

**Planning Commission  
(State Plans Division)**

**Subject: Report of Performance review of flagship programmes implemented in the state of  
Uttar Pradesh**

**SUMMARY**

Adviser (SP-UP) and Director (SP-UP) visited Uttar Pradesh on 6-10-2009 to review the implementation of Flagship programmes. They also had discussions with Concerned Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of State Govt on 6<sup>th</sup> October at Lucknow.

**(1) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)** (a) Upto August 09, the State provided an average of 41 days of employment to 25 lakh households in current year. (b) Funds have not been fully utilised under the programme. The state average expenditure during the current year is only 47 percent against the national average of 54 percent. Districts where fund utilisation is very low are Fatehpur (19 percent, Ambedkar Nagar (19 percent), Deoria (18 percent), G.B. Nagar (14 percent), Kushi Nagar (14 percent) and Moradabad (14 percent). (c) Presently one secretary is looking after several Gram Panchayats. There is a need to provide secretary at each GP level. (d) it was suggested that the low participation of women in NREGA employment can be maximized through selection of separate worksites for them as the prevailing deep rooted social practices and biases are still restricting their participation along with men at the common worksites.

**(2) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)** (a) The State has achieved 105.03% of physical achievement by constructing 267543 houses against the target of 254729 houses. (b) It was observed during discussion that the cost norm of Rs. 35,000 is inadequate to construct a house in view of the rise in cost of material and labour. (c) Provision could be made to provide minimum wages to the beneficiary of IAY during the period of his engagement in construction of house to offset his loss of employment and wages during those dates.

**(3) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSS)** (a) it was stated that there is a school within 1.5 km. of every village in U.P. and efforts are being made to achieve the norm of one school within 1 km of every village. (b) Large number of students in U.P. remains out of school daily, putting doubt about the enrolment figures shown in official records. Therefore, regular attendance of students is to be ensured. (c) There is acute shortage of teachers at primary and upper primary levels in U.P. Out of total posts of teachers sanctioned, only 57 per cent in primary schools and 48 per cent in upper primary schools are in position in the schools. (d) A large number of primary and upper primary schools are still lacking important infrastructure facilities like boundary walls around the schools, sports items and play grounds. About 10 percent schools do not have mats and furniture, while three percent are without blackboard. Drinking water and toilet facilities is lacking in about 10 percent schools. (e) During discussion the State requested that funding pattern 60:40 under SSA should be changed in a manner that all additional expenditure arising out of the implementation of the Right of children to free and compulsory education ACT, 2009 may be borne by the GOI.

**(4) Mid Day Meal (MDM)** (a) The kitchen sheds are being used in 88 per cent of primary schools and 91 per cent of upper primary schools. Similar pattern was found in the availability of utensils and their use in primary as well in upper primary schools. (b) In view of recent hike in prices of various commodities including vegetables and food grains there is need to enhance the conversion cost. Remuneration to the cooks also needs to be allotted separately.

**(5) National Horticulture Mission (NHM)** (a) Only 45 districts are covered under the programme and remaining 26 are not covered. (b) The staffs at field level of implementation of large scale horticultural

development under NHM are inadequate. Due to lack of sufficient marketing and post management facilities, farmers do not find remunerative prices of various horticultural crops

**(6) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)** (a) The State and ULBs have not implemented reforms that were to be completed by 2007-08 and 2008-09. (b) The problem of acquisition of land for solid waste management projects causes delay in implementation (c) Capacity building of the ULBs/ implementing agencies needs to be strengthened to ensure proper and effective monitoring of the implementation of the projects.

**(7) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)** (a) About 428 posts of ICDS functionaries are vacant as against 998 sanctioned posts. As against 7222 sanctioned posts of supervisors 3300 posts are lying vacant. (b) It was stated that due to irregular supply of food grain from FCI the scheme could not be implemented properly and when FCI officials were approached they were told that it was due to non-allotment of quota from GOI. Hence a change is called for in the allotment process of food grains and beneficiaries could achieve what they are assured of. (c) inadequate worker skills, shortage of equipment, poor supervision and weak Monitoring & Evaluation detract from the program's potential impact. Community workers are overburdened, because they are expected to provide preschool education to four to six year olds as well as nutrition services to all children under six, with the consequence that most children under three—the group that suffers most from malnutrition—do not get micronutrient supplements, and most of their parents are not reached with counselling on better feeding and child care practices.

**(8) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)** (a) Many ongoing rural drinking water schemes of the state have become more than twenty year old. Hence, their renovation and up gradation is very much required. (b) Western UP is suffering from rainfall deficiency. Drought contingency plan need to be monitored on regular basis.

