Uttar Pradesh Special

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An Overview of Uttar Pradesh

Brief Introduction of Uttar Pradesh

Important Facts about Uttar Pradesh

- Name of State : North-Western Provinces since 1836
  : North-Western Provinces and Awadh since **1877**
  : **United Province of Agra and Awadh since 1902**
  : Only United Provinces since 1937
  : Uttar Pradesh since 24 January, 1950

- Capital of state: **Agra since 1836**
  : Prayagraj since 1858
  : Lucknow (temporary) since 1920
  : Lucknow (permanent) since 1935
- Formation of Uttar Pradesh state: On **24 January 1950**
- Reformation of state: On **1 November, 1956**

- Division of state: **9 November 2000 (Uttarakhand was formed by taking 13 districts)**
- First State Language (declaration) : **Hindi in Devanagari script since October 1947**
- First State Language (in all offices) compulsory : since **26 January 1968**
- Second State Language : Urdu since **1989**
- State Animal : **Barasingha**
- State Bird: Saras or Cronch
- State Tree **: Ashok**
- State Flower : Palash **or tesu (since 4 January 2011)**
- State Sports : **Hockey**
- State symbol : **2 fish in 1 circle, 1 bow and arrow, (This symbol was approved in 1938**)

There are total 18 divisions in Uttar Pradesh-

1. Agra
2. Aligarh
3. Azamgarh
4. Prayagraj
5. Kanpur
6. Gorakhpur
7. Chitrakoot
8. Jhansi
9. Ayodhya
10. Bareilly
11.Moradabad
12. Meerut
13. Lucknow
14. Varanasi
15. Devipatan
16. Basti
17. Mirzapur and
18. Saharanpur



- The latest formed **18th** division is Aligarh, which has been created by carving out Aligarh, Etah, Kasganj and Hathras districts from Agra division.
- U.P. **4** economic divisions have been created – Western, Central, Bundelkhand and Eastern.
- At present there are a total of 75 districts in Uttar Pradesh.
- The newest districts are Hapur, Sambhal and Shamli, which were announced by the then Chief Minister Ms Mayawati as Panchsheel Nagar, Bhimnagar and Prabuddha Nagar respectively on September 28, 2011.
- On July 9, 2012 in Uttar Pradesh, by issuing a notification, the names of these districts were again changed to Hapur, Sambhal, Shamli, along with the old names of Mahamaya Nagar, Kanshiram Nagar, Ramabai Nagar, Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Nagar and Jyotiba Phule Nagar districts (Hathras, Kasganj, Kanpur Dehat respectively, Amethi and Amroha) were restored.
- The name of Sant Ravidas Nagar has also been changed again to Bhadohi.
- The largest district in terms of area is Lakhimpur Kheri (7,680 sq. km) in U.P.
- After Lakhimpur Kheri in Uttar Pradesh, the largest districts in terms of area are Sonbhadra (**6,905 sq. km.**), Hardoi (**5,986 sq. km.**), Sitapur (**5,743 sq. km.**) and Prayagraj (**5,482 sq. km.**).
- The smallest district in terms of area is Hapur (660 sq. km) in UP.

❖ Noteworthy is the fact that when three new districts of Hapur, Sambhal and Shamli were not created in Uttar Pradesh, then the smallest district in terms of area was Sant Ravidas Nagar (now Bhadohi) (**1015 sq. km**).



Municipal corporation cities of Uttar Pradesh-

1. Lucknow
2. Agra

3. Kanpur
4. Prayagraj
5. Varanasi
6. Meerut
7. Gorakhpur
8. Bareilly
9. Ghaziabad
10. Aligarh
11. Moradabad
12. Jhansi
13. Saharanpur
14. Firozabad
15. Ayodhya
16. Mathura Vrindavan
17. Shahjahanpur

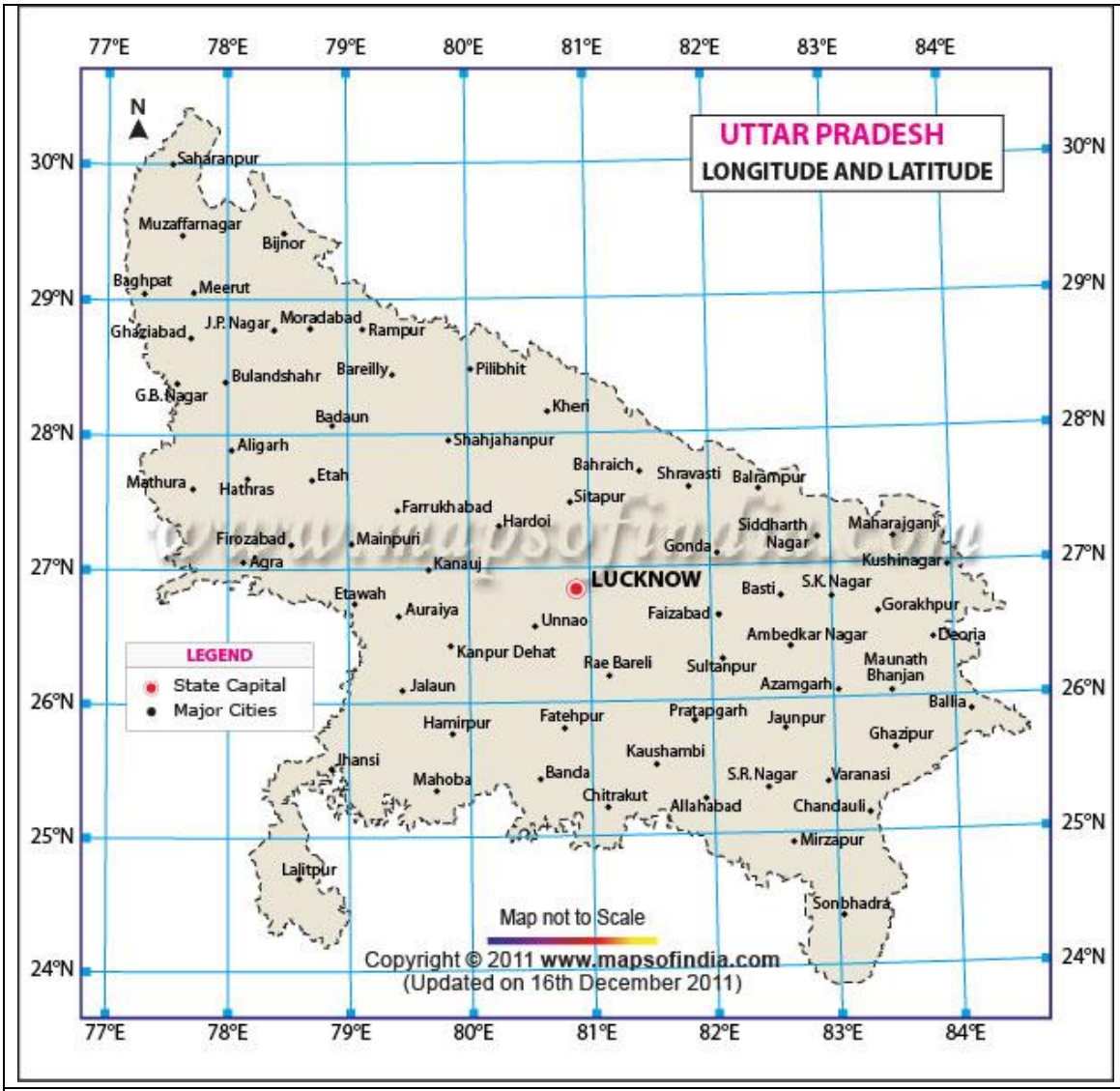
Districts with names different from the headquarters of Uttar Pradesh-

- The headquarters of Amethi district is Gauriganj.
- The headquarters of Sant Kabir Nagar district is Khalilabad.
- The headquarters of Gautam Buddha Nagar district is Noida.
- The headquarters of Kaushambi district is Manjhanpur.
- The headquarters of Bhadohi district is Gyanpur.
- The headquarters of Ambedkar Nagar district is Akbarpur.
- The headquarters of Kushinagar district is Padrauna.
- Akbarpur Mati is the headquarters of Kanpur Dehat district.
- Naugarh is the headquarters of Siddharthnagar district.
- The headquarters of Sonbhadra district is Robertsganj.
- Orai is the headquarters of Jalaun district.
- Fatehgarh is the headquarters of Farrukhabad district.
- Pawansa is the headquarters of Sambhal district.

Geography of Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh Geographical View

❖ Uttar Pradesh is situated between 77°3' East longitude to 84°39' East longitude and 23°52' North latitude to 30°28' North latitude.



- Extension of Uttar Pradesh from east to west --- **650 kilometer**
- Extension from north to south - **240 kilometer**

Area of Uttar Pradesh -

- 2,40,928 square kilometer

Place in terms of area

- Uttar Pradesh ranks **fourth** in India after **Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra**.

Facts about geographical boundaries-

- The state with the longest border with Uttar Pradesh- **Madhya Pradesh**
- Border states of Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh : **Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh**

- State touching maximum 11 districts of Uttar Pradesh: **Madhya Pradesh**

- District touching the least number of districts in the state (only Jhansi): **Lalitpur**
- The state with the shortest border with Uttar Pradesh: **Himachal Pradesh**

- Border states of Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh - **Haryana, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh**



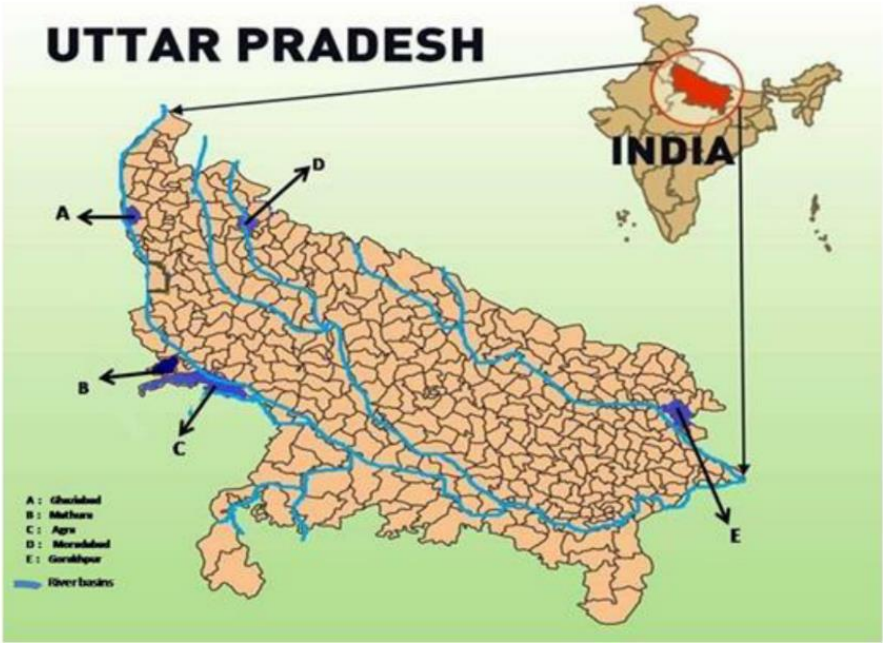
In terms of population

- In **terms of population**, Uttar Pradesh ranks **first** in India.
- There are five countries in the world whose population is more than that of Uttar Pradesh.

Geological View

- Uttar Pradesh is geologically a part of India's oldest **Gondwanaland**.
- Due to being situated in the Vindhyachal mountain ranges, these rocks are called Vindhyan rocks.

- The rocks formed in the primitive period are known as **Bundelkhand gneiss** in Bundelkhand.



Area Tarai

Definition-

- Made up of fine sediments, an area with marshy and silty soil to the south of Bhabar.

Extent

- Related to districts ranging from Saharanpur, Bijnor, Bareilly to Maharajganj, Deoria etc.

Characteristics

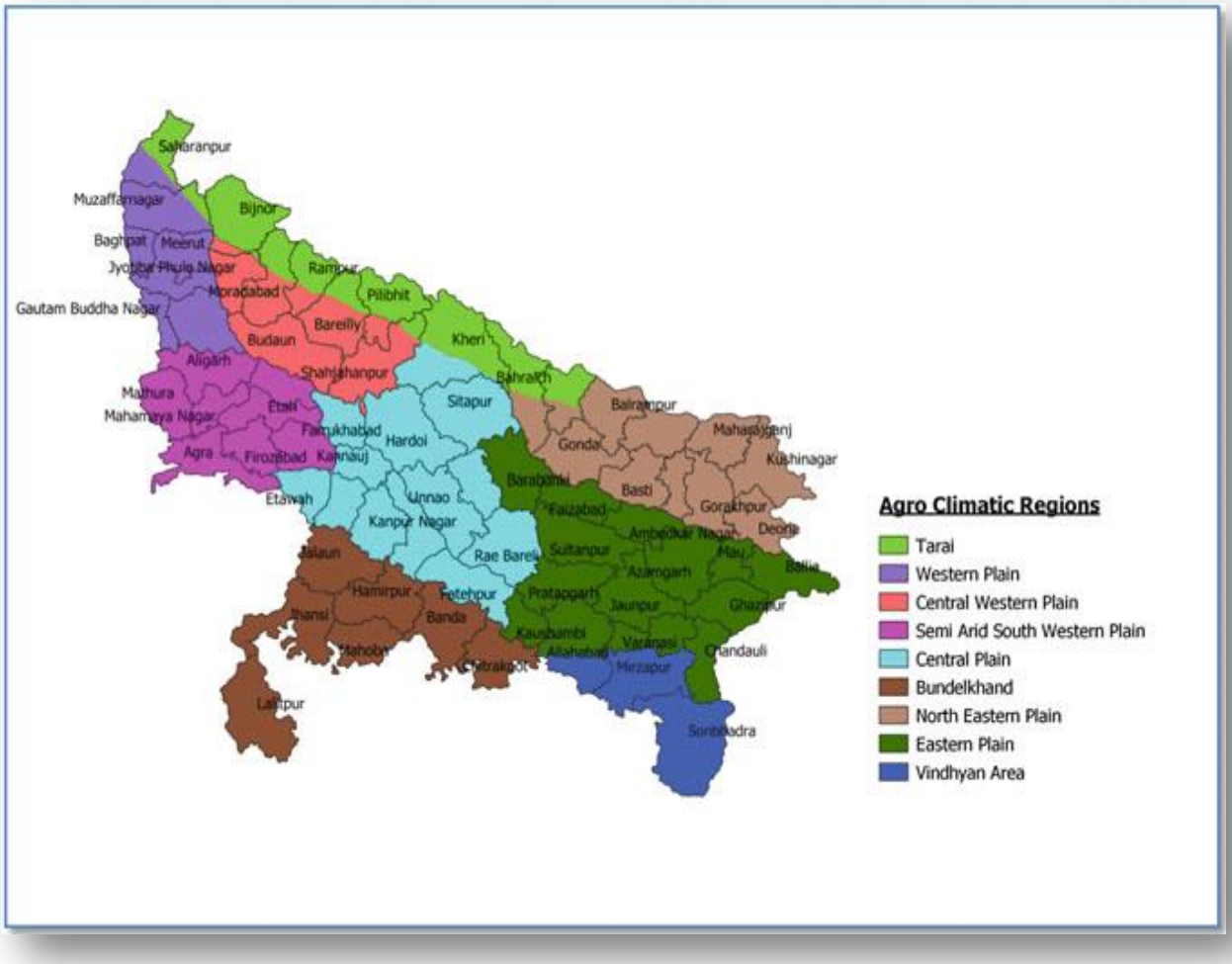
- Higher production of crops like sugarcane, wheat, jute etc.
- Area covered with dense forest and tall elephant grasses
- Due to land reform works, there was a reduction in width due to which farmers got fertile land.

Bundelkhand Plateau

- The southern plateau part is also called the **Bundelkhand plateau**.
- This area is an extension of the Deccan Plateau. It was formed from floating marine deposits in very ancient times.
- The general height of this plateau is around **300 meters**. The total area of the Southern Plateau in Uttar Pradesh is **45,200 km**.
- Kaimur range is adjacent to Bundelkhand. It has been composed in Vindhya style.
- Expanse of red soil is found in Bundelkhand. Grass called Plas is found in abundance in Bundelkhand.
- Due to moderate amount of rainfall, the tree vegetation in this plateau region is

very small.

Climate of Uttar Pradesh



Uttar Pradesh falls in the subtropical zone from a climate point of view. Here the tropical monsoon type of climate is found. In Terai areas, it remains moist and in the southern plateau region there is no moisture at all in summer.

- On the basis of rainfall, terrain and soil characteristics, **9 agro-climatic** regions have been identified in Uttar Pradesh.
- The climate of Uttar Pradesh is tropical and monsoon. In the Terai region it remains moist in summer and in the southern plateau region there is not even a nominal amount of moisture in summer.

- Due to the influence of the vastness of the land mass, surface unevenness, distance from the sea and altitude above sea level, the climate of Uttar Pradesh is different. On the basis of all these disparities, three seasons are found in the state-
  - Summer season
  - Rainy Season
  - winter season

- The districts of Uttar Pradesh most affected by wind erosion are - **Mathura and Agra**.

- The area of Uttar Pradesh is most affected by water erosion. - **Himalayan foothills**

- The area related to tertiary soil in Uttar Pradesh is – **Shivalik hill region.**

- The soil found on the banks of flooded rivers is known in Uttar Pradesh as - **Dhunh soil**.

- The black soil of Bundelkhand region is known by the names **Regur, Karel or Kapasi soil etc**.

Temperature –

- In summer season, the maximum average temperature in the state ranges from 36°C to 39°C, while the minimum temperature ranges from 21°C to 23°C. At many places the maximum temperature reaches 46°C.
- **Highest average temperature** - Due to Bundelkhand region being very close to the Tropic of Cancer, the highest average temperature is found here in the state.
- **Loo-** The western winds blowing at high speed in May-June are called Loo.

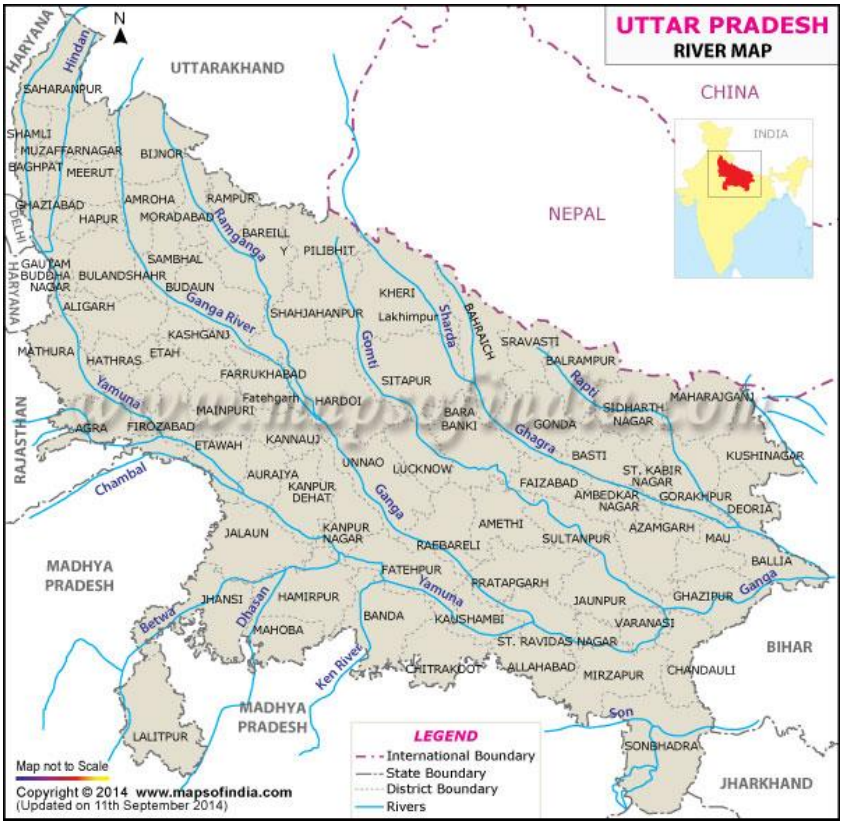
Highest Rainfall

- According to Köppen, **dry winter monsoon** type of climate i.e. **'Cwg'** is found in Uttar Pradesh.
- According to Thornthwaite, **'CBw'** i.e. **temperate climate** is found in Uttar Pradesh.
- Amount of rainfall in north-west areas: 7-10 cm... In the southern plateau part of Uttar Pradesh, maximum temperature: 28.3°C while minimum temperature: 13.3°C, Average minimum temperature of western plains and mountainous parts of Uttar Pradesh: 10°C Some places record maximum temperatures of up to 47°C in summer. Maximum rainfall in Uttar Pradesh occurs in the months of July and August.

- The monsoon that rises from the Bay of Bengal and enters Uttar Pradesh via the plains of Bihar is called 'Purva'. The state receives minimal rainfall due to the monsoon

rising from the Arabian Sea. District with highest rainfall – Gorakhpur District with minimum rainfall – Mathura There is frost and fog in the month of January. In the months of January and February, cyclones originating from the Mediterranean Sea cause rainfall of up to 10 cm in western Uttar Pradesh and sometimes hail also falls along with the rain.

Rivers of Uttar Pradesh



On the basis of the places of origin, the rivers of the state are divided into three types, which are as follows- (1) Rivers originating from different ranges of the Himalayas Such as Ganga, Yamuna, Kali (Sharda), Ramganga, Gandak, Saryu (Ghaghra or Karnali), Ariz Kosi (tributary of Ramganga), Rohini, Rapti etc.

(2) Rivers originating from lakes and swamps located in the plains of the state Like- Gomti, Varuna, Sai, Pando, Isan etc.

(3) Rivers originating from the plateaus and Vindhya ranges located in the south Like- Son, Rihand, Tons, Ken, Chambal, Betwa, Kanhar etc.

Ganga-

- **Origin-** From a place called Gomukh of Gangotri Glacier located near Kedarnath in Uttarakhand. Length – 2525 KM It is the most important and sacred river of Hindus in Northern India. Ganga is also known by the names Surasari, Bhagirathi, Padma, Devnadi, Jahnavi etc. Ganga flowing in Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh. It first enters Bijnor district and while flowing in the state, it meets rivers like Ramganga, Gomti and Ghaghra etc. from the left side and rivers like Yamuna, Tons, Chandraprabha, Karmanasha etc. from the right side.
- **Ramganga near Kannauj, Gomti near Ghazipur, Sai near Ballia, Yamuna joins Prayagraj, Taos near Sirsa (Prayag).**

Yamuna-

Origin - Yamunotri Glacier (Uttarakashi) located west of Bandar Poonch
Length - 1,376 km

- It is the most important river of Ganga river. U.P. Its entry occurs at a place called Faizabad in Saharanpur. In this, Hindon near Noida from the left side, Sindh and Chambal from the right side at a place called Pachanada located on the border of Etawah-Auraiya-Jalaun, Betwa near Hamirpur from the right side, Pailani of Banda and Ken etc. rivers from the right side near Bhojaha. Meet.
- It flows in the shape of a large arc and joins the Ganga at Prayagraj.

Ramganga (Rathvahini) –

Origin - From the catchment area of Dudhatoli mountain in Pauri district.

- Descends into the plains near Kalagarh Fort (in Pauri district).
- After flowing 600 km, this river joins Ganga near **Kannauj**.

Kali (Sharda)-

- **Origin** - Gauri Ganga originates from a place called Kalapani located in Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand and from Milam glacier.
- Both met at **Jauljivi.**
- After Tanakpur it is known as **Sharda**.
- It first enters **Pilibhit** district in the state. After reaching **Basra or Bahramghat of Sitapur**, it joins **Karnali (Ghaghra River**).

Ghaghra (Karnali) –

- **Origin** - Mapcha Chungo Glacier on the Tibetan Plateau.
- **Total length-** 1080 km
- This river is called Karnali in the mountainous region and Ghaghra in the plain region. It enters the state forming the border of Lakhimpur and Bahraich.
- It joins **Kali River** near Basra in Sitapur. Later on in Ayodhya it was called **Saryu**. Moving ahead from Ayodhya, it meets Rapti river near Tamsa and Deoria Barhaj in Azamgarh district.
- This goes out of UP and joins the Ganga near Chhapra.

Rapti –

- **Origin -** Near **Rukumkot** in Nepal
- **Total length - 640 km**
- **Main Tributary River** is **Rohini** which joins Rapti from the left side in Gorakhpur.
- One of its main branches in the northern part is known as **Budhi Rapti**.
- Flowing through Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, Sant Kabir Nagar and Gorakhpur of the state, it joins the Ghaghra river near a place called Barhaj in Deoria.

Gomti and Sai-

Origin- From **Pannauli Fulhar** or **Gomat Tal** situated in Pilibhit district.
Length- 940 km.

- Gomti is a terrestrial river. From Pilibhit, it flows through the districts of Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Lucknow, Sultanpur and Jaunpur etc. and joins river Ganga at a place called Kaithi near Ghazipur.
- Famous Markandeya Mahadev Temple at the confluence of Gomti and Ganga. है।
- **Tributary River** - Sai is the main tributary river.

Sai River-

- **Origin-** From Mijwan Lake of **Hardoi**
- **Length - 715 km.**
- It joins **Gomti** at Rajghat, Jaunpur. Chhoti Gandak: Shaligram river originating from the confluence of Kali and Trishul Ganga in Nepal, as it moves further, Narayani is again known as Gandak.
- On the border of Nepal and U.P. (Maharajganj), a thin river named Chhoti Gandak emerges from this river, which flows through Maharajganj, Kushinagar border, Kushinagar and Deoria and joins the Ghaghra east of Salempur.
- Gandak (Budhi Gandak) flows in the border of Maharajganj and Kushinagar and Vihar and joins the Ganga near Patna.

Chambal (Charamvati) –

- **Origin** - It originated from **Janapav hill** located near **Mhow** near Indore in Madhya Pradesh.
- **Total length - 1050 km**
- ❖ **Tributary Rivers - Kali Sindh, Sipta, Parvati and Banas**
- ❖ Flowing on the border of Agra and Etawah, it joins Yamuna at Panchanada place, about 40 km away from Etawah, near Muradganj in Auraiya.
- ❖ Its irregular flow of water has created very deep ravines in the areas near the river which are famous by the name of ravines of Chambal.

Betwa (Vetravati) –

- ❖ **Origin** - It originates from the south-west of Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh and passes through Bhopal, Gwalior, Lalitpur, Jhansi and Jalaun and joins the Yamuna River near Hamirpur.
- ❖ **Total length - 480 km**

Sindh (Kali Sindh) –

- ❖ **Origin** – From Tonk district (Nainwas) of Rajasthan
- ❖ This river originates from Tonk district (Nainwas) of Rajasthan and joins Yamuna river north of Jagammanpur (Jalaun).

- **Tons (Tamas) –**

- ❖ Its origin is from Tamsa Kund near Maihar. There are many beautiful waterfalls on its way, among which the Bihar Waterfall is 110 meters high. There is also a 30 meter high waterfall on its tributary Belan river.
- ❖ It joins the Ganga near Sirsa (Prayagraj). Its total length is **265 km**.

Ken (Karnavati) –

- ❖ **Origin -** Northern slope of Kaimur Hills
- ❖ **Total Length** - 308 km
- ❖ Originating from the Kaimur hills, it passes through Bundelkhand and enters Banda and joins the Yamuna river near Bhojha in Banda itself.

Son (Swarna)-

Origin - From a place called Shoshakund of Amarkantak hill.

Tributary Rivers - Banas, Gopad, Rihand, Kunhad etc.

Length - 780 km

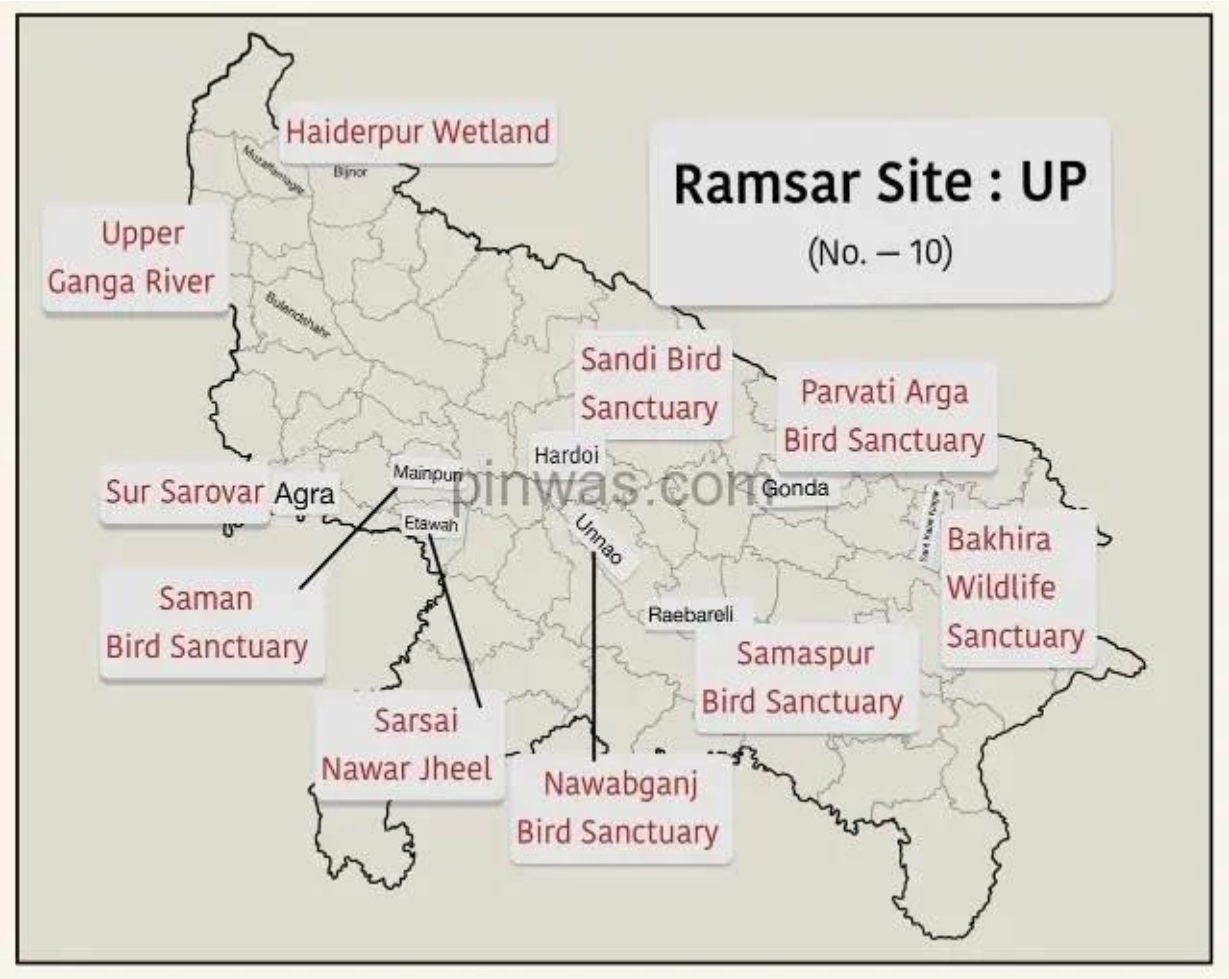
- ❖ It is also called the Swarna river. It originates from a place called Shoshakund in the Amarkantak hills and after flowing towards the east in Madhya Pradesh, flows in Sonbhadra in Uttar Pradesh, enters Bihar and joins the Ganga near Patna.
- ❖ It forms many waterfalls in its path.

Important Lakes of Uttar Pradesh-

Lakes	Location
Keetham Lake	Agra
Tandavari Tal	Mirzapur
Karela, Mohna	Lucknow
Mugetal and Visaia	Raebareli
Beti and Naiya	Pratapgarh
Raja ka Bandh, Laudhital and Bhojpur	Sultanpur
Moti and Gaur	Rampur
Kundra Samudra	Unnao
Balhapara	Kanpur
Moray	Fatehpur
Audhi Tal	Varanasi

Ramsar Wetlands of Uttar Pradesh (10)

Wetlands	Location
1. Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary	**Unnao**
2. Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary	**Gonda**
3. Samaan Bird Sanctuary	**Mainpuri**
4. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary	**Rae Bareli**
5. "Bakhira Bird Wildlife Sanctuary included in June, 2021	**(Sant Kabir Nagar),**
6. Sandi Bird Sanctuary	**Hardoi**
7. Soor Sarovar	**Agra**
8. Upper Ganga River	**Brijghat to Narora**
9. Muzaffarpur and Bijnor: Haiderpur Wetland	**Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor**
10. Sarsai Nawar Lake	**Etawah**



Cities situated on the banks of rivers in Uttar Pradesh–

River	Cities Situated On
Ganga River	Farrukhabad, Kannauj, Kanpur, Varanasi, Garhmukteshwar, Soron and Mirzapur.
Yamuna River	Saharanpur, Mathura, Vrindavan, Agra, Bateshwar, Kaushambi and Hamirpur.
Gomti River	Lucknow
Ramganga River	Bareilly
Saryu River	Ayodhya
On the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna Rivers	Prayagraj

Important Dams Situated in Uttar Pradesh–

Rihand Dam Project (Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar)

- **On which river - Rihand**
- **Height** :- **91 metre**
- **Location -** On Rihand river at a place called Pipri in Sonbhadra district.
- **Constructed - in 1963**

Rajghat Multipurpose Dam

Height :- **43.80 metre**

Constructed - in **1975**

Joint project of **UP and MP** on **Betwa river** in **Lalitpur district** of Uttar Pradesh.

Matatila Multipurpose Dam Project

Constructed - In 1958

Height :- 35 metre

River - on Betwa

- Matatila Multipurpose Dam Project in Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh is a joint project of UP and MP.

Kanhar Dam

Height :- 39.90 m.

River - Kanhar

- Situated on the Kanhar River in **Sonbhadra** district.

Jirgo Reservoir Dam

- **Height :-** 30 m.
- **River** - on Jirgo
- **Constructed - in 1958**
- Jirgo Reservoir Dam is situated in Mirzapur district.

Saryu Dam

- Saryu Dam is being built in Bahraich:- **on Saryu River**

Agriculture in Uttar Pradesh-

- ❖ Agriculture is the backbone of the economy of Uttar Pradesh.
- ❖ The percentage of agricultural workers among the workers in the state is **66**.
- ❖ Uttar Pradesh is divided into **9** agro-climatic regions. Uttar Pradesh has an important place in the production of opium in the country. To provide a practical form to the agricultural policy of the state, the program has been implemented from laboratory to field.

- **Mainly three crops are grown in the state throughout the year.-**
  - **Rabi crop –** From October to April
  - **Kharif crop –** From June to September
  - **Zaid crop** - From April to June

Production	Position
❖ The state ranks first in wheat production.	**First**
❖ The state ranks first in the country in sugarcane production.	**First**
❖ Uttar Pradesh ranks first in milk production in the country.	**First**
❖ Maximum wheat is produced in the state.	**Gorakhpur district**
❖ The state ranks first in barley in the country.	**Second**
❖ The state has a place in the production of mustard.	**Second**
❖ Three agricultural export areas of Uttar Pradesh -	**Lucknow (Mango), Saharanpur (Mango) and Agra (Potato)**
❖ Maximum Amla (gooseberry) is producedproduced in	**Pratapgarh**
❖ Maximum guava is produced in	**Shahjahanpur, Farrukhabad**
❖ Floral perfume is made.	in Kannauj
❖ State only opium factory is located at	**Ghazipur**

Main Crops of Uttar Pradesh

Food Crops	Wheat, gram, rice, barley, maize and millet |
Cash Crops	Cotton, linseed, groundnut, sugarcane, tea, sesame, mustard and tobacco



Major crops and producing districts of Uttar Pradesh-

Crops	**Producing District**
Wheat	Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Etawah Bulandshahr Saharanpur, Aligarh, Moradabad, Etah and Mainpuri
Sugarcane	Gorakhpur Deoria Meerut
Rice	Saharanpur, Gorakhpur Pilibhit, Deoria, Bahraich Gonda (Jaiprakash Narayan Nagar), Basti, Rae Bareli Lucknow and Ballia.
Tobacco	Meerut, Etah, Varanasi, Farrukhabad and Bulandshahr Mainpuri Etawah.
Cotton	Kanpur, Bulandshahr, Mathura and Aligarh.
Jute	Deoria and Gorakhpur.

Main Fruits of Uttar Pradesh and Their Producing Districts

Fruit	Producing Districts
Mango	Lucknow, Bareilly, Meerut, Kanpur, Farrukhabad, Saharanpur and Hardoi
Orange	Saharanpur
Malta	Meerut, Varanasi and Saharanpur
Lemon	Saharanpur, Meerut
Guava	Allahabad, Farrukhabad, Bareilly and Faizabad
Litchi	Saharanpur, Meerut.

Minerals in Uttar Pradesh

❖ Uttar Pradesh holds the position in the country in terms of coal reserves.	**8th**
❖ The state has a place in the country in terms of the accumulated amount of limestone.	**Second**

Limestone -	❖ High grade limestone is available in large quantities in Guruma, Kanach, Babu Hari and Rohtas areas of Mirzapur district and Kajrahat area of Sonbhadra. ❖ Limestone for Chunar and Kajrahat of Mirzapur and Sonbhadra Churk and Dala cement factories is available from these places.
Bauxite -	❖ This is the main ore of aluminium, which is found in Banda, Chandauli and Lalitpur districts of the state.
Dolomite -	❖ In the state, a high level dolomite mineral is obtained from the Kajrahat area in Sonbhadra. Dolomite is also found in Banda district. ❖ It is also used in the manufacturing of portland cement, plaster of paris and sulfuric acid.
Talc or Alabaster-	❖ There are reserves of alabaster mineral in Hamirpur and Jhansi districts of the state. It is also known as steatite and soap stone.
Rock Phosphates-	❖ There are immense reserves of rock phosphate in Durmala, Kimoi, Masrana, Mol Devta and Chamsari of Lalitpur. New areas have been gained in Banda district.

Glass Sand (Silica sand) -	❖ In terms of production of glass sand, Uttar Pradesh ranks **second** in the country after Andhra Pradesh. ❖ **Silica sand** suitable for making glass is obtained from **Ganga and Yamuna rivers** in the state. ❖ Glass sand is obtained from Shankargarh and Yamuna river area of **Prayagraj** district of the state, Chakia area of Chandauli, Mundari and Bala Bahet area of Jhansi and Lohagarh, Bargarh and Dhan Drol area of Banda and **Chitrakoot** districts.
Fire Clay (Non Plastic) -	● Deposits of fire clay have been found in the rocks of Gondwana age in Bansi and Makri and Khoh areas of Mirzapur district in the state.

❖ Here coal is found in Gondwana stones of Sonbhadra.
❖ Coal obtained from the Singrauli area of Sonbhadra is used in Obra Thermal Power Station and Singrauli Plant.
❖ The work of extracting aluminium from this ore is being done by **Hindalco Company** in **Renukoot (Sonbhadra).**
❖ Copper- Sonrai area of Lalitpur district of the state is the main area of copper production.

Soils of Uttar Pradesh

Soils of the Great Ganga Plain

• Almost the entire soil of this area is divided into two classes.- (i) Bangar or old alluvial soil, (ii) Khadar or new alluvial soil

Bangar

❖ The ancient copse clay deposits are known as Bangar.
❖ Bangar area is that area of old soil, where the water of rivers does not reach. This soil is not fertile.

Khadar –

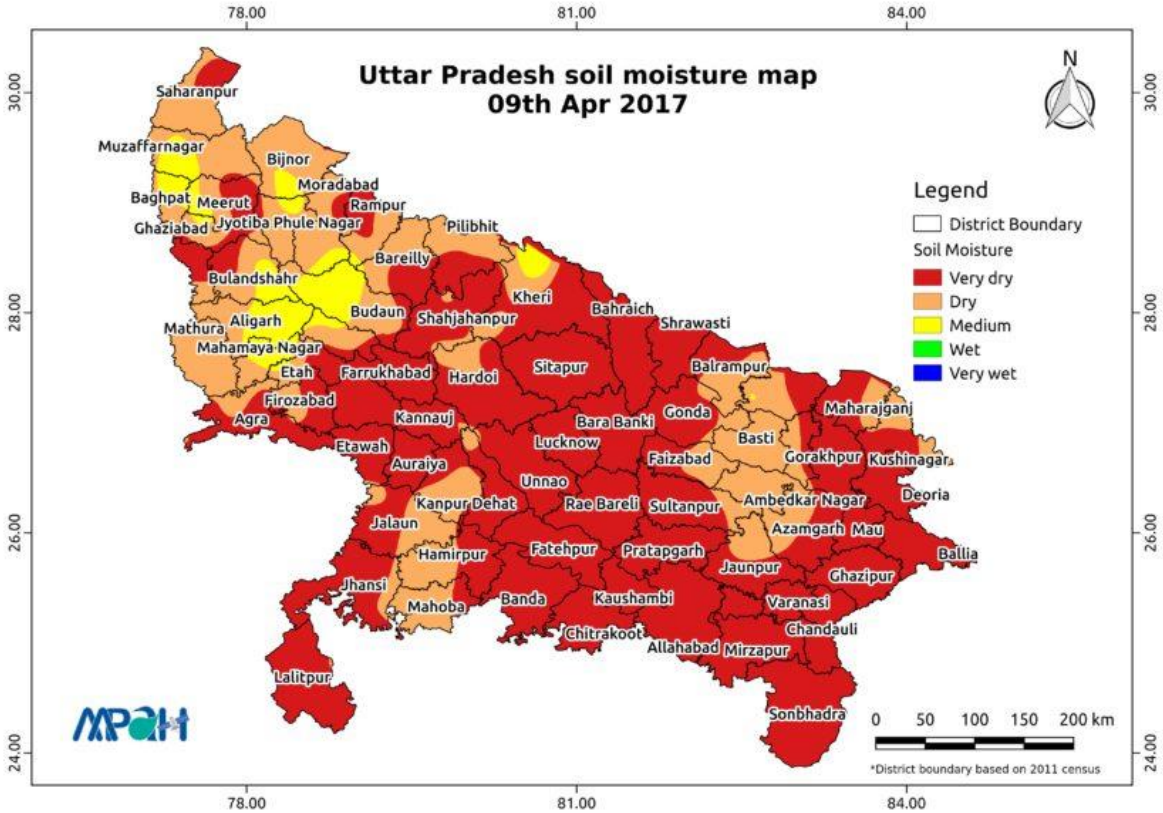
❖ The new deposits are known as Khadar.
❖ Khadar areas are those low lying areas where river water reaches every year and deposits new soil layer. Khadar region is very fertile.
❖ Other names of Khadar soil: New alluvium, alluvium, silt sand, clay loam etc.

- Adequate quantity of phosphorus and lime is found in Bangar soil (mature) whereas there is deficiency of substances like nitrogen, potash, organic matter etc.
- Bangar soil is also known as Domat, Matiyar, Balui Domat, Bhund or ancient copse soil.
- In the eastern part of UP, Bangar soil is also called Upahar soil.
- Khadar soil is found in the flood plains of rivers.
- Khadar soil is light coloured, porous and has fine particles.
- Khadar soil is more fertile than Bangar soil.

Bundelkhandi soil

- The soils of the southern plateau of UP are called Bundelkhandi soils.
- Soils like Bhonta, Maad (Mar), Kavad, Padva (Parva), Rakad etc. are found in this area.
- The black soil of this region is also known by the names Karel, Kapas or Regur etc.
- Due to the expansion of black soil in Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Hamirpur districts of the state, gram, wheat, pigeon pea and oilseeds are the main crops.
- **Bhonta soil (**found in Vindhya mountain regions**)**
- **Maad (Mar)** soil is 'smooth' like black soil or regur soil.
- **Silicate iron and aluminium** minerals are found **in Maad (Mar) soil.**
- **Mant Mitti** is found in the **eastern regions** of Uttar Pradesh**.** This soil contains **more lime.**
- **Padwa soil** is found in **Hamirpur, Jalaun and upper districts of Yamuna river** in Uttar Pradesh.
- **Padwa soil** is light red in colour**.**
- **Rakar soil-** The soil is found on the southern mountain and plateau slopes of Uttar Pradesh.
- **Red soil- Red soil** is found in **Mirzapur, Sonbhadra** districts and **Jhansi** in Uttar Pradesh
- Red soil is formed by weathering of **sandy red rocks**.
- Expansion of red soil is also found in the flooded areas of Betwa and Dhasan rivers.
- Deficiency of **nitrogen, organic matter, phosphorus and lime minerals** is found in red soil.
- **Wasteland Atlas of India, 2019** : status of Uttar Pradesh wasteland in Uttar Pradesh, It has decreased from **9619.35 square km (3.99%** geographical area of the country) in the year **2008-09 to 8537.06 square km (3.54%** geographical area of the country) in the year **2015-16.**
- There has been a reduction of **1082.29 square km** in **waste land** in the state during the above mentioned period.

- In the state, **988.36 square km** of waste land has been converted into agricultural land, while 89.09 square km of barren land has been converted into water bodies.
- There has been a reduction in waste land by **79.25 square km** in Hardoi district and **72.19 square km** in Kanpur Dehat.
- There has been an increase of **32.01 square km** in Ballia district and **1.83 square km** of barren land in Maharajganj.
- Jhansi district has the maximum barren land (445.36 Square Km) in the state. After this is Agra (426.74 Square Km).
- About **2129.61 square km** area in the state is affected by salinity/alkalinity.
- Soils affected by salinity/alkalinity are mainly in Rae Bareli, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Etah, Fatehpur, Hardoi, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Lucknow, Mainpuri, Unnao.
- The most saline alkaline soil is in Rae Bareli district.



Wildlife Sanctuary and Bird Sanctuary of Uttar Pradesh-

Bird Sanctuary of Uttar Pradesh -

Bird Sanctuary			
1. Chandrashekhar Azad (Nawabganj) Bird Sanctuary,	2.25 Square Km	Unnao	1984
2. Lakh Bahosi Bird Sanctuary,	80.23 Square Km	Kannauj	1988
3. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary	o8 Square Km	Rae Bareli	1987
4. Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary,	10.85 Square Km	Gonda	1990
5. Bakhira Bird Sanctuary,	28.94 Square Km	Sant Kabir Nagar	1990
6. Sandi Bird Sanctuary,	03 Square Km	Hardoi	1990

7. Okhla Bird Sanctuary	04 Square Km	Ghaziabad and GBN	1990
8. Saman Bird Sanctuary	5.26 Square Km	Mainpuri	1990
9. Vijay Sagar Bird Sanctuary	2.62 Square Km	Mahoba, Hamirpur	1990
10. Patna Bird Sanctuary	1.11 Square Km	Eta	1990
11. Soor Sarovar Bird Sanctuary	4.10 Square Km	Agra	1991
12. Surahatal (Jai Prakash Narayan) Bird Sanctuary	34.13 Square Km	Baliya	1991
13. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Bird Sanctuary	4.27 Square Km	Benti, Kunda, Pratapgarh	2003
14. Shekha Lake Bird Wildlife Sanctuary	0.40 Square Km	Aligarh	2016

- Patna Bird Sanctuary of Etah has been declared.
- State's First Bird Sanctuary - **Chandrashekhar Azad (Nawabganj) Bird Sanctuary.**
- State's largest Bird Sanctuary - **Lakh Bahosi Bird Sanctuary (Kannauj)**
- State's Smallest Bird Sanctuary - **Shekha Lake Bird Sanctuary (Aligarh)**

Wildlife Sanctuaries of Uttar Pradesh

Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary	227 square km	Lakhimpur Kheri	1972
Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary	78 square km	Chandauli	1957
Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary	400 square km	Behraich	1976
Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary	230 square km	Chitrakoot	1977
Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary	5.4 square km	Lalitpur	1977
National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary	635 square km	Agra, Etawah, Auraiya	1979
Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary	501 square km	Mirzapur, Sonabhadra	1982
Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary	2.073 square km	Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Hapur, Amroha and Bijanor	1986
Sohagi Barwa Wildlife Sanctuary	428 square km	Maharajganj	1987
Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary	452 square km	Shrawasti, Balrampur	1988

Pilibhit Wildlife Sanctuary	603 square km	Pilibhit	2014

❖ State's First Wildlife Sanctuary (Oldest Wildlife Sanctuary)	Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary (1957.)
❖ Largest Wildlife Sanctuary	Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary
❖ Smallest Wildlife Sanctuary	Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary

Wildlife Conservation in Uttar Pradesh-

- ❖ The first wildlife conservation organization in the country was established in Uttar Pradesh in 1956.
- ❖ About 1/3rd of the entire forest area of the state is under the control of Wildlife Conservation Organization.
- ❖ At present there is one National Park (Dudhwa), 11 Wildlife Sanctuaries and two Tiger Reserves in the state.
- ❖ The park was included in the Tiger Project in the year 1987-88. - **Dudhwa National Park**
- ❖ On June 9, 2014, the status of tiger reserve was granted to Pilibhit Wildlife Sanctuary by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.
- ❖ Celebrated every year on the first week of October (1-7 October). -Wildlife Protection Week
- ❖ State Zoological Park - For the convenience of such citizens who cannot go to forest areas and see wild animals, zoological parks have been established in Kanpur, Lucknow and Gorakhpur.

National Park (Dudhwa) –

- This is the only national park of the state which is spread over 490 square km of Lakhimapur Kheri and Pilibhit districts. The forest area is extensive.
- Dudhwa Animal Sanctuary, established in 1968 for the conservation and proper development of rare species like lion and lion, was given the status of national park in 1977.
- In this park, apart from animals like tiger, barashingha, chital, rhinoceros, tiger, paada, elephant, bear, python, crocodile, sambar etc., the rare species of barashingha, serkhan dualisi and rare animals like dispid hair and charaj are found. There are 450 species of birds.

- ❖ **Tiger Reserve –** Dudhwa National Park was covered under 'Project Tiger' in 1987. Later Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary and Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary area were also brought under the Tiger Reserve.
- ❖ The Amangarh area of Bijnor has been included as a buffer zone of the Corbett Tiger Reserve of Uttarakhand in 2012.
- ❖ This is the second tiger reserve of the state.
- ❖ In June 2014, the third tiger reserve of the state and the 45th of the country was created in about 73 thousand square hectare area of Pilibhit Shahjahanpur.

- Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary (230.32 square km.) and 299.05 square km. located in Chitrakoot district. Including the buffer area of Oct. In 2022, the country's 53rd tiger reserve and the state's fourth tiger reserve has been created.

State Wildlife Sanctuary--

- Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary (1957) was first established by the state government for the conservation of wildlife. At present there are a total of 11 Wildlife Sanctuaries under the Forest Department in the state.
- State Bird Sanctuary- There are a total of 14 bird sanctuaries under the State Forest Department for the conservation of birds.
- The rare creature found in Uttar Pradesh - the state bird Stork has currently come under the endangered category. Out of total 8 thousand cranes in the whole world, 40% are in Uttar Pradesh. See you in.
- It is found more in districts like Kaushambi, Fatehpur, Etawah, Mainpuri, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Auraiya, Kannauj etc.

    - Vulture birds have come under the endangered category in the state.
    - According to the census done in June 2011, their number in the entire state was only 2097.
    - The Gangetic dolphin (Suis or Susu) has been declared the national aquatic animal. They are found in large numbers in Ganga from Prayagraj to Mirzapur.

- Animals like lion, deer, chital, elephant, bear, rhinoceros, rare species of deer, Seven Dualis and Dyspdi Hair and Charaz are found in Dudhwa Park and Kishanpur Vihar located in Lakhimpur.

- Cheetah, leopard, chinkara, black buck etc. are found in Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary of Mirzapur.

- Crocodiles, dolphin fish etc. are found in Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary located in Agra, Etawah-Auraiya.

- Chinkara, Sambhar, leopard etc. are found in Chandraprabha Vihar of Chandauli.

- Patna Bird Sanctuary of Etah has been declared a reserve by the state government.

- 7 km in Varanasi. The country's only Turtle Wildlife Sanctuary, established in 1989 in the Ganga flow area, was opened in March 2020 at the 30 km stretch of Prayag-Bhadohi-Mirzapur junction. Has been replaced in the Ganga flow area.
- There are tortoise breeding centers in Kukrail (Lucknow) and Sarnath (Varanasi).

- There are two non-forest regional conservation centers in the state (Gabhana area of Aligarh and Meja-Koraon area of Prayagraj) for the conservation of black deer.
- In terms of non-forest area in the state, maximum number of black bucks are found in Gabhana region.

Uttar Pradesh : Forests and natural vegetation

In Uttar Pradesh, only 6.15% area has forest cover left (as per ISFR-2021). Including tree cover area (3.08%) it reaches 9.23%. The state government has set a target to increase it to 15% by the year 2030.

The first forest policy of Uttar Pradesh was declared in the year 1952 and the second forest policy was declared in the year 1988.

- According to the National Forest Policy 1988, it is necessary to have forests on 33.33% of the land area of any geographical area.
-
- National Forest Policy was implemented in the year 1998, in this context Uttar Pradesh Forest Policy, 1998 was also implemented in Uttar Pradesh.
-
- 9 At present, 'State Forest Policy, 2017' has been implemented in the state in place of Uttar Pradesh Forest Policy, 1998.
- U.P. Forest Corporation was established on November 25, 1974.

india forest status report 2021

According to the ISFR- 2021 (India State of Forest Report-2021) presented by the Indian Forest Survey in 2021, the total recorded forest area in Uttar Pradesh is 17384 square km. Which is 7.22% of its total geographical area.

Total recorded forest area (Total RFA) includes 11,560 square km of recorded forests. Area, 296 square km of protected forests. area and covers 5.528 square km of unclassed area.

- **According to ISFR-2021, the total forest cover of Uttar Pradesh is 14817.89 square km. Which is 6.15% of the total geographical area of Uttar Pradesh.**
- **It has 2626.61 square km. Very dense forest in (1.09% of total area), 4029.37 square km. It has moderately dense forests (1.67% of the total area) and 8161.91 square km. There are open forests (3.39% of the total area).**

❖ **Compared to the revised data of ISFR-2019, forest cover in the state has increased by 12.24 square km.**

- ❖ Tree cover in Uttar Pradesh is 3.08% of the total geographical area (7421 square km.).
- ❖ It has very dense forests - in 2626.61 square km (1.09% of the total area).
- ❖ Medium dense forest – 4029.37 square km (1.67% of total area)
- ❖ Open forests – 8161.91 square km (3.39% of total area).

❖ Compared to the revised data of ISFR-2019, forest cover in the state has increased by 12.24 square km.

Tree cover in Uttar Pradesh is 3.08% of the total geographical area (7421 square km.).

Five districts with maximum forest area percentage (in decreasing order)-

1. **Sonbhadra (35.29%),**
2. **Chandauli (21.78%),**
3. **Chitrakoot (19.64%).**
4. **Pilibhit (18.60%),**
5. **Shravasti (17.40%).**

 Five districts with minimum forest area percentage (in increasing order)-

1. **Bhadohi (0.37%),**
2. **Mainpuri (0.49%),**
3. **Deoria (0.60%),**
4. **Badaun (0.62%),**
5. **Mau (0.64%).**

 Five districts with maximum forest area (in decreasing order)-

1. **Sonbhadra (2436.75 square km.),**
2. **Lakhimapur Kheri (1272.56 square km.),**
3. **Mirzapur (746.11 square km.)**
4. **Pilibhit (685.**

Five districts with minimum forest area (in increasing order)-

1. **Bhadohi (3.71 square km.),**
2. **Mau (11 square km.),**
3. **Mainpuri (13.64 square km.),**
4. **Sant Kabir Nagar (14.40 square km.),**
5. **Deoria (15.21 square km.).**

Major small and cottage industries of Uttar Pradesh-

Carpet manufacturing - -	Sitapur, Bareilly, Agra, Aligarh, Etawah, Mirzapur, Shahjahanpur
carpet manufacturing -	Agra, Varanasi, Bhadohi, Mirzapur
match industry -	Bareilly, Saharanpur, Prayagraj, Meerut, Rampur
soap industry -	Kanpur, Agra, Modinagar (Ghaziabad), Meerut
Chinese pottery	Khurja (Bulandshahr), Ghaziabad

tap pipe -	Prayagraj, Kanpur, Lucknow
pharmaceutical manufacturing -	Kanpur, Jhansi, Lucknow, Saharanpur
flashlight manufacturing	Lucknow
paint and varnish	Kanpur, Meerut, Modinagar, Bareilly, Lucknow
cigarette manufacturing	Saharanpur and Ghaziabad
Handloom and cotton textiles -	Meerut, Deoband, Dhampur, Secunderabad, Tanda, Maghar, Mau, Mubarakpur
wood carving	Saharanpur and Nagina
blanket manufacturing-	Muzaffarnagar, Najibabad, Lavad (Meerut)
wooden furniture-	Hathras, Varanasi, Saharanpur, Bareilly

Major factories located in Uttar Pradesh -

Factories	**Location**
Diesel Locomotive Works-	Manduadih (Varanasi)
Singrauli Coal Mine	Singrauli (Sonbhadra)
Fertiliser factory	Phulpur (Prayagraj), Gonda, Gorakhpur, Amla (Bareilly)
Modern Bakeries	Kanpur
Naini Aerospace Limited	Naini (Prayagraj)
Indian Telephone Industries	Rae Bareli, Naini
Hindustan Aeronautics Limited	Lucknow, Kanpur, Jagdishpur (Amethi)
deep freeze meat plant	Tundla (Firozabad)
Transformer Factory	Jhansi
cement factory	Churk and Dala (Sonbhadra)
Uptron Capacitor Limited	Lucknow
Indian Leather Dyeing and Shoe Institute	Kanpur
Fertilizer Factory (IFFCO)	Amla (Bareilly), Phulpur (Prayagraj)
Oil Refinery	Mathura
Hindalco Industries (Aluminium)	Renukoot (Sonbhadra)
Nuclear Power Station	Narora (Bulandshahr)
Artificial Limb Manufacturing Ltd	Kanpur

Transport and Communication in Uttar Pradesh -

1. **road transport- road transport**

- According to the annual report 2022-23 of the Union Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, by December 31, 2022, U.P. The total length of national highways in India is 12270.23 km. Which is second in the country.
- In terms of length of national highways in India, Maharashtra ranks first (18459.25 km) and Rajasthan (10706.34 km) ranks third.
- The total length of National Highways in India (including States and Union Territories) is 144955 km. Is.
- U.P. The longest National Highway passing through is National Highway No. 19 (old NH-2), which runs from Delhi to Kolkata.
- U.P. The total number of national highways passing through is. - 88
- Bus services are mainly operated by the State Road Transport Corporation on nationalized routes of the state.
- U.P. The most popular means of transport is road transport.
- According to Statistical Diary Uttar Pradesh, 2022, Uttar Pradesh. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department is 269936 km. (2021-22).
- Of these, 4330 km. National Highway, 7557 km. Under NHAI, 10335 km. State Highway and 247714 Km. Others are district routes (including rural routes).
- U.P. Express bus services started operating in 1993.
- U.P. The first metropolitan bus service was started on July 6, 1992.
- Kanpur 'Lucknow Scheme' is related to the development of roads.
- The North-South and East-West corridors intersect each other in Jhansi district of the state.
- U.P. Government Roadways first operated buses between Lucknow and Barabanki cities.
- U.P. The State Road Transport Corporation was formed on June 1, 1972.
- As of 2021-22, the total number of buses in its fleet is 11485.
- The headquarters of the corporation is in Lucknow, under which there are a total of 20 regions and 115 depots and a total of 300 bus stations.

