



# मुख्यमंत्री अभ्युदय योजना



GENERAL STUDIES

UTTAR PRADESH

मुख्यमंत्री अभ्युदय योजना प्रकोष्ठ

उत्तर प्रदेश प्रशासन और प्रबंधन अकादमी

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यह अध्ययन-सामग्री मुख्यमंत्री अभ्युदय योजना प्रकोष्ठ (उत्तर प्रदेश प्रशासन और प्रबंधन अकादमी) द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की मुख्यमंत्री अभ्युदय योजना के अंतर्गत सिविल सेवा परीक्षा की तैयारी कर रहे प्रतियोगियों की सहायता के लिए तैयार कराई गई है।

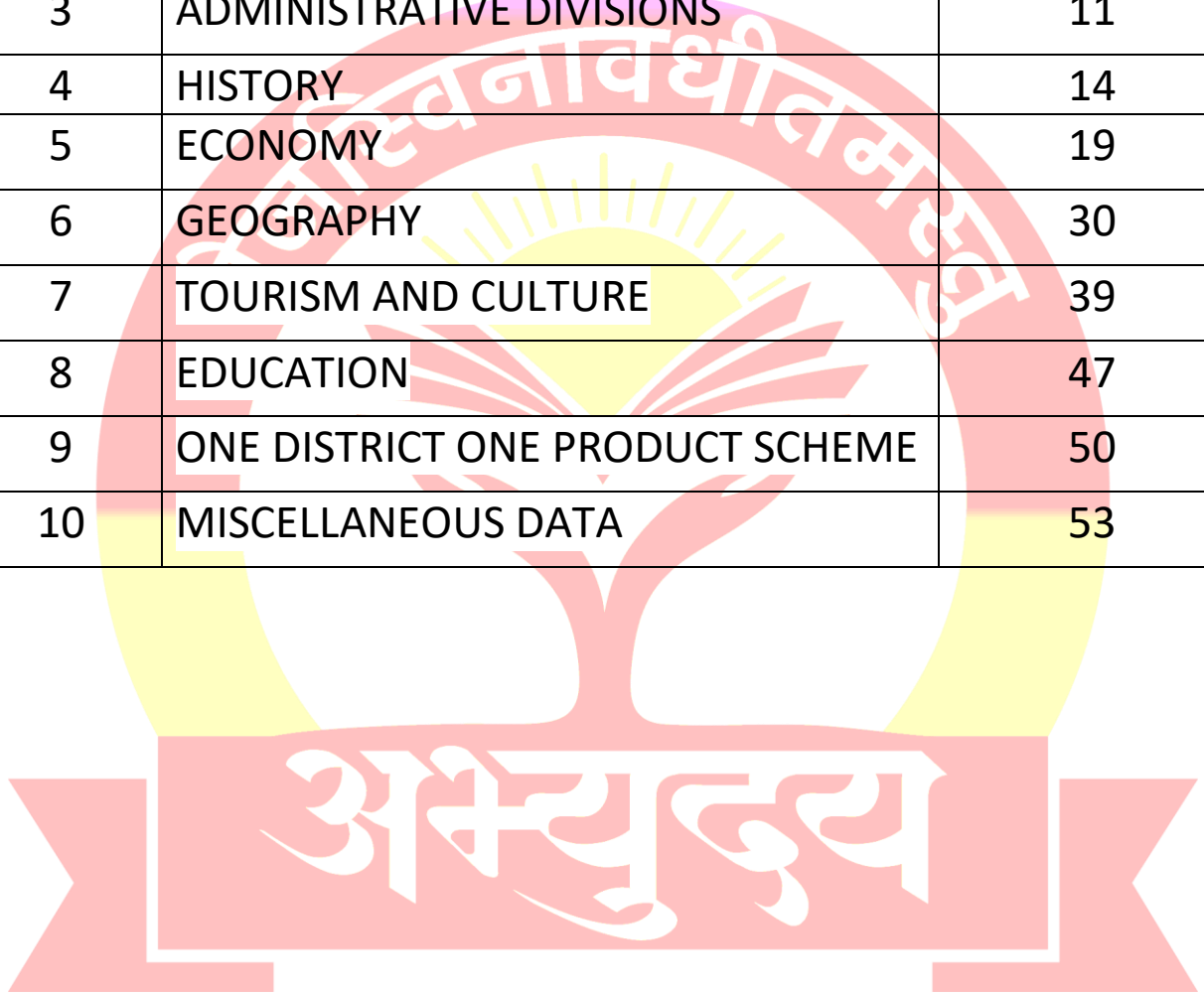
इस पाठ्य-सामग्री को उत्तर प्रदेश प्रशासन एवं प्रबंधन अकादमी, लखनऊ में 65वें आधारभूत प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे प्रशिक्षु (डिप्टी कलक्टर-UPPCS-2018) द्वारा प्रोजेक्ट कार्य के रूप में तैयार किया गया है।

इस सामग्री की पूर्णतः शैक्षणिक और जन कल्याणकारी-उद्देश्यों के लिए तैयार किया गया है-इसका एक मात्र उद्देश्य प्रदेश के छात्र/छात्राओं का प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी में मार्गदर्शन व सहयोग करना है।

**वैधानिक सूचना** - इस अध्ययन सामग्री का किसी भी प्रकार से व्यावसायिक उपयोग प्रतिबंधित है।

# INDEX

S.N.	Chapter Name	Page Number
1	OVERVIEW	3
2	STATISTICS	9
3	ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS	11
4	HISTORY	14
5	ECONOMY	19
6	GEOGRAPHY	30
7	TOURISM AND CULTURE	39
8	EDUCATION	47
9	ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT SCHEME	50
10	MISCELLANEOUS DATA	53



# 1. UTTAR PRADESH – OVERVIEW

## Uttar Pradesh – Basic facts

- Capital – Lucknow
- Official Language – Hindi
- Area – 2,43, 286 Sq Km
- Area Rank – 4th
- Population – 19,95,81,477 (2011 census)
- Population Rank – 1st
- Sex Ratio- 912 females per 1000 male
- Literacy Rate – 69.7 %
- No of Districts – 75
- Assembly and Council seats – 404 + 100 (Bicameral)
- Lok Sabha seats – 80
- Rajya Sabha seats – 31
- Main Language – Hindi
- Created on – 26 Jan, 1950
- First Chief Minister – Govind Ballabh Pant
- First Governor – Sarojini Naidu
- Highest Peak – Amsot Peak, (Shivalik Hills), 3140 mt

## Historical Facts about Uttar Pradesh

- It is home to most powerful empires of medieval and ancient times – Magadh, Nand, Maurya, Sunga, Kushan, Rashtrakut, Pal and Mughals.
- The first freedom struggle of India marked with *Sepoy Mutiny* started from Meerut by Mangal Pandey.
- During British Period this state was also called NWPA (North West Province of

Agra and Oudh) which was renamed as United Province of Agra and Oudh in 1902. In short it was called United Provinces.

- In 1920 the capital of province shifted from Allahabad to Lucknow while the High Court continued to be at Allahabad. In present time also most of the important administrative offices are still in Allahabad.
- It was created on 1 April 1937 as United Province during British rule and was renamed as Uttar Pradesh in 1950.
- Uttar Pradesh was the main center during the period of independence struggle. Some important national leaders from Uttar Pradesh were Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Madan Mohan Malviya and Govind Ballabh Pant who represented Indian National Congress.

### **Geographical Facts about Uttar Pradesh**

- It borders along with 9 other states – Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh in north, Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan in west, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh in south, Bihar and Jharkhand in east.
- Uttar Pradesh shares its boundary with maximum number of states of India. Uttar Pradesh touches 9 other state borders. After U.P., Assam and Chhattisgarh are two states which share their borders with 7 other states. For details read Indian state with maximum neighboring states.
- UP shares its international border with Nepal in north. Length of international border with Nepal is 651 Km.
- Uttar Pradesh is 4th largest state by area and top most state by population.
- *Lakhimpur Kheeri* is the largest district of Uttar Pradesh by area. *Agra* is the largest district by population.
- The main rivers of the state are Ganga, Yamuna, Ramganga, Gomti and Ghagra. All these rivers except Gomti emerge from Himalayas. Gomti emerges from Gomati taal (Fulhaar jheel) in Pilibhit district of UP.

## Political Facts about Uttar Pradesh

- On 9 Nov 2000 separate state of Uttarakhand was carved out from this state.
- UP has maximum number of Lok Sabha (80) and Rajya Sabha (31) seats.
- UP has maximum number of legislative assembly (404) and legislative council (100) seats among all Indian states.
- From starting U.P. was in center of Indian Politics. In political circles it is often called that road to delhi goes from U.P. (which means party who wins U.P. also gets center).
- U.P. provided 8 Prime Ministers to India – i) Jawaharlal Nehru from Phulpur, ii) Lal Bahadur Shastri from Allahabad, iii) Indira Gandhi from Rae Bareli, iv) Rajiv Gandhi from Amethi, v) V P Singh from Fatehpur, vi) Chandrashekhar from Ballia, vii) Atal Bihari Vajpayee from Lucknow and viii) Narendra Modi from Varanasi.