**(9) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)** (a) The implementation of the scheme is extremely slow and only 12.9 per cent target of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) for BPL for the current year has been met up to Sept. 2009. (b) The total coverage for the State is at 60.01% as on 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2009 as against 60 per cent at the national level. (c) Due priority to the programme should be given by the State Government as 40 percent households are still without toilet facility. The State should declare time frame for becoming Nirmal State and work towards the same. (d) There is a need to focus on solid liquid waste management (SLWM) in the villages under this programme.

**(10) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)** (a) Institutional deliveries in the State is 24.5% as compared to the national average of 47%. There has been a decline in institutional deliveries from 23.25 lakh in 2007-08 to 18.18 lakh in 2008-09. (b) Percentage of children (12-23 months) fully immunized is 30.3% as compared to the national average of 45.9% (c) State ranks second highest in MMR (440) against the all India average of 254. (d) The IMR in the State is 69 which is the third highest in the country. (e) The total fertility rate is the highest in Uttar Pradesh (3.9) as against the national rate of 2.8.

**(11) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)** (a) Under A.I.B.P. Programme 10 projects have been completed in U.P. and 8 projects are under implementation. Farmers of the state are being benefited by creation of Irrigation potential created by these projects is 29.71 lakh hectares. (b) Irrigation schemes in drought prone areas should be liberally covered under AIBP. Towards this end the restriction of one new project for one completed project may be relaxed.

**(12) Rajiv Gandhi Gram Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)** (a) U.P. has achieved a high degree of success with respect to villages electrified (95.67 per cent) and upgradation of old 33/11kv sub-station

(98.51 per cent). (b) At present 39436 BPL households have been connected. The cost of given connection is approx Rs. 2450 per connection against Rs. 1500 per connection being provided by REC. This has resulted in uncovered expenditure of Rs. 37.01 crore. This discrepancy need to be removed to provided sufficient achieving the target. (c) Total number of BPL household in UP is around 100.3 lakh. Only 28% of the BPL household are electrified or covered under RGGVY Scheme. For providing free electricity connection to 72.2 lakh BPL households, UP would require Rs 2,166 crore.

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Adviser (SP-UP) along with Director (SP-UP), Planning Commission visited Uttar Pradesh to review the performance of the flagship programmes implemented in the State on 6<sup>th</sup> October, 2009. A meeting was held at Planning & Development Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh along with concerned Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of State Government dealing with flagship programmes and the concerns, issues and suggestions for improvement of programmes emerged during the discussions were shared with the concerned Secretaries. These are summarised in subsequent paragraphs.

**1. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme**

NREGA was initially implemented in 22 districts of the State in the first phase during 2006-07 and it was extended to 39 district of the State during 2007-08 in the second phase. During the third phase starting from 1 April 2008, NREGA was expanded to cover all the 71 districts of the State.

**Financial Progress**

(Rs in crore)

Year	Opening balance	Central Release	Total available funds *	Expenditure	Unspent balance
2008-09	374.09	3820.28	4593.31	3568.88	1024.43
2009-10 (upto August 2009)	1024.43	2058.79	3238.37	1620.60	1617.77

\* includes state releases and miscellaneous receipts.

**Physical Progress (upto August 2009)**

- Total number of job card issued is 1.12 crore.
- Total number of household provided employment is 24.98 lakh.
- Total person-days generated is 10.30 crore.
- Average person-days of employment per household is 41 days against the national average target of 48 person-days.
- Total number of work taken up is of 2.31 lakh out of which water conservation (42%), provision of irrigation facilities to land owned by SC/ST/BPL and IAY beneficiaries (12%), rural connectivity (31%), land development (11%) and others (4%). Against this, 37 percent of the total work has been completed so far.
- Detailed State Guidelines on convergence have been issued. The state has under taken 11 sub-schemes to provide irrigation facility for SC/ST/BPL/LR & IAY beneficiaries through dug well/ farm pond/stop dam/ check/ minor tanks.

## Issues / Suggestions

- Even though the NREGA is not limited to BPL households, it indicates low outreach of the programme in terms of the job cards issued and employment provided to rural BPL households.
- Only 44 percent of the rural households have been issued job cards.
- Employment provided to rural BPL households for all districts in the State is 25 percent of the total BPL households against the national average is 54 percent.
- Women participation in the programme is low. State average is down from nearly 19 percent in third phase to 17 percent during current phase against the national average of 48%.
- Funds have not been fully utilised. The state average expenditure during the current year is only 47 percent against the national average of 54 percent Districts where fund utilisation is very low are Fatehpur (19 percent), Ambedkar Nagar (19 percent), Deoria (18 percent), G.B. Nagar (14 percent), Kushi Nagar (14 percent) and Moradabad (14 percent).
- Completion rate of works is very low in some districts, e.g. Chitrakoot (4 percent), Kausambi (6 percent), Bahgpat (5 percent) and Kashiram Nagar (3 percent).
- Dedicated staff should be deployed to ensure effective implementation of NREGA. Presently one secretary is looking after several Gram Panchayats. There is need to provide secretary at each GP level.
- Quality and frequency of Social Audits should be ensured for transparency and accountability.
- To engage NGOs for awareness generation regarding worker's right and implementation of NREGA.
- The low participation of women in NREGA employment can be maximized through selection of separate worksites for them as the prevailing deep rooted social practices and biases are still restricting their participation along with men at the common worksites
- It will be desirable to form a NREGA committee, comprising the Pradhan, secretary and one representative from each NGO, Nyaya Panchayat, women and dalit castes for looking after all the NREGA related works, starting from the selection of works to ensuring the payment of actual wages to the workers at the GP level.