Yamuna Expressway -

- (Formerly named 'Taj Expressway') U.P. It passes through Gautam Buddha Nagar, Aligarh, Mathura, Hathras and Agra districts.
- The project, built by Jaypee Group, has a total cost of Rs 12,839 crore and is India's longest 6-lane controlled-access expressway stretch.
- This 165.537 km long 6-lane (expandable to 8-lane) expressway connects Greater Noida with Agra.

Agra Lucknow express way -

- The total length of this 6-lane (expandable to 8-lane) expressway is 302.222 km.
- Agra-Lucknow Expressway starts from Agra and reaches Lucknow district via Firozabad, Mainpuri, Etawah, Auraiya Kannauj, Kanpur Nagar, Hardoi and Unnao.

Bundelkhand Expressway

- On July 16, 2022, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the Bundelkhand Expressway from Kaitheri village of Orai tehsil of Jalaun district of Uttar Pradesh.
- It has been constructed in a period of only 28 months at a cost of approximately Rs 14,850 crore.
- The foundation stone of this expressway was laid in Gonda village located in Bharatkup in Chitrakoot district.
- It is noteworthy that on February 29, 2020, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced that the total length of this expressway is 296.07 km.
- This expressway has been made of 4 lanes, which can be expanded to 6 lanes in future.
- -It has been constructed by the executing agency UPEDA.
- Thus this expressway passes through a total of 7 districts.

Gorakhpur Link Expressway -

- **On January 18, 2020, the contract letter was exchanged between M/s Apco Infratech and M/s Dilip Buildcon, the selected builders of this expressway project.**
- **The construction work by M/s APCO Infratech has been started from 10th February, 2020 and the construction work by M/s Dilip Buildcon has been started from 19th June, 2020. This expressway is being made of 4 lanes, which can later be made 6 lanes.**
- **This link expressway will connect Jaitpur Bypass in Gorakhpur district with Purvanchal Expressway at Salarpur in Azamgarh district.**
- **The total length of this expressway will be 91.352 km.**
- **This expressway will pass through four districts – Gorakhpur, Ambedkar Nagar, Sant Kabir Nagar and Azamgarh.**

Ganga Express Way

- On December 18, 2021, Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid the foundation stone of the construction of Ganga Expressway in Shahjahanpur to connect the western part (Meerut) of Uttar Pradesh (Meerut) to the eastern part (Prayagraj).
- A total of 593.947 km long expressway is being built from Meerut to Prayagraj. This will probably be the longest expressway in the world.
- This 6-Len Greenfield Expressway (expandable up to 8 lanes) will not only connect Western UP with Purvanchal, but will also be helpful in employment, industry and tourism. 6556 hectares of land will be acquired for this.
- About 36 thousand crore rupees are estimated to be spent on the construction of this entire project.
- The project is expected to be completed by December 2024.

- This expressway will end at Prayagraj via Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahr, Amroha, Sambhal, Badaun, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh.

Purvanchal Expressway -

- On **November 16, 2021**, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the Purvanchal Expressway in **Sultanpur district**.
- This expressway goes from Lucknow to **Ghazipur via Barabanki, Amethi, Sultanpur, Ayodhya, Ambedkar Nagar, Azamgarh and Mau.**
- This 6 lane expressway with a total length of **340.824 km** has been developed between **Ghazipur to Lucknow.**

2. Air Transport-

- Civil Aviation Training Center in Uttar Pradesh is located at Bamrauli (Prayagraj).
- An Air Force airport of strategic importance is located in **Gorakhpur city** of Uttar Pradesh.
- **National Parachute Training College**, is located in **Agra.**

Major Airports and Airstrips of Uttar Pradesh –

Airports	Airstrips
❖ Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport (Amausi Airport)	**Lucknow**
❖ Lal Bahadur Shastri International	**Varanasi Airport (Babatpur Airport)**
❖ Prayagraj (Bamrauli) Airport	**Prayagraj**
❖ Chakeri Airport-	**Kanpur**
❖ Kushinagar International Airport	**Kushinagar**
❖ Maryada Purushottam Shri Ram International Airport (by upgrading the under construction Faizabad Airport)	**Ayodhya**
❖ Noida International Greenfield Airport (under construction) -	**Jewar, Gautam Buddha Nagar**
❖ Lalitpur Airport	**Lalitpur**
❖ Jhansi Airport	**Jhansi**
❖ Sarsawa Airport	**Saharanpur**
❖	
❖ Hindon Airport	**Ghaziabad**
❖ Bareilly Airport	**Bareilly**
❖ Agra (Kheria) Airport (Proposed name-Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Airport)	**Agra**
❖ Mahayogi Gorakhnath Airport	**Gorakhpur**

- **Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University is located in Amethi.** This is the first aviation university of India.

- Indira Gandhi National Aviation Academy-Amethi (Fursatganj), B.R. Ambedkar Airport-Meerut, Aligarh Airport and Saifai Airport are developed as flying schools.

- Airfields are established in Moradabad, Farrukhabad, Lakhimpur Kheri, Kushinagar, Shravasti, Aligarh, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Akbarpur, Chitrakoot and Sultanpur.
- Aditya Birla Group has developed a **private airport** at **Sonbhadra (Myorpur).**

- **Jhansi Airport** is an Indian Army airport.
- Indian Air Force Airport is located at **Bakshi Ka Talab, Lucknow**.

3. Information Communication -

- The **PIN code system** in India was introduced in **1972**.
- The first air mail service in India was started on February 18, 1911 between Allahabad (now Prayagraj) to Naini.
- Telegraph service in India started in **March 1854 between Agra and Kolkata.**
- The State Information Center of Uttar Pradesh is located in **Lucknow**.

4. Water Transport-

- Water transportation facilities are available in Ganga, Yamuna, Ghaghra and Gomti rivers of Uttar Pradesh.
- **National Waterway No. 1 extends between Prayagraj to Haldia**. It is the longest national waterway in the country. It passes through the river Ganga.
- The total length of this waterway is **1,620 km**.

5. Rail Transport-

- Indian Railways has a history of over **164 years** in the state. And as of 2019-20, the state has the highest number of railway routes (in terms of route km) in the country at 8808 km, which is about 13 percent of the entire Indian Railway network.
- In 2019-20, the length of railways in the state in terms of running track km and total track km is 12957 km and 16001 km respectively.

- The line capacity utilization of North-Central Railway is around 150 per cent, providing connectivity to international tourist destinations, industrial cities and important centers of

education of Uttar Pradesh like Agra, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Mathura, Vrindavan, Jhansi, Chitrakoot, Vindhyachal and Aligarh. Is.

- North-Central Railway NCR along with Northern Railway, North-East and East Central Zonal Railways is the network in the state.

- From **October 4, 2019**, Indian Railways' first private train, **Tejas Express**, complete with modern facilities, is being operated by the railway company IRCTC between Lucknow and New Delhi.
- This train completes the journey between Lucknow and Delhi in just 6.25 hours.

- Indian Railways made Uttar Pradesh proud in 2016 by giving it the nation's first semi-high-speed train, **Gatimaan Express**, which initially ran between Agra and Delhi. Now it has been extended to Jhansi.
- The first train in Uttar Pradesh was run from Allahabad (now Prayagraj) to Kanpur in March 1859.
- The headquarters of **North-Eastern Railway** is located in **Gorakhpur**.

- In the year 2003, Prayagraj was made the headquarters of North-Central Railway.

- The headquarters of **Central Railway Electrification Organisation (CORE)** is located in **Prayagraj**.

- There are a total **9 railway divisions** in Uttar Pradesh.

- The diesel engine manufacturing factory is in **Manduadih (Varanasi).**

- A factory for manufacturing railway coaches is established in Lalganj (Rae Bareli).

- India's longest railway yard is located at Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Junction (Mughalsarai). There is also Asia's largest electric locomotive shed here.

- The **second** longest railway platform in the world (after **Hubli**) is located in **Gorakhpur**.

One District, One Product Scheme

The concept of ‘One district, One product’ (ODOP) was originally introduced by the Government of Japan in the year 1979.

After this, this scheme was also adopted by the Government of Thailand. Apart from this, the model of such a scheme was also adopted by Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia and China.

- 'One District, One Product' scheme was launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh on the occasion of 'Uttar Pradesh Day' on January 24, 2018. Through this scheme, development of small, medium and traditional industries of the district will be possible.
- Under the 'One District, One Product' scheme, one particular product has been identified from each district of the state on the basis of the uniqueness of the product, marketing potential, development potential and employment generation.
- The scheme is being implemented by the Department of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Export Promotion and for this, a separate ODOP Cell has been established in Niryat Bhawan, Lucknow.

District wise marked products under One District, One Product Scheme-

District	**Marked Products**
Amroha	musical instrument (dholak)
Amethi	Moonj Products
Aligarh	Locks & Hardware
Ambedkar Nagar	textile products
Agra	leather products
Auraiya	Milk Processing (Desi Ghee)
Prayagraj	Moonj Products
Unnao	Zari Zardozi
Basti	Wood Craft
Bahraich	wheat stalk handicraft
Bagpat	home decorative items
Barabanki	textile products (Stol)
Banda	shajar stone craft
Bulandshahar	Chinese pottery
Mathura	sanitary equipment (sanitary fittings)
Mau	textile products
Maharajganj	Furniture
Kannauj	Perfume (Itr)
Kanpur Dehat	aluminum utensils
Kanpur Nagar	leather products
Kushinagar	banana fiber products
Ghaziabad	engineering products
Gorakhpur	terracotta
Chitrakoot	wooden toys
Jalaun	handmade paper art
Jaunpur	woolen carpet
Jhansi	soft toys
Pilibhit	Flute
Firozabad	glass products

Farrukhabad	textile printing
Mahoba	stonework
Mirzapur	carpet
Muzaffarnagar	Jaggery
Meerut	sporting goods
Mainpuri	tarkashi art
Raebareli	Wood Craft
Lucknow	chikankari and zari zardosi
Lakhimapur Kheri	tribal crafts
Lalitpur	silk saree
Varanasi	banarasi silk saree
Shravasti	tribal crafts
Sambhal	horn and bone products
Saharanpur	wood carving
Siddharthnagar	Food Processing (Black Salt Rice)
Sant Kabir Nagar	Utensils of brass
Bhadohi	Carpet
Hathras	Asafoetida
Hapur	Home Furnishing

Important facts of Uttar Pradesh regarding 20th Animal Census 2019

- Uttar Pradesh ranks first in milk production in the country.
- Per capita milk availability in Uttar Pradesh is estimated at – 387 grams per day (as per 2019-20 data) in Uttar Pradesh,
- 'Cooperative Milk Society' was first established in the year 1907 - in Katra, Allahabad (now Prayagraj).
- 'Uttar Pradesh Milk Act' was passed in - year 1976
- Uttar Pradesh's rank in egg production in the country - 9th
- Uttar Pradesh's rank in wool production in the country is 8th (whereas Rajasthan is at 1st place).
- Uttar Pradesh's position in the country in meat production - first place

In Uttar Pradesh (2018-19): Irrigation Highlights

- Total generative irrigation potential (2018-19): 378 lakh hectares
- Gross Irrigation Potential Utilization (2018-19): 297 lakh hectares
- Percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area (2018-19): 87.0
- Gross irrigated area: 216.8 lakh hectares (2018-19)
- Net irrigated area - 143.9 lakh hectares (2018-19)
- Net sown area – 165.4 lakh hectares (2018 – 19)
  - Paan Experiment and Training Center is located in- Mahoba
  - The main Amla producing district of Uttar Pradesh is - Pratapgarh.
  - Major litchi producing districts of Uttar Pradesh are- Saharanpur and Meerut.
  - Guava is mainly produced in Uttar Pradesh - in the districts of Prayagraj, Kaushambi etc.

Power Projects of Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh: Power Capacity (July 31, 2022)

- Total installed capacity- 31307.29 MW
- Thermal energy: 25882.14 MW
- Atomic Energy: 440.00 MW
- Renewable Energy: 4483.65 MW
- Hydroelectricity: 501.60 MW

Museums, Institution, Places, Organizations, Parks and Cities of Uttar Pradesh

Central institutions and organizations of Uttar Pradesh-

1. **Institutions and organizations located in Lucknow-**

- Central Drug Research Institute
- Central Institute of Medicine and Aromatic Plants
- Ayurvedic Research Center
- Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research
- Central Mango Research Institute
- National Botanical Research Institute
- National Botanical Garden
- Remote Sensing Application Center
- Birbal Sahni Institute of Paleo Botany
- Indian Institute of Management (IIM)
- Research Designs and Standards Organization of Railways

2. **Institutions and organizations based in Bareilly-**

- Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izzat Nagar (Bareilly)
- National Research Center Meet, Izzat Nagar (Bareilly)
- Central Avian Research Institute, Izzat Nagar (Bareilly)

3. **Institutes and organizations of Mathura and Meerut-**

- Central Goat Research Institute, Makhdoom (Mathura)
- Central Potato Research Station, Modipuram (Meerut)
- Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, Meerut

4. **Institutions and organizations of Rae Bareli and Amethi-**

- Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Technology, Rae Bareli
- National Institute of Fashion Technology, Rae Bareli

- National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Institute, Raebareli
- Rajiv Gandhi Petroleum Institute, Jais (Amethi)
- Central Institute of Hotel Management (under construction), Jagdishpur (Amethi)

5. **Institutions and organizations of Kanpur-**
   - Indian Pulses Research Institute, Kalyanpur (Kanpur)
   - Indian Institute of Sugar Technology
   - Central Textile Institute
   - Indian Leather Dyeing and Shoe Institute
   - Indian Institute of Technology
   - Central Leather Research Institute (Chennai Unit) Kanpur

6. **Institutions and organizations of Prayagraj-**
   - Center for Social Forestry and Eco-Restoration
   - Northern Regional Institute of Paper Technology
   - Mehta Institute of Math and Physics
   - Harishchandra Research Institute, Jhunsi (Prayagraj)
   - GB Pant Social Science Research Institute, Jhunsi (Prayagraj)
   - Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute

7. **Institutes located in Agra, Jhansi, Hapur, Saharanpur, Bulandshahr and Bhadohi-**
   - Indian Carpet Industrial Institute, Bhadohi
   - Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute and School of Paper Technology, Saharanpur
   - Indian Grain Storage Management and Research Institute, Hapur
   - National Center for Agro Forestry, Jhansi
   - National Parachute Training College, Agra
   - National Jalam Institute for Leprosy and Other Mycobacterial Diseases, Agra
   - TV Demonstration and Training Centre, Agra
   - Central Glass and Labor Research Institute, Khurja (Bulandshahr)
   - Corporate One Lab (Country's first), Bhadohi (under construction)
8. **Organizations and institutions based in Noida and Greater Noida-**
   - Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Institute of Archaeology, Greater Noida
   - Botanical Garden of Indian Public, Noida
   - National Academy of Statistical Administration, Noida
   - VV Giri National Labor Institute, Noida
   - National Disaster Response Force Headquarters, Noida
   - National Museum Institute (country's first under construction),

- Noida National Medium Range Weather Forecasting Centre, Noida

9. **Institutions and organizations located in Varanasi-**
    - Central Higher Chhatrapati Educational Institute, Sarnath (Varanasi)
    - Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Chowkaghat (Varanasi)
    - Indian Institute of Vegetable Research (Saag Bhaji Institute)
    - Indian Institute of Handloom Technology
    - Indian Research for Ganga River Development and Water Resource Management
    - Central Discovery Center
    - National Seed Research and Training Center
    - International Rice Research Centre, Chandpur (Varanasi)
    - Central Water and Power Station (Proposed)

Central and state level art and music institutions and organizations in Uttar Pradesh-

- Bhatkhande Sangeet Sansthan was established in 1926 in Lucknow. It was made a deemed university from October 2000.
- Arts and Crafts College was established in Lucknow in the year 1911.
- State Lalit Kala Academy was established in the year 1962 in Lucknow.
- Uttar Pradesh Sangeet Natak Academy was established in 1963 in Lucknow.
- Ravindralay Natya Kendra was established in 1964 in Lucknow.
- Bhartendu Natya Academy was established in 1975 in Lucknow.
- National Kathak Institute was established in Lucknow in 1988-89.
- Uttar Pradesh Film Television and Liberal Arts Institute was established in Lucknow in the year 2016.
- Nirala Art Gallery was established in Prayagraj.
- North-Central Region Cultural Center was established in Prayagraj in the year 1985-86.
- Indira Gandhi National Center for the Arts was established in Varanasi in 1987.
- Indian Folk Arts Council was established in Varanasi in the year 1920.
- The sub-centre of National School of Drama was established in Varanasi in the year 2018.
- Ayodhya Research Institute (in Tulsi Memorial Building) was established in Ayodhya in the year 1986.
- Harioudh Kala Kendra Bhavan was established in Azamgarh.

Museums of Uttar Pradesh-

Currently, 15 operational and four under-construction museums are being run under the Uttar Pradesh Museum Directorate, formed on 21 August 2002.

- Government Museum, Lucknow was established in the year 1863. It is the oldest museum in the state.

- Government Museum Mathura was established in the year 1874. Kushan and Gupta relics and Jain material are stored here.
- Government Museum, Jhansi was established in the year 1978. Here the Sanskrit elements of Bundelkhand region have been collected.
- Buddhist museums have been established in Gorakhpur, Kushinagar and Piprahwa (Siddharthnagar).
- Government Archaeological Museum, Kannauj was established in the year 1975. Materials related to the Pratihar Empire have mainly been collected here.
- International Ram Katha Museum and Art Gallery Ayodhya was established in the year 1988. Materials related to Shri Ram have been collected here.
- Folk Art Museum, Lucknow was established in the year 1989. Special items have been collected here to preserve the extinct folk arts.
- District Museum Sultanpur was established in the year 1989. Materials obtained from archaeological sites have been collected here.
- Government Freedom Struggle Museum, Meerut was established in 1996. Visual materials related to the freedom struggle have been collected here.
- Government Jain Museum, Mathura was established in the year 2003. A large amount of materials related to Jainism were collected here.
- Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Museum and Library was established in Rampur in the year 2004. It has a unique collection of materials and books related to Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar.
- Kalka Bindadin Ki Deodhi and Kathak Museum, Lucknow was established in the year 2016.
- Lal Bahadur Shastri Memorial Museum, Varanasi was established in 2018 which is famous for its collection of materials related to former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri.
- Shahid Museum Shahjahanpur was established in the year 2022. Materials related to martyrs have been collected here.
- Government Archaeological Museum Farrukhabad is a museum under construction.
- Children's Museum Kannauj is a museum under construction.
- Tharu Tribe and Culture Museum Balrampur is a museum under construction.
- Natural Science Museum Lucknow is a museum under construction.

Language and dialect related institutions and organizations of Uttar Pradesh-

- Uttar Pradesh Hindi Institute was established in Lucknow in the year 1976.
- Uttar Pradesh Sanskrit Sansthan was established in the year 1976 in Lucknow.
- Uttar Pradesh Urdu Academy was established in Lucknow in the year 1972.
- Uttar Pradesh Language Institute was established in Lucknow in the year 1994.
- Uttar Pradesh Jain Vidya Shodh Sansthan was established in Lucknow in the year 1990.
- Hindi Sahitya Sammelan was established in Prayagraj in the year 1910.
- Central Hindi Teaching Board was established in Agra in the year 1961.
- Kanhaiyalal Maniklal Munshi Hindi and Linguistics University was established in Agra in the year 1953.

- Bhojpuri Bhawan was established in Varanasi in the year 2010.
- State Hindi Institute was established in Varanasi.
- Geeta Press: Which institution was established in Gorakhpur in the year 1923 to publish religious books.
- Sant Kabir Academy, Maghar (Sant Kabir Nagar)

Agricultural University in Uttar Pradesh-

At present there are four government, one government deemed and one central agricultural university in Uttar Pradesh.

- Chandrashekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology was established in Kanpur in the year 1975. It is currently the oldest agricultural university in the state.
- Acharya Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj was established in Ayodhya in the year 1976.
- Sardar Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Modipuram was established in Meerut in the year 2000.
- Banda University of Agriculture and Technology was established in Banda in 2010.
- Sam Higginbottom University of Agricultural Technology and Sciences was established in Naini (Prayagraj) in the year 1910. It was granted the status of State Deemed University on 27 December 2016.
- Rani Lakshmi Bai National Agricultural University is a central university, it was established in Jhansi.
- Mahatma Buddha University of Agriculture and Technology is currently under construction in Kushinagar.

Other institutions of Uttar Pradesh related to agriculture-

- Uttar Pradesh Agricultural Research Council has been established in Lucknow.
- Uttar Pradesh State Institute of Agricultural Management has been established in Rehman Kheda Lucknow.
- State Animal Welfare (Varna Shankar) Center has been established in Bareilly.
- Potato Research Center is established at Babugarh in Hapur district.
- Uttar Pradesh Seed Development Corporation was established in Lucknow in the year 2002.
- Center for Sugarcane Biotechnology has been established in Shahjahanpur district.
- Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane Research Council was established in Shahjahanpur district in the year 1976-77.
- Sugarcane research centers under the Sugarcane Research Council have been established in Muzaffarnagar, Gorakhpur and Gola (Kheeri).
- Under the Sugarcane Research Council, Genda Singh Sugarcane Breeding and Research Center has been established at Sewrahi in Kushinagar district.
- Lal Bahadur Shastri Sugarcane Farmers Institute was established in the year 1975 in Lucknow.

- The International Rice Research Center has been established in Varanasi. It is a branch of the International Rice Research Center of the Philippines.

Medical Institute in Uttar Pradesh-

- King George Medical College was established in the year 1911. From the year 2002, it was given the status of King George Medical University.
- Uttar Pradesh Rural Medical Sciences and Research Institute was established in Saifai of Etawah district in the year 2005. From the year 2016, it was given the status of Uttar Pradesh Medical Sciences University.
- At present there are two central medical colleges in Uttar Pradesh which are in Varanasi and Aligarh.
- At present, there are government allopathic medical colleges running in 45 districts of the state.
- At present there are 14 districts in the state with Government Allopathic Medical Colleges under construction. In the remaining 16 districts of the state, allopathic medical colleges will be constructed on PPP mode.
- There are four veterinary medical colleges in Uttar Pradesh which are in Mathura, Meerut, Ayodhya and Varanasi.
- A Veterinary Medical College is proposed in Gorakhpur district.
- In the year 1983, Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences was established in Lucknow.
- In the year 2006, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Institute of Medical Sciences was established in Lucknow.
- Government Institute of Medical Sciences was established in Greater Noida in the year 2013.
- Medanta Avadh Super Specialist Hospital is being operated in Lucknow since November 2019. It is a private sector run institute.
- Presently AIIMS Hospital is under construction in Gorakhpur and Rae Bareli.

Technical University of Uttar Pradesh-

- At present there are three state technical universities in Uttar Pradesh.
- APJ Abdul Kalam Technical University, which is the first technical university of the state, was established in Lucknow in the year 2002. Madan Mohan Malviya Technical University, the second government technical university of the state, was established in Gorakhpur in the year 2013.
- Harcourt Butler University of Technology, the third technical university of the state, was established in Kanpur in the year 2016.

Other Technical Institutes of Uttar Pradesh-

- Uttar Pradesh Institute of Textile Technology is established in Kanpur.
- Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Technology for Handicapped is located in Kanpur district.

- Shri Kanshiram Institute of Technology was established in Lucknow district.
- Indian Institute of Information Technology was established in Prayagraj or the first IIIT of the state. The second Indian Institute of Information Technology is being constructed in Lucknow.
- Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) was established in Kanpur. Another Indian Institute of Technology, BHU, is also established in Varanasi.

Major industrial and business institutions of Uttar Pradesh-

- Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority was established in Kanpur in the year 2001.
- Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, established in Kanpur in the year 1961, was merged into Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority in 2018.
- Dr. Ambedkar Environment Museum was established in Lucknow in the year 1997.
- Folk Art Museum was established in Varanasi in the year 2010.
- Madame Tussauds India Museum has been established in Noida Sector 18.
- Perfume Park and Museum is under construction in Kannauj.
- Rahul Sankrityayan Institute was established in the year 1957 in Gorakhpur University. It has a collection of ancient materials and manuscripts.
- Uttar Pradesh Finance Corporation was established in Kanpur in the year 1954.
- Uttar Pradesh Institute of Textile Technology was established in Kanpur.
- Fragrance and Sugar Development Center is situated in Kannauj district of the state.
- Rajkiya Charam Sansthan was established in Kanpur district.
- Government Ceramic Development Center has been established at a place called Chunar in Mirzapur district and Khurja in Bulandshahr district.
- Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation has been established in Lucknow.

Other major state level institutions and organizations in Uttar Pradesh-

- In Uttar Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission was formed in Prayagraj in the year 1937.
- Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission was established in the year 2014 in Lucknow.
- Dr. Ambedkar Uttar Pradesh Police Academy has been established in Moradabad district.
- Judicial Training and Research Institute has been established in Gomti Nagar, Lucknow.
- Honorable Kashiram Institute of Tourism Management has been established at a place called Chinhat in Lucknow.
- State Disaster Management Authority was established in Lucknow in the year 2005.
- Chaudhary Charan Singh Flood Research Center is under construction in Meerut district of the state.

- Forest Research Institute is established in Kanpur district of the state.
- Braille Press has been established in Lucknow to print books for visually impaired boys and girls.

Major Sports Institute in Uttar Pradesh-

- There are three sports complexes in the state which are located in Safai Prayagraj and Amethi in Etawah district.
- There are three sports colleges in Uttar Pradesh, first Guru Govind Singh Men's and Women's Sports College which has been established in Lucknow. Secondly, Veer Bahadur Singh East Women's Sports College, it was established in the year 1988 in Gorakhpur. Third Major Dhyan Chand Men's Sports College which has been established in the year 2014-15 at Saifai in Etawah district.
- The first international cricket stadium of the state is Green Park Stadium which is located in Kanpur district of Uttar Pradesh.
- The second international cricket stadium of Uttar Pradesh is Bharat Ratna Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ekana Cricket Stadium which is being used for sports since the year 2018. It has been constructed in Gomti Nagar, Lucknow.
- The third international cricket stadium of the state is under construction in Ghaziabad.
- Major Dhyan Chand Sports University is being constructed in Meerut district.
- Sports villages have been developed in Prayagraj and Agra in the state.
- The country's only Formula One race venue has been built in Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.
- BBD UP Badminton Academy has been established in Gomti Nagar, Lucknow.

Other special places of Uttar Pradesh-

- Lohia Park has been constructed in Lucknow National Dalit Inspiration Site is established in Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh.
- Janeshwar Mishra Park, which is the largest park in Asia, has been established at a place called Gomti Nagar in Lucknow of the state.
- Queen Ho Memorial Park is under construction in Ayodhya.
- The world's tallest Buddha statue in Dharma Chakra Pravartana posture is in Sarnath, which is 70 feet tall.
- The world's tallest statue of Shri Ram Ji, whose total height will be 251 meters, is proposed in Ayodhya.
- The first science park of the state is in Ghaziabad and the second park is under construction in Gorakhpur.
- The Mega Food Park proposed by the Center will be established in Bareilly district of the state.
- There is a place named Chak Ganjariya of Lucknow which is under development as a mega city.

- Agro processing zones i.e. agricultural parks have been established in Lucknow, Varanasi, Hapur and Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh.
- Knowledge Park has been established in Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.
- Leather Technology Park has been established at a place called Banthara near Kanpur which falls in Unnao district.
- Leather Park is being established in Agra in the state.
- April Park has been established in Tronica City Ghaziabad.
- Electronic City is under development in Greater Noida.
- Web City has been constructed in Ghaziabad. Jhansi, Chitrakoot, Agra, Aligarh,
- Kanpur and Lucknow districts of the state are included under Defense Industrial Corridors.
- Government Information Technology Parks under establishment in Uttar Pradesh are in Lucknow, Agra, Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Meerut, Bareilly and Varanasi districts.
- The world's tallest 70-storey Chandrodaya Temple is under construction in Vrindavan, Mathura by ISKCON.
- Vedic Science Center is under construction in Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
- In Uttar Pradesh, Export Promotion Industrial Park has been established in Greater Noida and Agra.
- Electronic City is being developed in Greater Noida. Plastic park is proposed in Gorakhpur of the state.
- The first biotechnology park of the state is located in Bakshi Ka Talab, Lucknow.
- At present there are total 5 Silk Service Centers in Uttar Pradesh which are located in Varanasi, Lucknow, Saharanpur, Bareilly and Agra.
- The sixth craft service center of the state is proposed in Prayagraj.
- North India's largest shopping market Lulu Mall has been opened in Lucknow.
- Asia's first DNA bank has been established in Lucknow's Biotech Park.
- DNA bank for wildlife has been established at Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly.
- At present there are 18 cyber crime police stations in Uttar Pradesh.
- Uttar Pradesh State Institute of Forensic Science is being constructed in Lucknow.

Dance, Music, Art Festivals and Dialects of Uttar Pradesh

- The Department of Culture in Uttar Pradesh was established in 1957.
- The major cultural regions of Uttar Pradesh are Braj, Awadh, Bundelkhand, Rohilkhand and Bhojpuri regions.
- The art of temple construction developed in Uttar Pradesh during the Gupta period.
- The oldest samples of architecture in Uttar Pradesh are from the Maurya period, which have been found at places like Sarnath, Kaushambi, Kushinagar etc. in the state.
- Evidence of Gupta period temples has been found in Devgarh temple of Jhansi district, Bhitri village temple of Kanpur and Bhitri of Ghazipur.

- Two major styles of architecture were prevalent in Uttar Pradesh during the medieval period, evidence of which is found in Agra, these styles are Sharqi and Mughal styles.
- The best example of Sharqi style is the Atala Masjid of Jaunpur.
- Lucknow style of modern architecture can be seen in Lucknow.
- The best example of Lucknow style is the hall of Bade Imambara.

Painting in Uttar Pradesh-

- In Uttar Pradesh, the oldest samples of painting are found in the rocks and caves of Mirzapur and Sonkadha of Sonbhadra and places like Lakhniandari, Manikpur, Jogimara, Hoshangabad, Raigarh etc.
- Among the major painting styles of the medieval period in the state, Mughal (Agra), Mathura (Braj) and Bundeli styles are famous.
- The foundation of the Mughal painting style was laid by the Mughal emperor Humayun.
- The main styles of modern painting in the state are Wash Tempa or Lucknow style.
- Asit Kumar Haldar is considered the father of Lucknow painting style.
- Lalit Mohan Sen started graphic science in the development of painting in Uttar Pradesh.
- Some samples of ancient rock paintings have been found in the caves of places like Likhaniyandari, Manikpur, Hoshangabad, Jogimara, Raigarh etc. of Mirzapur-Sonbhadra in the state.
- In the medieval period, the main painting style of the state was Mughal style (Agra style), the foundation of which was laid by Humayun.
- Akbar had opened a separate department for painting.
- During the time of Jahangir, Mughal painting was at its zenith (the golden age of Mughal painting).
- Jain painting developed in Mathura.
- The development of modern painting in the state started in the beginning of the 20th century when the College of Arts and Crafts was established in Lucknow in 1911.
- In 1925, Asit Kumar Haldar of Bengal, who was a disciple of Avni Babu and Tagore, came to Lucknow and became the first Indian Principal of 'Arts and Crafts College'. He started two new styles of painting in Lucknow called 'Wash' and 'Tempa', which later developed into Lucknow style.
- Lalit Mohan Sen, who was trained in London and appointed Principal of the Arts and Crafts College in 1945, gave a new direction to painting and emphasized on the natural beauty and depiction of figures with pastel and oil pastel. He started 'Graphic Vidya' and created Shabih paintings.
- Sudhir Ranjan Khastagir, who was the Principal in 1956, has been given the title of Sun of this college.
- Meerut resident Chaman Singh 'Chapan' has earned special fame by writing more than 50 books on painting and sculpture and organizing most of the international art exhibitions. Renowned painter Kiran is his religious wife.

- Jayanarayan Singh and Avtar Singh Panwar have been famous painters and sculptors.
- Major paintings of Ranveer Singh Bisht include Pahari Folk Dance, Shelter from Pahari Winter, Village Morning, At the End of Work, Sloppy Child, Market, Gossip, City Lights, Dusk Dhale, Winter Nights, Pahari Ghasiyas, Neelkanth etc. Are included. Which leaves the audience extremely overwhelmed.
- Among Ranveer Saxena's favorite paintings, Pratiksha, Buddha's renunciation, Jhoola etc. are notable.
- Kiran Dar was one of the senior artists of the Lucknow School, whose painting style reflects Honi-Japanese influence.
- Bhavani Charan Gyu's famous painting is 'Ramleela'.
- Shamsher Singh, Mahadevi Verma, Acharya Ramchandra Shukla, Bipin Aggarwal, Jagdish Gupt, Shripat Pay etc. were not only poets but also painters.
- The main paintings of Ramchandra Shukla are- Remorse, Aspiration for Revenge, Nightmare, Pity, Eyes of Death, Dream of the Patient, Remaining Fire, Creation and Destruction, Pain of Defeat etc.
- Amrita Shergil (Gorakhpur) is a renowned painter with a special and deep grasp of reality and deep compassion for the neglected society and women class.
- Raj Kapoor Chitera (Prayagraj) has created a 1500 feet long portrait series of Tendulkar.
- Mahendranath Singh worked on Kangra and Kashi style.
- Vishwanath Mehta's famous paintings are - Pyaasa Sohag Bindi and Srishti etc.
- Satyam Shivam Sundaram is a famous picture of Shivanandan Nautiyal.
- Sand Kishore Sharma is famous for designs on carpets, trays and ceramic utensils.

Music art in Uttar Pradesh-

1. **Classical singing and playing-**
    - The prominent musicians of the medieval period in Uttar Pradesh were Swami Haridas, Dattil, Shardul, Kashyap, Matangam, Abhinavgupta, Sadarang, Adarang Amir Khusro, Harpal, Hussain Sarki, Baiju, Tansen, Wajid Ali Shah etc.
    - Amir Khusro mixed Indian, Iranian and Persian ragas.
    - Amir Khusro invented styles like Qawwali, Tarana, Kaulkalwana etc.
    - Amir Khusro also invented the tabla and sitar.
    - Vallabhacharya had introduced the method of musical worship in temples.
    - Swami Haridas ji lived in Nidhivan and Vrindavan and was born in Haridaspur, Aligarh.
    - Swami Haridas was a devotee of Krishna and became famous for singing Dhrupad and introduced the Dhrupad Dhamar raga.
    - Swami Haridas had eight main disciples, among whom Tansen, Baiju Bawra and Gopal were the prominent ones.

- Tansen, who was a very proficient musician in the famous Navratna Khet Dhup style Rajdeep Varna playing in Akbar's court.
- Haridas's disciple Baiju Bawra, also known as Baijnath, was extremely adept in Raga Megh.
- Sultan Hussain Sir of Jaunpur had introduced Khayal singing.
- There are many major musical gharanas in Uttar Pradesh such as Agra Gharana, Lucknow Gharana, Varanasi Gharana, Saharanpur Gharana, Rampur Gharana, Kirana Gharana Muzaffarnagar, Atrauli Gharana Aligarh and Khurja Gharana Aligarh etc.
- Lucknow Gharana was at its golden peak during the reign of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Lucknow.
- Ustad Faiyaz Khan is considered the father of modern classical singing.
- Ustad Faiyaz Khan has been given the title of Aftab-e-Mosiki i.e. Sun of Music.
- Thumri singing became very popular during the era of Wajid Ali.
- Tappa style was reflected by Mian Ghulam Nabi Shourie of Lucknow.
- Nawab Wajid Ali Shah composed thumri bands under the pseudonym of 'Akhtar Piya'.
- Wajid Ali Shah had patronized the famous artist of Katha, Bindadin and the famous artist of Pakhwaji, Kodau Singh in his court.
- Bindadin of Awadh incorporated thumri singing in Kathak dance.
- Shahjahanpur and Etawah gharana are famous for sarod playing.
- Ajay Rada Gharana of Meerut is famous for playing tabla.
- The Lucknow gharana of tabla was founded by Modu and Baksoor Khan.
- The Varanasi gharana of tabla was founded by Pandit Ram Sahay.
- Alauddin Khan of Banaras Gharana and his disciples Pandit Ravi Shankar, Rajbhav Singh, Mustaq Ali Khan, Virendra Kumar Mishra etc. are sitar players.
- Sitar players like Raza Khan, Ghulam Mohammad, Rahimsen, Ilyas Khan etc. belong to Lucknow Gharana.
- Famous Shehnai players of Banaras Gharana are Bismillah Khan and Mumtaz Khan. Bismillah Khan has also been awarded Bharat Ratna.
- Raghunath Seth and Hariprasad Chaurasia are famous flute players.
- Pandit Ramsevak Mishra, Pandit Chhannulal Mishra, Shiv-Pashupati Mishra, Rajan-Sajan Mishra, Amarnath-Pashupati Nath Mishra, Dharamraj Mishra, etc. are Dhrupad and classical khayal singers who belong to Banaras Gharana.
- Famous Thumri singer Girija Devi belongs to the Banaras Gharana.

2. **Major folk songs-**
   - Major folk songs of Purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh are Kajri, Chaular, Karahi, Gari, Purvi, Kaharwan, Sohni, Ropni, Dadra, Natka, Birha, Jhumar, Jhula, Loriki, Chaita, Fagua, Jogira, Videshiya, Sohar, congratulatory songs and Qawwali. etc.
   - Birha is sung equally in the entire state and mainly in Purvanchal region.

- Kajri goes to Mirzapur and Varanasi districts of Uttar Pradesh.
- The main folk songs of Awadh region are Badhaai, Sawni, Phag, Jhula, Pachra, Kajri, Sohar, Sanskar Geet and Qawwali etc.
- The main folk songs of Braj region are Jhula, Hori, Rasiya, Bam Rasiya, Braj Malhar, Patka and Samaj Gayan etc.
- The main folk songs of Purvanchal region are Dhimrayai, Changeliya Kuhai, Alha, Rachhra, Diwari, Hardaul, Pawar, Isuri Phag, Takrar Geet and Qawwali Yaad.
- Alha is generally sung throughout Uttar Pradesh but it is mainly a folk song of Bundelkhand region.
- The main folk songs of the western region are Ragini, Dhola, Lavani, Gujari Banna and Qawwali etc.
- In the state, Bhajans, Puran Bhagat, Pachara, Bhartrihari are sung by the devotees through their instruments.
- Kajri is a folk song of rainy season. Its origin is believed to be in Mirzapur. In Mirzapur, Bhadrakrishna Tritiya, the birth anniversary of Vindhyavasini Devi, is celebrated as Kajri festival. There are four Kajri Akharas in Mirzapur – Pt. Shivdas Malviya Akhara, Jahangir Akhara, Bairagi Akhara and Akkad Akhara. With some variations, Kajri is sung in the entire Purvanchal and Awadh region. Malini Awasthi, Urmila Srivastava, Ajita Srivastava and Usha Gupta are the main singers of Kajri.
- Sohar, Badhaai, Savani, Phaag, Jhula, Kajri and Sanskar Geet etc. are the main folk songs of Awadh region.
- Jhula, Hori, Rasiya, Bam Rasiya, Samaj Gayan, Malhar and Patka etc. are the main folk songs sung in the region. Social singing is done in the temples and ashrams of Vraj region.
- Hardaul, Panwara, Alha, Dimriyai, Changelia, Kuhai, Gahara, Diwari and Takgeet etc. are Bundeli folk songs.
- Although Alha is sung in the entire state. But mainly it is a Bundeli folk song and heroic spirit predominates in its singing.
- Ragini, Bola, Lavani, Batra and Gujri etc. are the folk songs of the western region.
- Bhajan, Puran Bhagat, Bhartrihari, Nirgun etc. are songs full of renunciation and devotion, which are sung by sadhus in the entire state.
- Among the folk instruments used with songs, the main ones are Dhol, Nagara, Ranasingha, Rangdi, Kekari, Mridang, Naal, Manjira, Jhanj, Chimta, Kartal, Bela-Spoon, Harmonium and Vaali etc.

Fairs in Uttar Pradesh

About 2,250 fairs are organized every year in Uttar Pradesh. 9 Maximum fairs are held in Mathura (86), Kanpur and Hamirpur (79), Jhansi (78), Agra (72) and Fatehpur (70).

- ❖ The festival is organized every year by the Uttar Pradesh Tourism Department in the cities of Lucknow, Agra and Varanasi.

- The scenes of Mughal era splendor are the main attraction of Agra's Taj Mahotsav. 'Sulhakul Utsav', a symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity, is organized in Agra.
- On the occasion of Uttar Pradesh Holi festival, 'Lathmar Holi' is organized in Barsana.
- Ayodhya Parikrama is organized at Ram Janmabhoomi (Ayodhya).
- The world's largest fair (Kumbh Mela) is held in Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh.
- 'Maha Kumbh' is organized every 12 years and Kumbh (Ardha Kumbh) is organized at an interval of 6 years.
- Updated Maha Kumbh Mela was organized in Prayagraj in 2013 and Kumbh (Ardh Kumbh) Mela in 2019.
- The least number of fairs in Uttar Pradesh are held in Pilibhit district.
- Dadri cattle fair is organized in Ballia.
- The main festival celebrated by Jain followers is 'Mahavir Jayanti'.
- 'Buddha Purnima' is the main festival of the followers of Buddhism.
- The main festivals celebrated by the followers of Islam in the state are - Ramzan, Eidul-Juha, Eidulfitr, Barafat, Shab-e-Barat.

Language

The Language Department, along with the translation work received from all the departments of the government and the publication of departmental manuals, compilations and reference books etc., also runs the activities and schemes related to various languages through the following institutions.

- Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthaan, Lucknow
- Uttar Pradesh Sanskrit Sansthan, Lucknow
- Uttar Pradesh Urdu Academy, Lucknow
- Uttar Pradesh Language Institute, Lucknow
- Uttar Pradesh Sindhi Academy, Lucknow
- Uttar Pradesh Punjabi Academy, Lucknow
- Late. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Memorial Committee, Lucknow
- Hindustani Academy, Prayagraj

- Uttar Pradesh Hindi Institute was established on December 30, 1976.
- Hindustani Academy is a historical institution, which was established on March 29, 1927.
- Uttar Pradesh Urdu Academy is the first academy in the country, which was established by the state government in the year 1972.
- Hindi written in Devanagari script was declared the official language of the state for the first time in October 1947.
- From January 26, 1968, the use of official language Hindi has been made mandatory in all government offices of the state.

- U.P. : Literature and litterateurs: The leading centers of book publishing in Uttar Pradesh are Agra, Meerut, Prayagraj, Varanasi.
- The monthly fiction magazine 'Ghata' is published from Agra.
- The major monthly fiction literature published from Varanasi are – Hindi Pracharak, Naagin.
- Monthly fiction magazine 'Navodaya' is published in pure Hindi from Bareilly.
- Sakhi, Sabad and Ramaini are the major works of Kabirdas.
- Futkal verses called 'Bani' were composed by Raidas.
- The main works of Surdas are 'Sursagar' and 'Sahitya Lahari'.
- The author of 'Rani Ketki Ki Kahani' is Munshi Inshallah Khan.
- Bharat Durdasha, Mudrarakshas, Prem Tarang, Chandrawali and Kashmir Kusum are the works of Bharatendu Harishchandra. The magazine named 'Kavi Vachan Sudha' was edited by Bharatendu Harishchandra.
- "Hathi Hamir" is a drama composition by Pratap Narayan Mishra.
- Rabindranath Tagore has written poems on Tulsidas, Surdas and Kabirdas and called Tulsi the 'poet of poets'.
- Raja Lakshman Singh translated 'Shakuntala' from Sanskrit to Hindi.
- Munshi Premchand's original name was Dhanpat Rai.
- 'Gaban', 'Godaan', 'Seva Sadan', 'Karmabhoomi', 'Rangbhoomi', 'Nirmala' etc. are the major novels of Munshi Premchand. His famous stories are 'Bade Bhai Saheb', 'Panch Parmeshwar', 'Poos Ki Raat', 'Idgah', 'Shatranj Ke Khiladi', 'Kafan', 'Namak Ka Daroga' etc.
- In 1936, a convention of the Progressive Writers Association was held in Lucknow which was addressed by Munshi Premchand.
- The names of the main works of Vrindavan Lal Verma are - Mrignayani, Jhansi Ki Rani.
- Jainendra Kumar is the author of works like Sahitya Sanchay, Parakh, Sunita, Phansi, Ek Raat, Dhruv Yatra, Ek Din, Vatayan etc.
- Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi edited the monthly magazine 'Saraswati'.
- Devkinandan Khatri had written a novel named 'Chandrakanta'.
- Chokhe Chaupade, Padma Prasun, Priyapravas, Vaidehi, Vanvas, Parijat etc. are the works of Pt. Ayodhya Prasad Upadhyay 'Hariaudh'.
- Major works of Maithilisharan Gupta are – Saket, Yashodhara, Jayadratha-Vadh, Bharat-Bharati, Dwapar etc.
- Maithili Sharan Gupt was given the title of 'National Poet' for encouraging the countrymen in the freedom struggle through his works.
- Padmavat, Akharavat and Aakhri Kalam are the creations of Malik Muhammad Jayasi.
- Sumitranandan Pant has depicted nature in most of his works. Veena, Granthi, Yugantar, Uttara, Pallava, Gramya etc. are the compositions of Sumitranandan Pant.
- Neehar, Rashmi, Neerja, Sandhyageet, Yama, Smriti ki Rekhayein etc. are the major works of Mahadevi Verma.
- Major works of Jaishankar Prasad are- Kamayani, Kankal, Iravati, Titli, Dhruvaswamini.
- Madhushala, Madhubala and Nisha-Invitation are the works of Harivansh Rai Bachchan.
- The author of 'Shekhar Ek Jeevani' is Sachchidanand Hiranand Vatsyayan 'Agyeya'.
- Dr. Ramkamal Rai has written an important and in a sense the only certified biography on the famous poet Agyeya titled 'Shikhar Se Sagar Tak'.
- 'Sanjeev's 'Dhar', Shailesh Matiyani's 'Encounter', Vibhutinarayan Rai's 'Curfew' and Kamalakant Dwivedi's 'Paatighar', Neelkant's 'Bandhua Mazdoor Ramdas', Rajkrishna

Mishra's 'Darulshafa', Maitreyi Pushpa's 'Idannamam', Virendra Sarang's 'Vajrangi' is an important novel.

- Jagdish Narayan Srivastava's book is 'Novel Ki Sharat' and Nemichand Jain's book is 'Adhure Interviews'.
- 'Pyaasa Nirjhar' is the work of Pt. Narendra Sharma.
- U.P. Writer Asrar-ul-Hassan Khan (Majrooh Sultanpuri) received the Dadasaheb Phalke Award in the year 1993.
- To provide knowledge for human health, 'Arogya' (1957) is published from Gorakhpur, 'Ayurveda Sandesh' (1967) and 'Natural Life' (1991) are published from Lucknow and 'Aapka Swasthya' (1987) is published from Varanasi. .
- Dr. Sampurnanand's works are - International Constitution, State Revolution of China, Native State of India, Emperor Harsh Vardhan, Mahatma Gandhi, Socialism etc.
- The famous song of Uttar Pradesh 'Caravan Gujar Gaya' has been composed by Gopal Das Saxena 'Neeraj'.
- Among the first writers to write Urdu prose, the name of Mirza Rajab Ali Baig 'Suroor' of Lucknow comes, who wrote 'Fasan-e-Ajaib' during the reign of Awadh ruler Naseeruddin Haider.
- Uttar Pradesh to be honored with Jnanpith Award. The four great personalities of Urdu are - Firaq Gorakhpuri, Kurratul-Ain Haider, Ali Sardar Jafri and Shahryar.
- UP honored with Saraswati Samman The Urdu litterateurs are Shamsur Rahman Farooqui and Nayyar Masood.

3. Major folk theaters of Uttar Pradesh-
   At present, major folk theaters like Ramleela, Rasleela and Nautanki Sangeet are prevalent in Uttar Pradesh. The major styles of folk theater are Ramnagar (Kashi Ramlila), Prayagraj (Ramlila), Baja (Raslila), Ayodhya (Ramlila), Hathras (Nautanki), Kanpur (Nautanki) etc.

Major fairs and festivals of Uttar Pradesh-

- Mahakumbh fair in Uttar Pradesh is the largest fair in the world. It is organized every 12 years in Prayagraj.
- Kumbh Mela is organized every 6 years in Prayagraj.
- Magh Mela is organized every year in Prayagraj except the year of Mahakumbh and Kumbh.
- Kakori Mela which is also called Mini Kumbh of Rohilkhand is organized in Badaun.
- Bateshwar cattle fair is organized in Agra on the day of Kartik Shukla Dwitiya.
- Dadri cattle fair is organized in Ballia on the day of Kartik Purnima.
- Sardhana Fair is organized every year in the month of November at a place called Sardhana in Meerut.
- Nauchandi fair is organized every year in Meerut for one month in the month of Chaitra.
- Nauchandi fair of Basant is organized every year in Lucknow on the day of Basant Panchami.
- Garh Ganga Fair is organized every year at Garhmukteshwar Hapur on the day of Kartik Purnima.
- Dewa Sharif fair is organized every year in Barabanki.

- Singi Rampur fair is organized every year on the day of Dussehra and Kartik Purnima in Farrukhabad.
- Syed Salar fair is organized in Bahraich district.
- Phagun fair is organized in Rampur.
- Uttarayani fair is organized every year in Bareilly district on the occasion of Makar Sankranti.
- Chaitra Ram Navami fair and Kartik or Parikrama fair are organized in Ayodhya Dham located in Ayodhya district.
- Deepotsav fair is organized in Ayodhya with government support.
- Lalita Devi Fair is organized with government support at the Naimisharanya pilgrimage site in Sitapur.
- Gola Gokarnath Mela is organized every year at Kheri on the occasion of Makar Sankranti.
- Kalinjar fair is organized in Banda district.
- Kajali fair is organized in Mahoba district.
- Kailash Mel is organized every year on the third Monday of Sawan in Agra.
- Shakambhari Devi fair is organized in Saharanpur during Navratri.
- Govind Saheb's fair is organized in Ambedkar Nagar district. Its duration lasts for one month.
- Khichdi fair is organized in Gorakhpur on the occasion of Makar Sankranti.
- In Uttar Pradesh, maximum number of fairs are organized in Mathura and least number of fairs are organized in Pilibhit.

Organization of major festivals of Uttar Pradesh-

- Taj Mahotsav is organized in Agra district. It is organized every year in the month of February.
- Sulahkul Mahotsav is organized in Agra for Hindu Muslim unity and Ram Baraat Utsav is also organized in Agra itself.
- Triveni Mahotsav is organized in Prayagraj in the month of February.
- Dev Diwali festival is organized in Varanasi to commemorate the killing of Tripura demon.
- Bithoor Ganga Mahotsav is organized in Kanpur district.
- The Chhadi Maar Holika festival is organized in Gokul, Mathura.
- Lathmar Holi festival is organized in Barsana and Nand villages of Mathura district.
- Kajri Mahotsav is organized in Sonbhadra.
- Kabir Utsav or Maghar Mahotsav is organized in Maghar of Sant Kabir Nagar district.
- Sardhana Mahotsav is organized in Meerut district.
- The Kampil festival is organized at the Jain temple in Farrukhabad.
- Quami Ekta Week is celebrated every year in Uttar Pradesh from 19 November to 25 November.

Festivals, festivals and fasts in Uttar Pradesh-

- Hindu Festivals- Makar Sankranti or Khichdi, Shattila Ekadashi, Mauni Amavasya, Basant Panchami (Saraswati Puja), Mahashivratri, Lathmar Holi, Holi, Basantotsav, Chait Navratri, Ramnavmi (Mahanavami), Aksha Tritiya, Vaisakhi, Ganga Dussehra, Annakoot, Radhashtami, Dussehra, Shriram-Balram Rathotsav, Hariyali Teej, Lalhi Chhath,

Nagpanchami, Shravani or Rakshabandhan, Ganesh Chaturdashi, Krishna Janmashtami, Teej, Navratri, Diwali, Bhaiya Dooj, Govardhan Puja, Jhulelal Jayanti, Pitru Visarjan, Guru Purnima, Sharad Purnima, Kartik Purnima. Festivals and festivals like Karva Chauth, Chhath, Akshaya Navami, Jivitputrika Vrat, Budhwa Mangal, Anant Chaturdashi, Devotthan Ekadashi etc.

- **Muslim festivals**- Ramzan, Indulzuha, Moharram, Idulfitar, Barafat, Shabebarat, Roza Hazara, Chehallum, Shabekadar etc. are the festivals.
- **Sikh Festivals** - Baisakhi, Guru Nanak Jayanti, Guru Gobind Singh Jayanti, Guru Arjun Dev Jayanti, Martyrdom Day, Lohri-Bhogi etc. are the festivals.
- **Jain Festivals**- Mahavir Jayanti, Samvatsari Panchami, Kokila Panchami, Shruti Panchami, Chaumasi Chaudas, Meru Trayodashi, Oli, Paush Dashami, Parshvanath Jayanti, Paryashan Parv etc. are the festivals.
- **Christian festivals**- Good Friday, Easter, Christmas, New Year's Day, Easter Sunday, Holy Thursday, Maa Velankani festival etc.
- **Buddhist** Festival-Buddha Purnima i.e. Buddha Jayanti festival.

Movies in Uttar Pradesh-

Uttar Pradesh has an important place in the Indian film industry (Hindi) both in terms of audience and artists. Uttar Pradesh is the biggest market for Bollywood's Hindi films.

- It is believed that India's first talking film 'Alam Ara' (1931) was directed by B.P. Mishra, who was a resident of Deoria.

- Among the folk languages of the state like Braj, Bhojpuri, Bundeli etc., most of the films are produced in Bhojpuri.

- On September 10, 1975, Uttar Pradesh. Film Corporation has been established.

- Documentary films and news films are produced by the Information and Public Relations Department on cultural, tourism, agricultural, literary, industrial, rural development and other development related topics of the state. So far, more than 100 news pictures and 165 documentary pictures have been prepared. Lucknow UP, Mera Lucknow, Mahatma Gandhi Aur Chor-Chor, Naimisharanya, Braj Holi, Gramya, Bundelkhand Vikas Ki Chamak Har Aankh Mein etc. are the major documentaries.

- Noida is considered a small film city.

- The first film policy for the development of film industry in the state was announced in 1999. Under the Film Policy of 2001, Film Development Council was formed in the state. New Film Policy-2018 has been implemented to make the state a leader in the field of film industry.

- 'Uttar Pradesh Film Bandhu' has been formed to fulfill the objectives of the film policy.

History of Uttar Pradesh

The history of Uttar Pradesh is thousands of years old. In ancient times, the area of Uttar Pradesh located in the Ganga plain was called 'Madhya Desh'. Kuru, Panchal, Kashi, Kosal, Shursena, Chedi, Vatsa and Malla Mahajanapadas were established in the 'Madhya Desh' (modern Uttar Pradesh). The main centre of later Vedic culture was Madhya Desh.

The roots of the rainbow culture of the region with Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb can be seen from the Stone Age to British India.

- During this time this region came in contact with various dynasties, and rulers, who greatly enriched the cultural heritage of the region.
- This region has been the workplace of historical hero's like- Ram, Krishna, Gautam Buddha, Mahavira, Ashoka, Harsha, Akbar and Mahatma Gandhi.
- Excavations of Sarai Nahar Rai, Mahdaha and Damdama in Pratapgarh district of Middle Ganga valley during Paleolithic period Human burials are obtained from this, which are indicative of the antiquity of this region.
- The state has also been associated with the ancient Indus civilization. The eastern boundary of the Indus civilization was Alamgirpur, situated on the banks of the Hindon River, which comes under present-day Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh.
- This region has also been witness to the period of 16 Mahajanapadas in the sixth century BC. Out of these 16 Mahajanapadas, 8 districts are related to present day Uttar Pradesh. These 8 districts are Kashi, Kosala, Malla, Chedi, Vatsa, Kuru, Panchal and Shursen.
- In ancient times, this state has been the center of the Mahabharata war. The Mahabharata period Hastinapur site comes under the present Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh.
- In the past, this region has been the place of creation of epics like Mahabharata, Ramayana, Brahmana and Puranas. Buddhism and Jainism flourished in the region during the Magadha Empire, which played an important role in enriching the region's tolerance.
- During this period the region also saw the advent of Lord Buddha and the spread of Buddhism.
- Buddha gave his first sermon at Sarnath, which is located in the present-day Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh.
- After the Magadha Empire, the power was transferred to the Maurya Empire through the Nandas. During the Maurya period, Ashoka did many public welfare works on the land of this region.
- Later on, during the reign of Harshvardhan, the ruler of the Vardhan dynasty, cities like Kannauj and Prayag of the state touched new heights of glory.
- Harsha used to organize a religious ritual ceremony every fifth year in the Sangam area of Prayag, in which he used to donate even his gems and jewellery.
- That tradition of charity greatly enriched the cultural heritage of the state over time.
- The advent of Muslim rule in medieval India gave a new dimension to the art and culture of the state.
- During this, a common art called 'Indo-Islamic art' emerged from the mixture of ancient and Mughal culture.
- Later on, under the modern period, the British East India Company came in contact with Awadh during the reign of the third Nawab of Awadh.
- Indo-Gothic style emerged from the mixture of Anglo-Indian art in British India. The history of Uttar Pradesh ran concurrently with the history of the country during and after British rule.
- The contribution of the people of the state was also significant in the national freedom movement. The state played a very important role in the beginning of the 1857 revolution.
- In this, fighters like Rani Lakshmi Bai, Nana Saheb, Mangal Pandey made their significant contribution and registered their names in the golden pages of history.

- in the past, from the creation of epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata to the stories of Lord Ram and his capital Ayodhya, Buddha and his teachings, Mughals and their art, culture and excellent architecture, events like British India and the freedom struggle of 1857, the history of the state.
- In the first phase of British India, this region (except Awadh) was part of the Bengal Presidency. Which was sometimes called by the name of Western Province for convenience. Later it was separated from the Bengal Presidency by creating the Agra Presidency.
- In 1836 AD, it was renamed once again and its name was 'North Western Province' (North Western Provinces) and the headquarters became Agra.
- In the year 1937, the name of this province was once again changed to 'United Provinces' (United Provinces). From the year 1937 to the year 1950, it was known as 'United Provinces'.
- This province was named Uttar Pradesh on January 24, 1950, before the implementation of the Indian Constitution.
- This state always remains a centre of attraction for consumers due to its various regional products.
- A wide range of products cannot be found in the entire country like Uttar Pradesh. Moradabad is famous for its brass and copper items, while nearby Aligarh is famous for its locks.
- Firozabad is famous for bangle while Lucknow of Awadh region is famous all over the world for chikankari on clothes.
- Varanasi in eastern Uttar Pradesh is famous for Zardozi work and silk sarees.
- The importance of Varanasi sarees is evident from the fact that buying Banarasi sarees has become a part of the tradition in Indian wedding ceremonies.

