districts of the state, out of which studies have been started in 7 medical colleges.
- Establishment of AIIMS at Gorakhpur and Rae Bareli.
- To overcome the shortage of doctors in the department, the retirement age of doctors has been increased from 60 years to 62 years.
- Policy has been decided by the Medical Education Department, Uttar Pradesh, to fill bonds to make service in rural areas mandatory for doctors

passing out from government medical colleges.

- 1,787 doctors were appointed on walk-in-interview, reappointment and bidding model by the Department of Medical Health and Family Welfare, UP.
- Appointment of other paramedical staff on contract as required by the Department of Medical, Health and Family Welfare, U.P.
- To prepare doctors as specialists, DNB course has been conducted in the government hospitals of the state.

### 3.d Strengthening the capacity of all

Countries in particular developing countries for early warning, risk reduction & management of national & global health risk.

- Surveillance of various infectious diseases to know the health hazards.
- Formation of Rapid Response Team in all the districts by the department. Immediate management by going to the affected area in case of any abnormal health event.
- Disaster management training for health workers to reduce and manage risks.



# Milestones

Indicator	Source	Present Status		Target		
		India	Uttar Pradesh	2022	2024	2030
<b>Maternal mortality rate</b>	SRS (2018-20)	97	167	140	100	70
<b>Under five Mortality rate</b>		32	43	39	31	25
<b>Neonatal mortality rate</b>		20	28	25	18	12
<b>Full Immunization Rate (9-11 Months) Percent</b>	HMIS	85.86% (2021-22)	98.39% (2022-23)	95-100	95-100	95-100



# **4 QUALITY EDUCATION**



**Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

## **VISION**

The state of Uttar Pradesh is committed to ensure that all children, adolescents and youth, irrespective of gender and other social categories, access quality elementary education, including early childhood development, and have equal opportunities to continue higher education. The state will stress on education that imparts knowledge, life skills and democratic values and attitudes.



## **STRATEGY**

The state envisages four pillars of educational interventions –Expansion, Equity & Inclusion, Excellence and Employability. Guided by these, the state will develop strategies, roadmaps and customised interventions for pre-school education up to higher education and literacy related programmes. Expansion efforts will ensure universal coverage while the focus on equity and inclusion will ensure that all girls and boys, adolescents, children with disability and youth from marginalised communities receive equal opportunities along with benefits from targeted interventions.



# Present Interventions

**Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education to achieve consistent and effective learning outcomes.**

## Basic Education:

Total Parishadiya School	1,32,852
Aided School	3049
No. Of Recognized School	89,061
Total Teacher (Parishadiya)	4,49,128
Total Siksha Mitra	1,43,457
Total Instructor	27,113
Pupil Teacher Ratio (Primary)	1:35
Pupil Teacher Ratio (Upper Primary)	1:24
Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya	746

- From the point of view of enrollment at the initial level, the state has made significant progress in universal coverage. accessible to every child. The availability of primary, upper primary and secondary schools has been ensured as per the standard.
- There has been an increase of about 6 percent in the transition rate of children from primary to upper primary and from upper primary to secondary.

Indicator	Transition Rate (In Percent)			
	Baseline	Current Status		
		2017	2020-21	2021-22
Transition Rate from Primary to Upper Primary Level	83.47	86.37	87.20	88.5
Transition Rate from Upper Primary to Secondary Level	81.20	87.05	88.20	89.01

- With a view to increase enrollment in schools, quality education, safe environment from home to school, life skill education, convergence with related departments and adoption of social security schemes have been included in school education under Samagra Shiksha.
- In schools, 19 infrastructure facilities like electrification, furniture, toilets, pure drinking water etc. are being saturated under the rejuvenation scheme.
- Action regarding transfer of funds related to the purchase of free uniforms, sweaters, school bags, shoes-socks in the academic session 2021-22 through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) directly to the accounts of parents/guardians of

students was done. Similarly, in the academic session 2022-23, the funds related to the purchase of free uniforms, sweaters, school bags, shoes-socks as well as stationery were transferred directly to the accounts of the parents/guardians of the students through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). Transparent action was taken in relation to this.

- School Chalo Abhiyan and out of school children are being re-enrolled under Sharda Abhiyan to increase enrollment and stay in school.
- For the good health of all children, the department is regularly distributing quality mid-day meals, milk and fruits.

- On-line “Manav Sampada Portal” for service matters of teachers and Vidya Samiksha Kendra for monitoring various programs of the department and operation of 15000 schools through English medium.
- Scheme to start Kanya Sumangala Yojana to ensure availability of necessary minimum infrastructure facilities in every school and to promote girl child education.
- Teacher training and e-learning is being implemented through DIKSHA portal and the target is to set up smart class rooms in about 18000 schools.
- By the end of the current session, the process is in motion to arrange tablets in Parishadiya schools.

### **Secondary Education:**

Government Secondary School	2363
Aided Secondary Schools	4512
Aided Sanskrit Secondary Schools (Govt.- 2, Aided- 971)	973
Unaided Sanskrit Secondary Schools	283
Unaided Secondary School (Secondary-21180, Sanskrit-283)	21463
Government Schools Teachers (working) (Lecturer-5506, Asst. teacher-12935)	18441
Government and Aided Secondary (Sanskrit School) Teachers (Teacher-705, Honorarium-518)	1223
Number of teachers in aided secondary schools (Lecturer-20475, Asst. teacher-58907)	79382

- In 2022-23, number of Students studied in secondary schools (recognized by UPMSP)- 11100942 (Boys-5982119, Girls-5118823)
- From 2016-17 to 2021-22 the transition rate of children from upper primary to secondary increased by 16.59 percent.
- “PARAKH” portal developed for online monitoring and grading of schools.
- E-Library, Portal “PRAGYAN” Developed
- “PAHCHAN” Portal started regarding introductory webpage of schools.
- “PAHUCH” portal developed for identification (School Mapping) of unserved areas.
- “PANKH” portal developed for student’s career counseling.
- Biometric attendance device installed in 2273 government secondary schools.
- Wi-Fi facility started in 2273 government secondary schools.
- New standard developed for state teacher award and chief minister teacher award.
- Adoption of textbooks prescribed by NCERT in high school and intermediate for educational quality upgradation
- E-mail IDs of 10022344 students were created for digital literacy.
- Resource mapping work of all government and non-government aided schools completed under Project "ALANKAR". Gap analysis for government schools has also been

- completed.
- Arrangement of education for 110.6 lakh students from classes 9 to 12 in secondary schools and 90000 students in Sanskrit schools have been done.
  - Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad Uttar Pradesh, Prayagraj, has started online process for student enrollment, examination centre determination, issuing of duplicate mark sheet / certificate.
  - Educational calendar issued, 05 new trades applied in vocational education. Applied single question paper in intermediate examination. Use of technology for fair examination.
  - Regulation of fees charged by private schools.
  - Arrangement for honoring meritorious students of various boards of high school and intermediate.
  - Strengthening of Sanskrit education.
  - Adoption of National Education Policy 2020.
  - Publication of quarterly magazine "PRABODHAN" started.
  - Organizing various programs and development of infrastructure facilities under Samagra Shiksha scheme.
  - PM SHRI scheme started.

**Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education to prepare them for early learning.**

#### **Women and Child Development (ICDS)**

- At present pre-primary education is being provided regularly at 1,89,021 Anganwadi centers. Target of operation in all centers by the year 2030.
- A total of 1,89,021 centers are operated in the state under the Department of Child Development Services and Nutrition. Pre-School education is being provided to the children of 3-6 years through the said Anganwadi Centers.
- Under the new education policy, children of 5-6 years of age are being provided effective education for school readiness.

**Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university, for all women and men.**

#### **Vocational Education and Skill Development**

- Currently skill training is permitted in 1385 courses of 37 sectors under Skill Development Mission. Total 280 government, 542 private and 37 flexi training providers and 417 PIAs under DDU-GKY scheme are empaneled for imparting training to youths of Uttar Pradesh.
- More than 22.00 lakh youths have been enrolled for training till FY 2022-23.
- Total 15.42 lakh trained and 6.11 lakh been employed (wage or self-employed).

#### **Higher Education**

State Universities	20
Open Universities	01
Deemed Universities	01
Private Universities	30
Government Colleges	172
Aided Colleges	331
Self-Financed Colleges	7372
Enrolled Students	44,18,809
Gross Enrollment Ratio	27%



- Academic session has been started in the current session by creating posts in 03 new universities, viz. Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh State University, Aligarh, Maa Shakumbhari Devi University, Saharanpur and Maharaja Suheldev University, Azamgarh.
  - To conduct cheating-free examinations in the state universities is one of the priorities of the State Government. With a view to controlling the use of unfair means in the examinations, maintaining cleanliness and transparency of the examination, maintaining peace and order and determining the allotment of the examination centres for conducting the exam, G.O.-01/2020/17/70-1-2020-16(9)/2018, dated 03 January, 2020 has been issued.
  - As announced by the hon'ble Chief minister, 51 Government colleges are being established and in 01 Government College, Science and Commerce faculties are being established.
  - The target is to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio from 27% to 50% for
- the implementation of NEP-2020. This will increase the seat availability by 3.5 Crores for the students.
- The process of uploading the data of all the teachers and students on ABACUS (Academic Bank of Credit) of all the Universities Aided/Self-financed Government Colleges as per the provisions of the NEP-2020 is under process.
  - Online mechanism has been developed for maintain transparency in the process of affiliation of the colleges to the Universities.

**Target 4.4 2030, increase the number of youth and adults equipped with relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent work and entrepreneurship.**

### Secondary Education

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the operation of Project PRAVEEN with the Skill Development Mission for vocational training and job ready skills in government Schools students

### Technical Education

Subject	Diploma Sector	Degree Sector
Details of institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operated Government Polytechnics-147</li> <li>• Operated Government Polytechnics under PPP mode-02</li> <li>• Aided Polytechnics -19</li> <li>• Non-operated/ under construction Polytechnics-52</li> <li>• Private Polytechnics-1467 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Total annual intake- 2,38,338</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• University-03</li> <li>• Self-Financed Government Institute-04</li> <li>• Private Institute-745</li> <li>• Government funded institute-20</li> </ul>
04 Year Action Plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Issuing of new age courses in polytechnics.</li> <li>2. More scholarship programmes to supplement the cost of education.</li> <li>3. Opening of new polytechnics institute.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To increase the gross enrollment ratio, centralized training and placement facility will be provided to the students of the affiliated institutes on a continuous basis.</li> <li>2. To increase the Gross Enrollment ratio, successful</li> </ol>

		<p>efforts will be made to make the students self-employed through innovation and incubation through the Innovation Hub of the University.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. To increase the Gross Enrollment ratio, efforts will continue to provide online student services to the students.</li> <li>4. To increase the gross enrollment ratio, many incentive schemes will be implemented for the meritorious students, which mainly include the talent incentive scheme.</li> <li>5. To increase the gross enrollment ratio, efforts will be made to implement the National Education Policy-2020 Successfully.</li> </ol>
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**Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender inequalities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for vulnerable people, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children living in vulnerable situations.**

#### **Secondary Education**

- Co-education facility in all govt. Inter Colleges (Boys).
- 84 new Government Inter Colleges started in unserved areas.
- Construction of 39 new high schools and 14 new inter colleges to provide quality education in served areas.
- Operation of 65 girls hostels to provide free residential education facility to approx. 6500 girl students of the deprived group every year.

**Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and most adults, including men and women, have achieved literacy and numeracy.**

*According to the 2011 census, the literacy rate of the state is 67.68 percent (Male Literacy Rate- 77.28*

***Percent and Female Literacy Rate- 57.18 percent).***

- The New India Literacy Program will be operated by the Government of India till the year 2027 with the aim of providing 100% basic literacy and numeracy knowledge to 15% illiterates in the state.
- Under the plan, in the year 2023-24, a target has been set to make 25 lakh illiterate to literate. For this, a total of 6,32,193 markings have been done through the survey app.
- Against the target set under the plan, 75 percent women and 25 percent men are to be made literate
- Under the scheme, there are 11 districts of the state where the number of illiterates is more than 10 lakhs, especially in those districts, the focus is on making illiterates literate.
- The above scheme is being implemented with the cooperation of the Central Government and the State Government, in which the budget has been arranged for 60 percent central share and 40 percent state share.

**Target 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners are able, inter alia, to promote**

**sustainable development and sustainable living, human rights, gender equality, the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and cultural diversity and in sustainable development With regard to appreciating the contribution of culture, the necessary knowledge and skills should be acquired through education to promote sustainable development.**

Education at all levels through various academic and co-curricular activities

**4.a To create and upgrade educational facilities that are sensitive to children, disabilities and gender equality and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and efficient learning environment for all.**

#### **Basic Education**

- In schools, 19 infrastructure facilities like electrification, furniture, toilets, pure drinking water etc. are being saturated under the rejuvenation scheme.
- Implementation of Kanya Sumangala Yojana to promote girl child education.
- 746 Kasturba Gandhi residential girls' schools are being operated, out of which 376 schools have been upgraded to intermediate level. To upgrade the rest KGBV's (residential), the process is underway.

**4.b For developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing states and African countries, for enrollment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communication technology, technical engineering and scientific programs in developed countries and other developing countries To increase the number of scholarships available**

globally.

#### **Secondary Education**

Under the Department of Secondary Education, scholarship is provided to the meritorious students of class 10 and 12.

**4.c By 2030, increase the supply of qualified teachers through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states.**

#### **State Educational Research and Training Council**

- Training has been done under Customized Management Development Program for Group 'B' Headmasters working in Secondary Schools at IIM Lucknow
- 05-day training program organized for teachers in each district of the state on the basis of life skill 'Darpan' training module.
- Under P.M. e-Vidya, training has been done for the referrers to prepare subject-wise e-content.
- For the teachers of classes 6, 7 and 8, on the basis of the teacher's guide (for remedial teaching) and workbook of Math, Science and Hindi subject, training of mentors and training of teachers was done at the state and district level.
- Secondary school teachers were trained in Mathematics, Science and English by SCERT.
- A 20-day online basic training program (Induction Training) was done through Microsoft Teams to acquaint the newly appointed DIET professors with academic, government and educational processes etc.
- Online training was organized on the topic 'Safety and Security'.

## **5 GENDER EQUALITY**



# **Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

## **VISION**

The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to achieve a gender-just society through progressive interventions to influence the social ethos and infrastructure, where women and men have equal and adequate access to markets, resources, services, benefits and development opportunities, possess equal voice and autonomy in key decisions that influence their lives and society, enjoy equitable participation and leadership position in governance, and live a life free from all forms of discrimination and violence based on gender identity.



## **STRATEGY**

The first tier of strategies will be to ensure that basic rights are protected through progressive policy and programme interventions – right to be born, right to survival (health, nutrition, water and sanitation), right to development and protection (education, life skills, free from gender based violence).

The second tier will focus on supporting interventions to overcome the social, cultural and religious norms that prevent girls and women from achieving their full potential in education, labour market participation, economic and emotional independence.

The third tier will be to promote citizenship rights through participation in politics and governance and combat socially sanctioned practices that are in conflict with the law, such as child marriage, domestic violence, etc.



# Present Interventions

**Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere**

## **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**

The sex ratio at birth of Uttar Pradesh was 885 in the year 2014-15, which has increased to 941 in the year 2022-23. In the year 2022, all the 75 districts of the state have been covered by the scheme by the Government of India.

At present, this scheme has been included in the "Sambal" part of the

### **Award for outstanding work**

- 2019- Farrukhabad for awareness activities and Etawah for sex ratio at birth.
- 2018- Firozabad for Effective Community Engagement

umbrella scheme of "Mission Shakti" by the Government of India. From the financial year 2022-23, Rs. 40 lakh per annum is given to 16 districts with sex ratio at birth less than 918, Rs 30 lakh per annum to 47 districts with sex ratio at birth 919 to 952, Rs. 20 lakh every year given to 12 districts with Sex ratio more than 953 to 964. In the financial year 2022-23, a total of 7200 activities have been organized, in which a total of 12.94 lakh women/girls have been made aware on various issues related to women.

### **"Betiyon se Pehchan"**

Public awareness programs were organized at all levels village/block/district) on the theme "Betiyon Se Pehchan" to encourage families & shopkeepers to name their houses and shops with the names of women and daughters of their families.

In many districts, on this initiative, families



and shopkeepers named their houses and shops after the daughters and women of their families, which were highlighted in a prominent manner by the state and national media.

### **Gender Equality**

The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act 1994 is implemented in the state to improve the sex ratio, under which 7044 centers have been registered till November 2022, 363 ultrasound machines have been sealed after periodic inspection. From April 01, 2022 to November 2022, 6121 centers have been inspected. Due to the violation of the Act, so far 322 suits/FIRs have been filed in the Hon'ble Court from the level of district appropriate authority. "Mukhbir scheme" has been started from July 2017 under the National Health Mission. People are being encouraged to share information about violations in the scheme.

### **Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangla Yojana**

This scheme aims to ensure social security to the girl child along with her development. The other objectives of the scheme are to end the mal-practice of female feticide, to improve the Sex Ratio, to end the mal-practice of Child Marriage, to improve the health and education of the girl child, to provide support and assistance to girls to be self-reliant and to inculcate the positive mind-set in the society for the birth of girl child. Total amount of Rs 15,000 is being provided to girl child in six stages {1) At birth- Rs. 2000 (2) on full immunization- Rs 1000. (3) Enrolment in 1<sup>st</sup> Class- Rs 2000; 4) Enrolment in 6th Class- Rs 2000; (5) Enrolment in 9<sup>th</sup> Class- Rs 2000 and (6) Girl has passed 10<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> standard Rs.5000. Total of 14.50 lakh girls have benefitted from the scheme so far. Budget of 1200 Cr. has been sanctioned by the State Government for the current financial year.

Uttar Pradesh Government has introduced Gudda-Guddi Board in Panchayat to exhibit disaggregated data on birth of girls and boys. This initiative of the Government showcases the issues of declining sex ratio and at the same time creates awareness, sensitizes and initiates discussion among stakeholders to improve child sex ratio. Gudda Guddi Boards

works as a platform for dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Material on beti bachao beti padhao, it is also used to update monthly birth statistics.

**Kanya Janmotsav** is celebrated across the State under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme to create the positive environment and change in mind-set of society. Under this initiative, District Officials and their team celebrate the birth of the girl child in the hospital and provide them Baby Kits, Woollen Clothes etc. As the initiative is organized to promote the birth of girls, a powerful message is sent to community members about the equal rights of girls. Information regarding schemes that promote the empowerment of girls is included in the 'Badhai Sandesh' like Mukhya Mantri Kanya Sumangla Yojna, Sukanya Samridhi Yojna, Ending Child Marriage and Dowry etc. In order to promote this event, signature boards, pledges, pamphlets, banners, hoardings, etc. have been distributed for awareness generation and community participation.

**Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.**

#### **UP Rani Lakshmi Bai Mahila Evar Bal Samman Kosh**

Financial compensation of Rs. 1 lakh to 10 lakh is provided to women and girls who are victims of heinous crime under the Fund. Along with this, provision of free medical facility has also been made. Under the scheme, in the year 2022-23, a total of 1084 women and girls have been given compensation of 39.07 crores, a total of 6,414 women and girls have been given compensation under the scheme.

#### **One Stop Centre**

The One Stop Centre are the mainstay of the Sambal sub-scheme as well as of all activities at District level. The scheme of OSC is being implemented since 1st April, 2015 to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence and in distress, both in private and public spaces under one roof and facilitate immediate, emergency and non-

emergency access to a range of services including medical, legal, temporary shelter, police assistance, psychological and counselling support to fight against any forms of violence against women. Presently, 75 OSCs are being set up in each district of Uttar Pradesh.

In Uttar Pradesh, **20,740 women** police personnel are being trained & posted as '**Beat Police Officers**' just like their male counterparts. Under the initiative 'Beat' is

the territory and time that police personnel are allotted to cover each aspect related to traditional policing, like maintaining close relationship with community members to strengthen police effectiveness and encourage cooperative efforts to make a safer community especially for women & girls. 'Beat' policing is also meant for better manual intelligence networks to help in taking precautionary measures in case of any trouble in a particular police personnel's beat area. There are **10,417 Mahila Police Beats setup in all 1584 police stations across the State.**

**Anti-Romeo squad** have been formed in every district of Uttar Pradesh "to protect the honour of women". These squads were formed on 22.03.2017 with the larger objective to stop eve-teasing, indecency, vulgar display, or comments against women and teenagers.

**Exclusive Women Constables PAC Battalions** in Gorakhpur, Lucknow & Badaun are established. The new women patrolling force called 'Pink-Patrol' is a part of the Mission Shakti campaign launched to mark the beginning of Navratri. **250 women police personnel have been deployed in the 'Pink Patrol' after going through a rigorous training.**

#### **Mission Shakti**

'Mission Shakti' is a scheme in mission mode aimed at strengthening interventions for women safety, security and empowerment. It seeks to realize the Government's commitment for women-led development by addressing issues affecting women on a life-cycle continuum basis and by making them equal partners in nation-building through convergence and citizen-ownership. It seeks to focus on proposing strategies for improving convergence across Ministries/Departments and at different levels of governance. It also seeks to promote greater participation and support of Panchayats and other local level governance bodies, apart from

strengthening digital infrastructure support, last mile tracking and Jan Sahabhaagita. Mission Shakti has two sub-schemes - 'Sambal' and 'Samarthya'.

- In the "Sambal" sub scheme, which is for safety and security of women, the existing scheme of One Stop Centre (OSC), Women Helpline (WHL), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) have been included with modifications and a new component of Nari Adalat - women collective has been added.
- In the "Samarthya" sub scheme, which is for empowerment of women, existing schemes of Ujjwala, Swadhar Greh and Working Women Hostel have been included with modifications.

#### **"Haq Ki Baat Jiladhikari ke Sath"**

#### **डीएम साहब ! छेड़खानी पीड़िता को ही गलत क्यों समझा जाता है..?**



This event is devised to address the issues of violence against women and children, gender inequality, domestic violence, selective sex selection, sexual violence at workplace and dowry violence etc. Under these initiatives, 2 hour interface program was conducted in all districts. In which a total of 7,782 complaints have been registered, out of which 5,423 were resolved during the program itself. In other cases, action was taken by the District Magistrates by directing the concerned departments.

#### **Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation**

- In all the 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh, District Probation Officers of Department of Women & Child Development has been nominated as

Child Marriage Prohibition Officers. Operation **Muskan** for safe return of missing children. - Training on various self-defense techniques under operation self-defense to inculcate a sense of self-strength, self-confidence, self-esteem in school, college children.

- Development of Model Bal Mitra Police Stations under the Bal Mitra Police Initiative under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and the POSCO Act, 2012, making the police station staff sensitive and the police stations child-friendly.
- Development of Model Special Juvenile Police Unit in districts.
- Organizing special courts in districts for time bound disposal of cases under POCSO Act.
- Monitoring of discrimination and exploitation on the basis of caste and gender including detention, rape by installing CCTVs in police stations.
- To develop Power Angels, Power Heroes and Power Guardians under the Power Agent Programme with the visitors and guardians of schools and colleges to create awareness about the services provided by Women Power Line-1090 among women and girls.
- Self Defense Training Programme for Girls under Self Defense Programme.

#### ***Operation Mukti***

In order to sensitize the community about the ill effects of Child Marriages & Child Labour, a week long campaign was organised by the DWCD between 1st to 7th of May 2022, on the occasion of Labour Day on 1st May & Akshya Tritiya on 3rd May. DWCD has collaborated with Labour, Health, CWCs, ChildLine, Local, NGOs etc for the campaign. During the operation 236 Child Labours were rescued & in all 94 potential child Marriages were prevented.

#### ***Hub for Empowerment of Women***

In the new guidelines of the Government of India, Mission Shakti's sub-scheme "Samarthya" is being operated as a Hub for Empowerment of Women. Approval was granted in 71 districts earlier by the Government of India. 04 districts (Hapur, Shamli, Sambhal and Amethi) have also been included in the new guide lines. In this way, in the new guidelines, the



scheme has been covered in 75 districts of the state. 6416 activities conducted in the current financial year.

Through the activities conducted, 11.70 lakh women and girls were made aware on various issues and 1.58 lakh women and girls have been linked to the schemes being run by the Centre and the State.

**Target 5.4 To respect and respect unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social security policies and to appropriately promote shared responsibility in the household and in the family at the national level.**

***Community Based Activities (Baby Shower/ Annaprashan)***



Community-based activities are being organized under the Nutrition Campaign Scheme with the aim of improving the

mother-child nutrition level and creating awareness about IYCF in the community. Under this, advice is given to pregnant women to protect the unborn child from malnutrition and to keep themselves healthy and in the seventh month of pregnancy, a baby shower program is organized every month by calling pregnant women to the Anganwadi center. Similarly, for the children who have completed 06 months of age, Annaprashan Day is celebrated in an atmosphere full of enthusiasm. From January 2017 (41 districts) to September 2018 (75 districts), community-based activities (baby showers and Annaprashan) have been organized in 16 phases at a total of 836635 centers at 186523 Anganwadis. Under **Poshan** month, useful messages of nutrition were given by making better use of social media to connect the public with the Posan Abhiyan. About 28 crore people were reached through Twitter. The managers of 200 madrassas were informed about their responsibilities to the public through religious leaders.

**Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.**

Under the other main initiatives, protection committees were activated to include the issues of children and women in Gram Panchayat development plans. Events like "Gender champions and felicitation of meritorious girls" were organized to promote equal rights to girl child. "Prashashan Ki Pathshala" was also organized to make the youths, mainly girls, self-reliant and to motivate them to join various administrative services & professions, also awareness done on "Mental health and psychosocial issues" in the state.