## 2. Indira Awas Yojana

### Financial Progress

(Rs in crore)

Year	Central allocation	Central release	Total available Funds**	utilization	% of utilization
2008-09	668.66	975.69*	1409.62	1070.97	75.98
2009-10	1006.29	503.95	817.89	360.46	44.07

\* includes funds released out of economic stimulus package

\*\* total available funds include opening balance +central release+ state matching.

### Physical Achievements

- The State has achieved 105.03% of physical achievement by constructing 267543 houses against the target of 254729 houses.
- Both the state and central Government have been well allocating their committed financial share for the implementation of IAY in the state.
- There has been no problem in timely release of funds from the part of both central and state government
- The release of funds was higher than the financial allocation during many years.
- The utilization of funds for the implementation of IAY has been by and large quite satisfactory varying from 92 percent to 112 percent.
- The state has been in a position to achieve the physical targets for construction of houses in most of the years

### Issues /Suggestions

- The present cost of Rs.35000 for construction of IAY house should be increased to at least.50, 000 in view of the increase in the cost of material and labour.
- Provision should be made to provide minimum wages to the beneficiary of IAY during the period of his engagement in construction of house to offset his loss of employment and wages during those dates.
- Emphasis should be put on identification of beneficiaries in the meeting of the Gram Sabha to control favoritism by the Pradhans.
- Vigilance system should be strengthened to check malpractices in release of money to the beneficiaries.

### 3. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

#### Financial Progress

(Rs in Crore)

Year	Amount available with State	Release during 2009-10		Total amount available	Expenditure	Unspent balance
		Central	State			
2008-09	471.11	2128.85	1146.30	3746.26	3304.14	442.12
2009-10	442.12 (as on 01.04.2009).	784.48	378.91	1605.51	150.32(upto June ,2009)	1455.20 (upto June ,2009)

#### Physical Progress (upto August 2009)

- The number of Government primary schools increased from 93,598 in 2005-06 to 1,00,350 during 2008-09. The number of private primary schools also increased from 24,812 in 2005-06 to 29,282 in 2008-09.
- During 2005-06 to 2008-09, the government upper primary schools showed the growth of 43.82 per cent as against the growth of 34.76 per cent in the private upper primary schools.

The reason is that the access to primary schools is still difficult in many villages in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh.

- Total enrolment in primary schools of Uttar Pradesh showed a nominal growth of 2.54 per cent upto 2008-09. Enrolment growth was 5.98 percent for girls, while in case of boys, the enrolment declined by 0.61 per cent.
- Pupil Teacher Ratio has improved from 63.9 in 2005-06 to 51.1 in 2008-09 at the primary level and from 45.2 to 39.9 at the upper primary level.
- There is a school within 1.5 km. of every village in U.P. Efforts are being made to achieve the norm of one school within 1 km of every village. However, the quality of education being imparted is far from satisfactory.

### **Issues / Suggestions**

- Large number of students in U.P. remains out of school daily, putting doubt about the enrolment figures shown in official records. Therefore, regular attendance of students is to be ensured.
- There is still shortage of teachers at both levels of education in U.P. Though a large number of para-teachers have been appointed but the achievement falls short of the targets.
- Around a decade has passed since the launch of SSA in U.P. but required infrastructure could not be created in all the primary and upper primary schools of the state. What ever infrastructure is there, its use is absolutely inadequate.
- It has been observed that teachers are involved in several non-teaching activities like construction of schools, census, pulse polio eradication campaign and others.
- The system of supervision and monitoring of SSA at different levels needs to be strengthened and streamlined. Checks and inspections should be regularly conducted by superior staff.
- The Village Education Committees (VECs) are not actively participating in the educational activities. As a result, people's participation is weak. Therefore, efforts should be initiated to sensitize the VECs towards the education.
- A large number of primary and upper primary schools are still lacking some of the important infrastructure facilities like boundary walls around the schools, sports items and play grounds. About 10 percent schools do not have mats and furniture, while three percent are without blackboard. Drinking water and toilet facilities is lacking in about 10 percent schools.
- It was requested that funding pattern 60:40 under SSA should be changed in a manner that all additional expenditure arising out of the implementation of the Right of children to free and compulsory education ACT,2009 may be borne by the GOI.