## Social and Cultural Facts about Uttar Pradesh

- Many of the great Sages of Ancient Vedic times like Bhardwaj muni, Yajnavalkya, Vasistha, Viswamitra and Valmiki are known to be related and flourished on this land.
- Uttar Pradesh has remained the center of *Sanatan Dharma* and Hindu culture. The two great Epics of Ramayan and Mahabharat which were inspired by the royal family of Kosal and Hastinapur respectively are both the ancient cities of this state. The region of Uttar Pradesh is the land of action (*Karm-bhoomi*) of Gautam Buddha. He gave his first sermon at Sarnath.
- Uttar Pradesh is also called **Hindi Heartland**. Notable Hindi writers from ancient and Medieval times like Kabirdas, Tulsidas, Surdas, Vishnu Sharma, Malik Mohammad Jayasi; modern writers like Prem Chand, Jaishankar Prasad, Bhartendu Harischandra, Mahadevi Verma, Harivansh Rai Bachhan, Bhagwati Charan Verma and innumerable others contributed to flourish Hindi

literature.

- It is the home of premier educational institutes likes Banaras Hindu University, Aligarh Muslim University, Darul Uloom Deoband.
- Varanasi (Kashi) is also called Cultural capital of India. Varanasi is the oldest continuously inhabited city of world. Ghats of Varanasi are known for Ganga Aarti.
- Kashi Vishwanath Temple is one of the 12 Jyotirlings and considered holiest among all. The remaining other eleven jyotirlings are Somnath, Mallikarjuna Swami of Srisailam, Makaleshwar of Ujjain, Omkareshwar, Kedarnath, Bhimashankar, Trimbakeshwar, Aundh Nagnath of Maharashtra, Rameshwar of Tamilnadu, and Grishneswar of Rajasthan.
- Allahabad is one of the four holy pilgrimage sites where **Kumbh mela** is organised at the confluence of Ganga, Yamuna and mythical Saraswati rivers (sangam). The other three sites where Kumbh Mela is organised are Haridwar, Nashik and Ujjain. Mahakumbh is organised at every twelve years at each four locations with gap of three years between successive locations. **Ardh-Kumbh mela** is organised at every six years at only two locations – Allahabad and Haridwar.
- Allahabad Kumbh Mela of 2013 registered 12 Crores (120 million) human visits which holds the record of largest human gathering in world ever. This is also the largest gathering in any Kumbh mela so far.
- Construction of Taj Mahal completed in year 1632. It was built by Shah Jahan in loving memory of her persian wife Mumtaz Mahal. The chief architect of this mausoleum was Ustad Ahmad Lahauri. For this construction, Shah Jahan is better called as Mughal Architect and Taj Mahal is called as best example of Mughal Architecture. More than 3 million people visit this site along with large number of international tourists.
- **Kathak** is an important classical dance of Uttar Pradesh. Pandit Birju Maharaj is an important exponent of this dance form.



- Literacy rate of UP is 69.7 % which is well below the national average of 74.04 %. UP is 8th most illiterate state of India.
- The Hockey Legend Major Dhyan Chand was born in Allahabad and settled in Jhansi.
- Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University (in Chitrakoot) is the only university in world established exclusively for disabled.
- Cities of Sarnath and Kushinagar are of Buddhist importance. Goutam Buddha gave his first sermon at Sarnath and died at Kushinagar.
- UP stands first in domestic tourism with more than 71 million tourist arrivals.

### **Economic Facts about Uttar Pradesh**

- Uttar Pradesh is second largest state by economy in terms of GDP (Maharashtra is at 1st position). The economy of the state is driven mainly by agriculture and service sector. Uttar Pradesh shares 8.24 % of total India's GDP. (as per 2014 GDP data).
- Due to huge population, GDP per capita of the state becomes very low at second last position of all Indian States (as per year 2014 GDP per capita data).
- **Mineral Resources of Uttar Pradesh** – Limestone, magnesite, coal, rock phosphate, dolomite, silica sand and pyrophyllite.
- UP is largest producer of foodgrains and oilseeds in country. It leads all the states in production of wheat, maize, barley, gram, sugarcane and potatoes.
- The state produces one-half of total sugarcane of country due to which Uttar Pradesh is also called as ***Sugarcane bowl*** of India.
- **Main Agricultural Products** – Wheat, rice, maize, barley, gram, sugarcane, potatoes, pulses, oilseeds.
- As per data from Uttar Pradesh's Animal Husbandry department 2014-15, there are total 72 government approved slaughter houses in India. Out of these total, 38 number of slaughter houses are in Uttar Pradesh. Uttar



Pradesh is hence the largest meat producing, processing and exporting state of India.

- Banarasi Silk Sarees are very popular and has demand all over the world. More than 10 lakh people are employed directly or indirectly near the regions of Varanasi from this handloom industry.
- Muradabad is famous for Brass handicrafts. This city is also called *Peetal Nagri*. The turnover from exports only was recorded as 4000 Crores in year 2012-13.
- Firozabad is well known for Glass Industry from ancient times. Bangles (*chudi*), chandeliers, vases, jars are some of the chief products manufactured. More than 50 % of the manufactured items are exported.
- Kanpur Leather and Tanning Industry employs more than 1 lakh of people. Belts, shoes, bags, jackets, gloves are some of the main products.
- **Main Industries of UP**– Edible oil, paper, cement, aluminium, railway equipment, industrial chemicals, glassware, brass handicrafts, leather products and handlooms.

### **STATE SYMBOLS**

- State Tree – Ashoka
- State Flower – Palash
- State Animal – Swamp Deer
- State Bird – Sarus Crane



## UTTAR PRADESH – STATISTICS

**Area** : 2,40,928 Square km.

**Population (As per census 2011: Provisional data)** : 19,95,81,477

**(a)Males (As per census 2011)** : 10,45,96, 415

**(b)Females (As per census 2011)** : 94, 985,062

**Decennial Growth rate (2001-2011):** 20.09 percent  
(As per census 2011)

**Sex Ratio (As per census 2011)** : 908 per thousand

**Child Population (0-6 years) (As per census 2011)** : 29,728,235

**Child sex ratio (0-6 years) (As per census 2011)** : 899 per thousand

### Total Literacy rate-

**Persons** : 69.72 percent

**a) Male Literacy** : 79.24 percent

**b) Female Literacy** : 59.26 percent

<b>Districts</b>	: 75
<b>Cities &amp; Towns</b>	: 915
<b>Development blocks</b>	: 821
<b>Nagar Nigams</b>	: 14
<b>Members of Lok Sabha from U.P.</b>	: 80
<b>Members of Rajya Sabha from U.P.</b>	: 30
<b>Members of U.P. Legislative Assembly:</b>	404
<b>Members of U.P. Legislative Council</b>	: 100
<b>Principal Crops</b>	: Paddy, Wheat, barley, Millet, Maize, Urad (Black Gram), Moong (Green Gram) Arhar etc.
<b>Principal Fruits</b>	: Mango, Guava
<b>Principal Minerals</b>	: Lime-Stone, Dolomite, Soap Stone, Gypsum, Bauxite, Glass-sand, manganese, Non-plastic fire clay etc.
<b>Principal Handicrafts</b>	: Chikan-work, Embroidery, wood work, wooden toys and furniture, Clay -toys, carpet weaving, Silk & Brassware work.
<b>Principal Follares</b>	: Birha, Chitee, Kajri, Phaag, Rasia, Alha, Pooran Bhagat, Bhartrahari
<b>Principal rivers</b>	: Ganga, Yamuna, Gomti, Ram Ganga, Ghagra, Betwa, Ken
<b>Principal Folk Dances</b>	: Charkula, Karma, Pandav, Paidanda, Tharu, Dhobia, Raai, Shaira etc.
<b>Tourist &amp; Historical Places</b>	: Piparhava, Kaushambi, Shravasti, Sarnath (varanasi), kushinagar, Chitrakoot, Lucknow, Agra, Jhansi, Meerut etc.

# UTTAR PRADESH - ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The northern Indian state of **Uttar Pradesh**, which borders Nepal, comprises 18 **administrative divisions**. Within these 18 divisions, there are a total of 75 districts.

Divisions	Headquarters	Districts
Agra division	Agra	Agra Mathura Mainpuri Firozabad
Aligarh division	Aligarh	Aligarh Etah Hathras Kasganj
Allahabad division	Allahabad	Allahabad Fatehpur Kaushambi Pratapgarh
Azamgarh division	Azamgarh	Azamgarh Ballia Mau
Bareilly division	Bareilly	Badaun Bareilly Pilibhit Shahjahanpur
Basti division	Basti	Basti Sant Kabir Nagar Siddharthnagar
Chitrakoot division	Banda	Banda Chitrakoot

		Hamirpur Mahoba
Devipatan division	Gonda	Bahraich Balarampur Gonda Shravasti
Faizabad division	Ayodhya	Ambedkar Nagar Barabanki Faizabad Sultanpur Amethi
Gorakhpur division	Gorakhpur	Deoria Gorakhpur Kushinagar Maharajganj
Jhansi division	Jhansi	Jalaun Jhansi Lalitpur
Kanpur division	Kanpur	Auraiya Etawah Farrukhabad Kannauj Kanpur Dehat Kanpur Nagar
Lucknow division	Lucknow	Hardoi Lakhimpur Kheri Lucknow Raebareli Sitapur Unnao
Meerut division	Meerut	Baghpat Bulandshahar Gautam Buddha Nagar Ghaziabad Meerut Hapur
Mirzapur division	Mirzapur	Mirzapur

		Sant Ravidas Nagar Sonbhadra
Moradabad division	Moradabad	Bijnor Amroha Moradabad Rampur Sambhal
Saharanpur division	Saharanpur	Muzaffarnagar Saharanpur Shamli
Varanasi division	Varanasi	Chandauli Ghazipur Jaunpur Varanasi



# UTTAR PRADESH – HISTORY

## A Brief glimpse at the vivid history of U.P.

Uttar Pradesh has been at the center of historical advancement in Indian sub-continent with many important developments in human history starting from Aryan invasion to Mahajanapada period to important place in Mughal empire.