In order to achieve the above target, the **Micro, Small and Medium Industries Department** is encouraging women entrepreneurs in the state by giving more

subsidy on the amount of bank loans to new entrepreneurs for setting up industries under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program and Chief Minister's Youth Self-Employment Scheme.

**Target 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the programme of action of the International Conference on population and Development and the Beijing platform for action and the outcome documents of their review conferences**

**Department of Health:** Sexual and reproductive health services are being delivered through community and unit-based activities. Many innovative experiments are being done by the state government, including encouragement, sharing responsibility, female sterilization-laparoscopic or mini lap, no-scalpel vasectomy, IUCD, emergency contraception, contraceptive pills and condoms, mandatory follow-up of sterilization which provides help in cases of crime and violence against women.

Efforts are being made to reduce the rates of malnutrition among women and girls through "Poshan Abhiyaan" run by the **Department of Child Development and Nutrition**. Keeping in view the importance of health and nutrition of adolescent girls, the Scheme for Adolescent Girls has been started in the state. Amylase rich energy food is given to pregnant women and lactating women to provide 600 calories and 18 grams of protein per day, due to which a total of 34.14 lakh pregnant and lactating women are being benefited in the state.

A total of 33,55,602 activities (Su-Poshan Health Fair, Poshan Rally, Prabhat Pheri, Bachpan Divas, Ladli Diwas, Mamta Diwas, Godbharai, Annaprashan Divas, exhibition, nutrition seminars in schools,

planetary tours, etc. VHSND Day) was organized.

Under Uttar Pradesh State AIDS Control Society, in the year 2015 as base value, 25.3% of women and 26.8% of men in the population of 15 to 24 years have correct and comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS. Adolescent Education Programme, Red Ribbon Club at College/University level, National IEC Programme, Link Works Scheme, Social Media Campaign and targeted intervention programs for HRG age group of 18 to 24 years. For the year 2030, the target of 100% has been set respectively. For the years 2020, 2022, 2024 and 2030, the target of 80, 90, 95 and 100% has been fixed by the society respectively.

**Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.**

**Institutional Finance Department** is also working for financial inclusion for women, which will be an important step towards economic empowerment of women. Under **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana**, 4.61 crore women accounts have been opened. About 2 crore women have been enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Yojana and 71.45 lakh women have been enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana.

Under the Central Government's **Svamitva Yojna**, women of the family are being given the title of the properties registered under their names. Under the scheme total 3,82,888 Properties (Gharoni) in 26,874 villages are registered under the name of women of the family in Uttar Pradesh. Government of UP has mandated to register the name of girl also along with the name of male child in inheritance of property. GoUP has also provided exemption of 2 percent stamp duty if the property is purchased by women in Uttar Pradesh.



# Future Initiatives

## Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

- Publicity, coordination with other departments, community participation.
- Integrating 181-Women's Helpline with 112 UP Centre and 1098 Childline to further strengthen the immediate protection of women and girls.
- Under the 181 schemes, a total of 5, 41,851 cases have been registered by the districts till last year, in which necessary assistance has been given to the concerned women and girls.
- **Women Help Desks** were established in all **1584 police stations**. All of them are functioning properly and the complaints are registered on priority basis at these desks. Every help desk has female police officers to make women more comfortable in filing their complaints. Under the initiative a computer is installed in all Mahila help desks, where women can register their complaints on the computer and they have been given a registration slip to stay updated upon the complaints. These Mahila help desks are functioning 24\*7 and the staff shift changes every 8 hours. Every Mahila help desk is surrounded by sound-proof glass to ensure the privacy of the lodged complaint and female sitting inside the helpdesk is also not be visible to the people outside.

**Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyaan (PMGDISHA)**

- The assigned target of Uttar Pradesh for PMGDISHA scheme is 1,11,71,000 certifications. The achievement of the state till now is 96.54%. Till today 1,07,85,380 beneficiaries are certified. From the total certified candidates 55.69% are women beneficiaries.

## Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

- To develop gender sensitive curriculum, all text books have been reviewed by experts and as per their recommendations all text books have been revised.
- Teacher's gender sensitization training is being conducted regularly.
- In light of National Education Policy-2020, Gender position paper have been developed by SCERT UP.
- Safety security training module have been developed and Master trainers Training have been conducted by SCERT UP.
- Safety and security guide lines for schools have been developed and sent to all Schools.
- Help line numbers have been painted to all schools and mock drill sessions is being conducting regularly.
- One teacher of each school has been identified as a nodal (Sugamkarta) and have been trained regarding gender sensitive issues.
- One girl of each Upper Primary school has been identified as a power angel who works as a change agent.

Platform for children as -Meena Manch in Upper Primacy schools and child cabinet at primary schools have been developed.

- Under Mission Shakti, gender sensitization and awareness campaign are being conducting in all schools. Along with girl education, safe touch-unsafe touch, POCSO, domestic violence, sexual abuse and legal rights are the core areas of this campaign.
- Under outreach campaign, community awareness campaign as Nukkad Natak, LED Van, Hoardings, radio campaign and advertisement in newspaper is being organizing across the state.
- With the support of home department, self-defense training to girls have been started. Approx. 10 Lakh girls will be trained under this campaign.
- Under life skill education, ARMAN Module have been given to 45 thousand schools and gender sensitization sessions are being conducting every week in Upper primary schools.
- With the support of UNICEF, self-esteem program has been started in 20 districts.
- To aware children about Legal rights, booklet developed by home department have been circulated digitally to 45 thousand Upper Primary schools.
- Provision of girls' toilets, incinerators and sanitary pads for girls have been ensured in all schools.



# Milestones

Department : Department of Women Welfare

Description	Indicator	Current Status		Target Year		
		Progress Year		2024	2027	2030
		2022-23				
<b>One Stop Center</b>	5.2.1- Ratio of crimes against women in the total crimes reported in the calendar year in the country.	Operational in 75 districts.  In 11 districts (Lucknow, Agra, Prayagraj, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Kannauj, Meerut, Ghazipur, Varanasi, and Gautam Buddha Nagar), OSC are operating within pre-constructed buildings out of the 75 districts.  Approval has been granted for building construction in the remaining 64 districts, with construction completed in 51 districts, and ongoing work in the remaining ones.  A total of 149,390 women have benefited from One Stop Centers since their inception up to June 2023.	Completion of building construction in the remaining 13 districts.  Training of district-level personnel in counseling techniques, including new laws and issues related to women and children.  Mid-term review and action plan for enhanced operation in the coming years.	Training of district-level personnel on counseling techniques, including new laws and issues related to women and children.  Mid-term review and action plan for improved operation in the coming years.	Full operation in constructed buildings across 75 districts.  Training of district-level personnel on new laws and issues related to women and children, including counseling techniques.  Implementation of effective assessment.	
<b>Beti Bachao Beti Padhao</b>		Earlier, the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme was operational in 71 districts approved by the Government of India. Four districts in the state, namely Hapur, Shamli, Amethi, and Sambhal, were not included in the scheme. However, in 2022, the Government of India extended the scheme to cover all 75 districts in the state.  Previously, the Government of India provided Rs 50 lakh per year to each district.	Ensuring the survival, protection, education, and development of the girl child to prevent gender-biased sex-selective elimination.  Creating awareness about the scheme through the selection of local champions who establish one-to-one connections with women and girls in the community.	Making district and block-level officers/personnel and the general public aware of various women-related issues through orientation and sensitization programs. These include events like the Kanya Jan Utsav program, oath-taking ceremonies, and Ek Din Nayika.  Supporting the preparation of action plans and budget	Conducting special campaigns and awareness programs to encourage higher education and skill development for girls.  Identifying outstanding women athletes and connecting them with relevant authorities, such as the "Khelo India" initiative or other government programs, to enhance their capabilities.  Aiming to increase the sex ratio at birth (SRB)	



	<p>Currently, the scheme is incorporated into the "Sambal" segment of the overarching "Mission Shakti" scheme by the Government of India. Under Mission Shakti, the budget allocation for the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is linked to the district's sex ratio at birth. Starting from the 2022-23 financial year, 16 districts with a sex ratio at birth less than 918 will receive Rs 40 lakh per annum, 47 districts with a sex ratio at birth ranging from 919 to 952 will receive Rs 30 lakh per annum, and 12 districts with a sex ratio at birth exceeding 953 will receive Rs 20 lakh per year.</p> <p>In the fiscal year 2022-23, a total of 12,485 activities were organized, raising awareness among 2.123 million women and girls on various women-related issues.</p>	<p>Encouraging the participation of girls in sports, identifying sports talent among girls, and enhancing their skills. This will involve collaboration with relevant authorities under "Khelo India" or other schemes/programs of Central/State Governments.</p> <p>Promoting more spending on zero-budget advertising and grassroots impact activities, such as supporting girls' sports, conducting self-defense camps, constructing girls' toilets, providing sanitary napkin vending machines, especially in educational institutions, and distributing sanitary pads. This will also involve raising awareness about the PC-PNDT Act.</p>	<p>planning for the year 2030 following a mid-term review by the headquarters.</p> <p>Promoting the scheme through social media platforms such as selfie with a daughter, Haq ki baat, and bulk messaging.</p> <p>Creating awareness through the selection of local champions at the grassroots level, facilitating one-on-one engagement between local champions and women and girls in the community.</p>	<p>by two percentage points per year and boost the percentage of institutional births to at least 9 percent.</p>
<b>Hub for Empowerment of Women</b>	<p>The "HEW" scheme, funded by the Government of India under the sub-scheme "Samarthyा" of 'Mission Shakti,' has been in effect since April 1, 2022. The scheme now encompasses 75 districts of the state. In the financial year 2022-23, a total of 10,058 activities are planned to be conducted. These activities have raised awareness among 18.98 lakh women and girls on various issues, and 2.39 lakh women and girls have been connected to schemes run by the Center and the State.</p>	<p>Providing immediate and comprehensive care, support, and assistance to women and people in crisis affected by violence.</p> <p>Establishing quality mechanisms for the protection, security, and rehabilitation of women in need of assistance and victims of crime and violence.</p> <p>Enhancing access to various government services available to women at different levels.</p>	<p>Making district-level officers, personnel, and the general public aware of various issues related to women through orientation and sensitization programs.</p> <p>Connecting women and adolescent girls to government schemes by providing awareness through various activities.</p>	<p>Establishing quality mechanisms for the protection, security, and rehabilitation of women in need of assistance and victims of crime and violence.</p> <p>Improving access to various government services available to women at different levels.</p> <p>Raising awareness about government schemes, programs, and legal provisions to promote gender equality.</p> <p>Conducting capacity</p>

			<p>Raising awareness about government schemes, programs, and legal provisions to combat social issues such as dowry, domestic violence, sexual harassment in the workplace, and to promote gender equality.</p> <p>Conducting capacity building and training for officials and duty holders under various schemes and legislations.</p> <p>Preventing gender-biased sex-selective practices and ensuring the survival, protection, education, and development of the girl child.</p>		building and training for officials and duty holders under various schemes and legislations.
<b>Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana</b>	Sex ratio at birth	Eligible girls receive a total benefit of Rs 15,000 from birth at various education levels	<p>The scheme includes the following benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rs 2,000 upon the birth of a girl child</li> <li>• Rs 1,000 following completion of vaccination</li> <li>• Rs 2,000 upon admission to class 1 and class 6</li> <li>• Rs 3,000 upon admission to class 9 or a degree program, a 2-year diploma, or an ITI course after passing class 10 or 12</li> <li>• This accumulates to a total benefit of Rs 15,000 in six categories, including Rs 5,000 upon admission.</li> </ul>		The program aims to increase the sex ratio at birth (SRB) by two percentage points per year and raise the percentage of institutional births to at least 95 percent.
<b>Gender Budgeting</b>	5.C.1- Number of Central and State Ministries having Gender Budget Cell	<p>Gender budgeting by preparing and analyzing the budget according to the specific gender needs and circumstances of women.</p> <p>Promoting equality through fiscal policies by implementing gender budgeting.</p> <p>Guide for creation of Gender Budget Cell in collaboration with Finance Department and UNICEF.</p>	<p>Training to all the beneficiaries in the state with the help of Finance Department and UNICEF.</p> <p>Formation of a committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Finance and Accounts Officer to carry out gender budgeting.</p>	Implementation of gender budgeting in the state	Gender budget data will be analyzed and based on them, advocacy and effective assessment will be done to strengthen the policy.

Description	Department	Indicator	Current Status		Target Year		
			Progress Year				
			2022-23	2024	2027	2030	
Sex Ratio	Department of Health and Family Welfare	Sex Ratio at Birth	915		925	935	963
Modern Family Planning Methods	Department of Health and Family Welfare	Percentage of married women (15-49 years) using any modern method of family planning	Sexual and reproductive health services including Hausla Saajhedaari, Jimmedaari Nibhao, female sterilization-laparoscopic or mini lap, no-scalpel vasectomy (NSV), IUCD, emergency contraception, contraceptive pills and condoms, mandatory follow-up of sterilization.		75 %	76 %	80 %
Awareness Program	Uttar Pradesh State AIDS Control Society	% of aware people having correct and comprehensive information about HIV/AIDS in the population of 15 to 24 years of age.	80 %		90%	95%	98%
Exclusive women self-help groups	Institutional Finance	5.A.5- Specific women self-help groups linked to banks	3.5 lac women self-help groups. Appointment of 45495 Banking Correspondent Sakhi. The process of establishing posts of BC Sakhi is going on through various banks in all 58000 gram panchayats of the state, who will be provided Rs 4000 per month.		4 lacs	7 lacs	8 lacs
Adults holding accounts in formal financial institutions	Institutional Finance	Percentage of Adults holding accounts in formal financial institutions	91%		92%	95 %	98 %
Women holding accounts in formal financial institutions	Institutional Finance	5.A.7- Percentage of women holding accounts in formal financial institutions.	55%		58%	62%	67%
Women availing Loans per 1 Lakh Adult Population	Institutional Finance	Women availing Loans per 1 Lakh Adult Population	5000 women		6000 women	9000 women	10000 women

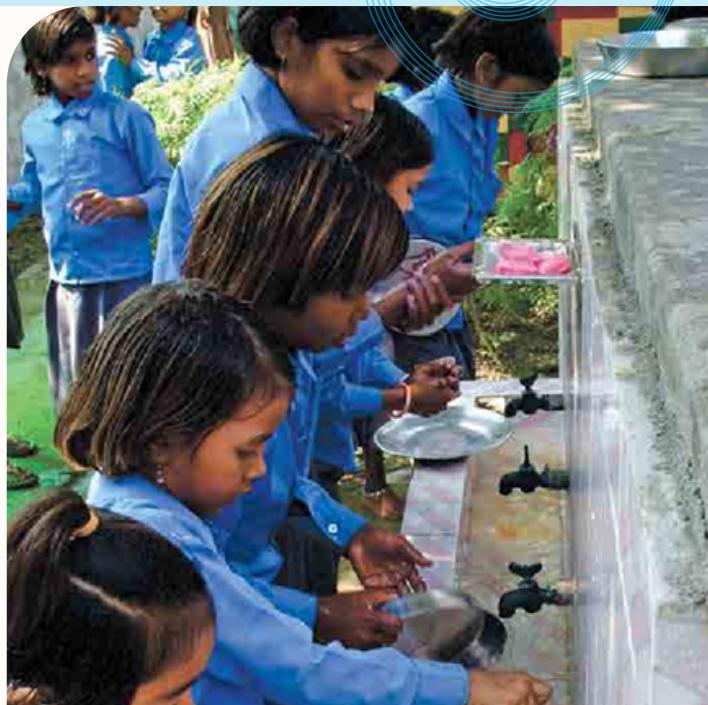
# **6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION**



# **Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

## **VISION**

Ensure access and availability of clean water and sanitation for all in the state by applying the principles of water conservation, water management and regulations that focus on sustainability and participation of communities in managing water resources, waste and sanitation.



## **STRATEGY**

Recognizing the benefits of improved water and sanitation services in health and economic welfare, the government of Uttar Pradesh will focus on community-based approach to sustainable, inclusive and equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

The government also aims to achieve the status of Swachh Uttar Pradesh in the coming years; programmes and schemes are therefore aligned to ensure sanitation and hygiene facilities at households and institutions in both urban rural areas.



# Present Interventions

## Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

Under the ambitious scheme of the Government of India, Jal Jeevan Mission, tap water is to be provided to every household in the state. The work of providing potable drinking water to a total of 2.65 crore households in the state by the year 2024 is under process by Namami Gange and Rural Water Supply Department. Out of which 1.17 crore households has been provided with potable water through functional household tap connections in the State.

### Indicator 6.1.1.1 Percentage of Rural Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)

Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, on March 31, 2022, potable water has been made

### Details of physical and financial progress of approved schemes of AMRUT 1.0 Program :

Scheme	Number of Scheme	Sanctioned Cost Rs in Crore	Number of Completed Scheme	Schemes under Construction	Expenditure as on Apr-2023 Rs in Crore
Drinking Water	169	4707.96	155	14	3146.33

Scheme	Number of Scheme	Proposed New House Connection	Number of House Connection Completed	Number of Remaining House Connection
Drinking Water	169	9,19,142	8,83,283	35,859

### Drinking Water Supply Connection Urban :

available to 35.57 lakh households in the state through functional household tap connections. In the year 2022-23, against the targeted total 82.00 lakh houses, 60.01 lakh houses have been provided potable water through functional household tap connections.

### Indicator 6.1.1.2 Total Water Supply Connection (Urban)

#### AMRUT 1.0

Under the AMRUT Programme, 169 drinking water Supply projects have been approved at a cost of Rs 4707.96 Crore, in which 155 projects have been 100% completed in April 2023, while the remaining 14 projects are under construction. An amount of Rs 3146.33 crore has been spent on the schemes till the month of 04, 2023 against the sanctioned amount. The remaining works are to be completed within March, 2024.

Under the 155 drinking water schemes, 8,83,283 house connections have been completed, in relation to the total proposed

9,19,142 house connections in the projects of drinking water completed under the AMRUT Programme, providing pure and safe drinking water to about 44,16,415 (forty-four) Lakh sixteen thousand four hundred and fifteen) urban population has been benefitted with drinking water. Remaining work is in progress.

#### **Drinking Water Projects under State Sector Program**

Under the State Sector Programme, 74 drinking water projects have been approved at a cost of Rs 1463.34 crore, in which 100% work on 52 projects has been completed by the month of April, 2023, and the remaining 22 projects are under construction. An amount of Rs 619.51 crore has been spent on the schemes till the month of April, 2023 against the sanctioned amount. The remaining works are to be completed by the month of December 2023.

#### **Details of physical and financial progress of approved schemes under State Sector Programme**

Scheme	Number of Scheme	Sanctioned Cost Rs in Crore	Number of Completed Scheme	Schemes under Construction	Expenditure as on Apr-2023 Rs in Crore
Drinking Water	74	1463.34	52	22	619.51

#### **AMRUT 2.0**

Scheme	Number of Scheme	Approved Cost (Rs in crore)	Estimate approved by State Level Technical Committee	Amount of sanctioned estimate (Rs in Crore)	Residual Estimation
Drinking Water Supply (Tranche 1 &2)	258	13211.53	105	5742.37	153
Drinking Water Supply 24X7 (Tranche-2)	56	711.94	38	534.96	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>13923.47</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>6277.33</b>	<b>171</b>

Under the above programme, 314 City Water Action (CWAPS) and City Water Balance Plan (CWAPS) total cost of Rs 13923.47 crore have been uploaded on the website of the Government of India, against which the amount of Rs 6277.33 crore has been approved by the State Level Technical Committee. 143 works have been approved. In the sanctioned works, construction work of 26 drinking water schemes costing Rs.599.28 crores. Have been started for the remaining 171 schemes the process of tenders is in progress. Under the AMRUT 2.0 mission, a

target has been set to complete the works of drinking water projects by the mission period 2026.

#### **Water Supply Connection Urban :**

On completion of the above 314 drinking water schemes in the target year, a total of 32,01,607 drinking water houses have been completed and a target has been set to provide drinking water benefits to about 1,60,08,035 (one crore sixty lakh eight thousand thirty-five) urban population of the state.



## Water supply coverage in the population of 762 urban areas of the state

Amrut 1.0 after mission	After AMRUT 2.0 Mission (Tranche 1 &2)	After AMRUT 2.0 Mission (Tranche 3 & Special Tranche)
34%	57%	100%

**Target 6.2 By 2030, to make adequate sanitation facility accessible to all, open defecation free status with special emphasis on hygiene requirements of women, girls and other communities.**

### ***Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) :***

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) programme was initiated from 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2014 in a Mission mode with an objective to achieve the status of Open Defecation Free country by 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019, which can be given it as a true tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150<sup>th</sup> birth Anniversary. Considering the importance of the programme, our hon'ble Chief minister given an ambitious target to achieve the target of ODF State one year prior to national target and by the involvement of rural communities, concerned departments and different organizations, it was achieved within stipulated time.

- In rural areas, as per base line survey of 2012, 2.18 crores of **Individual Household Latrines (IHHL)** constructed including the already left out HHs.
- All the villages of the state have been declared as **Open Defecation Free (ODF)**.
- For 3 financial years such as- 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, the state could **achieve 1<sup>st</sup> position in the country for construction of IHHL**.
- During the years, 2017-18 and 2018-19, the **State achieved 1<sup>st</sup> position in Citizen Feedback under Swachh Survekshan Gramin**.

### **Financial Year 2020-21**

- Among the states, under Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan (GKRA), UP state stood 1<sup>st</sup> and received the award in Samudaiyik Swachhata Abhiyan (Construction of Community Sanitary Complex) category.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> position in "Swachh Sundar Samudaiyik Sauchalay.
- 1<sup>st</sup> position in Gandagai Mukt Bharat Abhiyan.
- Under Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan, districts viz. Prayagraj, Hardoi & Fatehpur received National level award for constructing highest number of CSCs within time period.
- Under non- GKRA category, Bareilly and Aligarh districts received 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> position in the country for constructing highest number of CSCs during the campaign period.

### ***Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), Phase-II***

After declaring all the GPs free from Open Defecation under SBM(G), phase-I, the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation under Ministry of Jal Shakti started SBM(G), phase-II. Under SBM(G), Phase-II, it is targeted to fulfill the indicators and develop all the Gram panchayats as ODF Plus with the participation and involvement of rural communities and stakeholders. The implementation time period for SBM(G) phase -II will be 2020-2025. During this time period, all the GPs are expected to make proper Solid & Liquid Waste Management arrangements, to maintain and sustain visual cleanliness status of their respective GPs thereby improving the life quality of rural communities.

- Under SBM(G), Phase-II, ensure to provide IHHL facilities to newly



emerged & eligible HHs. Out of 27,77,165 eligible households, 12,85,242 HHs have already received IHHL facility.

- Construction of **Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)**- In the state 58,659 CSCs have been constructed.

#### *Progress of Solid & Liquid Waste Management*

- Under Gobardhan Scheme, 40 projects (Bio-gas Plants) have been completed.
- Under Plastic Waste Management, out of targeted 150 projects, work has been 6 projects got completed and 48 Units under construction.
- Under ODF Plus category, total- 94,361 villages marked under 3 categories, such as- 83,454- Aspiring, 9,414- Rising and 1,493- Model.

#### **Toilets constructed by Urban Local Bodies:**

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Constructed IHHL (Units)	14734	223747	309924	758949	870414	898250	898250	899630

S No	ULB Category	Population	No. of ULBs	IHHL seats
1	More than 10 Lakh	8		4394
2	1-10 lakh	65		17376
3	less than 1 Lakh	689		22496
	<b>Total</b>	<b>762</b>		<b>44266</b>

#### ***Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0***

##### **Individual Household Toilet:**

- After the approval of the State Level Technical Committee on the City Sanitation Action Plan (CSAP-3A) of 762 Urban Local Bodies for the construction of toilets, a letter has been sent to the Government of India for allocation of funds.
- Proposed number of IHHL to be constructed under SBM 2.0 till 2026 is 44,266

##### **Future initiatives:**

- Provide IHHL facilities to all newly emerged & eligible HHs.
- By the year 2024-25, ensure to make proper Solid & Liquid Waste Management arrangements in all the villages of the state and to sustain the ODF Plus status.

#### *Indicator 6.2.1.2 IHHL Constructed against annual target – Urban (SBM)*

Under the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban 1.0, a total target of 8,87,906 Individual Household Toilets was set for the Urban Local Bodies. Which was completed in the year-2019 and the state has been declared ODF free. Apart from this till now total 8,99,630 Individual Household.

#### *Indicator 6.2.3 Proportion of school with separate toilet facility for girls.*

In the financial year 2022-23, As per the cost per unit of Rs 3.10 lakh for construction of girl's toilet in the government school run under the Department of Secondary Education in the state an amount of Rs 347.20 lakhs was approved for total 112 schools and in the financial year 2023-24 there is a possibility of sanctioning funds of Rs 139.50 lakh as per the cost per unit of Rs. 3.10 Lakh for the construction of girl's toilets in schools as per the requirement. Girls' toilets are



functional in government schools and construction of toilets is in progress in rest of the schools.

**Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally**

**Indicator 6.3.1.1 Percentage of Sewage Treated Before Discharging into Surface Water Bodies**

- In FY 2021-22, the total sewage generation in the state was 5500 MLD, against which there were a total of 110 installed STPs, having total installed capacity of 3486.84 MLD. Against this total installed capacity of 3486.84 MLD, 2635.60 MLD sewage was treated at these 110 STPs, which was 48.00 % with respect to the generated sewage.
- In FY 2022-23, the total sewage generation in the state was 5578 MLD, against which there were a total of 120 installed STPs, having total installed capacity of 3819.00 MLD. Against this total installed capacity of 3819.00 MLD, 3004.71 MLD sewage was treated at these 120 STPs, which was 53.86 % with respect to the generated sewage.