### **4. Mid Day Meal**

Mid Day Meal scheme is being implemented since September 2004 in Uttar Pradesh and is being monitored by an agency called Mid-day Meal Authority, set by the Government of Uttar Pradesh at the state level and District Magistrates at the district level, Gram Pradhans at village level and Ward members at ward level. Since October, 2007 the mid-day meal scheme was extended to cover upper primary schools (VI-VIII) in educationally backward blocks, and from April, 2008 it has been further extended to all

blocks of all districts in the state. In this scheme, hot cooked meal is served to students studying in primary and upper primary schools.

### Financial Progress

(Rs in crore)

Year	Amt available with the State	Central release	Total available Funds**	Expenditure	Unspent balance
2008-09	250.08	559.24	809.32	652.55	71.37
2009-10	71.37	211.13*	282.50*	160.00**	122.50

\* upto second quarter      \*\* upto 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2009

### Physical Progress

- Number of children in primary level (class I-V) covered in 2008-09 under this scheme are 1.83 crore. For upper primary level no of children covered are 0.39 crore.
- Number of institutions covered in 2008-09 for primary and upper primary were 108063 and 44684 respectively.
- Number of school days covered are 235.
- Hot cooked meal is being served in 56 per cent of primary schools and 62 per cent of upper primary schools.
- The appointment of scheduled castes as cook has been very inadequate. It was only 2.40 per cent in primary schools and 3.19 per cent in upper primary schools. Mostly the OBCs have been appointed as cooks.
- Adequate MDM infrastructure has been created in large number of primary schools as 75 per cent of all primary schools have pucca kitchen shed. This has been found only in 43 per cent of upper primary schools.
- Despite availability of kitchen shed in large number of primary schools, its use has been found in 88 per cent of primary schools as against 91 per cent of upper primary schools. Similar pattern was found in the availability of utensils and their use in primary as well in upper primary schools.
- In around half of the primary and upper primary schools, LPG fuel is used for cooking.
- Community participation and official inspection and supervision have been found to be very poor.
- Mothers groups have been involved in implementation to ensure quality and preventing leakages.
- Linkage with local women's SHGs under Mahila Samakhya and rural development programme is also developed.

### Issues / Suggestions

- Community involvement is not satisfactory. Only Pradhan of the panchayat manages the MDM at the village level. The quality of food and its regularity has a high correlation with the sincerity of the Pradhan. At times even food grains are not supplied on a timely basis



and are not of good quality. The quality of foodgrains suffers because of poor storage facility at the village level.

- MDM infrastructure is available but it is under used. Supervision and monitoring are also not effective.
- The conversation cost should increase from Rs. 1.58 & Rs. 2.10 to Rs. 3.70 & Rs. 4.70 per child per day for primary & upper primary classes respectively in view of price rise.
- Better monitoring of the scheme is required to ensure full utilization of fund.
- The coverage of the scheme in terms of institutions and children needs to be enlarged. The coverage of alternative education institutions needs to be increased.
- Timely availability of food grain, cooking cost and served meal according to the menu needs to be ensured.
- Community participation should be increased and supervisions and monitoring need to be made more effective at local level.

## 5. National Horticulture Mission

### Financial Progress

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Approved outlay *	of which GOI share	Releases		Expenditure	Un spent balance
			GoI	State		
2008-09	169.66	144.21	63.73	14.76	87.65	33.07
2009-10	135.02	114.77	60.00	24.96	8.37 **	84.71

\* Including State's share

\*\* as on 30—6-2009

### Physical Progress

Under the NHM up to 2008-09, an additional area of 83039 ha has been brought under cultivation of various horticulture crops. Besides establishment of 50 nurseries for production of quality planting material, vegetable seeds has been produced in 1601 ha area of 2627 ha old and senile orchards rejuvenated organic farming was adopted in an area of 30240 ha, 3377 numbers of vermi-compost units were established. IPM practices adopted in an area of 16530 ha and infrastructure facilities such as bio-control labs were created. 34 number of community water structures were created and 27061 bee colonies with hives were distributed. Under the component of Post Harvest Management, 106 units have been established. Under this Mission 58032 farmers have been trained for various horticultural activities.

### Issues/ Suggestion

- The cost norm for most of the components is old. The poor off take of PHM projects has been due to lower cost norms and assistance. The staffs at field level of implementation of large scale horticultural development under NHM are inadequate.
- Due to lack of sufficient marketing and post management facilities, farmers do not find remunerative prices of various horticultural crops.
- Only 45 districts are covered under the programme remaining 26 are to be covered.

- The States have been requested of ensure holistic development of horticulture by adopting cluster approach and convergence of schemes of other Departments. The proposals for upward revision of the cost norms and assistance for post harvest management components are under consideration. It is expected that with the enhanced cost norms and assistance, more projects from the private sector will be received under the PHM components. Project based activities with small financial requirements viz. onion storage, small pack hoses, seed multiplication etc. should be exempted from credit linked back ended subsidy pattern. The mechanism of release of funds should be similar to NREGA and additional funds should be released on expenditure of 60 % by the State.