- Majorly, very little evidence about the Indus Valley civilization were found in U.P. as the dense forest covered most of the present day U.P.
- After IVC, the region was occupied by Aryans or the Dasas and their main occupation was agriculture. The Aryans, through conquests occupied the adjoining areas too.
- During Aryan age, settled agriculture started and after prosperity, many literary texts were written. In this age, epics of Mahabharata, Ramayana, Brahmanas and Puranas were written.
- The state is the heart of Mahabharata war. The Kosala Kingdom of Ayodhya is said to have been incarnated in the city of Mathura.
- Influence of Buddhism is seen in U.P. In Sarnath's Deer Park, Buddha gave sermon to five disciples on Dharma Chakra Pravartana.
- During the period of Mahajanapada, Kuru, Panchalas, Vatsas and Videhas etc. formed the early region of the state. These regions were known as Madhyadesa.
- During Ashoka's reign, several public welfare works were taken up. During the rule of Magadha Empire, Buddhism and Jainism developed in this region. It was a period of administrative and economic advancement.



## Prehistory

Many important regions of historical significance exist in U.P. Mirzapur, Sonabhadra and Pratapgarh regions have findings of pre-historic age.

Following are the noteworthy finds belonging to prehistoric period:

Prehistoric Findings	Corresponding Period
Remnants of modern Hunter-Gatherers	85000 & 72000 years ago
Skeletons of Hunter-Gatherers Middle stone age	10550–9550 BC
Evidence of domestic cattles like Sheeps & Goats and proof of initiation of Agriculture	Neolithic Age (6000 BC-4000 BC)
Daggers, chariot, antennae swords, copper crowns, greyware pottery, wheels, ornaments, helmets, shields,	Bronze age(3300-1200 BC)
Advanced agrarian findings	Period of Indus Valley Civilisation, Iron Age

- Majority of the cave findings were in the form of tools made of steatite and grey ware pottery.
- The architectural findings are inferior to other areas of IVC.

## Ancient and Mythological History

### Vedic Era

- Name of places of U.P. are mentioned in two epics of the Vedic Period – Ramayana and Mahabharata.

- In Ramayana, Kosala kingdom whose capital was Ayodhya where Lord Ram reigned is mentioned.
- In Mahabharata, many places are mentioned—
- The birth of Lord Krishna in Mathura and childhood in Vrindavan
- Whole Mahabharata Saga is set in the Hastinapur region which is close to Merut.

### **Mahajanapada Era**

- With the invention of Iron, the thick forests of Gangetic basins were cleared and it the led to dense settlement in the region. It led to the advent of Iron Age, beginning from 1000 BC.
- With fertile tracts of land and abundance of rivers, soon the region gained prosperity and became a focal center of power as 7 of the 16 empires strived to acquire hold of this region.
- Popular rulers of the region: Chandragupta, Ashoka, Samudragupta, ChandraGupta II, Harshavardhana
- Following are the several empires that occupied the region:

Empire	Reigning Period
Maurya	320-200BC
Kushan	100-250AD
Gupta	350-600AD
Kannauj	590-647AD
Delhi Sultanate	1206-1320AD

- During the time of Maurayas, Magadha was most powerful kingdom. The idea of Buddhism propagated from U.P. and Bihar to rest of the country.
- During the time of Kushana, Mathura school of architecture developed which gave impetus to Hinduism in the region.
- U.P. was also important area in the reign of Chandragupta II.

### **Beginning of Medieval era**

- After Gupta rulers, it was the time of Harsha that U.P. saw prominence. Kannauj was again made the capital of the Pushyabhuti dynasty. Harsha although follower of Buddhism, marked the revival of Hinduism.
- Harshavardhana's demise marked the decline of Kannauj empire as Gurjara Pratiharas took over the reigns of the region.
- Beginning of the medieval history was marked by tripartite struggle between Pratihara, Pala and Rashtrakuta for the control of then prosperous Kannauj kingdom from 8th to the 10th century.
- After this, U.P. got major prominent position during the period of Delhi Sultanate and Mughal rulers.
- Delhi Sultanate ruled the present-day U.P. for a span of 300 years since 1200 AD. Uttar Pradesh saw the descent of 5 dynasties of Delhi Sultanate.

### **Medieval history/Muslim Reign**

- The beginning of Mughal rule in Indian started when Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi and founded the Mughal empire. Although the battle was fought in Panipat but it changed the centers of influence in U.P. for forever,
- Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri but later regained his position.

- In the second battle of Panipat, Akbar seized power from Hemu and made Fatehpur Sikri, near Agra his capital.
- Many architectural marvels were created in Akbar's reign – Akbar Mahal, Birbal mahal, Red fort in Agra and Salim Chishti's tomb, Buland darwaza, Jodha Mahal, Jama Masjid at Fatehpur Sikri
- The cultural development reached it's peak during the reign of Shahjahan who created Taj Mahal, Agra Fort in Agra, Red fort in Delhi, Moti Masjid in Red fort of Agra.
- After the reign of Aurangzeb, the later Mughal rulers were too weak to keep control over the region and it led to interference of many regional powers like Marathas, Rajputs and later Britishers

#### **Modern history and British Rule:**

- After Battle of Bexar, the power of britishers increased multifold in the region and they started ruling directly and indirectly in large area of U.P.
- U.P. was the storm center of the revolution of 1857. With the application of "Doctrine of Lapse" by Lord Dalhousie, there were widespread rebellion started in various parts of U.P. – Jhansi, Awadh, etc.
- The rebellion started from present day Merut when a group of soldiers led by Genereal Bakht Khan marched towards Delhi and declared Bahadur Shah Zafar as the Emperor of India.
- Later, revolt started in various parts of U.P. – Bareilly, Faizabad, Jhansi, Kanpur etc.
- In 1902 the capital was shifted from Allahabad to Lucknow and in 1938 the name was shortened as United Provinces and ultimately in 1950 it was given its present name-'Uttar Pradesh'.

# UTTAR PRADESH - ECONOMY



## ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT

GSDP of Uttar Pradesh at Current Prices



GSVA Composition by Sector at Current Prices



Merchandise Export from Uttar Pradesh (US\$ billion)



Note: - ^CAGR in Rs, P- Provisional, E- Estimate, GSDP - Gross State Domestic Product, GSVA - Gross State Value Added, FDI- Foreign Direct Investment; \* Until January 2021  
Source: MOSPI, DGCIS Analytics

## ADVANTAGES



**Geographical advantages (Road and Railway)**

Well-connected to its nine neighbouring states and other parts of India through 48 national highways.  
Biggest railway network in the state with a density of 40 kms.



**Rich labour pool**

With a population of 228.1 million, Uttar Pradesh has a large pool of semi-skilled and unskilled labour.



**Favourable Business Environment**

Uttar Pradesh ranked second in implementing the Business Reform Action Plan in 2019.



**Hub of IT/ITeS services and semiconductor industry**

The state has become a hub for the semiconductor industry with several major players having their offices and R&D centres in Noida.

## KEY GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES



**Uttar Pradesh Startup Policy, 2020**

Goal is to be among top 3 states in Start Up ranking, establish/support a minimum 1 incubator in each district of the state and create an ecosystem for at least 10,000 startups in the state



**UP Defence and Aerospace Units and Employment Promotion Policy, 2018**

Attract investors by offering a slew of incentives for establishing units along the corridor and generate 0.25 million jobs in collaboration with Employment Promotion Policy 2018



**New Electronics Manufacturing Policy, 2020**

To position the state as a global electronics hub. Through this policy, the govt. intends to attract investment worth Rs. 40,000 crore(US\$57.3 billion) in the next five years.



**New Tourism Policy 2018**

Attract US\$ 772.32 million every year in investment and achieve 15% and 10% growth in domestic tourist footfall and foreign tourist footfall, respectively.



**Uttar Pradesh Civil Aviation Promotion Policy 2017**

Provide adequate incentives for the development of robust civil aviation infrastructure and attract investments to realize the untapped potential in the aviation sector.



**Uttar Pradesh Information Technology & Start-up Policy, 2018**

Establish IT Parks as well as IT cities for the development of IT infrastructure in the state.

## GOVERNMENT VISION FOR THE STATE



**Information Technology**  
Uttar Pradesh is the preferred destination for IT/ITeS investment



**Agriculture**  
Increase farm productivity & farmer profitability



**Energy**  
Promote generation and use of clean and green power



**Tourism**  
Develop areas of tourist interest and provide better wayside facilities

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India with a population of nearly 200 million people. Uttar Pradesh shares its borders with Nepal on the north, the Indian states of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh on the northwest, Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan on the west, Madhya Pradesh on the south, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand on the southeast, and Bihar on the east.

- The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Uttar Pradesh grew at a CAGR of around 9.50% between 2015-16 and 2020-21BE to reach Rs. 17.91 trillion (US\$ 254.12 billion). The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) grew at a CAGR of around 12.26% between 2015-16 and 2019-20 to reach Rs. 16.03 trillion (US\$ 227.42 billion).
- Uttar Pradesh is a favored tourist destination in India with Taj Mahal, one of the eight Wonders of the World, located in Agra. In 2019, domestic tourist arrivals in the state reached 535.8 million. Foreign tourist arrivals crossed over 4.74 million.
- As of November 2020, Uttar Pradesh had an installed power generation capacity of 26,308.75 megawatt (MW) (comprising 6,242.00 MW under state utilities, 12,960.59 MW under private utilities, and 7,105.96 MW under central utilities). Energy requirement in the state was 107,109 million units (MU) between 2019-20.
- Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of food grains in India and accounted for about 17.83% share in the country's total food grain output in 2016-17. Food grain production in the state stood at 49,903.1 thousand tonnes in 2016-17 and 51,252.7 thousand tonnes in 2017-18. Major food grains produced in the state include rice, wheat, maize, millet (bajra), gram, pea and lentils.
- Pulses production in the state stood at 2,208.0 thousand tonnes in 2017-18. The state remains the largest producer of vegetables in India and produced



1,002.64 thousand MT of vegetables in 2018-19.