**Indicator 6.3.3.1 Proportion of waste water treatment capacity created vis-a-vis total generation**

- In FY 2021-22, the total sewage generation in the state was 5500 MLD, against which there were a total of 110 installed STPs, having total installed capacity of 3486.84 MLD, which was 63.40 % with respect to the generated sewage.
- In FY 2022-23, the total sewage generation in the state was 5578 MLD, against which there were a total of 120 installed STPs, having total installed capacity of 3819.00 MLD,

which was 68.46 % with respect to the generated sewage.

- Apart from above, the target for increasing the treatment capacity for the next 03 Financial Years is as follows:
  - **FY 2023-24:** 31 STPs, having total capacity of 660.45 MLD are proposed to be completed under ongoing Namami Gange, AMRUT and State Sector Programmes.
  - **FY 2024-25:** 21 STPs, having total capacity of 343.60 MLD are proposed to be completed under ongoing Namami Gange, AMRUT and State Sector Programmes.
  - **FY 2025-26:** 324 STPs, having total capacity of 2312 MLD are proposed to be completed under Namami Gange, AMRUT 2.0 and SBM 2.0 programmes.

**Target 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity**

**Dynamic Ground Water Resource Assessment Report :**

Ground water resource assessment report is prepared in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government of India, which is approved by the Government of India. Ground water resource have been assessed in U.P. Block wise based on data till March 31, 2022, which is important in preparing plans for groundwater harvesting management and augmentation.

**Indicator 6.4.1 Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability**

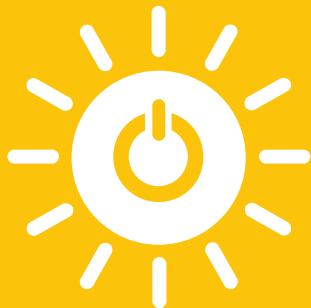
Based on the data of Ground Water Resources Assessment Report 2020, Indicator No. 6.4.1 Percentage ground water withdrawal against availability-it was estimated at 68.83% and has been increased to 70.66% based on the latest Ground Water Resource Assessment Report 2022 data.

**Target 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.**

***Indicator 6.6.1 Percentage of over-exploited blocks (%)***

Based on the data of the Ground Water Resource Assessment Report 2020, 57 development blocks were covered in the overexploited category, against the indicator number 6.6.1- Percentage of over-exploited blocks 6.90% and based on the data of the latest Ground Water Resource Assessment Report 2022, 46 development blocks are covered in the overexploited category and Percentage of over-exploited blocks has become 6.53%.





# Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

## VISION

Uttar Pradesh aims to achieve universal access to modern energy for all by using the philosophy of affordable, clean and efficient energy using a mix of renewable energy sources and continuously working towards reducing the reliability on sources that have adverse effect on the environment. The state also envisions decreasing the use of fossil fuels and increasing the per capita consumption of alternative energy sources.



## STRATEGY

The state will prioritise identifying and tapping various sources of energy so that dependence on any one source is avoided and forms of green energy are promoted. Another strategy will be reduction in energy consumption rate by 10 per cent of the total electricity consumption per year by increased use of energy- efficient technologies and also enhancement of renewable energyconsumption by 10 per cent.

The state is blessedwith good solar irradiation to the tune of 1,800 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> on an annualaverage, which is considered necessary for operating a solar photovoltaic power plant. The state envisions availability of more than 412,815 million units (50,000 megawatt of peak demand) of energy by 2030 by tapping more than 60 per cent of it by using efficient, solar and other renewable energysources.

Mobilisation of financial resources and efficiency in implementation of projects for desired delivery targets are envisaged throughinnovative methods of partnership with stakeholders and participation of people.



# Present Interventions

## Special Achievements

7.1.1	<b>Electrified Household</b>	100 %	Electricity in every house, electricity in 100 percent villages	Uttar Pradesh is first in Saubhagya scheme
7.1.2	<b>Pollution reduction</b>	LPG gas connection provided to women	1,75,04,387 connections distributed	Uttar Pradesh is first in Ujjwala Yojana
		Electric vehicle on road	14564	Uttar Pradesh is among the three leading states of the country in FAME Scheme.
7.2	<b>Percentage of renewable/conventional energy in the state</b>	6 %	15 % Target 2024	20 % Target 2030
7.3	<b>Decrease in energy efficiency</b>	Two crores sixty-two lakh energy efficient LED bulbs distributed	Reduction in pollution per year equivalent to 27,38,238 Million tons of oil.	Uttar Pradesh is among country's three leading states in Ujala scheme.
		25 big industries saved electricity under PAT scheme	Reduction in pollution per year equivalent to 0.69 million tons of oil.	In the PAT scheme, the state made 109% progress, more than the target.
7.5	<b>Action plan for renewable energy by other departments</b>	Lakshya to establish solar energy by combining all other departments related to Lakshya	10700 MW by the year 2022	Targets ranging from 50 to 200 MW have been set for all departments.

**Target 7.1 To ensure easy availability of affordable and pollution-free energy for all by 2030**

At present, adequate power supply is being done by 4551 no's sub-stations of 33/11 KV. Work is also being carried out for the proper development of the power

transmission system to meet the ever-increasing demand of electricity in the state. 50916 circuit kilometers of transmission system has been developed by the year 2023 to ensure access of electricity from power houses to consumer's homes and the requirement of 60000 circuit kilometers of transmission

system has been assessed for the coming years.

***Efforts to invest Rs 20,000 crore in the next 10 years through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for the development of transmission system.***

Presently the peak demand of electricity reaches more than 25000 MW which is met by importing electricity in addition to own sources. At present, about 9 percent of the power consumption in the state is being produced from renewable energy sources. According to the clean energy agenda of sustainable development, a target has been set to increase it to 15 percent by 2030.

Uttar Pradesh is making rapid strides towards its goals of clean energy availability. The state is constantly striving for easy availability of energy by using renewable (eg. solar energy) and bio

energy (eg sugarcane bagasse, rice husk etc.) along with traditional sources of energy. The total production capacity of ethanol producing sugar mills (distilleries) in the state is 121.54 crore litres. 17 new distilleries of 2620 KLPD capacity are being set up. The Government of India has also approved 34 ethanol projects worth Rs 2379 crore for Uttar Pradesh.

**Target 7.2 Significantly increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030**

With regard to access to 100 percent electricity connections in rural areas under Saubhagya Yojana of Central Government along with urban areas, electricity connections have been issued to all willing households in the state under Saubhagya Yojana. The work done so far from natural and renewable sources and the targets till the year 2030 have been fixed as below:

		Work completed so far	Target		
			2022	2024	2030
<b>Pradhan Mantri Kusum Yojana (to increase the income)</b>	Part-A Solar Power Plant at Rural Electricity Sub-station (Total MW)	-	-	45	50
	Stand Alone Solar Pump Plants for Part-B (Farmers) (Total No.)	-	-	-	-
	Part-C (Solarization of Grid Connected Pumps) (Total No.)	-	-	200 MW	2000 MW
<b>Large Solar Power Projects (Established &amp; Allocated) (MW)</b>			2577	5644	6888
<b>Solar Rooftop Plant (MW)</b>			265	200	2000
<b>Solar RO water plants in primary schools (number)</b>			3227	4096	4096
<b>Solar Pumps for Farmers (installed and allotted) (No.)</b>			-	-	-
<b>Solar Street Light (No.)</b>			305000	375000	600000
<b>Bio energy</b>	Bioethanol (Lakh liters per day)	Just begun	2.75	4	8
	Bio CNG (Tonne Liters Per Day)	Just begun	40	60	100
	Bio Coal (Tonne Liters Per Day)	Just begun	75	125	400



### ***Utility Scale Solar Power Project***

To meet the increasing demand of energy in the state through utility scale renewable energy projects and to achieve energy security and proper energy mix, besides attracting private investment till the year 2030, as well as providing an increase in employment opportunities.

### ***Solar RO water plant program in primary schools***

Clean RO water for drinking, cooking, toilets and gardening etc. through solar powered plants in the primary schools of the state, water supply through pumps and in addition, facilities of fans were made available in the study rooms of the children.

### ***Solar Rooftop Plant***

Under the program, energy is produced by installing solar power plants on the roofs. In this there will be reduction in dependence on conventional electricity and reduction in electricity bills and carbon emissions of the consumers.

- After deducting Central and State grants, the cost of 1 kW rooftop solar plant is Rs. 20,000/- with GST
- Production of 4 units of electricity per day (1 KW plant). Payback of cost in three years (for 1 kW plant), life of the plant 25 years.
- Solar plants are being installed on the roofs of state government buildings like UP Khadi Village Industries Board (45 KV).

### ***Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM)***

In 2019, the Government of India has launched a new scheme for farmers with the following components:

- Establishment of grid connected solar energy power plants in rural areas up to 0.5 & 2 MW capacity (KUSUM

Yojana Part "A": 50 MW target by 2030). Installation of standalone off grid water pumps to meet the irrigation needs of farmers (15000 nos. of solar pumps targeted in 2019-20)

- Solarization of existing grid connected agriculture pumps and sale of surplus energy generated by them to Discoms and enabling farmers to get additional income. (Kusum Yojana Part "C": Target of 2000 MW by 2030)

### ***Bio Energy Enterprise Promotion Program***

Various Bio Energy Projects such as Bio Diesel, Bio Ethanol, Methanol, Bio Gas/Bio CNG Producer Gas, Bio Call (Pallets and Briquettes) production units to achieve the goal of environmental protection by production of Bio Energy, reducing the consumption of petroleum-based fuel progressively. Keeping in view the importance of the above projects capable of generating additional employment, the state government's policy has been declared for the implementation of bio energy enterprise promotion, in which bio project production units are being established in entrepreneurship mode.

### ***Wind energy program***

To harness the wind energy potential, the state has assessed the high wind area and installed 14 wind turbines at different heights.

The state is importing 1544.4 MW power from different states of the country. Till the financial year 2025-26, 1795.5 MW power purchase agreements have been signed.

### ***Solar Pump Programme***

With the objective of providing irrigation facilities to the farmers of the state, the scheme for solar irrigation pumps is jointly operated by the Agriculture Department and UPNEDA on a grant. Currently, there

is a 45 percent subsidy from the state government and 25 percent from the central government, making a total subsidy of 70 percent available for solar irrigation pumps with 2 and 3 HP capacity for small and marginal farmers. For all other categories of farmers using 5 HP solar irrigation pumps, the state government and the center will provide 20-20 percent, resulting in a total grant of 40 percent.

### **Clean Vehicle in Uttar Pradesh**

- Uttar Pradesh leads India with the highest number of electric vehicles as the state joins the country's efforts to reduce pollution from fossil fuel-powered vehicles. Uttar Pradesh captured the largest share of EV sales in 2021 across segments, with the number of units sold reaching 66,701. This was followed by Karnataka with 33,304 units and Tamil Nadu with 30,036 units. Uttar Pradesh dominated the three-wheeler segment, while Karnataka and Maharashtra led in the two-wheeler and four-wheeler segments, respectively.
- Under FAME-2, 207 charging stations have been sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh, and they are being set up in 9 cities across the state, including Noida, Lucknow, Varanasi, Prayagraj, Kanpur, Aligarh, Saharanpur, Bareilly, and Jhansi. With several expressways already functional and more in development, additional charging stations are expected. The state government is also actively promoting EVs in public transport, with EV public buses running on a PPP mode on major routes in select cities, including the development of charging stations on these routes.

The following initiatives are being taken to develop electric charging infrastructure:

- The state government will promote the creation of charging/swapping infrastructure in grids of 3 km x 3 km in cities

and urban agglomerations, as per the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

- The state government will encourage the construction of charging/swapping facilities at public parking lots, metro stations, bus depots/terminals, petrol pumps, government buildings, corporate buildings, educational/health institutions, shopping malls, and other commercial places, group housing societies, and RWAs.
- The state government will provide land to service providers to set up charging facilities in the state.
- The Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC) has already notified a special tariff category for EV charging.
- The State Government will allow (open access) charging/ swapping stations or swapping kiosks for consumers with a contracted cumulative demand of 1 MW and above.

### **Model Electric Mobility Cities (By 2030)**

- The state government will also promote the conversion of public transport to EVs in other urban and rural areas. Green routes will be identified in every district (except 17 cities with municipal corporations) by 2025, and E-buses will be ensured on each of these selected routes.
- The state government aims for a 100% transition of government vehicles (for official use) to EVs by 2030. State Departments and their agencies are required to supply the equipment on a nomination basis without tender from Government entities like Rajasthan Electronics Instruments Ltd. and will be encouraged to buy EVs directly from REIL, Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), etc. The state government will also rationalize the upper limit defined for the purchase of

vehicles for official use from time to time.

### ***Uttar Pradesh Electric Vehicle Production Policy 2019***

- Until 2024, 200,000 charging stations for electric vehicles will be built in Uttar Pradesh, along with bringing one lakh electric vehicles to the state, including 1,000 buses.
- 100% exemption on registration fees and road tax for the first 100,000 electric vehicle buyers, and 70 percent of public transport vehicles in 10 cities of the state will be replaced by electric vehicles by 2030.

### ***Target 7.3 Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030.***

#### ***Central government's Ujjwala Scheme***

With the aim of promoting women empowerment and reducing pollution by increasing the use of clean fuel, 1,75,04,387 gas connections have been issued in Uttar Pradesh under the Ujjwala Yojana.

#### ***Central government's Ujala Scheme***

Under this scheme, about 2,62,95,635 LED bulbs have been distributed in the state.

#### ***Street Lighting National Programme***

- EESL's Street Lighting National Program (SNLP), launched in 2015, has installed 12,90,984 energy-efficient LED street lights for street lighting in cities.
- Energy-efficient Street lights are important for reducing the peak demand for electricity in the state by decreasing energy consumption.

#### ***Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS)***

The approval of the Government

of India-run Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) was received on March 28, 2022. The main objective of this scheme is to make the Discoms of Uttar Pradesh financially capable and operationally efficient distribution systems to provide electricity to consumers at a low cost. Quality uninterrupted power supply and AT&C losses are to be reduced from 12% to 16.37% at the all-India level by the year 2024-25 and to eliminate the difference of ACS-ARR by the year 2024-25. The scheme has two main components:

1. **Smart Metering Components:** Under this scheme, the goal is to procure 26,979,055 consumer meters, 1,526,801 DT meters, and 20,874 feeder meters by March 2025 at the Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited level under the smart metering component, at a cost of Rs 18,885.45 crore. For the execution of the above works, the working agencies have been selected in Pashchimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., and the process of selecting working agencies in the remaining discoms is ongoing through tender.

2. **Loss Reduction Components:** Under this component, the following works are to be done in all discoms of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited at a cost of Rs 16,498.61 crore:

- Construction of LT lines by XLPE Armored Cable - 15,734.57 km
- Replacement work of AB cable in place of open wires in LT line - 117,911.76 km
- Conductor replacement work – 33 KV 22,906.05 km and 11 KV 18,081.75 km
- Work of separation of agricultural feeders - 22,397.44 km, provision of AB cable for an additional circuit on existing distribution transformer - 123,628.70 km, separation of overloaded feeders - 33 KV 12,596.82 km and 11 KV

- 4,500.24 km, installation of capacitor banks - 31,300 nos., Work related to IT/OT - 08 nos.
- Installation of Armored Service Cable for retail consumers – 271,780.76 km.

For the execution of the above works, the executing agencies have been selected after completing the tender process. The process of purchasing the material is in progress while completing the survey work. Against the above targeted works, 689.22 km of AB cable replacement in place of open wires in the updated LT line, and 180.74 km of LT underground cabling. Work of 11 KV 232.23 C.Km.

Conductor replacement work, 1.27 km of HT underground cabling work, and 73.01

km on the premises of the consumers. Installation of armored service cable has been completed, and the execution of remaining works is in progress.

***Progress of ADB funded scheme  
U.P.P.D.N.R.P. till date 03.06.2023***

Under the Uttar Pradesh Power Distribution Network Rehabilitation Project funded by the Asian Development Bank:

- In the state of Uttar Pradesh, out of 20,121 selected Mazras, the replacement of bare LT lines with Aerial Bunched Cable has been completed in 20,047 Mazras.
- In the state of Uttar Pradesh, out of 842 selected rural feeders, the segregation of 390 agricultural feeders has been completed.



# Milestones

Target	National indicator	Proposed indicator in UP	Achievement			
			2015	2017	2019	2023
7.1 - By 2030, to ensure the availability of accessible, reliable, and modern energy services everywhere.	7.1.1 Electrified Household	<b>Number of villages electrified</b>	87207	97804	97814	97814
		<b>Number of Mazras electrified</b>	72631	128494	249818	249818
		<b>Electrified BPL Consumer</b>	1027707	2078000	6796626	6817165
		<b>Electrified Household</b>	50%	58%	100%	Electricity connections have been issued to all interested houses in the state under the Saubhagya Yojana.
		<b>Work progress of Towns covered under Ujala Yojana</b>	4059000	15566118	26000000	
		<b>Work progress of Towns covered in IPDS scheme</b>	The work of the scheme started in the year 2016- 17.		94 %	100 % (The scheme has been closed in March 2022)
		<b>Number of power substations</b>	3383	3817	4531	4551



Target	National indicator	Proposed indicator in UP	Achievement			
			2015	2017	2019	2023
		<b>Transmission System (Circuit Kilometres)</b>	30085	36391	42787	50916
		<b>Transmission Capacity (MVA)</b>	7467	92658	107965	
		<b>Gas connections distributed in Ujjwala</b>	Scheme launched in 2017		14787745	17504387
		<b>No. of PAHAL Beneficiaries</b>			37353000	
7.2 By 2030, substantially increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.	7.2 Renewable Conventional Energy Ratio	<b>Percentage of Solar and other Renewable Energy in the state</b>	0.25 %	4.53 %	6 %	





# Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

## **VISION**

To achieve sustained economic growth of minimum 9 per cent per annum in the state over the next 13 years by creating conducive business environment, decent and adequate number of jobs in micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME), allied agriculture and non-farm sectors while simultaneously pursuing resource efficient and eco-friendly development through use of appropriate technology and practices



## **STRATEGY**

- Creating enabling environment for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) and heavy industries Promoting niche areas like agro processing/food processing, electronics, IT, tourism, etc.
- Reaping demographic dividend through quality education and health and skilling
- Ensuring decent work, strengthening employment/income security of workers by enforcing the existing statutory legislations/provisions, particularly in the service sector
- Sustainable production practices and enhancing productivity in agriculture.
- Social inclusion of women, Persons with Disability and marginalised sections of society Adoption of environment friendly and green/clean technology and practices
- Elimination and rehabilitation of child labour and forced labour by effective implementation of Right to Education Act.



# Present Interventions

**Target 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries**

- The state's gross domestic product has increased at the rate of about 68.47 percent between 2015-16 and 2021-22 to Rs.1916913 Crore. The annual growth rate of the state's gross domestic product was 11.41 percent.
- The state government has also set a target of achieving 01 trillion-dollar economy in the next 05 years.

**Target 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors**

- Development is being facilitated by providing essential training, advanced equipment, financial assistance, and technical guidance to the producers of selected products in every district of the state under the One District One Product scheme, initiated by the present government. Efforts are also underway to improve the market for these products. Through the One District One Product Margin Money Scheme, as of the financial year 2022-23, a total of 11,478 beneficiaries/handicraftsmen have received bank loans with a margin money of Rs. 41,436.99 lakh. Furthermore, for the financial year 2023-24, a financial target of Rs. 12,125.00 lakh as margin money has been set against a physical target of

4,042 under the plan.

- The state's exports have seen significant growth, with a record increase of approximately 87 percent over the past five years. In the financial year 2016-17, exports in the state were valued at Rs. 84,282.89 crore, and by the financial year 2021-22, they had reached Rs. 157 thousand crores. In the financial year 2022-23, exports worth Rs. 174 thousand crores were recorded. The Export Policy 2020-25, aimed at boosting the state's exports, has streamlined export-related schemes and made them entirely online under the 'Ease of Doing Business' concept.
- A fair/exhibition was organized under the One District One Product scheme from January 22, 2023, to February 20, 2023, to celebrate Uttar Pradesh Day and the Global Investors Summit-2023 at Avadh Shilp Gram.
- The Global Investors Summit-2023, conducted by the state government on February 10-12, 2023, resulted in the signing of 8,877 MoUs in the MSME sector, attracting investments worth Rs. 138,127.45 crore. Continuous review and monitoring are underway to materialize these MoUs, aiming to generate maximum employment.
- The State Government introduced the MSME Policy-2022 for the comprehensive development of the MSME sector, with a focus on achieving a 15 percent annual increase in employment. Under this policy, women in the Purvanchal and Bundelkhand regions, as well as the rest of the state, will receive 100 percent and 75 percent stamp duty exemption, respectively, for land purchases related to industry setup.

The policy also emphasizes the development of industrial infrastructure, including MSME parks and flatted factories ranging from 10 to 50 acres, and offers various other incentives.

- The Uttar Pradesh Agricultural Export Promotion Policy 2022 aims to double farmers' income and promote agricultural exports, enabling farmers to gain better value for their produce through exports.
- Efforts are underway to create self-employment opportunities in the service sector, particularly through the Champion Services program, which focuses on healthcare, tourism, information technology, environment, higher education, and transport.
- Under the "Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program," three implementing agencies, namely Khadi Village Industries Commission, Khadi Village Industries Board, and District Industries Centers, have disbursed loans to a total of 61,468 beneficiaries over the past nine years, providing margin money of Rs. 2,066.92 Crore. This scheme has created a total of 6,22,879 jobs since 2014-15.
- Additionally, "Mukhyamantri Yuva Swarozgar Yojana" has led to the creation of 1,58,856 jobs until the financial year 2022-23, with Rs. 44,995.24 lakh provided in margin money to 19,857 beneficiaries.
- The Handloom and Textiles Department has implemented several schemes benefiting handloom and powerloom weavers, leading to increased handloom production in the state to 121.74 million meters and powerloom production to 3120 million meters by the financial year 2022-23.
- The Sericulture Department's efforts have driven growth in the state's raw silkworm rearing sector, with the total raw silk production reaching approximately 373.14 metric tonnes in the financial year 2022-23, and a target of 442.00 metric tonnes

proposed for the financial year 2023-24.

- The "PLEDGE (Promoting Leadership in Developing Growth Engines)" scheme has been launched to develop industrial infrastructure facilities, providing acreage at a desired cost of Rs. 50 lakh per acre at a 1% annual simple interest rate for MSME Parks ranging from 10 to 50 acres. This initiative has been successful, with three PLEDGE parks approved in Aligarh, Saharanpur, and Kanpur Dehat districts.
- For timely resolution of issues related to delayed payments to entrepreneurs, the state government has decentralized the Facilitation Council, previously operating at the state level, to the divisional level, ensuring quick resolution of entrepreneurs' concerns.
- To boost IT and electronics industries, Uttar Pradesh Startup Policy 2022 and UP Electronics Manufacturing Policy 2020 (Amendment 2022) have been issued. These policies aim to establish IT/Electronics City, IT Parks, Startups, Incubators, and Electronic Manufacturing Clusters.

**Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services**

- By December 2022, Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission has successfully trained 14.03 lakh youths in various trades. In addition, Industrial Training Institutes have trained 16.82 lakh youths in various trades from the financial year 2017-18 up to December 2022. Targets for skill training have been proposed under various schemes until the year 2025.
- Under the Matikala Tool-Kits Scheme by the Uttar Pradesh Matikala Board,

Lucknow, a total of 10,747 electrically operated chaks have been distributed to artisans of Matikala from the financial year 2019-20 to 2022-23.

- The "One District One Product Skill Development and Toolkit" scheme has successfully distributed toolkits to 83,473 beneficiaries until the financial year 2022-23. A physical target of 21,000 beneficiaries has been set for the financial year 2023-24.
- Employment opportunities and self-reliance are being promoted through initiatives like Rojgar Sangam Loan Mela, One District One Product Scheme, and the launch of Common Facility Centers in various districts.
- The "Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana" has benefitted 2,18,600 beneficiaries until the financial year 2022-23, by distributing toolkits. For the financial year 2023-24, a physical target of 75,000 beneficiaries has been set.
- A total of 850 job fairs and 2700 career counseling programs are targeted to be organized each year to provide maximum employment opportunities to unemployed youth.
- In the financial year 2022-23, 384 farmers have been provided free training in silk activities in Iron Man Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Departmental Training Institute, and 45 farmers have been trained in Central Silk Board's training institutes until May 2023.
- Under schemes like One District One Product Scheme, Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana, Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission, and others, skill upgradation training has been provided to 17 lakh craftsmen and artisans until 2022-23.

#### **Target 8.4 Striving to Decouple Economic Growth from Environmental Degradation**

- The Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board have provided a total of 4,677 solar-powered charkhas for

the production of Khadi from cotton between the financial years 2018-19 and 2022-23.

- The silk department has planted 17.00 lakh Mulberry and Arjuna trees as part of a massive tree plantation initiative.

#### **Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value**

- Compliance with Uttar Pradesh Unorganized Workers Social Security Rules 2016.
- Implementation of the Uttar Pradesh Building and Construction (Regulation of Planning and Service Conditions) Act, 1996.
- A total of 1,57,96,412 construction workers have been registered, and 47,884 construction sites have been registered. An amount of Rs 207.08 crore has been spent, benefiting 2,20,205 registered building construction workers through schemes run by the board.

#### **Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training**

- Presently, with the cooperation of all the departments of the state, approximately 3.00 lakh youths receive vocational training through various channels every year.
- To ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, an e-library portal and "Parakh Portal" have been developed for online monitoring and grading of schools. Additionally, the "Pankh Portal" has been established to provide career counseling to students.