## 6. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

### Financial Progress

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount available with State.	Release	Total amount available	Expenditure Up to June, 2009	Unspent balance
2008-09	469.29	1649.82	2119.11	2000.05	119.06
2009-10	119.06 (as on 01-04-09)	1070.89	1189.95	1268.46 *	-

\* upto September, 2009

### Physical Progress

- Till March 2009 the total length of new road works completed was 17322 kms. against the target of 20303 Kms. Overall target achieved was 85.3 percent though year to year performance fluctuated
- Against target of saturating 700+ habitations by Govt. of India, State had saturated 787 1000+ habitations which was 112.43% of target, which was highest in the country.
- 1000+ habitations saturated in most of the districts. Work in progress for 221 habitations which will be completed by March 2010.
- E-tendering has been made mandatory from January, 2010. Concerted efforts are being taken along with wide ranging training of officers as well as contractors being undertaken on regular basis in order to ensure timely roll-out of e-tendering process by designated date.
- Use of Hot- Mix Plant and Machine Broken Ballast for road construction proposed has been made mandatory to achieve better riding quality and longevity.

### Major Issues /suggestions:

- Lack of adequate number of eligible contractors under PMGSY results in several rounds of biddings which leads to delays.

- Existing Core network to be thoroughly revised. Proposed to employ state of art techniques (Satellite Base Mapping) to update the core network in order to obtain accurate picture of existing infrastructure and subsequent planning for meaningful intervention.

## 7. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

### Financial Progress

Sanctioned Projects/ Scheme	Total amount available as on 01-04-08	Released amount during 2008-09		Total available fund	(Rs. crore)
		Central Assistance	State Share		Expenditure
UI G	289.33	438.46	143.35	871.27	404.36 (46.41%)
UIDSSMT	333.26	139.50	28.69	501.45	156.87 (31.28%)

Sanctioned Projects/ Scheme	Total amount available on 01-04-09	Released amount during 2009-10 (upto Sept, 2009)		Total available fund	(Rs. crore)
		Central Assistance	State Share		Expenditure (upto Sept, 2009)
UI G	466.91	20.30	49.56	536.75	242.38 (45.1%)
UIDSSMT	344.58	20.28	5.74	370.6	83.04 (22.4%)

### Physical Performance

- 64 projects on various components namely water supply (36), sewerage (5), storm water drains (1), solid waste management (19) and road (3) at an approved cost of Rs 1169.63 crore has been sanctioned in 46 towns. As per Quarterly Progress Report for the quarter ending June 09, out 64 projects sanctioned 51 projects are under progress and for 13 projects (10-water supply, 02-solid waste management and 01-sewerage) no physical progress has been reported. For 25 projects, there has been no financial progress.
- The State and ULBs have not implemented some reforms that were to be completed by 2007-08 and 2008-09. The State Govt. has proposed revised deadlines to implement the reforms that were to be completed by 2007-08 and 2008-09 along with those reforms overdue for the current financial year.

### Issues / Suggestions

- The problem of acquisition of land for solid waste management projects causes delay in implementation

- Non-release of fund by ULBs causes delay in timely implementation off sanctioned projects.
- Non-availability of good contractors for taking up capital intensive infrastructure scheme is one of problems being faced by the ULBs.
- To prepare City Development Plan as a vision document before working out Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).
- Capacity building of the ULBs/ implementing agencies needs to be strengthened to ensure proper and effective monitoring of the implementation of the projects.

## 8. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

### Financial Progress

(Rs crore)

Year	Amount available with State.	Release	Total amount available**	Expenditure	Unspent balance
2008-09	41.04	1114.40	1724.57	1634.54	90.03
2009-10	90.03 <i>as on 01.04.09</i>	528.88	882.31	694.25	188.06

- *Released up to 31.08.2009.*
- *\*\*including State releases.*

### Physical Performance (up to July, 2009)

- The total number of sanctioned projects under ICDS upto 2008-09 is 897. All the 897 projects are fully operational. As against sanctioned 187517 AWCs/ Mini AWCs, there is 80.48% operationalisation.
- The total number of beneficiaries for supplementary nutrition are 2, 25,09,854. This includes children below 3 years of age, 3-6 years of age and P&L mothers.
- The total number of beneficiaries for pre-school education are 90,21,542 (3-6 years). The gap in beneficiaries for SNP and PSE beneficiaries is 8, 26,280.

### Major Issues/ Suggestions

- Inadequate worker skills, shortage of equipment, poor supervision and weak Monitoring & Evaluation detract from the program's potential impact. Community workers are overburdened, because they are expected to provide preschool education to four to six year olds as well as nutrition services to all children under six,
- About 428 posts of ICDS functionaries are vacant as against 998 sanctioned posts.
- Against 7222 sanctioned posts of supervisors 3300 posts are lying vacant.
- It is stated that due to irregular supply of food grain from FCI the scheme could not be implemented properly and when FCI officials were approached they were told that it was due to non-allotment of quota from GOI. Hence a change is called for in the allotment process of food grains and beneficiaries could achieve what they are assured of.