- As of February 2020, Uttar Pradesh had 20 notified, 13 operational Special Economic Zone (SEZs) and 23 formally, approved SEZs. The state offers a wide range of subsidies, policy and fiscal incentives as well as assistance for businesses under the Industrial and Service Sector Investment Policy, 2004 and Infrastructure and Industrial Investment Policy, 2012. The state has well-drafted, sector-specific policies for IT and biotechnology. The new Uttar Pradesh Civil Aviation Promotion Policy 2017 was brought to promote investment and trade in Uttar Pradesh and to promote tourism while increased road connectivity along with air connectivity will create more employment avenues.
- The state attracted Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflow worth US\$ 467.57 million between October 2019 and September 2020 according to the data released by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). In 2019, 147 investment intentions worth Rs. 16,799 crore (US\$ 2.40 billion) were filed in Uttar Pradesh.
- Merchandise exports from Uttar Pradesh reached US\$ 16.99 billion in 2019-20 and US\$ 9.73 billion in April-November 2020.
- In 2020, the state govt. rolled out New Electronics Manufacturing Policy, 2020 and Uttar Pradesh Startup Policy, 2020, to promote the local manufacturing and new startups in the state.



### **Key Sectors:**

- In November 2020, Union minister for road transport, highways and MSMEs Mr. Nitin Gadkari inaugurated and laid the foundation stone of 16 highway projects worth Rs. 7,477 crores (US\$ 1.06 billion) in Uttar Pradesh
- In November 2020, Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister, Mr. Yogi Adityanath dedicated power projects worth about Rs 216 crore (US\$ 30.64 million) to Gorakhpur in a pre-Diwali gesture
- In February 2020, the state organized Defense Expo-2020 and received proposals worth Rs. 5 lakh crores (US\$ 70.93 billion) for investment. Investments were focused on key sectors such as IT & ITeS, Dairy, Electronics, Tourism, Manufacturing, Renewable Energy, and Agro and Food Processing.
- In December 2019, Zurich Airport International got the approval from the state cabinet to develop and construct Jewar Airport.
- Uttar Pradesh accounts for strong demand for fertilizers on account of the high availability of acreage coupled with the large size of the state.

### **Sectors of economy: Major contributors to the overall economy of the state**

- Primary sector- Agriculture
- Secondary sector- Industrial & manufacturing sector
- Tertiary sector - Service sector
- Quaternary sector - Tourism, information technology products, computer hardware and software, also handicraft
- U.P. is the second largest economy in India after Maharashtra.
- **Most important sector of the economy of UP: Agriculture**

## Agriculture

- U.P. is ranked as the largest producer of food grains
- U.P. is ranked as largest producer of vegetables in India.

1. **Major crops Grown:** Wheat, Rice, sugarcane

2. **Food Grain Production (2016-2017):** 47,773.4 thousand tonn

3. **Some other important crops:** maize, millet, and pulses, such as beans, peas, oilseeds, potatoes, lentils

4. **Major Fruits:** Guava, Mango

5. **Net sowing area:** 16564 hectares

6. **Share in total food grain output 2016-2017:** 17.83%

### **Uttar Pradesh Ranking in the country**

1<sup>ST</sup> Ranker – Mango, Sugarcane, Wheat, Potato, population

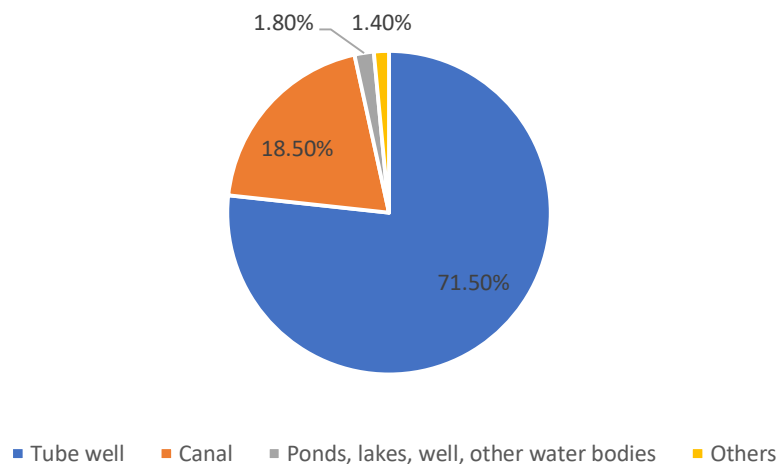
2<sup>nd</sup> ranker – Rice

3<sup>rd</sup> ranker - Economy (GDP)

### **Overall percentage distribution of net irrigated areas by different sources:**

Tube well	71.5%
Canal	18.5%
Ponds, lakes, well, other water bodies	1.8%
Others	1.4%

Percentage wise distribution of irrigation sources



## Industries

**Major Industries:** Information technology, agro processing, tourism, mineral-based industries, textiles, handloom and handicrafts, food processing and sports goods, vegetable and animal oils and fats, dairy products, grain mill products, animal feed, carpets and rugs.

**Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity (2000 to 2017):** US\$ 652 million

**Milk Production:** 27.77 million tonnes

U.P. is considered one of the major milk producing state in India.

**Share in total milk produced in India:** 16.83%

## Handloom & Handicrafts

The major source of income in the U.P is handlooms and handicrafts. Its major centers are located in eastern U.P including Bhadohi, Mau Aima, Azamgarh,

Tanda, Banaras. Meerut and Etawah are some of the popular handloom centres in U.P. It is one of the major industries in Uttar Pradesh.

## **IT and ITes sector**

### **Noida**

- IT Companies
- Construction, Infrastructure
- Consulting
- Electrical, Electronics
- Engineering
- Export, Import
- Garment, Textile
- Advertising, Media

### **Lucknow**

The major industries in the urban areas of Lucknow are machine tools, furniture, automotive, chikan embroidery, distillery chemicals.

- Construction, Media
- Automobile
- Hospital, Healthcare
- Advertising

### **Ghaziabad**

Ghaziabad is mainly referred to as an educational and real estate hub. It is also a hub of the industries including automobile, construction, IT, and engineering.

- Engineering
- Construction, Infrastructure
- Information Technology
- Automobile

## Kanpur

Kanpur is also a major hub of the leather business. There are many leather manufacturing companies are located in Kanpur.

Major leather manufacturing companies in Kanpur are Mirza International Ltd, Super House Ltd, Arvind Footwears Pvt Ltd, Euro Footwear Pvt Ltd, etc.

**Major Export products of UP:** Software, electronics, computer hardware, chemicals, stone products, brass work, betel leaves, potato-based products, hand printing, leather items, cotton yarn, sarees, silk dress material, black pottery, handicraft items, art products, jewellery.

## Minerals and Heavy Industries

### Important Minerals found in Uttar Pradesh:

Limestone	Dolomite	Glass-sand
Marble	Bauxite	Nonbplastic Fireclay
Uranium	Barytes & Andalusite	Sand-stone
Iron ore and Placer Gold found in Himalayas	Vindhyan Sand Stone and Mill Stone	Salt punter
Maurang sand	Diaspore	Sulphur
Magnesite	Pyrophyllite	Silica sand.
Copper	Lead	Reh

### Minerals and their locations in UP

Sr No	Mineral	Location
1	Coal Singrauli coalfields	Sonbhadra
2	Diaspore & pyrophyllite	Hamirpur, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Mahoba
3	silica sand	Naini(Allahabad)
4	Glass sand Mineral	Shankargarh, Lohargarh,Bargarh
5	Andalusite & Calcite	Mirzapur
6	Bauxite	Banda, Varanasi, Lalitpur
7	China clay & Dolomite	Banda, Sonbhadra
8	Ochre	Banda
9	Granite	Banda, Hamirpur, Lalitpur & Mahoba
10	Felspar	Jhansi
11	Fireclay, limestone, potash & sillimanite	Sonbhadra
12	iron ore (hematite) and rock phosphate	Lalitpur

## **POWER GENERATION**

Overall Installed power generation capacity: 24,917 megawatt (MW)(April 2018)

### **POWER PLANTS OF U.P.**

1. Narora	Atomic Power Station Bulandshahr Nuclear
2. NTPC	Dadri Thermal Coal Based
3. NTPC	Singrauli Thermal Coal Based
4. NTPC	Tanda Thermal Coal Based
5. NTPC	Feroze Gandhi, Unchahar Thermal Coal Based

## **TOURISM**

Owing to the presence of once the seventh wonder of the world the Taj Mahal UttarPradesh it has the highest number of tourist footfalls every year.

The state has one the largest Religious tourism in the world due to places like Benaras, Ayodhya, Mathura,etc.