While Bareilly is famous for Zardozi, Saharanpur is famous for its beautiful wood carvings. Thus, almost all the cities of Uttar Pradesh are not only India because of their rich art, culture and tradition. Rather, they have remained the centre of attraction for the global community since time immemorial.

Ancient History of Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh is not just a geographical unit but a living model of Indian culture. The roots of human civilization go back to the time when man had just started the journey from four-legged to two-legged. Although the history of Uttar Pradesh is very ancient and full of diversity, but from the point of view of study, it can be mainly divided into three parts-

1. Prehistoric period
    - This is the period, in relation to which no written material is available.
    - Example – Stone Age.
2. Proto-Historical Period
    - That period of history for which the related written material is available, but it either could not be read or it was not written at that time and was written later.
    - Example-Sindhav civilization and Vedic period etc.
3. Historical period
    - That period of history, from which related written material is obtained and it can be read.
    - Example-Maurya period etc.

Prehistoric Period

- This period is the period of origin and development of human civilization. We get knowledge about this period only from the stone tools used by our primitive ancestors.
- That is why this period is also given the noun of 'Stone Age'. This is the reason that in 1778 AD, Benjamin Franklin called man a "tool-making animal".
- Research of the Stone Age civilization in India was first done in May, 1863 AD by Robert Busfoot by discovering a handaxe from a site called Pallavaram in the present Tamil Nadu region.
- That's why Robert Brucefoot is also called the father of Indian prehistory.

- Although looking at the perspective of Uttar Pradesh, Prof. G. R. Sharma of Allahabad University, from the Belan Valley, the pre-Paleolithic of Chapar Chaping Pebul culture The discovery of carpet sites proved to be the starting point for the historical research tradition of this state.

On the basis of the variety of stone tools found in the form of archaeological evidence, the Stone Age can be divided into three stages in Uttar Pradesh -
(i) Palaeolithic period
(ii) Mesolithic period
(iii) Neolithic period

Palaeolithic Age

• The Palaeolithic Age was the beginning of the primitive life of man.
• The main stone tools of this period are drills, hand axe, cleavers and blades etc.
• Belan Valley of Uttar Pradesh has been the site of the oldest human settlements in the world.
• Belan River originating from Sonbhadra is a tributary of Tons river, whose valley planted the seed of human civilization in Uttar Pradesh in prehistoric times.
• In addition to fully made tools, semi-made tools, core and plank etc. have also been found in Belan River valley. , That's why they are also called 'tool manufacturing sites' or 'work sites'.
• In this context, in this context, the idol of the mother goddess (some scholars also call it Harpoon) found from the Lohda drain of the Belan river valley located in Meja (Prayagraj) of Uttar Pradesh) is noted.
• It is worth noting that this is the only statue obtained from the geo-elemental layer of the Upper Palaeolithic period in India.
• In the Chopanimands here, the sequence from the Upper Stone Age to the Neolithic Age is known.
• Similarly, the evidence of the Palaeolithic period is also found in Singrauli Valley located in Sonbhadra and Chakia of Chandauli etc.
•Early tools of this period are mainly made of quartzite stones, which are large-sized, ugly and unformed tools.
• However, later along with quartzite, jasper and chert etc. stones were also used. Vane and scraper-type tools are examples of this.
• In the last phase of the Palaeolithic period, these tools became very developed, and they took the form of tools like blades and burin. Bone and horns are also used in this phase.



Note:

• Based on the latest discoveries, the site with the oldest evidence of agriculture in the Indian subcontinent is Lahuradeo in Uttar Pradesh.

• From here 9000 BC. To 7000 B.C. Evidence of agriculture has been found in the middle of

• On this basis, like other parts of the world, the date of the Neolithic period in India and Uttar Pradesh is 9000 BC. Goes up to

• Although now slowly this opinion is becoming popular from the academic point of view.

Mesolithic Period

• Mesolithic period Palaeolithic and Neolithic period are 50 middle transitional periods.

• Typical tools of this period are small tools made of stone, which are called micro stones, small stone tools or microliths.

• These 'microliths' were made of fine materials like chert, chalcedony, quartz, jasper and agate. Which is 1-5 cm made of cores made of these materials. there were long parallel-sided faces.

• The main examples of these were the half-moon shaped Hasia (lunate), the trapezium triangle, Banagra and Takshani etc.

• Morhana Pahar, Baghikhor and Lekhhiya are located in the Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh and Sarai Nahar Rai, Damdama and Mahdaha etc. are major middle stone sites located in the Pratapgarh district.



Lekhhiya –

• In addition to Middle Paleolithic small stone tools, 17 human skeletons have also been found from rock shelter number 1 of Lekhhiya in the Vindhya region, some of which are in safe condition.

• It is to be noted that most of these heads are towards the west.

Chopanimando –

• Chopanimando located in Meja tehsil of Prayagraj is spread over an area of about 15000 square meters.

• Evidence of huts and handmade pottery is obtained from here.

Mahdaha –

• G.R.Sharma in Mahdaha located in Pratapgarh mentioned three regions, which were divided into the lake region, the slaughterhouse complex region, and the cemetery residence region.

• Tools and ornaments made of bone and horn have been found on a large scale in the slaughterhouse complex area itself, the arrowhead made of bones is the main one.

• Similarly, the mausoleums located in the cemetery area are often shallow and oval.

• A skeleton obtained from these is wearing a garland of five rings made of deer horns.

Sarai Nahar Rai

• 11 burials have been found in Sarai Nahar Rai, in which the number of skeletons is 14.

• 4 skeletons have been found from a grave here. The mausoleums here were mostly shallow and oval located inside the dwelling area.

• In the mausoleums, the head of the skeletons is towards the west and the feet towards the east.

• 8 pit stoves have also been received from here. It is noteworthy that the evidence of pillar pit is also available from Sarai Nahar Rai and Mahdaha.

Damdama

• A total of 41 human burials have been received from the western and central areas of Damdama of Pratapgarh.

• Out of these, there are 5 pairs of burials and in one burial, 3 human skeletons have been found together.

• Similarly, there are two skeletons which have been laid face down.

• It is worth mentioning that typical microlithic tools of this period are obtained from all the above-mentioned Mesolithic sites.
• Evidence of permanent huts is also found in Sarai Nahar Rai and Mahdaha.
• Evidence of external human invasion is also found in Sarai Nahar Rai.

Neolithic Age

• The term Neolithic was first used by Sir John Lubbock in his book 'Pre-Historic Times' published in 1865 AD.
• Due to the start of agriculture and animal husbandry in this period by Garden Child, it was called the 'Revolution of Neolithic Age'.
• The oldest Neolithic settlement in the Indian subcontinent is considered to be Mehrgarh (located in the Baluchistan province of Pakistan).
• Although the Neolithic culture that flourished in the Vindhya region of Uttar Pradesh also has an important place in this context.
• Koldihwa, Mahagada and Panchoh etc. located in Prayagraj district are the major Neolithic sites of Uttar Pradesh.



Koldihwa

• From Koldihwa, remains of Neolithic as well as copper and Iron Age culture are also found.
• The second oldest evidence of paddy cultivation is obtained from here.
• It is worth mentioning that along with wild, domestic variety of paddy (Oryza sativa) has been found from here.
• Whose grains, husk and straw have been found sticking on pottery Which proves it to be the oldest physical remains of paddy in India.
• Mahagada and Panchoh are mainly Neolithic remains which have been obtained from here.
• Among the tools obtained from here are stone axes, hammers and flutes etc.
• From here circular huts, rough and shiny utensils, bones of sheep, goats and pigs and rope impressions on a specific vessel etc. have been received.

• In addition to paddy, evidence of barley cultivation is also found in Mahagada. Along with this, a cattle shed has also been found here.

Note:

• Traditionally, the earliest evidence of paddy cultivation is believed to be from Koldihwa (6500 BC).

• However, according to new discoveries, now Lahuradev, located in the Santakbir Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh, has been recognized as the oldest example of paddy cultivation.

Memorable facts

• Evidence of circular huts is found in Mahdaha.

• Cattle shed has been received from Mahgada.

• 4 skeletons are found in a single grave from Sarai Nahar Rai.

• Morhana Pahar, Baghikhor, Lekhhiya, Chopanimando, Mahdaha, Sarai Nahar Rai and Damdama etc. are the major Mesolithic sites of Uttar Pradesh.

• The oldest evidence of paddy cultivation in the world is obtained from Lahuradev in Sant Kabir Nagar district.

• A statue of the mother goddess made of bones has been found in the Lohda drain.

• The Upper Palaeolithic sites of Uttar Pradesh represent the Chapar-Chapping-Pebul culture.

After the Stone Age, metals were discovered by man, which gave a new direction to human evolution. The Metal Age began with the use of 'copper', which was started being used along with the pre-existing stone tools. This is the reason why this period was given the noun of Chalcolithic period.

• In this period, the method of manufacturing bronze metal was also invented by the combination of copper and tin.

• As a result of which the Indus civilization, the first bronze civilization of the Indian subcontinent, emerged.

• This is also called the Harappa civilization based on the discovery of its initial site.

• It is noteworthy that the Harappa civilization emerged on the Chalcolithic background, where the use of stone and copper was in vogue together.

• Therefore, its initial stage is considered to be 'Trampashanik' and the advanced stage is considered to be 'Bronze Age Civilization'.

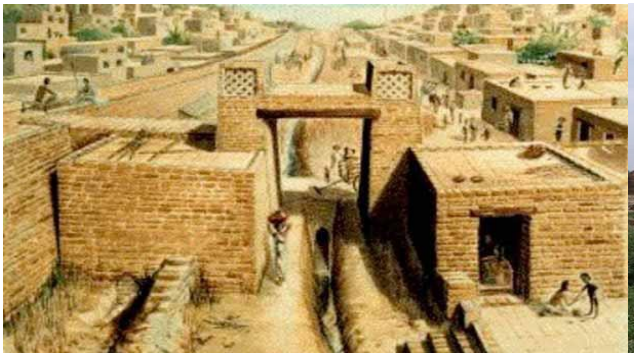
• At present, more than 1400 settlements have come to light in India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

• Out of which the easternmost site is Alamgirpur in Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh.

Major Harappa site located in Uttar Pradesh -

Alamgirpur -

- Alamgirpur is situated on the left bank of Hindon, a tributary of Yamuna. This site was discovered by Bharat Sevak Samaj in the year 1958.
- After which the first excavation was done here by Yagya Dutt Sharma. From the evidence obtained, it was known that this is a post-Harappan site. From here, two letters of Indus script are also found on bread rolling post, many pieces of bowl, pottery with pictures of peacocks, triangle squirrels etc., cotton cloth and some utensils.
- Due to this the residents of this place get proof of the practice of writing art. The local name of this place is also 'Parshuram Ka Khera'.




Hulas-

• This is a North Harappan site located in Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh.

• Evidence of wheat agriculture has been received from here. Apart from this, evidence of peepal tree, rice and ragi has also been found from Hulas.

• Apart from pottery, a seal containing Indus script has also come to light from here.

Mandi-

• This Harappan site located in Muzaffarnagar district of the state became the subject of discussion in the year 2000.

• When about 500 kg of gold and silver Harappan carpet ornaments were looted from a Harappan carpet mound located here by the villagers.

• Gold coins of the Harappan period were also found here. On the basis of this scholars have also expressed the possibility of having a mint here.

• Besides this, Ambakheri (Saharanpur), Badgaon (Saharanpur), Nasirpur (Saharanpur), Manpura (Bulandshahr) and Kairana (Shamli) etc. represent Harappan sites.

Sanauli

• Sanauli located in Baghpat district has proved to be the departure point in the field of Indian archaeology.

• Although there is a dispute among the scholars regarding the dates and chronology of the various evidences received from here, in the first decade of the twenty-first century, D.V. Sharma, this Harappan site, excavated for the first time, has given Indian history many pre-existing beliefs. It has been fragmented.

• It is considered by many scholars as the world's largest archaeological burial site.

• It is noteworthy that more than 110 funerals have been received from here.

• Evidence of cremation and complete cremation as well as partial cremation and urn cremation (symbolic cremation) have also been found here.

• Apart from this, pieces of evidence of pair burial and tri-valve burial have also been received from here.



• The special importance of Sanauli in the field of archaeology is due to the possibility of playing the role of a possible link between the Aryan culture and the Harappan culture.
• In fact, the presence of chariots, weapons and metal armour etc. obtained from here connects Sanauli with the Mahabharata period, while its carbon date is from the Harappan period.
• Due to this sufficient evidence is also obtained to refute the pre-existing concept of the arrival of Aryans from outside region to India.
• Which is the centre of controversy between different ideologies of historiography for the dating of this place.
• It is worth noting that the vessels of the saucer category obtained from this place are unique, in which the mushroom-shaped dish-on-stand vessel is important.
• Similarly, a violin-shaped copper vessel from here. Swords, wooden bows and caskets of royal warriors. Remains of horse skeletons etc. are found. It is noteworthy that it is known from the remains obtained from here that women were also warriors. Which is the first known example of its kind in South Asia.

Megalithic Culture in Uttar Pradesh

• The word megalithic is synonymous with the English word Megalithic. It is a combination of the Greek words megas (big) and lias (stone).
• In fact, 'Megalithic culture' is related to the process of burial, under which large stones were carved and used as tombs.
• Evidence of megalithic cultures is obtained from different continents.
• In this sequence, their presence is also visible in the Indian subcontinent.
• Although all these cultures are not contemporary. For example, the megalithic culture of the Arya- the Vindhya region is related to the Chalcolithic period, while the megalithic cultures of the peninsular region are associated with the use of iron.
• Similarly, in the megalithic areas of Burjahom and Gufkaral etc. located in the Himalayan region, the appearance of the megalithic period is visible immediately after the Neolithic.
• The discovery of the megalithic culture in Uttar Pradesh was first done by Alexander Cunningham from the Mirzapur district.

• After this, Professor G. of the Ancient History Department of Allahabad University. R. Various megalithic burials were discovered by Sharma from Prayagraj, Banda, Varanasi and Mirzapur etc. areas of the state.
• The area situated between the rivers Karmanasa and Chandraprabha in the Varanasi division is of special importance in this context.
• Apart from this, megalithic presence is also found in the foothills of the hills located in this region. Hathinhiya Hill and Bhadhavan Mountain are the main examples.
• Most of the megalithic sites located in the Mirzapur district are located on the banks of the Belan and Jirgaon rivers and their tributaries.
• In which The Jangmahal area situated to the south of Chunar is prominent. Where many megalithic monuments have been found near the villages of Banimilia and Baheda etc. located on the banks of Jirgas.
• Prayagraj district of the state has also been very rich in terms of the remains of megalithic culture. • Most of the megalithic sites here are located near Belan and its tributaries Setu, Indiari and Gorma. • In which Kotia, Mando and Bajhya are most important. Similarly, many megalithic sites are also located in the Manikpur area of the Banda district.

Major excavated sites located in Uttar Pradesh

Kakoria-

• Cairn circle and cyst circle type megaliths have been obtained from Kakoria located in Chandraprabha valley in the Varanasi division.
• Graves pottery, beads, microliths and human skeletons have also been found. Apart from this, a gold ring has also been found here.

Banimilia-

• Half-baked red ware, black slipped ware and black and red ware have been found in this place located in Bahera-Mirzapur.
• Cairn Chamber and Cairn Circle-type megaliths have been received from here.
• Mainly pottery has been received from the graves.
• Microliths have also been found on the same surface.

Kotia-

• Cyst, cairn cyst and cairn circle-type megaliths have been found in Kotia located in the Belan Valley of Prayagraj.
• Few human skeletons have been found in the megalithic graves obtained from Kotia. Although bones of domesticated animals like sheep, pigs and cows etc. have been obtained from here.
• Apart from this, bones of some turtles and rodent species have also been found.
• Some bones have bite marks, indicating the possibility of a ritual.
• Black and red pottery and red pottery have been found here.
• In which bowls, saucers, lids and circular jars are prominent.
• It is noteworthy that out of the above three sites, only iron tools have been obtained from Kotia while Kakoria and Banimilia Beheda are pre-iron age sites.

Vedic Civilization in Uttar Pradesh

• After the decline of the Indus Civilization, a new culture developed in the Indian subcontinent.
• Now since the Vedas are the main source of our information in this subject, this period was given the noun of the Vedic period.
• Its promoters were Arya people, hence it is also called Arya culture.

• On the basis of various political, social, cultural and economic changes, the Vedic period is mainly divided into pre-Vedic or Rigvedic and post-Vedic period.
• The main area of Rigvedic Aryans was Sapta Saindhava Kshetra, which is the upper Ganga valley region. From then it was extended to some areas of Punjab and Afghanistan.
• Saraswati was the most important river of these Aryans. On the other hand, Ganga and Yamuna were distant rivers of secondary importance, which are mentioned once and thrice respectively in the Rigveda.
• However, with the discovery of iron and the extinction of Saraswati, there was an eastward migration of income.
• Its mention is also found in sources, where Saraswati's extinction site Vinshan (near present-day Sirhind) is described as her transfer from the coastal area towards the northeast.
• This migration was called 'Yat Atras', while the travellers who migrated from the banks of Saraswati were given the noun of 'Saraswat' and the people travelling from the banks of Drishdwati were called 'Darshadwat'.
• Where Vedic civilization flourished in the Rigvedic period. The centre was the Sapta Sindhu region, while in the later Vedic period this centre shifted to the region of the Ganges-Yamuna doab, which was given the name of 'Madhya Desh'.
• Whose western boundary was 'Vinshan' and the eastern boundary was 'Kalkavan' (near Prayagraj).
• The middle country was also called 'Dhruvamadhyama Pratishthadik' and 'Sisht Desh'.
• It is to be noted that the present Uttar Pradesh was the most important part of this middle country.
• An interesting description of this spread of Arya culture is found in the story of Videha Madhav and Gautam Rahugan in Shatpath Brahmin.
• As a result of this expansion of boundaries, new states were formed, non-Aryan culture was adjusted in Aryan culture and due to agricultural surplus made possible by the use of iron, the feet of civilization also moved towards second urbanization.
• Uttar Pradesh has special importance in Sanatan culture. In the texts of this period, this region was considered holy, which was not only the birthplace of Maryada Purushottam Ram and Shri Krishna mentioned in the Ramayana and Mahabharata etc. composed in the Sutra period, but the residents here were also considered to be the most cultured Aryans.
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• Whose behavior was ideal and the performance of religious rituals and yagya was faultless.
• Where Madhya Desh was establishing its cultural superiority during this period, politically it was also the flag bearer of a new era.
• By this time the 'Jana' of the Rig Vedic period had come to be associated with a definite territory, which paved the way for the rise of Janapadas as a political unit with a definite territory.
• Establishment of regional states Along with this, the expansionist trend was born, being influenced by which various heads of states started trying to become 'Emperor'.
• Such erstwhile states located in present Uttar Pradesh were Panchal, Kashi, Kuru, Kosala and Shursen etc. Kuru and Panchal were the most famous.
• Kuru and Panchal have been called the best representatives of Vedic civilization and the axis of Arya culture in Shatpath Brahmin.
• The expansion of Kuru state was in some areas of Delhi and Haryana apart from present Uttar Pradesh.
• A section of Witzel etc. scholars - gives the name of Kuru state as the first state of Indian history.
• This state was established by the combination of 'Bharat' and 'Puru' people.

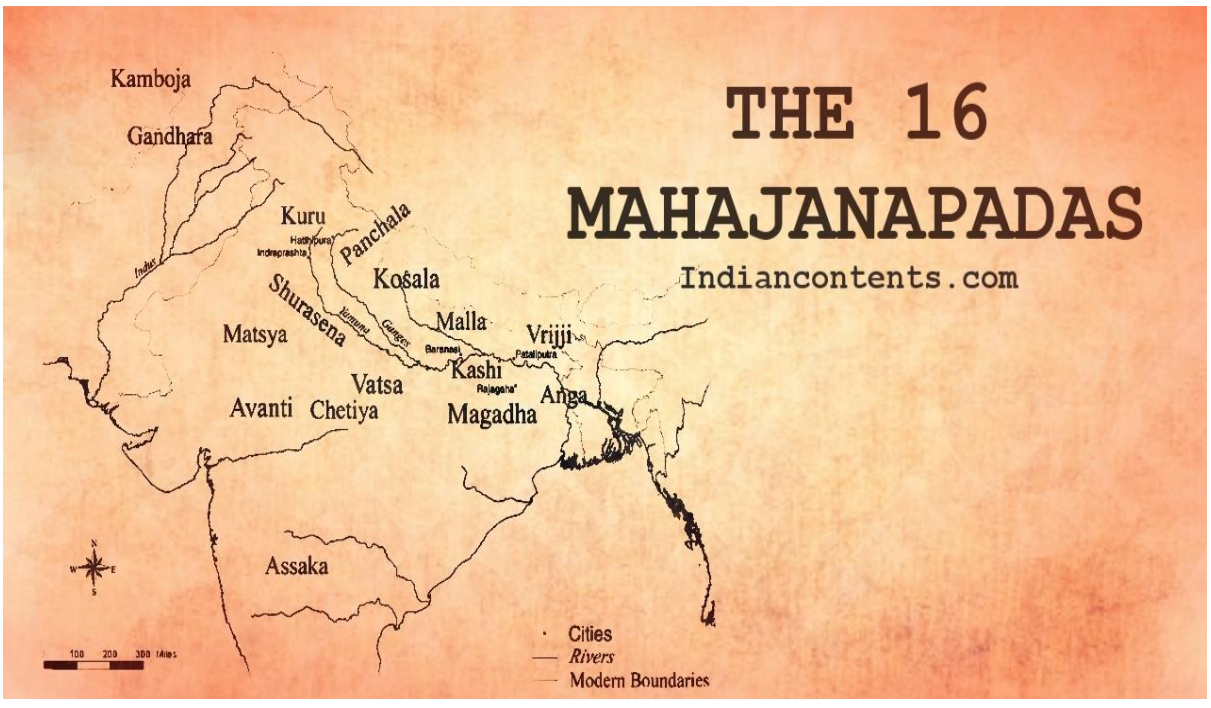
• Its initial capital was Asandivat and later capital was Indraprastha or Hastinapur. It is noteworthy that the background of Mahabharata was also contained in this state.
• This state has been given a very important position in the later Vedic texts.
• While the Atharvaveda talks about its prosperity, there is a description in the Chandogya Upanishad that there was neither hailstorm nor famine due to locusts in the Kuru district.
• The main rulers of this state were Valhik Parikshit, Janamejaya and Nichakshu etc.
•According to the belief, under the leadership of King Parikshit, the North Vedic compositions were first duly compiled.
• Similarly, the most respected state of the later Vedic period was 'Panchala', which came into existence from the amalgamation of the Krivi and Turvasu people.
• Kampilya, the capital of this state and the founder king Turvasu expanded in Bareilly, Badaun and Farrukhabad etc. of present Uttar Pradesh. Were.
• It is worth mentioning that the Panchal state was also famous as the centre of knowledge and philosophy, where along with the scholars, the rulers here were also famous for their scholarship and philosophy.
•Pravahan Jabali, Shwetaketu and Aruni etc. Philosophical rulers were the bearers of this tradition. Along with the path of knowledge, Yajnadi was also given full patronage by the Panchal rulers.
• For example, the mention of editing of Ashwamedh Yajna by Panchal Naresh Shona Sotrasah is received.
• Apart from Kuru and Panchal, Kosala and Kashi etc. states were also the main cultural and political centers of Madhya Desh.
• King Ajatshatru of Kashi was also famous for his philosophical knowledge, while the background of Kosala state 'Ramayana' was created.

Iron Age in Uttar Pradesh

After the Chalcolithic and Bronze Age, the Iron Age arrived in the Indian subcontinent.
• Most of the early sites of Iron Age culture in India are found in Central India and Upper Ganga Valley. In which many parts of Uttar Pradesh are included.
• The oldest evidence of iron tools in North India is obtained from Atranjikheda in the Etah district of Uttar Pradesh.
• Chemical analysis of iron tools obtained from here shows that these tools were made of beaten iron, for which the raw material was probably obtained from the plateau parts located between Agra and Gwalior.
• Remains of metal refining furnaces and iron ploughshares have also been found in Atranjikheda.
• In the same sequence, iron cultures have also been found in places like Hastinapur, Allahpur, Alamgirpur, Bareilly's Ahichhatra, Mathura's Khalua and Shravasti in Meerut district. Evidence is received.
• Iron slag found from Hastinapur and Atranjikheda gives evidence of iron casting by melting it.
• In fact, in the middle Ganga valley in the second millennium BC. Evidence of iron technology starts being received from near itself.
• Where about 2000 BC from Malhar located in Chandauli. Iron evidence starts to be found in the same 1700 BC from Dadupur located near Lucknow. Early evidence of iron culture is also obtained from archaeological sites like Raja Nal's fort located in Upper Belan Valley, Jhunsi and Koldihwa located in Prayagraj and Panchoh located in Belan Valley.
• Painted Gray Ware (P.G.W.) is a special type of pottery associated with iron cultures.
• Although U.P. Iron implements have also been obtained from Kaushambi along with black and red pottery.
• However, as a whole, the North Indian Iron cultures are seen to be associated with the Painted Gray Ware tradition whose first evidence was received from Ahichhatra in the 1940s.

Mahajanapada period in Uttar Pradesh

• Janapada meant such areas, whose periphery included rural as well as urban areas.
• It is to be noted that in the Rigveda period, there is mention of people; But not of the district.
• The development of the concept of Janapada is first reflected in the Brahmin texts.
• Development of districts was not a linear process, but it was the result of the joint development of many institutions.
• Excavation of places like Atranjikheda etc. of present Uttar Pradesh shows that the use of iron was around 1000 BC. Started around 600 B.C. Till then its use had become very popular among the common people.
• With these iron-made tools, progress was made in agriculture and other allied means of production, which created a situation of agricultural surplus and encouraged urbanization.
• It is notable that many important cities were developed in the Ganges valley during this period, one reason for which was the fertile alluvial soil brought by the rivers.
• The Ganges was also an important trade route through which it was possible to reach the sea coast. Apart from this, the Ganga used to pass through such places, where cast iron was available in large quantities.
• After reaching these places, it became easy for the Aryans to clear the forest and continue this cycle of urbanization.
• Similarly, by this period, a class had emerged in the society, in whose hands there was the concentration of wealth and monopoly on the production system.
• Therefore, this class also played an important role in the process of becoming a 'district' from 'people' by moulding all these activities in their interest.
• Later on, these Janapadas evolved and took the form of Mahajanapadas, whose number is mainly 16 in various literary sources.



There was an atmosphere of deep competition in these 16 Mahajanapadas, out of which 8 Mahajanapadas were in present Uttar Pradesh.
According to Anguttarnikaya, their details are as follows-

1. Kashi

• The first mention of Kashi is found in Atharvaveda.
• Initially it was the most powerful state. Its capital 'Varanasi' was situated between Varuna and Assi rivers.
• According to Gutil Jataka, Varanasi was spread over 12 Yojana area.
• 'Mahavagg' also mentions the prosperity of Kashi.
• According to the Mahabharata, Kashi was founded by King Divodas, while Brahmadatta emerged as its most powerful ruler, who conquered Kosala.
• Sonnand Jataka is known It is believed that initially Kashi had authority over Magadha, Kosala and Anga.
• Kashi is also known as 'Avimukt Kshetra Abhidhan'.
• Later, King Kansa of Kosala conquered Kashi.
• During the reign of Ajatashatru, Kashi merged with Magadha.
• Kashi was a major trading centre, which was mainly famous for the horse trade and the cotton and silk textile industry.
• Kashi Mahajanapada had special importance for Jainism as well.
• 23rd Jain Tirthankar Parshwanath's father Ashwasen was the king of Kashi.

2. Kosala

• Divided into two parts by the Sarayu River, Kaushal Mahajanapada had its capital Shravasti in the northern part and Kushawati the capital of the southern part.
• Out of which 'Shravasti' was situated on the banks of the Achiravati (Rapti) river, its modern identity is done with Sahet Mahet.
• Kosala Mahajanpad had a strong rivalry with Kashi Mahajanpad, in which finally Kosala won.
• However, during the reign of Prasenjit, the situation between Kosala and Magadha became conflictual in the context of the dispute regarding the rights of this Kashi.
• This culminated in the merger of Kosala by Magadharaj Ajatashatru.
• In the Ramayana period, the capital of Kosala was Saket (Ayodhya).
• Apart from this, Settya, Upkath and Kitagiri etc. were other cities here.
• Ikshvaku dynasty Prasenjit was the most famous ruler here.
• There were about 500 members in Prasenjit's council of ministers, in which Mrigadhar, Shrivaddha and Prime Minister Dirghacharayan etc. were prominent.
• The description of the meeting of Buddha and Prasenjit is inscribed on the 'Bharhut Stupa'.
• The joint body describes Prasenjit as the head of a group of five kings (Sakyas of Kapilvastu, Moriyas of Pippalivan, Kalams of Kesaputta, Koliyas of Ramagrama and Mallas of Pava and Kushinagar).
• Prasenjit married his daughter Vajira to Ajatashatru.
• In Majjhimnikaya and Sutta Nipat, Gautam Buddha has described himself as a resident of Kosala.

3. Vats

• The capital of Vats was Kaushambi, which was situated on the banks of Yamuna near Prayagraj.
• According to Matsya Purana and Vayu Purana, after Hastinapur was washed away in the flood of river Ganga, the Kuru dynasty king Nichakshu shifted his capital to Kaushambi.
• The most famous ruler here was King Udayan of the Paurava dynasty who was a contemporary of Gautam Buddha.
• Udayana's father Parantapa conquered Champa, the capital of Anga.
• Udayana was initiated into Buddhism by a Buddhist monk named Pindola.
• Udayan had matrimonial relations with Avanti's king Pradyota and Magadharaj Ajatashatru.
• Udayana was married to Pradyota's daughter Vasavadatta.

• Description of their love story is found in literary sources such as Bhasa's Swapnavasavadatta and PratigyaYogandharayan, Harsha's Priyadarshika and Ratnavali, Somdev's Kathasaritsagara, Kshemendra's Brihatkathamanjari and Mahavagga. The marriage took place with Padyavati, the daughter of King Ajatashatru of Magadha.
• Vatsa Mahajanapada was also famous for its military power. • There Gajasena was famous for its numbers.
• Vatsa was also famous for its cotton textile industry.
• From the excavation of Kaushambi, the remains of Jhajna Ram Vihar and Rajprasad of Udayan have been found.
• Apart from this, evidence of an eagle-shaped sacrificial hall has also been found here, which strengthens the possibility of the practice of Purushmedha Yagya.

4. Kuru
• The expansion of Kuru Mahajanapada was in the present Meerut (U.P.), Delhi and Thaneshwar etc parts of Haryana.
• Hastinapur city of Mahabharata was a part of this state.
• The capital here was Indraprastha.
• Kuru was a monarchy earlier; but later on, the republican system of governance was established here.
• According to the Jataka literature, the Kuru Mahajanapada was ruled by the rulers of the Yudhithil gotra. Similarly, according to Mahasutsom Jataka, there were 300 associations in this state.
• At the time of Buddha, the ruler of Kuru Mahajanapada was Kauratya.

5. Shursen
• Mathura, the capital of the Shursen Mahajanapada, was situated on the banks of the Yamuna River.
• According to Mahabharata and Puranas, Shurasen was ruled by Yadu dynasty rulers.
• Krishna also belonged to this clan.
• At the time of Gautama Buddha, the ruler here was Avantiputra, who was the son of the daughter of Avantishasak Chand Pradyot.
• He was a Buddhist.
• It is to be noted that Shursen was a republic before, although later it was converted into a monarchy.
• The king of Shursen has been called Shursenoi and the capital here as Methora by ancient Greek writers.

6. Panchal
• According to Mahabharata, Jataka literature and Divyavadana, Panchal Mahajanapada had two parts.
• The capital of northern Panchal was Ahichhatra or Chhatravati.
• Whereas the capital of Southern Panchal was Kampilya.
• The city of Kanyakubj (Kannauj) was a part of this Mahajanapada.
• The ancient name of this city established by Ayavasu was 'Sir Nagar'.
• It is noteworthy that 'Draupadi' of Mahabharata was the princess of Panchal Mahajanapada; that's why it also had the name Panchali.
• Later it was probably also converted into a republic.

7. Malla
• Malla Mahajanapada was divided into two parts, the capital of one of which was Kushinagar and the capital of the other was Pava. Initially, Malla Mahajanapada was a monarchy.
• Mention of a Malla king named Okkak (Ikshvaku) is also found in Kus Jataka.

• However, in the course of time, Malla Mahajanapada was converted into a republic, which was mainly a group of 9 clans. Malla Mahajanapada used to give special respect to both Jain and Buddhist sects.
• The Ubhtak (assembly hall) built by the Mallas of Pava was inaugurated by the Buddha.
• It is to be noted that finally Malla was conquered by Ajatashatru and merged into Magadha Empire.

8. Chedi
• The Chedi kingdom is believed to be as old as the Rigveda.
• The names of the rulers of this place are found in the Chetiya Jataka.
• The ruler of this place was Shishupala during the Mahabharata period.
• The capital of Chedi was Shuktimati (Sothivati).
• According to the belief of some scholars, a branch of Chedi Mahajanapada was established in Kalinga, whose chief ruler was Kharavela.
• The famous cities of Chedi were Sahajati and Tripuri.
• Apart from this, the Chedi ruler Upchar mentioned in the Chetiya Jataka is considered the founder of the cities of Hasthipur (Hastinapur), Aspur (part of Anga kingdom), Daddarpur (Himalayan region) and Ahichchhatra.

Ancient Republics in Uttar Pradesh
• At the time of Gautam Buddha, 10 republics were important in India.
• Out of which 7 republics were located in the area of present Uttar Pradesh.
• The political system in these states was not under any king but was Republican.
• Although these were different from the present republics; because in the modern republic where the people elect their representatives to govern themselves, it would be more appropriate to call the ancient republics and oligarchy or - an aristocratic system.
• In which the powers of governance were vested in the hands of a pre-established oligarchy.
• The king of the republic was the elected head of the executive; but the real power of the republic was vested in the Gana Sabha (constituent), which was the central council of the republic.
• According to sources like Ek Pan Jataka and Attakatha, there were a total of 7707 kings in the institution of Licchavi state.
• All these kings used to gather at a meeting place in the year during the spring season.
• Hence Dayanandini (administration of daily and foreign affairs) was generally administered by a committee of 9 members.
• The assembly of prominent members was called Ashta Kulak
.
Following were the major republics located in Uttar Pradesh-
(1) Shakyas of Kapilvastu
• The Shakya Republic was located in the foothills of the Himalayas.
• Kapilvastu is generally identified with Piprahwa of Siddharthnagar district of Uttar Pradesh.
• Along with the oldest Buddhist Stupa, a metal Garbh Manjusha has also been received from here, which was established by Sakyavanshiya Sukirti.
• Gautam Buddha was born in this republic.
• It is worth mentioning that the Shakya people were particularly dogmatic about their dignity and blood purity, which meant that a girl from the Shakya clan could only marry a Shakya.
• This was the reason why the Shakyas did not get their daughter married to him even after the utmost request of Kosala King Prasenjit.
• Although Prasenjit was married to a maidservant named Vasavakhatriya by conspiring, from which Viddubh and Vajira were born.

• Later, when Viddubh came to know about this trick, he attacked and completely destroyed the Shakya Republic. However, while returning, he too got washed away along with his army due to the flood of the river.
• Hence, this policy of Shakyas not only proved fatal for them but also indirectly caused the downfall of Kosala.

(2) Moriya (Maurya) of Pipplivan
• Their territory was situated in Gorakhpur and nearby places of present Uttar Pradesh.
• Moriya was actually a branch of Shakyas, which fled towards the Himalayas to escape from the oppression of Vidduba. Due to the abundance of peacocks in Pippalivan, it was called the Moriya dynasty.
• Later Chandragupta Maurya was born in this dynasty.

(3) Mallas of Kushinara
• Kusinara is identified with Kasia located in the Kushinagar district of Uttar Pradesh.
• In Ramayana, the origin of Mallas is believed to be from Laxman's son Chandraketu Malla. It is noteworthy that Mahatma Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana in a sylvan located in Kusinara.

(4) Koliyas of Ramgram
• The name of the Koliya dynasty was derived from the Kola tree. The Koliya Republic was situated to the east of the Sakyas.
• They had a dispute with the Shakya Republic regarding the water of the Rohini River.
• Which was ended by Siddhartha.
• Gautam Buddha was married to Yashodhara, daughter of King Suppabuddha and Queen Amita of the Koliya Republic.
• It was also conquered by King Viddubh of Kosala and merged into his kingdom.

(5) Mallas of Pava
• Mallas of Pava were also part of the Malla Republic.
• Before Mahaparinirvana, Gautam Buddha had consumed Sukar Maddav at Pava's Chund, which proved to be his last meal.
• Similarly, Jain Tirthankar Mahavir Swami attained Parinirvana in Pava, on whose occasion the Mallas organized a big Diwali in Pava.
• Pava's equality is established with Padrauna of the present Deoria district.

(6) Kalam of Kesaputra
• Acharya Alar Kalam of Gautam Buddha was related to this dynasty.
• This republic was located to the west of Kaushal.

(7) Magg of Sumsumar
• This republic was located between Yamuna and Son in the Vindhya region.
• It belonged to the Bharga dynasty mentioned in the Aitareya Brahmana.
• Mount Sumsumar situated in this republic was the abode of Bodhivahan, son of Vatsaraj Udayan.

Rise of Buddhism and Uttar Pradesh
• Uttar Pradesh region has an important place in the rise and development of Buddhism.
• Gautam Buddha himself was born in the Shakya Republic, which was located in Kosala Mahajanapada.

• Gautam Buddha's mother was born in Devdah, which was located in Thuthibari on the Nepal border of Maharajganj.
• Similarly Buddha's in-laws were in the Koliya Republic of Ramgram whose identity is established from Ramgarh Tal of present Gorakhpur.
• Rule 5 was made by Buddha for 4 months of the rainy season and 8 months of propaganda in a year.
• In which during the four months of the rainy season, the monks stayed in one place and remained engrossed in samadhi (meditation), which was given the noun of shelter or shelter.
• In fact, the practice of this rainy season started in Uttar Pradesh itself, when Buddha spent his first rainy season in 'Moolgandhkuti Vihar' of Sarnath.
• Similarly, he also spent rains in Sumsumar (8th), Kaushambi (9th), Kapilvastu (15th) and Shravasti (total 21) in Uttar Pradesh.
• He had made Angulimal his disciple in the forests near Shravasti.
• Shresthi Anathapindaka (Sudatta) had himself donated Jetavana Vihara to Buddha in Shravasti, bought by laying gold coins.
• Apart from this, Pubbaram Vihar, Prasenjit provided Rajkaram Vihar etc. were also located here.
• King Udayan of Vatsa Mahajanapada was also a follower of Buddha.
• During his reign, Jhajlanaram Vihar was gifted to the Buddhist Sangha by declaring Shresthi.
• Another important vihara located here was Pavaria na Amravihara.
• Sixth rainy season was spent by Buddha in Mankulgiri of Prabhosa, located near Kaushambi.
• Similarly, Kushinagar and Deoria etc. areas of present Uttar Pradesh were spread.
• Buddha had special respect even in the Republic of Malla. Before his death, Buddha had inaugurated a new institution called Ubhatak of Mallas.
• It was here that a blacksmith named Chund ate a pig named Maddav and suffered from diarrhoea and reached Kushinagar in this state.
• According to the Mahaparinibbana Sutta of the Durghanikaya, in place of the then 6 major cities, he even after being retaliated by Ananda Kushinagar was chosen as his Nirvana place.
• Where at the age of 80 years on Vaishakh Purnima, he attained Mahaparinirvana in a Salvan situated on the banks of the Hiranyavati River.
• After Buddha's Mahaparinibban, his ashes were kept in the institution of Mallas under the protection of Mahakasapa, where he was buried by a Brahmin named Drona. Divided into 8 parts, on which stupas were built.
• Out of these 4 stupas were located in Uttar Pradesh. Apart from this, the Mauryas of Pippalivan, who arrived late, had to be satisfied with the embers of the pyre on which he built the Angar Stupa.

Buddhist Ashta Mahasthan located in Uttar Pradesh There are 8 Mahasthans related to Buddhism, out of which 4 are located in Uttar Pradesh-

1. Sarnath –

Sarnath (other ancient names Rishipattana (Nirvana place of 500 sages), Sarangnath (Nath of deer) and Mrigadava (Raman place of Bodhisattva who was born in the form of black-grown deer) located in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, was first visited by Buddha. The Dharma Chakra was implemented and the Sangh was established.

• Along with Chaukhandi Stupa, Dharmarajika Stupa, Dhammekh Stupa, Ashta Mulgandhkuti and Dharmachakrajinvihar etc., the Ashoka Pillar is also established here.



2. Kushinagar -

• This is the Mahaparinirvana place of Mahatma Buddha.

• The recumbent idol of Buddha was obtained from Matha Kunwar Kot here.

• This idol made of red sandstone of Chunar, about 6.1 meters long, was discovered by Mr. ACL Carlyle.

• It was built during the reign of the Guptas. It was here that the Mukut Bandhan Chaitya (funeral stupa) was built at Rambhar by the Mallas.



3. Sankisa -

• According to belief, at this place situated on the banks of river Kali in the Farrukhabad district of Uttar Pradesh, Buddha descended back to earth from 'Trayastrish Swarg' after preaching to his mother whose interview was done by Bhikshuni Utpalvarna.

4. Shravasti –

• A great miracle was performed by Buddha here.
• When he sprouted a mango tree in a single day and displayed his huge form under it, generated fire and water from his body.
• This is the reason why this place is called Mahapratiharya Sthal (meaning the place of great miracles).
• Here Angulimala's 'Pakki Kuti' and Orphan Pindak's Kachhi Kuti stupa is also located.



Jainism and Uttar Pradesh

• Uttar Pradesh had an important contribution to the rise and development of Jainism.
• Rishabhdev, the first Tirthankara of Jainism, was born in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh.
• He was the son of Nabhi and Queen Marudevi, the ruler of the then Kosala state.
• Their first description is found in Rigveda.
• Apart from this, he is also mentioned in Yajurveda, Vishnu Purana and Bhagwat Purana (in which he is called the incarnation of Vishnu).
• Ajitnath, the second Tirthankara of Jainism, was also born in Ayodhya.
• Their symbol was an elephant. The mention of Ajitnath is also found in Yajurveda.
• The third Tirthankara Sambhavnath was born in Shravasti, the sixth Tirthankara Padmaprabhu was born in Kaushambi and the twenty-second Tirthankara Arishta Nemi or Neminath was born in Shoripur located in Agra district of Uttar Pradesh.
• In the Mahabharata, Arishtanemi has been described as a cousin of Krishna.
• Parshvanath, the twenty-third Tirthankara of Jainism, was born in Kashi.
• According to Kalpasutra, Parshvanath's father was Kashi Naresh Ashwasen and his mother was Queen Vama.
• His wife was Prabhavati, the princess of Kushsthalpur.
• He attained enlightenment in the Ashram Pad Udyan of Banaras.
• 24th Tirthankara Mahavir Swami also had great influence in Uttar Pradesh.
• He spent the rainy season in Brajbhoomi and Shravasti of Uttar Pradesh.
• According to belief, Mahavir Swami attained Siddha status (permanent liberation from the body) at Mallaraja Hastipal's Rajprasad on the day of Kartik Amavasya (Deepawali) in Pava, located in the Fazilnagar area of present-day Uttar Pradesh.

• In honour of Mahavira's death, Kosala, Mallas and Licchavis celebrated Prakash Utsav.
• Mathura in Uttar Pradesh emerged as a major centre of Jainism during the Kushan period.
• The 'remains of Jain Stupa' obtained from Kankali Tila located here present evidence of Stupa tradition in Jainism as well. Similarly, various Jain Ayag plates have also been received from Mathura. Apart from this, Kashi, Hastinapur, Shravasti, Mahoba, Kakandi, Deogarh and Ratnagiri (Raunahi) etc. are the main Jain places of the state.

Shaivism, Vaishnavism and Shaktism in Uttar Pradesh
• Uttar Pradesh also contributed significantly to the development of Shaivism, Vaishnavism and Shaktism etc.
• Kashi city of the state has been the main place of Shaivism.
• It is noteworthy that this city, which is considered to be the oldest city in the world, is believed to be situated on the Trishul of Lord Shiva.
• Kashi Vishwanath located here is prominent among the twelve Jyotirlingas.
Similarly, the Manikarnika Ghat located here is the main Shakti Peeth of Shaktism.
• According to belief, this is the place where Mata Sati had given her life in Yagya Kund.
• Similarly, Dashashwamedh Ghat of Banaras is considered to be built by Brahma to welcome Shiva. • Mathura region of Uttar Pradesh is considered to be the origin place of the Bhagwat religion.
• According to Megasthenes, the Shorasenoi people, residents of Shurasena (modern Mathura) on the banks of the Jobares (Yamuna), worship Heracles (Vasudeva Krishna).
• It is worth mentioning that the birthplace of the two most popular incarnations of Lord Vishnu, Shri Ram and Shri Krishna are also located in the state's Ayodhya and Mathura respectively.

Maurya period in Uttar Pradesh
• The Maurya dynasty started a new chapter in the history of India.
• Chandragupta Maurya founded the Maurya Empire, whose capital was Magadha.
• Uttar Pradesh was also important during the period of the Mauryan Empire.
• Chandragupta Maurya was born in the Mauryan republic of Pipplivan, which is currently identified as the capital of Gorakhpur district.
• The empire of Chandragupta and Chanakya transformed the Maurya Empire into the largest empire of ancient India.
• The Maurya Empire included all the regions of Uttar Pradesh, such as Kashi, Kosala, Panchal, Hastinapura, Vatsa etc.
• The copper plate article of Chandragupta Maurya, obtained from Sohgaura,
• Gorakhpur, is the only article, which has information in this context in Brahmi script and Prakrit language. This copper plate article throws light on the arrangements of the Mauryan Empire and the arrangements to deal with the famine.



• Bindusara became the ruler after Chandragupta, whose reign was relatively stable.
• After that, Ashoka won the succession struggle and occupied the throne. Ashoka is counted among the greatest rulers not only of India but of the whole world.
• After the Kalinga victory, Ashoka chose Dhammaghosh in place of Bherighosh and dedicated himself to the moral and spiritual progress of his subjects instead of conquering material resources. • The most authentic source to know the history of Ashoka – are the inscriptions engraved by him.
• The first discovered inscription of Ashoka was the Delhi-Meerut inscription. It was discovered by Tiefenthaler in 1750 AD.
• Ashoka also established various pillars for his inscriptions, which are the artistic expression of Mauryan power.
• It is noteworthy that the sandstone used for the construction of these pillars was extracted from the mines of Chunar, which is located in the Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh.
• The pillar article at Prayagraj is of special importance for Ashoka's history writing.
• This article, called the inscription of the queen, is the only evidence of the name of any queen of Ashoka in any inscription. • In this there is a mention of Ashoka's queen Karuvaki and son Tivar.
• It is to be noted that the pillar was established by Ashoka in Kaushambi.
• From where it was brought and installed in the Allahabad fort during the time of Akbar.
• Similarly, the lion-headed Ashoka pillar established by Ashoka in Sarnath is considered to be the climax of Mauryan art.
• Its lion head has also been accepted as the official symbol of India.
• Apart from this, inscriptions of Ashoka are also found in Ahraura, Sankisa, Basti, Kaushambi and Meerut.
• Ashoka is credited with the construction of 84000 stupas in Buddhist texts, many of which were also located in Uttar Pradesh.
• Dharmarajika Stupa was built by Ashoka in Sarnath.
• It was a physical stupa dedicated to Gautam Buddha.
• On the basis of archaeological evidence, it is believed that the present structure is the result of at least 6 additions.
• A Bodhisattva statue made of red sandstone and a statue of Buddha in Dharmachakrapravartana posture has also been received from here.
• Apart from this, the Dhamekh and Chaukhandi Stupa of Sarnath were also originally built by Ashoka.

• 232 BC. With the death of Ashoka, the decline of the Mauryan Empire began.
• Due to the partition of the empire by Ashoka's grandsons Dasharatha and Samprati, this disintegration got more strength.
• The south part of Narmada got separated soon.
• 210 BC By 1500 the region of Punjab also became independent from the authority of the central Mauryan power.
• 185 BC By killing Brihadratha, the last ruler of this tottering empire, his commander Pushyamitra Shunga closed this chapter of history and laid the foundation of the Shunga dynasty.
• Even after Pushya Mitra became the emperor of Magadha, the title of Senani (Senapati) was retained.

Post-Mauryan period in Uttar Pradesh

• Important information about Pushyamitra Sunga is obtained from the Ayodhya inscription of Dhanadev (Dhandei).
• In this, Pushyamitra Shung has been credited with the execution of two Ashwamedha Yagyas, whose priest was Patanjali, the creator of Mahabhashya.
• There is also mention of Saket (Ayodhya) being besieged by the Yavanas in Patanjali's Mahabhasya.
• According to the 'Yuga Purana' chapter of Gargi Samhita also, at the time of Pushyamitra, the Yavanas reached Kusumadhwaj after conquering Saket, Panchal and Mathura.
• In fact, the Yavanas mentioned in these literary sources refer to the Indo-Yavana (Indo-Greek) rulers.
• In this period, Indo-Yavan ruler Demetrius along with his brother Apollodatus and Minander invaded India.
• Yavanas took control of Kathiawar, Sankal and Mathura etc. in the far south-west.
• The advancing Yavana forces surrounded Saket (Ayodhya) and advanced far into the Doab of Ganga Yamuna.
• Finally, Pushyamitra sent his grandson Vasumitra to face this army, who defeated the Yavanas in a battle on the banks of the Indus River.
• The Greeks retreated and made Sankal (Sialkot) their capital under the leadership of Minander.
• Mathura, located in present-day Uttar Pradesh, was the main centre of Minander's empire for a long time.
• It is remarkable that the first gold coins were run in India only by these Indo-Yavan rulers.
• Similarly, in India, the circulation of coins with the pictures and names of the kings was also done first by these Indo-Yavana rulers.
• The questions and answers made by Minander (Milind) to Buddhist monk Nagasena are described in the book 'Milind Panho'.
• It is worth noting that the main source of information about Minander is the inscription, which is located in Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh.
• After the death of Minander, his vast empire disintegrated.
• Although many small Indo-Yavan and Greek principalities remained in Punjab and the adjacent region till the first century of Christ.
• While on the one hand, there were external invasions like Indo-Yavan from the northwest, on the other hand, after the end of the Sunga dynasty in Magadha His place was being taken by the Kanva dynasty.
• According to the recognition, the last ruler of the Shang dynasty, Devbhuti was incompetent and had a bad character, due to which he was unpopular even among the subjects.
• Taking advantage of this, his minister Vasudev killed Devbhuti and captured the throne and laid the foundation of the Kanva dynasty.
• Four rulers of this dynasty ruled for about 45 years.
• During this time the first Saka invasion took place on India.
• A few years later, Vikramaditya, the ruler of Malwa, attacked Pratishthan and chased away the doubts and started Vikram Samvat in memory of this victory.

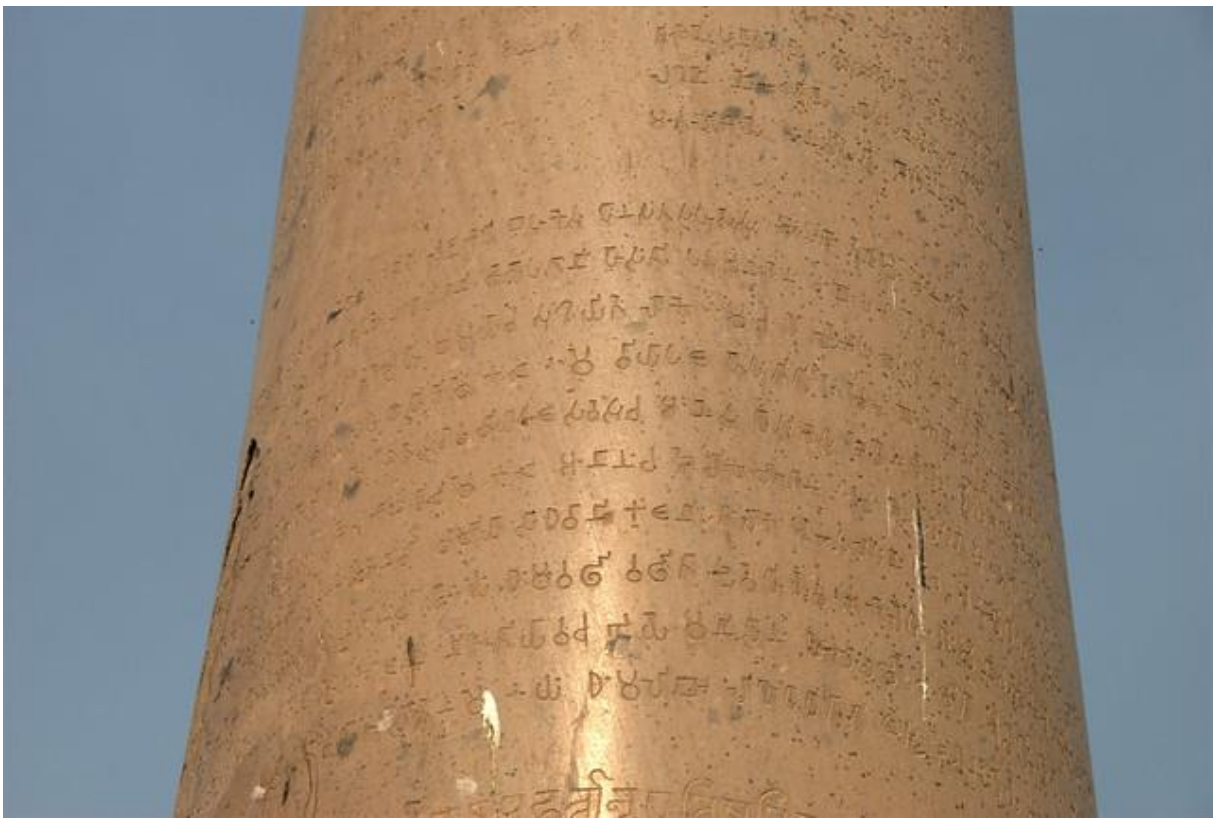
• It is difficult to say something clearly regarding the territorial expansion of the Sunga and Kanva dynasties.
• Although almost all the coins containing the word 'Bhitt' received from different parts of Uttar Pradesh are related to the rulers of the Sunga dynasty, it is believed that most of Uttar Pradesh was ruled by the Sunga rulers.
• By the middle of the first century BC The Shakas who came from Asia got an opportunity to establish their foothold in India.
• Kanishka is famous for his victories and protection of art-culture.
• The stories of Kanishka's war with the king of Saket (Soked) have been preserved by Chinese and Tibetan historians.
• Similarly, due to the many engraved documents of Kanishka and the coins obtained from the excavation, it is indicated that this entire land was once a part of the Kushan Empire.
• Where there is mention of Saket and Kaushambi located in present Uttar Pradesh in Kanishka's records, Kanishka's records are also received from Shravasti, Sarnath, Kaushambi and Mathura etc., which confirm this estimate.
• During the period of Kanishka, Mathura developed as a major centre of art and culture.
• Kanishka's capital was at Purushpur (Peshawar) and under his kingdom was the region of Gandhara, Kashmir and the valleys of the Indus and Ganges rivers.
• After Kanishka, his son Huvishka ascended the throne and after that, his son Vasudev became the ruler.
• At the time of Vasudev, the Kushan Empire was reduced to a small area.
• By the third century after Christ, the dominance of the Kushans had ended in Madhya Desh and many small states were established in its place.
• The names of some of these dynasties are known because of Samudragupta's Prayag Prashasti.
• Mathura and Kantipuri (Kantit located in Mirzapur) were the two major headquarters of such states.
• In this period, a caste of Nag dynasty 'Bharashiv' also became dominant.
• They had more dominance in the area of Eastern Uttar Pradesh.
• The proof of which is obtained by performing ten Ashwamedh Yagya by them.
• It is notable that 10 Ashwamedha Yagyas were performed in Kashi by these Bharashiv snakes.
• For this reason, Ganga Ghat, which was the place of Yagya, was named 'Dasashwamedh Ghat'.

Gupta rule in Uttar Pradesh

• With the emergence of the Gupta dynasty in the fourth century AD, political unity was again established in Uttar Pradesh.
• Madhya Desh (Uttar Pradesh) became a partner of peace and prosperity for about two hundred years during the reign of the Guptas.
• The initial kingdom of Chandragupta I, the real founder of the Gupta dynasty, was located in Madhya Desh.
• In which Anuganga (Middle Ganges Basin), Prayag (Prayagraj) and adjacent areas, Saket (Ayodhya region) and parts of Magadha were included.
• The ideal of Dharanibandha (conquest of the entire earth) was adopted by Chandragupta's son Samudragupta.
• An important source of knowledge about his victories is the 'Prayag Prashasti' located at Prayagraj. Apart from this, two inscriptions of Kumaragupta I have been received from Garhwa located in Prayagraj district. Kumaragupta has been called 'Param Bhagwat' in the Garhwa inscription.
• Mankunvar inscription of the period of Kumaragupta IV is also obtained from Prayagraj itself, which is engraved on the bottom of a Buddha statue.
• This statue was established by the Buddhist monk Buddhamitra.
• Similarly, the Karamdanda inscription (Ayodhya district, Uttar Pradesh) is engraved in the lower part of the Shiva statue.

• It was established by Kumaramatya Prithvisen of Kumar Gupta.
• We get important information about the reign of the last great Gupta ruler Skandagupta from various inscriptions received from Uttar Pradesh.
• The Bhitari Pillar Inscription from Ghazipur district describes many important events of Skandagupta's life including the description of his war with Pushyamitras and Hunas.
• Similarly, in the Kahoum pillar article (District- Deoria), there is mention of making the statue of five Jain Tirthankaras by a person named Madra, which is the proof of religious tolerance of Skandagupta.
• It is to be noted that the last record of Skandagupta's rule is also located in Uttar Pradesh, which has been obtained from Garhwa of Karchana tehsil of Prayagraj.
• In the Indore copper plate received from Indore of Bulandshahr district, there is mention of Sun worship and donation of money for lighting a lamp in the Sun temple.
• The word 'Kshatriya' is used as an adjective in the Indore copper plate.
• After Skandagupta, the empire slowly moved towards disintegration and once again Madhya Desh moved towards decentralization.
• This resulted in the form of feudal rule.

Prayag Prashasti
• This prashasti inscribed on the Ashoka pillar was composed by Harishena, who held the position of Sandhivigrahik, Mahadandanayaka and Kumaramatya of Samudragupta.
• It is written in Champu style (mixed prose-verse).
• Samudragupta has been called 'Licchavi Dauhitra' in this.
• It is remarkable that no date is mentioned in this citation.
• In addition to the story of the descent of the Ganges, there is a chronological description of Samudragupta's dignitaries.
• The articles of Ashoka, Jahangir and Birbal are also engraved on this pillar.
• It may be noted that this pillar was earlier located in Kaushambi, from where it was brought by Akbar and installed in Prayagraj.