- Keeping in view the fact that malnutrition is a multi-dimensional problem, it is important to follow an inter-sectoral approach to address the same. The ICDS scheme is one of the strategies to combat malnutrition which seeks to address the problem in a holistic manner through a package of six services, delivered at the aganwadi centre like health check up, referral services and immunization are related to health, effective convergence with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is imperative.
- Designated medical staff may be made available at the hospitals referred by Aganwadi Centres
- Supply of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in all AWCs should be ensured.

## 9. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

### Financial Progress

(Rs crore)

Year	Opening Balance	Allocation	Release by GOI	Expenditure
2008-09	72.48 (as on 1.04.08)	539.74	615.78	613.44
2009-10	74.81 (as on 1.4.09)	685.76	343.12	201.00*

\*Upto July, 2009

### Physical Performance:

#### 1. Number of Habitations.

Year	Target	Coverage
2008-09	1639	4302
2009-10	2000	166 (upto July 2009)

#### 2. Physical Progress under Bharat Nirman

Particulars	Uttar Pradesh			All India		
	Target as on 1-04-05	Achievement upto 31-03-09	%	Target as on 1-04-05	Achievement upto 31-03-09	%
Uncovered	0	0		55067	54430	98.84
Slipped Back	19886	24629	123.85	331604	357978	107.95
Quality Affected	5062	9417	186.03	216968	309940	142.85
Total	24948	34046	136.47	603639	722348	119.66

### Issues/suggestions

- Many ongoing rural drinking water schemes of the state have become more than twenty year old. Hence, their renovation and up gradation is very much required.
- Quality problems in Mathura and Agra areas are not addressed adequately.
- No proper co-ordination between implementing agencies, viz, UP Jal Nigam and Swajal.

- It was stated that presently there is a provision of 50 per cent for quality affected rural drinking water schemes as against 75 per cent earlier. This has led to resource crunch making it difficult to cover remaining habitations under the quality improvement programme. For a speedy coverage of uncovered habitation under this programme, higher central assistance is required.
- It was also informed that so far there is a provision of 15 per cent assistance for the maintenance of drinking water Schemes in the state. It is likely to be reduced to 10 per cent during this financial year. In view of rising cost for the maintenance of rural drinking water scheme and increasing number of such schemes, it is very difficult to sustain the work of ARWSP in the state. In view of this, there is an urgent need to enhance the central assistance for the same.
- Western UP is suffering from rainfall deficiency. Drought contingency plan need to be monitored on regular basis.
- Sustainable structures and convergence with NREGA should be given top priority especially in Bundelkhand and Poorvanchal region.

## 10. Total Sanitation Campaign

Panchayati Raj Department is the nodal department for the implementation of TSC in Uttar Pradesh.

### Financial Progress

(Rs crore)

Year	Amount available with State.	Release	Total amount available *	Expenditure	Unspent balance
2008-09	145.94	381.40	867.38	486.49	380.89
2009-10 **	380.89	-	1085.41	366.77	718.64

\* including state share

\*\*upto June, 2009.

### Physical Performance

- The implementation of the scheme is extremely slow and only 12.9 per cent target of Individual Household Latrines(IHHL) for BPL for the current year has been met up to Sept.2009. 50.44 lakh IHHL for BPL, 53.31 lakh IHHL for APL, 215129 school toilets, 68442 Anganwadi and 2310 community sanitary complexes have been constructed.
- The total coverage for the State is at 60.01% as on 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2009 as against 60 per cent at the national level.

### Issues/ Suggestions

- Lack of priority for sanitation.
- Non-release of State shares under TSC
- Lack of emphasis on inter-personal communication at village level.
- There has been inadequate capacity building at grass root level.

- The implementation of TSC at the administrative level suffers in the absence of proper monitoring and evaluation of the programme due to non availability of funds for the purpose.
- Low emphasis on solid and liquid waste management and IEC.
- Due priority to the programme should be given by the State Government as 40 percent households are still without toilet facility. The State should declare time frame for becoming Nirmal State and work towards the same.
- There is a need to focus on solid liquid waste management (SLWM) in the villages under this programme.
- Awareness creation about utility of SLWM in health and environment protection generating employment and providing energy security should be given due importance for the successful implementation of TSC in the State.