Budget allocation for religious tourism (2018-19): Rs 1240 Cr

### **Important Archaeological/Tourism Monuments and Sites:**

Sr No	Temple/Archeological Monument/Site	Located in/near
1	Taj Mahal	Agra
2	Kashi Vishwanath Temple	Varanasi
3	Tulsi Manas Temple	Varanasi



4	Hanuman Setu Temple	Lucknow
5	Sri Radha Govinda Temple	Vrindavan
6	Ram Janmabhoomi	Ayodhya
7	Triveni Sangam	Allahabad
8	Sankat Mochan	Varanasi
9	Sarnath Temple	Varanasi
10	Manikarnika Ghat	Varanasi
11	Tomb of Akbar the Great	Agra
12	Agra Fort	Agra
13	Banke Bihari Temple	Vrindavan
14	Bharat Mata Mandir	Varanashi
15	Bada Imambara	Lucknow
16	Jhansi Fort	Jhansi
17	Jama Mosque	Jaunpur
18	Chunar Fort	Varanashi
19	Residency	Lucknow
20	Victoria Memorial	Lucknow
21	Dhamek Stupa	Varanasi
22	Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
23	Krishna Janmabhoomi	Mathura

# UTTAR PRADESH – GEOGRAPHY

- Uttar Pradesh is India's fourth-largest and most populous state of India, located in the north-central part of the country.
- It spreads over a large area, and the plains of the state are quite distinctly different from the high mountains in the north.
- The climate of this state can also vary widely - primarily due to it being far from the moderating effect of the sea and the occasional cold air arising due to western disturbances.



## **Location**

Uttar Pradesh is bounded by Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh on the north- west, Haryana and Delhi on the west, Rajasthan on the south-west, Madhya Pradesh on the south, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand on south-east and Bihar on the east. Situated between 23°52'N and 31°28'N latitudes and 77°3' and 84°39'E longitudes, this is the fourth largest state in the country in terms of area, and the first in terms of population.

Uttar Pradesh can be divided into three distinct hypsographical regions:

1. The Shivalik foothills and Terai in the North
2. The Gangetic Plain in the center - Highly fertile alluvial soils; flat topography broken by numerous ponds, lakes, and rivers; slope 2 m/km
3. The Vindhya Hills and plateau in the south - Hard rock Strata; varied topography of hills, plains, valleys, and plateau; limited water availability.

### **The Shivalik range**

- The Shivalik Range which forms the southern foothills of the Himalayas, slopes down into a boulder bed called Bhabar.
- The transitional belt running along the entire length of the state is called the Terai and Bhabar area.
- It has rich forests, cutting across it are innumerable streams that swell into raging torrents during the monsoon.

### **The Gangetic Plain**

- Gangetic plain stretches across the entire length of the state from east to west.

- The entire alluvial plain can be divide into three sub-regions.
- The first is the eastern tract consisting of 14 districts which are subject to periodical floods and droughts and have been classified as scarcity areas. These districts have the highest density of population which gives the lowest per capita land.
- The other two regions, the central and the western are comparatively better with a well-developed irrigation system.They suffer from waterlogging and large-scale user tracts.
- The Gangetic plain is watered by the Yamuna, the Ganges and its major tributaries, the Ramganga, the Gomati, the Ghaghra and Gandak.
- The whole plain is alluvial and very fertile.
- The chief crops cultivated here are rice, wheat, pearl millet, gram, and barley. Sugar cane is the chief cash crop of the region.

#### **Vindhayan Hills**

- The southern fringe of the Gangetic is demarcated by the Vindhya Hills and plateau. It comprises the four districts of Jhansi, Jalaun, Banda, and Hamirpur in Bundelkhand division, Meja and Karchhana tehsils of Allahabad district, the whole of Mirzapur district south of Ganges and Chakia tehsil of Varanasi district.
- The ground is strong with low hills. The Betwa and Ken rivers join the Yamuna from the south-west in this region.
- It has four distinct kinds of soil, two of which are agriculturally difficult to manage. They are black cotton soil. Rainfall is scanty and erratic and water-resources are scarce.
- Dry farming is practical on a large scale.

## **Climate**

- The climate of the state is tropical monsoon.
- The average temperature varies in the plains from 3 to 4 °C in January to 43 to 45 °C in May and June.
- There are three distinct seasons - winter from October to February, summer from March to mid-June, and the rainy season from June to September.
- The rainfall in the plains is heaviest in the east and decreases towards the north-west.
- Floods are a recurring problem in the state, causing damage to crops, life, and property. The eastern districts are the most vulnerable to floods, the western districts slightly less and the central region markedly less.
- The eastern districts susceptibility to floods is ascribed, among other things, to heavy rainfall, low flat country, high subsoil water level and the silting of beds which causes river levels to rise.
- The problem in the western districts is mainly poor drainage caused by the obstruction of roads, railways, canals, new built-up areas etc. There is water logging in large areas.
- The major flood-prone rivers are the Ganges, Yamuna, Gomti, Ghaghara, Rapti, Sharda and Ramganga.
- The inadequate drainage capacity of the smaller western Sirsa, Kali and the Aligarh drain is also a cause of floods.

## **Flora and fauna**

- Recorded Forest Area constitute about 6.88% of the total geographical area of the state and Total Forest and Tree cover is 9.01% of total geographical area.

- The Terai and Bhabar area in the Gangetic Plain have most of the forests.
- The Vindhyan forests consists mostly of scrub.

### **Forests**

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

- Wet tropical deciduous forests
- Dry tropical deciduous forests
- Tropical thorny forests
- On the Shivalik foothills and in the terai-bhabhar area grow the sal and gigantic haldu.
- Along river courses the shisham grows in abundance.
- The Vindhyan forests have dhak, teak, mahua, salai, chironji and tendu. Sisso is mostly used for furniture while khair yields kattha, which is taken with betel leaves or pan.
- Babul provides the principal tanning material of the state. Some of the grasses such as baib and bamboo are raw material for the paper industry.
- Tendu leaves are used in making bidis (Indian cigarettes), and cane is used in baskets and furniture.
- Species of grasses have been collected from the Gangetic plain. Herbs include medicinal plants like Rauvolfia serpentina, Viala serpens, podophyllum, hexandrum and Ephecrea gerardiana.

### **Animal life**

- Corresponding to its variegated topography and climate, the state has a wealth of

animal life.

- Its avifauna is among the richest in the country.
- Animals that can be found in the jungles of Uttar Pradesh include the tiger, leopard, wild bear, sloth bear, chital, sambhar, jackal, porcupine, jungle cat, hare, squirrel, monitor lizards, and fox.
- The most common birds include the crow, pigeon, dove, jungle fowl, black partridge, house sparrow, peafowl, blue jay, parakeet, kite, mynah, quail, bulbul, kingfisher and woodpecker.
- Certain species are found in special habitats. The elephant is confined to the terai and the foothills. The gond and para also found in this region.
- The chinkara and the sandgrouse prefer a dry climate, and are native to the Vindhyan forests. Among the game bird's resident in the state are the snipe, comb duck, grey duck, cotton teal and whistling teal.
- Although determined enforcement of laws against poaching and hunting has yielded some results, the wildlife population today is alarmingly low. Gharials are poached for their skin.
- To preserve its wildlife the state has established one National Park; Dudhwa National Park and 12 game sanctuaries.

## **NATURAL WEALTH OF UP**

### **Natural Wealth**

- Uttar Pradesh is endowed with natural wealth in abundance. This wealth lies hidden below a variety of rocks of different ages found in lofty mountain ranges of the Himalayas in the North and Vindhyan ranges in the South.
- The diversity of flora and fauna displayed here due to vast area, big and small rivers,



varieties of climatic conditions, and different kinds of soil are hard to find elsewhere.

### **Vegetation and Flora**

- The plains of Uttar Pradesh have been very rich in natural vegetation which has, however, diminished due to wide-ranging needs of the people.
  - only a few patches of natural forest are now found scattered here and there in the plains, while such forests are extensively found on a very large scale in sub-mountain and mountain regions which is in Uttaranchal now.
1. **Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests** are found in the moist region of Terai. They grow in regions which record 100 to 150 cm. of rainfall annually, have an average temperature between 26 degree to 27 degree centigrade. and have considerable degree of humidity.
  2. **Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests** are found in all parts of the plains, and usually in central eastern and western regions. Important trees are Sal, Palas, Amaltas, Bel, fig etc. Neem, Peepal, Sheesham, Mango, Jamun, Babool, Imli (Trmarind) etc. grow along river banks and in other moist regions.
  3. **Tropical Thorny Forests** are mostly found in south-western parts of the State. Such forests are confined to the areas which have low annual rainfall (50-70 cms), mean annual temperature between 25 degree to 27-degree centegrade and low humidity (less than 47 percent). Widely scattered thorny trees, mainly, Babool, Thorny, legumes and Euphorhias are extensively found here. The diversity of fauna living in water and land in the air are found in the State.

### **Fauna:**

- Animals depend on forest not only of food but also for habitat. The diversity of fauna living in water and land in the air are found in the State. Since their list is long, mention shall be made here only of important species mainly found in the State:

common species found here are Tiger, Panther, Snow Leopard, Sambhar, Cheetal, Kastura, Chinkara, Black Deer, Nilgai, Back-brown Bear, Mountain Goat, Hyena, Hill Dog, Elephant etc. Among the birds Fowl, Pheasant, Partridge, Florican, Duck, Goose and Wader are common.