• The first record of the reign of Kumaragupta I is the Bilsad inscription (District Etah, Uttar Pradesh).
• The date of Gupta Samvat 96 (415 AD) is mentioned in the Bilsad inscription.
• It mentions the genealogy of the Gupta kings up to Kumaragupta I and the construction of the temple of Mahasen (Kartikeya) by Brahmin Dhuvasharma and the Dharma Sangh, which also indicates Kumaragupta's inclination towards Shaivism.

Post-Gupta period in Uttar Pradesh

• After the defeat of the Gupta kingdom, once again decentralized states were established in Madhya Desh.
• For some time, a large part of the central country was ruled by the Maukharis of Kannauj.
• Although they continued to struggle with the North Gupta rulers of Malwa.
• This culminated in the murder of King Grihavarma, the last ruler of Maukharis by Devagupta, the ruler of Malwa.
• As a result, the reins of administration were handed over to Grihavarma's brother-in-law Harshavardhana by Grihavarma's ministers, who emerged as the most powerful ruler of northern India in the seventh century.
• However, after the murder of brother-in-law Maukhari Naresh Grihavarma, he got the vacant throne of Kannauj.
• After which he made Kannauj his capital and expanded his dominance in all four directions with this, the centre of the entire political activities of North India shifted to Kannauj.
• According to Hiuen Tsang, Harsha continued to fight until he conquered five major Indian kings in six years, then after expanding his territory he 'increased his military strength and after that, he took up arms once more' and Ruled peacefully for thirty years.
• Harsh is also famous for his religious assemblies in history.
• These assemblies of Prayag and Kannauj have been described by Hiuen Tsang as the two most famous incidents of Harsha's reign.

• It is to be noted that the religious assembly of Kannauj was organized in honour of Hiuen Tsang.
• After this Harsh left for Prayag with Hiuen Tsang.
• Where Harsh used to perform religious rituals after every five years at the confluence of Ganga-Yamuna-Saraswati.
• Under which a donation session was also organized, which lasted for about two and a half months. • Harsh used to donate his entire property in this event called Mahamoksha Parishad.
• It is known that six such meetings were organized in Prayagraj by Harsh during his reign.
• Harsha died in about 647 AD. Harsha probably did not leave behind any successor.
• Therefore, after his death, Harsha's minister took over his entire kingdom.
• During the reign of Harsha, Kannauj became the most important city in North India.
• For the next few centuries, he had the same respect as Pataliputra earlier.
• Due to the importance of Kannauj, he was called 'Sir Shri'.
• This is the reason that after the death of Harsha, taking over Kannauj became a symbol of respect and authority, which resulted in the struggle for Kannauj.
• After Harsha, there was upheaval again in North India, taking advantage of which Yashovarman captured Kannauj in the first quarter of the eighth century.
• The main source of information about the events of his reign is the composition 'Godvaho' of his court poet Vakpati.
• Yashovarman once again conquered a vast territory of North India and brought back the glory of Kannauj.
• With the help of Lalitaditya Muktapida, the ruler of Kashmir, he sent an army to Tibet and achieved success.
• Although later he had a dispute with Lalitaditya, due to which Yashovarman was defeated and died in the conflict between the two.

Tripartite Struggle for Kannauj
• After Yashovarman, Kannauj was occupied by the Ayudha dynasty rulers, who were very weak rulers.
• Therefore, during this period, there was a situation of a struggle between the Palas of Bengal, the Gurjara-Pratiharas of western India and the Rashtrakutas of the south for control over Kannauj for the next century.
• One of the main reasons for this tripartite struggle was the symbolic importance of Kannauj, as well as At the same time, Kannauj city also had sufficient economic and strategic importance.
• The Doab region of Ganga-Yamuna was the most fertile region of the country.
• The authority over Kannauj was the door to establishing power over this fertile region. Similarly, Kannauj was located at the focal point of various terrestrial and aquatic trade routes.
• Its strategic position was also very important. Therefore, the authority over Kannauj was necessary to become the Chakravarti emperor of North India.
• The first struggle for supremacy over Kannauj took place between Gurjara-Pratihara king Vatsaraj and Pala dynasty ruler Dharmapala, in which Dharmapala was defeated.
• The mention of this war is found in the Radhanpur article (808 AD).
• After this Rashtrakuta ruler Dhruva defeated Gurjar Pratihara ruler Vatsaraj and Pal Naresh Dharmapala and laid the foundation of the 'triangular struggle'.
• Triangular struggle mainly took place in six phases, in which finally Gurjara Pratihara ruler Mihirbhoj won a decisive victory and made Kannauj his capital.
• It is noteworthy that the empire established by the Gurjar Pratihara rulers was no less than Harsha's empire in terms of expansion and fame.
• Gurjar Pratihar dominated North India till the ninth and tenth centuries and he performed the duty of protecting the borders of the country from the Arab invaders.

• This is the reason that the Arab traveller Sulaiman, who came to India during the reign of Mihirbhoj, praised his army and called Mihirbhoj the biggest enemy of Islam.

Gahadwal and Chandel Dynasty in Uttar Pradesh

• After the defeat of the Pratiharas, the clouds of anarchy started once again in the central country; but at the same time, the Gahadwal or Gaharwar dynasty emerged, which re-established peace and order in the region and a new era of prosperity began.
• The founder of the Gahadwal dynasty was Chandradev.
• Kashi was the initial capital of this dynasty.
• Although later Chandradev made Kannauj his capital.
• Govind Chandra, the third ruler of the Gahadwal dynasty, was the most powerful ruler of this dynasty.
• After defeating Pala ruler Rampal and Paramara ruler Narvarma/Yashovarma respectively, he captured most of Magadha and Eastern Malwa.
• Apart from its Chandela, Kalachuri, Kashmir and Chalukya rulers, it had very strong relations with the Chola kings.
• During his stay as the crown prince, he defeated Mahmud III, the ruler of Ghazni.
• Because of protecting Kashi from Muslim invaders, it has been called the 'incarnation of Hari' in the Sarnath inscription of Rani Kumar Devi.
• The last ruler of this dynasty was Jayachandra.
• Sri Harsha, the creator of Naishadhacharitra used to adorn the court of Jayachandra.
• This epic is based on the love story of Nal and Damayanti.
• Jayachandra's daughter Sanyogita was abducted by Chauhan dynasty Prithviraj III. Due to this the relationship between the two was tense.
• Jayachandra kept himself aloof from the Second Battle of Tarain, which resulted in Prithviraj's defeat at the hands of Ghori.
• However, after this Jayachandra was also defeated and killed in the battle of Chandavar.
• Military operations on behalf of Gauri in this war were done by Qutubuddin Aibak.
• After the fall of Pratihars, the Chandel dynasty was established in the Bundelkhand region.
• Chandela considered himself a descendant of Chandratreya Rishi.
• Nannuk was the founder of this dynasty.
• The initial capital of this dynasty was Khajuraho, although later the capital of this dynasty was made in Mahoba of present Uttar Pradesh.
• This region was called Jejakabhukti in the name of Nannuk's grandson Jeja or Jayashakti.
• The Devanagari script was first used by the Chandela rulers in their writings.
• Yashovarman, Dhang, Gand and Vidyadhar etc. were the main rulers of this dynasty in which Vidyadhar was the most powerful.
• It tried to drive out the Turks from Madhya Desh with the help of Bhoja, Parmar and Kalachuri's Gangey.
• The last Pratihara king of Kannauj was killed by Vidyadhar, who was angry with the governor surrendering to Mahmud Ghaznavi without a fight.
• After which Mahmood Ghaznavi made three attacks on him; but he could not defeat Vidyadhar and finally made a treaty with him.
• Hence Vidyadhara was the only Indian king who successfully resisted the ambition of Mahmud Ghaznavi.
• The last powerful ruler of the Chandela dynasty was Parmardidev or Parmal Dev.
• At this time, Prithviraj Chauhan attacked and conquered Mahoba in the year 1182 AD.
• In this war Chandel Sardar Alha and Udal were killed while fighting against Prithviraj III.

• After the departure of Prithviraj, Mahoba was again taken over by Parmal.
• 1203 E, He was murdered by Paramardidev's minister Ajaydev in protest against making a treaty with Qutubuddin Aibak and Chandel independence came to an end with Paramardidev.

Medieval History in Uttar Pradesh

Medieval history in Uttar Pradesh begins with the Delhi Sultanate, which was ruled by a total of five dynasties. Uttar Pradesh has been an important area for the rule of all these dynasties.
Following are the brief details of these countries-

- In 1206 AD, Muhammad Ghori's slave Qutbuddin Aibak founded the slave dynasty (Mamluk dynasty), laying the foundation of the Delhi Sultanate. Aibak literally means 'lord of the moon' (O moon and back-Swami) happens.
- However, according to Minhaj, because of the broken finger of his hand, he was given the nickname Abakesal (Lula), from which the word Aibak was formed.
- Due to giving more donations, it was also called Lakh Baksh, Peel Baksh (donor of elephants) and Hatim II.
- In the absence of Ghori, Aibak led the army and defeated Jaichand, the ruler of Kannauj in the battle of Chandavar. After this, he conquered Koil (Aligarh).
- He also suppressed the rebellion of Meerut. Apart from this, Aibak also conquered the Chandela state located in Mahoba (Mahotsav Nagar) of Uttar Pradesh and thus succeeded in bringing a large part of Uttar Pradesh under the influence of the Sultanate.
- Aibak's successor was his son-in-law Iltutmish.
- In fact, Iltutmish is considered to be the real founder of the Delhi Sultanate in India.
- Before becoming Sultan, Iltutmish was Iqtadar of Badayun located in Uttar Pradesh.
- It is noteworthy that in this period Badaun Iqta was considered the most prestigious Iqta of the Sultanate.
- It is noteworthy that Iltutmish, not Aibak, is considered by most scholars to be the first legal Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate; Because-
- Aibak ruled with Lahore as the capital, while it was Iltutmish who first made Delhi the capital.
- Iltutmish had already got freedom from slavery before Aibak, so after taking over the rule, he taught the Khutba in his own name while Aibak did not make such an effort.
- Aibak never assumed the title of Sultan, he was satisfied with the titles of Malik and Sipahsalar.
- While Iltutmish was the first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate to hold the title of Sultan. Probably for this reason some sultans like Firoz Shah Tughlaq etc. did not mention Aibak's name in their khutba.
- Iltutmish not only confirmed the independent status of the Delhi Sultanate from the Khalifa but also obtained the title of 'Sultan-e-Azam' (Great Sultan) from the Khalifa giving legitimacy to his power.
- Iltutmish strengthened the Sultanate and systematically implemented the Iqtedari system to aid in administration.
- Apart from this, he was the first ruler of the Sultanate, who ran his pure Arabic coins.
- In these, silver coins were called Tanka and copper coins were called Jital. He established Madrasa Muizzi in Badaun.
- Iltutmish is also called the father of tomb construction style. Iltutmish established 'Chalisa Dal'. Balban was the most powerful ruler of the slave dynasty.
- It ended 'Turkan-e-Chihalgani' (Chalisa Dal) and strictly enforced the principle of divine kingship. Its policy was of iron and blood.
- The kings of the Gulam dynasty and after them, the rulers of the Khiljis and Tughlaq dynasties expanded the limits of Delhi Sultanate.
- At present, most of the area of Uttar Pradesh remained a part of the Sultanate almost from the beginning. Of which the iqtas of Kada, Badaun and Sambhal were considered the most prestigious iqtas of the Sultanate.

- However, where on the one hand the foundation of the Sultanate was getting stronger in this region, on the other hand, the entire region continued to oppose the Sultans of Delhi equally.
- Bhojpur, Patiali, Katehar and Kampil were important in protesting areas.
- The history of present-day Uttar Pradesh (Madhya Desh) in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries has been a saga of brutal oppression and its heroic resistance, whose glimpses are visible in the works of contemporary historians.
- By the end of this period, the Delhi Sultanate under the Tughlaq dynasty had touched its zenith and was moving towards disintegration.
- In the 1390s, an independent state was established in the region's Purvanchal, whose capital was Jaunpur.
- The founder of this new state, known as the Sharqi Empire, was Malik Sarwar Khwaja Jahan, a rebel subedar of Sultan Muhammad Shah Tughlaq II.
- The Sharqi rulers put up a fierce resistance to the Delhi Sultanate for about 84 years and challenged Delhi's authority over a large area including Purvanchal and Kannauj region.
- A few years after the separation of Jaunpur, in 1398 AD, India was invaded by a Chagatai Turk Dara of Samarkand named Timurlang.
- Although the most impact of this attack was on Delhi and Punjab; the Doab region of Ganga-Yamuna also did not remain untouchable from the destruction of this invasion.
- For example, this attack also had a deep impact on the areas like Meerut, Katehar and Mathura. The barbarity of this invasion of Taimur not only aroused the general public but also shook the heart of the Tughlaq dynasty's rule.
- With the death of Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah Tughlaq in 1412 AD, the Tughlaq dynasty came to an end.
- From 1414 to 1526 AD, the Sayyid and Lodi dynasty ruled the remaining part of the Delhi Sultanate. Of these, an attempt was made to unify the Sultanate again by the Lodi dynasty.
- Bahlol Lodi, the founder of the Lodi dynasty, took over Jaunpur in 1479 AD.
- Although most of the Doab remained under many Hindu and Muslim Sardars. The most powerful ruler of this dynasty was Sikandar Lodi.
- It established the modern city of Agra in 1504 AD. The city of Agra developed as a sub-capital during this period.
- Which gained prestige as the main centre of power during the Mughals. After Sikandar Lodi, his son Ibrahim Lodi ascended the throne with the title of 'Ibrahim Shah'.
- Whom Babar defeated in the battle of Panipat (1526 AD) and took over Agra. But even after this, the Afghans continued their resistance in areas like Sambhal, Jaunpur, Etawah, Kannauj, Kalpi and Ghazipur.
- With the victory in the battle of Panipat, the Mughal Empire was established by Babur.
- Babur's successor, his son Humayun, had to deal with continuous Afghan resistance, which culminated in Humayun's defeat by Sher Shah Suri.
- There were mainly wars between Mughals and Afghans in Chunar, Chausa and Kannauj or Bilgram, in which the battle of Kannauj or Bilgram proved to be decisive.

Jaunpur State

- The city of Jaunpur was founded by Firoz Shah Tughlaq on the banks of river Gomti in memory of his brother Jauna Khan (Muhammad bin Tughlaq).
- The credit for the establishment of the independent state of Jaunpur goes to Khwaja Jahan Malik Sarwar.
- He was given the title of Malik-us-Sharq (Lord of the East) by Sultan Muhammad Shah Tughlaq. Due to this title, his dynasty was called the Sharqi dynasty.
- His son Mubarak Shah was the first ruler of the Sharqi dynasty to hold the title of Sultan.
- The greatest ruler of the Sharqi dynasty of Jaunpur was Ibrahim Shah.
- Jaunpur was given the name of 'Shiraz-e-Hind' due to the unprecedented development in the field of art, literature and architecture during its period.
- Atala Masjid was built during his period.
- The last ruler of the Sharqi dynasty was Hussain Shah, who was defeated by Bahlol Lodi.

- The independent state of Jaunpur was reunited with the Delhi Sultanate by Sikandar Lodi.

Mughal period in Uttar Pradesh

Babur

- Zaheeruddin Muhammad Babur established the Mughal Empire in India by defeating Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of Panipat.
- In this war, Babar used the Central Asian 'Tulgama war method' and 'Osmani method' for the first time in India.
- After the victory in the war, Babur made Agra his centre.
- The victory achieved by Babur over the Rajput ruler Rana Sanga in the Battle of Khanwa in 1527 AD was very important for the establishment of the Mughal Empire.
- In this war, Babar declared Jihad, banned drinking and selling liquor and abolished the tamga tax imposed on Muslims.
- All these steps had a dramatic effect and Babar got victory even after odd circumstances.
- After the victory, Babur assumed the title of 'Ghazi'.

Humayun

After Babur's untimely death, Humayun ascended the throne. He inherited an empire from Babur, which was not only administratively weak but also facing economic difficulties. These challenges also came to Humayun as part of his inheritance. Besides, based on Babur's advice, the division of the empire among his brothers weakened Humayun's position.

Afghans were Humayun's most formidable enemies. After becoming the emperor, Humayun achieved success in the Battle of Gomti River in 1532 AD against Mahmud Lodi. However, he faced defeat against Sher Shah Suri in the Battles of Chausa or Baksar (1539 AD). It was during these battles that Humayun's life was saved by a water carrier named Nizam, for which Humayun later made him a ruler for half a day (according to Ferishta). The fate of the region of present-day Uttar Pradesh played an important role in determining Humayun's destiny. During the Battle of Bilgram (Kannauj) situated on the banks of the Ganges, Humayun suffered a decisive defeat against Sher Shah Suri, leading him to live in exile for almost 15 years.

During this time, Sher Shah Suri himself died while attempting to capture the famous fort of Kalinjar in 1545 AD. With his death, an extraordinary personality of medieval history came to an end. After this, in 1555 AD, Humayun achieved victory against Sikandar Suri in the Battles of Machhiwara and Sirhind, and he once again sat on the throne of Delhi. After his death, in the Second Battle of Panipat, Akbar became the ruler and a new era of prosperity, strong administration, tolerance, and the harmonization of Hindu-Muslim cultures began in Indian history.

Akbar

After Humayun's death, Akbar ascended the throne under the regency of Bairam Khan. At this time, Akbar was only 13 years old. He consolidated his claim to the Delhi throne by defeating Hemu in the Second Battle of Panipat. During this period, the importance of the present-day Uttar Pradesh region remained significant.

Akbar achieved victories over Jaunpur in 1559 AD and Kalinjar in 1569 AD. In 1575 AD, due to the strategic importance of the confluence, Akbar founded a city named 'Ilahabas,' which later became known as Allahabad (present-day Prayagraj). In 1568-69 AD, Akbar initiated the construction of a new capital city, approximately 37 km away from Agra, called Fatehpur Sikri.

Notably, the construction of Fatehpur Sikri was in honor of the Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chishti. However, within twenty years, due to water scarcity, Akbar was forced to leave the city, and the Mughal capital was shifted to Lahore. Akbar also constructed forts in Allahabad and Agra. It was at Fatehpur Sikri that Akbar initiated

philosophical and religious discussions in 1575 AD and announced the 'Mahzar-nama' in 1579 AD, which gave him control over all religious matters.
The process of Akbar's policy of religious tolerance, Sulh-e-Kul, continued during the reign of his successors, and the region of Uttar Pradesh remained crucial in this context. Nine of the Navratnas, who enhanced Akbar's court, were originally from Uttar Pradesh. Among them, Birbal and Todar Mal hailed from the region. Akbar honored them with the titles of Kavi Raj and Raja, respectively. Similarly, during Shah Jahan's reign, Agra remained the Mughal capital, but later he shifted it to Shahjahanabad (Delhi).
Akbar practiced religious tolerance and followed the policy of Sulh-e-Kul, which promoted harmony among all religions. After returning from the Kabul campaign in 1582 AD, Akbar presented the Din-i-Ilahi doctrine. The primary concept of the Din-i-Ilahi was based on the Wahdat-ul-Wujood, a doctrine propagated by Ibn Arabi. Birbal was the only Hindu member of this faith. According to Smith, this was the most significant evidence of Akbar's folly as he attempted to unite the Caeser and the Pope in one.

Major European travelers of Akbar's time visiting Uttar Pradesh
"Ralph Fitch - During Akbar's reign, the first prominent European traveler to arrive in Agra and Fatehpur Sikri was Ralph Fitch, an English merchant. He came to India on a ship named 'Tiger' with a letter addressed to Emperor Akbar from Queen Elizabeth. According to him, Fatehpur Sikri was larger than Agra, and Agra was larger than London.
John Mildenhall - John Mildenhall visited Akbar's court twice. The first time, he came to India on a ship named 'Hector.' He died in Ajmer and was buried in Agra.
Christian Missionaries - The first Christian missionary to visit Fatehpur Sikri was associated with this mission. Its members were Emwita, Mansarat, and Enriques. Later, two other missions arrived in Lahore.

Jahangir –
After Akbar's death, his son Salim, titled 'Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir Badshah Ghazi,' ascended to the throne and sat on the throne in Agra Fort. Jahangir installed a 30-yard-long golden chain of justice (Jinjire-Adali) in Shahburj of Agra Fort, which had 60 bells. According to Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri, after becoming the ruler, he issued 12 ordinances related to public welfare, known as 'Ain-e-Jahangiri.' These ordinances were referred to as 'Vakayat-e-Jahangiri' in Dastur-ul-Amal.
First Rebellion during Jahangir's Reign - The first rebellion during Jahangir's rule was led by his own son, Khusrau. Khusrau was defeated in the Battle of Mairavala. In 1622 AD, Khurram (later known as Shah Jahan) ordered the execution of Khusrau in Burhanpur. Jahangir brought his body to Agra and later buried Khusrau next to his mother's tomb in Khusrau Bagh, located in Khuldabad, Allahabad."

Shah Jahan –
After Jahangir, his son Khurram ascended the throne with the title Shah Jahan. Shah Jahan displayed a strong inclination towards orthodox policies. He established a separate department for the conversion of Hindus. He temporarily lifted the ban on cow slaughter, prohibited Muslims from wearing Hindu-style clothing, and restarted the practice of converting war captives to Islam. However, influenced by Jahangira and Dara Shikoh later, he adopted a more liberal policy. He fulfilled the request of the poet laureate and concluded his pilgrimage to Banaras and Allahabad.
In memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, Shah Jahan ordered the construction of the Taj Mahal in Agra, which is one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Shah Jahan also transferred the capital of the Mughal Empire from Agra to Delhi.

Aurangzeb –

In the war of succession among Shah Jahan's sons, Aurangzeb emerged victorious and imprisoned Shah Jahan in the Agra Fort, declaring himself as the emperor. He was the first Mughal emperor to have two coronations: the first in July 1658 in Delhi and the second in June 1659, also in Delhi.
Aurangzeb's strict policies dealt a severe blow to the Mughal Empire, and as a result, the powerful Mughal dynasty declined rapidly within a few decades of his rule. During Aurangzeb's reign, the Bundelkhand region of present-day Uttar Pradesh rose in rebellion under the leadership of Veer Chhatrasal. The Bundelas fought this struggle intermittently for about 50 years. When the pressure from the Mughals increased, Chhatrasal sought help from the Maratha Peshwa Bajirao I, leading to the beginning of Maratha influence in the land of Uttar Pradesh."

The Modern History of Uttar Pradesh

After Aurangzeb's death in March 1707, the Mughal Empire rapidly declined towards its end. Within a span of about 50 years, several rulers sat on the throne one after another, but none had the capability to stop the decline of the empire.
From Akbar to Aurangzeb, four Mughal emperors ruled for 151 years (1556-1707 AD). However, after that, within almost a century (1707-1806 AD), nine rulers were overthrown in a humiliating manner, which characterized their weakness. Due to the declining state of the Mughal Empire, the present-day Uttar Pradesh region was divided into five independent states by 1757 AD, which are as follows:

1. The state of Nawab Najib Khan, a Pathan chieftain, in the north of Meerut and Bareilly.
2. The Rohilkhand state, which extended from Kumaon in the north to the Ganges River in the south.
3. The state of Farrukhabad, under the Bangash Pathans in the central Doab region.
4. The state of the Nawab of Oudh over present-day Awadh and eastern districts.
5. The Maratha state in Bundelkhand.

Shortly after this, local subedar Sadat Ali Khan declared independence in Awadh in 1732 AD, and his successors continued to rule until 1856 AD. Around the same time, Rohilkhand established its independent state under the leadership of Rahmat Khan, and they continued to be the rulers until 1774 AD when they were defeated with the help of the East India Company by the Nawab of Awadh.
At that time, the rising Marathas also attempted to annex the Bundelkhand region along with the Ganga-Yamuna Doab under their dominion, but their expansionist tendencies were halted by their defeat in the Third Battle of Panipat. Taking advantage of this situation, the British emerged as the most powerful force in the contemporary India and solidified their position in this region.

The Beginning of British Rule in Uttar Pradesh

With the weakening of the central Mughal authority in Delhi, the British took advantage and strengthened their position in the regional states of Uttar Pradesh, engaging in a competition for dominance. In this context, the Battle of Panipat (1761 AD) took place, where, on one hand, Ahmad Shah Abdali's victory over the Marathas curbed their expansionist ambitions, while on the other hand, the support given to Abdali by local rulers like Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh, Rohilla ruler Rahmat Khan, and the rulers of Bareilly and Meerut exposed the regional weaknesses.
Within just three years of this empire-shaking Battle of Panipat, the Battle of Buxar (1764 AD) determined the fate of northern India. In this battle, the British emerged victorious, defeating Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh and Nawab Mir Qasim of Bengal, and advanced up to Prayagraj. The Nawab of Awadh sought assistance from the Marathas in Bundelkhand, but the joint forces of the Nawab and the Marathas were defeated by the British near Kanpur. After the victory at Buxar, the British signed the Treaty of Allahabad. The first treaty (August 12, 1765) was between Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula of Bengal, and Lord Clive, under

which the East India Company acquired the diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha. In addition, the second Treaty of Allahabad (August 16, 1765) granted the British the Chunar region and 50 lakh rupees as compensation from Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh. Moreover, the Nawab of Awadh also signed an offensive and defensive treaty with the East India Company.
In 1773 AD, the British defeated the Marathas in the Rohilkhand region and expelled them from Doab. The area around Allahabad was once again handed over to the Nawab of Awadh because Shah Alam II had earlier given this territory to the Marathas. In 1774 AD, the Nawab of Awadh, with British assistance, defeated Rohilla chieftain Rahmat Khan in Shahjahanpur and incorporated Rohilkhand into Awadh.
In 1775 AD, after the death of Shuja-ud-Daula, Asaf-ud-Daula became the Nawab of Awadh. Under a new treaty with the British, he handed over the control of the Varanasi region to them, which was under the authority of Raja Chet Singh at that time. When Raja Chet Singh refused the additional demands for soldiers and funds from the British in 1781 AD, the then Governor-General Warren Hastings personally threatened to march to Varanasi. With the support of the people of Varanasi, Raja Chet Singh initially achieved success and inflicted heavy losses on the British. In the midst of this, Warren Hastings had to flee in disguise on a palanquin. However, with additional military support, the British later succeeded in crushing the Varanasi uprising and replaced Raja Chet Singh with Maharaja Narayan Singh of Mahiwal.
In 1797 AD, after the death of Asaf-ud-Daula, his brother Saadat Ali became the Nawab of Awadh. He handed over the fort of Allahabad to the British and accepted the assistance treaty with them in 1801 AD. In exchange for security from external aggression, he also assured them of an annual payment of 76 lakh rupees. Based on this guarantee, he handed over the Gorakhpur region, Rohilkhand region, Prayagraj, Fatehpur, Kanpur, Etawah, Eta, South Mirzapur, and Kumaon's Tarai region to the British. The next year, the British also took control of the Nawab's territory in Farrukhabad.

Thus, except for the northern direction, Awadh was surrounded by regions under the control of the East India Company. In 1803 AD, under the leadership of Lord Lake, the Company also gained control over Aligarh, Delhi, and Agra.
After the victory in the war, the British took Merath, Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, and Agra regions from the Marathas as reparations and gifts. As per the Act of 1833, in 1834 AD, all these regions were reorganized from Bengal Presidency to Agra Presidency. In 1836 AD, the name of this province was changed to the Northwestern Provinces. Finally, in 1856 AD, following the policy of annexation, Dalhousie merged Awadh into British territory, placing it under the authority of a Chief Commissioner, and sent the last Nawab of Awadh, Wajid Ali Shah, to Kolkata with a pension.
In the meantime, Jhansi was also annexed by the British and became a part of the Northwestern Provinces in 1854 AD.

The Rebellion of 1857:
Due to the increasing atrocities of the British, oppressive economic policies, religious reasons, and betrayal by the Nawab of Awadh, the public started getting agitated against the Company's rule, leading to the Rebellion of 1857 AD.
The Rebellion of 1857 and the Establishment of British Rule over Uttar Pradesh (after the Battle of Plassey in 1757) - nearly 100 years later in 1857, the people of Northern India launched a great rebellion against foreign rule. Because of its organized nature and extensive area of influence, it is also popularly known as the First War of Independence in India. According to some historians, the plan for the rebellion was formulated by Nana Sahib and Azimullah Khan in Bithur, and it was set to begin on May 31, 1857. However, due to various reasons, the revolt spontaneously broke out before the planned date.

The use of greased cartridges is considered the immediate cause of the 1857 rebellion. On March 29, 1857, Mangal Pandey of the 34th Native Infantry in Barrackpore refused to use greased cartridges and shot and killed his British officers, Sergeant Hewson and Lieutenant Baugh. Mangal Pandey was hanged on April 8, 1857, and his regiment was disbanded. However, the spark of rebellion he ignited spread to Meerut on May 10, 1857, when a 20 N.I. Sepoy troopers openly rebelled. On May 12, they captured Delhi and proclaimed Bahadur Shah II as the Emperor. Later, Bakht Khan from the Bareilly region took control of the military committee. He was given the title of 'Sahab-e-Alam Bahadur' by the emperor.

After taking control of Delhi, the rebellion quickly spread to Kanpur, Lucknow, Rohilkhand, Allahabad (Prayagraj), and Jhansi, among other regions. Awadh and Bundelkhand were the most affected areas due to the rebellion, where the local farmers actively participated in the revolt. The Doab region of Northern India also contributed significantly to the rebellion. Smaller towns like Etawah, Mainpuri, Atrauli, Mathura, Shahjahanpur, Azamgarh, Sitapur, Badayun, Jhansi, Fatehpur, Hathras, and Azamgarh witnessed substantial uprisings.

The rebellion began in Lucknow on May 30, 1857, with Begum Hazrat Mahal declaring her minor son, Birjis Qadir, as the Nawab and leading the rebellion. During this time, Lucknow's Chief Commissioner, Henry Lawrence, was killed while defending the British residency, and in March 1858, Colin Campbell recaptured Lucknow with the help of the Gurkha Regiment.

In Kanpur, the rebellion started on June 5, 1857, with Nana Sahib as the leader. Nana Sahib was the adopted son of Peshwa Bajirao II. Being dissatisfied with not receiving the pension after Bajirao's death, he harbored resentment towards the British. With the help of his commander-in-chief, Tatya Tope, he sounded the bugle of rebellion. Azimullah Khan was Nana Sahib's advisor, also known as the emissary of the rebellion. In December 1857, Campbell took control of Kanpur again.

On June 5, 1857, a rebellion was launched in Jhansi by the rebels, led by Rani Lakshmibai, the widow of the last Maratha ruler of Jhansi, Gangadhar Rao. In 1854 AD, after the death of Gangadhar Rao, the natural heir's absence led to the annexation of Jhansi into British Empire by violating the treaty of 1817 AD signed with Rani Lakshmibai. After this, the dissatisfied Rani allied with the rebels against the British and put up a fierce resistance. During this time, after the fall of Kanpur, Tatya Tope also joined forces with Rani Lakshmibai.

In January 1858, Hugh Rose reached Jhansi, but seeing the weak state of her army, Rani Lakshmibai escaped with some of her companions to Kalpi. After this, the British took control of Jhansi on April 3, 1858. On May 22, 1858, the British also captured Kalpi. Subsequently, Rani Lakshmibai and Tatya Tope marched towards Gwalior and took control of it on June 1, with the help of local soldiers. While defending the fort, Rani Lakshmibai attained martyrdom in the battle on June 17, 1858. After her death, General Hugh Rose remarked that this was the only woman among the sleeping Indian rebels who fought like a true warrior.

In the Faizabad region, the rebellion was led by Maulvi Ahmadullah (Birjis Qadr) who termed the rebellion as Jihad (holy war) and called upon followers of all religions to stand against the British infidels and expel them from India. Ahmadullah's activities had instilled fear among the British, and they had announced a reward of 50,000 rupees for his capture. On June 5, 1858, Ahmadullah was shot dead in Pawai near the borders of Awadh and Rohilkhand.

In Rohilkhand, Khan Bahadur Khan led the rebellion, who was the grandson of Rohilla chieftain Hafiz Rahmat Khan. He bravely confronted the British but was eventually

Captured from the jungles of the Himalayan foothills, and in March 1860, he was hanged after facing a trial.

Similarly, in the former Allahabad (now Prayagraj) region, the rebellion was led by Maulvi Liyaqat Ali. It is noteworthy that during the rebellion, the then Governor-General Lord Canning had made Allahabad the emergency headquarters. In May-June 1858, the British regained control over regions like Bareilly, Banaras, and Prayagraj. The Proclamation issued by Queen Victoria proclaimed that the control of the Company had been transferred to the British Crown. In a Durbar held in Allahabad on November 1, 1858, Lord Canning assured the administration's continuity with the change in authority.

In 1858, the Charter Act transformed the Governor-General of India into the representative of the British Crown, titled Viceroy. The Delhi Division was divided and transferred from Agra to the former Allahabad.
The Indian Army saw an increase in the proportion of European soldiers. In this context, the policy of Division and Counterpoise was adopted for the reorganization of the army. A Royal Commission was appointed for the recruitment of soldiers, which classified the army regiments based on caste, religion, community, and combatant and non-combatant classes.
The rulers of the native states were allowed to retain their territories, but the policy of conquest and annexation was abandoned. However, the status of these native state rulers was reduced, and they were placed under the supervision of British residents and protected princes.
In Awadh, the taluqdars were reestablished, and their lands were restored to them.
Regarding social reforms in India, policies were largely abandoned. Consequently, a new era began, marked by regional expansion and economic exploitation.
On November 1, 1858, Queen Victoria of Britain announced in her proclamation that all political authority had been taken from the British East India Company. In this proclamation, promises of pardon were also given to the royal families, nobles, and landlords who were involved in the rebellion in exchange for their withdrawal from the rebellion. As a result, some rulers and landlords who were still associated with the rebellion immediately dissociated themselves and separated from the rebels. Thus, by December 1858, the rebellion was completely suppressed, and the last phase of the revolt came to an end.

Contribution of Uttar Pradesh in India's Freedom Struggle

Uttar Pradesh played a central role in the Indian freedom struggle. It not only saw the initiation of rebellion in 1857, but also inflicted the maximum damage on the British in this region. This led to a perpetuation of biased and oppressive British policies and practices towards the area, causing deep-seated discrimination and animosity.

As a result, Uttar Pradesh lagged behind regions like Bengal, Bombay, and Madras in terms of education and social reforms. While movements like the Brahmo Samaj and Ramakrishna Mission were promoting social and cultural nationalism in Bengal, and Arya Samaj was active in Punjab, the Uttar Pradesh region remained culturally stagnant. Although branches of the Arya Samaj were established in this region, and figures like Bharatendu Babu Harishchandra supported the Bengali Swadeshi movement through his publication "Sudha", these efforts were relatively limited due to the vast geographical area and large population of the region.

Uttar Pradesh and the Indian National Congress
The days of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, December 28-30, 1885 marked a crucial turning point for the Indian freedom struggle. On these days, the first session of the Indian National Congress was held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Mumbai. Representatives from various regions participated in this inaugural session, including Uttar Pradesh. Notable delegates from Uttar Pradesh, such as Ganga Prasad Verma, Prannath Pandit, Janakinath Ghoshal, Ramkali Chaudhary, Babu Jamunanath Das, Lala Baijnath, Babu Shiv Prasad Chaudhary, and Munshi Jwala Prasad, were present.

In the second session of the Congress held in 1886, Uttar Pradesh's participation saw a significant increase due to the inclusion of Surendranath Banerjee and the Indian Association. This led to greater popularity and acceptance of the Congress. It's worth mentioning that during this session, a 17-member committee was

formed by the Congress to address questions related to public services, with five members exclusively representing Uttar Pradesh. Among them were Munshi Kashi Prasad from Prayagraj, Gangaprasad Verma from Lucknow, Maulana Hamid Ali, Prannath, and Nawab Raza Ali Khan.

In the third session of the Congress held in Madras, a constitutional and procedural committee was formed to determine the party's constitution and working methodology. Ganga Prasad Verma from Lucknow, Vishwanarayan, and Maulana Hamid Ali were included in this committee. Additionally, in this session, the subject committee was announced by Badruddin Tayyabji, which included Raja Rampal Singh, Maulvi Hamid Ali, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Ramkali Chaudhary from Uttar Pradesh.

The fourth session of the Congress, under the presidency of George Yule, took place in Prayagraj. It's noteworthy that the Governor of the province at that time was Auckland Colvin, who made significant efforts to hinder the Congress's promotion and to prevent the collection of necessary funds for the session. The British government also obstructed the publicity of the session. Despite these adversities, Raja Darbhanga provided the "Lothar Council" building to the Congress for holding the session. Opposition to this session was also voiced by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Raja Shiv Prasad Singh of Banaras, Dinshaw Manekji Petit, and the British Indian Association.

Despite these contrasting circumstances, the Prayagraj (now Allahabad) session proved more successful than its predecessors. The number of attendees increased, but it also saw a significant rise in the influence of feudal and lower-caste representatives. As a result, Congress's stance against British rule became relatively more conciliatory compared to before. This softer approach was led by moderate leaders like Gokhale and Ranade. It's worth noting that due to this moderate stance, the decision was made to hold the 1892 session in London. However, it was later organized in Prayagraj, with W.C. Bonnerjee presiding over it.

The Congress held its third convention in Uttar Pradesh in 1899, in Lucknow. The convention was chaired by Romesh Chandra Dutt. During this convention, the Congress accepted its constitution and also decided to form regional committees.

During this period, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advised Muslims to stay away from the Congress. Despite his opposition, there was a growing attraction towards the Congress among Indian Muslims. To counter the increasing influence of the Congress and demonstrate the loyalty of Indian Muslims to British rule, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established the Muhammadan Educational Congress and the United Patriotic Association and campaigned against the Congress. He also initiated a progressive movement among Muslims. In this context, in 1875, he founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh, which later developed into Aligarh Muslim University.

U.P. Congress Committee

The first convention of the Congress Committee in Uttar Pradesh (United Province) was held under the presidency of Pt. Motilal Nehru. Pt. Motilal Nehru and Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya distanced themselves from the extremists in the Surat Split of 1907. In 1909, the political convention of the Provincial Congress was held in Agra, presided over by Motilal Nehru. By 1910, the Congress organization had expanded to several districts of the province.

During this time, there were also changes in the policies and goals of the Muslim League, credited to Abul Kalam Azad and the Ali Brothers. The League shifted its focus slightly from a policy of loyalty to British rule to

establishing self-governance in India. In 1916, due to efforts by Tilak, Annie Besant, and Jinnah, the Congress and Muslim League held a joint convention in Lucknow. Representatives of both organizations displayed badges with the symbols of the moon and the lotus, symbolizing Hindu-Muslim unity. It's worth noting that by this time, Jinnah was being referred to as the ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity.

In 1916, another joint convention of the Congress and Muslim League was organized in Lucknow. At this time, Jinnah was a leader of the Muslim League, having been a Congress leader since 1904. Ambika Charan Majumdar was the president of the Lucknow Congress convention. It was at this event that the unity of the Congress and League took a concrete form, leading to the Congress-League Pact. This convention gained significance because Tilak was participating in a Congress convention for the first time since 1907. Tilak had become extremely popular among the youth by this time. An example of this popularity was when the students of Lucknow University opened the carriage carrying Tilak from the Lucknow station and pulled it to the venue in exchange for their horses.

The Rise of Gandhi's Political Philosophy in Uttar Pradesh

In the year 1915, the focal point for India's struggle for independence emerged in Uttar Pradesh. It was in this year that a figure entered Indian politics who would shape the course and direction of the Indian freedom struggle. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, also known as Mahatma Gandhi, had already achieved international recognition for successfully leading the struggle for the rights of Indians in South Africa. Although the initial seeds of resistance against British rule in India were sown in present-day Uttar Pradesh, Gandhi's return to India on January 9, 1915, marked a significant turning point.

Following the teachings of his political mentor, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Gandhi decided to spend a year traveling across India to understand its conditions. In this context, he participated in the 31st session of the Indian National Congress held in Lucknow in 1916. It was during this event that he met Rajkumar Shukla, a peasant from Champaran, who informed him about the exploitation of farmers under the oppressive "Tinkathia" system. Subsequently, Gandhi initiated his first experiment with Satyagraha (nonviolent resistance) in Champaran, which proved successful and led to the enactment of laws in favor of the farmers against the British.

Upon his return from South Africa, Gandhi delivered his first public speech in present-day Uttar Pradesh, specifically in Varanasi. During the foundation laying ceremony of Banaras Hindu University in February 1916, his speech emphasized that Gandhian nationalism not only aimed for India's political freedom but also encompassed a new vision of economic, religious, cultural, and social transformation.

It's worth noting that Gandhi's first meeting with Jawaharlal Nehru also took place at the Lucknow railway station. Gandhi continued to embark on several journeys to places like Lucknow and Prayagraj.

In February 1919, after the announcement of the government's intention to implement the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee, Gandhi established Satyagraha Sabhas (committees for nonviolent resistance) and called for a nationwide strike and fasting starting from March 30. The strike day was later changed to April 6, 1919. These Satyagraha Sabhas proved successful in attracting many patriotic youth, including Jawaharlal Nehru, to join the movement.

This marked the beginning of Gandhi's transformative impact on the political landscape of Uttar Pradesh and the broader Indian freedom struggle.

Khilafat Movement

After Turkey's defeat in the First World War, the Allied countries did not treat the Sultan of Turkey with the respect he deserved. Since the Sultan of Turkey (Caliph) was considered the religious leader of Muslims worldwide, the disrespectful treatment towards him led Indian Muslims to initiate the Khilafat Movement. Mahatma Gandhi saw this movement as an opportunity to promote Hindu-Muslim unity and extended his support to the Khilafat Movement. In June 1920, a joint meeting of Hindu and Muslim leaders was held in Prayagraj, where both sides agreed to unite against British rule and pursue a policy of non-cooperation. This decision was made in the presence of prominent leaders like Gandhi, Malaviya, Jawaharlal Nehru, Motilal Nehru, Ali Bandhu, and Hasrat Mohani.

The Khilafat Movement lasted until 1924, when Turkey's Kemal Pasha abolished the position of the Caliph, leading to its conclusion.

Non-Cooperation Movement

In October 1920, the Provincial Congress Meeting of the United Provinces (U.P.) was held in Muradabad, presided over by Dr. Bhagwan Das. With the presence of leaders like Gandhi, Malaviya, Jawaharlal Nehru, Motilal Nehru, Ali Bandhu, and Hasrat Mohani, this meeting accepted Gandhi's proposal for non-cooperation. Later, in December 1920, the Nagpur Session of the Congress took place, where Gandhi's popularity was at its peak. During this session, not only was Gandhi's proposal for non-cooperation accepted, but a new constitution for the Congress was also adopted.

Within the Congress, initiatives like the Khadi movement, prohibition, untouchability eradication, and national education were introduced. Students left their schools, and government employees left their jobs in response. During this period, for the development of national education, universities were established in Patna (Bihar), Varanasi (Banaras), Ahmedabad (Gujarat), and Aligarh (Muslim University).

Motilal Nehru, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, Asaf Ali, and Babu Rajendra Prasad, along with other lawyers, gave up their legal practices. The foreign cloth was burned, and liquor shops were picketed. Gandhi returned the titles "Kaiser-e-Hind" and "Boer War Medal," among others. Alongside this, he granted permission for local committees to start satyagraha at the provincial level, leading to illegal cultivation protests by farmers in the Avadh region. It's noteworthy that during this time, the British Prince of Wales commenced his tour of India.

In October 1921, the Political Conference of the United Provinces Congress was held in Agra, presided over by Hasrat Mohani. At this conference, it was decided to successfully oppose and protest against the British Prince's visit to India. Upon the request of the All Parties Conference, Gandhi suspended the movement for a month, but in the face of continued government repression, he decided to initiate a mass protest in Bardoli. However, even before this, the Chauri Chaura incident occurred in present-day Gorakhpur on February 4, 1922, during a proposed meeting of satyagrahis. A scuffle broke out between the satyagrahis and the police due to the use of abusive language by the police. The situation escalated, and the angry crowd surrounded the police, leading to the firing of bullets by the police. The police had a limited supply of cartridges, and once they were exhausted, they retreated to the police station. The enraged crowd set fire to the police station. In an attempt to save the exiting policemen's lives, the crowd hacked them into pieces and threw them back into the fire. In total, 23 policemen lost their lives in this incident, deeply saddening Mahatma Gandhi.

Upon receiving news of the incident, Gandhi called for an emergency meeting of the Congress on February 12 in Bardoli. He criticized the incident as contradictory to the principles and programs of Congress and announced the immediate suspension of all types of protests. This decision by Gandhi was met with disagreement from most senior Congress leaders, and the public seemed stunned. Taking advantage of the situation, Gandhi was arrested and faced charges of sedition. This incident marked a turning point in the freedom struggle, prompting Gandhi's arrest and imprisonment on charges of sedition.

Swarajians and Swaraj Party

After the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement, there was a division among the leaders within the Congress regarding entry into legislative councils. A faction led by Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru believed that the programs of the movement had concluded, and they aimed to pursue a policy of internal resistance within the legislative councils. In contrast, the other faction, in Gandhi's absence, did not want any change in the movement's programs. As a result, the Congress split into two groups: one advocating for change and one opposition to change, known as the "No-Changers" and "Pro-Changers" respectively. In the 1922 Congress session, Chittaranjan Das's proposal was not accepted. Following this, he resigned from the presidency and, along with Motilal Nehru, Vithalbhai Patel, Jayakar, and Madan Mohan Malaviya, established another party within the Congress called the "Swaraj Party." In February 1924, Gandhi was released from jail due to health reasons. After his release, he lent his support to the Swarajists' decision to contest elections. After Chittaranjan Das's death on June 16, 1925, the Swaraj Party fractured, and Madan Mohan Malaviya, along with Jayakar and Lajpat Rai, formed a new party called the "Nationalist Party." In the 1926 elections, this party gained a significant number of seats in the United Provinces, leading to the complete dissolution of the Swarajist faction.

Simon Commission

In October 1927, the British government appointed a commission to review the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919. Sir John Simon chaired this commission. Due to the absence of any Indian members in this commission, the Congress decided to oppose it. In February 1928, the commission arrived in Mumbai via sea route. The whole of India resonated with the slogan of "Simon, Go Back." The princely states were also not untouched by these protests, with active participation in places like Lucknow and Allahabad (present-day Prayagraj).

Nehru Report

In March 1928, the Congress organized an All-Parties Conference in Delhi. In this conference, under the leadership of Motilal Nehru, a committee was formed with the objective of drafting a constitution for India by July 1, 1928, along with the rejection of the Simon Commission. In August, another All-Parties Conference was held in the grand gardens of Raja Mahmoorganj in Lucknow. It's noteworthy that during the opposition to the Nehru Report, Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose neither presented any proposal nor participated in the debate in this conference.

The Nehru Report, as it became known, laid the foundation for Dominion Status and Responsible Self-Government.

Development of Revolutionary Movement in Uttar Pradesh

The period between 1917 and 1921 marked the preparation for a revolutionary communist movement in present-day Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces). The newspapers 'Pratap' and 'Prabhu' from Kanpur were vigorously promoting Bolshevik ideals. In September 1924, a journalist named Satyabhakt established the 'Indian Communist Party' in Kanpur. Its first conference was chaired by Periyar in 1925. While the Non-

Cooperation Movement led by Gandhi was yet to start, a peasant movement called the 'Ekka Movement' was already underway in the Awadh region. This movement was led by Madari Pasi. After the Chauri-Chaura incident, when Gandhi resumed the Non-Cooperation Movement, disillusioned lower-middle-class youth were drawn towards revolutionary socialism.

The result of these revolutionary activities in the United Provinces was the famous Kakori Train Robbery on August 9, 1925, near Lucknow. Following this incident, the apprehension of revolutionaries began in earnest across the entire United Provinces. The accused, Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, and Roshan Singh, were sentenced to death, while others, including Ram Prasad Khatri and Manmath Nath Gupta, were given long prison terms. When no prominent lawyer was willing to fight this case without a fee on behalf of the revolutionaries, a young lawyer named Chandrabhanu Gupta stepped forward and provided his pro bono services. Later, Chandrabhanu Gupta became the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.

Revolutionaries who evaded arrest convened a secret meeting at the ruins of Firoz Shah Kotla in Delhi. Their aim was to reorganize the scattered revolutionary forces. This historic meeting was attended by representatives from the United Provinces and Punjab, including Shiv Varma, Jayadev Kapoor, Surendra Pandey, and Vijay Kumar Sinha. The organization formed during this meeting was named the "Hindustan Socialist Republican Association" (HSRA), with Chandrashekhar Azad elected as its President. A Central Committee was also elected, with Shiv Varma and Vijay Kumar Sinha representing the United Provinces. The headquarters of the organization were established in Agra.
Chandrashekhar Azad managed to evade capture until the end. On February 27, 1931, he fought bravely against the police in a confrontation at Alfred Park in Prayagraj and attained martyrdom. On March 23, 1931, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru were executed by hanging. The remaining above-mentioned accused were sentenced to life imprisonment.

By this time, India had entered the second phase of the Gandhian movement. The activities of revolutionary organizations faced a lull due to the emergence of the second phase of Gandhian nationalism, but there is no doubt that the courageous actions of these revolutionaries had deeply influenced public consciousness.

Congress Socialist Party
At this time, a wave of socialism was sweeping across the world. After the Russian Revolution of 1917, the influence of Marxism and Leninism, including the impact of Bolshevism, was attracting the youth in all countries affected by imperialism, including Europe. The Congress was also not untouched by this influence. During this period, Jawaharlal Nehru was also enamoured by the romance of socialism.

In April 1934, a member of the All India Congress Committee, Sampurnanand, wrote a note in Varanasi. It emphasized the need to establish a provisional socialist party for India. This was necessary to challenge the powerful capitalist and feudal elements that had gained influence within the Congress. It explicitly stated that when the socialists come into power, the feudal system will be abolished and industries, banks, and land will be nationalized. In 1934, after a group within Congress supported the entry into legislative councils, the socialist members of Congress decided to form a separate party.

The first annual conference of the Congress Socialist Party was held on October 21-22, 1934, in Bombay, with Sampurnanand as the president. During this conference, the constitution and program of the party were also established. Although both Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose supported the formation of the Congress Socialist Party, neither of them became members.

The Congress Socialist Movement began to attract farmers, labourers, and students at a rapid pace. The efforts of individuals like Prof. N. G. Ranga, Indulal Yagnik, and Swami Sahajanand contributed to this growth. In 1936, an All India Peasants Conference was organized in Lucknow with demands against feudalism, a reduction in rent and taxes. The number of those within Congress who had faith in socialism was increasing rapidly. Simultaneously, the Congress started to polarize between the leftist and rightist factions.

During this period, on August 2, 1935, the British Parliament approved the Government of India Act of 1935. Although the Congress had rejected this Act unanimously, it was now clear that the Congress' right-wing faction was inclined to accept positions under it. On the other hand, the left-wing faction of Congress, led by the socialists, was advocating for a non-cooperation movement against this Act. During this phase of internal division within the Congress, its annual conference was held in Lucknow in April 1936. This conference, chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru, criticized the Government of India Act of 1935 but also agreed to participate in the upcoming elections under its provisions. This was a decisive defeat for the socialist faction within the Congress.

Provincial elections of 1937

In 1937, the provincial elections were held, and the Congress achieved significant success.

As per the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935, a new constitutional scheme was to be implemented in the Indian provinces by April 1, 1937. The Congress government, which was critical of the extensive powers of the included Governors, was not ready to form governments under its provisions. Therefore, the British government established minority governments in provinces where the Congress had a majority on April 1. The Governor of the United Provinces, Sir Harry Haig, also formed a minority government under Nawab Chhatari's leadership. Raja of Salem was also included as the Education Minister in this cabinet. Eventually, Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy, on June 22, gave a conciliatory but ambiguous statement, which was interpreted as agreeing to let Congress form governments.

Even before the elections in the United Provinces, there was a growing possibility that a coalition government of Congress and the Muslim League might be formed. While this was not formally agreed upon, after Congress secured a clear majority in the elections, it categorically rejected the idea of any kind of coalition. Although prominent Congress leaders like Mohan Lal Saxena were still in favour of an alliance with the Muslim League, Nehru strongly opposed it.

In the end, Congress formed a single-party government in the United Provinces. This government included Prime Minister Govind Vallabh Pant, along with Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Kailash Nath Katju, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Pyarelal Sharma, and Mohammed Ibrahim. The first responsibility of Congress governments was to oppose the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935, under which these governments were being established. In the United Provinces, this proposal was presented to the Legislative Assembly by Local Bodies Minister Vijayalakshmi on September 2, 1937. In the debate on this matter scheduled for October 2, Prime Minister Pant responded to all the amendments, including one from the Muslim League. The original proposal was passed on the same day.

The Congress' election manifesto included the idea of starting the release of political prisoners, but this led to a problem in the United Provinces and Bihar. Until February 1938, the case of 15 political prisoners was still pending in the United Provinces. The Governors of these two provinces wanted to ensure how the release of these prisoners would affect the peace and order in the region. However, the Chief Ministers of these two

provinces asserted their authority to release all prisoners simultaneously, a stance that the Governors did not accept. As a result, both Chief Ministers resigned from their posts.

On February 22, the Governor-General issued a statement clarifying his position, after which on February 23-24, the Chief Ministers of the United Provinces met the Governor to discuss negotiated solutions to the crisis. In this way, the crisis was resolved. Eventually, by March 1938, all political prisoners were released.

The government of the United Provinces attempted to address the problems of the weavers through an extensive legislation in October 1939. This legislation aimed to bring parity in land tenure rights in the Agra and Awadh regions. As per Gandhi's instructions, the prohibition of alcohol was implemented in the state, initially in the Etah and Mainpuri districts, from April 1, 1938. However, this policy of prohibition was not entirely successful. Several efforts were made in the field of basic education, and this government did so much in the field of higher education that degrees from Benares Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University were considered equivalent to graduate degrees from other universities.

On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland, and Britain declared war against Germany. As the war began in Europe, Viceroy Linlithgow included India in the war effort through an announcement. Prior to this announcement, he had not sought advice from any political party. Along with this announcement, all eight Congress governments submitted their resignations.

Quit India Movement and the Temporary Government of Ballia

In March 1942, the British government sent the Cripps Mission to India, but this mission had nothing to offer India. After the departure of the Cripps Mission, a meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held in Prayagraj. In this meeting, the proposal presented by Meera Ben on behalf of Gandhi placed everyone in a difficult position. In this proposal, Gandhi made it clear that Japan harbored no hostility towards India. He stated that if Japan were to invade India, it would be because India was a colony of Britain. He asserted that if Britain were to leave India, then an interim government of India, utilizing its full strength, would cooperate with the United Nations for its defense. This proposal was finalized in Wardha. This very proposal was passed on August 8, 1942, as the "Quit India" resolution at the All India Congress Session held in Bombay.

The very next morning, Gandhi and all Congress leaders were arrested. While the agitation had already spread throughout the country, in some districts, the agitators went so far as to effectively dismantle the entire British administration and establish temporary self-rule. In certain regions such as Ballia in the United Provinces (Uttar Pradesh), Satara in Maharashtra, and Tamralipta in Bengal, the British forces had to reoccupy these areas.

Upon learning of Gandhi's arrest in Bombay, a strike was called in Ballia on August 10. All schools and colleges were closed. On August 11, a procession of around 15,000 people marched towards the Ballia courthouse. The police attack on this procession dispersed the crowds. Between August 13 and 16, several railway stations were set on fire, and control of police stations was assumed. On August 16, prisoners were freed from Ballia jail, and under the leadership of local Congress leader Chittu Pandey, a temporary government was established in Ballia. After taking the oath, this government held a public meeting in Koti, Hanuman Ganj, on August 20. The common people collectively contributed funds to support the government and confined government officials to police lines. This new government had immense moral support from the people. Based on this moral authority, the government formed an investigation committee and urged people to return any looted property to the

government. People were astonished to see that not only did they admit their mistakes, but they also returned the looted property.

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From August 22, 1942, the British government began to suppress Ballia. The homes of rebels were looted, and hundreds of houses were set on fire. Gunfire was used in 17 locations, leading to the death of more than 46 people. Over a thousand people were arrested, most of whom were sentenced to 5 to 7 years. With the help of the army, control was regained over Ballia, and the British government informed London that Ballia had been pacified.

On August 15, 1945, Japan surrendered to the Allied nations. After the war, the Labor Party came to power in Britain. Prime Minister Atlee announced British policies regarding the transfer of power to India. On September 2, 1946, an interim government was formed under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, and the Muslim League also announced its participation on October 15. On March 24, 1947, Lord Mountbatten was appointed as the Viceroy of India. The new Viceroy astutely exploited the bitterness between Congress and the League, laying the foundation for the division of India. India became independent on August 15, 1947, but this independence came at the cost of partition.

Throughout this struggle for independence, the people of the United Provinces actively participated, from the 1857 revolt to the freedom movement and Gandhi's Satyagraha. Whether it was the 1857 struggle, the revolutionary movement, or Gandhi's nonviolent resistance, the people of this region played a leading role. After independence, the first Prime Minister of the country, Jawaharlal Nehru, who was a leader of the Congress, hailed from this state. Even after independence, Uttar Pradesh continued to lead the mainstream of Indian national leadership.

Famous Freedom Fighters and Personalities in Uttar Pradesh

Mangal Pandey:

Mangal Pandey, hailing from the Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh, was a soldier in the British East India Company. He initiated the revolt of 1857 by opposing the use of greased cartridges in the new Enfield rifles. On March 29, 1857, he joined his fellow soldiers in Barrackpore, Kolkata, in a rebellion against British rule and shot Adjutant Lieutenant Baugh. Upon being captured by the British, he faced punitive action, and on April 8, 1857, he was hanged in Barrackpore.

Rani Lakshmibai:

Rani Lakshmibai's original name was "Manikarnika." She was born in November 1828 in Varanasi district, which is currently part of Varanasi. Rani Lakshmibai was the widow of the last Maratha king of Jhansi, Gangadhar Rao. When Gangadhar Rao passed away without a male heir, in 1854, under the Doctrine of Lapse, Jhansi was annexed by the British Empire. In June 1857, under Rani Lakshmibai's leadership, the revolt sparked in Jhansi. After the fall of Jhansi, Rani Lakshmibai headed to Gwalior, where, after several battles alongside Tatya Tope against the British, she ultimately attained martyrdom on June 17, 1858, while fighting against British General Hugh Rose. Upon her death, General Hugh Rose remarked, "Among the rebel leaders, the Rani of Jhansi is the only one who has endured in battle like a man."

Begum Hazrat Mahal:
In 1847, Wajid Ali Shah ascended the throne of Awadh. Begum Hazrat Mahal was the wife of Wajid Ali Shah. Upon assuming power, Wajid Ali Shah initiated social and military reforms that were not favoured by the British. Accusing the Nawab of misrule, Dalhousie confined him to Calcutta in 1856 and annexed Awadh.