#### **Target 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition**

**and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms**

- The State Labor Department is continuously making efforts to eradicate child labor and rehabilitate children through the implementation of the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986 and the 2016 amendment. The department removes children from workplaces and ensures their educational rehabilitation. In the financial year, 14,194 children were identified, of which 2,143 were engaged in hazardous work. A total of 3,376 identified children have been admitted to schools, and their families have been linked to government social security schemes.
- The state government allocated 25 lakhs for beneficiaries under the Chief Minister Bal Shramik Vidya Yojana, benefiting the children of 2,000 labor families and those whose parents died due to COVID-19, through the Uttar Pradesh Bal Seva Scheme.
- In 2022, 3,981 children were rescued from child labor, with a rehabilitation rate of 490% under the Back-to-School program.

**Target 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products**

- Uttar Pradesh, situated at the heart of India, is a unique state where various cultures and faiths converge. In 2022-23, the state welcomed 3179.14 lakh domestic tourists and 6.49 lakh foreign tourists, resulting in the creation of 40 thousand jobs. The construction of the Kashi Vishwanath Corridor in Varanasi has significantly boosted tourism, not only in India but worldwide. The State Tourism Department is actively working on tourism development in Mathura, Vrindavan, and Ayodhya.

- The state is offering subsidies, policy incentives, and financial assistance to businesses under the UP Industrial Investment and Employment Promotion Policy-2022. The Uttar Pradesh Tourism Policy-2022 aims to promote investment and business in the state, facilitating tourism and generating employment through improved air and land transport connectivity.

**Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all**

- Under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program, Chief Minister's Youth Self-Employment Scheme, and One District One Product Finance Scheme, a total of Rs. 2931.24 crore has been made available to 92,803 beneficiaries through margin money banks until the financial year 2022-23.
- Under the One District One Product scheme, loan facilities are provided to the producers of selected traditional products in each district through banks, and to handcraftsmen and weavers to expand their businesses under the Mudra Yojana.
- The PLEDGE (Promoting Leadership in Developing Growth Engines) scheme has been introduced as an innovative effort for the development of industrial infrastructure facilities. Under this scheme, MSME parks ranging from 10 to 50 acres receive financial assistance. The desired cost for developing the park is provided at the rate of Rs. 50 lakh per acre at 1% annual simple interest.
- Handicraft artisans, weavers, and khadi workers are insured under the Mahatma Gandhi Weavers Insurance Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana.



# Future Initiatives

**Target 8.2 Achieving the highest levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgradation and innovation, with a focus on high value-added and labor-intensive sectors.**

- The state government has undertaken investment-oriented and promotional policies, significantly improving the state's industrial environment. Continued efforts will be made to lead the state to the top ranking in the Ease of Doing Business index. Online systems through Nivesh Mitra have been established to provide entrepreneurs with convenient processes for obtaining clearances, licenses, and permissions for setting up enterprises.
- The One District One Product scheme ensures the promotion of local crafts and genres, enhancing manufacturing activities, marketing, branding, financing, and creating better employment opportunities for artisans and small entrepreneurs.
- Capacity building of the service sector is a priority through the Champion Services program, focusing on healthcare, tourism, information technology, environment, higher education, and transport. The state aims to increase income through exports of Champion Services and provide necessary skill upgrading training to engage youth, women, and entrepreneurs in these services.
- The state seeks to increase productivity through sustainable production practices in the agriculture sector. This includes the establishment of innovation hubs, promotion of technology, distribution

of quality seeds, and other measures.

- To address the challenges faced by micro-entrepreneurs and their families in the event of accidents, the state government has introduced the Chief Minister's Micro Entrepreneur Accident Insurance Scheme.
- Various schemes, including One District One Product Scheme, Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana, and subsidies for handloom and textile entrepreneurs /weavers, aim to provide training, equipment, financial assistance, and technical guidance to artisans and producers, enhancing their income and employment prospects.
- To strengthen the manufacturing sector, particularly MSMEs, the state government is focusing on policies that support economic growth, increase productivity, promote entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation, improve access to funds and infrastructure, and ensure supply chain integration and product development aligned with market demand.
- Economic development policies and schemes are designed with a focus on achieving broad outcomes, including economic impact, employment generation, inclusive growth, and environmentally sustainable practices.
- The Startup Vipage Entrepreneurship Program (SVEP) targets making 10,613 women entrepreneurs self-reliant by encouraging local potential and demands, thus supporting employment generation.
- To improve the quality of products in the international competitive landscape, initiatives to establish and

- upgrade flattened factory complexes and industrial estates are ongoing. These include the construction of flattened factory complexes in various districts.
- The state aims to provide employment opportunities to local residents by establishing defense equipment industries in National Investment and Manufacturing Zones and Defense Industrial Corridors.
- Efforts are being made to increase silk production through various schemes, including the Model Chaki Rearing Scheme, Tussar Silk Development Scheme, Eri Silk Development Scheme, and others.
- The state is actively encouraging enterprise registration, and since July 2020, 13,00,209 MSME units have registered on the URC portal, creating approximately 92,12,802 jobs. The state government is further encouraging entrepreneurs to register their enterprises, with a target to reach 30 lakhs by 2023-24.

**Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.**

- Various schemes are in place, such as One District One Product Scheme, Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana, and Chief Minister Handicraft Pension Scheme, to provide training, advanced equipment, financial assistance, and technical guidance to artisans, handloom workers, and sector-specific product producers. The goal is to increase their income and prepare them for employment.
- Efforts are focused on upskilling the labor force to meet industry requirements, especially in MSME and service sectors. This includes addressing skill development training gaps, sector-specific capacity building, and promoting gender equality, quality education, and equal pay for equal work.
- Start-ups and government industrial institutes are being linked with skill training programs to provide courses and comprehensive skills aligned with market demand, with a particular focus on Divyangjan, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, women, and youth.
- The state aims to provide skill training to 15 lakh youths by 2025 and 2.5 lakh youths by 2030 under various skill training schemes to enhance their income and employment prospects.
- Efforts will focus on promoting decent work in both rural and urban areas, with a focus on rural economies and the informal sector in cities, ensuring that urban underprivileged populations have access to decent employment opportunities.
- Economic development and sectors like agriculture, food processing, electronics, information technology, and tourism will be promoted by establishing micro, small, and medium enterprises and heavy industries. Efforts to increase exports from the state are also prioritized.
- Special attention will be given to boosting employment in the service sector, particularly in tourism and health.
- The state will work to strengthen the employment and income security of workers by implementing statutory labor protections and ensuring safe working environments.
- Entrepreneurship development training, with a focus on agri-business, food processing, and the service sector, will be provided based on market demand, with a particular emphasis on youth.
- Skill upgrading training will be provided to artisans, Khadi workers, and handicraftsmen through programs like One District One Product Skill Development and Toolkit Distribution

Program, Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana, and weaver skill development schemes to increase their income and prepare them for employment.

- The state aims to increase the number of youth and adults with relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, to enhance employability, promote decent work, and encourage entrepreneurship by 2030.
- The promotion of solar-powered chaks to enable pottery artisans is underway, with a target to have 36,000 artisans operating solar-powered chaks by 2030 under two schemes by the Uttar Pradesh Pottery Board, Lucknow.

#### **Target 8.4 Striving to Decouple Economic Growth from Environmental Degradation**

- The UP Khadi and Village Industries Board propose to distribute 6,000 solar charkhas by the year 2030.
- A plan is in place to set up 20 percent of units based on solar energy in self-employment-related schemes run by the UP Khadi and Village Industries Board.
- In the current financial year, a 55 kW solar power plant is to be established at the Paper Production Center, Kalpi-Jalaun, by the UP Khadi and Village Industries Board. After this, the center will operate entirely on solar power.
- There is a plan to make 7 blanket manufacturing centers operated by the UP Khadi and Village Industries Board solar-based by the year 2030, with a total of 55 handlooms established.
- The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to ensuring sustainable production processes with minimal environmental degradation.
- Efforts will be made to achieve tenfold economic growth by supporting better resource utilization, reducing pollution, and transitioning to a low-carbon economy. This includes promoting appropriate technology for pollution control, waste management, and

energy efficiency.

- More efforts will be made to increase the use of renewable energy resources and fuel-efficient transport systems, as well as promote energy efficiency in urban infrastructure and industries, including MSMEs.
- The implementation of UP Bio-Energy Policy 2022, State Water Policy, and UP Solar Energy Policy 2022 in the MSME sector will enhance energy efficiency and create job opportunities.
- Emphasis will be placed on green manuring, social forestry, agro-forestry, and the promotion of economic activities like forestry, honeybee keeping, lac production, handicrafts, and sericulture through the utilization of natural resources.
- The use of products with zero carbon footprints will be promoted, along with the use of energy-efficient equipment in industrial and domestic sectors and Energy Conservation Building Code certified buildings.
- Training facilities will be developed to enhance green productivity and green-skilled human resources.
- Resources will be recovered and reused in the industrial production process, reducing waste in line with Lean Manufacturing principles. Benchmarking of industrial sectors and cooperation with Quality Council of India (Q.C.I.) and the National Productivity Council will be sought to implement Lean Manufacturing principles.
- Efforts will be made to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and engage in carbon offsetting.

#### **Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value**

- Focus will be on universal primary education, improved secondary education coverage, reforms from

upper primary to secondary and higher education, and integration of life skills and vocational skills into the regular curriculum.

- The Startup Vipage Entrepreneurship Program (SVEP) aims to make 10,613 women entrepreneurs self-reliant through employment generation.
- Benefiting 2,700 women entrepreneurs through One Stop Facility Center (OSF) and connecting 20,000 women agricultural producers for marketing their products.
- Ensuring social security for the workforce through labor insurance, safe workplaces, gender equality, and inclusion of disabled and marginalized sections of society.
- Social inclusion of women, persons with disabilities, and marginalized sections of society, as well as bridging the demographic divide through quality education, health, and skill development.
- Providing equal pay for male and female workers for the same work or work of similar nature, in line with the Equal Remuneration Act 1976.
- Promoting women's participation in MSME activities through skill upgradation.
- Encouraging youth with disabilities and marginalized sections to participate in education and learn vocational and technical skills.
- Expanding the coverage of Uttar Pradesh Unorganized Workers Social Security Act for the welfare of unorganized sector workers.
- Providing benefits through various welfare schemes for workers, including disability pension and housing schemes.
- Ensuring a safe and proper working environment for women workers.
- Implementing new schemes for worker welfare.

**Target 8.6 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training**

- Promote the engagement of youth from women, persons with disabilities, and marginalized sections in primary, secondary, and higher education, creating opportunities for learning vocational and technical skills.
- Enhance coordination and convergence with the Department of Basic Education, Secondary Education, and Higher Education, focusing on universal primary education, improved secondary education coverage, reforms from upper primary to secondary and higher education, and integration of life skills and vocational skills into the regular curriculum.
- Provide training and financial assistance to enhance livelihoods in rural areas under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana). Create entrepreneurship opportunities in rural areas through Community Service Centers and provide employment in rural areas through the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA).
- Implement the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission, and other skill development programs to increase the state's human resources' capacity and make them employable. Design new sets of skills/jobs for women and persons with disabilities through skill development missions.
- Take measures to meet the demand for employable capacity according to the National Technical Manpower Information System.
- Establish diploma-level technical education institutions in coordination with secondary and higher education institutions in low HDI districts, offering courses and trade skills based on market demand.
- Create more avenues for vocational learning and entrepreneurship development training, with the recognition and certification of skills.
- Upgrade the skills of individuals based

on the needs of MSMEs, self-employment, and market demand.

- Provide entrepreneurship development training, especially for youth, with a focus on the service sector, agri-business, and food processing.
- Offer necessary skill-upgradation training to connect youth and women with Champion Services.
- Make efforts to maximize employment by connecting more people in the state with education and skill upgradation.
- Provide skill-upgradation training to artisans of selected traditional products in each district under the One District One Product Scheme and Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana.
- Increase the productivity of artisans and weavers through training in the handicraft and handloom sector, conducted by skilled designers from institutions like NIFT and NID to develop new designs.
- Provide entrepreneurship development training to the beneficiaries of the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program and Chief Minister's Youth Self-Employment Scheme.
- Certify prior learning by offering advanced training to craftsmen and weavers engaged in traditional industries for skill upgradation through a recognition program of prior learning.
- The Khadi and Village Industries Board is working to connect youth in rural areas with employment by providing training on the solar charkha.
- Implement an Entrepreneurship Development Training Program in the field of Food Processing.
- Foster links between children and vocational education from the very beginning through mutual coordination between the Basic Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education, and Technical Education

Departments in the state.

**Target 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms**

- Provide vocational training and skill development for adolescents aged 14-18 and establish rehabilitation centers for all working children and adolescents.
- Ensure that all industries in the state are free from child labor.
- Conduct a special drive to remove all child labor and adolescent girls from hazardous occupations and processes in line with the new Child Labor Amendment Act of 2016.
- Abolish bonded labor in all forms in the state.
- Undertake massive awareness campaigns to address and eradicate the social and cultural acceptance of child labor, emphasizing the Right to Education Act nationwide.
- Focus on high-burden panchayats, blocks, districts, and areas, including agriculture, where children work full-time for employers. The goal is to completely eliminate child and bonded labor in the state.

**Target 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment**

- Implement the Migrant Labor Act.
- Ensure a 'clean and safe' workplace, along with the insurance of the workforce.
- Enforce labor laws to provide a safe and secure work environment for all workers.
- Provide access to basic services for

migrant workers based on their Aadhaar ID cards.

**Target 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products**

- Ensure inclusive growth by expanding business opportunities, employment opportunities, collective/community income, and access to infrastructure and basic services to support tourism. The State Tourism Department is running Tourism Development Plans in Mathura, Vrindavan, and Ayodhya.
- Promote inclusive growth by increasing business opportunities, employment opportunities, collective/community income, and access to infrastructure and basic services to support sustainable tourism development under the World Bank-assisted UP Pro-Poor Tourism Development Project. This aims to increase the income of local poor communities, generate employment, and provide them with basic facilities. The state is also focusing on developing eco-tourism and connecting regional residents to employment opportunities.
- Provide new markets to the state's handicrafts, handlooms, and other products through participation in national and state fairs and exhibitions, and by selling products on

platforms like Amazon and Flipkart, facilitated through schemes like the ODOP and Handicrafts Marketing Development Assistance Scheme.

- Support Khadi and village industry workers by forming self-help groups, providing financial assistance, and finding new markets for their products.
- Eradicate and rehabilitate child labor and forced labor.

**Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all**

- Covering the loans of MSMEs under the Micro Small Enterprises Credit Guarantee Fund Trust.
- Ensuring that all employment generation and credit-linked schemes of the Central and State Governments are livelihood-based and encompass all areas of economic activities.
- Implementing initiatives for the financial literacy of micro and small entrepreneurs.
- Linking the data bank of MSMEs, artisans, weavers, the workforce, etc., with Aadhaar.
- Expanding the Aadhaar Linked Direct Benefit Transfer System further.
- Utilizing an online single-window clearance system with inter-departmental coordination using a common application form.



# Milestones

S. No.	Details	Base Year	Current Status	Target year		
			Progress year			
		2017	2022-23	2025	2027	2030
1	Economic Development (GDP, (12-2011	7.1				9
2	Gross State Domestic Product (At Market Prices)		14.3	25.00	35.0	-
2	No. of MSMEs (in lakh)		13	40	55	70
3	Exports (Rs. Crore)	85,000.00	1,74,000	225000	260000	300000
4	Handicrafts (including carpets) exports (Rs crore)	9,500.00	17,400	19,000	22,000	25,000
5	Handloom Production (Million Meters)	50	121.74	117.25	114.5	112.5
6	Powerloom Production (Million Meters)	1,250	3120	3210	3400	3800
7	Fish Production (Lakh Tonnes)		12.00	15.00	18.00	24.00
8	Raw silk production (MT)	255	373.14	442	530	685
9	Food grain production (thousand metric tons)		59493	67700	71173	77165
10	Number of trainees getting skill upgradation (number in lakhs)	2.5	13.61	15	20	25
11	Number of trainees who got employment after training (in lakhs)		3.76	4.05	5.4	6.75
12	Number of trainees who got self-employment after training (number in lakhs)		1.81	1.95	2.6	3.25
13	Total milk processing capacity in the state (Lakh liters per day)		208.46	223.05	238.67	255.37



14	Total milk production in the state (lakh MT)		372.92	482.92	514.86	562.77
15	No. of Cluster Development Projects		18	25	35	50
16	Tourist Inflow (Lakh)	2,250	3179.14	3800	4500	5000
17	Production in fisheries sector (in lakh tonnes)		9.1	12.77	14.81	18.17
18	Employment in fisheries sector (in numbers)		142306	180000	210000	230000
19	No. of IT City		1	2	3	4
20	No. of electronic city		1	2	3	4
21	No. of IT Parks		6	9	15	18
22	No. of Start-up's		5904	10000	11500	14500
23	No. of Incubator's		22	100	115	145



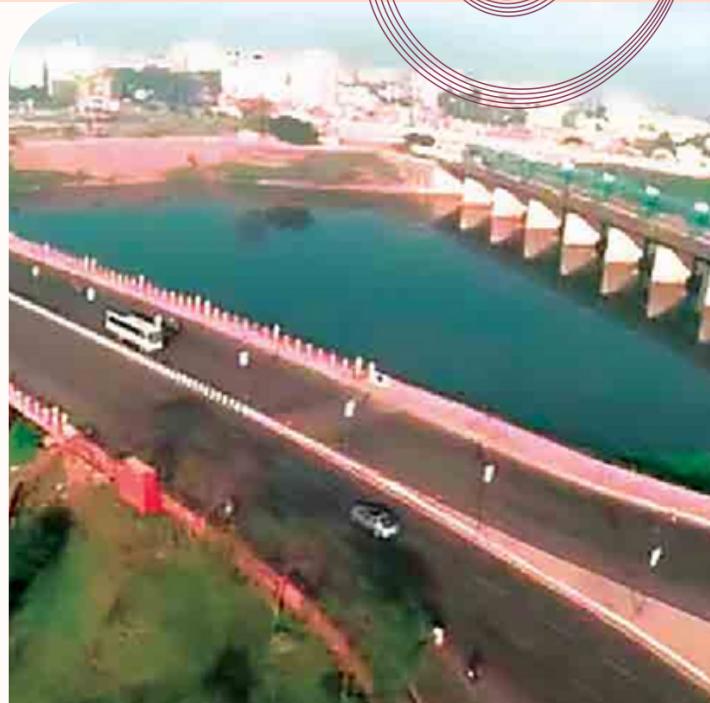
# **9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE**



# **Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation**

## **VISION**

The state envisions creating an ecosystem which enables an easy, affordable and equitable access to infrastructure for its citizens to lead a quality life and build and run sustainable industries. The state will aim at developing globally competitive industrial strengths by creating a vibrant policy framework and incentivizing research and innovation. The state will also prioritize achieving a cleaner and greener environment by promoting cleaner technologies, production systems and resilient infrastructure.



## **STRATEGY**

Main strategies will be improving connectivity, enhancing rural, urban and IT infrastructure through cluster development and regionspecific interventions to promote industries.

In line with the Uttar Pradesh Infrastructure and Industrial Investment Policy 2017, innovations in waste management will be promoted including greener and cleaner technologies, and recycling, reusing and upcycling



# Present Interventions

**Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all**

## **Connectivity :**

- Increased connectivity to National Capital through Agra-Lucknow and Yamuna Expressway. There are 8 operational expressways in the state with total length of 1,225 km viz. Yamuna Expressway, Agra-Lucknow Expressway, Bundelkhand Expressway, Delhi-Meerut Expressway, Eastern Peripheral Expressway, Faridabad-Noida-Ghaziabad Expressway, Noida – Greater Noida Expressway and Purvanchal Expressway
- There are 5 expressways under construction with total length of 1,259.76 km viz. Ganga Expressway (594 Km), Gorakhpur Link Expressway (91 Km), Lucknow-Kanpur Expressway (62 Km), Ghaziabad-Kanpur Expressway (380 Km), and Ghazipur-Ballia-Manjhi Ghat Link Expressway (132.76 Km)
- Development of Elevated Road and Flyovers, and Under Passes are in progress in NOIDA
- Three existing international airports at Lucknow, Varanasi and Kushinagar and upcoming two international airports, namely Jewar Green Field International Airport at Noida and the international airport at Ayodhya.
- Ropeway project in Varanasi is being implemented through PPP mode

- Metro rail operational at Lucknow, Noida, and Kanpur. Upcoming metro rail at Agra, Meerut, Varanasi, and Gorakhpur.
- Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) is being developed by National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC)
- Delhi-Ayodhya-Varanasi High Speed Rail Corridor is coming in the State
- Varanasi Multi-Modal Terminal is being developed as Inland River port providing a direct link with the Haldia Port.
- India's first "freight village", spread over 100 acres is coming up at Varanasi. Connecting the exporting hubs to the eastern ports, the village will serve as a trans-shipment hub for inbound and outbound cargo.
- MMLH/ MMTH coming up in Dadri/Boraki of Greater Noida. With area of 304.29Ha/752.51Acre (+28.74ha/71.01Acre for Approach Track), the hubs at Greater Noida are being developed.
- 57 percent of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) and 8.5 percent in the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) falls in Uttar Pradesh. With the EDFC – WDFC intersecting at Dadri in Greater Noida, UP has a unique logistics advantage. These corridors will bring last mile rail connectivity to major exporting hubs such as Gautam Buddha Nagar, Aligarh, Meerut, Bulandshahar, Kanpur, Etawah, Kannauj, Deen Dayal Nagar, Prayagraj, etc.

## **Industrial infrastructure :**

- PM Gati Shakti has been actively taken up by the State, concerned

- departments are uploading Geo-reference data (assets) on PM Gati Shakti portal for developing National Master Plan (NMP) to strengthen the investment plan
- Multi Modal Logistics Hub at Dadri is being taken up as an Early Bird Project to strengthen the Logistics Infrastructure
  - The proposed DNGIR (Dadri – Noida – Ghaziabad Investment Region) has the unique feature of being flanked by both the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor and the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor
  - Logistic Hub and Heritage City is coming up alongside of Yamuna Expressway. Tappal- Bajna is selected for development of Logistic Hub and Raya is for Heritage City. Logistic Hub will boost the distribution network and attract multinationals and large companies in the state.
  - Flagship industrial projects are being developed in the State to attract industries. These include the following-
    - Integrated Industrial Township at Greater NOIDA
    - Mega Food Park at Baheri (Bareilly) over 248 acres
    - State's first Medical Device Park in Sector - 28 of Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority over 350 acres of land
    - Toy Park is established in sector 33 of Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA)
    - Apparel Park in sector-29 of YEIDA, Handicraft Park in sector - 29 of YEIDA.
    - Plastic Park in Gorakhpur which is approved by GoI
    - Garment Park is proposed in Gorakhpur
  - State Govt has planned Flatted factories in Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur & Aligarh by leveraging grant of 12 Crore under

Infrastructure component of MSECDP Scheme of Ministry of MSME, GoI.

- One of India's Defence Industrial Corridor is coming up over 5000 ha of land, primarily in the Bundelkhand region of UP.
- State Govt is promoting creation of IT cities and IT parks at Tier-II and Tier III cities. This includes development & further expansion of IT City, Lucknow
- Encourage development of supportive infrastructure to complement the growth of IT/ ITeS which includes PPP projects for bringing world-class schools, hospitals etc.
- Expansion of the physical network of fast and reliable Internet and mobile telephony to all parts of the state

#### ***Urban & Rural Infrastructure***

- Minimizing the housing shortage through affordable housing schemes.
- Enforce building by-laws and codes strictly to enable planned urbanization.
- Improved Solid & Liquid Waste Management and water & sanitation Infrastructure.
- Under Town Planning Scheme MoHUA has selected Varanasi town as pilot project for TPS in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

**Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries**

#### ***Ease of Doing Business***

- Uttar Pradesh has rightfully embraced the idea of 'trust-based governance,' as evident from its inclusion in the 'Achiever States' category. After a significant leap of 12 positions, the state secured the 2nd position in India's ease of doing business ranking.
- One of the major steps taken by the

State Government in this direction was the implementation of one of India's largest digital single window portals, 'Nivesh Mitra,' which provides 421 online services to entrepreneurs. This portal has been integrated into the National Single Window platform, and more services are continually being added to make it a one-stop solution for all types of clearances and NOCs.

- Currently, 'Nivesh Mitra' (Single Window System) offers 421 services from 36 departments.
- With a 97% application disposal rate, 'Nivesh Mitra' has become one of the most efficient single window portals in the country. It has digitally issued more than 9.7 lakh NOCs.
- To achieve 'Minimum Government, Maximum Governance,' various governance reforms have been implemented in 'Nivesh Mitra.' It is mandated that all License Applications shall be accepted only through 'Nivesh Mitra,' and no physical or department-level applications are accepted. Departments can only raise a one-time query on submitted applications within 7 days.
- As a result, 88% of users are 'satisfied' with 'Nivesh Mitra' under its User Feedback Facility.
- The grievance redressal system of 'Nivesh Mitra' has successfully resolved around 98% of grievances.
- Since 2017, Uttar Pradesh has implemented over 600 key reforms across 12 areas, such as Land reform, Labor registration, Environmental regulations, Single window system, Utilities reform, Construction permits, Paying Taxes, Access to Information and Transparency Enablers, Inspection Enablers, Contract enforcement, and Sector Specific initiatives in healthcare, among others.
- During this journey, more than 40 new departmental systems have been developed in areas like medical establishment, Movie shooting, Fair price shop, Mining, Soil excavation, Groundwater, Primary Education,

Secondary Education, and many more.