## 11. National Rural Health Mission

### Financial Progress

(Rs crore)

Year	Amount available	Releases	Total fund available *	Expenditure	Unspent Balance
2008-09	865.17	1432.72	2522.89	1501.58	1021.31
2009-10 **	1021.31	720.53	1779.66	469.34	1310.32

\* including state shares \*\* Upto September, 2009

### Physical Performance

- Institutional deliveries in the State are 24.5% as compared to the national average of 47%. There has been a decline in institutional deliveries from 23.25 lakh in 2007-08 to 18.18 lakh in 2008-09.
- Percentage of children (12-23 months) fully immunized is 30.3% as compared to the national average of 45.9%
- State ranks second highest in MMR (440) against the all India average of 254.
- The IMR in the State is 69 which is the third highest in the country. The highest is in Madhya Pradesh (72) followed by Orissa (71).
- The total fertility rate is the highest in Uttar Pradesh (3.9) as against the national rate of 2.8.
- Physical Progress of main Activities under the programme are given below:

Sl. No.	Activities	Target of 2009-10	Achievement till 30 August 2009
1.	Beneficiaries Under Janani Suraksha Yojana	18 Lakh	6.82 lakh
2.	24 hrs Maternity Service Unit	850	701
3.	First Referral Unit at the level of District Level Women Hospital/Joint	65	59

	Hospitals		
4.	First Referral Unit at the level of Community Health Centre	75	71
5.	ASHA	1,36,268	1,36,212 selected 1,35,216 Trained at First Level 1,26,219 Trained at Second Level
6.	Pre-service training of ANM	1974	1905
7.	Joint Account on the level of sub centre	20521	20,010
8.	Constitution of committee on Rural health and sanitation	52002	51460
12.	<b>Family Planning Programme</b>		
	Female sterilization	700000	40,000
	Male sterilization	45000	2,069
	I.T.U. (Copper T)	26,10,967	6,00,769 lakh

### Issues

- The most serious problem in implementation of NRHM in U.P. is the shortage of manpower at all levels. Even many of the posts at Directorate level are lying vacant affecting the morale of the officials awaiting promotion. Efforts to recruit staff on contract basis have been much lower than the requirement.
- Lack of promotional avenues and rewards for working in rural areas are demoralizing for rural staff.
- The family welfare campaign is not performing up to the mark in terms of IUCD insertion, condom distribution and oral pills promotion. There is excessive dependence on female sterilisation to the neglect of male sterilisation.
- Neonatal deaths have emerged as a major challenge. Neonatal referral units should be provided in all district hospitals and basic new born care units in all CHCs and 24x7 facilities should be made available. Postpartum care is another area where the need for strengthening and monitoring is felt.

## 12. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

### Financial Progress

Eight Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) sponsored irrigation projects are being implemented in the state during the current year. Besides, five more irrigation projects are awaiting approval from Central Water Commission (CWC) for the financial support from AIBP in the state.

(Rs. crore)					
Year	Centre Share Approved	Centre share Released	State share	Total Received amount	Total Expenditure
2008-09	305.67	253.59 (24.74)	771.31 (75.26)	1024.90	1024.90
2009-10	237.88	62.15 (20.75)	237.37 (79.25)	299.52	233.59*



*Note: Figures in brackets show percentage of state and centre share  
\* Upto 2nd Quarter 2009.*

### Physical Performance

- Under A.I.B.P. Programme 10 projects have been completed in U.P. and 8 projects are under implementation.
- Farmers of this state are being benefited by creation of Irrigation potential created by these projects is 29.71 lakh hectares.
- According to the Directorate of UP Irrigation Department, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh target for Irrigation Capacity during 2008-09 was 70.40 thousand hectares, which has been fully achieved by the State Government.

### Issues/ Suggestions

- Problems in ensuring availability of land for construction of new projects.
- Long process involved in sanction of projects at different levels, especially in obtaining clearance from the Department of Environment & Forest.
- Constraint of working time for remodelling of running canal system.
- Delays in implementation of inter-state projects due to conflict of interests.
- Irrigation schemes in drought prone areas should be liberally covered under AIBP.

## 13. Rajiv Gandhi Gram Vidyutikaran Yojana

### Financial Progress (upto September, 2009)

(Rs crore)

Project Cost Sanctioned	2719.51
Total Amount released	3114.45

### Physical Progress (upto September, 2009)

Electrification of Un/De Electrified villages		Intensive Electrification of Electrified Villages		Nos. of connections to rural households including BPL		Nos. of connections to BPL households.	
Coverage in no.	Achievement in no (%)	Coverage in no	Achievement in no (%)	Coverage in no.	Achievement in no (%)	Coverage in no.	Achievement in no (%)
31069	27714 (89.2)	3287	2516 (76.5)	1694075	796404 (47)	1120648	796404 (71.1)