The uprising for independence had already begun in Meerut, Delhi, and Bareilly in 1857. The revolt in Lucknow started on May 30, 1857. During this time, Birjis Qadir, the underage son of Wajid Ali Shah and Hazrat Mahal, was declared the Nawab of Awadh, and Begum Hazrat Mahal became his protector.

As the British established control over Delhi and imprisoned the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, the resolve of the revolutionaries weakened, and Lucknow gradually fell under British control.
In March 1858, after the British captured Lucknow, Begum Hazrat Mahal went to Nepal with her son. She sought refuge under King Jung Bahadur of Nepal and began a simple life in Kathmandu. Rejecting the British proposal of providing honour, respect, and a pension, she chose to stay in Nepal.

Jhalkari Bai:
Jhalkari Bai was born in 1830 AD near Bhojla village in Jhansi. She was one of the trusted advisors of Rani Laxmi Bai. She learned horseback riding and handling weapons at a young age.
Jhalkari Bai's women's army was called the "Durga Dal," and she often made important decisions on behalf of the queen. During battles against the British, Rani Laxmi Bai took part herself, and Jhalkari Bai also fought alongside her. The story of Jhalkari Bai is a part of the memory of the people of Bundelkhand. Every year, Jhalkari Bai Jayanti is celebrated in her honor.

Chandrashekhar Azad:
The birth of the immortal martyr Chandrashekhar Azad took place on July 23, 1906, in Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh). His mother's name was Jagrani Devi and his father's name was Sitaram Tiwari, originally from Unnao (Uttar Pradesh).

At the age of 15, in the year 1921, Azad joined the Non-Cooperation Movement and was arrested the same year. When he appeared before the court, he gave his name as 'Azad' (meaning "Free"), his father's name as 'Swatantrata' (meaning "Independence"), and his residence as 'Jail.'

Chandrashekhar Azad, along with other associates like Ram Prasad Bismil and Manmath Nath Gupta, founded the revolutionary organization "Hindustan Republican Association" (HRA). Later, Chandrashekhar Azad joined this organization and began raising funds for HRA. He was involved in the Kakori Train Robbery in 1925, the assassination of John P. Saunders in Lahore in 1928, and ultimately, he participated in an attack on a Viceroy's

train in 1929. On February 27, 1931, when Azad was holding a meeting with his associates in Alfred Park, Allahabad, based on a tip-off, the police surrounded them. In the end, he shot himself to death to avoid capture.

Ram Prasad Bismil:
Ram Prasad Bismil was born in June 1897 and he hailed from Shahjahanpur. In October 1924, Ram Prasad Bismil, along with Sachindra Sanyal and Chandrashekhar Azad, established the revolutionary organization "Hindustan Republican Association" in Kanpur. Under this organization, on August 9, 1925, the "Kakori Incident" took place at the Kakori location on the Lucknow-Saharanpur section of the North Railway, where the government treasury was looted by hijacking the "Down Saharanpur-Lucknow Passenger Train." In this incident, 29 revolutionaries were arrested, including Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, and Roshan Lal. Ram Prasad Bismil was sentenced to death, and on December 19, 1927, he was hanged. Just two days before his execution, when he was offered milk to drink, he refused, saying, "Now I will only drink my mother's milk." Pandit Bismil was also a skilled poet. Before ascending the gallows, he recited his final couplet, which was as follows:

"Malik teri raza rahe, aur tu hi tu rahe,
Baaki na main rahun, na meri arzoo rahe,
Jab tak tan mein saans, ragon mein lahu rahe,
Tera hi zikr yaar, aur teri hi justaju rahe."

Ashfaqulla Khan:
Ashfaqulla Khan also made significant contributions in the struggle for independence. He was born on October 22, 1900, in Shahjahanpur district. He had been friends with Pandit Ram Prasad Bismil since childhood. Ashfaqulla expressed his desire to participate in revolutionary activities with Ram Prasad Bismil. Later, he was accused of being involved in the Kakori Train Robbery and was hanged on December 19, 1927, in Faizabad jail.

Roshan Singh:
Thakur Roshan Singh was a resident of the village Nevaada in the Shahjahanpur district. He was born on January 22, 1892. He began his work in the freedom movement from the Non-Cooperation Movement and actively propagated the movement in the villages of Shahjahanpur and Bareilly.
Due to his involvement in the Kakori Conspiracy, he was hanged on December 19, 1927, in Naini/Malaka Jail in Allahabad.

Durga Devi:
Durga Devi, also known as 'Durga Bhabhi,' referred to as the 'Fire of India,' is still remembered as a danger to the British police. Durga Devi was born on October 7, 1907, in a Gujarati family residing in Prayagraj. She got married at the age of 11 to Bhagwati Charan Vohra, an active member of the "Hindustan Socialist Republican Association." After marriage, she received encouragement to pursue education and obtained a degree in Hindi from Punjab University. Although her husband Bhagwati Charan Vohra was fully involved in revolutionary activities, Durgavati Devi joined revolutionary activities when the "Youth India Association" was founded in Lahore in 1926.

Durga Devi was an active member of the Youth India Association, and she helped Bhagat Singh escape from Lahore after the murder of Sanders. She sold her jewelry to support this cause.

Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari:

He was born in 1880 in Ghazipur. In 1910, he moved to Delhi. He was a doctor and had obtained a degree in medicine from Madras Medical College. He served as the president of the Indian National Congress in 1927 and had also worked as the president of the Muslim League in 1920.
Ansari played an active role in the Khilafat Movement and opposed the Rowlatt Act in 1919. He was actively involved in the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1921 and was imprisoned for his role. In October 1920, he founded Jamia Millia Islamia.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was born in March 1910 in Akbarpur (Ambedkar Nagar district). His father's name was Heeralal Lohia, and his mother was Chandra Devi. In 1918, he went to Bombay with his father and received his education there up to high school. In 1929, he obtained his B.A. degree, and between 1929 and 1933, he earned a doctorate from the University of Frederic William. In 1932, upon his return to India, he actively participated in Gandhi's Satyagraha Movement. He also played an active role in the Quit India Movement of 1942 and accepted it as the final battle for independence.

After the country gained independence, he remained involved in the socialist movement throughout his life. In 1963, he was elected as a Member of Parliament to the Lok Sabha from the Farrukhabad constituency. Dr. Lohia passed away on October 12, 1967.

Govind Ballabh Pant:
Govind Ballabh Pant was a prominent leader of the Indian National Congress. He was born in September 1887 in the village of Khunt near Almora. Pant completed his education at Allahabad University and later worked as a lawyer in Kashipur. After the Provincial elections held under the Government of India Act, of 1935 (1937), he became the first Chief Minister of the United Provinces. After achieving independence, he assumed the role of the first Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. In 1957, he was honoured with India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna. He passed away on March 7, 1961.

Purushottam Das Tandon:
Purushottam Das Tandon was born in August 1882 in Prayagraj (Allahabad). He was a renowned Indian freedom activist and politician who played an active role in the Indian freedom struggle. In 1921, he played a significant role in Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement.
During that time, the political atmosphere in the Purvanchal region was intense. Leaders were being arrested by the colonial government, and atrocities were being committed against farmers through oppressive rule. The Congress Regional Committee sent Tandon to address the farmers' issues. Despite the imposition of Section 144, Tandon's journey ignited enthusiasm and a sense of nationalism among the people.

After India's independence, Purushottam Das Tandon was honored with the Bharat Ratna award in 1961. This great personality took his last breath in 1962.

Lal Bahadur Shastri:
Shastri Ji was born on October 2, 1904, in the present-day Chandauli district. His father's name was Sharada Prasad, and his mother's name was Ramdulari Devi. He received his early education in Varanasi. It was in Varanasi that he had the opportunity to see Gandhi Ji for the first time. He was greatly influenced by Gandhi's speech, which led him to develop a strong sense of dedication to serving the nation.

In 1927, Shastri Ji got married to Lalita Devi. He also participated in the Quit India Movement of 1942 and was imprisoned.

After achieving independence, he became the Railway Minister in Pandit Nehru's cabinet. Following Pandit Nehru's demise, Shastri Ji unanimously became the Prime Minister. Shortly after becoming Prime Minister, Pakistan launched an attack on India. India emerged victorious in the India-Pakistan War. The war concluded with the signing of the Tashkent Agreement between India and Pakistan.

On the same night, January 11, 1966, due to a sudden halt in his heartbeat, he passed away in Tashkent.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:
India's first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was born on November 14, 1889, in Allahabad (now Prayagraj). His father's name was Motilal and his mother's name was Swaruprani.

Nehru Ji received his early education from private tutors at home. He was sent to England for higher education, where he obtained a degree in natural sciences from the University of Cambridge.

In 1920, after returning to India, he became directly involved in politics. In 1920, he organized the first Kisan March in the Pratapgarh district of Uttar Pradesh. He was imprisoned twice during the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920-22.

In 1921, when the Prince of Wales visited India, Nehru Ji led the opposition in Allahabad, and he was arrested for the first time.

In September 1923, Pandit Nehru became the General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee. In 1929, he was elected as the President of the Indian National Congress session held in Lahore. The main objective of this session was to achieve complete independence for the country.

After independence, Nehru became the first Prime Minister of India. Throughout his life, Nehru devoted every moment to the service of the nation. He fought for the country's independence and played a crucial role in making India proficient in the fields of science and technology. He passed away on May 27, 1964, due to illness.

Chedi Lal Sahu:
Chedi Ji was born in Belipur village in Faizabad (present-day Ayodhya). Inspired by Mahatma Gandhi, he joined the Indian freedom struggle. He actively participated in the personal satyagraha movement launched in 1940 and played an active role in the Quit India Movement of 1942. For his contributions to the freedom movement, he was honored with the Tamra Patra (copper plate) recognition by Indira Gandhi on behalf of the nation. In 2010, at the age of 100, he passed away at his residence in Nanpara, Bahraich.

Principal Personalities
Guru Gorakhnath
In the social reform movements of the country, there have been many great individuals who made relentless efforts to establish morality and ideals in society. One such great saint was Guru Gorakhnath, who continued to inspire people throughout the country to live a life of religion and morality during his travels.

Some scholars have considered the time of Gorakhnath to be from the 9th century to the 13th century AD. He is considered one of the founding figures of the Nath tradition, with his guru being Matsyendranath.

To reach his thoughts and ideals to the masses, Guru Gorakhnath composed nearly forty texts. In his writings, Gorakhnath vividly described life experiences, discussing topics like the greatness of the guru, sensory control, breath control practices, renunciation, kundalini awakening, and profound meditation.

An ancient statue of Gorakhnath is established at the Gorakhnath Math in Vadodara, Porbandar, Gujarat. Similarly, a magnificent temple dedicated to him is located in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh. It's widely believed that the district of Gorakhpur is named after him. The temple hosts the annual "Khichdi Mahotsav" on the day of Makar Sankranti. Dr. Pitambar Das Badthwal's research has identified forty books attributed to him, including titles like "Sabdi," "Panchanama Machhindra," "Gorakh Bodh," "Jnan Titak Shishth Puran," "Navagrah," and "Gorakhvachan."

Maharaja Suheldev

Maharaja Suheldev's realm was the present-day Bahraich district in Uttar Pradesh.
During the time of Mahmud of Ghazni, his nephew Syed Salar Masud Ghazi established his victory flag from Punjab to Bahraich. During that time, the rulers of Bahraich organized small mountain kings' armies and defeated him. In memory of Maharaja Suheldev, the Suheldev Smarak Samiti constructed a temple by Chittaura Lake in Bahraich, where Salar Masud Ghazi was defeated. His statue was also installed there. The place is named Suhelnagar in his honor, and an annual fair is held here on Basant Panchami.

Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya

He was born in the 13th century in Badayun. At the tender age of five, his father passed away. Under his mother's influence, young Auliya's spiritual thoughts began to emerge. After receiving initial education in Badayun, he went to Delhi with his mother.
During those times, Sufi saint Baba Farid was widely renowned, residing in Ajodhan (now in Pakistan). Hearing of Baba Farid's fame, Auliya also traveled to Ajodhan to seek his blessings. Impressed by Auliya's devotion, Baba Farid accepted him as his disciple.

Staying there, Auliya gained insights into the mysteries of spiritual contemplation and practice in Baba Farid's presence. After some time, he returned to Delhi.
Upon returning to Delhi, Auliya established a monastery in a place called Ghiyaspur. This location is now known as Hazrat Nizamuddin in New Delhi. In 1265 AD, following Baba Farid's demise, Auliya was declared his successor.

Throughout his life, Sheikh Sahib promoted love for humanity. He imparted teachings to free people from worldly attachments. People from all walks of life were part of his discipleship circle. He continually directed his disciples' attention toward social responsibility. Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya passed away in 1325 AD. In the words of Amir Khusro:

"Sleeps the day on Gori's bed, face adorned with a tangle of locks,
Arise Khusro and go to your home, for the night has spread over all lands."
It was due to his love for humanity and qualities of service that Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya was given the title of "Mahboob-e-Ilahi" (Beloved of God).

Amir Khusro

The unique devotee and disciple of Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya, Amir Khusro, was born in 1252 AD in the town of Patiali in the Etah district. His father's name was Amir Saifuddin, and he had a strong inclination towards nature, poetry, and the arts, which greatly influenced Amir Khusro from a young age. As a young man, Khusro chose a courtly life. Sultan Jalaluddin Khilji and Alauddin Khilji honored him in their courts as a poet, litterateur, and musician.

Amir Khusro had a good command over Arabic, Persian, Hindi, and Sanskrit. In his writings, he extensively praised India's climate, animals, birds, and flowers.

Khusro regarded Indian philosophy as superior to that of Greece and Rome. According to him, "In every corner of this land, there is an abundance of education and knowledge." He took great pride in being an Indian. In his book "Ghurrat-ul-Kamal," he wrote, "I am a Turkish from Hindustan. I can answer your questions in Hindi. I am the parrot of Hind (parrot of India). Please ask me in Hindi so that I can communicate properly with you."

Amir Khusro was a highly skilled musician as well. He was the first Indian to conceive the fusion of Iranian and Indian musical scales. He composed numerous melodies and introduced a new vocal style called "Khyal." He invented the musical instrument "Sitar" by combining the Indian veena and the Iranian "Tambura." He also enhanced the "Mridang" drum, giving rise to the "Tabla."

He gained fame under the title of "Khawaja Hazrat Amir Khusro." After the passing of Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya in 1325 AD, Amir Khusro began to lead a more contemplative life, and that same year, he passed away.

Kabir

Saint Kabir Das was born in the middle of the 15th century in Kashi (Varanasi; Uttar Pradesh), India. Kabir was nurtured and brought up by a couple named Neeru and Neema. He was married to a woman named Loi, and they had a son named Kamal and a daughter named Kamali. Kabir initially engaged in his family's traditional occupation of weaving. Due to his spiritual inclinations, Kabir became a disciple of Ramananda.

Kabir wasn't formally educated, so his knowledge wasn't derived from books or scriptures. His wisdom came from his life experiences and spiritual practices. Whenever knowledgeable scholars would come in contact with him, they would say to him:

"You talk about the written scripture, I talk about what I've seen with my own eyes."
Kabir expressed his thoughts and experiences using local words and phrases, which led to the incorporation of linguistic elements from various dialects into his language. Kabir's language is sometimes referred to as "Sadhu-kkari" (the language of saints). His teachings were documented in three forms: "Sakhis" (couplets), "Sabdas" (songs), and "Ramainis," collectively known as the "Bijak."

Kabir was a critic of external rituals, pretence, and hypocrisy. He disliked the elaborate practices of clerics and scholars. He preferred a simple and humble way of living and eating.
During that time, a belief was prevalent that dying in a cobbler's house (considered a lowly profession) would lead to hell. To challenge this societal misconception, Kabir chose to spend his last days in Magahar (a region in present-day Uttar Pradesh) after leaving Kashi. He aimed to break the false beliefs prevailing in society. Kabir passed away in 1518 AD in Magahar.

Ramananda

Ramananda was born in 1299 AD in Prayag (Allahabad), India. His mother's name was Sushila and his father's name was Punya Daman. Ramananda's parents were deeply religious and their values and principles had a significant impact on his own beliefs. Ramananda later became a disciple of Kabir, receiving his early education in Prayag. Due to his keen intellect, he travelled to Varanasi to pursue studies in religious scriptures, where he came into contact with Guru Raghavanand from South India.

Guru Raghavanand belonged to the Vaishnav tradition. During that time, various practices were prevalent within the Vaishnav sect. Caste distinctions were widespread, and ritualistic practices dominated worship and devotion. After receiving teachings and initiation from his guru, Ramananda embarked on a journey across the country. However, upon returning to the ashram, Guru Raghavanand informed Ramananda that he could not stay there due to sharing a meal with people from a different caste. This incident deeply affected Ramananda, leading him to renounce the ashram.

Ramananda pioneered a new path and a new philosophy, which came to be known as the Bhakti Marg (Path of Devotion). He broadened this path, making it more inclusive and egalitarian, and emphasized that through devotion, everyone, regardless of their wealth, poverty, gender, or caste, could connect with the divine. Ramananda had twelve prominent disciples, including Anantanand, Kabir, Pipa, Bhavanand, Ravidas, Narhari, Padmavati, Dhanna, and Surdas, among others. In the realm of devotion, Ramananda showed that the path of devotion to God was the remedy for all sorrows and the route to a joyful life.

Ramananda's teachings were characterized by a universal and compassionate outlook. He passed away around the age of 112 in 1412 AD, leaving behind a legacy that continued to shape the Bhakti movement and spiritual thought in India.

Saint Ravidas

Renowned as Saint Ravidas, he was born in the year 1388 and passed away in 1518 in Varanasi, India, according to popular belief. Influenced by his reputation, Sikandar Lodi extended an invitation for him to visit Delhi. Among the medieval ascetics, Ravidas holds a distinct position. Similar to Kabir, Ravidas was also a disciple of the Bhakti saint Ramananda. Like Kabir, Ravidas is also counted among the revered poets of the saintly tradition. He had little faith in idol worship and external displays, focusing instead on inner feelings and mutual brotherhood as the true essence of religion.

Ravidas employed a simple and practical form of Braj language in his poetic compositions, which also featured a blend of Awadhi, Rajasthani, Khari Boli, and Urdu-Persian words. Metaphors and similes were particularly favoured by Ravidas. In straightforward verses, the saint-poet expressed the emotions of the heart with great clarity. His self-surrender, humility, and natural devotion uplift the reader's heart. Ravidas' forty hymns are also included in the holy scripture of the Sikhs, the Guru Granth Sahib.

Here are two verses attributed to Ravidas. In the first verse, "Lord, you are sandalwood, and I am water," the poet compares himself to his beloved deity. He notes that his Lord is not situated in external temples or mosques, but resides eternally within himself. In every situation and at all times, the Lord remains superior and filled with virtues. This realization inspires the poet to aspire to become like the Lord.

In the second verse, Ravidas portrays the boundless generosity, compassion, and all-encompassing nature of God. He explains that even individuals from supposedly low castes have been naturally embraced by the Lord and elevated to positions of honour. This emphasizes the universal and inclusive nature of Ravidas' spiritual philosophy.

Swami Tulsidas

Swami Tulsidas was born in the village of Rajapur, Chitrakoot district, Uttar Pradesh, in the year 1532. Some scholars also consider Soron (District Etah) as his birthplace. Tulsidas' childhood was marked by numerous struggles. He was separated from his parents at an early age. It is said that through the grace of his guru, he found the path of devotion to Lord Rama. He was a poet devoted to human values.

Tulsidas holds a unique place in the tradition of devotion to Lord Rama. His magnum opus, the Ramcharitmanas, is an unparalleled example of his unwavering devotion to Lord Rama and his creative skill. His portrayal of Lord Rama embodies human values and ideals, through which Tulsidas elevated concepts of ethics, love, character, humility, and sacrifice. The Ramcharitmanas are immensely popular among the people of northern India. Apart from the Ramcharitmanas, his other notable works include Kavitavali, Gitavali, Dohavali, Krishnagitavali, and Vinay Patrika. He had equal mastery over both Avadhi and Braj languages. In 1623, he passed away in Varanasi.

Tulsidas composed the Ramcharitmanas in Avadhi and Vinay Patrika in Braj language. His compositions encompassed various poetic forms of the time. The primary meter of the Ramcharitmanas is 'chaupai' (quatrains), with interspersed 'dohas,' 'sorathas,' 'harigitikas,' and other meters. The Vinay Patrika is composed in musical verses. Swayas and 'chhappas' are also seen in Kavitavali. His works showcase excellence in both structured and freestyle poetry.

Abul Fazl

Abul Fazl was born in 1551 CE in Agra. His father's name was Mubarak, and his elder brother was Faizi. Faizi introduced Abul Fazl to Emperor Akbar's court, where he recited poetry. Akbar was impressed by his poetry and Abul Fazl started visiting the court regularly. At the age of 24, Abul Fazl was introduced to Emperor Akbar by his elder brother Faizi. Akbar assigned him the task of translating various Sanskrit books into Persian. Abul Fazl's translations of certain Sanskrit texts like the Mahabharata, Bhagavad Gita, and others into Persian are still available. He wrote a vast book named 'Akbarnama' in Persian, which provides a detailed account of Akbar's reign. Another work, 'Ain-i-Akbari,' also authored by him, discusses important aspects of Akbar's administration. These two books are considered exceptional in the field of history.

Once, Akbar's son Jahangir rebelled. At that time, many military officers secretly supported Jahangir. Abul Fazl had been assisting the emperor in various ways, which made Jahangir suspicious of his loyalty, and he plotted to have him killed. Near Bhopal, Raja Veer Singh Bundela of Orchha, following Jahangir's orders, assassinated Abul Fazl.

Rani Durgavati

Rani Durgavati was a descendant of the famous Chandela dynasty of Mahoba and the queen of the Gond kingdom of Garh Katanga. She was born on October 5, 1524, in Kalinjar, which was one of the impregnable forts of medieval India, located in the Banda district of present-day Uttar Pradesh. Since her birth coincided with Durgashtami, her parents named her Durgavati. At the age of 18, she married Dalpat Shah, the son of Gond king Sangram Shah of Garh Katanga, creating a strong alliance between the two royal families.

After Dalpat Shah's death in 1548, their minor son Bir Narayan became the heir. Under the guidance of ministers Aadharkayastha and Maan Brahmin, Rani Durgavati effectively governed her kingdom. She strengthened the borders of her kingdom and personally led her army against rebels. Her realm extended 300 miles from east to west and 160 miles from north to south, encompassing cities, towns, and robust fortresses. A contemporary Persian source, "Tarikh-e-Ferishta," states that Durgavati challenged the ruler of Malwa, Baz Bahadur, who between 1555 and 1560 attacked her kingdom. Due to the unification of her kingdom, Rani Durgavati came close to the Mughal Empire. Mughal Emperor Akbar was preparing for the expansion of his empire. In 1562, Akbar defeated Baz Bahadur and annexed Malwa into the Mughal Empire. Soon, Mughal commanders took control of the states of Riva and Panna. Only for a brief period, they knocked at Rani Durgavati's door. In 1564, Mughal Subedar Asaf Khan attacked her kingdom. Rani Durgavati began the defence with only a small force of 500 soldiers. With great courage and skilled leadership, she confronted the might of the Mughal Empire. Like many other women of her time, she chose death over falling into the hands of enemies and embraced it willingly. On June 24, 1564, the valiant Queen Durgavati passed away.

In the year 1983, Jabalpur University was renamed as Rani Durgavati University, and a museum was also established in her name. In 1988, a postage stamp was issued in her honor. In 2018, the Indian Coast Guard launched its third offshore patrol vessel (OPV) named 'ICGS Rani Durgavati' at Visakhapatnam, as a tribute to her.

Chaudhary Charan Singh

Born in the year 1902 in the Nurpur village of Meerut district in Uttar Pradesh, Shri Charan Singh belonged to a middle-class farming family. He completed his Bachelor's degree in Science in 1923 and later went on to study at Agra in 1925. He obtained his postgraduate degree from the university. Trained in law, Shri Singh began his career in Ghaziabad. He moved to Meerut in 1929 and subsequently joined the Indian National Congress.

He was first elected from Chhaprauli to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly in 1937, and in the years 1946, 1952, 1962, and 1967, he represented his constituency in the Assembly. In 1946, he became the Parliamentary Secretary in Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant's government, where he served in various departments, including revenue, health, justice, and information. In June 1951, he was appointed as a Cabinet Minister in the state, responsible for justice and information. In 1952, he became the Revenue and Agriculture Minister in Dr. Sampurnanand's cabinet. He took charge of the Local Self-Government Department in 1966.

He served as the Home and Agriculture Minister in Shri C.B. Gupta's Ministry in 1960. In Shrimati Sucheta Kriplani's Ministry, he was the Agriculture and Forest Minister from 1962 to 1963. In 1970, after the division of the Congress Party, he became the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh for the second time with the support of the Congress Party, though the state was under President's Rule from October 2, 1970.

Shri Charan Singh's service to Uttar Pradesh in various capacities made him a strong leader known for his intolerance towards inefficiency, nepotism, and corruption in administration. An accomplished parliamentarian and a pragmatic leader, Shri Charan Singh is remembered for his unwavering convictions.

He is credited with bringing about significant land reforms in Uttar Pradesh. The Departmental Relief Bill of 1939, which provided relief to rural debtors, was prepared under his leadership. His initiatives led to a reduction in the salaries and perks of ministers in Uttar Pradesh. The Joint Adhinayak Adhiniyam (Seat Sharing

Act) of 1960, introduced when he was the Chief Minister, aimed at reducing the maximum limit of landholding to achieve more equitable distribution.
Shri Chaudhary Charan Singh led a simple life and spent his spare time reading and writing. He authored several books and publications, including Abolition of Zamindari', 'Co-operative Farming X-rayed', 'India's Poverty and its Solution', 'Peasant Proprietorship or Land to the Workers' and 'Prevention of Division of Holdings Below a Certain Minimum'.

Major Dhyan Chand
Major Dhyan Chand was born on August 29, 1905, in Allahabad (now Prayagraj), India. From childhood, he had a special interest in sports. In the year 1922, he joined the army. Four years later, he got the opportunity to travel to New Zealand with the Indian team to play hockey.

In the 1928 Olympic Games held in Amsterdam, India won its first gold medal by defeating several countries. This was a moment of great pride. In the 1936 Berlin Olympics, Dhyan Chand led the Indian hockey team. His birthday is celebrated as National Sports Day. In 1956, he was honoured with the Padma Bhushan. He passed away in December 1979 after a prolonged illness.

In 2021, the Indian government changed the name of India's highest sports award from the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award to the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award.

Veer Abdul Hamid
Veer Abdul Hamid was born in July 1933 in the Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh, India. Since childhood, Abdul Hamid had a desire to join the army. To fulfil his dream, he joined the army in September 1954.

During the 1965 India-Pakistan war, Abdul Hamid showcased exceptional bravery. He went beyond his position and targeted tanks with an anti-tank gun, forcing them to retreat.

Abdul Hamid was martyred while fighting in the same war in September 1965. He was posthumously honoured with the Param Vir Chakra, India's highest military decoration.

U.P. : Art and Culture

Musical Art

'Bharatmuni's Natyashastra', written in ancient times, is the 'Bible of Musicians' of Northern India.

- The folk music of Uttar Pradesh has given birth to ragas like Kafi, Peelu, Vrindavani, Sarang.
- Mahaprabhu Vallabhacharya established the Pushti sect in Mathura-Vrindavan, whose main theme was 'Krishnaleela'.

- Vallabhacharya popularized the singing of composed hymns and verses as a method of worship in temples.
- Ashta Prahar worship became especially prevalent in the Krishnabhakti sect. Vallabhacharya's son and disciple Vitthalnath founded Ashtachhap poets in the form of Krishnaleela Gaan sect.
- The poets included in Ashtachhap were- Surdas, Nanddas, Parmananddas, Kumbhandas, Chaturbhujdas, Chhit Swami, Govind Swami and Krishnadas.
- Swami Hitharivansh was considered to be the 'incarnation of Krishna's lineage' due to being an excellent musician. Hitharivansh composed 84 verses in 14 ragas.
- Swami Haridas, the originator of the Sakhi (Nimbarka) sect, composed the verses 'Kelimal' and 'Ashtadasha'. He divided the raga into 110 stanzas in Kelimal.
- Many scholars consider Swami Haridas to be the originator of Dagur Bani of Dhrupad. He started the method of worship by singing Dhrupad in the temples.
- Haridas was the guru of Tansen, who was a contemporary of Akbar. Swami Haridas enriched the music through 'Kelimal Sangrah' through archana-oriented Dhrupad singing and his disciple's tradition.
- In the book 'Naad-Vinod', eight disciples of Swami Haridas have been mentioned - Baiju, Tansen, Gopal Lal, Madan Rai, Ramdas, Diwakar Pandit, Somnath Pandit and Saurasen.
- Swami Haridas also introduced new styles of veena playing by installing 22 or 24 frets instead of 18 in the popular veena.
- Tansen had also received lessons in veena playing from Swami Haridas. Tansen lived in Akbar's court and had expertise in Dhrupad style of singing.
- Swami Haridas's Dhrupad singing style was 'Gobarhar'. Swami Haridas had given Siddhi Shakti to Tansen in Deepak Raga, Baiju Bawra in Megh Raga and Gopal Nayak in Malkauns Raga.
- Haridas Jayanti Celebration and Dhrupad Fair is held every year in Mathura in Bhadrapada Shukla Paksha, in which the best musicians participate.
- It is said that Swami Haridas was given darshan by Banke Bihari on Margashirsha Shukla Panchami Samvat 1567.
- This date is famous by the name of Vihar Panchami or Shri Panchami and on this day a special music festival takes place in Nidhivan.
- Sant Gopal Mishra, Lotan ji, Nanak ji are notable among the old Kathak artists of Ayodhya.
- Famous Mridang player Kodau Singh lived in Ayodhya for a long time.
- Amir Khusro was born in 1253 AD in Patiali village of Kasganj district of the state.
- Amir Khusro had invented many melodious ragas by mixing popular Indian ragas with Iranian musical ragas.
- Saajgiri is a combination of Purvi, Gaud, Kangli and another raga; Yaman presented by a mixture of Hindol and Nairage; Sarparda made by mixing Sarang, Patwal and Raast and Zilf, Gaara etc. made by mixing Shahnaz and Patraag are prominent among such inventions.
- Khusro had popularized styles like Qawwali, Tarana, Kaulkalbana, Nakshegul etc. like the Iranian style.
- Khusro is credited with the invention of tabla and sitar instruments. It was Khusro who created a new singing style by mixing Iranian music with the then Dhrupad singing style, which later became popular by the name of Khayal singing style.
- The Khayal singing style later replaced Dhrupad.
- Shambhu Maharaj had received training in Thumri from Rahimuddin Khan.

- Shori Mian of Punjab, who popularized the Tappa style, settled in Faizabad (present-day Ayodhya).
- Sitara Devi and Alaknanda Devi of Varanasi gained fame in the field of Kathak dance.
- Famous Sarangi player Pandit Shambhunath Mishra of Mirzapur also came and settled in Varanasi.
- Akbar Ali Khan, Shade Khan, Rasoolanbai, Chitrabai and Imambai enriched the tappa singing of Varanasi.
- The tradition of Banarasi raga, famous for the predominance of open chakkardaar bol, paran, gats, ladis, was started by Pt. Ramsahay.

Lucknow Gharana

- Modu Khan and Bakshu or Bakshur Khan started the Lucknow gharana of tabla.
- Modu Khan's disciple Pt. Ramsahay started the Banaras Baj Gharana.
- Pt. Sakharam, Pt. Ayodhya Prasad (Pakhawaj), Ustad Dulhe Khan, Ustad Sakhawat Hussain Khan (Sarod), Sadiq Ali Khan (Binkar), Umar Khan, Ilyas Khan (Sitar), GN Goswami (Violin), Yusuf Ali Khan, Dhruvtara Joshi (Sitar) etc. enriched the musical tradition of Lucknow.

Agra Gharana

- Agra was the biggest center of music during the Mughal period.
- Agra Gharana is considered to be founded by black and orange colors.
- Agra Gharana is also known as Qawwal Bacha Gharana.
- The unique singer of this gharana was Ustad Fayyaz Khan.
- The origin of Agra Gharana is believed to be from Khudabaksh.
- The prominent musicians of Agra Gharana are- Ghagghe Khudabaksh, Sher Khan, Ghulam Abbas, Ghulam Haider Khan (Kallan Khan), Imdad Khan, Hameed Khan, Vilayat Hussain Khan, Faiyaz Khan etc.

Saharanpur Gharana

- The founder of Saharanpur Gharana was Khalifa Muhammad Zaman, a Sufi saint, who apart from singing, was adept at playing the flute, rabab and sitar.
- Bahram Khan of Saharanpur was given the title of Pandit.

Other Gharanas

- Inayat Hussain Khan is considered the originator of Sahaswan Gharana.
- Chand Khan and Kale Khan of Atrauli Gharana were famous in the field of Dhrupad-Dhamar singing.
- His ancestors were Brahmins of Shandilya Gotra.
- Aligarh (Khurja) Gharana is considered to have originated from Jodhe Khan, who came from Delhi court and settled in Khurja.
- Ghafoor Baksh of this gharana was the best sitar player.
- Kale Khan of Mathura composed many compositions of Khayal, Thumri, Dhrupad under the name 'Saras Piya', which are popular even today.

- Due to the settlement of Ustad Inayat Khan of Etawah in Gauripur state (Bengal), this tradition of sitar playing is also known as Gauripur Gharana.
- Imdad Khan was a popular artist of this tradition. Some music critics consider this tradition under Kirana Gharana. 'Baaz ek, naam anek' is its biggest specialty.
- Ustad Vilayat Khan, who performed a truly successful jugalbandi with Bismillah Khan, further enriched the musical tradition of Etawah.
- Khwaja Baksh of Kasganj was an excellent singer and also a famous sitar player, who lived in the court of Bahadur Shah Zafar.
- Shahjahanpur Gharana has been especially famous in the field of sarod playing.
- Insaf Ali Rawabiya and Inayat Ali Khan Sarodia, disciples of Ustad Kazim Ali of this gharana, achieved fame in their respective fields.
- Singer Janakibai alias Chhappan Chhuri from Allahabad (now Prayagraj) was quite famous for her sweet voice.
- Hariprasad Chaurasia and Raghunath Seth are famous as flute players.
- Abdul Karim and Wasim Khan, residents of Kirana village near Saharanpur, laid the foundation of Kirana Gharana. Gangubai Hangal, Roshanara Begum, Bhimsen Joshi etc. belong to this gharana.
- Munir Khatoon Begum, a disciple of Habib Khan of Kirana Gharana, was very popular in the country and abroad.
- In the context of folk songs, Isuri's Phag, Alha in Bundelkhand; Holi of Braj, Rasanritya; Kajri, Birha of Mirzapur-Banaras, Shri Krishna Pahalwan in Kanpur and the Nautanki tradition of Pandit Nattharam Sharma in Hathras etc. have been quite popular.

The musical traditions of Uttar Pradesh have also been the source of musical traditions of other states.

- The original source of Gauripur Gharana of Bengal was the musical tradition of Etawah.
- Natthan Peer Baksh, great grandson of Ghulam Rasool, the father of Lucknow tradition, started the Gwalior Gharana of Madhya Pradesh.

Folk Dance

In every region of the state, there is variation in folk songs as well as in folk dances. The main folk dances are as follows-

Kirtan Dance- In Braj region, devotees of Gauniya tradition perform this dance while chanting Harinam to the tune of Mridang, Harmonium and Majire.

Ras Nritya - This dance is performed during Raasleela in Braj region. Rasak Danda dance is also an interesting dance of this region.

Jhoola Nritya - This is also a dance of Braj region, which is organized in the month of Shravan. This dance is also performed in temples.

Mayur Dance- This dance is also performed in Braj region. In this, special clothes made of peacock feathers are worn during the dance.

Narasimha Dance - Narasimha Natya dance is organized in Brij Kshetra on Narasimha Chaturdashi. In this dance, Lord Narasimha kills the demon Hiranyakshipu and Shatrughan, the youngest brother of Shri Ram ji, kills the demon Lavanasura.

Charkula Dance - In Braj region this dance takes place around Holi. In this, women dance with a Charkula (cage) of 108 lamps on their heads.

Ghada Dance- In this dance performed by the people of Braj region, many pitchers are placed on the wheel of a bullock cart or chariot and then the dance is performed by placing them on the head.

Khayal Dance- Khayal dance is performed in Bundelkhand on the birth of a son. Under this, a temple is made with the help of colored papers and bamboo and then dance is performed by placing it on the head.

Ghoda Dance- This dance is performed by horses to the tune of musical instruments on auspicious occasions in Bundelkhand region.

Devi Dance- This dance is mostly prevalent in Bundelkhand region only. In this folk dance, a dancer assumes the form of a goddess and stands in front of other dancers and all the remaining dancers dance in front of him.

Rai Dance- This dance is performed by the women of Bundelkhand on auspicious occasions and festivals like Shri Krishna Janmashtami etc. The songs of this dance are based on makeup.

Pai Danda - This is a traditional dance of the Ahir community of Bundelkhand. It is also called Dandiya of Bundelkhand. In this, the dancers dance in traditional attire, with peacock feathers and bandages on their foreheads and ghunghuru tied on their feet, while hitting each other with sticks.

Kanra Dance- This dance is performed at marriage ceremonies by men and women of the Dhobi community of Bundelkhand.

Diwari (Mauniya) or Baredi Dance- Like Lathmaar Holi of Braj, on the occasion of Diwali in Bundelkhand region, people of Yadav (Baredi) community, in special costumes, tie ghunghrus around their legs and waist and hit each other with strong sticks, singing Diwari songs to the tune of drums and drums all night long. While doing the wall dance. This dance is performed for several days even after Diwali. The meaning of protection, promotion and protection of cows is inherent in this dance.

Dhobia Dance- This is a dance performed by the Dhobi community in Purvanchal on the occasions of marriage and childbirth. In this, information about the relationship between the washerman and the donkey is obtained through dance.

Kathfodwa Dance - This dance is performed on auspicious occasions in Purvanchal. In this, a dancer dances sitting on an artificial mare surrounded by other dancers.

Kaharua Dance- In Purvanchal, this dance is performed on many auspicious occasions, especially by the people of Kahar community.

Godau Dance- The comedy based Godau dance is a famous folk dance of Purvanchal region. 'Harbol' is said in between.

Natwari Dance - This dance is performed by the Yadav people of Purvanchal region of the state. This dance is performed on the tunes of songs and nakkaras.

Naktaura Dance- In Purvanchal, after the marriage procession goes to the marriage houses of the boys, the women of those houses dress up as men and perform humorous plays and dances throughout the night.

Natua Dance- In Purvanchal, people of Natua community go from door to door and perform this dance and receive food, clothes, money etc. in return.

Bidesia Dance- This is a theater based dance of Purvanchal. In this, scenes of compassionate and love talks are shown in Bhojpuri dialect of the wife while going abroad or with her husband who has gone abroad.

Jogini Dance- This dance is performed in the Awadh region especially on the festival of Ram Navami. Under this, a sadhu or any other man takes the form of a woman and dances.

Faruhai Dance- This is a famous folk dance of the Ahir community of Awadh region. This dance is performed with sticks and anklets tied around the legs and waist to the tune of tambourine and other musical instruments.

Dhediya Dance- This is a famous folk dance of Awadh region. This dance is performed as a welcome gesture when Ram returns after conquering Lanka. This is done by lighting a lamp in a porous earthen vessel and placing it on top.

Shaila or Shaira dance - The youth of the primitive society of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur perform this dance on some important occasions with ghunghrus in their feet, peacock feathers in their waist and sticks in their hands.

Karma Dance - This dance is performed by the tribal people of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur like Kharwar etc. after sowing the Kharif crop and on the occasion of Holi. This is a dance symbolizing efforts and the environment.

Thadiya Dance - In Sonbhadra etc. districts, when the wish of having a child is fulfilled, this dance is performed by dedicating it at the feet of Goddess Saraswati.

Chaular Dance - In Mirzapur-Sonbhadra etc. districts, this dance is performed for good rainfall and good harvest.

Tribes of Uttar Pradesh

1.09% of the total Scheduled Tribe population of India is found in Uttar Pradesh. The percentage of Scheduled Tribes in the total population of Uttar Pradesh is 0.6% according to the 2011 census.

- Under the President's **Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967,** 5 tribes of Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand) - Bhotia, Buksa, Jaunsari, Raji and Tharu were given the status of Scheduled Tribe.
- After the separation of Uttarakhand, **10** other tribes were given Scheduled Tribe status by the amendment order of **2003**.
- Not a single tribe is found in Jalaun and Ayodhya districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Tharu Group

- Tharu is the only tribe of Tharu group found in Uttar Pradesh. Tharu tribe lives in **Terai part of Gorakhpur and Balrampur** of Uttar Pradesh.
- The people of Tharu tribe belong to the **Kirat clan**. The main features of the physical structure of the people of Tharu tribe are as follows - short in height, broad face and yellow color of the skin.
- The main food of the people of Tharu tribe is **rice**. Tharu people use the words **Mizhni and Beri** for lunch and evening meals.
- People of the Tharu tribe build their houses with wooden logs and reeds.
- The family system of the people of Tharu tribe is related to the **joint family system.**
- People of the Tharu tribe celebrate Diwali as a **'mourning festival'**.
- 'Revenge marriage' is prevalent in the Tharu tribe.
- A college has been established in **Lakhimpur Kheri** by the Uttar Pradesh government to provide education to the people of Tharu tribe.
- A festival called **Bajahar** is celebrated by the Tharu tribe**.**
- Tharu Development Project was started in Uttar Pradesh on **October 2, 1980**.

Jaunsari

- **Viksu, Panchoi and Diyi festivals** are celebrated by the Jaunsari tribe.

- **Raso, Ghumsu, Jhela, Ghodon, Dheei, Dhundcha, Jangbazi, Sarai and Ande-Kande** dances belong to the Jaunsari tribe.

Buxa or Bhoksa

- Buxa or Bhoksa tribe is found mainly in **Bijnor** district of Uttar Pradesh.
- The Buxa tribe is believed to be related to the Patwar Rajput family. Social stratification is found in the Buxa tribe.
- **Hindi language** is used colloquially by the Buxa tribe.
- The highest person in the panchayat of the tribe is called **'Takhat'**. People of Buxa tribe worship **Chamunda Devi.**
- Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the people of Buxa tribe. **Buxa Tribal Development Project** in Uttar Pradesh was started in 1983-84.

Mahigir

- People of Mahigir tribal community (included in the OBC list in the state) are found in **Bijnor** district of Uttar Pradesh.
- People of Mahigir community are followers of Islam religion. **Fishing** is the mainstay of the economy of the Mahigir community.
- People of Kharwar tribe live in **Sonbhadra, Deoria, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi** districts of Uttar Pradesh.
- The major sub-castes of the Kharwar tribe are – **Surajvanshi, Patbandi, Daulatbandi, Kheri, Raut, Maugati, Mojhayali, Gojun and Armiya.**
- The native area of Kharwar tribe is Palamu (Jharkhand).
- The main deities of the Kharwar tribe are **Badhus, Vansanti, Dulhadev, Ghamsaan, Goraiya**.
- **Karma** is the dance of the Kharwar tribe.

Political & Administrative Structure of Uttar Pradesh

Representation

Under the Indian Constitution, a legislature has been provided in Uttar Pradesh, which is composed of the Governor and two houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.

- The executive power of the State is vested in the Governor (**Article 154**) and he exercises it in accordance with the Constitution either himself or through his subordinate officers.
- The Governor is appointed by the President (**Article 155).**
- It is mandatory for the Governor to be at least **35 years** of age and a citizen of India.
- The Governor holds his office during the pleasure of the President [**Article 156(1)]**. His tenure is five years from the date of assuming office.
- Before assuming his office, the Governor takes oath before the Chief Justice of the High Court of the State or in his absence, the senior most available judge of that court (**Article 159**).
- The Governor, under the state executive power, has the right to pardon, defer, remit or remit the punishment of a person convicted of any crime or against any law or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence (**Article 161**).
- There is a Council of Ministers constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister to assist the Governor. This Council of Ministers assists the Governor in all other matters, except those matters in which the Governor has to take decisions at his discretion under the Constitution (**Article 163).**
- The total number of members in Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly is **403**. Of these, **84** seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 2 seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes.
- These members are directly elected by the adult voters (**18** years or above) of the state assembly constituencies.
- The maximum number of assembly seats are in Prayagraj (12) and Azamgarh and Kanpur Nagar (10-10 in both) respectively.
- The districts with the least number of assembly seats are Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, Lalitpur, Mahoba and Shravasti (2 seats each).
- The total number of members of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council is 100.
- The Legislative Council is a permanent house. The tenure of each of its members is 6 years and one-third of its members retire every two years.
- According to the Indian Constitution, the Legislative Council is constituted or abolished by the Parliament on a resolution of the State Legislative Assembly (Article 169).
- The will of the Legislative Assembly is paramount in matters of passing bills. The bill is usually passed in the form in which the Legislative Assembly wants it to be passed.
- The Legislative Council can withhold any bill (other than a Money Bill) passed by the Legislative Assembly for 90 days for the first time and for 30 days for the second time.
- The Legislative Assembly has the supreme position in the matter of Money Bill and the Legislative Council can stop it only for 14 days.
- 80 members (highest in the country) are elected to the Lok Sabha from Uttar Pradesh.
- Out of 80 Lok Sabha constituencies, reserved Lok Sabha seats for Scheduled Castes (total 17) are - Nagina, Bulandshahr, Hathras, Agra, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Misrikh, Mohanlalganj, Etawah, Jalaun, Kaushambi, Barabanki, Bahraich, Bansgaon, Lalganj, Machlishahr and Robertsganj.

- **There is no Lok Sabha seat** reserved for **Scheduled Tribes** in Uttar Pradesh.
- Uttar Pradesh is represented by **31 members in the Rajya Sabha.**
- The Chief Minister of the state is appointed by the Governor and the Governor appoints other ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the state.
- The Chief Minister also informs the Governor about all the decisions of the Council of Ministers related to the administration of the state and those matters proposed for administration and legislation, the information of which is sought by the Governor himself (**Article 167**).
- The first Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh was Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant (26 January 1950 to 27 December 1954).
- The first Speaker of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly was Rajarshi Purushottam Das Tandon (from **July 31, 1937 to August 10, 1950).**
- The first woman Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh (or any state in the country) was Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani (**2 October 1963 to 13 March 1967)**.
- Three politicians from Uttar Pradesh have had the privilege of becoming the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh thrice, these are Chandrabhan Gupta, Narayan Dutt Tiwari and Mulayam Singh Yadav. Out of these, Chandrabhan Gupta and Narayan Dutt Tiwari were the Chief Ministers of the state for four terms (out of which two were consecutive).
- Ms Mayawati is the only politician to have graced the post of Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh four times (in four different terms).
- Shri Atmaram Govind Kher and Shri Kesharinath Tripathi were the Speaker of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly maximum three times.
- Shri Banarasi Das and Shri Shripati Mishra are the Speakers of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, who have also had the honor of becoming the Chief Minister of the state.
- Presently the Speaker of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly is Shri Satish Mahana of BJP (18th Legislative Assembly).
- Currently, the Leader of the House in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly is Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath (BJP), while the Leader of the Opposition is Mr. Akhilesh Yadav (SP).
- Dr. Sir Sitaram was the first Chairman of the United Province Legislative Council, while Shri Chandrabhal was the first Chairman of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council.
- Presently the Chairman of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council is Kunwar Manvendra Singh (Protem Chairman from January 31, 2021).
- President's rule has been imposed 10 times so far in Uttar Pradesh.
- President's rule was imposed for the first time in Uttar Pradesh from 25 February 1968 to 26 February 1969.
- President's rule was imposed in Uttar Pradesh for the tenth time from March 8, 2002 to May 3, 2002.
- At present the number of women members in the 18th Legislative Assembly is 47.

- The number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes in the Legislative Assembly is 84, while the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes is 2.

Note- It is noteworthy that Obra and Duddhi assembly seats have been reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

- Presently the Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) of Uttar Pradesh is Ajay Kumar Shukla.

Panchayati Raj

Under the 'Directive Principles of State Policy' in the Indian Constitution, **Article 40** directs the states to take necessary steps for the establishment of Panchayats.

- In independent India, for the first time, village councils were established in the year 1949 by passing the United Province Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, with the aim of implementing the Panchayati Raj system in Uttar Pradesh.
- Based on the recommendations of Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, the Uttar Pradesh Area Panchayat and District Panchayat Act, 1961 was implemented in accordance with the principles of decentralization. > According to the above mentioned Act, three-tier Panchayati Raj system started in the state.
- By the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, 1992, Article 9 was added to the Indian Constitution. Constitutional status has been provided to Panchayati Raj institutions from Articles 243 to 243-0 (243-N).
- Following the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Law (Amendment) Act, 1994 was enacted, which came into force in the state from April 22, 1994. By this, necessary amendments were made in the United Province Panchayat Raj Act. Even after this, amendments have been made in it several times.
- In Uttar Pradesh, by notification dated April 23, 1994, State Election Commission has been established to conduct elections of Panchayats and urban bodies.
- The current State Election Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh is Manoj Kumar (since January 18, 2018).
- Panchayat elections are being conducted by the State Election Commission since 1995.
- Latest (6th Panchayat General Elections in Uttar Pradesh were held in 4 phases in April, 2021.
- These elections were conducted for a total of 75 District Panchayats, a total of 826 Area Panchayats and 58176 Gram Panchayats.
- In Uttar Pradesh, the three-tier system of Panchayats is **1. District Panchayat, 2. Area Panchayat and 3. Gram Panchayat.**
- The most effective institution at the Gram Panchayat level is the Gram Sabha, in which all plans and budgets are kept and approved.

- Similarly, the plans and budgets related to them are also approved in the meetings of Area Panchayat and District Panchayat.
- Urban self-government in Uttar Pradesh was started in 1916 under the **'United Provinces Municipal Act, 1916'.**
- "Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act" was enacted in the year 1959.
- In 1992, a new Part 9A was added by the 74th amendment to the Constitution, under which special provisions were made for the municipal body system in Articles 243-P to 243-ZG of the Constitution. .
- After the 74th Constitutional Amendment, a new law named 'Uttar Pradesh Local Self-Government Laws (Amendment) Act, 1994' was made by the state government.
- By this, necessary amendments were made in the Acts of **1916** and **1959**.
- In Uttar Pradesh, three types of municipal bodies are formed – Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat.
- There is a mayor, a vice-mayor and three types of councilors in the municipal corporation.
- The Mayor is directly elected by the adult public. He is elected for five years and a no-confidence motion cannot be brought against him for two years from the date of assuming office.
- If a no-confidence motion is brought after two years and it is not passed, then no-confidence motion cannot be brought again for two years from that date.
- There are three types of councilors – **elected, nominated and ex officio.**
- Ex-officio members include Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha members from city areas and Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council members.
- The number of members to be elected in the corporation cannot be less than **60** and more than **110**.

State Finance Commission

According to Article 243 (I) of the Indian Constitution, State Finance Commissions are constituted every five years.

- Under the provisions of Section 32 (a) of the UP Panchayati Raj Act 1947 (as amended), the Governor constitutes the State Finance Commission every five years.
- The first State Finance Commission was constituted in 1994. The fifth Uttar Pradesh State Finance Commission was constituted in 2015 under the chairmanship of Anand Mishra. This commission had submitted its report in 2018 and its recommendations were implemented in the state from April, 2020.
- 60% of the total divisible pool is being given to all municipal bodies and 40% to Panchayati Raj institutions.
- Out of the share of Panchayati Raj institutions, 20% is given to District Panchayat, 10% to Area Panchayat and 70% to Gram Panchayat.
- Panchayat was established for the first time in Uttar Pradesh on August 15, 1949.

- Gram Panchayats are formed as per the population of 1000. The minimum age to become a voter in Panchayats is 18 years (as per general voter).
- The minimum age for members or heads or other officials of Panchayats is 21 years. The chairman of the Gram Panchayat is the village head.
- The village head is directly elected by the voters of the Gram Sabha.
- Gram Panchayat members are also directly elected by the voters. The Uppradhan is elected by the elected members of the Gram Panchayat.
- The number of members of Gram Panchayat is determined on the basis of population, which is as follows - **there will be nine members for a population up to one thousand.**
- There will be eleven members for a population of more than one thousand but less than two thousand.
- There will be thirteen members for a population of more than two thousand but less than three thousand.
- There will be fifteen members for a population of more than three thousand.

Gram Panchayat Meeting

- Gram Panchayat meetings will generally be held at least once in every month for carrying out the work. There shall not be a gap of more than two months between two consecutive meetings.
- It is mandatory to hold the first meeting of a Gram Panchayat within thirty days of the formation of that Gram Panchayat.
- The Secretary of the Gram Panchayat is the Village Development Officer (VDO). One Village Development Officer currently looks after the work of 5 Gram Panchayats.

Gram Sabha Meeting

- Every Gram Sabha will have two general meetings every year -
- A Kharif meeting (will be convened immediately after the Kharif crop is harvested)
- Second – Rabi meeting which will be held immediately after the Rabi crop is harvested.

Kshetra Panchayat

- Every Kshetra Panchayat has a chief, a deputy chief and members.
- Members are elected directly by the voters.
- The Chief and Deputy Chief are elected by the members from among their members.
- The Secretary of the Kshetra Panchayat is the Block Development Officer (BDO). District Panchayat is formed in every district.
- The members of the District Panchayat are directly elected by the voters.
- The President and Vice President of the District Panchayat are elected by the elected members from among its members.

- The Secretary of the District Panchayat is the Chief Development Officer / Panchayati Raj Officer of the district.
- Under District Panchayat and Area Panchayat, 6 committees are formed - (i) Administrative Committee, (ii) Planning and Development Committee, (iii) Education Committee, (iv) Construction Work Committee, (v) Health and Welfare Committee and (vi) Water Management Committee.

Process of removal of Gram Pradhan

To remove the Pradhan, a special meeting is called by the Gram Panchayat, for which 15 days notice is mandatory.

- The Pradhan can be removed by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Gram Sabha present and voting in this meeting.
- For a special meeting called to remove the Gram Pradhan, it is necessary to have a quorum, which will not be less than one-third of the members of that Gram Sabha.
- If the motion to remove the Pradhan cannot be passed in the meeting due to lack of quorum or required majority, then another similar motion to remove the same head cannot be brought within one year of that meeting.
- Out of the 29 subjects mentioned in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution, the functions of 16 subjects have been transferred to the Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh.

Judicial System

- The provision of responsibility for administration of justice is found in the Indian Constitution from Article 214 to Article 237.
- The Allahabad High Court was originally established in 1866 at Agra as the 'High Court for the North-Western Provinces' in place of the Sadar Diwani Court. It was shifted to Allahabad (present Prayagraj) in 1869 AD and its name was changed to 'Allahabad High Court' in 1919 AD.
- The sanctioned strength of judges in Allahabad High Court is 160, which is more than any other High Court in the country.
- The judges of the High Court are appointed by the President.
- The Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of that state and the Chief Justice of the High Court is also consulted for the appointment of other judges.
- Allahabad High Court also has a division bench in Lucknow.
- The High Court is also a 'court of record'.
- To make judicial proceedings easier and simpler, arrangements for electronic digital display system and video conferencing have been made.
- Judicial service in Uttar Pradesh is divided into two parts – (i) Uttar Pradesh Civil (Judicial) Service (ii) **Higher Judicial Service.**

Lokayukta

Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up Lokayukta Act, 1975 was passed by the Uttar Pradesh Government in the year 1975.

- In the year 1975, on the basis of the recommendations of the First Administrative Reforms Commission, 'Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up Lokayukta Bill, 1975' was given assent by the President under Article 201.
- It is free and independent from the influence of the executive. Under the '**Lokayukta Act',** two types of complaints and allegations are presented.
- The ambit of the Lokayukta not only includes ministers, ministers of state, members of the legislature, all officers and employees of the government but also presidents and employees of autonomous institutions, corporations and councils.
- All citizens have the right to present complaints and allegations against all such public servants.
- After investigating the complaints, the Lokayukta has the right to send recommendations to the government for necessary action.
- Justice **Vishwambhar Dayal** (14 September 1977 to 13 September 1982) was the first Lokayukta of Uttar Pradesh.
- The current Lokayukta of Uttar Pradesh is **Justice Sanjay Mishra.**
- It may be noted that the tenure of the Lokayukta in Uttar Pradesh was 6 years, which was revised to 8 years in March 2012.
- At present there are 3 Up Lokayukta in Uttar Pradesh: **Shambhu Singh Yadav, Dinesh Kumar Singh and Surendra Kumar Yadav.**

State Information Commission (Uttar Pradesh)

- State Information Commission (U.P.) was constituted by the State Government on September 14, 2005 under Section 15 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.
- The first Chief Information Commissioner of the state was Justice MA Khan, who assumed office on 22 March 2006 and held the post till 9 July 2008.
- According to Section 16 (1) of the Act (as amended in 2019), the tenure of the State Chief Information Commissioner and the State Information Commissioner is for such period as may be prescribed by the Central Government (fixed at 3 years under the rules notified in that regard) or till the age of 65 years (which is also earlier).
- The State Chief Information Commissioner and the State Information Commissioner are not eligible for reappointment, however, the State Information Commissioner is eligible for appointment to the post of Chief Information Commissioner.
- Presently the Chief Information Commissioner of the state is Bhavesh Kumar Singh (from February 6, 2021). Before this, Javed Usmani held this post from February 17, 2015 to

February 16, 2020 and before him Ranjit Singh Pankaj held this post from June 30, 2009 to June 29, 2014.

State Women Commission

The State Commission for Women was reconstituted on April 26, 2013 under the Uttar Pradesh State Commission for Women Act, 2004 (as amended in 2013).

- The current chairperson of Uttar Pradesh State Commission for Women is Vimla Batham (since August 6, 2018).

Law and Order

- On January 13, 2020, the Uttar Pradesh Council of Ministers decided to implement the Police Commissioner system in Lucknow and Gautam Buddha Nagar.
- In March, 2021, approval was given to implement the Police Commissioner system in Kanpur city and Varanasi also.
- Police Commissioner system has also been implemented in Agra, Ghaziabad and Prayagraj in November 2022.
- Lakshmi Singh, a 2000 batch IPS officer, was appointed as the first woman Police Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh in November, 2022, as the Police Chief of Gautam Buddha Nagar.
- The state government has started the helpline service of 1090 on November 15, 2012 with the aim of providing immediate police assistance to women.
- 'Vikalp' portal has been launched for online reporting of complaints of crimes against women.
- Women Security App 1090 was also launched in the year 2014.

Population of Uttar Pradesh

Total Population - The population of the state was 16,61,97,921 in 2001, which has increased to 19.98,72,341 in 2011, which is the highest in comparison to other states of the country.

- There has been an increase of 3,36,14,420 in the state during 2001-11.
- Total Population: According to 2011, of the total population of the state, 52.29% are males and 47.71% are females. Whereas in 2001 it was 52.7% and 47.3%.