## **NATIONAL PARK AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES IN UP**

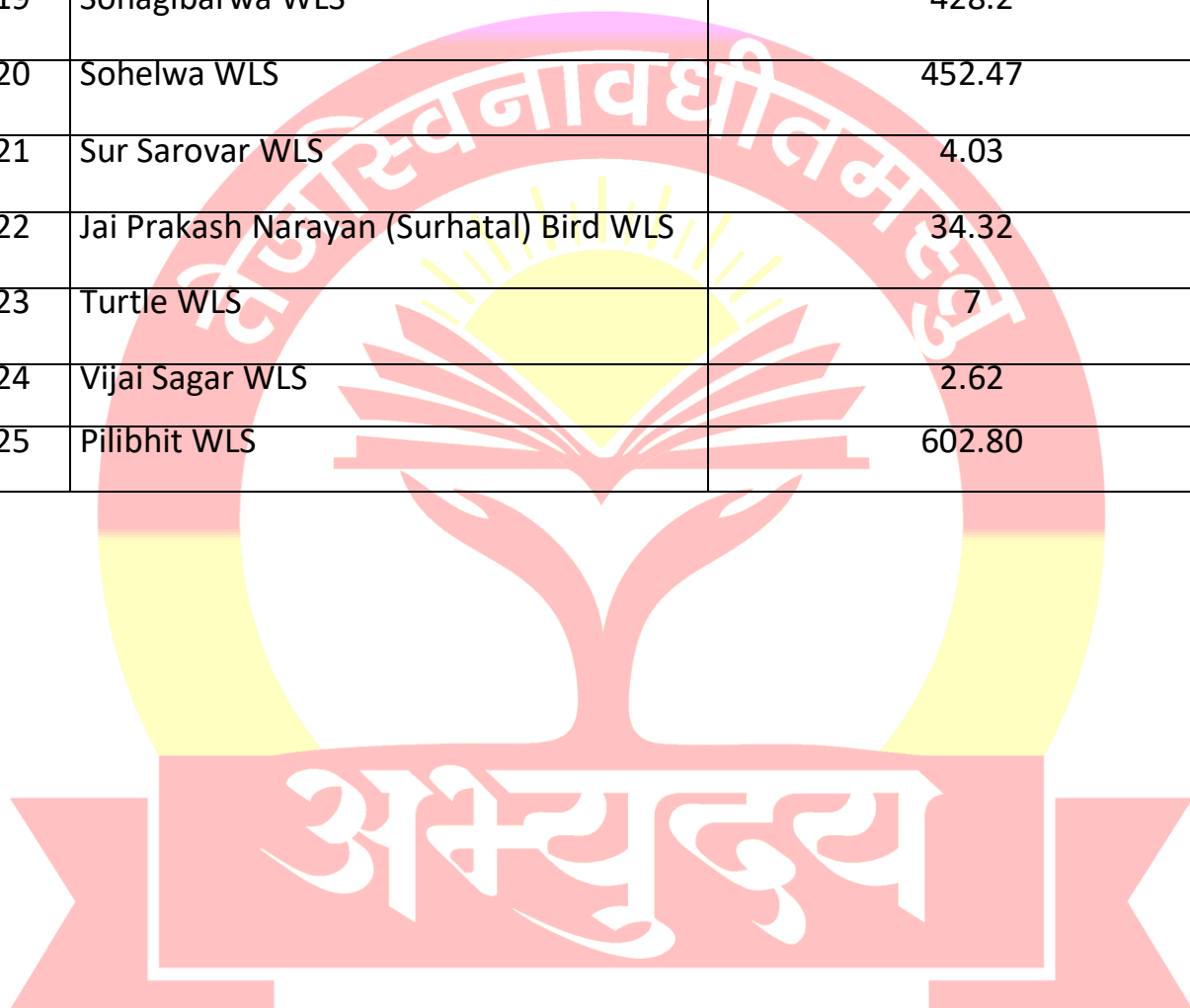
Name of National Parks, Year of Notification and Total Area :

Sr No	Name of National Park	Total Area(km <sup>2</sup> )
1	Dudhwa National Park	490

Name of Sanctuary, Year of Notification and Total Area is as follows:

Sr No	Name of National Park	Total area(km <sup>2</sup> )
1	Bakhira WLS	28.94
2	Chandraprabha WLS	78
3	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Bird WLS	4.27
4	Hastinapur WLS	2,073.00
5	Kaimur WLS	500.73
6	Katerniaghat WLS	400.09
7	Kishanpur WLS	227
8	Lakh Bahosi Bird WLS	80.24
9	Mahavir Swami WLS	5.41
10	National Chambal WLS	635
11	Nawabganj WLS	2.25
12	Okhala Bird WLS	4
13	Parvati Aranga WLS	10.84

14	Patna WLS	1.09
15	Ranipur WLS	230.31
16	Saman Bird WLS	5.26
17	Samaspur WLS	7.99
18	Sandi Bird WLS	3.09
19	Sohagibarwa WLS	428.2
20	Sohelwa WLS	452.47
21	Sur Sarovar WLS	4.03
22	Jai Prakash Narayan (Surhatal) Bird WLS	34.32
23	Turtle WLS	7
24	Vijai Sagar WLS	2.62
25	Pilibhit WLS	602.80



# UTTAR PRADESH - TOURISM AND CULTURE

Uttar Pradesh attracts large number of visitors, both national and international; with **more than 71 million domestic tourists (in 2003) and almost 25% of the All-India foreign tourists** visiting Uttar Pradesh, it is one of the top tourist destinations in India. There are two regions in the state where a majority of the tourists go, viz. the *Agra circuit* and the *Hindu pilgrimage circuit*.

- **The city of Agra**, gives access to three World Heritage Sites: Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and the nearby Fatehpur Sikri.
- Taj Mahal is a mausoleum built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal. It is cited as "the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage".
- Agra Fort is about 2.5 km northwest of its much more famous sister monument, the Taj Mahal. The fort can be more accurately described as a walled palatial city. Fatehpur Sikri was the world-famous 16th-century capital city near Agra, built by the Mughal emperor Akbar the Great, whose mausoleum in Agra is also worth a visit.
- Dayal Bagh in Agra is a modern-day temple and popular tourist sight. Its lifelike sculptures in marble are unique in India. Agra's dubious modern attractions include Asia's largest Spa as well as Asia's second 6D theatre.

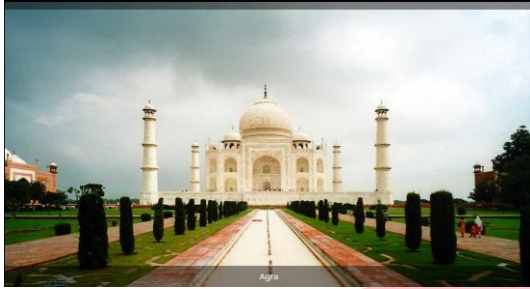
**The pilgrimage circuit** includes the holiest of the Hindu holy cities on the banks of sacred rivers Ganges and the Yamuna: Varanasi (also considered world's oldest city), Ayodhya (birthplace of Lord Rama), Mathura (birthplace of Lord Krishna), Vrindavan

(the village where Lord Krishna spent his childhood), and Allahabad (Prayagraj) (the confluence or 'holy-sangam' of the sacred Ganges-Yamuna rivers).

- Varanasi is widely considered to be one of the oldest cities in the world and It is famous for its ghats (bathing steps along the river), full of pilgrims year-round who come to bathe in the sacred Ganges River.
- Mathura is world-famous for its colourful celebrations of the Holi festival, which attracts many tourists also – thanks partly to the hype, which the Indian film industry has given to this highly entertaining socio-religious festival.
- Thousands gather at Allahabad (Prayagraj) to take part in the Magh Mela festival, which is held on the banks of the Ganges. This festival is organised on a larger scale every 12th year and is called the Kumbha Mela, where over 10 million Hindu pilgrims congregate – proclaimed as one of the largest gathering of human beings in the world.
- Badaun is a religiously important city with many historical monuments and tombs of famous people which attracts thousands of tourists annually.
- The historically important towns of Sarnath and Kushinagar are located not far from Varanasi. Gautama Buddha gave his first sermon at Sarnath after his enlightenment and died at Kushinagar; both are important pilgrimage sites for Buddhists.
- Also at Sarnath are the Pillars of Ashoka and the Lion Capital of Ashoka, both important archaeological artefacts with national significance.
- At a distance of 80 km from Varanasi, Ghazipur is famous not only for its Ganges Ghats but also for the Tomb of British potentate Lord Cornwallis, maintained by the Archaeologic survey of India.



## TOURISM PLACES



**Taj Mahal at Agra**



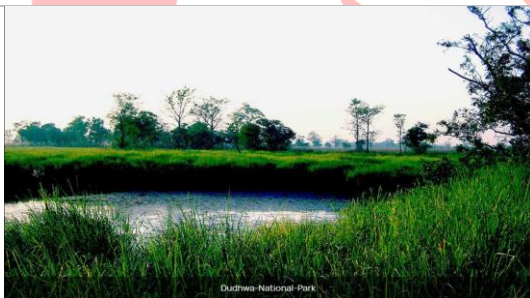
**Kumbha Mela at Prayagraj**



**Ram Mandir at Ayodhya**



**Chitrakoot Waterfalls**



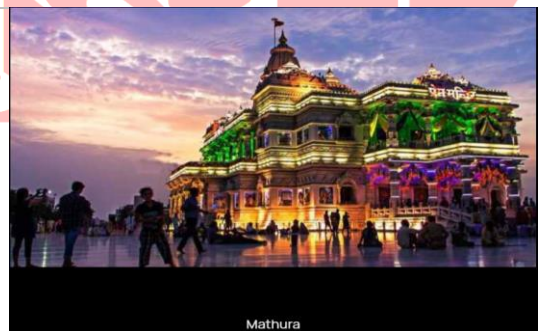
**Dudhwa National Park**



**Hastinapur**



**Bara Imambara Lucknow**



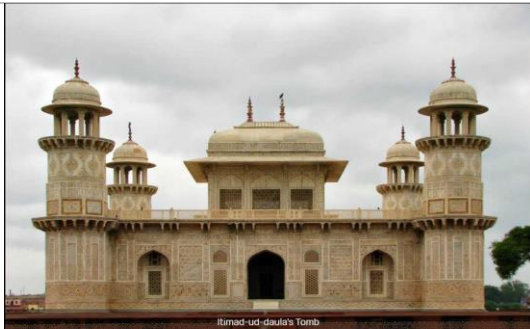
**Mathura**



**National Chambal Wildlife sanctuary**



**Fatehpur Sikri**



**Itmad-ud-daula's tomb**



**Jama Masjid**



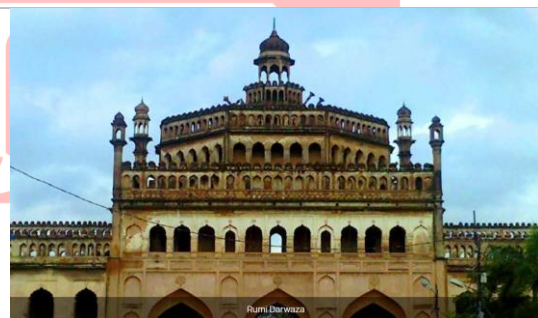
**Agra fort**



**Ganga Aarti at Varanasi**



**Vrindavan Temples**



**Rumi Darwaza, Lucknow**



## **Protected areas**

Some of the main natural protected areas in Uttar Pradesh are:

- Dudhwa National Park is one of the best tiger reserves in the country.
- Pilibhit Tiger Reserve – home to the Tiger Reserve.situated in district Pilibhit.
- Sandi Bird Sanctuary – houses about 20,000 migratory birds annually.
- Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary – the most concentrated sanctuary in India with a large population of tigers as well as leopards – situated in Bahraich and bordering Nepal is also worth a visit

## **Dance and Music**

The state is home to a very old tradition in dance and music. During the eras of Guptas and Harsh Vardhan, Uttar Pradesh was a major centre for musical innovation. Swami Haridas was a great saint-musician who championed Hindustani Classical

Music. Tansen, the great musician in Mughal Emperor Akbar's court, was a disciple of Swami Haridas.

Kathak, a classical dance form, involving gracefully coordinated movements of feet along with entire body, grew and flourished in Uttar Pradesh. Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of Awadh, was a great patron and a passionate champion of Kathak. Today, the state is home to two prominent schools of this dance form, namely, Lucknow Gharana and Banaras Gharana.

Well-known music personalities such as Naushad Ali, Talat Mehmood, Begum Akhtar hihi , Anup Jalota, Shubha Mudgal, Bismillah Khan, Ravi Shankar, Kishan Maharaj,



Vikash Maharaj, Hari Prasad Chaurasia, Gopal Shankar Misra, Siddheshwari Devi, Girija Devi and Sir Cliff Richard were originally from Uttar Pradesh.

### **Folk Dances of Uttar Pradesh**

Charkula	Charkula is a folk dance of the Braj region.
Chhapeli	Chhapeli folk dance is performed at weddings by holding mirrors and handkerchiefs.
Dhurang (Dhuring)	Dhurang (Dhuring) dance is performed by the 'Doms' and the 'Bhotiyas' and is connected with death ceremonies.
Diwali and Pai Danda	Diwali and Pai Danda are typical of the Bundelkhand region.
Kajri	Kajri is a peasant dance offered as thanksgiving after a good crop.
Rai and Shaira	Rai and Shaira are folk dances of the Bundelkhand region.
'Karan', 'Nautanki' and 'Raslila'	Other popular dance forms of Uttar Pradesh.

The region's folk heritage includes songs called rasiya (known and especially popular in Braj), which celebrate the divine love of Radha and Krishna. These songs are accompanied by large drums known as bumb and are performed at many festivals. Other folk dances or folk theater forms include Raslila, Swang, Ramlila (a dramatic enactment of the entire Ramayana), Nautanki, Naqal (mimicry) and Qawwali.

The Bhatkhande Music Institute is situated in Lucknow.

## **ART AND CRAFT**

Uttar Pradesh is famous for its rich heritage of art and craft. Most famous centres are the following:

- Agra since the Mughal era has been home to numerous Mughal crafts, including the Pietra Dura, still practised today.
- Aligarh is famous for its Lock around the world; Aligarh boasts for its Zari work, (a type of fabric decoration), 'Jhumka' – an intricate ear-rings or ear-pendants, Manja and Surma (Kohl (cosmetics)), despite all these craftwork, painter S. A. Jafar represent Aligarh in the field of fine arts across India and abroad.
- Firozabad, the city of bangles, is also a hub for crafting many glass accessories. The glass artefacts produced in its factories are of high value and are exported all over the country and around the world.
- Khurja is famous for its ceramics pottery; in fact, the entire state is famous for its pottery not only in India but also around the world.
- Lucknow, the capital, boasts of its cloth work and embroidery (chikan) work on silk and cotton garments.
- Moradabad is well known for its metal-ware, especially brass artefacts.
- Pilibhit is known for its wooden footwear (locally called Paduka or Khadaon) and also for flutes made of wooden pipes. Flutes are exported to Europe, America and other countries.
- Saharanpur is known all over India and abroad for its wood-carving items produced there.
- Varanasi Mubarakpur, Azamgarh is famous for its Banarasi saris and silk. A Banarasi

sari is an essential part of any marriage in the state.

- Gorakhpur is famous for its beautiful terracotta statues and handcraft cloths.
- Nizamabad is famous for black pottery.

## **FESTIVALS**

Religious practices are as much an integral part of everyday life, and a very public affair, as they are in the rest of India. Therefore, not surprisingly, many festivals are religious in origin, although several of them are celebrated irrespective of caste and creed.

Among the most important Hindu festivals are Diwali, Holi and Dussehra, which are also observed with equal fervour by Jains.

Ten days of Ramlila takes place during the period of navratri and on the 10th day, epithet of Raavan is burnt with great fervour. Durga puja is also observed in many parts of the state during navratri. eid e milad un nabi, Eid, Bakreed and Birthdate of Ali ibn Abitalib are recognised official Muslim religious festivals. Moharram, though the Day of Ashura is official holiday but Shiites consider it as a day of mourning and not a festival as some people believe.

Mahavir Jayanti is celebrated by Jains, Buddha Jayanti by Buddhists, Guru Nanak Jayanti by sikhs and Christmas by the Christians. Other festivals include Ram navami, Chhath puja, Krishna-Janmashtami, Mahashivratri, etc.

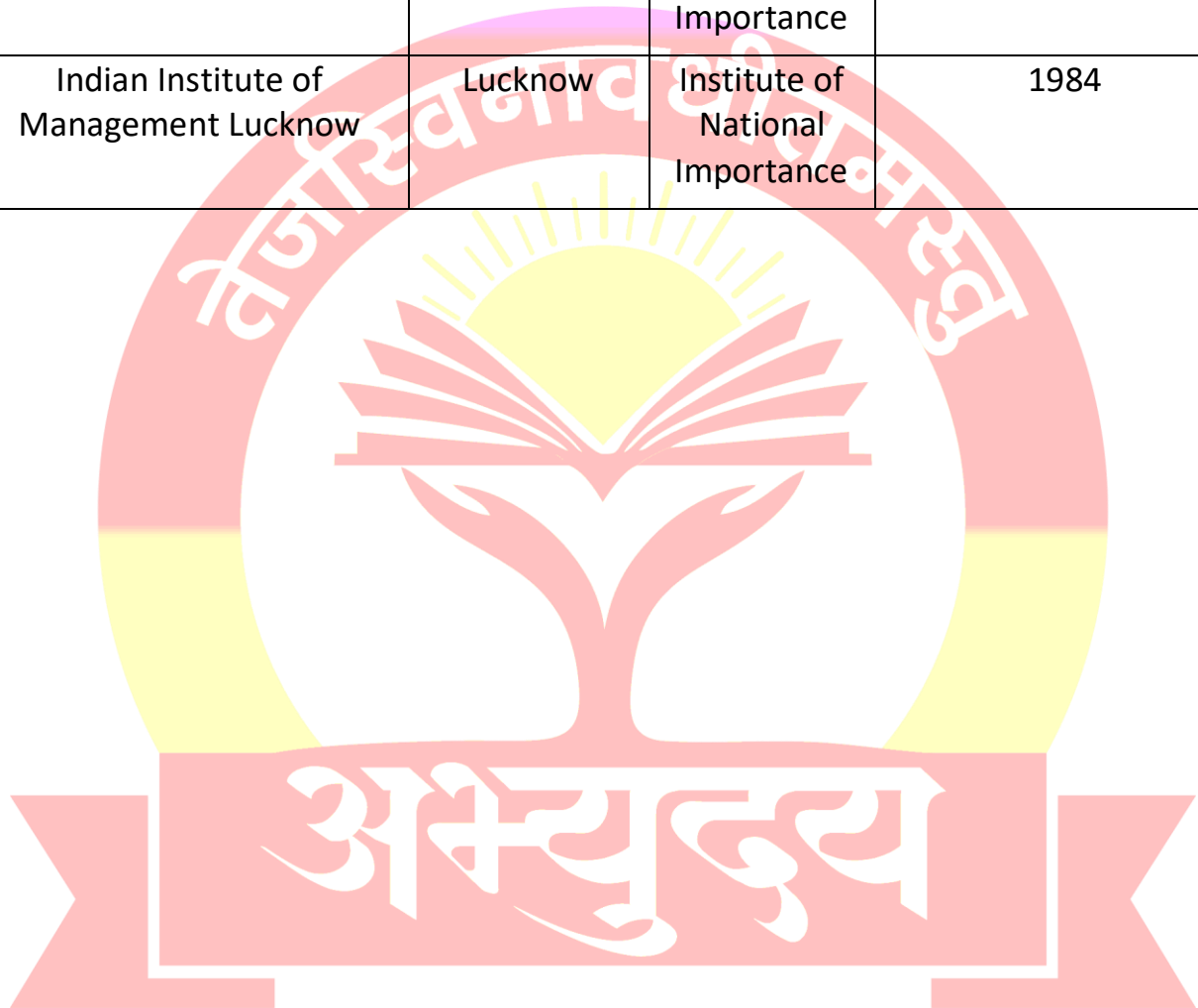
# UTTAR PRADESH – EDUCATION

## Institutions of higher education in Uttar Pradesh

There are 13 Institutes of National Importance in the state of Uttar Pradesh, including two central universities, University of Allahabad and Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University declared as INI.