### Issues /suggestion

- The Power Grid Corporation took the responsibility to cover 52-30 per cent of the total BPL households. However the actual achievement by them was barely 48.4 per cent. In comparison to this the DISCOMS have done much better. This has also pulled down the overall performance of the state in providing connections to BPL households.
- It was mentioned that the connection cost is approximately Rs. 2450 per connection against Rs. 1500 per connection being provided by REC. This has resulted in uncovered expenditure of Rs. 37.01 crore. This discrepancy need to be removed for full and timely achievement of the targets.
- For electricity connection to BPL households the subsidy provided by Centre is Rs. 1500 per connection as against the actual cost of Rs. 2600. The difference has to be borne by respective DISCOMS or Power Grid Corporation. It is therefore appropriate to revise the subsidy rates upwards.
- The selection of BPL households is rather faulty and those who are not eligible are being included while genuine households are being left out.
- There is a need to speed up the process in survey and implementation of the programme.
- A fresh and accurate survey of BPL households needs to be carried out and followed properly so that the deserving people become beneficiaries of the scheme.
- There is immediate need to install new transformers with higher capacity in order to fulfil the increased demand generated by providing fresh connections.
- Power generation and distribution system has to be strengthened so that regular power supply to rural areas may be ensured.

## 14. National Social Assistance Programme

### Financial Progress

(Rs crore)

Year	Amount available with State.	Release	Total amount available	Expenditure
2008-09	79.49 (as on 01.04.2008)	843.00	922.49	922.49
2009-10	-	300.62*	300.62	570.67

\*up to 01-04-2009

### Significant Achievement

- Allocation of funds from the part of the Central Government has been increasing sharply over the years.
- The Central Government has been regular in releasing the full amount of allotted funds to the state under the NSAP.
- 100 percent of released funds were utilized during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09.
- The number of beneficiaries has sharply increased from year to year particularly after 2006-07.

### Issues

- The system of monitoring and physical verification needs to be strengthened to ensure that full benefit of the scheme reaches the intended beneficiaries.
- State government gives the old age pension after completing the age of 60 years from their own resources as the persons above the age of 65 years are eligible for old age pension as per GOI norms. It was requested that old Age pension may start on completion of age of 60 years.

## **15. Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP)**

The APDRP scheme was approved during 2000-01 under which a provision of Rs. 1000 crore was made. This amount was an additional assistance to State Governments for power sector schemes.

The APDRP was initiated to finance projects to augment and strengthen sub-transmission and distribution network in urban areas. The programme focused on reduction of AT and C line losses and enhancing reliability in power supply. Emphasis was also laid on improvement in commercial viability of distribution companies. The projects approved included construction of 33kv and 11kv Sub-Stations, construction of 33kv, 11kV and L.T. lines, augmentation, renovation and modernization of existing sub-stations, strengthening of L.T. lines by Aerial Bunched Conductors, etc. It also included computerized billing and consumer's service centre for improved consumer services.

50 per cent of the cost was to be met from APDRP of which half was loan and half was grant. The remaining cost was to be met from PFC/REC, own or other resources. The actual amount initially approved from U.P. was Rs. 101.46 crore. In U.P. 29 district headquarters were identified for assistance under the scheme and a total of 36 projects were approved. The total cost of projects was Rs. 1091.30 crore. Besides the central assistance the state government provided a grant of Rs. 247.23 crore. The remaining funds were generated by the department itself.

The APDRP was discontinued at the end of the 10th Plan and replaced by the Restructured APDRP during the 11th Plan. As far as the Restructured APDRP is concerned, its scope has been increased to cover urban areas having a population of 30,000 or above. In all 172 such areas have been identified in the state, against which a total number of 168 projects have actually been approved. This scheme is to be fully funded by the Central Government, Ministry of Power. Initially an amount Rs. 669.49 crore has been sanctioned for the scheme. The flow of funds will come from Power Finance Corporation which is a Nodal Agency of the MOP.

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 crore has been proposed for 2009-10. As yet works under Restructured APDRP has not been initiated. The process of identification and selection of Implementing Agencies is currently going on.

### **Issues/ Suggestions**

- The projects are delayed in some districts because land acquisition or no objection certificate from different departments could not be arranged on time.
- The programme did not achieve full success due to poor quality of the distribution system and sub-stations.

- There is widespread theft of electricity in major consumption centres in many cases in an organized manner. It is beyond the capacity of the power staff to deal with the situation without police and administrative support.
- For lowering line losses the example of more efficient states can be followed by sending officials to study the interventions which were adopted in states like Andhra Pradesh to bring down line losses to below 10 per cent.
- Since the central government is providing incentives to states by way of converting loans to grants wherever states complete projects on time, this itself should act as a motivating force to work efficiently.
- There is a further incentive being offered to states for bringing down line losses to below 15 percent.
- In all areas when new sub-stations are set up good quality of material and machinery should be ensured.
- Strong administrative measures are required to stop widespread theft of electricity especially in major centres of power consumption.
- Energy audit should be done at sub-station level in areas of high default and officer in charge made responsible for losses.
- The Central Data Centre has a very critical role to play in the success of Restructured APDRP. It is therefore essential that the officials attached to it should be the best to ensure success of the scheme.