- In the world context, Uttar Pradesh ranks 5th in population after China, India, America and Indonesia. Earlier it was at 6th position. During this period, Brazil has been left behind.
- In terms of area, Uttar Pradesh is at fourth place in the country after Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, but in terms of population it is at first place.

- 16.51% of the total population of the country lives in Uttar Pradesh, but its area is only 7.33% of the total area of the country.

- **5 districts with highest population (in decreasing order)-**

1. Prayagraj,
2. Moradabad,
3. Ghaziabad,
4. Azamgarh
5. Lucknow

- **5 districts with minimum population (in increasing order)**

1. Mahoba,
2. Chitrakoot,
3. Hamirpur,
4. Shravasti
5. Lalitpur

- **5 districts with highest male population (in decreasing order)–**

1. Prayagraj,
2. Moradabad,
3. Ghaziabad,
4. Kanpur Nagar
5. Lucknow

- **5 districts with highest female population (in decreasing order)-**

1. Prayagraj,
2. Azamgarh,
3. Jaunpur,
4. Moradabad
5. Lucknow

- **Infant Population** - As per 2011, the population in the age group of 0-6 years is 15.41% (13,07,91,331) of the total population of the state. Whereas in 2001 it was 19.0%.
- Thus, compared to 2001, the proportion of population in the age group 0-6 has decreased by 3.59%.

- The proportion in the 0-6 age group at the national level is 13.6%.

- The highest percentage of population in the age group 0-6 is in Bahraich (18.77%) and the lowest in Kanpur Nagar (11.13%).

- **Growth Rate** - The average population growth rate at the state level in 2011 has been 20.23% (25.85% in 2001) and at the national level 17.7% (21.54% in 2001).

- It is clear from the above figures that there has been a decline in the growth rate at the national level and at the state level during 2001-11.

- During 2001-11, the growth rate in the female population was 21.23% and the growth rate in male population was 19.31%.
- After independence, the highest growth rate was during 1991-01 and the lowest during 1951-61.
- **5 districts with highest decadal growth rate, (in decreasing order) –**

1. G. B. N. (49.1%),
2. Ghaziabad (41.3%),
3. Shravasti (30.5%),
4. Bahraich (29.3%)
5. Balrampur (27.7%)

- **5 districts with lowest decadal growth rate (in increasing order)-**

1. Kanpur Nagar (9.9%)
2. Hamirpur (11.1%)
3. Bagpat (11.9%)
4. Fatehpur (14.1%)
5. Deoria (14.2%)

Population Density-

- According to 2001, the average population density of the state was 690 persons per square km, which has increased to 829 persons per square km in 2011. That means there has been an increase of 139 persons per square kilometer during this period.
- At the national level in 2011 it is 382 persons per square km.
- After independence, the highest increase in population density occurred during 1981-91 and the lowest increase during 1957-67.

- **5 districts with highest population density (in decreasing order) –**

1. Ghaziabad (3971),
2. Varanasi (2395).
3. Lucknow (1816),
4. Sant Ravidas Nagar (1555)
5. Kanpur Nagar (1452)

- **5 districts with minimum population density, (in increasing order) –**

1. Lalitpur (242),
2. Sonbhadra (270),
3. Hamirpur (275),
4. Mahoba (279)
5. Chitrakoot (308)।

- **Literacy Rate -** In 2001, total literacy, male literacy and female literacy of the state were 56.3%, 68.8% and 42.2% respectively, which has increased to 67.72%, 77.3% and 57.2% respectively in 2011.

- The average literacy of the state in 2011 is 5.3% lower than the national average.

- The average literacy of the state has increased by 11.4% in 2011 as compared to 2001.

- During 2001-11, female literacy increased by a record 15% while male literacy increased by only 8.5%. The maximum increase in the average literacy of the state occurred during 1991-01 and the least during 1961-71.
- According to 2011, the average literacy in rural and urban areas is 65.46% and 75.14%.
- **5 districts with highest average literacy, (in descending order)-**

1. **G. B. N. (80.12%),**
2. **Kanpur Nagar (79.65%),**
3. **Auraiya (78.95%), Etawah (78.41%)**
4. **Ghaziabad (78.07%)।**

- **5 districts with lowest average literacy, (in increasing order) –**

1. Shravasti (46.74%),
2. Bahraich 49.36%), (51.29%)
3. Rampur (53.34%)
4. Balrampur (49.51%),
5. Badaun

- **5 districts with highest female literacy, (in decreasing order)-**

1. Kanpur Nagar (75.05%),
2. Lucknow (71.54%),
3. G. B. N. (70.82%),
4. Auraiya (70.61%)
5. Ghaziabad (69.79%)।

- **5 districts with minimum female literacy, (in increasing order) –**

1. Shravasti (34.78%),
2. Balrampur (38.43%),
3. Bahraich (39.18%),
4. Badaun (40.09%)
5. Rampur (44.44%)।

- **5 districts with highest male literacy, (in decreasing order) –**

1. G. B. N. (88.06%),

2. Auraiya (86.11%),
3. Etawah (86.06%),
4. Ghaziabad (85.42%)
5. Jhansi (85.38%) |

❖ **5 districts with lowest male literacy, (in increasing order) –**

1. Shravasti (57.16%),
2. Bahraich (58.34%),
3. Balry (59.73%),
4. Badaun and Rampur.

Sex Ratio–

❖ In 2001, the sex ratio in the state was 898, which has increased to 912 in 2011.
❖ The sex ratio increased by 14 points during 2001–11.
❖ The sex ratio at the national level in 2011 is 943.
❖ The highest increase in sex ratio after independence occurred during 1991-01.
❖ **5 districts with highest sex ratio (in decreasing order)-**

1. Jaunpur (1024),
2. Azamgarh (1019),
3. Deoria (1017),
4. Pratapgarh (998)
5. Sultanpur (983)|

❖ **5 districts with lowest sex ratio (in increasing order)-**

1. Gautam Buddha Nagar (851),
2. Baghpat - Hamirpur (861),
3. Mathura- Banda- Kanpur Nagar (863)
4. Auraiya (864)

❖ The sex ratio of the age group was 916 in 2001, which declined by 14 points to 902 in 2011.
❖ The districts with highest and lowest child sex ratio in the state are Balrampur and Baghpat.

Urban and Rural Population–

❖ According to 2011, out of the total population of the state (19,98,12,341), the rural and urban population is 15,53,17,278 and 4,44,95,063 respectively, which is 77.73 and 22.27 percent respectively.
❖ According to 2011, out of total 915 cities of the state, the number of statutory cities with population between 1 to 10 lakh is 64 and the number of statutory cities with population more than 10 lakh is 7. In 2001 there were 41 and 6 respectively.
❖ The urban population in 12 districts of the state is more than 10 lakh.
❖ UP (11.79%) ranks second after Maharashtra in the total urban population of the country.

- In terms of percentage of urban population in the total population of the state, Uttar Pradesh ranks 30th among the states of the country.

Scheduled Castes-

- According to the 2001 census, the population of Scheduled Castes in the state was 3,51,48,377, which was 21.1% of the total population of the state.
- In 2011, the number of Scheduled Castes in the state increased to 4,13,57,608, which is 20.69% of the total population of the state. The percentage of Scheduled Castes population in the total population of the entire country is 16.6%.
- Uttar Pradesh is the state with the highest number of Scheduled Castes in terms of population in the country.

Sex ratio among scheduled castes of the state –

- In 2011 it was 907 whereas in 2001 it was 900. The sex ratio (1021) has been found to be highest among Scheduled Castes in Azamgarh.

Scheduled Tribes-

- According to the 2001 census, the population of Scheduled Tribes in the state was 1,07,963, which was 0.065 of the total population of the state.
- In 2011, the population of Scheduled Tribes in the state increased to 11,34,273, which is 0.57% of the total population of the state.
- The percentage of ST population in the total population of India is 8.6%.
- The sex ratio among the Scheduled Tribes of the state is 951 whereas in 2001 it was 934.

Work Participation Rate –

- As per 2011, the average work participation rate in the state is 32.9%, that is, out of the total population of the state, only 32.95 people are working, the rest are dependent.
- According to 2011, the percentage of men and women in the entire working population is 75.7% and 24.3% respectively.
- Of the total working population, 67.8% are main workers and the remaining 32.2% are marginal workers.
- Of the total working population, 29.0% are farmers [30] and 3% are agricultural laborers. That means 59.35 workers are employed in the agriculture sector.
- Of the total working population, 5.9% are workers in domestic industries and 34.8% are workers in others.

Slum Census-2011-

- According to the 2011 census, the total slum population of the state is 9.5% (62,36,965), compared to 11.0% in 2001.
- **The 5 districts with highest slum population in the state are (in descending order)-**

1. **Meerut,**
2. **Agra,**
3. **Kanpur Nagar**

4. **Lucknow**
5. **Ghaziabad**

❖ The literacy rate among the state's slum population is 69%.

❖ **There are 5 states with the highest slum population in the country (in descending order)-**

1. Maharashtra (18.1%),
2. Andhra Pradesh (15.6),
3. West Bengal (9.8%),
4. Uttar Pradesh (9.5%)
5. Tamil Nadu (8.) ।

Religion Based Census –

❖ According to the religious census of 2011, out of the total population of the state, 79.73% of the people follow Hindu religion, which is the highest, while the least population is of the people following Buddhism, which is only 0.10%.

Uttar Pradesh Economic Survey 2022-23

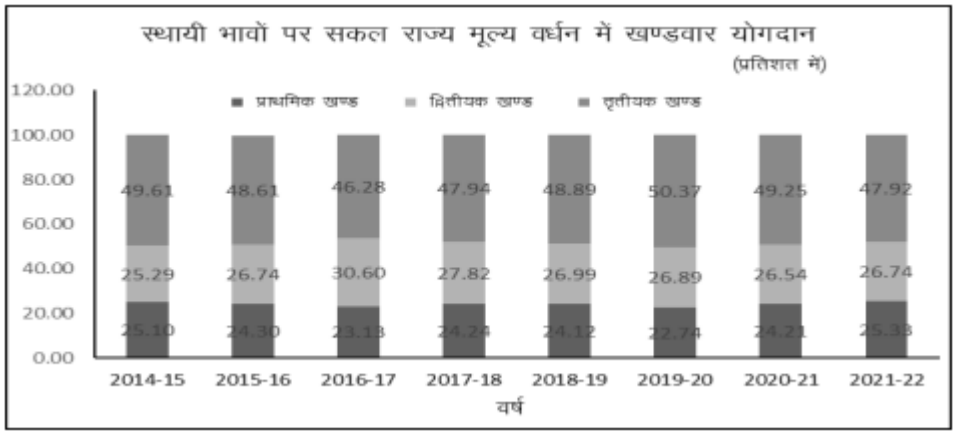
- According to the quick estimates for the year 2021-22 released by Uttar Pradesh, the growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices (base year 2011-12) was 9.64 percent and 16.76 percent at current prices.
    - **Gross State Value Added (GSVA) Financial Year (2021-22):**
        I. At constant prices –1123455 (in Rs crore)
        II. At current prices –1727540 (in Rs crore)

Progress Statement of Gross State Value Added

वित्तीय वर्ष	स्थायी भावों पर		प्रचलित भावों पर	
	जी.एस.वी.ए (रु० करोड़ में)	वृद्धि दर (प्रतिशत में)	जी.एस.वी.ए (रु० करोड़ में)	वृद्धि दर (प्रतिशत में)
2012–13	716339	5.05	777206	13.98
2013–14	754331	5.30	885565	13.94
2014–15	780937	3.53	948993	7.16
2015–16	851574	9.05	1057651	11.45
2016–17	952314	11.83	1196900	13.17
2017–18	998406	4.84	1323676	10.59
2018–19	1039562	4.12	1442854	9.00
2019–20	1079526	3.84	1555681	7.82
2020–21	1026120	(-)4.95	1504324	(-)3.30
2021–22	1123455	9.49	1727540	14.84

- Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at constant prices has grown at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 5.12 percent between 2011-12 and 2021-22 (quick estimates), while at current prices it has grown at a CAGR of 9.74 percent (CAGR).
- According to quick estimates for the year 2021-22, The growth rates of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors at constant (2011-12) prices have been 14.59%, 10.32% and 6.53% respectively and at current prices 16.16%, 14.90% and 14.02% respectively.

Sector wise contribution in gross state value addition-



- The contribution of the primary sector to the total GSDP at prevailing prices in the year 2020-21 was 28.11 percent, which increased to 28.44 percent in the year 2021-22.
- The contribution of the secondary sector was 24.60 percent in the year 2020-21, which has increased to 24.61 percent in the year 2021-22.
- Whereas the contribution of total excise tax (minus excise subsidy) was 8.4 percent in the year 2020-21, which has increased to 9.9 percent in the year 2021-22.
- As per quick estimate for the year 2021-22, GSVA at constant prices will be Rs. The contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary segments is 25.33, 26.74 and 47.92 percent respectively and at prevailing prices, the contribution is 28.44, 24.61 and 46.95 percent respectively.

Details of per capita income in the state-

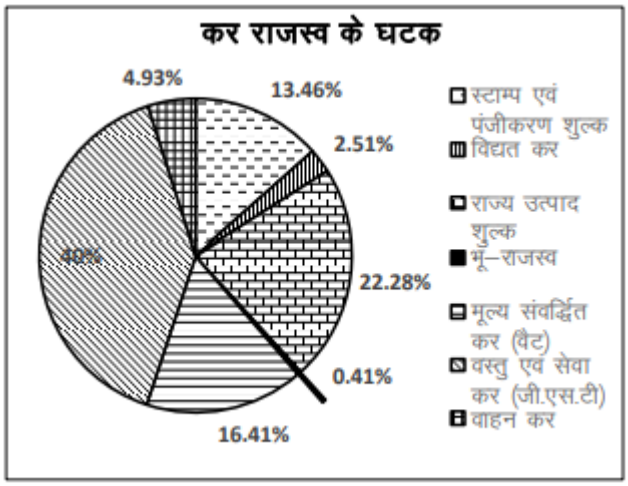
वित्तीय वर्ष	स्थायी भावों पर		प्रचलित भावों पर	
	प्रति व्यक्ति आय रु0	प्रतिशत वृद्धि	प्रति व्यक्ति आय रु0	प्रतिशत वृद्धि
2011–12	32002	–	32002	–
2014–15	34583	1.6	42267	5.3
2015–16	36973	6.9	47118	11.5
2016–17	40847	10.5	52671	11.8
2017–18	41771	2.3	57944	10.0
2018–19	42333	1.3	62350	7.6
2019–20	43019	1.6	65677	5.3
2020–21	39298	–8.6	61374	–6.6
2021–22	42525	8.2	70792	15.3

- According to the quick estimate for the year 2021-22, the per capita income at prices in terms of Net State Domestic Product has increased from Rs 32002 in the year 2011 to Rs 61374 and Rs 70792 in the year 2020-21 respectively. Per capita income at constant prices has increased from Rs 32002 in 2011-12 to Rs 42525 in 2021-22.

Percentage of source of income from total revenue receipt of the state (in Rs. crore)-

वर्ष	राज्य का स्वयं का राजस्व		केन्द्रीय संक्रमण		कुल राजस्व प्राप्तियां
	राज्य कर तथा शुल्क	राज्य करेत्तर राजस्व	केन्द्रीय करों में अंश	केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता अनुदान	
2017–18	97,393.00	19,794.86	1,20,939.14	40,648.45	2,78,775.45
2018–19	1,20,121.85	30,100.71	1,36,766.46	42,988.49	3,29,977.51
2019–20	1,22,825.83	81,705.08	1,17,818.30	44,043.96	3,66,393.17
2020–21	1,19,897.30	11,846.15	1,06,687.01	57,745.88	2,96,176.33
2021–22(पु0अ0)	1,60,349.78	15,524.02	1,14,894.19	87,963.41	3,78,731.40
2022–23 (बO3O)	2,20,655.00	23,406.48	1,46,498.76	1,08,652.47	4,99,212.71

- The share of tax and non-tax revenue of the state in the state's revenue income was 44.48 percent as per the actual figures for the year 2020-21; That is, approximately 55.52 percent of the state's revenue is received through transfer from the central government.



- According to the budget estimates for the financial year 2022-23, GST will be added to the state's own tax revenue. The share of VAT is around 40 per cent, while the share of VAT is around 16.41 per cent.

- The share of state excise duty has reached 22.28 percent and the share of stamp and registration duty is about 13.46 percent. And the vehicle tax is 4.93 percent. The state's own tax revenue mainly depends on the taxes received from these items.

- The share of non-development revenue expenditure in the total revenue expenditure is estimated to reduce to 38.9 percent in the financial year 2022-23. Development expenditure is estimated to be 57 percent in the year 2022-23.

Major indicators of fiscal position-

(रू0 करोड़ में)

वर्ष	राजस्व अधिशेष	राजकोषीय घाटा	प्राथमिक घाटा
2017–18	12,551.93	27,809.56	–1,326.27
2018–19	28,249.56	35,203.11	3,161.02
2019–20	67,560.13	–11,082.68	–45,895.70
2020–21	–2,367.13	54,622.11	17,193.63
2021–22 (पु0अ0)	22,107.19	74,745.63	32,241.38
2022–23 (बO3O)	43,123.65	81,177.98	35,190.52

- The amount obtained by subtracting the total expenditure burden of interest payments from the amount of fiscal deficit represents the primary deficit. The primary deficit of the state is estimated to be around 1.72 percent in the year 2022-23.

- Market debt has the largest share in the state's debt structure. According to the revised estimates till the year 2021-22, more than half of the total indebtedness i.e. 65.7 percent has been obtained from market loans only. After this, the loan taken from Small Savings Fund (NSSF) is about 6.60 percent.

- The debt service of the state government has two components - repayment of loans and interest payment, which has continuously decreased over the years. A decade ago, the ratio of service to revenue receipts was more than 26 percent, which declined till the year 2017-18. Came to the level of 14.80 percent. After this, however, an increase in debt service is being reflected. And in the year 2019-20 it reached the level of 15.6 percent and it is expected to be 21.7 percent by the year 2020-21. In the year 2021-22 (R.U.) and year 2022-23, it is estimated at 18.8 percent and 13.7 percent respectively.

- Uttar Pradesh ranks first in the country in the Standup India scheme.

- It stands first in the country in opening maximum (17.46%) accounts under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana.

- Majority of the loans given in the agricultural sector in the state are for short-term agricultural activities.

Foreign Trade Policy, 2023

- On March 31, 2023, "Foreign Trade Policy, 2023" was announced by Piyush Goyal, Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Textiles, in which Indian exports are expected to reach $ 2 trillion by the year 2030. The possibility of taking it up to.
- According to this new policy, India's overall exports including goods and services have already exceeded $750 billion and are expected to exceed $760 billion by this year.
- The major approaches of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2023 are based on these four pillars
    1. rebate incentives
    2. Export promotion through cooperation with exporters, states, districts and Indian Missions.
    3. Ease of doing business, reduction in business costs, e-initiatives
    4. Developing districts as emerging sector e-commerce export hubs and making SCOMET policy consistent.
- The Foreign Trade Policy, 2023 aims to adopt a process of re-engineering and automation to simplify the ease of doing business for the convenience of exporters.

- The new policy is also releasing a one-time amnesty scheme for exporters to close the old one and start afresh.

- The new policy also has a provision to honor new cities through the "Towns of Export Excellence Scheme" and exporters through the "Status Holder Scheme".

- Four new cities – Firozabad, Mirzapur, Moradabad and Varanasi have been designated as 'Cities of Export Excellence' (TEE) in addition to the existing 39 cities. The inclusion of these cities is expected to boost exports of handloom and handicrafts.

- According to various estimates, e-commerce export potential will be in the range of $200 billion to $300 billion by the year 2030.

Agriculture

Uttar Pradesh is the fourth largest state in terms of geographical expansion, with an area of 2,40,928 square km. Which is 7.3 percent of the total area of the country. This state has four ecological zones, which cover the Terai, Ganga plains, Bhabhar and Vindhya regions. There are six distinct and distinct soil groups in the state – Bhabhar, Terai, Vindhya, Bundelkhand, Aravalli and alluvial soils. The state has nine different agro-climatic zones based on rainfall, terrain and soil characteristics.

- According to the quick estimates of state income for the year 2021-22, the contribution of the primary sector (at prevailing prices) to GSVA was 28.4 percent.

- The state ranks first in the country in wheat and food grain production.

- A total of 60.10 lakh quintals of seeds have been distributed in the year 2021-22, out of which 8.42 lakh quintals of seeds were distributed in Kharif 2021 and 51.68 lakh quintals of seeds were distributed in Rabi.

- In the financial year 2021-22, an amount of Rs 189.07 lakh was distributed to 133 farmers under the Chief Minister Farmer Accident Assistance Scheme.

- Under the modernization scheme of 27 new market places selected in the state, 26 new market places have been modernized.

egg and meat production

- F.A.O. According to (FAO), India ranks third in egg production globally. The availability of eggs here is 95 eggs per person per year.
- The total egg production in the country during the year 2021-22 stood at 129.60 billion with an annual increase of 6.19 percent.

- **Following are the top 5 egg producing states in the year 2021-22-**
  1. Andhra Pradesh (20.41%),
  2. Tamil Nadu (16.08%),
  3. Telangana (12.86%),
  4. West Bengal (8.84%)
  5. Karnataka (6.38%).

- The total meat production in the country for the year 2021-22 stood at 9.29 million tonnes with an increase of 5.62 percent as compared to the previous year. F.A.O. According to (FAO), India ranks 8th in meat production globally.
- The top 5 meat producing states in the context of the year 2021-22 are as follows-

1. Maharashtra (12.25%),
2. Uttar Pradesh (12.14%),
3. West Bengal (11.63%)
4. Andhra Pradesh (11.04%)
5. Telangana (10.82).

wool production

The total wool production in the country for the year 2021-22 stood at 33.13 million kg. This is 10.30 percent less than last year.

Following are the top 5 wool producing states in the context of the year 2021-22-

1. **Rajasthan (45.91%),**
2. **Jammu and Kashmir (23.19%),**
3. **Gujarat (6.12%),**
4. **Maharashtra (4.78%)**
5. **Himachal Pradesh (4.33%).**

Livestock, Dairy Development and Fisheries

- According to the 20th livestock census year 2019, there are a total of 692.20 lakh livestock in the state, which is the highest in the country. The state ranks first in the country in livestock (except poultry).
- According to the quick estimate for the year 2021-22, the growth rate at permanent prices of animal husbandry and fisheries sub-division is 10.4 and 8.5 respectively.
- Under the Rashtriya Gokul Mission, the target is to provide free artificial insemination to 15 lakh animals to increase the artificial insemination coverage percentage in all the districts of the state.
- Artificial insemination work is targeted to be done in all the villages of the state, for which by December 2022, against the target of 217 lakh, 81.77 lakh artificial inseminations were done and 22.26 lakh were fed on the Inaf portal.
- The state is at first place in the country by producing 313.597 lakh metric tons of milk (growth rate 1.58 percent) in the year 2020-21 and 329 lakh metric tons (growth rate 4.85 percent) in the year 2021-22.

- To make the state self-reliant in the field of fish seed production, establishment of mini hatcheries in the private sector is being encouraged.

Food Security and Public Distribution System

- The main objective of the public distribution system is to provide essential consumption goods to consumers at subsidized prices. ,
- The eligible families of 'Priority' are getting the security of 5 kg of food grains per person every month and the families of Antyodaya Anna Yojana are getting 35 kg of food grains per family.
- To remove iron deficiency and malnutrition among women, children and men, distribution of fortified rice has been started in Chandauli from January, 2021 as a pilot project under the public distribution system.
- In the third phase, there is a plan to distribute fortified rice to all the districts of the state from April 2023 to March 2024. Fortified rice is being distributed in 63 districts of the state till January 2023.

Rural Development and Panchayat Empowerment

- Work has been started on 10803 Amrit Sarovars in the state in the financial year 2022-23, out of which work on 8562 has been completed.
- At present, the scheme is being implemented by the Rural Livelihood Mission in 826 development blocks of 75 districts of the state under incentive strategy.
- The state achieved first position in the country by completing 8240 ponds against the target of 3000 ponds by 15 November 2022.
- Under the MNREGA scheme, 26 crore man days were created in the financial year 2021-22, and a target has been set to create 32 crore man days under the MNREGA scheme in the financial year 2022-23.
- In the financial year 2022 2023, the total population of 24,314 villages targeted for solid and liquid waste, about 6.46 crore, is targeted to be satisfied with solid and liquid waste management.
- Community toilets are being managed by women groups in 54216 gram panchayats of 826 development blocks of the state.
- Under the Sakhi program, to encourage digital transactions at the village level, the work of transactions has been started through 32654 BC Sakhi.

Industrial progress

- According to the quick estimate for the year 2021-22, there was a growth of 10.3 percent in the secondary segment at constant prices and 14.9 percent at prevailing prices for the year 2021-22 as compared to the previous year.
- "Nivesh Mitra" is one of the largest digital single window portals of India through which more than 362 online services are being provided to the entrepreneurs. It is one of the leading portals of various states which have been integrated with the National Single Window System. Has been integrated.
- With more than 97 percent disposal rate of applications received for licenses from entrepreneurs, this portal has become the most efficient single window portal currently implemented in various states.

Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, 2022

- Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, 2022 was unveiled by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India on March 15, 2023.
- According to the report, the compound growth rate of value addition in this sector during the period 2014-15 to 2020-21 was 7.93 percent annually.
- During the year 2020-21, the share of livestock in agriculture sector at constant prices was 30.13 percent and its share in total GVA was 4.9 percent.
- In the year 2021-22, the total milk production in the country is 221.06 million tonnes with an annual increase of 5.29 percent, whereas in the year 2020-21 it is 209.96 million tonnes.
- India has been at the top in milk production in the context of the year 2021-22. During the same period, per capita milk availability in the country is 444 grams per day.
- In terms of states, the highest per capita milk availability in the year 2021-22 is in Punjab (1271 grams per day), while the lowest is in Mizoram (55 grams per day).
- In the context of the year 2021-22, the top 5 milk producing states in the country are - Rajasthan (15.05%), Uttar Pradesh (14.93%), Madhya Pradesh (8.60%), Gujarat (7.56%) and Andhra Pradesh (6.97%), Bihar (5.48%) is ranked 8th.

Uttar Pradesh Budget 2023-24

- On February 22, 2023, the budget estimates for the financial year 2023-24 were presented by Suresh Kumar Khanna, Finance Minister of the Government of Uttar Pradesh.
- This budget estimate of more than Rs 6.90 lakh crore is a step towards achieving the target of 1 trillion dollar economy and also clearly shows the resolve of the government to accelerate the economic pace of the state.
- In this budget, along with giving importance to the development of infrastructure, special attention has also been given to farmers, women, education, entrepreneurs and health sector.
- New schemes for the youth have been included in the budget, which along with increasing employment will further strengthen the economy of the state.
- This budget estimate (Rs. 690242.43 crore) dedicated to 'accelerated all-inclusive development' is the largest ever and the first budget estimate of the Amrit period, in which 'self-reliant Uttar Pradesh' is included. New schemes worth Rs. 32721.96 crore have been included in the budget.

economy of uttar pradesh

- **GSDP: In 2021-22, the GSDP (at constant prices) of Uttar Pradesh is estimated to grow by 4.2% compared to the low base of the previous year. In 2020-21, GSDP declined by 5.5%. In comparison, national GDP is projected to grow by 8.7% in 2021-22, after a contraction of 6.6% in 2020-21.**
- **Sectors: The manufacturing sector grew by 5.6% while the services sector grew by 4.2% on a low base in 2021-22 (see Figure 1). Agriculture witnessed positive growth in 2020-21 and grew at 2.7% in 2021-22.**
- **In 2021-22, agriculture, manufacturing and services sectors are estimated to contribute 28%, 24% and 47% to the economy respectively (at current prices).**
- **Per Capita GSDP: Uttar Pradesh's per capita GSDP (at current prices) in 2021-22 is estimated at Rs 79,396, an annual growth of 4% over 2018-19.**

Increasing budget size of Uttar Pradesh government in the last few years (approximately in crores of rupees)

(₹ करोड़ में)

बजट का सार				
	2021-2022 वास्तविक आँकड़े	2022-2023 बजट अनुमान	2022-2023 संशोधित अनुमान	2023-2024 बजट अनुमान
1. राजस्व लेखे की प्राप्तियाँ	**371011.44**	**499212.71**	**478816.53**	**570865.66**
2. कर राजस्व *	307725.79	367153.76	354983.28	445871.59
3. करेत्तर राजस्व @	63285.65	132058.95	123833.25	124994.07
4. पूंजी लेखे की प्राप्तियाँ	**76690.62**	**91739.00**	**97312.84**	**112427.08**
5. ऋणों की वसूली	939.43	2565.00	2565.00	3312.18
6. उधार और अन्य देयताएं (जिसमें भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक से अर्वोपाय अग्रिम)	75751.19	89174.00	94747.84	109114.90
7. कुल प्राप्तियाँ (1+4)	**447702.06**	**590951.71**	**576129.37**	**683292.74**
8. राजस्व लेखे पर व्यय जिसमें	337581.38	456089.06	424909.27	502354.01
9. ब्याज अदायगियाँ	44875.56	48487.46	47865.50	52755.56
10. पूंजी लेखे पर व्यय जिसमें	102381.85	159429.92	160363.02	187888.42
11. पूंजीगत परिव्यय	71442.55	123919.85	126601.11	147617.29
12. ऋण की अदायगियाँ	28725.94	32563.29	22565.13	31181.43
(जिसमें भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक से प्राप्त अर्वोपाय अग्रिम का प्रतिदान सहित)	10000.00	10000.00	0.00	10000.00
13. कुल व्यय (8+10)	**439963.23**	**615518.98**	**585272.29**	**690242.43**
14. राजस्व बचत (1-8)	**33430.06**	**43123.65**	**53907.26**	**68511.65**
15. राजकोषीय घाटा	**39286.42**	**81177.98**	**81325.63**	**84883.16**
16. प्राथमिक घाटा (15-9)	**-5589.14**	**32690.52**	**33460.13**	**32127.60**
* इसमें राज्य का स्वयं का कर राजस्व एवं केन्द्रीय करों में राज्यांश सम्मिलित है ।				
@ इसमें राज्य का स्वयं का करेत्तर राजस्व एवं केन्द्र से प्राप्त अनुदान सम्मिलित है ।				

Expenditure: The total expenditure in the budget is estimated at Rs 690242.43 crore,

I. Expenditure on Revenue Account: Rs 502354.01 crore

II. Capital account expenditure Rs 187888.42 crore

Receipts: Total receipts by the government in Budget Estimates, 2023-24 are estimated at Rs 683292.74 crore.

I. Revenue receipts: Rs 570865.66 crore

II. Capital receipts Rs 112427.08 crore

The share of tax revenue in revenue receipts is Rs 445871.59 crore,

I. In which own tax revenue is Rs 262634 crore.

II. State's share in central taxes Rs 183237.59 crore

In 2022-23, loans and advances by the state-In 2022-23, loans and advances by the state are expected to be Rs 11,179 crore, which is Rs 8,250 crore more than the budget (an increase of 280%).

This could be due to the Rs 8,000 crore public sector loan provided under the Chief Minister Industrial Areas Expansion and Construction Scheme.

Committed Expenditure: Committed expenditure of a state generally includes expenditure on payments of salaries, pensions and interest. A large portion of the budget allocated to committed expenditure items limits the state's flexibility in deciding on other expenditure priorities such as capital outlay. In 2023-24, Uttar Pradesh is estimated to spend Rs 3,25,204 crore on committed expenditure, which is 57% of its estimated revenue receipts. This includes expenditure on salaries (29% of revenue receipts), pensions (14%), interest payments (9%), and subsidies (5%). Expenditure on subsidies increased by 12% in 2022-23 in the revised phase. Expenditure on pensions in 2022-23 is estimated to be 23% less than the budget estimate. In 2021-22, as per actual data, 59% of revenue receipts were spent towards committed expenditure.

State Goods and Services Tax and Value Added Tax: The target of revenue collection from State Goods and Services Tax and Value Added Tax has been set at Rs 150,000 crore.

Excise duty: The target of revenue collection from excise duty has been set at Rs 58000 crore.

Stamps and Registration: The target of revenue collection from Stamps and Registration has been set at Rs 34560 crore.

Vehicle Tax: The target of revenue collection from vehicle tax has been set at Rs 12672 crore.

Consolidated Fund: After deducting the total expenditure from the receipts of the Consolidated Fund, the deficit is estimated at Rs 6949.69 crore.

Public Account: Net receipts from public accounts are estimated at Rs 5500 crore.

Net Result of Overall Transactions: Net Result of Overall Transactions is estimated at (-) Rs 1449.69 Crore.

Closing Balance: Taking into account the opening balance of Rs 37407.11 crore, the closing balance is estimated at Rs 35957.42 crore.

Revenue Savings: Revenue savings are estimated at Rs 68511.65 crore.

Fiscal Deficit: Fiscal deficit is estimated at Rs 84883.16 crore, which is 3.48 percent of the estimated gross state domestic product for the year 2023-24.

Highlights of the budget

Electricity Subsidy: Subsidy on power consumption of private tube well owners will be increased from 50% to 100% in 2023-24. Rs 1,500 crore has been allocated for this purpose.

Flood control and irrigation: Rs 10,952 crore has been allocated for various irrigation projects. Out of this, Rs 3,400 crore will be spent on minor irrigation projects.

Widow Pension Scheme: Rs 4,032 crore has been allocated for the Destitute Widow Pension Scheme in 2023-24. Under the scheme, pension is provided to 32.6 lakh destitute widows.

Rural Housing: Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Rural), the target is to construct 12,39,877 houses in 2023-24.

Budget Announcements, 2023-24

- Uttar Pradesh's contribution to the country's GDP is 8 percent. Uttar Pradesh is the largest consumer and labor market in the country.
- The state's gross domestic product has registered a growth of 16.8 percent in the year 2021-22, which is higher than the country's growth rate.

- The growth rate of the state's GSDP for the financial year 2023-24 is estimated at 19 percent.
- Before 2017, the unemployment rate of the state was 14.4. Presently it has reduced to 4.2 percent.
- Uttar Pradesh Global Investors Summit was organized in Lucknow from 10-12 February, 2023. More than 19,000 MoUs worth approximately Rs 33.50 lakh crore were signed in the summit, in which most of the MoUs were in renewable energy (16%), electronics (12%), industrial parks (11%), education (9%) and logistics (9%).
- Out of the meetings of the G-20 group of countries to be held from December 1, 2022 to November 30, 2023, 11 meetings will be held in 4 cities of Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi and Greater Noida).
- Housing construction under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Rural and Urban), construction of rural clean toilets, establishment of micro, small and medium industries, 'India Smart City Award Contest' under Smart City Mission and DBT through PFMS portal. Uttar Pradesh ranks first in the country in transferring funds to beneficiaries through .
- Uttar Pradesh ranks first in the country in milk production, sugarcane and sugar production and ethanol supply.
- DBT grant payable to farmers on agricultural investments. Uttar Pradesh became the first state in the country to make payment through.
- Uttar Pradesh ranks first in the country in registration under Atal Pension Yojana.

Agriculture and Farmers

- An innovative program 'The Million Farmers School' will be organized to train farmers in the latest techniques of agriculture. It is proposed to organize 17000 Kisan Pathshalas in the entire state in the year 2023-24.
- Rs 984.54 crore for National Agricultural Development Scheme
- Rs 753.70 crore for National Crop Insurance Scheme
- National Mission on Natural Farming (Cow-Based Natural Farming) - Rs 113.52 crore proposed for this scheme covering 26 districts connected to river Ganga.
- Due to increase in sugarcane productivity by 100875 tonnes per hectare, the income of farmers increased by an average of Rs 349 per quintal to Rs 34656 per hectare.
- Farmers get about 25 percent additional income from intercropping with sugarcane.
- Wheat MSP fixed at Rs 2015 per quintal in Rabi marketing year

- The Government of India has fixed the price of common category and grade A paddy at Rs 2040 and Rs 2060 per quintal respectively.
- Ban on private tube well connections to farmers in the dark zone of the state ended - 1 lakh farmers benefited.

Agricultural Education and Research

- Agritech Startup Scheme in 4 Agricultural Universities of the State
- Establishment of Mahatma Buddha Agricultural and Technological University in Kushinagar

Milk Development

- The largest milk producing country in the world - India,
- Highest milk producing state in the country- Uttar Pradesh,
- Rs 61.21 crore proposed in the financial year 2023-24 for the implementation of Nand Baba Milk Mission.
- Uttar Pradesh Dairy Development and Milk Production Promotion Policy, 2022

Handloom and textile industry

- There are 1.91 lakh handloom weavers and 80 thousand handlooms in the state.
- To attract investment in the textile sector and create maximum employment in the state, a budget provision of Rs 150 crore is proposed for the Uttar Pradesh Textile and Garment Policy, 2022.
- About Rs 18 crore for Jhalkari Bai Kori Handloom and Power Loom Development Scheme

Women and Child Development

- Formation of 3 women PAC battalions to ensure maximum participation of women.
- Rs 15000 per beneficiary under Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana.
- Rs 1050 crore allocated for the financial year 2023-24 → Provision of Rs 600 crore for the Chief Minister's Mass Marriage Scheme.
- Provision of Rs 150 crore for marriage grant scheme for daughters of poor people belonging to other backward classes.
- Vaccination of 95 percent children of the state by Uttar Pradesh government.

Youth

- More than 12 lakh youth trained and 4.88 lakh youth employed in 6 years through Skill Development Mission.

- Rs 20 crore proposed for 'Agriculture Accelerator Fund' for young entrepreneurs to set up Agritech start-ups in rural areas.
- Provision of Rs 3600 crore in the financial year 2023-24 for providing tablets/smartphones to eligible students under Swami Vivekananda Youth Empowerment Scheme.
- There are 50 incubators and 7200 start-ups working in the state. Provision of Rs 100 crore for their promotion and seed fund for start-ups.

Employment

- Employment to 1.35 lakh persons under One District-One Product financing
- First place in the country by generating 26.29 lakh man days in the financial year 2022-23 under MNREGA.
- Formation of 1.07 lakh self-help groups under National Rural Livelihood Mission
- Target of creating 40000 jobs in the textile industry in the financial year 2023-24
- Target of training 31 thousand youth under Chief Minister Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme
- Under the new Uttar Pradesh Tourism Policy, 2022, target of investment of Rs 10 lakh crore and creation of 20 thousand jobs in the next 5 years.

Social Security

- Under the Pradhan Mantri Swanidhi Yojana, loans worth Rs 1190.49 crore were distributed to the maximum number of street vendors in the country (more than 10.33 lakh) (Uttar Pradesh ranked first in the country).
- Rs 7248 crore allocated for old age/farmer pension scheme in the financial year 2023-24

Labor Welfare

- 30287 children were connected to the main stream of education through Naya Savera Yojana.
- Provision of Rs 100 crore and Rs 12 crore respectively for Chief Minister Jan Arogya Yojana and Chief Minister Accident Insurance Scheme for workers in the unorganized sector.

Infrastructure

- Sanction of 17.62 lakh houses updated since March 2017 under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)
- About 594 km from Meerut to Prayagraj. Construction work of Ganga Expressway in progress, cost approximately Rs 36230 crore.
- In the budget for the financial year 2023-24, Rs 235 crore is proposed in the initial phase for the new projects of Jhansi Link Expressway and Chitrakoot Link Expressway.

- Rs 550 crore for Defense Corridor Project along Bundelkhand Expressway
- Establishment of 'International Film City' by Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority

Medical and Health

- Rs 12631 crore for running various programs under National Rural Health Mission
- For Prime Minister Self-reliant Healthy India Scheme, Rs 1655 crore
- Rs 1547 crore for various projects under Prime Minister Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission Scheme
- Rs 407 crore in the financial year 2023-24 for "Conversion of Rural Sub Health Centers and PHC to Health and Wellness Centers" as per the recommendation of the 15th Finance Commission.
- Rs 320 crore for Prime Minister Matru Vandana Yojana
- For Ayushman Bharat Chief Minister Jan Arogya Yojana campaign – Rs 250 crore
- The aim is to establish one medical college in each district under the scheme of "One District One Medical College".
- Rs 2491.39 crore for establishment and operation of 214 new medical colleges covered by 45 district medical colleges.

Infrastructure and Industrial Development

- The first Investors Summit organized by the State Government in the year 2018
- Creation of industrial corridor along the expressway with the aim of creating five lakh jobs.
- Industrial construction clusters proposed at 6 places along Purvanchal Expressway (4 clusters) and Bundelkhand Expressway (2 clusters)
- Uttar Pradesh improves 12 places in ease of doing business ranking in the country; Ranked second in the country and included in the achievers category of states

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Export Promotion

- Provision of capital subsidy up to Rs 4 crore to MSME units for the first time
- Establishment of Unity Mall to encourage marketing of ODOP and handicraft products in the state.

Roads and Bridges

- Rs 21159.62 crore proposed for construction of roads and bridges

Irrigation and Water Resources

- 188.40 lakh hectares of cultivable land in Uttar Pradesh
- Irrigation facility is available in about 99 lakh hectare area, due to which 75090 km in the state. At present, the irrigation system is through long canal systems, 34316 government tube wells, 29 pump canals, 252 small branch canals and 69 reservoirs.
- Rs 5332.50 lakh crore for main irrigation project
- Rs 2220.20 crore for medium irrigation project
- Rs 3400 crore for minor irrigation project

Energy

- 'Green Energy Corridor-II' with the help of Central Government and German organization KW for extraction of power from the solar energy project to be established in Bundelkhand. Under the project, a provision of Rs 1554 crore is proposed for the construction of transmission system.
- Private tube well consumers will get 50 percent discount in electricity bills in the year 2022-23.
- Up to 100 percent discount in the year 2023-24 (provision of Rs 1500 crore in the budget)
- Under the 'Saubhagya' scheme, electricity connection facility is provided free of cost to poor families and in 10 monthly installments of Rs 50 to other rural families.
- To increase the efficiency and capacity of the power distribution sector, 'Rewind Distribution Sector Scheme' was started with the help of the Central Government. A provision of Rs 6500 crore is proposed for this.
- 'A provision of Rs 317 crore is proposed for the implementation of Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy, 2022.
- "A provision of Rs 45 crore is proposed for the implementation of Uttar Pradesh State Bio Energy Policy, 2022. This policy will remain effective for the next 5 years.

Housing and Urban Planning

- Budget provision of Rs 585 crore for Kanpur Metro Rail Project in the financial year 2023-24
- For Agra Metro Rail Project - Rs 465 crore
- Provision of Rs 1306 crore in the financial year 2023-24 for Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut Corridor Regional Rapid Transit System Project.

City Development and Planning

- Under AMRUT 2.0, Rs 2000 crore in the year 2022-23 and Rs 5616 crore in the year 2023-24 (increase of 180%) for drinking water, sewerage and water bodies.
- Rs 100 crore proposed for 'Aspirational City Scheme'
- 'Chief Minister Fellowship Program' is run by the state government with the aim of providing a special opportunity to the youth of the state to participate in the work of policy, management, implementation and monitoring with the government.

Rural Development

- Rs 1203 crore for Chief Minister Housing Scheme (Rural)
- Rs 87.49 crore for Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission
- Rs 9000 crore proposed for Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Rural)
- Rs 5966 crore for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- 'Aajeevika Gramin Express' to connect remote villages with development blocks and towns

Panchayati Raj

- Provision of Rs 2288 crore for Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) in the year 2023-24
- For National Gram Swaraj Abhiyan Scheme – Rs 622 crore

IT & electronics

- Expanding the tablet/smartphone distribution scheme, a target of distribution of 2 crore tablets/smartphones in 5 years under 'Swami Vivekananda Youth Empowerment Scheme' in 'Public Welfare Resolution Letter, 2022' and a provision of Rs 3600 crore for the scheme is proposed.
- Provision of Rs 401 crore proposed for implementation of Uttar Pradesh Electronics Manufacturing Policy

Other schemes operated in Uttar Pradesh

- **Under 'Operation Kayakalp', a provision of Rs 1000 crore for infrastructure development in primary and upper primary schools and for developing them as smart schools.**
- **With the help of Central Government 'P.M. Provision of Rs 510 crore (Rs 500 crore under secondary education) for the implementation of a new scheme named 'Shri' (Prime Minister's School for Rising India).**
- **Rs 300 crore for establishment of new scheme 'Digital Library' at Gram Panchayat and Ward level (Rs 300 crore also under secondary education)**

- **Rs 500 crore proposed under 'Project Alankar' in government secondary schools**

Sector-wise expenditure under Uttar Pradesh Budget 2023-24 (in Rs crore)
Under the Education, Sports, Arts and Culture-Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Rs 17,003 crore has been allocated for primary education. Rs 300 crore has been allocated for creating digital libraries in gram panchayats and wards.
Health and Family Welfare- Rs 2,521 crore has been allocated for family welfare and Rs 409 crore for public health to implement the recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission.
Energy- Rs 13,100 crore has been allocated for electricity subsidy.
Roads and Bridges – Rs 500 crore has been allocated for capital investment in public sector enterprises.
Police- Rs 4,212 crore has been allocated for special police. Rs 23,475 crore has been allocated for district police.
Social Welfare and Nutrition- Rs 1,073 crore has been allocated for the maintenance of destitute widows.
Rural Development- Rs 5,041 crore has been allocated for MNREGA. Rs 1,164 crore has been allocated for the Swarna Jayanti Gram Rozgar Yojana. Rs 3,005 crore has been allocated for the PM Awas Yojana (Rural).
Urban Development – Rs 2,490 crore has been allocated for creation of capital assets under PMAY (Urban).
Water Supply and Sanitation – Rs 1,632 crore has been allocated under Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0.
Irrigation and flood control- Rs 1,912 crore has been allocated for maintenance of tube wells under minor irrigation.
Agriculture and allied activities-Subsidy of Rs 754 crore has been provided under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana.

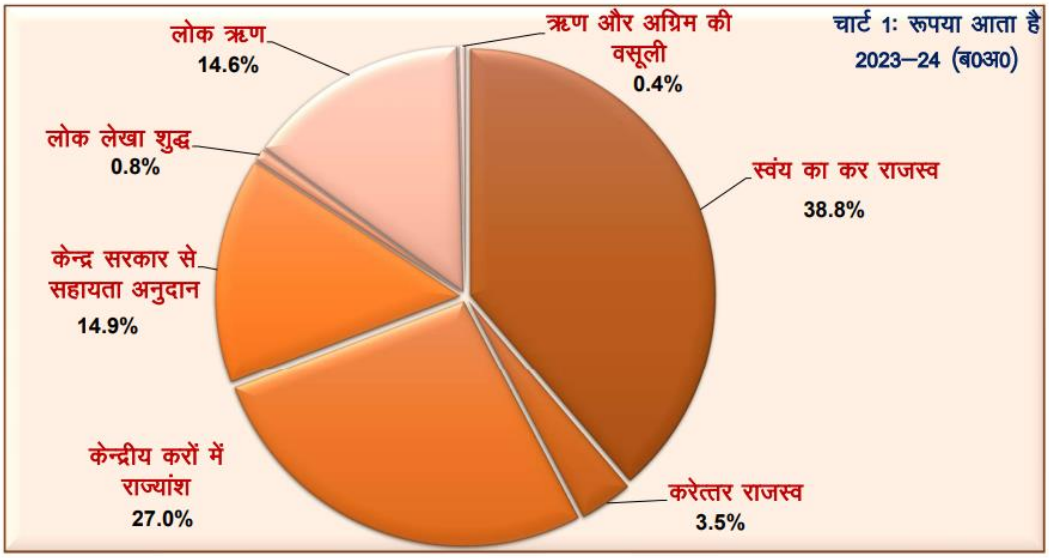
Uttar Pradesh government's deficit, debt and FRBM targets for 2023-24

The Uttar Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2004 provides annual targets for progressively reducing the outstanding liabilities, revenue deficit and fiscal deficit of the state government.
Revenue surplus: It is the difference between revenue expenditure and revenue receipts. Revenue deficit implies that the government needs to borrow to finance expenses that do not increase its assets or reduce its liabilities. The Budget estimates a revenue surplus of Rs 68,512 crore (or 2.8% of GSDP) in 2023-24.
Fiscal deficit: It is the excess of total expenditure over total receipts. This gap is filled by borrowing by the government and increases total liabilities. Fiscal deficit in 2023-24 is estimated to be 3.48% of GSDP. For 2023-24, the central government has allowed states to have fiscal deficit of up to 3.5% of GSDP, of which 0.5% of GSDP will be available only on completion of certain power sector reforms. As per the revised estimates, the state's fiscal deficit is expected to be 4% of GSDP in 2022-23.
Outstanding Liabilities: Outstanding liabilities are the accumulation of total borrowings at the end of a financial year, including any liabilities on the public account. At the end of 2023-24, outstanding liabilities are estimated at 32.1% of GSDP, lower than the revised estimate for 2022-23 (34.2% of

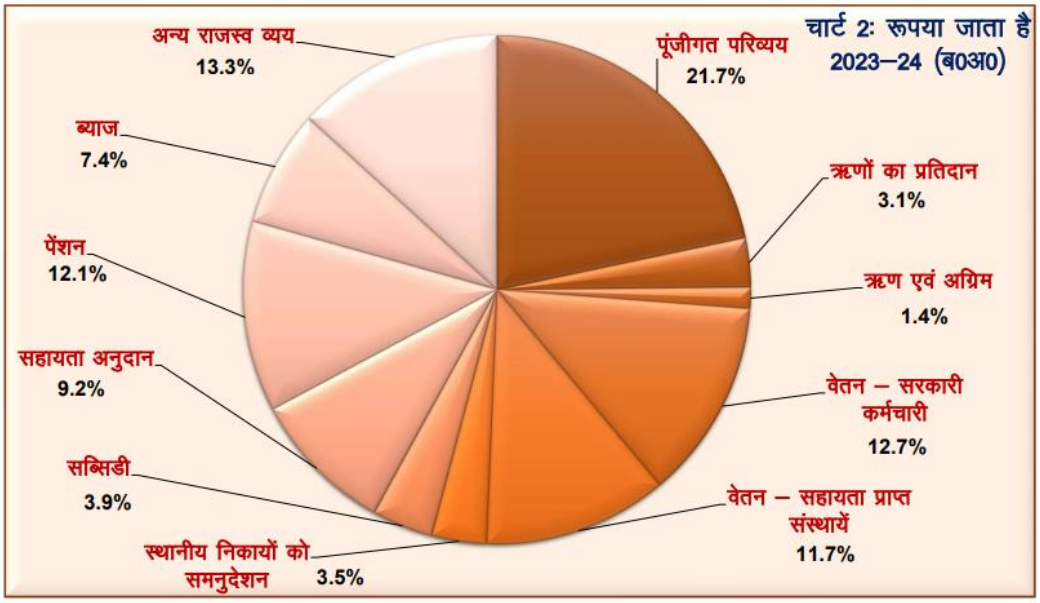
GSDP). Outstanding liabilities have increased significantly compared to 2019-20 levels (29.6% of GSDP).

Outstanding Government Guarantees: The outstanding liabilities of the States do not include certain other liabilities which are contingent in nature, which the States may have to meet in certain cases. State governments guarantee the borrowings of State Public Sector Enterprises (SPSEs) from financial institutions. The outstanding state guarantees as on March 31, 2022 are estimated to be Rs 1,71,705 crore, which is 8.4% of Uttar Pradesh's GSDP in 2021-22.

Rupee comes



Rupee goes



Uttar Pradesh Budget 2024-25

- February 5 , 2024 , Uttar Pradesh Finance Minister Suresh Kumar Khanna presented the budget for the financial year 2024-2025 in the state assembly.

Highlights of the budget

- The total expenditure is estimated at ₹ 7,36,437.71 crore.
- Out of the total expenditure, Rs 5,32,655.33 crore has been allocated to the revenue account and Rs 2,03,782.38 crore to the capital account.
- Uttar Pradesh Gross for 2024-25 **The State Domestic Product** (GSDP) (at current prices) is estimated at ₹ 24,99,076 crore , an increase of 5.8% over 2023-24 .
- **2024-25 (excluding debt repayment)** It is estimated to be ₹ 6,96,632 crore , which is 14% higher than the revised estimates of 2023-24 . Apart from this, the state will also have to repay a loan of Rs 39,806 crore.
- **Receipts (excluding borrowings) for 2024-25** It is estimated to be ₹ 6,10,101 crore , an increase of 15% compared to the revised estimates of 2023-24 .
- **Revenue surplus in 2024-25** It is estimated at 3% of GSDP (Rs 74,147 crore). This is almost the same as the revised estimate for 2023-24 . Uttar Pradesh's revenue surplus in 2022-23 was 1.7% .

- **Fiscal deficit for 2024-25** The fiscal deficit is targeted at 3.46% of GSDP (Rs 86,531 crore). In 2023-24 , as per the revised estimates , the fiscal deficit is expected to be 3.49% of GSDP , almost equal to the budget estimates for 2023-24 .

Budget) Key Economic Points2024-25)

Budget size : ₹ 7.36 lakh crore ; 6.7% increase over 2023-24

Expense

- **Revenue Expenditure: ₹ 5.33 lakh crore**
- **Capital Expenditure: ₹ 2.04 lakh crore**
- **Capital Outlay: ₹ 1.55 lakh crore**

Receipts

- **Total Receipts: ₹ 7.21 lakh crore**
- **Revenue Receipts: ₹ 6.07 lakh crore**
- **capital Receipts: ₹ 1.14 lakh crore**
- **s own tax'state Receipts(SOTR): ₹ 2.70 lakh crore**

Highlights of the policy

- **Women and Child Welfare:** Rs 4,073 crore has been allocated for the welfare of widows . ₹ 5,129 crore has been allocated for providing nutritious food to women and children .
- **Youth Empowerment:** Smartphones and tablets will be distributed under the Swami Vivekananda Youth Empowerment Scheme. Rs 4,000 crore has been allocated for this . So far 25 lakh tablets have been distributed.
- **Green energy** : Government signs Rs 4,000 crore MoU with Hero Future Energy to invest in clean technology and renewable energy. Target to increase forest cover and tree cover to 15% by 2030 .
- **Electricity Subsidy:** The government has allocated Rs 2,400 crore to ensure uninterrupted power supply to private tubewells of farmers.
- **Agriculture:** Three new schemes will be launched to promote agriculture in gram panchayats. These are: the State Agriculture Development Scheme , the World Bank-aided UP Agriculture Scheme , and the Automatic Weather Station-Automatic Rain Gauge Scheme. The total allocation under the three schemes is Rs 460 crore.
- **Accommodation:** Rs 3,000 crore has been allocated for developing townships under the Chief Minister's Urban Extension/New Cities Initiative.

New initiatives in the budget

Green Budget

26th UN Climate Change Summit Glasgow: Prime Minister pledges India's commitment to Panchamrit activities

India's first state to do green tagging of budgetary estimates

Formulating environmentally friendly financial policies

- **achieving sustainable development goals**
- **Force for protection of clean environment and natural resources**
- **riendly policiesFormulation of environmentally f**
- **Ensuring a supportive environment**

Pioneering Steps

- **Policy Formulation, :Implementation and Active Compliance**
- Solar Energy Policy– 2022
- State Bio Energy Policy– 2022
- Electric Vehicle Manufacturing and Mobility Policies– 2022
- Naming Ganga :Biodiversity Promoting
- Green Energy Corridor

Benefit
: Sectoral Participation

-) Sustainable Development GoalsSDG) Collective Actions for Budget, Social Equality, etc
- within the framework of the state

Streamlining Sustainability

Profitable Private Investment:

-) Effective Public Expenditure Planning and Green Public Private PartnershipPPP) Initiatives
- to achieve climate goals **Promoting clarity in policies**

(Social) Key Priority Areas

- **5 Special emphasis on empowering . crore people were lifted out of poverty in Uttar Pradesh women, youth and farmers**
- last year Distribution of pulses and oilseeds kits to more than **35 lakh farmers**
- **More than2 lakh houses constructed Housing Scheme under Chief Minister**
- **~6.5 lakh people trained under UP Skill Development Mission**
- :Kanya Sumangala Scheme **17.8 s flagship 'lakh daughters benefited under Chief Minister scheme**
- Under One District One Medical College Scheme Establishment of **66 medical colleges in45 districts**
- **4 times increase in capacity of solar rooftop installation**
- **More than36 crore trees planted** in a year to increase green coverage
- Employment Scheme-s Youth Self'Under the Chief Minister **1.8 lakh jobs approved**

(Social) Key Priority Areas

The Uttar Pradesh government is dedicated to ensuring the successful implementation of all schemes to benefit maximum beneficiaries.

first in India

- s Mudra Scheme'Prime Minister
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- PM Swanidhi
- Scheme s Security Insurance'Prime Minister
- Prime Minister Atal Pension Scheme

in India Second Place

- s Life Jyoti Insurance Scheme'Prime Minister
- to Uttar Pradesh **Performance on DBT** It got second place in the ranking done by the state **Targeted and efficient transfer** There is evidence of

(Economic) Threshold Priority Sectors

Budget allocation for economic projects that promote high growth

Item	**Budget2024-25**
s largest airport in Jewar'Asia	**₹ 1150 crore**
NH/Industrial along Expressway	**₹ 500 crore**

:Connectivity of Nodes Agra-Lucknow

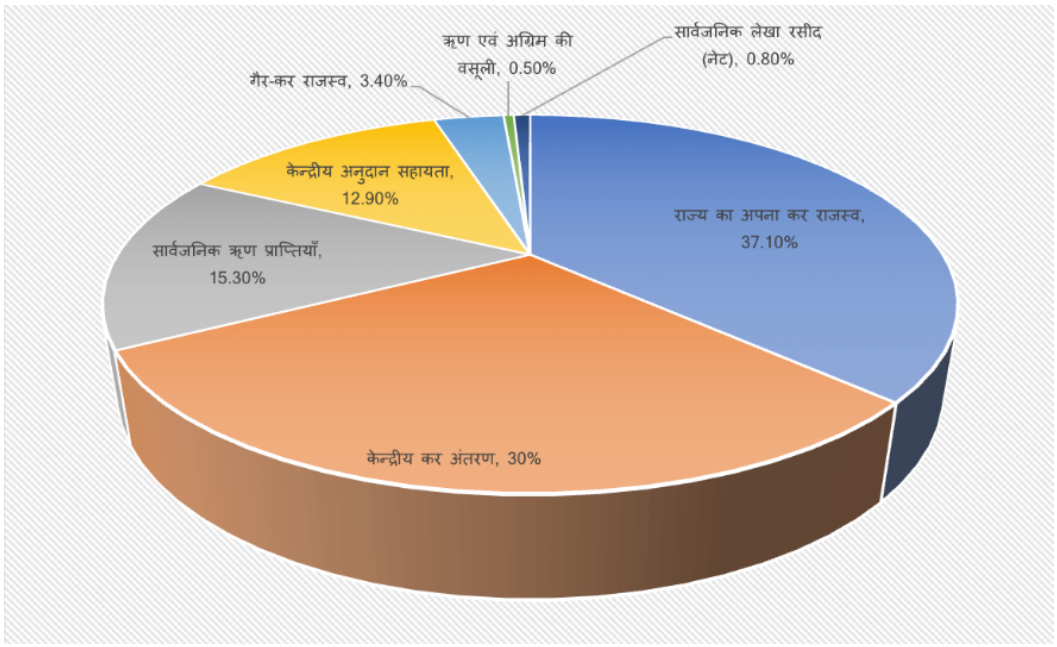
and Purvanchal

National Rural Health Mission	**₹ 7,350 crore**
14 new medical Colleges	**₹ 964 crore**

) Allocations for major schemes₹ (in crores

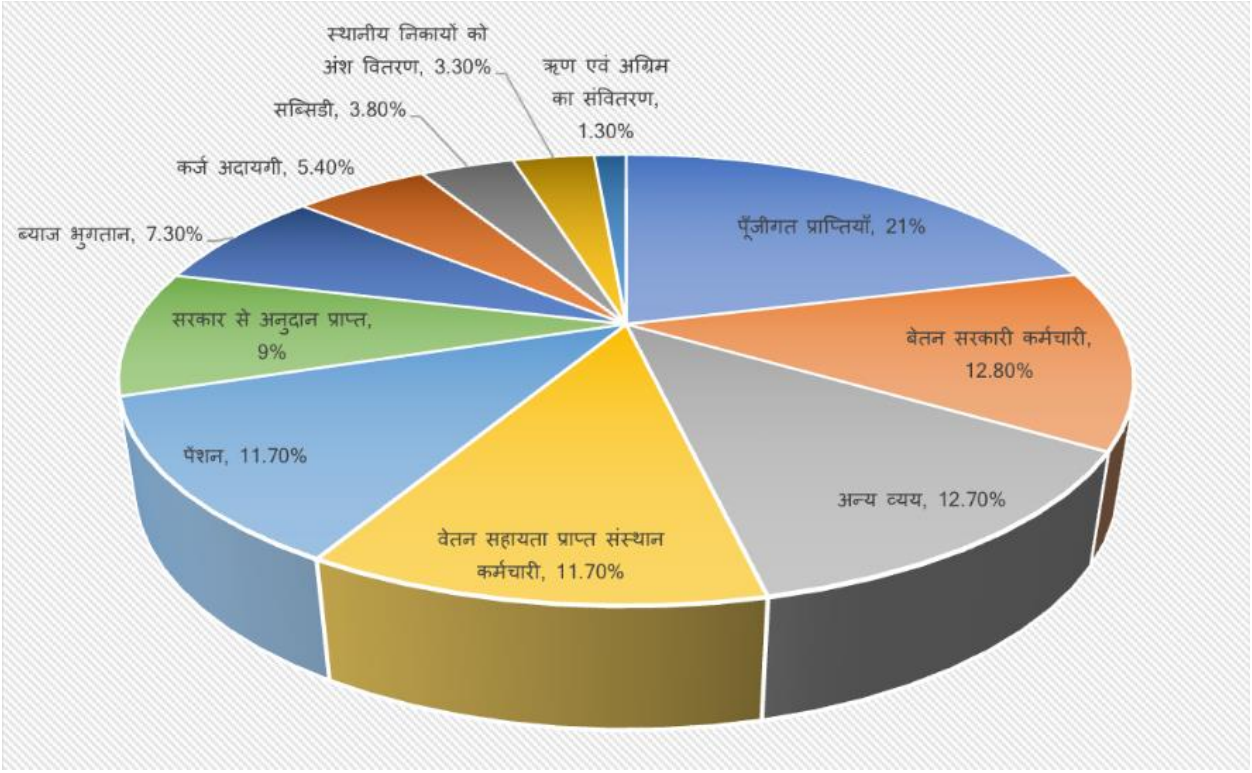
- :Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan21,310
- :(social sector) Pension12,620
- : Jal Jeevan Mission22,000
-) MNREGAMNREGA): 5,060
- :National Rural Livelihood Mission3,695
- :PM Gramin Sadak Yojana3,668
- :(Rural) PM Housing Scheme2,441
- :(Urban) PM Housing Scheme3,948
- :(Rural) Swachh Bharat Mission4,867
- :(Urban) Swachh Bharat Mission2,708
- : Scheme Integrated Child Development5,1 29
- AMRUT2.0 : 4,500

Where does the money come from?