- To ensure timely licensing services, UP has included more than 110 service delivery timelines within UP Janhit Guarantee Act for time-bound licensing approvals.
- As part of Minimizing Regulatory Compliance Burden, Uttar Pradesh has reduced a total of 4,094 compliances. Out of these, 1,162 compliances have been minimized for G2B (Government to Business) category, and 1,408 compliances have been reduced for G2C (Government to Citizen) category. Additionally, 947 Acts/Rules/Regulations have been abolished, and 577 compliances have been decriminalized across 60 departments.
- Compounding options have been introduced for decriminalization under 10 Labor Acts, 1 Transport department's Motor Vehicle Act, and the Legal Metrology Act 2009.
- More than 10 renewals under more than 7 departments have been abolished for key licenses. For example, Labor registration under shop & establishment, Legal metrology, IT Department for Mobile tower installation, Commercial tax, Film Bandhu, Tourism Department, Food Safety & Drug Administration, etc.
- More than 27 types of renewals have been allowed on an auto-renewal basis for Pollution Control Board, Food Safety & Drug Administration, Legal Metrology, Labor & Urban departments.
- More than 5 approvals are now based on self-certification, including Registration under The Shops and Establishment Act, Consent to Establish & Operate for green industries, Renewal of registered label approval in excise.
- A Single Integrated annual return has been introduced for all labor laws.

## **Investment Promotion**

- The Government of Uttar Pradesh successfully organized the Uttar Pradesh Global Investor Summit 2023 between February 10-12, 2023, with over 10,000 delegates in attendance. Several countries, including The Netherlands, Denmark, Singapore, Japan, South Korea, Australia, Italy, UAE, The United Kingdom, and Mauritius, partnered for the Global Investors Summit.
- The summit concluded with the signing of 20,716 MoUs, with investment proposals amounting to Rs. 34,17,810.99 crore. These proposals are expected to create an estimated employment of 1,01,13,955 as of March 31, 2023.
- Out of these proposals, around 235 letters of intent have been signed with investments of Rs 2,000 crore and above, 33 investment intents worth Rs 1,500 to 2,000 crore, 112 investment intents between Rs 1,000 crore and Rs 1,500 crore, and 345 investment intents between Rs 500 crore and Rs 1,000 crore. Additionally, 1,407 investment proposals between Rs 100 to 500 crore and 18,584 investment proposals of less than Rs 100 crore have been received.
- These investment intentions span various sectors, including green hydrogen, renewable energy, electronics manufacturing, colleges/universities, smart cities, manufacturing, logistics and warehousing, and more.
- The sectoral distribution of these proposals includes renewable energy (16.21%), electronics manufacturing (11.05%), colleges/universities (7.93%), smart cities (5.35%), manufacturing (4.25%), logistics and warehousing (3.64%), and more.
- Gautam Buddha Nagar accounts for the highest number of MoUs signed, at around 26% of the total investment. Other areas with proposed investments include Lucknow (6.55%), Agra (6.46%), Jhansi (5.53%), and Gorakhpur (5.17%).
- Investor Facilitation:
  - Approximately 5,400 acres of land have been allotted by various State industrial development authorities between FY17 to FY22, attracting investments worth around Rs. 95,459 Crores and generating 7,55,744 employment opportunities.
  - To facilitate investors, the state government has established an online Investor Relationship Management Portal called 'Nivesh Saarthi.' This portal was developed by Invest UP, the state's investment promotion body, to simplify the process of signing Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) and provide assistance to investors. The portal offers a one-stop solution for investors to address their queries, grievances, register investment intent, and monitor their investment projects.
  - 'Chief Minister's Udyami Mitra' complements 'Nivesh Sarathi' as a digital investor relationship management portal. Udyami Mitras, who are qualified professionals, will help build strong relationships with the investor community. Each investor will be assisted by a Chief Minister Udyami Mitra, providing guidance and coordination with various departments, advising them on policies and services.
  - To streamline the process of receiving incentives under various government policies, a centralized 'Online Incentive Management System' has been developed under the online single window system,

'Nivesh Mitra.' This portal processes applications for incentives online, updating the status at each stage for applicants to track their applications.

### **Policy-Driven Governance**

- The Government of Uttar Pradesh has implemented approximately 25 policies to create a holistic ecosystem for industrial development and attract investments across different sectors, including IT/ITeS, Data Centers, ESDM, Defense & Aerospace, Electric Vehicles, Warehousing & Logistics, Tourism, Textile, MSMEs, and more.
- New sectors such as Circular Economy, Infrastructure projects, and Green Hydrogen have been included in these policies. They promote investments for setting up industry-specific Centers of Excellence (CoEs) and offer subsidies for R&D and testing facilities.
- These policies also focus on augmenting the industrial land bank through initiatives like fast-track land allotment to mega investors, incentives for private industrial parks, a license scheme for land aggregators, and unlocking gram samaj land.
- Various policy initiatives have been taken to attract investments, including the Post Covid19 Accelerated Investment Policy 2020, aimed at incentivizing quick investment implementation to generate employment in regions facing major migrant influx, such as Purvanchal & Bundelkhand.

### **Entrepreneurship Development**

- The state extends easy access to finance and facilitation support to entrepreneurs. High employment-generating entrepreneurship development programs are being initiated.

- Amendments to the Uttar Pradesh Start-up Policy 2020 have been introduced to encourage entrepreneurs.
- A fund has been created under the UP-Start-up policy to finance start-ups in Uttar Pradesh.
- The state has established a One Time Guarantee Fund trust to support Micro and Small enterprises under the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Promotion Policy – 2022.

### **Target 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets**

- The ODOP (One District One Product) Scheme promotes specialized products in each district of the state.
- The manufacturing sector, particularly MSMEs, will receive impetus through various measures:
  - Technological linkages and the establishment of technical incubators in specialized institutions.
  - Branding and marketing support for handloom, handicraft, and allied sectors.
  - Financial assistance for machinery procurement and technical advisory services for production.
  - 25 Common Facility Centers (CFC) have been sanctioned and are in various stages of development.
  - 62,472 artisans have been trained, and 50,122 toolkits have been distributed during 2018-2022.
  - Projects worth Rs. 1,000 Crore have been financed, and margin money assistance has been provided.
  - Over 100 promotional events have been organized or participated in, including 9 ODOP summits, 75

ODOP Udyam Samagam, Surajkund Mela, Hunar Haat, Delhi Haat, and others.

- Over 20,000 products have been sold through e-commerce, totaling Rs. 1,000 Crore in FY 2021.
- Institutional Finance offers 20% of credit flow to MSME as a percentage of total adjusted net Bank credit.

**Target 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities**

- The state focuses on using Non-Conventional Energy and Environment-Friendly Technologies.
- Innovations in 'Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Recover' are promoted.
- Improvements in environmental regulatory compliance, including water management, are being made.
- Proactive policies in the energy sector are adopted.
- The Electric Vehicle Manufacturing & Mobility Policy 2019 has been launched to promote the usage of EVs.
- 10 cities have been declared as Model Electric Mobility cities for the adoption of EVs, charging infrastructure, and new EV enabling building codes.
- Under FAME II, 207 Public Charging Stations have been sanctioned for deployment within cities in phase 1.
- Provisions for developing charging stations and specialized tariff rates have been introduced.
- The Urban Development department has issued a Letter of Intent for running 700 EV buses in 14 cities of Uttar Pradesh.
- In phase II, under FAME II, approximately 230 Public Charging Stations are expected to be deployed

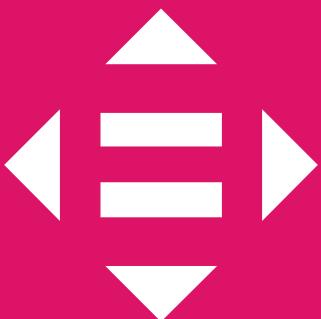
along Expressways/Highways.

- Targeted programs are implemented to improve productivity and technology access related to energy storage systems to reduce waste.
- Efforts are made to reduce information asymmetry regarding air and water pollution.
- Industries are being encouraged to implement resource recovery systems and switch to clean fuels from fossil fuels.
- Common Facility Centers and Common Effluent Treatment Plants are developed for industries.
- Environment-sensitive and responsive regulations are introduced for MSMEs and heavy industries.

**Target 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending**

- Budgetary provisions have been made to create an R&D ecosystem in the state.
- Industrial investments in R&D and the creation of R&D infrastructure are incentivized.
- Start-ups are promoted to facilitate 'Drone Shakti' through various applications and Drone-As-A-Service (DrAAS).
- Technical incubators in specialized institutions are established to develop technologies and establish technological linkages.
- A policy framework is in place for innovation-led entrepreneurship development.
- State-of-the-art incubation and acceleration centers are being developed, along with the creation of seed funds and entrepreneurial courses in colleges and universities.

# 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



# To reduce inequalities within and among countries

## VISION

The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to reduce inequalities through appropriate public policy interventions that foster the life chances of the poor. Primary motors will be quality services in health and education, enhanced social protection floor to reduce vulnerabilities, effective implementation of poverty reduction programmes and increased public investments in rural infrastructure, and agriculture. Governance structures will be strengthened for increased participation of people from socially and economically marginalised sections as well as for efficiency in the existing mechanisms of distributive justice. Emphasis will be given to strengthen the Gram Panchayats to identify the most vulnerable and support their access to quality basic services and social protection coverage.



## STRATEGY

- Improve the quality and coverage of essential and other services that will remove the entry barriers and strengthen the existing platforms for inclusion. This will include better wage employment and health outcomes, universal access for children to quality schooling and improvements in provision of basic amenities like electricity, water, road, sanitation and housing.
- Use of appropriate technology in reducing some of the access barriers, particularly in relation to information.
- Skill development among the socially disadvantaged sections through Kaushal Kendra for improved income and occupational and social mobility
- For optimising the opportunity of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) and GPDP to address inequalities, over 59,000 Gram Panchayats and 700,000 elected members will be trained in understanding and addressing the issues of inequality at the GP level through regional level network of training organisations.
- Increased access to criminal justice system for the socially and economically marginalised communities through administrative reforms and ICT enabled platforms of redressal.

## Achievements of the Past Six Years

- The pension for destitute elderly individuals aged 60 years or older has been increased from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1000/-.
- Last year, a record 54.97 lakh elderly people benefited from 100% Aadhaar authentication.
- Approximately 10 lakh Divyangjan received an increased pension, raised from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1000/-.
- About seven lakh families have benefited from an increased amount of assistance under the National Family Benefit Scheme, raised from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 30,000/-.
- Conciliation officers at the tehsil level have been appointed to provide care and shelter to destitute elderly people, with the establishment of old age homes in all districts and admission of destitute elderly people.
- Long stay homes and halfway homes have been established in old age homes for the rehabilitation of mentally ill persons.
- A total of 2.77 lakh girls have been married under the Chief Minister's Mass Marriage Scheme since the beginning of the scheme in the financial year 2017-18.
- The income limit of parents of scheduled castes and tribes for scholarship eligibility has been increased from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 2.50 lakh annually.
- In the year 2022-23, 49.89 lakh students from all categories have benefited from scholarships.
- The amount of pre-matric scholarship for SC/ST students has been increased from Rs. 2250/- to Rs. 3,000/-.
- Scholarships are disbursed directly to students' bank accounts on 2nd October and 26th January each year.
- In the financial year 2022-23, financial assistance of Rs. 238.88 crore has been provided to 23,828 individuals/families under the Atrocities Act.
- An action plan is being implemented to develop basic facilities in Vantangiya, Musahar, Kol, and Tharu community villages that have been neglected since independence.
- The plan is to establish 20 new Ashram Type Schools to saturate all districts in the state.
- In the financial years 2017-18 to 2022-23, the construction of 6 new Ashram Type Schools and 15 transit hostels has been completed.
- New Eklavya Model Schools have been established in Scheduled Tribe-dominated districts (Sonbhadra, Lalitpur, Lakhimpur Kheri, and Bahraich).
- A bold initiative has been taken to provide 10 percent reservation in education and government jobs for economically backward individuals in the general category.
- In Madarsas, the same education system as the CBSE board has been implemented, linking students to NCC and NSS, and providing a scholarship scheme.
- A Transgender Board has been formed to enable the transgender community to live a dignified life, with identity certificates issued to 293 transgender persons from the Government of India portal.
- The Mukhyamantri Sumangala Yojana has been launched to ensure gender balance and prevent female feticide.



# Future Initiatives

Economic and social benefits will increase markedly due to reduction in disparities. This will strengthen social harmony and dynamism, so that it will be possible for more and more people to live according to their capability and the path of development will be widened. Development-oriented but inequality-generating policies will ultimately automatically fail, while inequality-destructive policies will increase the possibility of social revolution. For example, increase in education and employment will increase such human capital which can be absorbed in modern economies, as a result of which the economy will be strengthened.

Inequality exists in many forms. Inequality in income, as well as inequality in access to education, health status, employment, food, water, social security and opportunities and choices in general, are interrelated. Improved access to water and sanitation will reduce health disparities. Getting advanced education will help people to get good opportunities and jobs, which will reduce the disparity in employment and income. Economic inequality is a hindrance to the process of growth and development. Therefore, due to the attainment of Goal 10, it will be closely linked with all other goals. The Government recognizes the important role of education in addressing disparities by opening up opportunities to provide facilities through existing affirmative actions and social mobility. The government will prioritize educationally backward blocks for implementation of the Right to Education with emphasis on quality early childhood education and learning outcomes.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to remove disparities in properties by removing them. To this end, Gram Panchayats will be empowered to devote time and effort to identify the most vulnerable Gram Panchayats and assist them in enhancing their opportunities for wealth creation and participation in governance. Legal and financial literacy will be included in adult literacy programs and other poverty alleviation programs to empower the poor to receive the benefits of the developing economy. The State shall focus on equality of opportunity by providing quality and universal provision of essential amenities and services. Most importantly, social audits and opportunities for community mobilization in the Swachh Bharat Mission, as well as forums such as Mahila Samakhya and Self-Help Groups/Rural Livelihood Missions, can be used to create an environment of social equality at the village level. So as to remove the entry barriers that the poor face.

Cognitive capital formation that is a transformative opportunity with long-term implications.

## **Efforts and investments will be made for the following:**

- Quality primary child development (0-8 years), including early childhood recognition and promotion of early childhood education, parenting education, infant and young child rearing practices, and early childhood education, to build cognitive capital as an important component of disparity reduction (0-8 Year).

- Centralized intervention for primary

child education (3-6 years) for disadvantaged groups, so that early preparation and promotion of primary education can be achieved.

- Placing dedicated and trained manpower for primary child education at selected Anganwadi centers in partnership with the private sector.

**Target 10.1 Progressive and sustained increase in the income of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.**

- To gradually increase and maintain the income of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average by the year 2030.
- To increase the social security cover of the entire bottom 40 percent population, to arrange for skill and skill enhancement to get quality jobs and to provide assistance for entrepreneurial skills and financial services for income enhancement and social mobility.
- To progressively bring more and more disadvantaged people, especially those below the poverty line, under social security through existing pension schemes.
- For the promotion of the said scheme, to reach out to the eligible families, using advanced technology such as using voice-driven messages, to run a campaign through mass media to cover the deprived sections of rural employment schemes like MNREGA. Such efforts by the concerned departments include expansion of available opportunities for skill development as well as assistance available for increasing income in agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry.
- Skill development and implementation of pension and welfare schemes with special emphasis on specially-abled persons.
- In order to provide opportunities through self-employment, the state will

have to take steps to provide loans and state assistance to the scheduled caste people, especially the scheduled caste members living below the poverty line, through the Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation. Efforts will also be made to increase the participation of deprived groups in labor markets. This can be achieved by providing them with technological enhancements in their traditional skills and necessary skills to improve employability.

- Reviewing the Special Component Plan and making appropriate amendments in it so that it can be more convenient and it can reach the beneficiaries directly (Direct Benefit Transfer).

**Quality public health services and universal health insurance:**

- Poor people are most vulnerable during health events due to low asset base and savings. Due to one incident of poor person being unwell, his property is sold, his income ends and his employment ends.
- Health insurance covering tertiary care and quality primary care will help the poor avoid losing their basic assets and help control further poverty growth.
- The State shall take steps to ensure that the coverage of universal health coverage is extended to cover the poorest of the poor in the first phase.

**Target 10.2 To provide social, economic and political participation to all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, religion, creed, origin and economic status by the year 2030.**

To empower and encourage them through social, economic and political integration by the year 2030 irrespective of age, gender, disability, caste, creed, origin, religion or economic or other status.

The government will work to re-establish

the employment strategy by absorbing the growing labor force by creating more job opportunities and development strategy focusing on the priority sector so that the growing employment requirements can be controlled and adapted. Developmental strategy can focus on employment opportunities in such non-agriculture and domestic industrial sector which are labor motivators for providing employment opportunities in non-agriculture sector, it is necessary to provide skills including vocational training from traditional and innovative approaches.

The government will devise special skill development courses for the target groups keeping in view the marketability and their traditional skill base. This will encourage them to take up entrepreneurship, self-employment and other income generating activities, so that less productive occupations can be avoided.

### **Empowerment of economically and socially marginalized (weak) people**

Most of the economically deprived people belong to the socially marginalized sections of the society. The process of their inclusion and empowerment will require a multi-pronged strategy.

- Gainful employment and promotion of income to control poverty levels.
- Build citizenship to demand basic rights and social security to draw attention to vulnerabilities across different stages of the life cycle and events.
- Political participation and enhancement of social capital to prevent discrimination beyond equal opportunities in governance.

For this purpose, the state recognizes that it will have to focus on efficient implementation and monitoring of existing schemes and provisions. Participatory and technology driven systems will be put in place to monitor the quality of services.

The government will take the following

steps to upgrade the content:

- Reservation for various classes in social, economic and political fields, such as 33 percent reservation for women in Panchayats etc. to strengthen the implementation of the provisions.
- To take structured measures to inform the communities regarding various development programmes, skill development and employment related opportunities. This includes efforts to create awareness among the said vulnerable communities regarding their rights and entitlements.
- To implement specially designed training programs for SC/ST/women and minorities who are selected members of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- To provide legal literacy, e-literacy and financial literacy to members of marginalized communities so that they are self-reliant in accessing services available including transactional and up-to-date services.

### **Ensuring social equality to reduce economic disparity**

For the sake of caste-class based relationship in the society, it is necessary to point towards social inequality in order to maintain the effect of measures to reduce economic inequality. The voice and representation of marginalized sections in governance and development related processes is also meager. This can be achieved through the following:

- Separate gram sabhas for children, women, scheduled castes and tribes.
- Development and effective implementation and monitoring of sub-plans for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.
- Capacity building and leadership of such members in Panchayati Raj Institutions who are illiterate, women and especially members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/minorities below poverty line.

- Minority Finance Corporation will be empowered to provide assistance to artisans with marketing linkages, entrepreneurship and working capital.
- Gender based budget preparation and gender-based audit of development programmes.
- Gender sensitive and disabled friendly infrastructure and public services.

**Target 10.3 Ensuring equal opportunities to all by reducing inequality by taking appropriate regulation, policy and action by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices.**

- Ensuring social opportunity and reducing disparities of outcome, including the elimination of discriminatory laws, policies and practices and the promotion of appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard.
- The State has adequate legal and administrative provisions and policies to ensure consequential disparity and point out discrimination. The implementation and monitoring of these provisions will be strengthened on the demand and supply side at various levels – state, district and gram panchayat levels.
- Equal opportunity starts with a fair initiative, the most transformative point to remove disparity is the education of a strong foundation of cognitive capital in the early years, which will be based on a series of mutually related services. Therefore, the State has to prioritize quality basic services to the poor through sensitive frontline functionaries and through real time monitoring.
- The State will pay special attention to integrated child development services in difficult areas, educationally backward areas and urban and semi-urban habitations of the poor to ensure that children receive equitable nutritional and cognitive capital at an early stage.

- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, residential schools for girls belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes families and other schools run by the Social Welfare Department can be helped by capacity building and bringing changes in their mental states so that the institutions create ideals that break the traditional cycle of poverty and generate aspirations of poor communities for social and economic mobility.

- Expanding Access to the Criminal Justice System
- The State has to take effective steps to ensure that socially and economically marginalized communities have access to legal literacy, legal aid sites and online complaint registration and tracking system.

**Target 10.4 To achieve progressively higher equality rate by adopting budgetary, wage and social security related policies.**

Adoption of policies especially related to financial, labor and social security and achieving relatively more equality gradually.

**Target 10.5 Formulation, strengthening and enforcement of rules relating to global financial markets and institutions.**

Improving regulation and monitoring of universal financial markets and institutions and strengthening the enforcement of such regulations.

- The state will have to work for bringing transparency in dealing with cases related to discriminatory practices so that the results are accessible to the common people.
- Empowering Gram Panchayats for transparent and quick disposal of beneficiary-oriented schemes.
- Revising the legislative provisions and policies to make them more inclusive and helpful for the disadvantaged

sections.

- Creating awareness and increasing literacy among girls belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities, more and more KGBVs will be started in areas with low female literacy rate.
- To cover more and more boys/girls from backward classes and to make them accessible, the jurisdiction of ashram system schools should be expanded, where they can get quality education.
- Strengthening the functioning of Special Courts through the appointment of relatively more officials for quick disposal of cases – At present there are 40 such districts where there are special courts for disposal of cases related to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Minorities.
- The state will have to take appropriate steps to increase e-literacy, financial literacy and legal literacy etc. of people belonging to SC/ST communities. This will not only include mass media campaigns. Rather, technological interventions related to interactions at the development block/district level through internet/information kiosks will also be included.

#### To reduce disparity, utilize the opportunity present through G.P.D.P:

The State will have to make all necessary efforts to strengthen the Gram Panchayats through onward action and fund transfer as well as through capacity building of the selected members, so that the poorest and the deprived/necessary person is identified for each scheme including social security and land distribution.

Due to the large size of the state, reduction of poverty and other disparities can be done by bringing efficiency in local governance – Panchayati Raj Institution has 59,000 units of local government and more than 7 lakh elected members.

Through funds from Gram Panchayat Development Plan and Financial Commission, training programs will be specially prepared to provide information and sensitivity to elected members to understand and point out inequality and poverty at Gram Panchayat level.

#### Following are some of the financial policies to be adopted by the State:

- Small-scale capital expenditure will be increased by creating domestic, productive and infrastructural capacity, especially by investing in agriculture, agricultural research and rural infrastructure, so that poor people in rural areas can get benefits.
- Public expenditure in the social sector will be increased to improve the availability and access of both the basic public goods and services that come under the reach of the poor.
- Progressive tax structures will be arranged for the welfare of workers, education of their children, health insurance, skill development, financial and e-literacy of workers, increase in revenue mobility for specified sectors and use of funds related to cess.

#### Target 10.6 To ensure decision-making representation of developing countries to make international economic and financial institutions more effective, credible and accountable.

To ensure the voice of developing countries and their increased representation in decision-making in universal, international economic and financial institutions with the aim of providing more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.

- To make existing social welfare institutions responsive to the needs of people requiring special attention by inviting more and more private

- institutions and agencies to come forward to take up the cause of development of marginalized communities through various participatory models Strengthening the work area of the said institutions.
- Encouraging and enabling enhanced primary steps in the form of Corporate Social Responsibility by private organizations – such as taking over schools for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities run by the Social Welfare Department.

**Target 10.7 Making a planned and well-managed migration policy for orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration of citizens.**

Facilitating orderly, safe, regulated and responsible migration of people through the implementation of well-planned and systematic migration policies.

- Develop and implement state specific migration policies including inter-state migration.
- Ensuring access to welfare programs and fundamental rights among migrant families.
- To develop a method of ensuring identity in the entire state so that the migrant person can get the benefits related to social security through direct benefit transfer.

A web portal will be developed to search and reach out to migrant workers from outside the state in times of need or crisis.

Inter-state migrants will be ensured their entitlements through the conversion of benefits portability such as public distribution system, cash transfer benefits, admission of children in schools and other basic benefits with the concerned departments.

# 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



# Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

## VISION

Uttar Pradesh envisions making all cities and towns inclusive, safe, resilient, disaster proof, slum-free and sustainable with access to smart-IT enabled governance systems. All citizens will have basic urban amenities as per norms- transport facilities, street lighting, adequate, safe and affordable housing, and clean, healthy and livable environment. Towards a sustainable urban environment, the government is committed to creating green and open public spaces, upgraded slums and conserving cultural heritage.



## STRATEGY

Strategies aim at urban poverty reduction and infrastructure development. This will include urban transportation, improvements in water supply, sewerage, drainage and sanitation facilities, waste management, upgradation of basic services in slums, housing, and creating conducive liveable urban environment (green spaces, recreational and public spaces like parks). Improving urban governance and institutions for effective, transparent and accountable delivery of urban services are also the core strategies.



# Present Interventions

## **Target 11.1 Ensuring availability of adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services for all by the year 2030 and development of slums.**

Achieving the goal of Housing for All is an important component of the country's inclusive development architecture.

- At present, about 14.45 lakh houses have been sanctioned against 14.71 lakh, against which 11.27 lakh (78 percent) have been constructed. There is a target of 100 percent construction of houses by the year 2024
- Against the approved 1,32,208 houses under the affordable housing component in partnership, the work of 57,504 houses is in progress, out of which 25,344 houses have been completed.

## **Target 11.2 By 2030, provide a safe, affordable and accessible and sustainable transport system for all to enhance road safety and expand public transport with special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, women, children, disabled and the elderly.**

- On the one hand housing, drinking water and sewerage are required in the basic amenities for the development of cities, on the other hand, accessible resources of public transport, analogous to the perspective of environment and safety is also important in urban areas.
- From environmental point of view, 740 electric buses have been operating in 14 cities of the state for urban transport.

- By equipping the city buses with GPS, information about the movement/time table of the buses, through which the real time location of the city bus can be known through an app available for this purpose.
- With special focus on the project of multilevel parking in all major cities, developmental work is being carried out on the Integrated Traffic Management System project in selected 10 'smart city' cities.