Institute	Location(s)	Type	Established
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur	Kanpur	Institute of National Importance	1959
Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad	Allahabad	Institute of National Importance	1999
Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Allahabad	Allahabad	Institute of National Importance	1961
All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Raebareli	Raebareli	Institute of National Importance	2013
All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	Institute of National Importance	2016
National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Raebareli	Raebareli	Institute of National Importance	2008
Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology	Amethi	Institute of National Importance	2008

Indian Institute of Technology (BHU) Varanasi	Varanasi	Institute of National Importance	1919
Indian Institute of Information Technology, Lucknow	Lucknow	Institute of National Importance	2015
Footwear Design and Development Institute	Noida	Institute of National Importance	1986
Indian Institute of Management Lucknow	Lucknow	Institute of National Importance	1984



## Universities

Uttar Pradesh has 75 universities, the second-highest in all Indian states and territories.

### Summary

Type	Number
Central	6
State	32
Private	29
Deemed	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>

### Central

Uttar Pradesh has 6 Central Universities, the second most after any Indian state:

University	Location	Establish ed	University status	Enrolled students (as of 2014)
Aligarh Muslim University	Aligarh	1875	1920	20791
University of Allahabad	Allahabad (Prayagraj)	1876	1887	22615
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Lucknow	1996	1996	1770
Banaras Hindu University	Varanasi	1916	1916	30698
Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University	Amethi district	2013	2013	–
Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University	Jhansi	2014	2014	–



# ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT SCHEME

The UP Government 's One District-One Product Programme aims to encourage such indigenous and specialized products and crafts in UP that are found nowhere else.

UP One District One Product Scheme List - District Wise Selected Products (ODOP)

The complete list of district wise selected products under UP One District One Product Scheme 2021 is given below:

District	Product
Agra	Leather Products
Aligarh	Locks and Hardware
Ambedkar Nagar	Textile Products
Amethi	Moonj Products
Amroha	Musical Instruments
Auraiya	Food Processing (Desi Ghee)
Ayodhya	Jaggery
Azamgarh	Black Pottery
Baghpat	Home Furnishing
Bahraich	Wheat, Stalk Handicrafts
Ballia	Bindi (Tikuli)
Balrampur	Food Processing (Pulses)
Banda	Shazar Stone Craft
Barabanki	Textile Products
Bareilly	Zari, Zardozi
Basti	Wood Craft
Bhadohi	Carpet (Dari)

Bijnor	Wood Craft
Budaun	Zari, Zardozi
Bulandshahar	Ceramic Product
Chandauli	Zari, Zardozi
Chitrakoot	Wooden Toys
Deoria	Decorative Products
Etawah	Textile Products
Etah	Ankle Bells (Ghungroo), Bells and Brass Products
Farrukhabad	Textile Printing
Fatehpur	Bedsheets and Iron Fabrication Works
Firozabad	Glassware
Gautam Buddh Nagar	Readymade Garments
Ghazipur	Jute Wall Hanging
Ghaziabad	Engineering Goods
Gonda	Food Processing (Pulses)
Gorakhpur	Terracota
Hamirpur	Shoes
Hapur	Home Furnishing
Hardoi	Handloom
Hathras	Hing Asafoetida
Jalaun	Handmade Paper Art
Jaunpur	Woollen Carpets (Dari)
Jhansi	Soft Toys
Kannauj	Perfume (Attar)
Kanpur Dehat	Aluminum Utensils
Kanpur Nagar	Leather Products
Kasganj	Zari Zardozi
Kaushambi	Food Processing (Banana)
Kushinagar	Banana Fiber Products

Lakhimpur Kheri	Tribal Craft
Lalitpur	Zari Silk Sarees
Lucknow	Chikankari & Zari Zardozi
Maharajganj	Furniture
Mahoba	Gaura Stone Craft
Mainpuri	Tarkashi Art
Mathura	Sanitary Fittings
Mau	Powerloom Textile
Meerut	Sports Products
Mirzapur	Carpets
Moradabad	Metal Craft
Muzaffarnagar	Jaggery
Pilibhit	Flute
Pratapgarh	Aamla Products
Prayagraj	Moonj Products
Raebareli	Wood Work
Rampur	Applique Work along with Patch Work, Zari patchwork
Saharanpur	Wood Crafting
Sambhal	Handicraft (Horn Bone)
Sant Kabir Nagar	Brassware Craft
Shahjahanpur	Zari Zardozi
Shamli	Iron Arts
Shravasti	Tribal Craft
Siddharthnagar	Kala Namak Rice
Sitapur	Carpet (Dari)
Sonbhadra	Carpets
Sultanpur	Moonj Products
Unnao	Zari Zardozi
Varanasi	Banarasi Silk Saree

# MISCELLANEOUS DATA

## Uttar Pradesh budget 2021-22: Highlights

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

### Home Department

- Provision of Rs. 650 crore for construction of non-residential building and Rs. 600 crore for residential buildings of Police Department.
- Rs. 300 crore proposed for construction of residential and non-residential buildings in newly created districts.
- Provision of Rs. 150 crore for construction of residential and non-residential buildings of fire fighting stations.

### New Schemes for Youth

- Decision to start two new schemes- Chief Minister Apprenticeship Promotion scheme and Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan (YUVA) to link the youth of the state with self employment and employment.
- Provision of Rs. 100 crore under the Chief Minister Apprenticeship Promotion scheme to impart on-job training to the youth of the state in MSME Units and link them with an employment of definite period. Under the scheme the youths will not only be imparted training but also given stipend A novel initiative is being taken through the Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan (YUVA) to provide employment to lakhs of trained youths in the state Health & Medical Education
- Diabetic Retinopathy Treatment Centre will be set up at King George Medical University Lucknow, Medical College Prayagraj and Medical College Meerut. It is proposed to set 3 up Advanced Diabetes and Endocrine Sciences Centre at SGPGI.

### Agriculture, Horticulture & Co-operatives

- Target to produce 641.74 lakh MT of food grains and 13.90 lakh MT of oilseeds in 2020-21.
- Target to distribute 61.43 lakh quintal of quality seeds next year.

### **Cane Development & Sugar Industry**

- The State Government ensured payment of cane price amounting to Rs. 86 thousand 700 crore to 46 lakh 20 thousand cane growers. A record crushing of 02 thousand 143 lakh MT of sugar cane was done in last two years.

### **Rural Development & Panchayati Raj**

- An amount of Rs. 6,240 crore proposed to get constructed 05 lakh housing units next year under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Rural).
- An amount of Rs. 5,791 crore proposed under the Swachha Bharat Mission (Rural).

### **Jal Shakti, Namami Gange & Rural Water Supply**

- An amount of Rs. 1,554 crore proposed for Saryu Canal Project, 1736 crore for Central Ganga Canal second phase and Rs. 252 crore for Arjun Sahayak Project.
- An amount of Rs. 393 crore proposed for Rajghat Canal Project, Rs. 295 crore for Water Sector Restructuring Project and Rs. 200 crore for Kanhar Irrigation Project.

### **Energy**

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

### **Housing and Urban Development**

- A target of constructing 4 lakh houses for weaker sections by March 2021.
- Metro rail service is available in Lucknow, Ghaziabad and Noida. Work of Regional Rapid Transit System from Delhi to Meerut is in progress. An arrangement of Rs. 900 crore made for infrastructure.

### **Basic, Secondary And Higher Education**

- A target of distributing text books and work books among 1 crore 90 lakh students for next educational session.

### **Public Works**

- An Arrangement of Rs. 2305 crore for construction, widening and strengthening of rural roads has been proposed. An arrangement of Rs. 1500 crore proposed for Rajya Sadak Nidhi.

- 2.31 lakh km long road network is under PWD. A sum of Rs. 3524 crore proposed for its maintenance.

### **Tourism, Culture, Religious and Charitable Endowment**

- Provision of Rs. 85 crore for the development of high class infrastructure tourist facilities. Proposal of Rs. 10 crore for strengthening of Tulsi Smarak Bhawan in Ayodhya.
- Provision of Rs. 180 crore for setting-up a Cultural Centre in Varanasi district.

### **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**

- Provision of Rs. 250 crore for ODOP. Khadi & Gramodhyog
- Target has been fixed to provide employment to 16,000 persons of the state under Mukhyamantri Gramodhyog Rozgar Yojana. Handicraft & Textiles
- Target of creating employment opportunities for 25,000 weavers in textile sector in the next year.

### **Social Welfare**

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

### **Welfare of Persons with Disabilities**

- Provision of Rs. 621 crore for the pension beneficiary under Divyangjan Pension Yojana

### **Minorities Welfare**

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