₹ रूपया कहाँ से आता है ...	
राज्य का अपना कर राजस्व	37.1%
केन्द्रीय कर अंतरण	30%
सार्वजनिक ऋण प्राप्तियाँ	15.3%
केन्द्रीय अनुदान सहायता	12.9%
गैर-कर राजस्व	3.4%
ऋण एवं अग्रिम की वसूली	0.5%
सार्वजनिक लेखा रसीद (नेट)	0.8%

Where does the money go?


स्थानीय निकायों को अंश वितरण, 3.30%
ऋण एवं अग्रिम का संवितरण, 1.30%
सब्सिडी, 3.80%
कर्ज अदायगी, 5.40%
ब्याज भुगतान, 7.30%
पूँजीगत प्राप्तियाँ, 21%
सरकार से अनुदान प्राप्त, 9%
बेतन सरकारी कर्मचारी, 12.80%
पेंशन, 11.70%
अन्य व्यय, 12.70%
वेतन सहायता प्राप्त संस्थान कर्मचारी, 11.70%

₹ रुपया कहाँ जाता है ...	
पूँजीगत प्राप्तियाँ	21%
बेतन सरकारी कर्मचारी	12.8%
अन्य व्यय	12.7%
वेतन सहायता प्राप्त संस्थान कर्मचारी	11.7%
पेंशन	11.7%
सरकार से अनुदान प्राप्त	9%
ब्याज भुगतान	7.3%
कर्ज अदायगी	5.4%
सब्सिडी	3.8%
स्थानीय निकायों को अंश वितरण	3.3%
ऋण एवं अग्रिम का संवितरण	1.3%

Economy of Uttar Pradesh

- **GSDP: Uttar Pradesh's GSDP (at constant prices) is projected to grow by 8.3% in 2022-23 , as against 10.2% in 2021-22. In comparison , the national GDP is projected to grow by 7.2% in 2022-23.**
- **Sectors: The agriculture sector grew by 10% in 2022-23 (at current prices). In comparison, it grew by 14% in 2021-22. Note that the growth in 2021-22 was off a low base. The manufacturing sector grew by 22% and services by 12% in 2022-23. In 2022-23 , agriculture , manufacturing and services sectors are estimated to contribute 24% , 30% and 46% to the economy respectively (at constant prices).**
- **GSDP per capita: Uttar Pradesh's per capita GSDP (at current prices) in 2022-23 is estimated at ₹ 96,193 , an annual growth of 8% since 2017-18.**

Estimates for 2024-25

- in 2024-25 **Total expenditure (excluding debt repayments) is targeted at ₹ 6,96,632 crore.** This is an increase of 14% from the Revised Estimates of 2023-24 . This expenditure will be Rs. 6,10,101 crore **Receipts (excluding borrowings) and Rs 71,427** crore of net borrowings of Rs. it is proposed to be accomplished through Total receipts (other than borrowings) for 2024-25 are expected to register a growth of 15.4% over the Revised Estimates of 2023-24 .
- **Revenue surplus in 2024-25** It is estimated to be 3% of GSDP (Rs 74,147 crore) , which is almost equal to the revised estimate for 2023-24 . The revenue surplus in 2022-23 was 1.7% of GSDP. **Fiscal deficit for 2024-25** The target is 3.46% of GSDP (Rs 86,531 crore) , slightly lower than the revised estimate for 2023-24 (3.49% of GSDP).

Budget 2024-25 - Key Figures (in Rs crore)

stuff	**2022-23 Actual**	**2023-24 Budget**	**2023-24 Revised**	**% Change from BE 23-24 to RE 23-24**	**2024-25 budget**	**% Change from RE 23-24 to BE 24-25**
Total expenditure	5,05,906	6,90,242	6,32,362	-8.4%	7,36,438	16.5%
(-) Repayment of loan	22,690	31,181	21,318	-31.6%	39,806	86.7%
Net Expenses (E)	**4,83,215**	**6,59,061**	**6,11,045**	**-7.3%**	**6,96,632**	**14.0%**
Total Receipts	4,85,426	6,83,293	6,27,645	-8.1%	7,21,334	14.9%
(-) Borrow	66,847	1,09,115	99,115	-9.2%	1,11,233	12.2%
Net Receipts	**4,18,579**	**5,74,178**	**5,28,530**	**-8.0%**	**6,10,101**	**15.4%**

(R)						
Fiscal Deficit (ER)	64,636	84,883	82,515	-2.8%	86,531	4.9%
As % of GSDP	2.86%	3.48%	3.49%		3.46%	
revenue surplus	37,263	68,512	70,447	2.8%	74,147	5.3%
As % of GSDP	1.65%	2.81%	2.98%		2.97%	
primary deficit	21,628	34,628	33,198	-4.1%	32,819	-1.1%
As % of GSDP	2.86%	3.49%	3.49%		3.46%	
GSDP	**22,57,575**	**24,39,171**	**23,61,462**	**-3.2%**	**24,99,076**	**5.8%**

Expenditure in 2024-25-

- **Revenue expenditure for 2024-25** is proposed to be Rs 5,32,655 crore , which is 17% higher than the revised estimates of 2023-24. This includes expenditure on salaries , pensions , interest , grants and subsidies. The allocation for the revenue component of the education sector is estimated to increase by 62% in 2024-25.
- **The capital outlay for 2024-25** is proposed to be Rs 1,54,747 crore , which is 6% higher than the revised estimate of 2023-24. Capital outlay refers to expenditure on creation of assets.
- **In 2024-25 , loans and advances by the state** are expected to be Rs 9,229 crore , 9% lower than the revised estimate.

Subsidy Expenditure - As per FRBM statements , Uttar Pradesh is estimated to spend Rs 28,000 crore on subsidies in 2024-25. This is 5% of revenue receipts. Subsidy expenditure has remained between 4-6% of revenue receipts since 2018-19. Subsidy expenditure is estimated to increase to Rs 37,268 crore by 2027-28

, which is about 4% of revenue receipts. As per the CAG Finance Accounts report , subsidies increased sharply from Rs 11,677 crore in 2020-21 to Rs 20,145 crore in 2021-22 (73 % increase). This was accompanied by a 25% increase in revenue receipts. In 2021-22 , higher subsidies were provided to the power sector , including a compensatory grant of Rs 13,388 crore to UPPCL . As of 2021–22 , the power sector accounted for 76% of UP's subsidy expenditure.

Expenditure Budget 2024-25 (in Rs crore)

stuff	**2022-23 Actual**	**2023-24 Budget**	**2023-24 Revised**	**% Change from BE 23-24 to RE 23-24**	**2024-25 budget**	**% Change from RE 23-24 to BE 24-25**
revenue expenditure	3,79,978	5,02,354	4,54,771	-9%	5,32,655	17%
capital outlay	93,028	1,47,492	1,46,177	-1%	1,54,747	6%
loan given by the state	10,209	9,215	10,096	10%	9,229	-9%
Net Expenses	**4,83,215**	**6,59,061**	**6,11,045**	**-7%**	**6,96,632**	**14%**

Committed Expenditure: Committed expenditure of a state generally includes expenditure on payments of salaries , pensions and interest. A large portion of the budget allocated to committed expenditure items limits the state's flexibility in deciding on other expenditure priorities, such as capital outlay. In 2024-25 , Uttar Pradesh is estimated to spend Rs 3,21,021 crore on committed expenditure , which is 53% of its estimated revenue receipts . This includes expenditure on salaries (30% of revenue receipts), pensions (14%), interest payments (9%) . The revised estimate of salary expenditure in 2023-24 is estimated to be 23% lower than the budget estimate . However , it is estimated to increase by 42% in 2024-25. Committed expenditure in 2022-23 was Rs 2,21,041 crore , which was 53% of revenue receipts .

2024-25 (in Rs crore)

committed expenditure	2022-23 Actual	2023-24 Budget	2023-24 Revised	% Change from BE 23-24 to RE 23-24	2024-25 budget	% Change from RE 23-24 to BE 24-25
Salary	1,19,336	1,66,161	1,27,474	-23%	1,80,822	42%
Pension	58,697	82,422	70,765	-14%	86,488	22%
interest payment	43,008	50,256	49,317	-2%	53,712	9%
total committed expenditure	**2,21,041**	**2,98,839**	**2,47,556**	**-17%**	**3,21,021**	**30%**

Sector-wise expenditure: The sectors listed below account for 60% of the total expenditure on sectors by the state in 2024-25 , A comparison of Uttar Pradesh's expenditure on key sectors with that of other States is given in Annex 1 .

Sector-wise expenditure under Uttar Pradesh Budget 2024-25 (in Rs crore)

Area	2022-23 Actual	2023-24 Budget	2023-24 Revised	2024-25 budget	% Change from RE 23-24 to BE 24-25	Budget Provisions 2024-25
Education , Sports , Arts and Culture	70,008	85,003	64,766	1,00,335	55%	1,856 crore has been allocated for the

						development of infrastructure in primary and upper primary schools .
energy	38,424	43,330	51,582	45,832	-11%	16,400 crore has been given as electricity subsidy . A grant of Rs 1,800 crore has been allocated to UPPCL for tariff subsidy to private tubewell consumers .
Health and Family Welfare	31,171	47,404	40,999	42,774	4%	2,677 crore has been allocated for the state's share for the National Rural Health Mission . Rs 400 crore has been allocated for social security and welfare under the Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission.

Roads and bridges	27,938	38,338	40,079	40,686	2%	668 crore has been allocated for road transport .
Police	26,771	35,579	28,867	37,398	30%	23,580 crore has been allocated to the district police . Rs 4,404 crore has been allocated for capital outlay on police.
rural Development	24,871	32,771	31,055	35,993	16%	5,060 crore has been allocated for MNREGA . Rs 1,953 crore has been allocated for PMAY-Gramin scheme .
Social Welfare and Nutrition	24,641	33,378	31,117	34,747	12%	5,006 crore has been allocated for old age/farmer pension .
Water supply and sanitation	13,189	24,504	23,298	28,054	20%	15,180 crore has been allocated for major construction

						works under Jal Jeevan Mission .
Urban Development	17,777	28,465	29,164	23,744	-19%	2,764 crore has been allocated as grant for PMAY (Urban) .
Irrigation and flood control	12,310	22,038	19,770	22,843	16%	132 crore has been allocated for minor irrigation .
% of total expenditure on all sectors	**61%**	**60%**	**60%**	**60%**	0%	

Receipts in 2024-25-

- **Total revenue receipts for 2024-25** are estimated at ₹ 6,06,802 crore , which is 16% higher than the revised estimates of 2023-24 . **Out of this, Rs 2,80,786 crore (46%) is raised by the state from its own resources.** will raise another Rs 3,26,017 crore (54%) **from the center** will come. The Centre's resources consist of the state's share in union taxes (36% of revenue receipts) and grants-in-aid (18% of revenue receipts).
- **Devolution:** In 2024-25 , the state's share in central taxes is estimated at ₹ 2,18,817 crore , 10% higher than the revised estimates of 2023-24 .
- are estimated at ₹ 1,07,200 crore **in 2024-25** , 5% lower than the revised estimates of 2023-24 .
- **State's own tax revenue:** of Uttar Pradesh Total own tax revenue is estimated to ₹ 2,56,351 crore in 2024-25 , 27% higher than the revised estimates of 2023-24 . Own tax revenue as a percentage of GSDP is estimated at 10.3% in 2024-25 , higher than the revised estimate of 2023-24 (8.6%) . As per the actuals of 2022-23 , own tax revenue as a percentage of GSDP was 7.7% .

Details of State Government receipts (in Rs crore)

stuff	2022-23 Actual	2023-24 Budget	2023-24 Revised	% Change from BE 2023-24 to RE 2023-24	2024-25 budget	% Change from RE 2023-24 to BE 2024-25
state's own tax	1,74,087	2,49,625	2,02,179	-19%	2,56,351	27%
state's own non tax	13,489	23,791	11,761	-51%	24,435	108%
Share in central taxes	1,69,745	1,83,238	1,98,135	8%	2,18,817	10%
Grants-in-aid from the Centre	59,920	1,14,212	1,13,142	-1%	1,07,200	-5%
Revenue Receipts	**4,17,241**	**5,70,866**	**5,25,218**	**-8%**	**6,06,802**	**16%**
non-debt capital receipts	1,337	3,312	3,312	0%	3,299	-0.4%
net receipts	**4,18,579**	**5,74,178**	**5,28,530**	**-8%**	**6,10,101**	**15%**

- In 2024–25 , states are projected to be the largest source of GST own tax revenue (39% share). SGST revenue is estimated to grow by 30% from the revised estimates for 2023-24 . However , SGST revenue in 2023-24 is estimated to be 19% lower than the budget estimates for that year.

- is expected to see a growth of 30% in 2024-25 over the revised estimates of 2023-24 . The revised estimates were 21% lower than the budget estimates for 2023-24 .

Major sources of state's own tax revenue (in Rs crore)

Head	2022-23 Actual	2023-24 Budget	2023-24 Revised	% Change from BE 23-24 to RE 23-24	2024-25 budget	% Change from RE 23-24 to BE 24-25
State GST	64,141	95,203	77,224	-19%	1,00,514	30%
State Excise Duty	41,253	58,000	50,000	-14%	58,308	17%
Sales Tax/VAT	31,979	41,788	36,180	-13%	42,733	18%
Stamp duty and registration charges	24,844	34,560	27,338	-21%	35,652	30%
Taxes on vehicles	9,059	12,672	8,314	-34%	12,505	50%
Land Revenue	285	962	2,744	185%	863	-69%
Taxes and duties on electricity	2,519	6,440	380	-94%	5,777	1421%
GST Compensation Grant	11,291	13,009	10,552	-19%	13,735	30%
GST Compensation Loan	,	17,939	17,939	0%	17,939	0%

, debt and FRBM targets for 2024-25

The Uttar Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility Act , 2004 provides annual targets for progressively reducing the outstanding liabilities , revenue deficit and fiscal deficit of the state government .

Fiscal Deficit : It is the excess of total expenditure over total receipts. This gap is filled by borrowing by the government and leads to an increase in total liabilities. The fiscal deficit is estimated to be 3.46% of GSDP in 2024-25 . For 2024-25 , the central government has allowed states a fiscal deficit of up to 3% of GSDP , with an additional 0.5% available only on completion of certain power sector reforms.

According to the revised estimates , the state's fiscal deficit is expected to be 3.5% of GSDP in 2023-24 , which is almost equal to the budget estimates for the year. The fiscal deficit is projected to reduce to 2.8% of GSDP by 2027-28.

Revenue surplus: This is the difference between revenue expenditure and revenue receipts. The budget estimates a revenue surplus of Rs 74,147 crore (or 3% of GSDP) in 2024-25. A revenue surplus coupled with a fiscal deficit indicates that state government borrowings are likely to be used to create capital assets.

Impact of discom losses and debt on state finances-

- The poor financial condition of power distribution companies is a persistent problem , which affects the finances of state governments. UP's discoms are continuously seeing financial losses. This deficit was around Rs 6,492 crore in 2021-22. Apart from the financial deficit , outstanding debt is also a contingent liability for the state government. As of March 2022 , discoms had outstanding debt of 4.2% of GSDP. State governments have previously taken over the losses of discoms (through schemes like UDAY) , leading to a significant increase in debt and deficit indicators.
- Apart from borrowings , state governments also guarantee borrowings made by other entities. As of March 2023 , UP has guaranteed outstanding borrowings of Rs 1,65,557 crore , which is 7 % of its GSDP. Of these, 74% of the guarantees were for the power sector . The central government has suggested that states cap any incremental guarantee at 0.5% of GSDP.

Outstanding liabilities : Outstanding liabilities are the accumulation of total borrowings at the end of a financial year , including any liabilities on the public account. By 2024-25 , outstanding liabilities are projected to be 32.7% of GSDP , lower than the revised estimate for 2023-24 (31.7% of GSDP) . Outstanding liabilities rise significantly in 2021-22 (34.9% of GSDP), and are projected to remain high thereafter.

Outstanding Government Guarantees: The outstanding liabilities of the States do not include certain other liabilities which are contingent in nature , which the States may have to meet in certain cases. State governments guarantee borrowings of state public sector enterprises (SPSEs) from financial institutions. The state's outstanding guarantees are estimated to be Rs 1,65,557 crore as on March 31 , 2023 , which is 7% of Uttar Pradesh's GSDP in 2022-23 . 79% of the state guarantee is for the power sector.

Comparison of States' Expenditure on Key Sectors

The graphs below compare Uttar Pradesh's expenditure on six key sectors in 2024-25 as a proportion of its total expenditure on all sectors. The average for a sector shows the average expenditure in that sector by 31 states (including Uttar Pradesh) as per their budget estimates for 2023-24 .

- **Education:** Uttar Pradesh has allocated 14.6% of its expenditure on education in 2024-25 . This is broadly similar to the average allocation for education by states in 2023-24 (14.7%) .
- **Health:** Uttar Pradesh has allocated 6.2% of its total expenditure to health , which is equal to the average allocation for health by states (6.2%) .
- **rural Development:** Uttar Pradesh has allocated 5.2% of its expenditure on rural development. This is slightly higher than the average allocation for rural development by states (5%) .
- **energy:** Uttar Pradesh has allocated 6.7% of its expenditure to energy. This is higher than the average allocation for urban development by states (4.7%) .
- **Agriculture:** Uttar Pradesh has allocated 3.1% of its total expenditure to agriculture , which is much lower than the average expenditure on agriculture by states (5.9%) .
- **Roads and Bridges:** Uttar Pradesh has allocated 5.9% of its total expenditure to roads and bridges , which is higher than the average allocation by states (4.6%) .

Comparison of Budget Estimates and Actuals for 2022-23 - Overview of Receipts and Expenditure (in Rs Crore)

Specific	**2022-23 BE**	**2022-23 Actual**	**% Change from BE to Actual**
Net Receipts (1+2)	**5,01,778**	**4,18,579**	-17%
1. Revenue Receipts (A+B+C+D)	4,99,213	4,17,241	-16%

I. own tax revenue	2,10,044	1,74,087	-17%
II. Own non-tax revenue	23,406	13,489	-42%
III. Share in central taxes	1,46,499	1,69,745	16%
IV. Grants-in-aid from the Centre	1,19,264	59,920	-50%
V. out of which GST compensation grant is	10,611	11,291	6%
2. Non-debt capital receipts	2,565	1,337	-48%
3. Borrowing	89,174	66,847	-25%
Out of which GST compensation loan	0	0	0%
Net Expenses (4+5+6)	**5,82,956**	**4,83,215**	**-17%**
4. Revenue Expenditure	4,56,089	3,79,978	-17%
5. Capital Outlay	1,23,920	93,028	-25%
6. Loans and Advances	2,947	10,209	246%
7. Loan repayment	32,563	22,690	-30%
revenue surplus	**43,124**	**37,263**	**-14%**
Revenue Surplus (as % of GSDP)	1.9%	-1.7%	-14%
Fiscal deficit	**81,178**	**64,636**	**-20%**

Fiscal Deficit (as % of GSDP)	4.0%	2.9%	-20%

Major components of state's own tax revenue-

Tax Source/Head	2022-23 BE	2022-23 Actual	% Change from BE to Actual
Land Revenue	915	285	-69%
duties on electricity	5,531	2,519	-54%
State GST	77,653	64,141	-17%
Taxes on vehicles	10,887	9,059	-17%
Stamp duty and registration charges	29,692	24,844	-16%
State Excise Duty	49,152	41,253	-16%
Sales Tax/VAT	36,213	31,979	-12%

Allocations for key sectors-

-

Area	2022-23 BE	2022-23 Actual	Change from BE to Actual %
Irrigation and flood control	21,431	12,310	-43%
Water supply and sanitation	21,733	13,189	-39%
Urban Development	27,111	17,777	-34%
SC, ST, OBC and Minorities	5,607	3,914	-30%

of which roads and bridges	37,086	27,938	-25%
Health and Family Welfare	40,991	31,171	-24%
transportation	39,864	30,636	-23%
Social Welfare and Nutrition	31,239	24,641	-21%
rural Development	29,541	24,871	-16%
Police	31,443	26,771	-15%
Agriculture and allied activities	16,133	14,340	-11%
Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	75,165	70,008	-7%
energy	37,566	38,424	2%
Accommodation	8,686	9,515	10%

Some Important Current Affairs Related to Uttar Pradesh

- Under the Tree Plantation Campaign - 2023, a target has been set to plant trees, which is - **35 crores**.
- The Uttar Pradesh government has set a target to increase the total green area of the state from the present 9.23 percent to 15 percent by the year **2026-27.**
- Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath has directed to change the names of the jails of Uttar Pradesh, now the names of the jails will be - **Sudhar Grih**
- **'Elder Line'** 14567 service has been started in Uttar Pradesh - **To provide shelter to homeless elderly people**
- Becomes India's first female NCC cadet to complete Advanced Mountaineering Course - **Shalini Singh (Lucknow)**

- Won the title of 13th Hockey India Sub Junior Men National Championship, 2023 in May, 2023 by defeating Hockey Association of Odisha in the final. -**Uttar Pradesh Hockey**

- North India Garment Fair (NIGF), 2023 organized by Textile Manufacturers Association of India (CMAI) from May 30 to June 1, 2023 - **At India Expo Mart, Greater Noida**

- International Perfume Park is being built- **at Kannauj**
- Pharmaceutical Research and Innovation Institute to be set up - **at Lucknow**

- The High Level Committee of the Central Government constituted for urban development in May 2023 has recommended the creation of 7 development regions. - **from Uttar Pradesh Government**

- Will work on converting coal into methane - Banaras Hindu University **(BHU)**

- The first women's university will be established in Uttar Pradesh - **at Gorakhpur**

- Water taxi service has been started in Uttar Pradesh - **in Varanasi**

- Permission has been issued for the establishment of the country's first night safari and a new zoo on the lines of Singapore in the Kukrail forest area of Lucknow in May 2023. - **By Central Zoo Authority (CZA)**

- Under the **'One Station, One Product (OSOP) Scheme'** by May, 2023, 728 stations with 785 OSOP centers have been covered in 21 states and 3 union territories of the country. The number of stations with OSOP centers in Uttar Pradesh covered under this scheme is - **73 (third place after West Bengal - 98 and Tamil Nadu - 95 respectively)**

- Under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana, it was operated in Uttar Pradesh between May 24 and June 10, 2023 to provide benefits to all eligible farmers. - **mass saturation campaign**

- 24th National Conference of Chairman of State Public Service Commission, 2023 held in April, 2023 - **in Lucknow**

- Kasi Telugu Sangamam, 2023 held in April, 2023 - **at Varanasi**

- Ganga-Pushkaralu Utsav organized in April, 2023- **at Varanasi**

- According to the Census of Water Sources report released by the Ministry of Jal Shakti on April 23, 2023, Uttar Pradesh ranks among the top 5 states in terms of the number of water sources. - **second**

- According to the India Justice Report, 2022, released in April 2023, Uttar Pradesh is ranked among 18 large and medium-sized states of the country.- **18th (last)**

- Uttar Pradesh among 10 Group 1 states in State Energy Efficiency Index, 2021- 22, released on April 10, 2023 - **on 5th place**

- Nath Corridor will be built on the lines of Kashi Vishwanath Corridor. - **in Bareilly**

- International cricket stadium will be built in Uttar Pradesh after Kanpur and Lucknow. - in Varanasi and Gorakhpur

- According to the Press Information Bureau release of February 2023, 1275 stations have been selected for upgradation/modernization under the 'Amrit Bharat Station Scheme'. The selected number of stations from Uttar Pradesh are - **149 (Highest among the states of the country)**

- On April 8, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath laid the foundation stone of the production and bottling plant of PepsiCo franchisee Varun Beverages Limited at - **Gorakhpur**

- On March 19, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated the newly constructed Shri Ram Naam Stupa and Shri Ramlala Bhawan. - **in Ayodhya**

- One World TB Summit in March 2023, 2023 held - **at Varanasi**

- 71st All India Police Athletics Cluster Championship, 2022-23 to be held in March, 2023 - **at Lucknow**

- On March 12, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated the Integrated Steel Plant of Ankur Udyog Limited - **at Gorakhpur**

- Vice President Jagdeep Dhankhar unveiled the statue of martyr Kotwal Dhan Singh Gurjar on March 11, 2023 - **Kotwal Dhan Singh Gurjar at Police Training School, Meerut**

- On March 5, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath virtually inaugurated Asia's largest multi-products paints factory of Berger Paints India Limited. - **Sandila Industrial Area, Hardoi**

- Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath unveiled the statue of Maharaja Khet Singh Khangar Judev on February 17, 2023 - **at Banda**

- On February 14, 2023, Union Minister Mansukh Mandaviya inaugurated the nano urea liquid plants of Indian Farmers Fertilizer Limited (IFFCO) in Uttar Pradesh. - **in Amla and Phulpur**

- On August 6, 2023, the foundation stone of the project of rejuvenation of 508 railway stations across the country was laid by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in the first phase under 'Amrit Bharat Station Scheme'. Railway stations of Uttar Pradesh included in this phase are - **55**

- On August 1, 2023, the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet gave approval for the formation and development of 'Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority' (BIDA). - **Rs 5,000 crore. of loan allocation**

- Under the Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy, 2022, Ayodhya city will be established as a model solar city. - **40 MW solar power project near Saryu river**

- The first MotoGP World Championship race will be organized in the country in September, 2023 - **At Buddha International Circuit, Greater Noida**

- According to the bill approved by the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet in August, 2023, 'Uttar Pradesh Education Service Selection Commission will have - **1 Chairman and 12 Members**

- The tenure of the Chairman and members of Uttar Pradesh Education Service Selection Commission will be - **Maximum 3 years or up to 65 years of age**

- The headquarters of the proposed Uttar Pradesh Education Service Selection Commission will be - **at Prayagraj**

- Now there will be a single institution in the state for the selection of teachers of Higher Education Department, Secondary Education Department, Basic Education Department, Minority Welfare and Waqf Department and Labor Department (apart from the recruitment done by UPPSC). - **Uttar Pradesh Education Service Selection Commission**

- 'Center for Advanced Molecular Diagnostic and Research for Cancer' will be set up on PPP mode. - at **Kalyan Singh Super Specialty Cancer Institute, Lucknow**

- Uttar Pradesh ranks among the landlocked states of the country in the 'Export Preparedness Index (EPI: Export Preparedness Index), 2022' released by NITI Aayog in July, 2023. - **Third (after Haryana and Telangana respectively)**

- Uttar Pradesh ranks overall among all 36 states/UTs of the country in the 'Export Preparedness Index, 2022' - **seventh (score - 61.23)**

- Has been appointed as the brand ambassador of cattle promotion and dairy development by the Uttar Pradesh government. - **Rahul Choudhary (International Kabaddi player)**

- Special communicable disease control campaign was conducted in Uttar Pradesh - **Between July 1 and 31, 2023**

- India's first Vedic-themed park has been built - **In Sector 78 of Noida**

- On July 7, 2023, Prime Minister inaugurated and laid the foundation stone of development projects worth more than Rs 12,100 crore from Uttar Pradesh - **in Varanasi**

- On July 7, 2023, the Prime Minister flagged off two Chande Bharat Express trains from Gorakhpur Railway Station. The name of the trains dispatched is - **Gorakhpur-Lucknow Vande Bharat Express and Jodhpur-Ahmedabad (Sabarmati) Vande Bharat Express**

- On July 5, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath provided school kits along with approval letters and educational materials of the scheme to the children freed from beggary in Lucknow district. - **Under Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Child Service Scheme (General) and Smile Project.**

- On July 4, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath participated in the 'Sampark Smart Shala Smart Block Programme', an initiative of the Basic Education Department, Uttar Pradesh and Sampark Foundation. - **in Gorakhpur**

- The name of the scheme run by the state government to provide free coaching to the candidates of competitive examinations is - **Chief Minister Abhyudaya Yojana**

- A two-day meeting of Labor and Employment Secretaries of States/Union Territories was organized in Uttar Pradesh from June 29-30, 2023. - **in Agra**

- On June 26, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath flagged off containers of Langra mangoes and green vegetables being exported to Gulf countries from integrated pack houses. - **at Varanasi**

- On June 25, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated Adverb Technologies' robotic manufacturing plant 'Bot-Verse' - at **Greater Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar**
- Ramnath Goenka Marg inaugurated in Gautam Buddha Nagar district on June 25, 2023 - **Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath**
- Regional Film City will be opened in Uttar Pradesh - **in Gorakhpur**
- Will be included in the syllabus of UP Board - **Biography of Veer Savarkar**
- Has won the title of Miss Uttar Pradesh, 2023 - **Muskaan Gupta (Lucknow)**
- The world's first Asian King Vulture Conservation Center has been built in Uttar Pradesh. - **in Maharajganj district**
- 'Vanar Van' dedicated to monkeys will be built in Uttar Pradesh - **in Lucknow**
- Plastic park will be built in Uttar Pradesh - **On Yamuna Expressway**
- On June 21, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath participated in the mass yoga practice program organized on the occasion of the 9th International Yoga Day. - **in Gorakhpur**
- The statue of Veeravar Shri Laxman ji was unveiled in February, 2025 - **in Lucknow**
- The state with highest number of electricity connections in the country is– **Uttar Pradesh**
- 10th century sculptures have been found - **in Kalinjar Fort**
- Uttar Pradesh government will honor four dignitaries under 'Uttar Pradesh Gaurav Samman' - **With an amount of Rs 11-11 lakh**
- Farming survey will be conducted in Uttar Pradesh - **On the lines of Karnataka**
- 11 meetings of G-20 will be organized in Uttar Pradesh - - **In four cities (Lucknow, Varanasi, Agra and Gautam Buddha Nagar)**
- Greenfield township will be built in Ayodhya - **On the lines of Sabarmati of Gujarat**
- New name of Mundera Bazar Nagar Panchayat of Gorakhpur - **Chauri Chaura**

- Statue of great poet C Subramaniam Bharatiyar to be unveiled on his 141st birth anniversary in December, 2022 - **in Varanasi**

- Civil Aviation Ministry launches 'Digi Yatra Face Recognition Software for entry into three airports in December, 2022 - **In Varanasi, New Delhi and Bengaluru**

- Won Gold Award in 47th International Conference on Quality Control Circles (ICQCC. 2022) - **NTPC, Unchahar, Uttar Pradesh**

- India's first unmanned car has been created - by **Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Prayagraj**

- Has created a new record by conquering the peak of Mount Friendship located in Manali, Himachal Pradesh by bicycle. - **Uma Singh (Gorakhpur)**

- Second edition of Sardar Patel National Disabled T-20 Cup was organized - **at Lucknow**

- 'From Begging to Education' program organized in Lucknow on October 4, 2022 - **By organization Ummeed**

- For the first time, from Uttar Pradesh who has been included in the list of 25 rich people in the International Hurun Rich List in October, 2022. - **Alakh Pandey 'Physics Wallah' (Prayagraj)**

- Nandi sanctuary will be created in Uttar Pradesh - **in Moradabad**

- At present, Uttar Pradesh is at which position in the production of millets: **at second position**

- Apparel Park to be set up in Uttar Pradesh at a cost of Rs 3000 crore - **in Noida**

- North India's largest mall 'Lulu Mall' has been built. - **at Lucknow**

- Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated Yoga and Naturopathy Center 'Kshemvan' in September, 2022 - **in Bengaluru, Karnataka**

- Chief Minister distributed tablet PCs and smartphones to students in August, 2022 - **Under Chief Minister Abhyudaya Yojana and Swami Vivekananda Youth Empowerment Scheme**

- The support price of wheat has been fixed for the purchase of wheat in the year 2023-24 - **2125 rupees per quintal**

- Active Tuberculosis Patient Search (ACF) campaign organized in the state - **From February 20 to March 5, 2023**
- MDA (Mass Drug Administration) campaign was organized to eradicate lymphatic filariasis in filariasis affected districts in the state. - **In February-March, 2023**
- Silk Expo held from 19-23 January, 2023 - **At Paryatan Bhawan, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow**
- The 104th Annual Conference and Currency Fair of the Monetary Council of India was organized from November 17-19, 2022. - at **International Buddhist Research Institute Auditorium, Lucknow**
- Uttar Pradesh will have its first carbon free zone - at **Kashi Vishwanath Dham**
- Local Area Development Fund for Uttar Pradesh MLAs increased from Rs 3 crore per year - to **Rs 5 crore**
- The country's first floating swimming pool will be built - on the **Khirkion Ghat (NaMo) in Varanasi**

Programs, Projects, Campaigns and Agreements of Uttar Pradesh-

1. **One Trap One Tree campaign** was launched by the Uttar Pradesh government **on 1 July 2023.**
    - This campaign is being jointly carried out by Namami Gange Program and Rural Water Supply Department under the state government.
    - The objective of this campaign is to expand the provision of potable drinking water to rural areas as well as every area of the state.
2. An initiative named **'Operation Conviction'** was launched by the Uttar Pradesh Police Department in June 2023.
    - Under this initiative, prompt action will be taken in cases registered under the Pass Act and criminal cases related to cow slaughter, illegal religious conversion, robbery, dacoity, rape and murder.
    - The purpose of ISPAL is to speed up the process of conviction and ensure valid punishment for criminals.
3. 'Samarth Abhiyan' was launched by Union Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Minister Giriraj Singh in Lucknow on 25th 2023 at Lucknow Mahotsav to promote digital transactions in 50000 Gram Panchayats.

4. Under the Obra Thermal Project, on July 11, 2023, the proposal related to setting up two units of 800 MW at a cost of Rs 17985 crore was approved by the Uttar Pradesh Government.
5. **Online rural education program 'Pahal'**

- On May 15, 2023, the Uttar Pradesh government launched 'Pahal', an online rural education program at the Government UP Sainik Inter College, Lucknow.

- This program has been prepared by the Department of Secondary Education in collaboration with IIT Kanpur.
- Under this program, free online education will be provided in 10 government secondary schools of the state in the initial phase. In the near future, this program will be expanded to 40,000 schools across the state.
- The objective of this program is to provide educational opportunities especially to children in rural areas who have limited access to quality education.

6. **MoU between NGEL – UPRVUNL-**

- On May 31, 2023, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between NTPC Green Energy Limited (NGEL) and Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (UPR- VUNL) in Lucknow.

- This MoU was signed with the objective of collaborating in the development of renewable energy parks and projects and furthering the efforts of the Government of India to transform the energy sector. Under this MoU, both the organizations will jointly invest in Rihand Reservoir, other water bodies and any available vacant land, dedicated solar PV projects for solar energization of Ayodhya city and development of renewable energy parks and projects wherever land is made available.

7. **Hindon River Rejuvenation Project**

- Eight projects worth approximately Rs 638 crore were approved in the 48th meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) on April 18, 2023.
- In this meeting, four projects worth Rs 407.39 crore were approved to reduce pollution in Shamli district of Uttar Pradesh in an effort to clean Hindon, a tributary of Yamuna river. > The said projects are to stop the flow of polluted water from Shamli district into Krishna River (which is the major tributary of Hidan).
- These projects are part of the broader Hindon River Rejuvenation Project. Hindon River has been identified as the first priority in the segment of polluted rivers.
- In this meeting of NMCG, as part of the preparations for the Maha Kumbh to be held in the year 2025 in Prayagraj, the project for the development of 7 ghats here (Dashashwamedh Ghat, Kila Ghat, Boating Ghat, Gyan Ganga Ashram Ghat,

Saraswati Ghat, Maheva Ghat and Rasulabad Ghat) was approved. Was also approved.

8. Top performing states in terms of percentage of ODF plus villages

- According to data released by Jal Shakti Ministry on May 10, 2023, 50 per cent of total villages in India have achieved open defecation free (ODF) plus status under the second phase of Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G). Have done.

- So far, more than 2.96 lakh villages in the country have declared themselves ODF Plus. The top performing large states in terms of percentage of ODF+ villages are Telangana (100%), Karnataka (99.5%), Tamil Nadu (97.8%) third and Uttar Pradesh (95.2%) fourth. The top performing state in this regard among small states is Goa (95.3%).

9. Country's first public transport rope-way

- On March 24, 2023, Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid the foundation stone of the country's first public transport ropeway in his parliamentary constituency Varanasi. This ropeway costing Rs 644.49 crore will operate between Varanasi CAT station to Godaulia.

- Through this ropeway, a distance of about 3.8 km from Cantt Railway Station to Godaulia intersection can be covered in 16 minutes. After its construction, India will be the third country in the world after Bolivia and Mexico, where this facility will be available.

10. Agreement for upgradation of 150 ITIs

- On February 26, 2023, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Department of Vocational Education and Skill Development, Government of Uttar Pradesh and Tata Technologies Limited (TTL) for the upgradation of 150 State Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) in the state. Exchange took place.

- In the first phase, 150 government ITIs of the state will be upgraded with the participation of TTL. Every year, 35,000 youth will be trained and linked to on-job training and apprenticeship schemes in the partner companies associated with TTL.

11. 5G Technology Training Program

- On May 1, 2023, the Uttar Pradesh government announced the launch of a training program for 5G technology under the Skill Development Mission. The objective of this program is to equip the youth with essential skills in emerging and future employable technologies.

- Under this programme, it is proposed to provide training and employment to at least 1000 candidates within 8 months. This initiative will initially be implemented in eight selected districts (Lucknow, Kanpur, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Moradabad, Agra, Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Prayagraj.) will be started in five of them.
- Three courses will be conducted under this program, which include Telecom Rigger- 5G & Legacy Networks, Technician 5G Active Network Installation and Project Engineer- 5G Networks.

12. Agreement between the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Gyeongsangbuk-do Province of the Republic of Korea

- An MoU was signed between the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Gyeongsangbuk Do Province of the Republic of Korea (South Korea) in May, 2023.
- Under this MoU, educational, economic and cultural relations will be encouraged for progress and development in both the provinces.

13. MoU between Uttar Pradesh Sugar Mills Association – World Bank

- In April, 2023, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Uttar Pradesh Sugar Mills Association and the World Bank (Water Resources Group) to establish a long-term relationship on 'Micro-irrigation' in line with a common vision and priorities.
- This MoU was signed by Ajit Radhakrishnan on behalf of the World Bank and General Secretary Deepak Guptara on behalf of Uttar Pradesh Sugar Mills Association.

14. Agra Metro Rail Project

- On February 6, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath launched the second phase of the Agra Metro Rail Project. Tunnel construction work started. He started the construction work of two underground tunnels named **'Ganga'** and **'Yamuna'**.

- The construction work of this metro rail project is being done by Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation. For this, approval has been given to develop two corridors totaling 29.4 km long.
- Construction work is going on on the 6 km long Priority Corridor. This includes the construction of a 3 km elevated and 3 km underground tunnel. The foundation stone of the Agra Metro Rail Project was laid by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in December, 2020.
- The total estimated cost of this project is approximately **Rs 8380 crore**.
- A provision of **Rs 465 crore** has been made for the Agra Metro Rail Project in the Uttar Pradesh State Budget 2023-24.

15. Inauguration and foundation stone laying of 15 jetties in Uttar Pradesh

- On November 11, 2022, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath and Central Ports, POTA Transport and Waterways Minister Sarbananda Sonowal participated in jointly organized programs of 15 jetties in Varanasi. Out of the 15 Jetians, 7 Cycles Jetians and 8 Cycles Jetians have been revealed.

- The list of 7 solo ghats or ghats launched includes Assighat/Sant Ravidas Ghat (Varanasi), Kaithi (Varanasi), Amerikki (Varanasi), Reziar Ghat (Ghazipur), Shivpur (Ballia), Ujiar Ghat (Ballia) and Balua Ghat (Chandauli). Are included.

- The list of 8 classical ghats or ghats includes Rajghat (Varanasi), Chochakpur (Ghazipur), Dungarpur (Ghazipur), Saidpur (Ghazipur), Jamnia (Ghazipur), Steamer Ghat (Ghazipur), Kanspur (Ballia) and Manjhaua (Ballia). . Are.

- Through these jetties, the waterway co-stars between Varanasi and the central part of Jwalamukhi - Chandauli, Jwalamukhi and Ballia will meet. The development of these jetties is underway by the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) under 'Waterways Development Project-II' (Artha Ganga).

16. National Child Health Program in Urban Areas

- In November, 2022, Deputy Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Brajesh Pathak provided information that the National Health Mission has approved the operation of the National Child Health Program in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh.

- Under this program, congenital diseases of children will be identified and treated. In the first phase, this scheme will be implemented in 15 districts of the state and in the second phase in 16 more districts.

17. Lakhpati Women Program

- The Uttar Pradesh government has launched the 'Lakhpati Mahila Program' to economically empower and enable the women of the state.
-
- Through this program, the target is to increase the annual family income of 15 lakh women to a minimum of Rs 1 lakh in the first 3 years.

18. pulse polio campaign

- On September 18, 2022, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath launched the Pulse Polio campaign by administering polio drop doses to 10 children. Under the campaign, polio doses were given to children aged 1 to 5 years.

- Under this campaign, more than 2.28 crore polio doses were given to children in 50 districts. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared India polio-free on March 27, 2014.

19. Major Dhyan Chand Sports University

- On January 2, 2022, Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid the foundation stone of Major Dhyan Chand Sports University at Sardhana in Meerut district. This sports university will be constructed in an area of 91.38 acres at an estimated cost of Rs 700 crore.

- The university will have state-of-the-art sports infrastructure facilities including synthetic hockey field, football field, basketball/volleyball/handball/kabaddi field, lawn tennis court, gymnasium hall, synthetic running stadium, swimming pool, multipurpose hall and a cycling velodrome. It will also have other facilities including shooting, squash, gymnastics, weight lifting, archery, canoeing and kayaking.

20. Light metro rail service in six cities of the state

- There is a plan to start light metro rail service in six cities of Uttar Pradesh – Varanasi, Meerut, Gorakhpur, Jhansi and Prayagraj.

- On December 1, 2021, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath had approved the 'Gorakhpur Light Metro Rail Project' phase in the Public Investment Board meeting. It is proposed to operate metro train on two routes in Gorakhpur.

- Presently in Uttar Pradesh, metro rail services are operated in Noida and Greater Noida of Gautam Buddha Nagar under Noida Metro Rail Corporation (NIMRC) and in Lucknow and Uttar Pradesh under Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation (UPMRC). Besides, Ghaziabad is also included in the Delhi Metro Rail network.

- Metro service started in Lucknow from September 5, 2017 and in Kanpur from December 23, 2021. Apart from these, currently the work of Metro Rail is in progress in Agra.

21. Uttar Pradesh International Trade Show

- Uttar Pradesh International Trade Show will be organized at India Expo Center and Mart, Noida from 21 to 25 September 2023.

- This trade show will be organized to give recognition to the traders of Uttar Pradesh in the global market and to enable them to showcase their products to the world.

22. Kalinjar Mahotsav, 2023

- On 17 February 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated the Banda District Kalijar Mahotsav 2023. On this occasion, the Chief Minister announced to recognize Kalinjar Mahotsav, 2023 as a state festival.
- The festival concluded on February 19, 2023.

23. Uttar Pradesh Global Investor Summit, 2023

- Uttar Pradesh Global Investors Summit, 2023 was organized in Lucknow between 10-12 February 2023.
- This conference was inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. This was the second edition of the Uttar Pradesh Global Investors Summit.
- President Draupadi Murmu attended the closing ceremony. People from 40 countries participated in this conference.
- There are 10 partner countries: Netherlands, Denmark, Singapore, Japan, South Korea, Australia, Italy, United Arab Emirates, UK. And there were Mauritius.
- Investment proposals worth Rs 33 lakh 52 thousand crore have been received in this investors conference. This will create employment opportunities for 94 lakh youth.
- 29 percent investment proposals have been received for Purvanchal, 45 percent for Paschimanchal, 13-13 percent for Madhyanchal and Bundelkhand.
- More than 19000 MoUs were signed during this investor conference. More than 10,000 investors and entrepreneurs participated in this conference.
- Investment proposals worth Rs 9 lakh 54 thousand 492 crore were received in Purvanchal region and Rs 4 lakh 27 thousand 873 crore in Bundelkhand region.
- A total of 30 sessions were organized in this 3-day conference. More than 500 B-2-G meetings and more than 1100 B-2-B meetings were held in it.
- During this conference, the biggest agreement of Rs 1.90 lakh crore was signed with Hong Kong company Tauschen International.
- Before the investor conference, road shows were organized in 21 cities of 16 countries and 9 states of the country to attract investors.

- The top 5 investment sectors were - Renewable Energy (144 MoUs - Rs 4,47,310 crore), Electronic Manufacturing (151 MoUs - Rs 3,85,798 crore), Industrial Parks (2020 MoUs - Rs 3,28,076 crore), Higher Education. (64 MoUs worth Rs 2,57,922 crore) and Manufacturing (7711 MoUs - Rs 1,97955 crore).

- The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Uttar Pradesh is estimated at Rs 21 lakh crore in the financial year 2022-23, while investments worth Rs 33.52 lakh crore have been made in this conference, which is about 40% more than the GDP.

24. National Climate Conference, 2023

- 'National Climate Conclave, 2023' was held in Lucknow between 10-11 April, 2023.
-
- This conference was jointly organized by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India and the Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Uttar Pradesh.
- On April 10, 2023, the conference was inaugurated by Union Environment, Forest and Climate Change Minister Bhupendra Yadav and Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath.

- On this occasion, the second edition of the book based on Climate Change Action Plan of Uttar Pradesh State, Carbon Neutral Event and Heritage Trees of Uttar Pradesh was released. Along with this, Uttar Pradesh State Climate Change Center was also inaugurated.

25. MACS meeting of G-20

- EMRA (MACS: Meeting of Agricultural Chief Scientists) was held in Varanasi between 12-19 April 2023.

- It was inaugurated by General (Retd) Dr. BK Singh, Union Minister of State for Civil Aviation and Road Transport and Highways.

- This meeting was organized by the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) of the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

- It is noteworthy that the first meeting of MACS of G20 was held in Mexico in the year 2012.

26. Sericulture Fair, 2023

- On March 30, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated the Sericulture Fair 2023 at Yogiraj Baba Gambhirnath Auditorium and Cultural Center in Gorakhpur.

- This fair was organized by the Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India and Silk Directorate of Uttar Pradesh. 5 To promote silk business in the state, Silk Exchange has also been opened in Varanasi.

27. 41st Ramayan Fair

- On 27 November 2022, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated the 41st Ramayana Fair in Ayodhya. This fair concluded on November 30, 2022.
- This fair is organized every year with the cooperation of Uttar Pradesh Government and Ramayana Fair Committee.
- Ramayana Mela in Ayodhya was started in the year 1982 by the then Chief Minister Shripati Mishra.
- Ramlilas of many countries including Sri Lanka, Korea, Malaysia have been staged in the Ramayana Fair.

28. 6th Uttar Pradesh Day Celebration

- On January 24, 2023, Governor Anandiben Patel and Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated the sixth Uttar Pradesh Day celebrations on the 74th Foundation Day of the state of Uttar Pradesh.
- The main theme of Uttar Pradesh Day 2023 was 'Investment and Employment'. Uttar Pradesh Day was organized for the first time in the year 2018.

29. Gorakhpur Festival, 2022

- Gorakhpur Mahotsav was held from 11-13 January 2023 at Champa Devi Park, Ramgarh Tal, Gorakhpur.
- In the closing ceremony of this festival, the Chief Minister honored 10 personalities with Gorakhpur Ratna.

30. UNESCO India-Africa Hackathon

- On November 22, 2022, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath launched the first edition of Swa India Africa Hackathon.
- It was organized at Gautam Buddha University, Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh) till November 25, 2022. It is a 36-hour annual event that brings together students, teachers, faculty and research community of India and African partners.

- This year, more than 400 students and delegates from 22 countries participated in the Hackathon.

31. PM Gati Shakti Multimodal Waterways Summit, 2022

- PM Gati Shakti Multimodal Waterways Summit, 2022 was held from 11-12 November 2022 at Pandit Deen Dayal Hastkala Sankul Auditorium, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.
- The conference was organized by Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI), Ministry of Shipping and Waterways.
- During the conference, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath launched the website of the Facilitation Center of IWAL.

32. India Food Expo, 2022

- The Agri-based MSME Entrepreneurs Mega Conference 'India Food Expo 2022' was held at Indira Gandhi Pratisthan, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow from 2-4 November 2022.
- It was organized by the Indian Industries Association (ITA) in collaboration with the Department of Horticulture and Food Processing, Uttar Pradesh.

33. 81st annual session of Indian Road Congress

- The 81st annual convention of the Indian Road Congress was held at Indira Gandhi Pratishthan, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow from October 8-11, 2022.
- It was inaugurated by Union Minister for Road Transport and Highways Nitin Gadkari and Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath.
- The annual convention of the Indian Road Congress was organized for the 5th time in Uttar Pradesh.

Famous persons or personalities of Uttar Pradesh-

- Justice Pretinkar Diwakar was sworn in as the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court on 26 March 2023. He is the 50th Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court.
- CRPF Assistant Commandant Amit Kumar, resident of Uttar Pradesh, has been awarded the Shaurya Chakra.

- In the municipal elections of Uttar Pradesh, Anjana Gupta, who was the BJP's candidate for councilor post, has secured the top position in the state by securing 92.76 percent votes from Aligarh ward.
- On May 2, 2023, under the direction of Soumya Mishra of Lucknow, ‘Millet Fair’ and ‘Saga of Swaraj Swatantrata Ki Gatha’ were organized for the first time in Toronto, Canada.
- By the end of February in the year 2023, the record of Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath being the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh for a long time has been registered. His continuous tenure has lasted for more than 6 years. He has broken the record of 5 years 345 days of former Chief Minister Dr. Sampurnanand.
- Dr. Rajiv Singh Raghuvanshi, resident of Ramnagar in Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh, has been appointed by the Central Government as the new Drugs Controller General of India.
- Kesari Nath Tripathi, three-time Speaker of the Uttar Pradesh Assembly, died on 8 January 2023.
- In December 2022, Sania Mirza has become the first Muslim girl in the country to be selected to become a fighter pilot of the Indian Air Force. He has secured rank 149 in the Indian Defense Academy examination. Sania Mirza is a resident of Jasowar, a small village in Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh.
- On December 4, 2022, Padma Shri 'Irshad Mirza', a famous DL exporter from Uttar Pradesh and Chairman of Mirza International, passed away. He was also the Chairman of the State Minorities Commission in the government of former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Rajnath Singh.
- On October 10, 2022, former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and founder of Samajwadi Party Mulayam Singh Yadav passed away. Presently he was the Lok Sabha member from Manpur. He was elected to the Lok Sabha seven times. Apart from this, he was also elected member of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly 10 times.
- Jagriti Yadav, a resident of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, became the High Commissioner to the British High Commission in India for a day on 10 October 2022 in the ‘India Edition of High Commissioner for a Day Competition’.
- On September 21, 2022, famous comedian and actor Raju Srivastava passed away at the age of 58. He was a resident of Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. Raju Srivastava's original name was Satya Prakash Srivastava.
- Former Energy Minister of Uttar Pradesh Ramveer Upadhyay passed away on 2 September 2022.
- Bhupendra Singh Chaudhary was made the new state president of Bharatiya Janata Party in Uttar Pradesh in August 2022.
- In the World Athletes Under 20 Championship held in Colombia, 'Rupal Choudhary' of Meerut district won the bronze medal in the women's 400 meter hurdles race with a timing of 51.85 seconds. With this, Rupal Chaudhary became the first Indian woman to win two medals in the World Athletics Under-20 Championship.
- In the Commonwealth Games 2022 held in England, female javelin thrower 'Anju Rani', resident of Bahadurpur village of Meerut, won the bronze medal in the women's javelin throw event by throwing the javelin to a distance of 60 meters. Anju Rani became the first woman

player of the country to achieve this feat in the javelin throw competition of the Commonwealth Games by winning the bronze medal.

- In August 2022, actor Ravi Kishan Shukla was appointed as the brand ambassador of the National Tuberculosis Elimination Program by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. Presently Ravi Kishan is Gorakhpur Lok Sabha member.
- In May 2022, 'Tomb of Sand', the English translation of Geetanjalishree's novel 'Ret Samadhi', was awarded the famous International Booker Prize 2022. Tomb of Sand is the first Hindi work to receive the International Booker Prize.
- On June 10, 2022, the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet approved the proposal to appoint senior Supreme Court advocate 'Ajay Kumar Mishra' as the new Advocate General of the state.

Awards and Honors of Uttar Pradesh-

1. Uttar Pradesh Sangeet Natak Academy Award Ceremony

- Uttar Pradesh Sangeet Natak Akademi Samman Ceremony was organized by Uttar Pradesh Sangeet Natak Akademi, Lucknow (Culture Department, UP) on June 13, 2023, at the Gandhi Auditorium of Raj Bhavan, Lucknow.

- On this occasion, under 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat', a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh to make the priceless cultural heritage of each other state available to the people.

- Under this felicitation ceremony, the award distribution ceremony for the year 2020 was organized by the Academy, in which Governor Anandiben Patel decorated 18 scholars/artists by giving them copper plates and body armor.

- Academy Ratna Member Award for the year 2020 was given to Dr. Purnima Pandey (Lucknow), Ustad Yugantar Sindoor (Lucknow), Kunwar Ji Agarwal (Varanasi) and Urmila Srivastava (Mirzapur).

- BM of the year 2020 Shah Award – Awarded to Chandra Prakash Dwivedi of Mumbai for theater direction.

- Safdar Hashmi Award for the year 2020 – awarded to Vipul Krishna Nagar of Mumbai for Drama Direction.

- Academy Award - Dr. Brijeshwar Singh (Bareilly) - for the advancement of dramatic art; Mahant Prof. Vishambharnath Mishra and Maharaj Kumar Anant Narayan Singh (Varanasi) - jointly for the upgradation of musical art; Dr. Sharadmani Tripathi (Gorakhpur) and Pt. Rameshwar Prasad Mishra (Lucknow) - for classical singing: Pt. Vinod Lele (Delhi) - for tabla playing; Brahmapal Nagar (Noida) – for Ragini folk singing; Vishal Krishna (Varanasi)

– Kathak dance; Bhura Yadav (Mahoba) – Rai folk dance; Anil Mishra 'Guruji' (Lucknow) - for theater direction; Ashtabhuja Mishra (Varanasi) – For acting and directing folk theater drama; And Fateh Ali Khan (Varanasi) for playing Shehnai.

2. Bharat Gaurav Ratna Award

- In May 2023, Farman Hasan Khan (Farman Mian), National General Secretary of Jamaat Raza Mustafa, Bareilly, was given the Bharat Gaurav Ratna Award by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India. He has been given this award for humanity and social work.

3. 13th Bharat Ratna Dr. Ambedkar Award, 2023

- On May 5, 2023, the 13th Bharat Ratna Dr. Ambedkar Award, 2023 was presented to Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath by Budhanjali Research Foundation. He has been given this award for making Uttar Pradesh fear-free.

- Legislative Council member Dr. Lalji Prasad Nirmal received this honor on behalf of the Chief Minister.

- Apart from this, this award was also given to Bollywood actor Prem Chopra, playback singer Udit Narayan and Rajpal Yadav etc.

3. Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan Award, 2021

- In August, 2022, Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan announced the honors and awards for the year 2021.