## **Target 11.3 Inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity enhancement by 2030 for participatory, integrated sustainable human resettlement planning and management in all countries.**

- In order to plan the cities according to the development standards, the work on the project of formulating GIS-based master plan in all 60 cities with a population above 1.00 lakh has been completed under AMRUT. Under AMRUT 2.0, the process of preparing a GIS-based master plan has begun in urban local bodies having a population between 50,000 to 1,00,000.
- To curb unplanned development, the "Real Estate Regulatory Authority" (RERA) has been constituted and made effective.
- Work is being done on the project to make energy-intensive schemes based on solar energy. In the context of the above, solar energy is being utilized by installing solar panels in many Sewerage Treatment Plants (STP), Fecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTP), and Water Treatment Plants (WTP), which has reduced the consumption of conventional electrical

energy and consequently, there has been a substantial reduction in electricity bills.

### **AMRUT**

Under the AMRUT scheme, 169 projects of drinking water and 105 projects of sewerage, 57 projects of septage, and 341 projects of parks and green space were approved in 60 cities (urban bodies) with a population of more than 01 lakh. Against this, 150 projects of drinking water, 75 projects of sewerage, 46 projects of septage, and 291 projects of parks and green spaces have been completed. Now all the remaining projects are sure to be completed by March 31, 2024. So far, a total of 8,78,776 tap water house connections have been provided under drinking water projects, and a total of 7,40,000 sewer house connections have been provided under sewerage projects. Under the AMRUT scheme, the work of 02 units of Water Treatment Plant (WTP) of 140 MLD capacity and 06 units of Sewerage Treatment Plant (WTP) of 139 MLD capacity has been completed.

### **AMRUT 2.0**

AMRUT 2.0 was launched in October 2021, and its duration is until 2026. All 762 urban bodies of the state have been included in AMRUT 2.0, under which free tap water connections in every house, rejuvenation of Amrit Sarovars, and sewer connections in 60 cities with more than 01 lakh population are planned. Additionally, arrangements are being made for septage and developing green areas (parks). Under AMRUT 2.0, Rs 8161.00 crore has been approved by the Central Government for Uttar Pradesh, in which, after adding state share and ULB Share, drinking water, water bodies, and sewerage projects worth about Rs. 24,000.00 crore are under execution. Relative to this, 105 projects (92 drinking water, 09 sewerage, and 04 parks and green areas) under Tranche-1 and 247 projects under Tranche-2 (222 drinking

water, 08 sewerage, 10 Reuse and Recycle of used water, and 07 Parks and green area projects) and 194 projects of Rejuvenation of Water Bodies under Special Tranche have been approved by the Apex Committee, Government of India. The preparation of DPR for projects sanctioned by the Government of India, financial and administrative approval of DPR, and tender, etc. are in progress.

About 10 lakh conventional street lights in urban areas have been replaced with low energy-consuming LEDs. The installation of lights has been completed.

### **Smart City Mission**

1. Under the ambitious plan of the Government of India - Smart City Mission, out of the Country's selected total 100 cities, 10 cities of Uttar Pradesh, namely, Lucknow, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Varanasi, Agra, Aligarh, Bareilly, Jhansi, Saharanpur, and Moradabad have been selected in a phased manner.
2. Uttar Pradesh has taken an innovative initiative to develop other 7 municipal corporations (Ayodhya, Firozabad, Gorakhpur, Ghaziabad, Mathura-Vrindavan, Meerut, and Shahjahanpur) as state smart cities on the lines of centrally sponsored smart cities.
3. The work of the ITMS (Integrated Traffic Management System) project has been completed in these cities (except Ghaziabad) at a cost of Rs. 270.00 crore.
4. Under this scheme, a total of Rs. 274.00 crore work is in progress in the selected cities for smart road, smart parking, smart class, surya namaskar, zonal office, solar street light, etc.
5. Under the concept of mission-to-movement, out of 220 ULBs, 07 different projects with innovative use will be implemented in 102 urban bodies in the first phase in order to replicate the excellent/innovative use projects of the Smart City Scheme.

### **Kanha Gaushala and Destitute Animal Shelter Scheme**

The "Kanha Gaushala and Destitute Animal Shelter Scheme" has been run for stray and destitute animals in urban areas. Under this scheme, stray and destitute animals in urban areas are kept in Kanha Gaushala/Kanha Upvan, where proper arrangements are being made for their food and medicine.

### **Target 11.4 Reinforcing the efforts to preserve and protect the cultural and natural heritage of the state by the year 2030**

- The department is working in coordination with the departments of Housing, Culture, and Tourism, etc., to preserve the historical heritage of urban areas and develop them from a tourism point of view.
- In order to preserve the historical heritage of urban areas, along with taking action to adopt the Heritage Bylaws in the master plan, it is also committed to ensuring the maintenance of 143 historical monuments identified in coordination with the Archaeological Department.
- Ramgarh Tal in Gorakhpur and Lakshmi Tal in Jhansi have been revived, and work has been done from the point of view of tourism.
- The initiation of events like Ayodhya's Deepotsav, Barsana's Rangotsav, and Ramayana Mahotsav, etc., are innovative initiatives of the government in the direction of promoting cultural tourism.

### **Target 11.5 Emphasis has been paid to significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected by economic losses to GDP, including water disasters, and other disasters, with a special focus on protecting the poor living in vulnerable situations by 2030.**

The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority is working to reduce the loss of life and damage in the event of disasters.

### *Important Departmental actions taken for the inclusion of SENDAI framework in Disaster Management*

- 24x7 operation of state-level emergency operation center and relief helpline.
- Development of an Integrated Early Warning System.
- Development of end-to-end computerization of the beneficiary management system.
- Operation of the portal to digitize the entire process from beneficiary selection, digital approval, and the transfer of funds to the account.
- Flood Hazard Atlas released in collaboration with NRSC Hyderabad.
- Implementation of CM Lightning Safety Programme, School safety, and community-based programme.
- Distribution of boat safety kits to 872 divers and 5123 sailors in the first phase under the boat safety and sailor welfare policy.
- Digital data for all river basins for better flood management, rehabilitation planning, and relief distribution. RFP prepared for making a river monitoring system, including an elevation model.
- Promulgation of the State Disaster Management Plan.
- Expansion of Aapda Mitra project in 25 districts. A total of 6800 Aapda Mitras have been trained so far.
- Linking of Uttar Pradesh Disaster Management Integrated Helpline 1070 with Dial 112.
- Helpline established to provide psychosocial support to disaster-affected persons.
- Constitution of the Advisory Committee of the State Disaster Management Authority.

**Target 11.6 Reduce the per capita environmental impact of cities by 2030, with a focus on air quality and municipal and other waste management.**

The National Clean Air Program was launched by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, in the year 2019, with the aim of reducing the particulate matter of 10 microns size present in the air by 20 to 30 percent in the next 05 years.

Under the National Clean Air Program, out of a total of 131 cities across India, 17 cities are from Uttar Pradesh, out of which 07 cities (Agra, Prayagraj, Varanasi, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, and Lucknow) are funded by the 15th Finance Commission, and 10 cities (Moradabad, Noida, Rae Bareli, Anpara, Bareilly, Firozabad, Gajraula, Gorkhur, Jhansi, and Khurja) are funded by the National Clean Air Programme.

City Action Plan on the format of Micro Action Plan for all 17 non-attainment cities of U.P. has been prepared by U.P. Pollution Control Board for compliance with Order No. OA No. 681/2018 passed by the Honorable National Green Tribunal, which is approved by the Central Pollution Control Board. There are a total of 68

action points in these action plans, which are implemented by a total of 20 departments in each city. In the past, micro plans of all 17 non-attainment cities have been prepared by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, and micro plan quarterly progress reports are timely sent to the Central Pollution Control Board. The PRANA (Portal for regulation of Air Quality of non-attainment cities) portal was launched by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India on 07.09.2021 for monitoring the National Clean Air Program. The action plan of all 17 non-attainment cities in the form of micro plan has been uploaded on the PRANA portal in the financial year 2021-22 by the UP-Pollution Control Board. At present, after nominating the local municipal bodies of non-attainment cities as nodal by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, the annual action plan, quarterly progress report, and other necessary information for the financial year 2022-23 will be prepared by the local municipal bodies of all the cities. After approval by District Magistrate/ Municipal Commissioner or Chairman of CLIC (City Level Implementation Committee) is being uploaded on PRANA Portal.

**Following is the list of works being done in Uttar Pradesh under the National Clean Air Program:**

S.No.	Activities under taken for the control of Air Pollution under NCAP
1	Source apportionment study
2	Procurement and operation of Mechanical Street Sweepers
3	Procurement and operation of Water Sprinklers
4	Public awareness - capacity building activities
5	Procurement and operation of Mobile Enforcement Units
6	Installation and Commissioning of CAAQMS
7	Preparation for plan for creation of green buffers using wind rose data for various pollution sources
8	Tree plantation, greening activities - development of City Forest in open areas, premises, parks - road side lands along with establishment of nurseries - plant raising
9	Construction - Demolition Waste Management Facility

Under the National Clean Air Programme, Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) is effective

in the districts of Delhi, NCR, and all non-attainment cities of Uttar Pradesh. The Action Taken Report of GRAP is sent to the Central Pollution Control Board on time, the details of which are as follows:

<b>Activity Category</b>	<b>Action taken against Violations-as listed under different categories of GRAP</b>
C-D	C-D waste dumping
	Construction sites not following proper guidelines
	Dusts from Unpaved roads / broken roads
	Unauthorized operation of Ready-Mix Plant
MSW	Garbage dumping
	Garbage burning
	Fire incidents at landfill
Industries	Industrial waste dumping
	Industrial waste burning
	Un-authorised / Illegal running of brick kilns / hot mix plants / stone crushers
	Air Pollution from industry/ Industries not complying to emission norms
	Industries found operating with unauthorized fuel
	Illegal/Unauthorized industries
	Thermal Power Plants not complying to emission norms
Vehicular	Unauthorized entry of vehicles
	Polluting vehicles
	Unauthorized parking of vehicles
	Trucks registered before 2005, running in Lucknow
	Non-destined trucks
	Vehicles not complying to the odd-even scheme
	Truck Traffic (Except non-essential) found in Lucknow
Other Activities	Unauthorized use of Diesel Generator Sets
	Unauthorized use of Coal/Firewood in open eateries/restaurants
	Unauthorized use of firecrackers against order of Hon'ble Supreme Court
	Deployment of traffic police for smooth traffic flow
	Augmenting contract buses and increasing frequency of service

### **Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)**

At present, out of 13002 wards of urban areas of the state, door-to-door waste collection is being done in 12616 wards (100%). By the year 2024, 100 percent door-to-door waste collection is targeted in all wards of urban areas. 3080 Garbage Vulnerable points were eliminated under 75 hours, 750 bodies "PRATIBADDH" campaign.

- Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban successfully organized campaigns like "Pratibaddh 75 Hours 75 District 750 Bodies GVP (Garbage Vulnerable Point) Elimination Campaign, City Beautification Campaign, Swachh Chhath Puja, Swachh Ward

Competition, Single Used Plastic Ban Campaign, Cleanliness Technology Challenge In this sequence, the Swachh Dhaba and Swachh Virasat Abhiyan are going on at present.

- At present, 69 percent of the solid waste generated in the urban areas is being processed. It is targeted to achieve 100 percent of the above target by the year 2024.
- Issuing a notification in the year 2018, single-use disposable material made of plastic/polythene has been completely banned. So far around 1522 tonnes of plastic have been seized, and a fine of Rs 18.22 crore has been imposed.

**Target 11.7 By 2030, providing safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, especially for women, children, the elderly and the disable**

- So far, work plans for 341 parks have been approved in 60 Amrit cities, against which the works of 292 parks have been completed.
- With the aim of increasing the greenery of the cities, work has been done on the project of planting and carrying out a total of 30 lakh trees this year.

**Target 11.a Positive economic, social and environmental linkages between urban, semi-urban and rural areas**

**Target 11.b Plans for integration and adaptation to increase in the number of cities and human settlements by 2020Adoption and implementation, which is in line with the overall disaster risk management going forward at all levels.**

**Target 11.c Least developed countries in building sustainable and strong buildings using local materials**





# Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

## VISION

The state envisages a society that is oriented towards sustainable consumption and production and maximizes the potential to transform environmental challenges into economic opportunities and provides a better deal for producers of goods and services as well as consumers. Responsible production and consumption will be promoted as a core value of sustainable living and development in the state through regulatory frameworks, consumer awareness and by encouraging cleaner and greener production systems.



## STRATEGY

The state government will develop a comprehensive environmental policy, which will cover the range of issues to be addressed from the perspective of production and consumption practices as well as conservation of resources and reduction of waste.

- Other strategies include:
  - Promotion of energy and eco labelling for responsible consumption and production.
  - For initiating interventions to mitigate climate change, focus will be on agriculture, forest, urbanisation, energy and pollution.
  - State will make efforts to promote responsible media and entertainment industry to support responsible production and consumption.



# Approach

**Nodal Department:** Dept of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

**Related Departments:** Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Women and Child Welfare, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Finance, Food and Civil Supplies, Food Processing, Health and Family Welfare, Geology and Mining, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Export Promotion, Additional Energy Sources, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development, Science & Technology, Tourism.

The objective of achieving sustainable consumption and production is multifaceted, necessitating alignment and integration with various aspects of other Sustainable Development Goals. The objectives outlined in Goal 12 emphasize the sustainable management of natural resources and a substantial reduction in waste generation by fostering the adoption of sustainable practices within companies across all their operations. The central aim of this goal is to foster a shift towards resource utilization and lifestyle choices that harmonize with the environment.

This paradigm shift, occurring both at the individual and organizational levels, underscores the need for policy interventions to encourage sustainable production and consumption processes. It also calls for continuous monitoring of consumption patterns and the production of a diverse array of goods and services. Crafting policies to advocate the judicious use of fossil fuels and the promotion of sustainable resource management is imperative. Aligned with the eight targets under Goal 12, the state is steadfast in its commitment to fostering a holistic approach that enhances the overall environmental performance of products and services. This encompasses stimulating demand for superior products

and production techniques. The strategies laid out for this objective revolve around empowering consumers with improved choices through simplified and consistent product offerings.

The state is poised to drive sustainable development by innovating new processes and technologies, including green technology, within a resource-efficient and competitive economy. The acceleration of smart grid implementation through national and international networks, particularly for manufacturing and small and medium-sized enterprises, will be a key focus. The state's endeavors aim to bolster businesses' competitive advantages by fostering consumer appreciation for resource efficiency. This approach is geared toward maintaining prosperity in a low-carbon, resource-constrained environment, thwarting environmental degradation, biodiversity loss, and unsustainable resource use. Additionally, it will fortify economic, social, and regional cohesion.

Climate resilience is an integral aspiration, to be realized through technological innovation and adoption, including heightened resource efficiency to curb emissions, bolster fuel efficiency, and promote economic growth. An emphasis on enhancing disaster management capacity and reducing climate-related risks is also integral to this approach. Envisioning a broad partnership among stakeholders, the state envisions a shared responsibility framework that encompasses various entities, including companies, social organizations, media, academia, educational institutions, religious bodies, and cultural organizations. Mass awareness campaigns centered around reducing waste through the lens of sustainable consumption and production will be disseminated through existing platforms and communication channels.



# Present Interventions

**Target 12.1 Leadership in driving the implementation of the 10-year Framework Program on Sustainable Consumption and Production across nations, considering the developmental contexts of developing countries.**

- Banned plastic carry bags, single-use plastic, and thermocol products as per the July 15, 2018 notification.
- Supported the promotion of life cycle products via the 'One District-One Product' scheme.
- Embraced the 'Energy Conservation Building Code' since July 26, 2018, covering 227 buildings under ECBC.
- Achieved approval for 173 clean development projects and 10 forestry clean development projects under the United Nations Climate Change Framework Convention.
- Implemented the Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme for energy efficiency in 47 industries.
- Conducted a national-level workshop on brand owners' responsibility in plastic waste management in June 2019.
- Notably planted 135 crore saplings in the last six years.

**Target 12.2 Achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources by 2030.**

- Enacted the Ground Water Act-2019 and initiated the Jal Shakti Abhiyan and State Ground Water Conservation Mission, focusing on various measures to conserve water.
- Undertook afforestation initiatives, with a target of planting 35 crore saplings in the year 2023-24.

- Facilitated the establishment of solar parks, grid-connected solar power plants, and rooftop solar power plants in line with the Solar Energy Policy-2022.
- Encouraged alternative energy production with 2952.76 MW of capacity.
- Implemented the Mining Policy-2017 and adopted a sustainable approach based on the "Sustainable Mining Guide."
- Promoted the use of fly ash as a substitute for soil resources, reflecting a use of 57.

**Target 12.3 Halve global per capita food waste by 2030, minimizing losses during production and supply chains.**

- Implemented schemes like 'Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana' and 'Pradesh Kisan Seva Yojana' for crop and food security.
- Established the Pest Surveillance and Advisory Unit for food grain protection.
- Introduced schemes like 'Surveillance of Co-crop and Diagnostic System (PCSRC)' and seed/soil treatment initiatives.
- Initiated projects such as the Integrated Mission for Development of Horticulture and Drip/Sprinkler Irrigation Stabilization.
- Effectively executed policies like the 'U.P. Potato Development Policy 2014' and 'Uttar Pradesh Food Processing Industry Policy 2012.'
- Launched organic farming programs under the Namami Gange scheme.

**Target 12.4 By 2030, ensure environmentally sound management of**

**chemicals and waste throughout their life cycle, minimizing their impact on human health and the environment.**

- Introduced an online Continuous Effluent and Emission Monitoring System for large industries.
- Established pollution control centers in numerous industries, including international establishments.
- Encouraged the reuse of purified effluents and groundwater recharge in industrial processes.
- Achieved approval for 173 projects under the United Nations Climate Change Framework Convention.
- Enforced the Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme for energy efficiency in industries.
- Focused on co-processing hazardous waste in cement manufacturing plants.

**Target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse.**

- Operating joint disposal systems for hazardous, biomedical, and e-waste.
- Implementing a complete ban on plastic carry bags and thermocol cutlery products.

**Target 12.6 By 2030, encourage companies, particularly large and multinational corporations, to adopt sustainable practices and incorporate sustainability information into their reporting cycles.**

- Monitored online Continuous Effluent and Emission Monitoring System for large polluting industries.
- Established pollution control centers in various industries, including international ones.
- Reused purified effluents and recharged groundwater in industrial processes.
- Approved 173 projects under the United Nations Climate Change Framework Convention.

- Enforced the Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme for energy efficiency in industries.

**Target 12.7 Promote sustainable public procurement practices consistent with national policies and priorities.**

- Encouraging green procurement through incentives for resource-efficient industries.
- Promoting the supply and sale of environmentally friendly and locally traditional products under the 'One District-One Product' scheme.
- Initiating the "Environmental Sentinel" program for environmental awareness.
- Training consumers in sustainable consumption and lifestyles.

**Target 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have access to relevant information and awareness about sustainable development and lifestyles that are in harmony with nature.**

- **Initiatives for eco-consumerism and "Green Good Deeds":** Promoting conscious consumer behavior and encouraging positive environmental actions.
- **Strengthening Green Public Procurement:** Enhancing the integration of sustainability considerations in public procurement processes.
- **Incentives for Renewable Energy Plants:** Providing exemptions for the installation of hydroelectric, solar, and wind power plants to reduce carbon emissions.
- **Reducing Food Waste:** Encouraging the reduction of food waste in residential buildings, public restaurants, and hotels while utilizing leftover food.
- **Awareness Portal/Mobile App:** Developing digital tools to raise awareness about energy efficiency, carbon footprint, and sustainable practices in daily life.

- **Promotion of Efficient Irrigation:** Encouraging the use of sprinkler irrigation in crop cultivation to conserve water resources.
- **Promotion of Organic Farming and Animal Husbandry:** Increasing the use of organic fertilizers, compost, and supporting sustainable animal farming.
- **Accessible Environment-Friendly Goods:** Making environmentally friendly products and services easily accessible to citizens through government initiatives.
- **Conservation of Essential Resources:** Emphasizing the conservation of underground water, air, forests, rivers, and other vital resources.

**Target 12.a Provide assistance to developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to adopt more sustainable consumption and production patterns.**

- Collaborated with IIT Kanpur for formulating air pollution control plans.
- Partnered with National Environmental Engineering Institute for water pollution control.
- Worked with Delhi University on biodiversity conservation plans for rivers.
- Teamed up with Central Leather Research Institute and the Netherlands for tannery sector pollution reduction.
- Collaborated with IIT Chennai and CPCB for hazardous waste disposal.

**Target 12.b Develop and implement tools for monitoring sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.**

- Managed waste effectively during Mahakumbh and Kumbh events.
- Controlled tourist and vehicle numbers in wildlife reserves based on carrying capacity.
- Promoted eco-tourism in designated areas.
- Enacted forest and tourism policies promoting sustainable practices.
- Developed eco-tourism circuits and engaged local communities.
- Monitored Ganga water quality through an online portal.

**Target 12.c Rationalize ineffective fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by eliminating market distortions in accordance with national circumstances.**

- Phasing out subsidies to reduce fossil fuel consumption.
- Providing incentives for battery-operated vehicles.
- Promoting energy efficiency and solar energy use in industries.
- Offering rebates for non-conventional energy usage.
- Optimizing ethanol production from molasses to reduce water use.



# Future Initiatives

## Target 12.1

- **Green Productivity:** Systematically incorporating environmental principles in production and auditing processes.
- Ensuring industry certification by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.
- Implementing the Energy Conservation Building Code in commercial establishments and hotels.
- Increasing alternative energy usage up to 15 percent.
- Decreasing greenhouse gas emissions and enabling carbon offsetting.
- Amending bye-laws for the management of unsegregated waste by consumers.
- Promoting eco-labeled products and zero carbon footprint products.
- Encouraging alternatives to single-use items like plastic and thermocol.
- Fostering the reuse of items through online market platforms.
- Developing a mobile app for "Environmentally Responsible Consumer" to encourage environmentally conscious choices.
- Establishing training facilities for green-skilled human resources.
- Developing policies to support waste-utilizing production based on circular economy principles.
- Standardizing products to facilitate full lifecycle use and endorsing buy-back mechanisms for increased reuse.
- Minimizing packaging layers, enhancing packaging design for reuse, and indicating reuse methods on product labels.
- Setting a target to plant 35 crore trees in the year 2023-24.

## Target 12.2

- **Circular Economy:** Utilizing waste from one industry as raw material/resources for another.
- Adopting FAR regulations for vertical development to conserve land resources.
- Encouraging alternative energy sources like solar and wind energy.
- Employing technical enhancements to reduce resource consumption in industrial processes.
- Developing structures to recharge groundwater.
- Expanding waste recycling facilities.
- Safeguarding water catchment areas and adjacent wetlands to ensure river ecosystem health.

## Target 12.3

- Employing mapping, monitoring, and control mechanisms for reducing food resource wastage.
- Developing robust storage and supply chain infrastructure.
- Establishing food banks and efficient supply networks.
- Creating integrated systems for post-harvest crop processing.
- Developing systems for consuming food items nearing expiration at reduced rates.
- Expanding the scope of organic farming under the Namami Gange scheme.

#### **Target 12.4**

- Establishing regional control centers in multiple districts.
- Formulating policies to support waste-utilizing production under circular economy principles.
- Promoting green procurement and eco-labeled products.
- Promoting green productivity: Integrating environmental principles into production processes.
- Pursuing Energy Efficiency Bureau certification for industries.
- Expanding plastic and e-waste collection systems, discouraging single-use product usage.

#### **Target 12.5**

- Utilizing the 7-R principles (Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Redesign, Refurbish, Recovery) for effective resource utilization.
- Promoting waste reuse through start-up initiatives.
- Achieving waste reduction through door-to-door waste collection and composting at bulk producers.
- Establishing waste-to-oil plants for plastic waste and construction and demolition waste processing plants.

#### **Target 12.6**

- Prioritizing the purchase of products from zero-defect, zero-effect standardization units.
- Determining FAR for vertical development to conserve land resources.
- Promoting energy and resource efficiency through green productivity.
- Enhancing product utility through increased lifecycle.
- Conducting regular green audits of industries.
- Expanding plastic and e-waste collection systems, discouraging single-use products.

#### **Target 12.7**

- Emphasizing green procurement production.
- Promoting the reuse of old items through online platforms.
- Developing platforms for promoting rental or leased products.
- Increasing acceptance of refurbished products.

#### **Target 12.a**

- Establishing a "Transfer of Technology Mechanism" to bridge the technology gap.
- Developing a platform to share global sustainable development best practices.
- Formulating projects for scientific and technical capacity development.

#### **Target 12.b**

- Assessing carrying capacity and regulating tourist activities.
- Developing sustainable tourism plans and branding strategies.
- Creating tourism packages showcasing local culture and crafts.
- Ensuring proper waste management at tourist sites.
- Establishing environment-friendly transportation systems.
- Encouraging community-based tourism and awareness.

#### **Target 12.c**

- **Institutional Arrangement:** Amend building bye-laws for energy efficiency, establish green rating and auditing rules, and enforce environmental damage recovery laws.
- **Technological Intervention:** Develop platforms for sharing global best practices, support local educational and research institutions, and foster technology transfer.
- **Financing:** Utilize government schemes and corporate environmental responsibility funds for projects and awareness programs related to sustainable development, water conservation, and more.



# Milestones

S. No.	Indicator	Current Status	Target Year		
		Progress Year			
		2022-23	2024	2027	2030
1	Newly constructed buildings covered by UP Energy Conservation Building Code (Green building percentage in commercial buildings)	50	50	100	100
2	Percentage of brand owners implementing plastic/e-waste EPR action plan	-	50	70	100
3	Percentage of consumers covered by Environmentally Responsible Consumer Orientation Programs	-	25	40	100
4	Percentage of Potential Utilization of Alternative Energy	11.21	25	40	100
5	Work to be completed as per UP State Ground Water Conservation Mission Number of development blocks having	0	271	-	-
6	Percentage increase in utilization of fly ash	57	65	70	80
7	Percentage of use of recycled material in raw material in industries	0.5	10	15	20
8	Percentage of forest cover in the State	9.18	11.25	12	15
9	Percentage of revival by closing abandoned mines and using their industrial waste in an eco-friendly manner	0	25	40	70
10	Global food waste per capita at the retail and consumer levels (Halve the percent reduction in food losses during production and supply chain)	-	20	30	50
11	Percentage of solid waste management	26.5	60	100	100
12	Legacy waste disposal percentage as per rules	0	40	100	100
13	Percentage of collection and disposal of waste plastic	60	100	100	100
14	Percentage of C&D waste disposal facilities	0	40	60	100
15	Percentage of green procurement products in public procurement process	-	20	25	30
16	Percentage of increase in per capita income in tourism sector	-	50	100	200
17	Formulation, implementation and percentage of periodic environmental audit of pollution control action plans of tourism areas	10	25	40	100



# 13 CLIMATE ACTION



# Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

## VISION

The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to achieving sustainable rapid economic growth by mainstreaming climate action into government policy and planning. The government envisions implementing projects and programmes on adaptation and mitigation, building resilience to climate-related disasters and hazards, and reducing carbon footprint so as to minimise the impact of climate change, with special emphasis on the most vulnerable sections of society, sectors and regions. It targets building institutional capacities, creating awareness and raising resources for formulating and implementing eco-friendly policies with concrete outcomes and outputs that are measurable, verifiable and can be monitored.



## STRATEGY

The main strategy will be to implement the specific schemes and projects identified under State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC). Apart from this, the state will also adopt the following:

- Setting up of functional Climate Change Authority to oversee the State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) and fully functional climate change cells in all seven mission departments.
- Mass afforestation programmes with development of nurseries on climate resilient varieties Pollution monitoring in all districts including GHG inventories and dissemination of data
- Promotion of fisheries, poultries, sericulture, dairy improvement programmes, stall-feeding and improvement of cattle breeds that are climate resilient.



# Approach

## Related Departments

Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Basic Education, Culture, Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Finance, Food and Civil Supply, Food Processing, Forest, Higher Education, Mining, Micro Small and Medium Enterprises and Export Promotion, Alternative Energy, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development, Science and Technology, Secondary Education, Tourism.

Generally, climate change refers to historical changes in average weather. This change can be natural as well as the result of human activities. Greenhouse effect and global warming are believed to be the result of human activities, which is the result of increased amount of carbon dioxide etc. gases emitted from industries by humans in the atmosphere after industrial revolution.

## Strategies

- The susceptibility of economically disadvantaged individuals to the impacts of natural disasters is heightened due to their financial vulnerability and limited adaptability. Presently, approximately 29.43 percent of the state's population falls below the poverty line, constituting roughly one-fifth of India's impoverished populace. This underscores the urgent need for immediate actions to combat climate change within the state. The state has strategically identified key sectors for climate action, including agriculture, forestry, urban development, energy, and pollution control, based on their potential to create positive change in the lives of economically marginalized communities.
- Efficiently addressing climate change demands coordinated efforts among

diverse governmental departments, the alignment of existing plans, access to reliable climate change and vulnerability data, and initiatives to rectify information gaps. In pursuit of this, a comprehensive climate change action plan has been formulated for the state (UP SAPCC 2021-2030).

- The establishment of the Uttar Pradesh Climate Change Authority in the state and the operation of climate change cells within each mission department reflect proactive measures. Oversight and evaluation of these cells will be carried out by the constituted authority. This authority's primary focus will be the integration of climate change principles across state government policies and planning, in addition to the implementation of projects outlined in the UP SAPCC.
- Allocation of state and central funds toward adaptation efforts in vulnerable regions is a key focus, encompassing capacity building for universal participation.
- Progress toward achieving Sustainable Development Goal 13 is evident through the formulation of the State Action Plan on Climate Change for Uttar Pradesh (UP SAPCC 2021-2030) under nine distinct missions aimed at climate adaptation and mitigation. The Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Uttar Pradesh, has spearheaded this initiative.



# Present Interventions

- In collaboration with the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, the Directorate of Environment in Uttar Pradesh is establishing the Climate Change State Knowledge Center. A grant of Rs 2.67 crore has been sanctioned for a five-year period by the Department of Science and Technology for the center's establishment.
- The Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, U.P., has introduced the Climate Change and Clean Air Knowledge Portal. This platform serves to consolidate, exhibit, and disseminate knowledge encompassing data, plans, and accomplishments within the realm of climate change and clean air.
- The Department of Environment, Forest and Water Climate Change Awards Conditional Environmental Clearance (EC) subsequent to assessing the environmental impact of developmental projects in the state. This measure aims to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change and ensure adherence to Corporate Environmental Responsibility standards.
- In the span from 2017-18 to 2022-23, a remarkable 135 crore trees were planted across the state. In the ongoing year 2023-24, an additional 36 crore trees have been planted.
- To counter the escalation of greenhouse gas emissions stemming from vehicle-based pollution, the initiation of metro rail services for public transportation in six state cities has commenced. This endeavor is coupled with the promotion of compressed natural gas (CNG) and piped natural gas (PNG) adoption.
- The state government has enforced a prohibition on the burning of agricultural residues, highlighting a commitment to environmental sustainability.
- With dedication to the Ujjwala Yojana, over 1.75 crore gas connections have been distributed in the state by March 2023, spanning the program's first and second phases.
- The state has taken the initiative to grant incentives and support for the establishment of diverse solar energy facilities, such as Solar Parks, Grid Connected Solar Power Plants, Off Grid Solar Plants, and Roof Top Solar Power Plants. The introduction of platforms like the Solar Rooftop Transaction Portal and Photovoltaic Irrigation Pump under the Solar Energy Program further underscores this commitment.
- The implementation of the Uttar Pradesh Energy Conservation Building Code (UPECB) in 2018 has paved the way for energy efficiency in the state. Additional plans to introduce a separate Energy Conservation Building Code (Residential) to optimize energy use in residential structures are aligned with the guidelines set by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE).
- Present endeavors in the state prioritize the reduction of current energy consumption, advocating for the adoption of LED bulbs and BEE star-rated electrical appliances through initiatives led by the Energy Efficiency Service Limited (EESL).



# Future Initiatives

**Target 13.1 Strengthen the capacity of all countries to respond to and adapt to climate-related risks and natural disasters.**

- **Strengthening of the State Disaster Management Authority** and its Mandal, District, Tehsil and Village level authorities and planned execution of their action plan and early warning system regarding climate change and developing a strong response system through mock drill at the ground level.
- Obtaining certified carbon reduction credits under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the UNFCCC.
- To implement projects in the state under the Central Government's National Climate Change Adaptation Fund (CGF) and International Green Climate Fund (LGF).
- Effective monitoring by State Climate Change Authority, Uttar Pradesh by establishing coordination with Climate Change Cell and Climate Research Cell of all mission departments.
- Through IEC, capacity building of all stake holders especially women, youth, local and deprived communities like farmers, institutions, cattle rearers, etc. Adoption of Green Good Deeds in daily life under Behavior Change Communication (BCC).
- To generate awareness on environmental issues and climate change among the general public, especially among boys and girls.
- To make adequate preparations for climate change and disaster adaptation, implementation of afforestation program on a large scale with the development of nurseries of

climate tolerance varieties and detailed action plan for biodiversity, soil, water and wildlife conservation according to sensitivity (dry and flood conditions) development and climate change improvement in animal breeds and enhancement of disease resistance.

- Development of detailed action plan for carbon sequestration.
- Promotion of green building, renewable energy and solid waste management and public environment friendly transport system like electric/CNG vehicles, e-rickshaws.
- Providing primary data on the basis of survey, study, research modeling.

**Target 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.**

- Ensuring implementation by developing a monitoring and evaluation system of the State Climate Change Action Plan 2020-2030 formulated for effective control of climate change and coordination between various departments and convergence of existing plans.
- Preparation of district level climate change action plan, city level climate change action plan and gram panchayat level climate change action plan.
- To address the asymmetry of reliable data and information on climate change and vulnerability through Climate Change State Knowledge Center and Climate Change and Clean Air Knowledge Portal.
- For the effective implementation of various schemes related to climate change in the state, it will be made

functional by nominating experts and other members in the Uttar Pradesh State Climate Change Authority.

- With the interest available on the funds provided by the State Government for the Corpus Fund of the State Climate Change Authority, necessary work will be done for adaptation and mitigation of climate change.
- To achieve the goals, additional financial resources will be arranged from the schemes of the Central and State Government, Corporate Environmental Responsibility and Corporate Social Responsibility.
- To implement projects in the state under the Central Government's National Climate Change Adaptation Fund (CGF) and International Green Climate Fund (LGF).
- Obtaining certified carbon reduction credits under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the UNFCCC.
- Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy-2022 aims to achieve the target of 22000 MW solar power projects by 2026-27.
- Establishment of Green Energy Corridor to facilitate evacuation of power from solar projects of 4000 MW capacity in the Bundelkhand region of the state.
- To encourage solar rooftop installation in residential areas.
- To develop Ayodhya as a pilot model solar city and thereafter to develop sixteen municipal corporation cities as solar cities.
- Covering government buildings and government PSU buildings, schools, government colleges, technical institutes and universities across the state with solar rooftop plants in a phased manner.
- Under the Uttar Pradesh Bioenergy Policy 2022, a target has been set to produce 1,000 tonnes of CBG per day, 4,000 tonnes of bio-coal and 2,000 kiloliters per day of bioethanol and biodiesel by 2026-27.
- To coordinate with nodal departments on National and State Action Plan on Climate Change with a clear vision to implement a common goal. Implementation of the action plan by all the seven mission departments. All the departments should ensure their budget arrangements according to this plan.
- Effective steps to ensure sustainable natural resource management with public participation.
- Adoption of national and international technology and budget management for climate adaptation and mitigation.
- Adoption of national and international protocols on climate change and promotion of clean and green technology with fiscal incentives.
- Including all aspects of climate change in NOC and environmental consent issued for projects and their timely implementation and monitoring.
- Utilization of Corporate Environmental Responsibility Fund in environmental friendly activities should be maximized and its effective monitoring.
- Annual compliance reporting of carbon footprints saved and carbon emitted by industries.
- Encouraging eco label products, discouraging the use of single use products.
- Sustainable forestry and mapping and monitoring of all natural resources.
- To increase the use of energy efficiency appliances in the industrial and domestic sector by increasing public awareness about products certified by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.
- Implementation of Energy Conservation Building Code.
- Ensuring environmental protection partnership through policies based on the Polluter Pays Principle.
- On the lines of the Green Highway Plantation and Maintenance Policy 2015, making tree plantation mandatory by marking rail, road, canal, roadside, industrial premises,

- educational institutions and government land in the state.
- Adopting Miyawaki method for intensive plantation in less space and making tree plantation mandatory by every government department.
  - To implement the principles of Lean Manufacturing, benchmarking of industrial sectors and conducting energy audits from QCI and NPC as required.
  - Remediation of impurities available in water by aquatic plants, that is, introduction of advanced technological method of "Phyto remediation".
- Target 13.3 Climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact mitigation and early warning through education, awareness raising and improving human and institutional capacity.**
- Expansion of fully functional climate zone training centers and early warning systems.
  - Inclusion of climate change in the curriculum of all levels and obtaining cooperation of NSS, Green Volunteer, Eco Club etc. to increase public awareness on climate change.
  - Through IEC, seminars, conferences and field visits on various environmental days at divisional, district, tehsil and village level, capacity building and awareness generation of officers of all mission departments, stake holders especially women, youth, local and deprived communities to do.
  - To adopt "Green Good Deeds" in daily life under Behavior Change Communication (B.C.C.).
  - To promote the use of products/processes related to "Zero Carbon Footprint" and motivate people to include it in their practice.
  - Ensuring exchange of information on the platform of National Knowledge Network (NKN) for creation of advanced research capacity of state level educational institutions
  - Use of various modeling tools by ensuring partnerships with academic, research and professional organizations on thematic issues.
  - To develop a knowledge base to bring climate change issues into the mainstream.
  - To seek cooperation of non-governmental organizations and other national and international agencies for adaptation and mitigation projects.
  - Energy security through 10. MW size solar power plants and promotion of stand-alone solar systems in areas with high demand for electricity.
  - Promotion of renewable energy technology other than solar.
  - Addressing the issue of reducing transmission and distribution losses.
  - To try to reduce the methane emitted from rice cultivation and to introduce suitable species that reduce greenhouse gases without affecting productivity.
  - Conservation and restoration of wetlands to increase additional carbon sink.
  - Monitoring of borne diseases and strengthening of infrastructure in sensitive areas.



# Milestones

Monitoring and evaluation framework of 100 indicators has been developed by the Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to monitor and monitor the implementation of 09 missions of Uttar Pradesh State's Climate Change Action Plan 2021-2030. In addition to the following indicators, a dashboard of 100 indicators developed for monitoring and monitoring the implementation of the State's Climate Change Action Plan 2021-2030 will be developed to measure the progress of climate change adaptation and mitigation action in the state.

- Status of Green House Gases (GHG) Emissions
- Percentage of renewable energy in total electricity consumption in the state
- Status of Ujjwala scheme in the state

- Status of PNG usage
- Incidents of burning of agricultural wastes
- Number of Gram Panchayats using early warning system to provide advance information about natural calamities
- Number of trees planted and surviving in the districts under climate change mitigation
- Number of households using renewable energy
- Number of Gram Panchayats setting up plastic segregation and recycling measures
- Number of urban local bodies setting up plastic segregation and recycling measures
- Number of Gram Panchayats that have established waste segregation and waste to energy system.

S. No.	Indicator	Current Status	Milestone		
		Progress Year	Target Year		
		2022-23	2025	2027	2030
1	To achieve the potential of renewable energy in the state. (in per cent)	11.21	25	40	100
2	Implementation of Uttar Pradesh Energy Conservation Building Code 2018. (number of buildings)	227	250	350	500
3	Capacity of rooftop solar power plants installed in the state (in MW)	275	350	1200	2000
4	Solar RO water plant program in primary schools of the state (number)	3227	3227	4096	4096
5	Solar Pump for Farmers (installed/allotted)	49751	80000	150000	230000
6	Large Solar Power Projects (installed/allotted) (in MW)	2650	6400	8000	15000
7	Number of Solar Street Lights in the State	315000	315000	375000	600000
8	Forest cover/tree cover (in percent)	9.18	11.25	12.00	15.00

# 15 LIFE ON LAND



**Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

## VISION

Uttar Pradesh is committed to protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems in the interest of sustainable growth and inclusive development. It envisions sustainable use of natural resources, like cultivable land, forests and inland freshwater bodies, and restoration of degraded lands, forests and water bodies, for reversing environmental degradation and ensuring their availability for future generations. The state is also committed to conservation of its rich biodiversity, natural habitats and to arrest incursion of alien species. In order to disseminate and distribute the fruits of development, the state envisages strengthening capacities of the agents of change both at institutional and grassroots levels.



## STRATEGY

- The core strategies target conservation and sustainable utilisation of its land, forest, wetland and biodiversity resources. It supports promotion and dissemination of sustainable agricultural practices, water use efficiency, and reclamation of degraded lands.
- The state will adopt world-class forest management practices for conservation of forests and biodiversity, large scale plantation for increasing the green cover, and sustainable harvesting of goods and services from biological resources. Innovative approaches will be adopted for inculcating conservation ethics in the minds of the people.
- The state will invest in the capacity building of elected representatives and government functionaries at Gram Panchayat level on Gram Panchayat Development Plan exercise so that planning for afforestation and biodiversity conservation are included in the GPDP. The state will promote participatory management practices in wetlands management by building the capacity of communities dependent on land resources.

## Achievements of the past year

- State Forest Policy 2017 has been promulgated to do large-scale plantation and other works for the prevention of degradation and biodiversity loss in the terrestrial ecosystem.
- For works related to wetland conservation, pollution control and proper water use in the aquatic ecosystem, Uttar Pradesh State Wetland Authority has been constituted in the year 2018. World Wetlands Day (on 2nd February) is celebrated every year to create mass awareness on wetlands.
- To develop wetlands as carbon sinks, a total of 1,25,905 wetlands having total area of 12.43 lakh hectares, has been identified in the state by the Indian Space Research Organization. After entry in the revenue records, out of 28,555 wetlands having area more than 2.25-hectare, notification of important wetlands in a phased manner under Wetland (Conservation and Development) Rules 2017 is in the process.
- Tree plantation is being done on a large scale in the state and four Guinness World Records have been established.
- In the state, to increase forest cover and conservation work, large scale plantation is being done in with the active cooperation of 27 government departments including forest department, private/government educational institutions, non-governmental organizations and general public. To make plantation a people's movement, cooperation of common people especially women, students, farmers, differently abled, ex-servicemen, persons from low-income group of the society and villagers living in the vicinity of forests is being taken. Under massive Tree Plantation Campaign, 35 crore saplings is being planted every year since 2022 with the active cooperation of the farmers and other departments through direct seedling transfer and microplanning at the Gram Panchayat level in which plantation sites and choice of species are decided as per farmer's demand.
- Under the Biodiversity Act 2002, Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) have been constituted in all Gram Panchayats in 9 agro-climatic zones of the state by the Uttar Pradesh State Panchayati Raj Department and People's Biodiversity Register at Gram Sabha level has been prepared.
- Eco-tourism policy has been prepared under State Forest Policy 2017 to promote eco-tourism in protected areas and sustainable use of biological resources.
- Interpol has issued commendation letter for bringing criminals to justice and for prevention of poaching and smuggling of wildlife, intensive inspection, smart patrolling and use of hi-tech surveillance through MSTRIPES app, IR cameras, thermal vision cameras and UAV intelligence systems.
- Due to effective protection measures and enforcement, the number of tigers in the state has increased from 117 in the year 2014 to 173 in the year 2018. To ensure participation of local community in tiger conservation by sensitizing them towards tiger protection, Tiger Conservation Month is being celebrated every year in the month of December.
- Uttar Pradesh is the first state to declare man-wildlife conflict as a disaster.
- Toll free helpline number 1926 and Van Mitra mobile app for information related to forestry and redressal of problems related to forest department.
- To encourage wood-based industries and promote agro-forestry, Establishment and Regulation of UP Sawmill (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2018 was promulgated. For all categories of wood-based industries, 1215 provisional licenses have been issued under a transparent system through online e-lottery.
- For the protection and conservation of trees having mythological, historical, cultural and ecological importance, 947 trees have been identified as heritage trees in the entire state. Adoption and other efforts are being made by various individuals/organizations for the protection of heritage trees.
- To prevent air pollution in urban areas and to provide pure life-saving air to the general public, dense forests are being established by Miyawaki method. Such dense forests are being established mainly by the urban local bodies and industries with the support of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Department.



# Strategy

**Related Departments:** Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Environment, Higher Education, Irrigation, Land Resources, Mines, Panchayati Raj, Revenue, Rural Development, Tribal Welfare, Remote Sensing Application Centre

Preventing degradation or degradation by effectively protecting the ecosystem.

Conservation, enhancement, management and restoration of ecological areas

Providing local communities with a share in the benefits of ecological areas

To incorporate the concept of conservation in national and local planning and to establish inter-departmental coordination.

- Proposal is being prepared to identify and notify 02 districts in 09 agro-climatic zones and 10 largest wetlands of 2.25 hectares in each district by making the State Wetlands Authority strong, effective and functional. Ensuring participation of stakeholders in the benefits derived from sustainable use of wetlands through Biodiversity Committees and development of Aquatic Biodiversity Park.
- Identifying and declaring important ecological areas as Conservation Reserve/ Community Reserve and protecting them. Protection of mythologically, historically, culturally or ecologically important areas/trees by declaring them as heritage areas or heritage trees and conservation of sacred groves.
- In the mining areas, all the conditions given in the environment clearance certificate, especially the conditions related to the rehabilitation of the mined area, should be complied with in letter and spirit so that green mining principles are followed.
- Under the Van Dhan Yojana, providing benefits to the local people by

developing SOP for value addition and sustainable utilization of non-timber forest produce in forest areas.

- For sustainable afforestation, implementation of system for marketing, certification and chain of custody through Forest Corporation for marketing of trees outside forest.
- Development of highly productive forest areas in open forest to fulfil the demand of industrial units.
- Financial arrangement for cattle proof trenches, fences, tree guards etc. for effective protection of plantation.
- Encouraging plantation of local species for enhancement of biodiversity in the ecosystem with special emphasis on planting of bamboo.
- Enhancement of tree cover, in order to check the falling ground water level in 36 water stressed districts of the state and to deal with drought in Bundelkhand areas, by construction of water harvesting structures/areas. Tree plantation as well as soil and moisture conservation work for revival of alkaline soil, as a result of water logging on the banks of canals and to check the degradation of ravines and

plateau lands. Various / vertical canopy afforestation for the establishment of optimum biodiversity in the available limited land.

- Developing new models of forestry-development of SOP for Miyawaki technique.
- Promotion of assisted natural regeneration and silvicultural operation in degraded forest areas.
- Digitization of forest areas with GIS technology, installation of boundary pillars and continuous verification and notification of remaining land under Section 4 and Section 20.
- After the expiry of the permission granted for non-forestry works in forest areas, such forest areas, especially mining areas, should be restored as forest and notification of

the land obtained, in lieu of non-forestry works, under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and monitoring of the same.

- To reduce the pressure on the use of fuel wood, LPG distribution to the poor within 5 km from the forest boundary and promotion of use of biogas.
- To reduce the side-effects of heat in summer in important cities, preparation and implementation of Heat Wave Action Plan with emphasis on wind-row/shelter belt plantation.
- To prevent flood, promoting water harvesting measures for restoring wetlands along the river banks of the state.
- Mapping of degraded land using techniques like GIS, remote sensing, etc.



**Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

## **VISION**

Uttar Pradesh envisions establishment of corruption (of all sorts) free society, promoting peaceful and inclusive communities based on respect for human rights, the rule of law and transparent, effective and accountable institutions at all levels.



## **STRATEGY**

- Peace, justice and good governance are strongly implicated in the goals across the sustainable development framework. Hence, state has identified three main pillars to guide its strategies:
  - Building citizenship and legal literacy to ensure collaborative governance in all realms and public institutions.
  - Strengthening the transparency and accountability mechanisms in public institutions, in particular institutions that deliver justice directly and indirectly.
  - Delivering restorative justice in a progressive manner – bring both offenders and victims back to society as self-reliant and responsible citizens.



# Approach

Promoting a peaceful and inclusive society for sustainable development, providing justice to all and strengthening effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, which in turn ensures transparency and justice in governance. Recognizing the role of good governance and peace in the economic system of the state, expressing its resolve to promote development in a sustainable and inclusive manner. In order to achieve the objectives

under this, attention has to be focused on the following points:

- Reaffirming the key role of institutions and their capacities to act as equals to deliver justice and peace, the State shall prioritize efforts to strengthen institutional capacity, including the necessary sensitization of its personnel.
- Law and order in the state underlining the importance of law and order in maintaining peace the right of every citizen to be free from violence and injustice and to enforce the fundamental as a positive and just claim of rights.



# Present Interventions

- Women and Child Protection Organization - Women and Child Protection Organization at the state level by consolidating working units related to women under the police department to prevent harassment of women and children, control crimes against them and provide assistance to them and empowerment of women. (WCSO) was established in the year 2020. On May 19, 2022, the district unit of the Women and Child Protection Organization has been constituted by the government in each commissionerate/ district of the state.
- Women Power Line-1090, established with the objective of preventing molestation, various types of harassment and minor crimes by telephone, listening to problems related to women in 1090 Complaints are registered 24 x 7 and they are

disposed off in a time bound manner. A total of 3,79,623 complaints have been registered on Women Power Line -1090 from 01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023. Out of the above registered complaints, a total of 3,79,486 complaints have been disposed of. Remaining complaints are in the process of disposal. For prevention of human trafficking, Anti Human Trafficking Unit has been established in all 75 districts of the state.

- For prevention of human trafficking, Anti Human Trafficking Unit has been established in all 75 districts of the state.
- Women's help desks have been established/strengthened in 1584 police stations of the state, through which the problems of women coming

to the police stations are properly resolved.

- Strengthening of women's beat system- While developing women's beat system at the police station level in all the districts of the state, women beats have been constituted in various police stations of the state and women beat police officers have been appointed in them. In this, women police officers should set up women's Chaupal in their beat, give information about various welfare schemes of the government, help destitute, divorced, widowed, abandoned etc. women to get the benefits of government schemes, create WhatsApp groups with the elite women of the beat and interact with them. Staying in constant contact and taking quick action on the complaint of any woman in the beat area by establishing coordination with the police station/outpost, etc. have been done.
- Publicity through mascot of 1090- 6 member team (police and artist for publicity) and mascot of 1090 by organizing programs in all the districts of the state in 406 places of rural and urban areas. Publicity has been done.
- Distribution of Cards/Pamphlet of Women Safety through village guards, National Service Scheme (NSS) and Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK) in all the districts of the state. 49,34,800 pamphlets/cards have been distributed by Gram Prahari, 1,16,300 by NYK and 2,49,000 by NSS.
- Infrastructural training etc. programs were conducted for the employees of government and commercial establishments, security guards and students etc. In this training programme, 25, 126 people were trained.
- Effective monitoring of ITSSO portal- On the ITSSO (Investigation Tracking

System for Sexual Offenses) portal operated by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, effective supervision is being done for timely disposal of pending cases related to rape and Pocso Act, as a result of which in the country From the tenth position 10 months ago, the state has now moved to the second position in disposal of cases with 97.60 percent disposal rate. With 0.4 percent pendency rate, the state's position is second in the whole country.

- On 25.11.2022, on the occasion of International Day for the Elimination of Violence and Discrimination against Women, the program of a massive public awareness campaign was launched. In which various public awareness programs were conducted for the eradication of violence against women during a period of 16 days from 25th November to 10th December. On the occasion of the launch of this 16- day program, a panel discussion on The topic "Elimination of Violence Against Women "Issues and Way Forward" was held, and booklet "Important Laws on Crimes against Women and Children was also unveiled / released. 32,000 copies of the booklet have been prepared and distributed in all the districts/communities of the state. The e-booklet has also been sent to all the schools of the state through the Director General, School Education.
- Women Power Line 1090 a toll-free number, which provides immediate help to women who are troubled by anti-social behaviour or in any other way for help. This helpline provides assistance in cases of crime against women and ensures prompt protection of women and girls.
- One Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTU) is established in 35 districts of Uttar Pradesh. left over 40 districts

have been linked with these AHTU districts.

- Uttar Pradesh is one of the leading states in the country where victim compensation for specific crimes The scheme has been implemented, in which for the protection of children from against sexual crimes. POSCO Act 2012 is also included.
- UP 112 is the largest emergency response system in the state.

### **UP 112- Empowering the Citizen**

UP 112 services were brought into state practice from 2016 and have been appreciated in this short period of implementation. UP 112 provides quick integrated emergency procedure for public safety and security to all individuals anytime, anywhere in Uttar Pradesh. UP 112 shares the information received through the phone call with the concerned district police station/police post and other authorities, till the issue is resolved. The advantage of this ultra-modern control room is easy accessibility to rural and urban areas and immediate access to the victim.

- Launched Savera, a community policing scheme for senior citizens, which aims to provide prompt assistance to elderly women and men and to ensure their safety as well as make them feel secure.
- Child friendly policing initiatives include sensitizing police station staff and making police stations child

friendly under the Juvenile Justice Act 2015 and POCSO Act 2012. 20 police stations have been developed as model child friendly stations.

- Model Special Juvenile developed in 75 districts,
- Special training of public prosecutors on child protection.
- One stop centres for women and girls from victims to self-sufficient individuals - through various capacities and professional Training programs are being conducted, which As a victim of child abuse, she was taken to homes or institutions under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme. Vocational training helps them to leave the shelter homes and live as independent individuals. This program allows them to pursue educational courses with the help of UP Rani Laxmi Bai Mahila Bal Samman Kosh.
- In addition to these, specific acts and legislation have also been enacted by the state to help reduce and prevent various forms of violence in both the domestic and public spheres. The specific functions and legislator are as follows:
  - Protection of women from domestic violence act 2005
  - Child Marriage Prohibition Act 2006
  - Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2005
  - Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses Act 2012



# Future Initiatives

## Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

- **Domestic Violence:** The state shall endeavour to ensure that the law protects the identity of the victim and helps them start a new life with dignity. A helpline and trained resistance counsellors will be deployed outside the police force. If the complainant is unable to live with the family after reporting the abuse, they will be provided assistance by Asha Jyoti Kendra, which will provide all necessary support, including vocational training, to make them self-reliant. Public education on domestic violence and community-based policing will also be promoted.
- **Online Family Counselling:** Women Power Line has initiated an online family counselling service for cases of family disputes, conducted by psychiatrists/ counsellors.
- **Offline Family Counselling:** WCSO handles cases of family disputes through offline family counselling.
- To eradicate violence and discrimination against women, a massive public awareness campaign was launched. Various public awareness programs were conducted to combat violence against women during a 16-day period from November 25th to December 10th. On the occasion of the launch of this 16-day program, a panel discussion on the topic "Elimination of Violence Against Women: Issues and Way Forward" was held, and the booklet "Important Laws on Crimes against Women and Children" was also unveiled and distributed. 32,000 copies of the booklet have been prepared and distributed in all the districts/communities of the state. The e-booklet has also been sent to all the schools of the state through the Director General of School Education.
- **Strengthening of the police response system under the 112 service:** Police response vehicles operating under UP 112 will be staffed with an officer who exercises quasi-judicial powers for clear and speedy resolution of disputes.
- **Female Night Escort Security:** This scheme ensures that women calling for help between 10 PM and 6 AM from deserted places are escorted safely by UP-112 PRVs. During this period, 468 women were assisted.
- **Female PRV Operation:** In view of women's safety, 349 women PRVs have been ensured to be continuously available throughout the entire state, staffed by women police personnel who provide quick assistance on women-related information.
- **Link Scheme:** UP-112 initiated the Link Project to provide security to commercial establishments in the state and offer police, medical, and fire service assistance within the minimum possible time in emergency situations. Private security agencies registered under the Private Security Agency Registration Act, 2005, mark the location of business establishments on the digital map of UP-112. Assistance is provided according to the nature of the emergency.
- The Special Task Force (STF) and Anti-Terrorism Squad (ATS) are being modernized to enhance the security environment.

- Priority will be given to computerization and modernization of the police.
- Legal reforms will be implemented to ensure that criminals do not commit crimes frequently during bail and trials, and appeals will be expedited.
- Online systems for checking will be established to allow real-time supervision.
- Smart City Surveillance and Integrated Traffic Management System (ITMS) will be implemented in all major cities of the state. More than 15 lakh Point of Interest (POIs) and saved places such as girls' schools, idol immersion sites, banks, jewellery markets, etc., have been integrated into the map to enhance ease and emergency response.
- A system has been established to attend 99 percent of calls within 5 seconds, and non-police officers are selected to answer calls and provide feedback.
- Location-based and collar location services are provided, and help is received from the crowd.
- Continuous motivation and training programs are conducted in all 75 districts throughout the year for all levels, from Constable to District SSP.
- Ongoing outreach is carried out through social media, radio, print, and community activities to promote community policing and make effective use of big data for analysis.
- Special training modules are introduced for handling elderly, women, children, and accident victims. A unified and one-number concept for all emergencies, including fire and medical services, is being pursued.
- A strong recognition system, such as PRV, is implemented to motivate police personnel and citizens regarding day-collar duties, etc.
- Digital documents are maintained for 5 years to ensure transparency and accountability, and records are stored. Photos, videos, and other evidence against incidents can be uploaded for police stations to take cognizance of.
- To raise awareness about UP 112 and inform the public, related services of UP 112 were displayed on the walls of public places, such as schools, colleges, hospitals, and intersections, in all districts of Uttar Pradesh. Wall painting and retro boards were carried out. Additionally, 1066 glow signboards were installed in all districts, significantly raising awareness among the general public.
- During the Amrit Mahotsav of Independence in August 2022, the Public Information Department of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, raised awareness about the services of UP 112 through radio advertisements on Radio Mirchi, Tadka FM, Big FM, Radio City, Red FM, and Fever FM using radio jingles.
- Information related to various services of UP 112, including Women Safety, Savera Yojana, and various means of contacting 112 in emergencies, was disseminated through the PA system on 4500 PRV vehicles in all districts of the state to inform the general public about the services of UP 112.
- In alignment with the Amrit Mahotsav of Independence in August 2022, short films and content related to safety measures in railway platforms/trains and dialing 112 in emergencies were displayed on digital screens at major railway stations.
- Unipoles, hoardings, banners, etc., were installed in various districts of the state to inform the general public about the services of UP 112.
- Alongside promoting UP 112, commendable work done by various PRVs operating in the state was shared on social media, and citizens were encouraged to call UP 112 to help themselves and others. The PRV OF THE DAY is selected based on the commendable work being done by various PRVs in the state, with 1,065 PRVs honored from January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022, to boost enthusiasm.

- UP-112 saved the lives of 175 individuals in various cases, including stopping suicide attempts.
- In addition to providing emergency assistance to the public, UP-112 also saved the lives of animals and birds. During the review period, 69,763 instances of quick help were provided.
- A total of 21,004 injured individuals were admitted to the hospital for treatment while providing emergency assistance to citizens through PRVs.

**Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children**

- In compliance with the order passed by the High Court, police officers/interviewers will be given training related to the interpretation of the charges of the Paxo Act to provide information to the investigators. This training occurred from March 25, 2022, to August 2022. A total of 14,000 police officers/interviewers were trained through a 2-day online workshop.
- 257 officers, including police officers/CWC members and members of the Department of Justice, were trained and sensitized in compliance with the directions of the court in the context of the court case Junaid vs. State of UP and others, through an online workshop.
- A Joint Action Plan on "Prevention of drugs and substance abuse and illicit trafficking" was jointly prepared by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and Narcotics Control Bureau. The "war against drugs" campaign was launched in April, resulting in the recovery of a total of Rs 49,570 in fines from 454 challans under the Kotpa Act. During the campaign, 1373 shops selling intoxicants/tobacco, cigarettes, gutkha, and other intoxicants were removed within a 100-yard radius of educational institutions.
- For the eradication of child labor and child beggary, 454 children were rescued and rehabilitated by the district

police during the campaign from April 27, 2022, to May 10, 2022, and actions were taken against the employers.

- In the rescue campaign from June 06, 2022, to June 30, 2022, 143 needy children were handed over to guardians/parents, and 36 needy children were accommodated in institutions/children's homes/shelter homes, etc.
- On January 24, 2023, on the occasion of National Girl Child Day, three posters related to human trafficking were unveiled. These posters have been developed for district police to register FIRs in cases of human trafficking, use of Article 370, and awareness regarding precautions while rescuing victims. These posters have been distributed in all commissionerate/district police stations and AHTL police stations in the state.
- Calls regarding child abuse/exploitation/ trafficking and any form of violence will be answered by the cell set up in UP 112.
- Strengthening and revitalizing legal provisions will ensure that timely punitive measures act as a deterrent to offenders involved in child trafficking and organized child labor.
- UP-112 received 7655 reports of missing-stray children during the said period, and PRVS immediately reached the spot to provide quick help.
- Cybercrime police stations have been established at the zone level in UP.
- The cyber helpline desk in UP 112 was started on May 28, 2021. From January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022, 118,741 pieces of information have been received, which were registered on the cyber portal for necessary action and disposal.
- Presently, in view of the increasing cybercrime, information related to financial fraud is being registered in UP-112, allowing citizens to lodge complaints by calling helpline number 155260.

- Special courts in every district have been set up for the time-bound disposal of cases under the POCSO Act.

**Target- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all**

- In coordination with SSB, a campaign for the prevention of human trafficking was carried out in 07 districts (Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Balrampur, Shravasti, Siddharthnagar, and Maharajganj) located on the Indo-Nepal border. During this campaign, 116 children were rescued.
- 6500 people were made aware under the public awareness campaign.
- The rule of law will be promoted through multimedia campaigns, especially through social media, as a positive assertion of the fundamental rights of every citizen.
- Legal provisions will be simplified to encourage people to report criminal cases and to encourage them to help accident and crime victims.
- Police training will be modernized and refined to focus on people-friendly policing.
- Kiosks and complaint points will be set up to ensure easy access to the legal system.
- Efforts will be made to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of society, and District Legal Services Authorities will organize Lok Adalats, legal awareness, and legal literacy camps, playing an expanded role.
- Access to existing platforms for women and farmers will be ensured by holding legal literacy camps to inculcate respect for the law.
- Discretionary powers for law enforcement will be minimized and made transparent.
- Police personnel will be focused on their core tasks, and employees of other departments responsible for law

enforcement will be empowered with technological options.

**Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime**

- Trace the flow and route of organized crimes and provide a timely response in such cases, establishing a network with various departments and other states.
- Establish a robust intelligence gathering system by law enforcement agencies to curtail illicit financial and arms flows and organized crime.
- Deploy a dedicated and well-trained force to deal with organized crime.
- Cross-link intelligence collected at the national level and by other states for efficient and quick action by law enforcement agencies.
- Administrative reforms will establish a system for the recovery and distribution of stolen goods to the owner.

**Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms**

- All records and processes are being digitized under the technical upgrade of the Prevention of Corruption Organization to enable better supervision of investigations/interviews and improve quality. Each police station of the Anti-Corruption Organization is being connected with CCTNS. A Standard Operating Procedure for the speedy disposal of complaints received through IGRS is being prepared and executed.
- The control room set up in the Prevention of Corruption Organization is being modernized, and pamphlets displaying the numbers of the control room have been printed and pasted at the main offices of each district for wide publicity. A shine board displaying the numbers of each unit/station has also been created.

- The organization's control room is integrated with UP 112, allowing for quick exchange of complaints. A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been prepared to execute proceedings.
- A zero-tolerance policy towards corruption has been adopted. An anti-corruption portal has been started for registering complaints related to corruption (including the uploading of audio and video clips). Complaints on this portal are time-bound, and their progress can be tracked online.

**Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels**

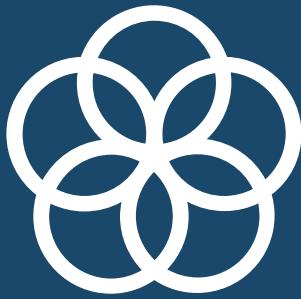
- The state will work towards bringing necessary structural reforms in the quality of police services and working conditions for police personnel, including providing better equipment for managing law and order situations.

This includes weapons, cameras, computers, and other IT-related services. A stress-free environment for policing, adequate and transparent measures for transfers, postings, promotions, and other service-related matters will be ensured.

- Women Power Line 1090, established to prevent molestation, harassment, and minor crimes against women, registers complaints 24/7 and disposes of them in a time bound manner.
- Women's help desks have been established/ strengthened in 1584 police stations in the state to properly resolve the problems of women coming to the police stations.
- Fresher and refresher training were provided to a total of 7,768 communication officers, PRV personnel, police station personnel, ROIP, and other personnel through district training units (DTUs) set up at the headquarters and district level with the aim of increasing technical skills and behavioural efficiency.



# **17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS**



## **Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development**

### **VISION**

Uttar Pradesh is committed to strengthen the necessary conditions and capabilities to implement the social and economic policies that will enable achievement of sustainable development goals. Creating a welcoming environment for businesses, particularly in the information technology (IT) sector, will be one of the core pillars of its progress towards this goal and it envisions being the most preferred destination for investors in the country. IT will be leveraged as an engine of growth as well as a catalyst for better quality of life, offering opportunities for participation, especially for the marginalised and poor.



### **STRATEGY**

- Partnership with the private sector will be fostered and strengthened for PPP as well as non-budgetary resources for development.
- The state will also identify the sectors, tasks and needs that the private sector caters to in a major way and allocate responsibilities accordingly, to reduce the enforcement cost borne by the government, thereby widening the scope of corporate social responsibility.
- Engagement with the non-governmental sector or civil society will be to spread awareness of entitlements among people and in communicating social behavioral change, especially to vulnerable sections. They will also be partnered for strengthening citizenship rights through platforms such as Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND), School Management Committee (SMC) and Gram Sabhas.



# Present Interventions

## Finance

**Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.**

### *Resource Mobilization*

The Uttar Pradesh government is committed to strengthen its mechanism of tax collection. The main areas of improvement under this are:

- Improvement in tax to GSDP ratio by widening the tax base.
- Rationalization of tax structure.
- To prevent evasion and subsequent loss of revenue.
- Development of more efficient and transparent tax administration system to encourage better tax compliance.
- To raise additional resources by exploring the possibilities of exploiting new and additional sources of revenue.
- Efficient allocation and use of available resources to promote the

betterment of outcomes and sustainable development.

**Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.**

- The status of receipts of the departments related to revenue receipts is being reviewed continuously.
- The schemes are being funded under the SDG targets with a view to maximizing outcomes in view of availability of budgetary resources.
- Action is in place to achieve the targets by encouraging Public Private Partnerships.
- Additional resources are proposed to be mobilized involving individuals, civil society, NGOs to achieve the targets.

**Target 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.**

### *Sector-wise status of credit disbursement through banks under priority sectors*

(Amount in Rs. Cr)

Financial Year	Priority Sector			
	Agriculture	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)	Services (Education + Home + Other)	Total
1	2	3	4	5 (2+3+4)
20-2019	1,17,444.37	71,079.63	12,331.60	2,00,855.60
21-2020	1,15,559.00	73,765.00	7,608.00	1,96,932.00
22-2021	1,19,012.00	83,067.00	10,855.00	2,12,934.00



## **Technology**

**Target 17.6 Enhance north-south, south-south and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.**

**Target 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.**

**Target 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.**

### ***Development of Science and Technology***

- A single window portal i.e., [www.uprow.in](http://www.uprow.in) is operational for installation of mobile towers/ laying of optical fiber under the "Right of Way Policy" promulgated in the state.
- CSC 3.0scheme has been implemented in all the districts of the state from 16.11.2020, under which at least 02public service centers are being established in all gram panchayats of the state. In this context, more than 1.25lakh public service centers are operational in the

state under the CSC 3.0scheme.

- BHIM app has been integrated to promote digital payments through all public service centers established in the state.
- At present, 272government services of 38departments are being made available to the general public through the public service centers established in the state and directly through the internet through the e-district portal, some of which are covered by the Public Interest Guarantee Act, which are being further increased on priority.
- Under the scheme, till May 2022, about 29.10crore people have been covered, as a result of which the general public is constantly being benefited from the public welfare schemes of the state government.

## **Business**

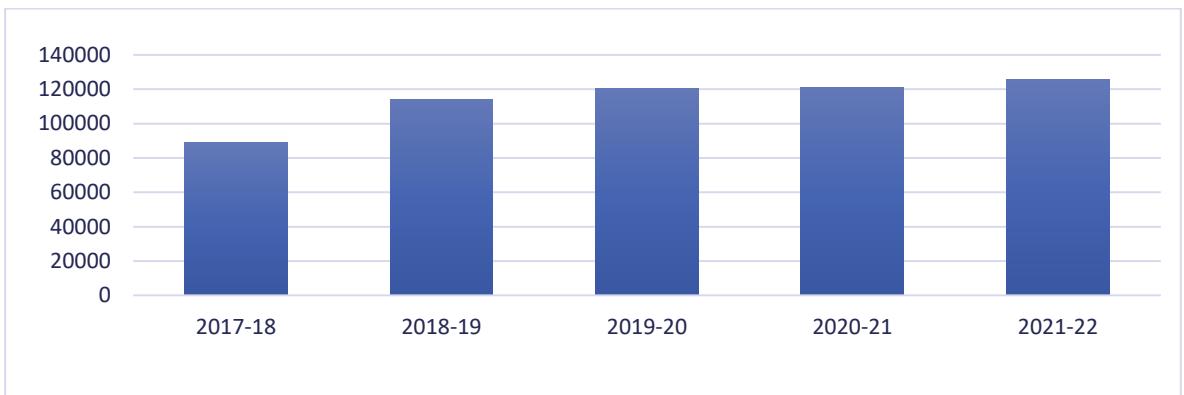
**Target 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World trade organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development agenda.**

**Target 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.**

### ***Export Incentives***

In the financial year 2021-22, till January 2022, the total value of exports from the State is Rs 1,25,903.76 Cr. Necessary action is being taken keeping in view the possibility of exports of Rs 1,50,000.00 Cr. by the end of the financial year 2021-22.

(Export value in Cr. Rs)



- First position among landlocked exporting states.
- The fifth major exporting state of the country.
- 41 percent increase in regional exports in the last five years.
- To promote mutual competition among the states of the country, the Export Preparedness Index (EPI) is released every year by the Central Government. Among the land-locked exporting states, the state has moved from the 5th position in the year 2020 to the second place in the Export Preparedness Index in 2021.
- The process of launching Niryat Sarathi App is in the process which aims at providing various relevant export-oriented aspects such as potential exporter market, various schemes run by central/state government, financial regulation, foreign trade contracts, available opportunities, online process links, redressal of queries, information on various related guidelines on a common platform and providing handholding support to the prospective exporters.
- **ODOP Cell** has partnered with various specialized organizations/ entities for credit, marketing, technology, design, packaging etc. in the ODOP product ecosystem. Partnerships are being made with institutions. The name of the partnership entity undertaken by ODOP Cell and the details of the

purpose of the partnership are as follows:

- **Amazon and eBay:** ODOP products have to be taken to national and international markets.
- **Flipkart:** With the aim of taking ODOP products to the national market.
- **Quality of Council of India (QCI):** It aims to standardize ODOP products to ensure their quality.
- **Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP):** ODOP aims to improve the packaging of products.
- **NIFT:** Aimed at improving the design of ODOP products.
- **Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University (AKTU):** Aimed at technology up gradation of ODOP units.
- **Bank of Baroda and State Bank of India:** ODOP Artisans/ Craftsmen With an aim to facilitate financing through loans to units. Bank of Baroda exclusively provides for ODOP artisans/ craftsmen. A PSB59-like online platform has been launched for the units.
- **BSE and NSE:** With an aim to take ODOP units to the capital market so that they can raise equity capital.
- **Paytm:** With an aim to facilitate digital payment infrastructure for the Micro,

- Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector and artisans associated with ODOP product.
- **LULU Mall:** Aimed at branding and promoting ODOP programs and products

### **Policy And Institutional Coherence**

**Target 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.**

**Target 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.**

**Target 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.**

### **Multi-Stakeholder Partnership**

**Target 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.**

### **Investment Incentives**

- Recognizing investment promotion as a strong basis for industrial progress and socio-economic development of the state, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has taken unprecedented steps to rationalize the procedures including state's institutional capabilities, knowledge-based system (knowledge base), facility and support system etc., contact and dialogue system etc.
- Invest-UP Investment Promotion and Facilitation Organization works

towards attracting investment in the state through active interaction with investors and contributes to policy making for dynamic development of industries and infrastructure (infrastructure facilities) across sectors.

- Invest-UP facilitates investors to resolve their issues through various departments of the government by providing assistance in the implementation of their projects.

*"The first UP Investors Summit held in 2018 attracted investments worth Rs 4.28 lakh crore, followed by the first ground breaking ceremony in 2018, the second ground breaking ceremony in 2019 and the third ground breaking ceremony in 2022, in which projects worth Rs 61,000 Cr., Rs 67,000 Cr. and Rs 80,000 Cr. respectively were successfully launched."*

- Apart from this, the Uttar Pradesh government is planning to organize Global Investors Summit in the year 2023, under which 7 places for domestic road shows and 15 places (13-17 countries) for international road shows are being identified to attract investment in Uttar Pradesh from all over the world.

**Target 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.**

### **Resource Availability of States under Public Private Partnership (PPP)**

Public Private Partnership (PPP) is an arrangement between the Government or a statutory entity and a private sector entity enabling them to work together to meet the growing demand of the public for infrastructure development.

The sector-wise/department-wise details of PPP projects provided by UP State Industrial and Investment Corporation (PICKUP) are as follows:

S. No.	Area	No. of Projects (Ongoing/ Completed)	
		Year 2019-20	Year 2019-20
1	Industrial Development	01	01
2	Public Works	09	03
3	Urban Development	33	-
4	Energy	14	18
5	Hydro Power	06	-
6	Civil Aviation	-	01
7	Transport	-	02
8	Medicine and Health	-	10
9	Information Technology	-	01
10	Urban Development	-	22
11	Housing and Urban Planning	-	01
12	Tourism	-	02
<b>Total</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>61</b>

#### **Data Monitoring and Accountability**

**Target 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.**

#### ***Strengthening of data base - Implementation of GIS system***

- GIS based State Statistical Portal, [uttarpradesh.ncog.gov.in/up/up.html](http://uttarpradesh.ncog.gov.in/up/up.html) is being developed by RSAC Uttar Pradesh. According to the progress report received from the organization, at present 83departments have been included in the portal and the work of portal construction is in progress.

- With a view to bridge certain data gaps in estimation of State Income Estimates (GSDP) and (GDP), studies have been completed on the following themes with a view to strengthen the State Income Estimates:
  - Studies relating to inter-state trade.
  - Study to estimate rentals of rural and urban housing in U.P.
  - Studies to assess inter-household variations in consumption, educational and economic achievements across different categories of households.
  - Study to estimate sub-state level of socioeconomic indicators of UP.
  - Benchmark survey for area and production estimation of horticulture crops.
  - Study on plywood/ Khair to know the percentage and value of raw material.



# Milestones

S. No.	Indicator	Base Year	Current Status	Milestone			Data Source
			Progress Year	Target Year			
			2015-16	2022-23	2025	2027	2030
1.	State Wide Area Network: Operated in the state by establishing 885 Point of Presence (POP)		From the year 2019-20, under this scheme, 01 POP at the state level, 75 at the district level, 235 at the tehsil level and 574 POPs at the block level are making available bandwidth facility to the local offices related to them. This facility will be available till the scheme is in existence till April 03, 2024.	After the aforesaid date of April, 2024, as per the instructions received from the administrative department related to this scheme, the necessary action will be taken from the level of UPDESCO to operate this scheme in the coming years.	NA	NA	UPDESCO
2.	No of Common Service Center  <i>(The target of minimum 02 public service centers per Gram Panchayat have been achieved)</i>	18450	234810	270899	280899	290899	CeG
3.	Digital Empowerment: Number of G2C Services available through eDistrict portal under Ease of Living in the state	57 govt services of 14 depts	280 government services of 43 departments	320 government services of 46 departments	After the consent of the depts, more and more government services are to be integrated with the e-district portal.		
4.	GIS based State Statistical Portal		Geo portal has been developed for total 83				DES



	developed under Support for Statistical Strengthening scheme		departments.				
5.	Development of Online Data Entry Module (Online Statistical Information System - OSIS) under Support for Statistical Strengthening Scheme		Module has been developed for data entry of data related to ASI, IIP and Price.				
6.	The website ( <a href="https://updes.upnic.in/">https://updes.upnic.in/</a> ) of the division has been developed to display and regularly update the activities and information/ data of the division.		The website has been updated to display the activities and statistics of the division in a proper manner.				





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