- Bharat-Bharti Samman (Rs 8 lakh) Dr. Ramanath Tripathi (Delhi) [This award for the year 2020 was given to Pandey Shashibhushan Sheetanshu (Amritsar)]

- Lohia Sahitya Samman (Rs 5 lakh) Buddhinath Mishra (Dehradun Uttarakhand)

- Hindi Gaurav Samman (Rs 5 lakh) Dr. Giriraj Sharan Agarwal (Gurugram, Haryana).

- Mahatma Gandhi Sahitya Samman (Rs 5 lakh) Dr. Vishwas Kisan Patil (Nandurbar, Maharashtra).

- Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Sahitya Samman (Rs. 5 lakh) – Dr. Ramsharan Gaud (Gautam Buddha Nagar, UM).

- Avantibai Sahitya Samman (Rs 5 lakh) - Dr. Om Prakash Mishra (Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh).

- Rajarshi Purushottamdas Tandon Award (Rs. 5 lakh) – South India Hindi Prachar Sabha Madras, Chennai.

- Atal Bihari Vajpayee Sahitya Samman (Rs 5 lakh) Hriday Narayan Dixit (Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh).

- Lok Bhushan Samman (Rs 2.50 lakh) – Dr. Mahendra Bhanawat (Udaipur, Rajasthan).

- Kala Bhushan Award (Rs 2.50 lakh) – Dr. Hriday Gupta (Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh).

- Vidya Bhushan Award (Rs 2.50 lakh) – Dr. Sudhanshu Chaturvedi (Delhi).

- Vigyan Bhushan Award (Rs 2.50 lakh) Vijay Chitauri (Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh).

- Journalism Bhushan Award (Rs 2.50 lakh)- Balbir Punj (Noida, Uttar Pradesh).

- Pravasi Bharatiya Hindi Bhushan Samman (Rs. 2.50 Lakh) – Dr. Nalini Balveer (Paris France).

- Hindi Videsh Prasar Samman (Rs 2.50 lakh) Kalpana Lalji (Mauritius).

- Children's Literature Bharti Samman (Rs 2.50 lakh) - Dr. Fakirchand Shukla (Ludhiana, Punjab) and Dr. Dinesh Pathak 'Shashi' (Mathura, Uttar Pradesh).

- Madhu Limaye Sahitya Samman (Rs 2.50 lakh) Dr. Vikram Singh (Agra, Uttar Pradesh))

- Pt. Srinarayan Chaturvedi Sahitya Samman (Rs 2.50 lakh) Ashwini Kumar Dubey (Indore, MP)

- Vidhi Bhushan Samman (Rs 2.50 lakh) Sudha Awasthi (Prayagraj Uttar Pradesh)

- Sahitya Bhushan Award (Rs 2.50 lakh) - Hitesh Kumar Sharma (Bijnor), Dr. Raghuveer Singh 'Arvind' (Aligarh), Shri Geeti Srivastava 'Kavir' (Lucknow), Kishan Swaroop (Bharat), Dr. Umashankar Shukla 'Shitikantha' (Lucknow), Dr. Natasha Arora (Noida), Jai Prakash Sharma 'Jankavi Prakash (Prayagraj), Dr. Ashok Kumar Sharma (Lucknow), Dr. Dayanidhi Mishra (Varanasi), Dr. Sabhapati Mishra (Prayagraj), Dr. Pramod Kumar Aggarwal (Jhansi), Shivanand Singh Associates (Meerut), Dr. Naresh Mishra (Rohtak, Haryana), Dr. Roop Singh Chandel (Tharuhera, Haryana), Dr. Sushil Sarit (Agra), Shachi Mishra (Pune, Maharashtra), Vijayshankar Mishra 'Bhaskar' (Sultanpur), Girish, Pankaj (Raipur, Chhattisgarh), Shivdayal (Patna, Bihar) and Dr. Neerja Madhav (Varanasi).

- Sohaard Samman (Rs 2.50 lakh) - Muhiuddin Hasan 'Suhail Kakorvi, Lucknow (Urdu), Dr. R. Lakshminarayan, Bangalore (Kannada), Kranti Kanate, Vadodara (Gujarati), Dr. Veena

Gupta, Jammu (Dogri), S. Ananthakrishnan (Tamil), Dr. Yam Lakshmanacharyulu, Hyderabad (Telugu), Mohan Sapra, Jalandhar (Punjabi) Ramakrishna Vinayak Sahasrabuddhe, Nagpur (Marathi) Prof. Of. S. Somanathan Nair (Malayalam), Dr. Hazarimayum Ibeyaima Devi (Manipuri), Dr. Murarilal Agarwal, Ghaziabad (Sanskrit), Raghu Mishra, Rourkela (Odia) and Dr. Tulsi Devi, Firozabad (Sindhi).

- Madan Mohan Malviya University Level Award (Rs 1 lakh) - Dr. Yogendra Pratap Singh (Lucknow) and Dr. Pratyush Dubey, (Gorakhpur).

4. Uttar Pradesh Sanskrit Sansthan Award, 2021

- On February 10, 2023, Uttar Pradesh Sanskrit Sansthan, Lucknow announced the awards for the year 2021.
- The major awards for the year 2021 are as follows:
    - Visva Bharati Award (Rs 501000) – Prof. Haridutt Sharma (Prayagraj) (This award for the year 2020 was given to Prof. Om Prakash Pandey (Lucknow)]
    - Maharishi Valmiki Award (Rs. 201000) – Po. Kamta Prasad Tripathi 'Piyush' (Pratapgarh)
    - Maharishi Vyas Award (Rs. 201000) - Dr. Navalata (Lucknow)
    - Maharishi Narad Award (Rs 101000) – Prof. Dharamdutt Chaturvedi (Varanasi)
- **Ved Pandit Award (Rs 51000) -** Dr. Amand Mitra (Ballia), Dr. Shivam Kumar Choubey, Ankit Tiwari and Raghuvar Prasad Shukla (Varanasi), Rishabh Upadhyay (Sultanpur), Vijay Kumar Pareek (Milwar, Rajasthan), Anand Kumar Tiwari. (Deoria), Vinay Kumar Shukla (Barabanki), Kiran Kumar (Varanasi) and Ankit Shukla (Chhattarpur Madhya Pradesh).

4. Padma Award, Uttar Pradesh in 2023

- **Awarded with Padma Vibhushan -** Mulayam Singh Yadav (posthumously) (Public Affairs)
- Radha Charan Gupta (Literature and Education), Dilshad Hussain (Arts), Arvind Kumar (Science and Engineering), Umashankar Pandey (Social Work), Manoranjan Sahu (Medical), Ritwik Sanyal (Arts), Vishwanath Prasad Tiwari (Literature and Education).

5. Padma Award, Uttar Pradesh in 2022

- **Awarded with Padma Vibhushan** - Radheshyam Khemka (Literature and Education), Kalyan Singh (Public Affairs) (both posthumously)

- **Awarded with Padma Bhushan** - Rashid Khan (Art), Vashishtha Tripathi (Literature and Education)

- **Awarded with Padma Shri** - Kamalini and Nalini Asthana (DUO) (Arts), Shivnath Mishra (Arts), Sheesh Ram (Arts), Seth Pal Singh (Other-Agriculture), Vidya Bindu Singh (Literature and Education). Shivanand (Others - Yoga), Ajay Kumar Sonkar (Science & Engineering), Ajita Srivastava (Arts) and Kamlakar Tripathi (Medical).

6. Tableau of Uttar Pradesh on Republic Day, 2023

- The results of the best tableau and best marching contingents of Republic Day, 2023 were announced by the Ministry of Defense on January 30, 2023.

- In this result, the tableau based on the theme 'Ayodhya Deepotsav' of Uttar Pradesh got the third place.
- Uttarakhand's tableau based on the theme 'Manaskhand' got first place in the Republic Day Parade.
- It is noteworthy that in the Republic Day Parade, 2022, the tableau of Uttar Pradesh based on the theme 'One District One Product and Kashi Vishwanath Dham' had got the first place.

7. Laxman Award/Rani Lakshmibai Award, 2020-21 & 2021-22

- On the occasion of Uttar Pradesh Day celebrations on January 24, 2023, Uttar Pradesh Governor Anandiben Patel and Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath presented awards to the awardees of Lakshman Puraskar/Rani Lakshmibai Awards, 2020-21 and 2021-22.

- A total of 12 players have been awarded the Laxman Award and Rani Lakshmibai Award for the year 2020-21 and 2021-22.

- Rani Lakshmibai Award, 2020-21 – Neha Kashyap (Wushu) and Jyoti Shukla (Handball)

- Laxman Award, 2020-21 - Rahul Singh (Hockey - Veteran Category), Mohit Yadav (Handball) and Janardan Singh Yadav (Wrestling - Veteran Category)

- Rani Lakshmibai Award, 2021-22 - Taruna Sharma (Judo Veteran Category) and Manisha Bhati (Wushu) 1

- Laxman Award, 2021-22 - Mohammad Arif (Hockey - Veteran Category), Radheshyam Singh (Athletics Veteran Category), Suhas L.Y. (Badminton - Divyangjan Category) and

Deependra Singh (Shooting - Divyangjan Category), Vivek Chikara (Archery - Divyangjan Category)

- Each of them was awarded a bronze statue and a citation along with prize money of Rs 3,11,000.

8. Digital India Awards, 2022

- On January 10, 2023, Dr. Roshan Jacob, Secretary, Geology and Mining Department, handed over the Platinum Award given to the state's Mine Mitra portal under the Digital India Awards to Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath.

- Mine Mitra Portal of the State Geology and Mining Department has been given the Platinum Award under the Digital Initiative for Ease of Doing Business.

9. National Panchayat Award, 2023

- On April 17, 2023, President Draupadi Murmu presented the National Panchayat Awards, 2023 to 2 Gram Panchayats of Uttar Pradesh at the National Conference on Promotion of Panchayats in New Delhi.

- Gram Panchayat Hasuri Ausanpur of Bhanwapur block located in Siddharthnagar district was awarded the 'Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sustainable Development Award, 2023' at the national level.

- Hasuri Ausanpur has been given this award for third rank in the category of 'Child Friendly Panchayat'.

- Gram Panchayat Milak Amavati, located in Dilari block of Moradabad district, was awarded the 'Nanaji Deshmukh Best Panchayat Sustainable Development Award, 2023' for second rank in overall performance under all 9 LSDG (Localization of Sustainable Development Goals) themes.

10. Uttar Pradesh Children's Literature Award

- Uttar Pradesh Bal Sahitya Samman, 2021 was announced by Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan in August, 2022.

The award recipients are as follows.

- **Subhadra Kumari Chauhan Children's Literature Award** - Vimala Rastogi (Delhi). Sohan Lal Dwivedi Children's Poem Award Ajay Kumar Dwivedi alias Dr. Ajay Prasun (Lucknow). ,
- Amritlal Nagar Children's Story Award - Mamta Nograiya (Badaun).
- Dr. Ram Kumar Verma Children's Drama Award Bhartendu Mishra 1 (Delhi).
- Jagpati Chaturvedi Children's Science Writing Award - Dhirendra Bahadur Singh (Barabanki).
- Umakant Malaviya Youth Children's Literature Award Lalit Mohan - Rathore alias Lalit Shaurya (Aligarh).
- Lalli Prasad Pandey Children's Literature Journalism Award - Sanjay Verma (Gorakhpur).
- Learner Child Painting Award - Shivashish Sharma (Aligarh).
- Krishna Vinayak Phadke Children's Literature Review Award - Anjeev Anjum (Mathura).

11. Bharat Bhushan Agarwal Award, 2022

- In August 2022, Raza Foundation presented the Bharat Bhushan Agarwal Award, 2022 to Prayagraj (Uttar Pradesh) writer Soumya Malviya.
- He has been given this award for his poetry collection **'Ghar is an impossible place'.**

12. National Teacher Award, 2022

- On September 5, 2022, President Draupadi Murmu honored Khurshid Ahmed, a teacher from Deoria district, with the National Teacher Award, 2022, on the occasion of Teachers' Day.
- This year, 46 teachers from across the country were selected for the National Teacher Award, including only one teacher from Uttar Pradesh.

Places in News

Badaun-

• On January 27, 2024, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) inaugurated a Compressed Biogas Plant (CBG Plant) at village Sainjani in Tehsil Dataganj of Badaun district.

• This plant has a processing capacity of 100 metric tonnes of rice straw per day.

• This plant is capable of generating 14 MTPD CBG along with 65 MTPD organic manure per day.

• This plant has been built in an area of about 50 acres at a cost of about Rs 133 crore.

• The Chief Minister also laid the foundation stone of new CBG plants to be set up in 8 districts of the state.

Bulandshahr-

• On January 25, 2024, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated and laid the foundation stone of development projects worth more than Rs 19100 crore in Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.

• The Prime Minister flagged off freight trains through video conferencing and dedicated the 173 km long double line electrified section between New Khurja-New Rewari on the Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) to the nation, which establishes an important connection between the Eastern and Western DFCs.

• This section has a one km long double line rail tunnel with high electrification, which is the first tunnel of its kind in the world.

• During the program, the Prime Minister inaugurated the 255 km long Tundla-Gawariya pipeline of Indian Oil, constructed at a cost of about Rs 700 crore.

• He also dedicated the Integrated Industrial Township (IITGN) in Greater Noida to the nation.

• Also inaugurated the renovated Mathura Sewerage Scheme including the construction of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at a cost of about Rs 460 crore.

Khurja-

• On January 15, 2024, US aircraft manufacturer Boeing announced the opening of a warehouse facility in Khurja in Bulandshahr district of Uttar Pradesh to supply spare parts.

• This 36000 sq ft India distribution centre is being operated in collaboration with DB Schenker of Germany, a third-party logistics provider.

• It will support regional aviation customers in maintaining high fleet utilisation.

• This new location in India is one of the eight distribution centres worldwide that exclusively store and supply spare parts for Boeing's commercial customers.

Tughlakpur-Kamheda Village-

• Uttar Pradesh's first 'Gau' sanctuary funded by the Centre is being built in Tughlakpur-Kamheda village located in Purkaji block of Muzaffarnagar district.

• It will be completed by the end of the year 2024.

• The sanctuary is being built with funding of Rs 64 crore received from the National Gokul Mission (RGM).

• It will also provide shelter to 5000 stray cattle along with a biogas plant.

Bateshwar-

• On December 25, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath attended a program organised at Bateshwar, his native village in Agra district, on the 99th birth anniversary of former Prime Minister Bharat Ratna Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

• On this occasion, he unveiled the statue of Atal ji and inaugurated the Atal Bihari Vajpayee Cultural Complex Building.

• On this occasion, the Chief Minister inaugurated the state's first inter-district helicopter service from Bateshwar in Agra to Govardhan in Mathura.

Moradabad-

• On December 23, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath addressed the Kisan Mahasammelan organized at Bilari in Moradabad district.

• This Maha Sammelan was organized on the occasion of 121st birth anniversary of Chaudhary Charan Singh- Kisan Samman Diwas.

• On this occasion, the Chief Minister also inaugurated the 51 feet high statue of Chaudhary Charan Singh.

Basti-

• On December 20, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath and BJP National President J.P. Nadda inaugurated the third edition of Sansad Khel Mahakumbh at Shaheed Satyawan Singh Sports Stadium in Basti district.

Ayodhya-

• An awareness program on the concepts of 'LIFE' (LIFE: Lifestyle for Environment) was organized by Sulabh-IIHH in Ayodhya from November 16 to December 19, 2023.

• In this program, more than 120000 people in Ayodhya were inspired to adopt LIFE (Lifestyle for Environment).

• Sulabh-IIHH is an environmental information, awareness, capacity building and livelihood program center under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

• On November 9, 2023, a meeting of the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet was held in Ayodhya.

• In this meeting, a proposal was passed to constitute Shri Ayodhya Ji Teerth Vikas Parishad, Shri Devipatan Dham Teerth Vikas Parishad and Shri Shukra Teerth Vikas Kshetra Parishad.

• Indian Temple Architecture Museum will be established in Ayodhya.

• Ayodhya is being developed as the first solar city of the state.

• In the Uttar Pradesh Budget 2024-25, it has been announced that Varanasi along with Ayodhya will be developed as a model solar city.

Saharanpur-

• The country's first Telecom Center of Excellence will be established in Saharanpur.

• It will be established at the Saharanpur campus of IIT Roorkee at a cost of Rs 30 crore.

• In this center, research will be done on connecting 5G with Artificial Intelligence (AI) and 6G.

• In this, along with research, emphasis will be laid on problem solving through cutting-edge technology.

Jalaun-

• On November 22, 2023, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises organized the National SC-ST Hub Mega Conclave for SC-ST entrepreneurs in Jalaun, Uttar Pradesh.

• This conference was organized on the occasion of Jhalkari Bai Jayanti.

• The objective of this conference was to increase awareness about the National SC-ST Hub and other schemes of the Ministry and to promote entrepreneurship culture.

• During the program, Union Minister of State for MSME Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma also launched the National SC-ST Hub Office (NSSHO), Jalaun.

Greater Aligarh-

• An international level stadium will be built in Greater Aligarh on the lines of Varanasi.

• The estimated cost of its construction is around Rs 400 crore.

• This proposed stadium will have a seating capacity of about 20 thousand spectators.

Gram Panchayat Sidhiyawan-

• In November 2023, Gram Panchayat Sidhiyawan of Barabanki district was honored by the International Standardization Organization ISO by giving a certificate for providing quality service.

• Due to the efforts of Pradhan Hemlata Singh of this Gram Panchayat, the primary school was rejuvenated under the Kayakalp Yojana, for which she received the first prize.

• In the last financial year, Sidhiyawan was given a prize of Rs 11 lakh by the Chief Minister as the number one Gram Panchayat of the district.

Tal Kandla-

• Aqua Park will be built in Tal Kandla of Sadar Tehsil of Gorakhpur district.

•27 acres of land has been identified for this.

• Local fish farmers will be highly benefited by this ambitious scheme.

Soraon-

• Industrial corridor will be built in the trans-Ganga area of Soraon in Prayagraj.

• After Shankargarh, this will be the second industrial corridor of the district to be built in Soraon area.

Etawah-

• On November 2, 2023, Uttar Pradesh Livestock Minister Dharampal Singh virtually inaugurated the Sheep and Goat Rearing Training Center built in Etawah.

• This is the first sheep and goat rearing training center in Uttar Pradesh.

• In this center, sheep and goat rearers will be provided vocational training in a scientific way.

Hamirpur-

• The world's first water university will be opened in Hamirpur district of Bundelkhand region.

• The initiative to open it has been taken by Swedish environmental scientist Prof. Ravikant Pathak and Padma Shri awardee water warrior Umashankar Pandey.

Floating Mobile Refuelling (MRU) CNG Station-

• On November 26, 2023, Union Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Housing and Urban Affairs Hardeep Singh Puri inaugurated the city's second floating mobile refueling unit (MRU) CNG station at Ravidas Ghat in Varanasi.

• This is the second such station built in the country for filling CNG in boats after 'Namo Ghat CNG Station' in Varanasi itself.

• Both the above stations have been developed by GAIL (India) Limited.

Establishment of tribal museum in three districts-

On October 31, 2023, the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet approved the decision of the Central Government to transfer the proposed land for the tribal museums to be built in three districts-

• Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and Maharajganj in favor of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute, Lucknow.

• For the establishment of Tribal Museum, 4.046 hectares of land has been allotted in village Atraila Pandey, Tehsil Madihan in Mirzapur district, 2.828 hectares of land in village Markundi, Tehsil Robertsganj in Sonbhadra district and 0.506 hectares of land in village Kunserwa Tehsil Nautanwan in Maharajganj district.

• Central assistance of Rs 15 crore will be provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India for the establishment of each Tribal Museum.

Amethi-

• On October 30, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated the bottling plant of S.L.M.G. Beverages in Trishundi Industrial Area of Amethi district.

• The company plans to invest Rs 700 crore in this plant.

• Students studying in local ITI, Polytechnic and other institutions will also be trained in this plant.

Kaushambi

• A 51 feet high statue of Lord Buddha will be installed in Kaushambi district of Uttar Pradesh.

• This statue will be in meditation posture.

College of Veterinary Sciences

• On October 18, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath reviewed the detailed project report related to the construction of the proposed Veterinary Science College in Gorakhpur district.

• This Veterinary Science College will be affiliated to Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Veterinary Science University and Cow Research Institute, Mathura.

• This college will be very useful for the cattle farmers of eastern Uttar Pradesh, western Bihar and neighboring country Nepal.

Unnao-

• On October 9, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath unveiled the equestrian statue of the great freedom fighter Raja Rao Ram Bakhsh Singh in Unnao district.

• Raja Rao Ram Bakhsh Singh was the landlord of Dodia Kheda in Unnao, who was hanged by the British in December 1857 for participating in the 1857 War of Independence.

Pilibhit-

• On October 6, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated a workshop on 'Wildlife Conservation and Sustainable Tourism Development' on the occasion of 'Wildlife Week' in Pilibhit district.

• In the program, the Chief Minister released the 'Saras Census Report, 2023, 'Lagga- Bagga Corridor Book' compiled by W.W.F. India and Uttar Pradesh Forest Department and the Coffee Table Book of Tree Plantation Public Campaign, 2023.

• The Chief Minister released the 'logo' and 'screen' of Terai Elephant Reserve.

• Also launched 'Tiger Friend App' for the protection of tigers.

• It is worth noting that in the year 2020, Pilibhit Tiger Reserve was jointly awarded the T×2 Global Award by UNDP, IUCN, GTF, WWF, CATS and The Lion's Share.

Prayagraj-

• Air Force Day Parade and Air Display (Flypast) was organized in Prayagraj on 8 October 2023.

Gonda-

• In October 2023, Uttar Pradesh's first 'Mission Shakti Cafe' was opened in Gonda district.

• This cafe has been opened under the fourth phase of Mission Shakti.

• Its objective is to empower women of self-help groups.

International Cricket Stadium in Varanasi-

• On September 23, 2023, Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid the foundation stone of the international cricket stadium to be built in an area of more than 30 acres at Ganjari, Rajatalab, Varanasi at a cost of about Rs 450 crore.

• This international cricket stadium with a capacity of 30 thousand spectators will be the first stadium in the country, whose building and design will reflect Lord Shiva and Kashi Nagari.

• This stadium is expected to be completed by December 2025.

• Apart from this, in July 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath has also announced the construction of an international cricket stadium in Gorakhpur.

Panjokhra-

• On September 23, 2023, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) Chairman Manoj Kumar inaugurated the Natural Paint Training Unit at a program organised at Chaudhary Charan Singh Multipurpose Training Center located in Panjokhra, Shamli district.

Jhansi-

• On August 29, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated and laid the foundation stone of 100 development projects worth Rs 2009 crore in a program organised at Major Dhyan Chand Stadium on the occasion of National Sports Day in Jhansi district.

• The Chief Minister inaugurated the Major Dhyan Chand Digital Hockey Museum built in an area of 600 square metres at a cost of Rs 19.7 crore in Rani Laxmibai Park.

• This is the first museum in the country dedicated to hockey.

• In this museum, memories, events related to the life of Major Dhyan Chand and various information about Indian hockey will be shown through digital medium.

• On this occasion, the Chief Minister also unveiled a 25 feet high statue of Major Dhyan Chand.

Agra-

• On August 22, 2023, the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet approved the proposal to establish the South Asia Regional Centre of the International Potato Center (IPC) at Singana Agricultural Farm House in Agra.

• This regional branch of the International Potato Center, Lima (Peru) will be opened in Singana village located on the Agra-Delhi Highway.

CRPF Group Centre, Greater Noida

• On August 18, 2023, Union Home and Cooperation Minister Amit Shah planted the 4 croreth tree under the All India Tree Plantation Campaign of the Ministry of Home Affairs at the CRPF Group Centre, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

• On July 12, 2020, the Home Minister launched this massive and unique tree plantation campaign.

Balrampur-

• On June 19, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated the 'Tharu Tribe Cultural Museum' built in Imilia Kodar village of Balrampur district.

• This is the first tribal museum in the state.

• The construction cost of this museum, spread over an area of about 5.5 acres, is Rs 33.59 crore.

Lalitpur-

• In May 2023, the Uttar Pradesh government approved the establishment of the state's first 'Pharma Park' in Lalitpur district, located in the Bundelkhand region.

Amethi-

• In January 2023, the production of the first batch of Kalashnikov AK-203 assault rifles was announced from Korwa Ordnance Factory located in Amethi.

• It is being produced by Indo-Russian Rifles Private Limited Company under the India-Russia joint venture.

• It is noteworthy that the foundation stone of the assault rifle unit in Munshiganj, Amethi was laid by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on March 3, 2019.

Uttar Pradesh Current Affairs

- **Mega Plantation Campaign 2023**: A target has been set to plant 3.5 billion saplings.
- **Green Area Expansion Goal**: The Uttar Pradesh government aims to increase the state's total green cover from the current 9.23% to 15% by the year 2026-27.
- **Renaming of Prisons**: Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath has directed the renaming of Uttar Pradesh's prisons to "Sudhar Grah" (Reform Houses).
- **'Elder Line' 14567 Service**: Launched in Uttar Pradesh to provide shelter for homeless elderly people.
- **First Woman NCC Cadet to Complete Advanced Mountaineering Course**: Shalini Singh (Lucknow) has become the first Indian woman NCC cadet to complete this course.
- **13th Hockey India Sub-Junior Men's National Championship 2023**: Uttar Pradesh Hockey won the title in May 2023 by defeating the Hockey Association of Odisha in the final.
- **North India Garment Fair (NIGF) 2023**: Organized by the Clothing Manufacturers Association of India (CMAI) from May 30 to June 1, 2023, at India Expo Mart, Greater Noida.
- **International Perfume Park**: Being established in Kannauj.
- **Pharmaceutical Research and Innovation Institute**: To be set up in Lucknow.
- **High-Level Committee on Urban Development**: In May 2023, the Central Government's committee recommended creating 7 development regions in Uttar Pradesh.
- **Coal to Methane Conversion**: To be undertaken by Banaras Hindu University (BHU).
- **First Women's University in Uttar Pradesh**: To be established in Gorakhpur.
- **Water Taxi Service**: Launched in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.
- **Night Safari and New Zoo in Lucknow**: In May 2023, the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) granted permission for the country's first night safari and a new zoo in the Kukrail forest area, modeled after Singapore.
- **'One Station, One Product' (OSOP) Scheme**: By May 2023, 728 stations in 21 states and 3 Union Territories, including 73 stations in Uttar Pradesh, were included in the scheme.
- **PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana Saturation Campaign**: Conducted in Uttar Pradesh from May 24 to June 10, 2023, to benefit all eligible farmers.
- **24th National Conference of State Public Service Commission Chairpersons 2023**: Held in Lucknow in April 2023.
- **Kashi Telugu Sangamam 2023**: Held in Varanasi in April 2023.
- **Ganga-Pushkaralu Festival**: Organized in Varanasi in April 2023.
- **Top State in Water Sources**: Uttar Pradesh ranks second among the top five states in terms of the number of water sources, according to the Ministry of Jal Shakti's report released on April 23, 2023.

- **India Justice Report 2022**: Uttar Pradesh ranked 18th (last) among 18 large and medium-sized states in the country, as per the report released in April 2023.
- **State Energy Efficiency Index 2021-22**: Uttar Pradesh ranked 5th among the 10 states in Group 1.
- **Nath Corridor**: To be built in Bareilly, modeled after the Kashi Vishwanath Corridor.
- **New International Cricket Stadiums**: To be constructed in Varanasi and Gorakhpur, after Kanpur and Lucknow.
- '**Amrit Bharat Station Scheme**': 1275 stations were selected for upgradation/modernization in February 2023, including 149 stations in Uttar Pradesh (the highest among all states).
- **PepsiCo's Production and Bottling Plant**: Groundbreaking for Varun Beverages Limited's plant was done by CM Yogi Adityanath on April 8, 2023, in Gorakhpur.
- **Inauguration of Shri Ram Naam Stupa and Shri Ramlala Bhawan**: Inaugurated by CM Yogi Adityanath on March 19, 2023, in Ayodhya.
- **One World TB Summit 2023**: Held in Varanasi in March 2023.
- **71st All India Police Athletics Cluster Championship 2022-23**: Organized in Lucknow in March 2023.
- **Inauguration of Integrated Steel Plant of Ankur Udyog Limited**: By CM Yogi Adityanath on March 12, 2023, in Gorakhpur.
- **Unveiling of Kotwal Dhan Singh Gurjar's Statue**: By Vice President Jagdeep Dhankhar on March 11, 2023, at Kotwal Dhan Singh Gurjar Police Training School in Meerut.
- **Inauguration of Berger Paints' Multi-Product Paints Factory**: Asia's largest factory, inaugurated virtually by CM Yogi Adityanath on March 5, 2023, in Sandila Industrial Area, Hardoi.
- **Unveiling of Maharaja Khet Singh Khengar Judev's Statue**: By CM Yogi Adityanath on February 17, 2023, in Banda.
- **Inauguration of IFFCO's Nano Urea Liquid Plants**: By Union Minister Mansukh Mandaviya on February 14, 2023, in Aonla and Phulpur, Uttar Pradesh.
- **Inauguration of 508 Railway Stations' Revamp Project under 'Amrit Bharat Station Scheme'**: Launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on August 6, 2023, including 55 railway stations in Uttar Pradesh in the first phase.
- **Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority (BIDA)**: On August 1, 2023, the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet approved the formation and development of BIDA with a loan allocation of ₹5,000 crore.
- **Ayodhya Solar Project**: Under the Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy, 2022, a 40 MW solar power project will be established near the Saryu River to develop Ayodhya as a model solar city.
- **First MotoGP World Championship Race**: Scheduled to be held in September 2023 at the Buddh International Circuit, Greater Noida.
- **Uttar Pradesh Education Service Selection Commission**: The bill approved by the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet in August 2023 specifies that the commission will consist of 1 chairman and 12 members.
- **Term of Office for Commission Members**: The chairman and members of the Uttar Pradesh Education Service Selection Commission will serve a term of up to 3 years or until the age of 65.
- **Headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh Education Service Selection Commission**: Will be located in Prayagraj.
- **Single Authority for Teacher Recruitment**: The Uttar Pradesh Education Service Selection Commission will now be the sole agency for recruiting teachers for higher education, secondary education, basic education, minority welfare and waqf departments, in addition to UPPSC recruitments.
- **Center for Advanced Molecular Diagnostic and Research for Cancer**: To be established in PPP mode at the Kalyan Singh Super Specialty Cancer Institute, Lucknow.
- **Export Preparedness Index 2022**: Uttar Pradesh ranks third among landlocked states in the country, according to the index released by NITI Aayog in July 2023.

- **Overall Export Preparedness Ranking**: Uttar Pradesh ranks seventh among all 36 states and Union Territories in the Export Preparedness Index 2022, with a score of 61.23.
- **Brand Ambassador for Cow Protection and Dairy Development**: Rahul Chaudhary (international kabaddi player) has been appointed as the brand ambassador by the Uttar Pradesh government.
- **Special Communicable Disease Control Campaign**: Conducted from July 1 to 31, 2023, in Uttar Pradesh.
- **First Vedic-Themed Park in India**: Established in Sector 78, Noida.
- **Inauguration of Development Projects**: On July 7, 2023, the Prime Minister inaugurated and laid the foundation for development projects worth over ₹12,100 crore in Uttar Pradesh, in Varanasi.
- **Vande Bharat Express Trains**: On July 7, 2023, the Prime Minister flagged off two Vande Bharat Express trains from Gorakhpur Railway Station—Gorakhpur-Lucknow Vande Bharat Express and Jodhpur-Ahmedabad (Sabar-mati) Vande Bharat Express.
- **School Kits for Children Freed from Beggary**: On July 5, 2023, CM Yogi Adityanath provided school kits along with acceptance letters and educational materials to children freed from beggary in Lucknow, under the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister's Child Service Scheme (General) and Smile Project.
- **Inclusion in 'Smart School Smart Block Program'**: On July 4, 2023, CM Yogi Adityanath participated in the 'Smart School Smart Block Program' initiative by the Basic Education Department of Uttar Pradesh and the Sampark Foundation in Gorakhpur.
- **Chief Minister Abhyuday Scheme**: A state government scheme that provides free coaching for competitive exam candidates.
- **Meeting of Labor and Employment Secretaries**: A two-day meeting of labor and employment secretaries of states/UTs was held from June 29-30, 2023, in Agra.
- **Flagging off of Mango and Vegetable Containers**: On June 26, 2023, CM Yogi Adityanath flagged off containers of Langra mangoes and green vegetables for export to Gulf countries from an integrated pack house in Varanasi.
- **Opening of 'Bot-Vers' Robotic Manufacturing Plant**: On June 25, 2023, CM Yogi Adityanath inaugurated the 'Bot-Vers' robotic manufacturing plant of Adverb Technologies in Greater Noida, Gautam Buddh Nagar.
- **Inauguration of Ramnath Goenka Marg**: On June 25, 2023, CM Yogi Adityanath inaugurated the Ramnath Goenka Marg in Gautam Buddh Nagar district.
- **Regional Film City**: To be established in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.
- **Inclusion of Veer Savarkar's Biography**: To be added to the UP Board syllabus.
- **Miss Uttar Pradesh 2023**: Muskaan Gupta (Lucknow) won the title.
- **First Asian King Vulture Conservation Center**: Established in Maharajganj district, Uttar Pradesh.
- **'Vanar Van' for Monkeys**: Dedicated forests for monkeys will be created in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
- **Plastic Park**: To be established on the Yamuna Expressway.
- **9th International Yoga Day**: On June 21, 2023, CM Yogi Adityanath participated in a mass yoga program in Gorakhpur.
- **Unveiling of Veervar Shri Lakshman Ji Statue**: On February 2025, a statue of Veervar Shri Lakshman Ji was unveiled in Lucknow.
- **State with Most Electricity Connections**: Uttar Pradesh.
- **10th Century Statues Found**: Discovered at Kalinjer Fort.
- **Uttar Pradesh Gaurav Samman**: The Uttar Pradesh government will honor four recipients with ₹11 lakh each under the Uttar Pradesh Gaurav Samman.
- **Agricultural Survey**: To be conducted in Uttar Pradesh similar to Karnataka.
- **G-20 Meetings**: Eleven meetings will be held in Uttar Pradesh across four cities (Lucknow, Varanasi, Agra, and Gautam Buddh Nagar).

- **Greenfield Township in Ayodhya**: To be developed on the lines of Gujarat's Sabarmati.
- **Renaming of Mundera Bazar Nagar Panchayat**: To be renamed as Chauri Chaura.
- **Unveiling of Poet C. Subrahmanyam Bharatiyar's Statue**: On December 2022, a statue was unveiled in Varanasi on the 141st birth anniversary of Mahakavi C. Subrahmanyam Bharatiyar.
- **Digi Yatra Face Recognition Software**: Launched in December 2022 by the Ministry of Civil Aviation at Varanasi, New Delhi, and Bengaluru airports.
- **Gold Award at ICQCC 2022**: NTPC, Unchahar, Uttar Pradesh won the gold award at the 47th International Conference on Quality Control Circles.
- **First Driverless Car in India**: Created by Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Prayagraj.
- **Record-Breaking Bike Ride**: Uma Singh (Gorakhpur) set a new record by cycling to the summit of Mount Friendship in Manali, Himachal Pradesh.
- **Sardar Patel National Divyang T-20 Cup**: The second edition was held in Lucknow.
- **'Bhiksha Se Shiksha Ki Or' Program**: Held in Lucknow on October 4, 2022, by the organization Ummeed.
- **International Hurun Rich List**: In October 2022, Alakh Pandey 'Physics Wala' (Prayagraj) was included in the list of 25 wealthy individuals from Uttar Pradesh for the first time.
- **Nandi Sanctuary**: To be established in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh.
- **Rank in Pearl Millet Production**: Uttar Pradesh is currently the second-largest producer of pearl millet in the country.
- **Apparel Park**: To be established at a cost of ₹3,000 crore in Noida.
- **Largest Mall in North India**: 'Lulu Mall' has been built in Lucknow.
- **Opening of 'Kshemanvan' Yoga and Natural Therapy Center**: In Bengaluru, Karnataka, inaugurated by CM Yogi Adityanath in September 2022.
- **Distribution of Tablets and Smartphones**: In August 2022, CM Yogi Adityanath distributed tablet PCs and smartphones to students under the Chief Minister Abhyuday Scheme and Swami Vivekananda Youth Empowerment Scheme.
- **Wheat Support Price for 2023-24**: Fixed at ₹2,125 per quintal.
- **Active Tuberculosis Case Finding (ACF) Campaign**: Held from February 20 to March 5, 2023.
- **Lymphatic Filariasis Elimination Campaign**: MDA (Mass Drug Administration) campaign conducted in filaria-affected districts from February to March 2023.
- **Silk Expo**: Held from January 19-23, 2023, at Tourism Bhawan, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow.
- **104th Annual Conference and Currency Fair of Indian Currency Council**: Held from November 17-19, 2022, at the International Buddhist Research Institute Auditorium, Lucknow.
- **First Carbon-Free Zone in Uttar Pradesh**: Kashi Vishwanath Dham.
- **Local Area Development Fund for Legislators**: Increased from ₹3 crore to ₹5 crore annually.
- **First Floating Swimming Pool**: To be built at the Khidkiya (Namo) Ghat in Varanasi.

Miscellaneous

Dr. Rajendra Prasad National Law University-

•On February 16, 2024, the inauguration ceremony of Dr. Rajendra Prasad National Law University was organized in Prayagraj.

• Chief Justice of India Justice D.Y. Chandrachud was the chief guest of this inaugural ceremony.

• On this occasion, various dignitaries including Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath, Supreme Court Judge Justice Manoj Mishra, Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court Justice Arun Bhansali were present.

• This is the second National Law University to be established in the state after Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University in Lucknow.

• It is noteworthy that in September 2021, the then President Ram Nath Kovind laid the foundation stone of this National Law University in Prayagraj.

• The Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court is the ex-officio Chancellor of this university.

• Md. Usha Tandon has been appointed as the Vice Chancellor of this university.

• Supreme Court Judge Justice Manoj Mishra is the visitor of this university.

Jagran Vimarsh-2024 'New Uttar Pradesh of New India'-

• On February 4, 2024, Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated Jagran Vimarsh-2024 'New Uttar Pradesh of New India' in Gorakhpur.

• In this program, the Chief Minister honored litterateur Vishwanath Prasad Tiwari and Gita Press trustee Devi Dayal Agarwal. State-of-the-art centralized GIS data center

• In February 2024, the Uttar Pradesh government approved the establishment of a state-of-the-art centralized GIS data center for Ayodhya.

• The purpose of this data center is to provide real-time analysis of the status of projects being operated in Ayodhya city.

• This data center has been designed to facilitate departmental inspections and streamline decision-making processes.

• The Ayodhya Development Authority (ADA) will select an agency to set up and manage this data center.

Shri Kalki Dham Temple -

• Shri Kalki Dham to be built in Anchoda Kamboh in Sambhal district of Uttar Pradesh will be the first temple in the world to have sanctum sanctorums of ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu.

• It is mentioned in the Puranas that Kalki avatar is the last of the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu.

• The foundation stone of this temple was laid by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on February 19, 2024.

Mission for Filariasis Elimination-

• In February 2024, the Uttar Pradesh government launched the Mission for Filariasis Elimination from the state.

• As a part of this, the MDA/IDA campaign was launched by the government in February 2024.

• During this campaign, 17 districts of Uttar Pradesh were covered.

• These 17 districts include Amethi, Azamgarh, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Hamirpur, Jaunpur, Jalaun, Lucknow, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Prayagraj, Pratapgarh, Sonbhadra, Unnao and Varanasi.

• This campaign will be expanded to cover the remaining districts from August 10, 2024.

• Currently 51 districts in Uttar Pradesh are affected by filariasis.

Players appointed on various posts-

• On January 27, 2024, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath handed over appointment letters to women cricketer Deepti Sharma, runner Parul Chaudhary, shooter Akhil Sheoran and Kabaddi player Arjun Deshwal for the post of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

• He also handed over appointment letters to Puneet Kumar (rowing), Prachi (athletics) as District Youth Welfare Officer and Arjun Singh (kayaking canoeing) as Passenger/Cargo Officer.

• The Chief Minister also distributed prize money worth Rs 62 crore to 189 players of the state who participated and won medals in the 19th Asian Games-2022, 4th Para Asian Games-2022 and 37th National Games-2023.

• The Uttar Pradesh government will establish 'Khelo UP' centers in every block.

Swachh Survekshan, 2023 (Status of UP)-

• On January 11, 2024, President Draupadi Murmu presented the Swachh Survekshan, 2023 awards.

• This year, two cities Indore and Surat were jointly declared winners in the category of Cleanest City Award.

• Noida of Uttar Pradesh has been ranked 14th among the top 20 cities in the population more than 1 lakh category.

• In this category, Ghaziabad (Municipal Corporation) was ranked 38th, Aligarh (Municipal Corporation) 40th, Varanasi (Municipal Corporation) 41st, Lucknow (Municipal Corporation) 44th and Firozabad (Municipal Corporation) 52nd.

• In the category of Ganga cities, Varanasi (Municipal Corporation), Prayagraj (Municipal Corporation) and Bijnor (Municipal Council) of Uttar Pradesh are ranked first, second and third respectively.

• Apart from these, Kannauj (Nagar Palika Parishad) has got 5th position and Kanpur (Nagar Nigam) has got 8th position in the top 10 Ganga cities.

• 18 cities of Uttar Pradesh are included in the total 44 ranked Ganga cities.

• 5 cantonments of the state are included in the top 20 clean cantonments, in which Agra Cantonment has got 8th position, Faizabad Cantonment has got 11th position, Fatehgarh Cantonment has got 13th position, Meerut Cantonment has got 16th position and Varanasi Cantonment has got 20th position.

• Uttar Pradesh stood 9th among the states with more than 100 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). In the year 2022, it was at 10th position, while in the year 2021 it was at 6th position.

• In the North Zone of Zonal Ranking of Cities with 50000 to 1 Lakh population, Gajraula (Municipal Council) is at first place, Kannauj (Municipal Council) is at second place and Bijnor (Municipal Council) is at third place.

In the North Zone of Zonal Ranking of Cities with 25000 to 50000 population, Anupshahr (Municipal Council) of Uttar Pradesh is at first place.

• In the North Zone of Zonal Ranking of Cities with less than 15000 population, Barwar (Municipal Council) of Uttar Pradesh has got first place.

•In the category of population more than 1 Lakh, Noida (5-star rating) of Uttar Pradesh is the cleanest city of the state.

• Among the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of Uttar Pradesh, 99 were declared ODF, 435 ODF+ and 128 ODF.

• 2 urban local bodies of Uttar Pradesh have achieved Water Plus certification for the first time, including Noida and Varanasi.

• 57 cities were certified as 1-star, 9 cities as 3-star and 1 city as 5-star cities in Garbage Free Cities (GFC) of Uttar Pradesh.

• Agra Cantt, Ghaziabad, Aligarh, Varanasi, Lucknow, Firozabad, Kanpur, Gorakhpur and Jhansi have been certified as 3-star cities under the Star Rating Protocol of Garbage-Free Cities (GFC).

• Noida is the only city in Uttar Pradesh certified as a 5-star city.

Maharishi Valmiki International Airport-

• On January 5, 2024, the Union Cabinet approved the proposal to declare Ayodhya Airport as an international airport.

• Also, the proposal to rename Ayodhya airport as 'Maharshi Valmiki International Airport, Ayodhya Dham' was also approved by the Union Cabinet.

• Earlier on December 30, 2023, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the newly constructed Ayodhya airport.

• The first phase of this state-of-the-art airport has been built at a cost of over Rs 1450 crore.

• In the first phase, the airport has an annual capacity of 10 lakh passengers.

• After the second phase, the airport will have an annual capacity to serve 60 lakh passengers.

• The façade of its terminal building reflects the architecture of the Shri Ram temple under construction.

• The interiors of the terminal building are decorated with local art, paintings and murals depicting the life of Lord Shri Ram.

Anti-Doping Awareness Session-

• An anti-doping awareness session was organized for the Department of Sports and Youth Welfare, Lucknow at Guru Gobind Singh Sports College, Lucknow on January 4, 2024.

• It was organized by the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA).

• The anti-doping awareness session is part of NADA India's mission to educate and empower athletes, coaches and sports personnel on the importance of maintaining integrity in sports.

New software and mobile app of Uttar Pradesh Information Commission-

• On January 5, 2024, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath launched software (CATS-UPSIC) and mobile app (Complaint and Appeal Tracking System) to facilitate e-filing and online hearing of complaints and second appeals in Uttar Pradesh Information Commission.

• With this, Uttar Pradesh Information Commission has become the first State Information Commission in the country to launch its new software and mobile app.

• Uttar Pradesh Information Commission has disposed of more than 1 lakh 10 thousand cases in the last 3 years.

PM Shri School Scheme -

• On January 4, 2024, Union Education and Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Minister Dharmendra Pradhan and Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath launched the modernization program of 928 schools of the state selected as PM Shri schools with an amount of Rs 404 crore in Lucknow.

• On this occasion, the Chief Minister and the Union Minister also transferred an amount of Rs 347 crore for saturation of infrastructure facilities in secondary schools under 'Project Alankar'.

• In the first phase, 928 government schools of Uttar Pradesh have been selected under the PM-SHRI (PM Schools for Rising India) scheme, which includes 81 Kendriya / Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas.

• A total of 1753 schools in Uttar Pradesh have been selected to be upgraded as PM Shri schools.

• Various upgradation works like ICT lab, smart class, digital library, science laboratory, computer lab, Atal tinkering lab, Bal Vatika, additional classrooms, furniture, sports brands will be done in PM Shri schools.

Samvind Gurukulam Girls Sainik School-

• On January 1, 2024, Union Defense Minister Rajnath Singh inaugurated the newly built Samvind Gurukulam Girls Sainik School at Vatsalya Gram in Vrindavan, Mathura district.

• This is the country's first all-girls Sainik school.

• About 870 girl students will be provided education and training in this school.

• This school has been inaugurated as part of the initiative to establish 100 new Sainik Schools in partnership with NGOs / private / state government schools in all states and union territories, out of which 42 schools have been established.

• Apart from these, 33 Sainik Schools are currently operating in the country under the previous pattern.

19 Health ATMs Inauguration of-

• On December 31, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated 19 Health ATMs in Gorakhpur district.

• These Health ATMs are being set up in various primary and community health centers, where 62 types of tests will be available.

Ayodhya Dham Junction Railway Station-

• On December 30, 2023, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the redeveloped Ayodhya Dham Junction Railway Station.

• This railway station has the capacity to handle 10000 people, but after the completion of the renovation, this capacity will increase to 60000.

• The first phase of this station has been developed at a cost of more than Rs 240 crore.

• The building of this station will be 'accessible to all' and 'IGBC certified green station building'.

• On this occasion, the Prime Minister flagged off 2 new Amrit Bharat trains and 6 Vande Bharat trains.

• Amrit Bharat trains are a new category of superfast passenger trains in the country.

• The two new Amrit Bharat trains flagged off by the Prime Minister are Darbhanga-Ayodhya-Anand Vihar Terminal Amrit Bharat Express and Malda Town-Sir M. Visvesvaraya Terminal (Bengaluru) Amrit Bharat Express.

• The six new Vande Bharat trains flagged off by the Prime Minister include Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra-New Delhi Vande Bharat Express, Amritsar- Delhi Vande Bharat Express, Coimbatore-Bengaluru Cantt Vande Bharat Express, Mangaluru Madgaon Vande Bharat Express, Jalna Mumbai Vande Bharat Express and Ayodhya Anand Vihar Terminal Vande Bharat Express.

• The Prime Minister also dedicated three railway projects worth Rs 2300 crore to the nation to strengthen the rail infrastructure in the region.

• Apart from this, the Prime Minister also laid the foundation stone of Greenfield Township to be developed in Ayodhya at a cost of more than Rs 2180 crore, Vashisht Kunj Residential Scheme to be developed at a cost of about Rs 300 crore and establishment of CIPET Center.

Country's first Artificial Intelligence (AI) City

• The country's first Artificial Intelligence (AI) City will be developed on 40 acres in Nadarganj Industrial Area of Lucknow.

• EOI (Expression of Interest) has been issued in this regard in December 2023.

• UP Electronics Corporation Limited is the nodal agency for this project.

• Its construction will create employment opportunities for the youth.

• A time limit of 5 years has been set to develop this AI City in Lucknow.

'Kisan Mitra' AI Chatbot -

• On December 23, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath launched 'Kisan Mitra' AI chatbot for the technical upgradation of farmers on the occasion of Kisan Samman Diwas.

• Farmers will get answers to their questions through this AI Patbot through their smartphones.

• Through this, farmers will be able to get all the information related to agriculture.

Investment in Uttar Pradesh in the year 2023-

• Uttar Pradesh attracted an investment of more than 40 lakh crores in the year 2023, which is expected to create employment opportunities for one crore youth of the state.

• There is a plan to launch projects worth Rs 15 lakh crore through the first phase of ground breaking ceremony in the early months of the year 2024.

• These include the development of Lalitpur Bulk Drug Park, Uttar Pradesh Defense Corridor, Purvanchal Industrial Corridor and Lucknow AI City.

• Film City, Logistics Park, Medical Device Park, Data Center and Toy Park are being developed in Greater Noida.

• 'Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority' (GIDA) is developing Plastic and Toy Park in Gorakhpur.

• The process of setting up and development of e-bus manufacturing plant is going on in Lucknow.

• Japanese company Fuji Silver Tech has agreed with the Uttar Pradesh government to set up a plant in the state in the year 2023 as a significant investment.

Swarved Mahamandir-

•On December 18, 2023, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the Swarved Mahamandir in Umrahan, Varanasi.

• The Prime Minister inaugurated the first floor of the 180 feet high seven-storey Swarved Mahamandir by pressing a button with a remote and dedicated the Mahamandir to the devotees and countrymen.

• Four thousand couplets of Swarved are written on the marble walls of this Mahamandir.

• This Mahamandir is a symbol of the teachings and teachings of Maharishi Sadafal Dev Ji.

• The divine messages of the texts like Vedas, Upanishads, Ramayana, Gita and Mahabharata are engraved on the walls of this Mahamandir through pictures.

• It is noteworthy that this Mahamandir is the world's largest Vihangam Yoga Center and Meditation Center. Uttar Pradesh's first advanced pediatric center

• On December 19, 2023, the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet approved the establishment of the state's first advanced pediatric center at Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGI), Lucknow.

• The estimated cost of its construction work is about Rs 199.11 crore.

• The proposed Advanced Pediatric Center will be constructed in two phases.

• It is proposed to construct 308 beds in Phase-1 and 265 beds in Phase-2, a total of 573 beds.

• 12 departments will be started in the first phase and 11 departments in the second phase.

• An expenditure of about Rs 500 crore is likely to be incurred on the establishment of this Advanced Pediatric Center in various phases.

Establishment of Cyber Crime Police Stations in 57 districts in Uttar Pradesh-

• On December 19, 2023, the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet gave post facto approval to the proposal to establish Cyber Crime Police Stations in 57 districts of the state.

• The total expenditure burden on the establishment of Cyber Crime Police Stations in 57 districts is estimated to be around Rs 127.25 crore.

• These 57 districts include Unnao, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Hardoi, Lakhimpur Kheri, Kanpur Dehat, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Kannauj, Auraiya, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr, Baghpat, Hapur, Sultanpur, Barabanki, Amethi, Ambedkar Nagar, Etah, Hathras, Kasganj, Mathura, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Chandauli, Maharajganj, Deoria, Kushinagar, Balrampur, Shravasti, Bahraich, Badaun, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Rampur, Bijnor, Amroha, Sambhal, Pratapgarh, Fatehpur, Kaushambi, Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Sonbhadra, Bhadohi, Mau, Ballia, Siddharthnagar, Sant Kabir Nagar, Lalitpur, Jalaun, Muzaffarnagar and Shamli.

• Cyber crime police stations have already been established in the regional headquarters of the remaining 18 districts of the state.

•On March 31, 2016, 2 cyber crime police stations were established in Gautam Buddha Nagar and Lucknow districts and on February 6, 2020, regional cyber crime stations were established in 16 regional headquarters.

Airports of Uttar Pradesh included under Krishi Udan Yojana-

• By December 2023, 7 airports of Uttar Pradesh have been included under Krishi Udan Yojana.

• These 7 airports include Agra, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Hindon, Kanpur, Prayagraj and Varanasi airports.

• A total of 58 airports of various states / union territories are included under Krishi Udan Yojana.

Cruise 'Lake Queen'-

• On December 15, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated the cruise 'Lake Queen' equipped with state-of-the-art facilities at Ramgarh Tal in Gorakhpur.

• This cruise is two-storey, with a restaurant on the first floor and fine dining on the second floor.

• 100 tourists can enjoy this cruise simultaneously.

• Cultural programs can also be organized in it.

Logistics Ease in Different States (LEEDS), 2023 Report-

• On December 16, 2023, the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry released the 'Logistics Ease in States (LEEDS) 2023 Report' in New Delhi.

• In this report, Uttar Pradesh has been included in the Achievers category for the second consecutive year.

• In this report, the states of Haryana, Punjab and Telangana including Uttar Pradesh are included in the Achievers category in the group of landlocked states.

• In the group of coastal states, the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are included in the Achievers category.

• Assam, Sikkim, Tripura are included in the Achievers category in the group of North-Eastern States.

• Chandigarh and Delhi are included in the Achievers category among the Union Territories.

First Delta Ranking of Aspirational Blocks Programme -

• On December 7, 2023, NITI Aayog released the first Delta Ranking of Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP: Aspirational Blocks Programme).

• In the overall Delta Ranking, Kaushambi Block of Kaushambi district of Uttar Pradesh has got second place and Tariyani Block of Kumuram Bheem Asifabad district of Telangana has got first place.

• In this ranking, the blocks have been divided into six zones geographically.

• Zone 2 includes North Indian states, in which Haraiya Block (Basti) of Uttar Pradesh has secured first place and Visno Block (Ghazipur) has secured second place.

• The Aspirational Block Program (ABP) was launched by NITI Aayog on January 7, 2023.

• A total of 500 aspirational blocks of the country have been selected under ABP, which includes a total of 68 blocks (highest in the country) of 42 districts of Uttar Pradesh.

• The objective of this program is to upgrade governance service availability along with improving the quality of life of citizens in remote and relatively less developed blocks of the country.

• Earlier, under the Aspirational District Program (ADP) started by NITI Aayog in the year 2018, 8 districts of Uttar Pradesh are included in the category of aspirational districts.

• These 8 aspirational districts are Siddharthnagar, Bahraich, Balrampur, Bitrakoot, Chandauli, Shravasti, Sonbhadra and Fatehpur.

Lucknow University gets Category-1 University status

• Recently, Lucknow University was granted Category-I University status by the University Grants Commission (UGC).

• This status provides Lucknow University with greater academic and administrative autonomy.

This university can now design its own curriculum, start new courses, appoint foreign faculty and engage in academic collaboration without UGC approval.

• With this, the university will be able to start online and distance education courses by fulfilling the prescribed conditions. No Non-Veg Day

• The Uttar Pradesh government declared November 25 as 'No Non-Veg Day' (meatless day) on the birth anniversary of Sadhu TL Vaswani, who advocated a vegetarian lifestyle.

• On this day, an order was issued to keep all slaughterhouses and meat shops closed in the state.

Dev Deepawali-

• On November 27, 2023, Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath and Union Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Housing and Urban Affairs Hardeep Singh Puri inaugurated Dev Deepawali by lighting the lamp at Namo Ghat in Kashi.

• This time, ambassadors of 70 countries as well as 150 foreign delegates and their families also participated in the Dev Deepawali event.

• These included ambassadors, high commissioners and top officials of Indonesia, Italy, China, Poland, Russia, Nepal, Bhutan, Greece, and other countries.

Ban on Halal certification on products-

• On November 18, 2023, Halal certification on products was banned in Uttar Pradesh.

• A notification in this regard was issued by the Food Safety and Drug Administration (FSDA), Uttar Pradesh.

• This ban will apply to food products as well as cosmetics and medicines.

• This ban will be completely applicable on the production / manufacture, storage, distribution and sale of food products as well as cosmetics and medicines.

• There will be exemption for products sent abroad.

• According to the clarification issued later by FSDA, Uttar Pradesh, this ban will apply only to packaged / canned products.

Khelo India Para Games, 2023-

• The first Khelo India Para Games, 2023 was held in New Delhi between 10-17 December 2023.

• In this, Uttar Pradesh stood second in the medal tally by winning a total of 62 medals (25 gold, 23 silver and 14 bronze).

• Haryana topped the medal tally by winning a total of 105 medals including 40 gold.

Uttar Pradesh Inland Waterways Authority Act, 2023-

• On December 7, 2023, Governor Anandiben Patel gave assent to the 'Uttar Pradesh Inland Waterways Authority Bill, 2023' passed by the State Legislature and it was notified as an Act in the Official Gazette of Uttar Pradesh on December 8.

• This Act provides for the formation of Uttar Pradesh Inland Waterways Authority.

• The post of Chairman of this Authority will be nominated by the Chief Minister either by the Transport Minister or by one of the persons having expertise in inland waterways, shipping, navigation, ports, maritime affairs or related matters.

• The post of Vice Chairman will be appointed by the State Government from among the persons having expertise and professional experience in inland waterways, shipping, navigation, ports, maritime affairs or related matters.

• The Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary of Finance Department, Public Works Department, Transport Department, Irrigation and Water Resources Department, Tourism and Culture Department and Forest and Environment Department of Uttar Pradesh will be ex-officio members in the Authority.

• A representative of the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) will also be a member of this authority.

• The Transport Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh will be the ex-officio Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Authority.

• The headquarters of the Authority will be in Lucknow.

• The Act has made adequate provision for the powers and functions of the Authority for its efficient and uninterrupted operation, formation of fund, transfer of assets and liabilities, levy and collection of fees and charges and budget etc.

Ayodhya Shodh Sansthan-

• On November 9, 2023, the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet approved the proposal to expand the name and scope of the Ayodhya Shodh Sansthan and convert it into 'International Ramayana and Vedic Research Institute'.

• Through the International Ramayana and Vedic Research Institute, serious studies and research work will be done on Ram Katha literature all over the world.

• 'Ayodhya Research Institute' was operating in Tulsi Memorial Building, Ayodhya under the Culture Department of Uttar Pradesh since August 18, 1986, which has now been converted into 'International Ramayana and Vedic Research Institute'.

37th National Games, 2023-

• In the 37th National Games, 2023 held in Goa between 26 October 9 November 2023, Uttar Pradesh secured 15th position with a total of 71 medals (11 gold, 24 silver and 36 bronze).

• With 80 gold medals (total 228 medals), Maharashtra topped the medal tally.

• Purnima Pandey of UP won the gold medal by lifting a total of 227 kg in the over 87 kg weight category (women's weightlifting).

• In the women's hammer throw event, Tanya Chaudhary of Uttar Pradesh won the gold medal.

• In the women's 20 km race walk, Priyanka Goswami of Uttar Pradesh won the gold medal.

Position of Uttar Pradesh in inland fisheries-

• On November 21, 2023, on the occasion of World Fisheries Day, Uttar Pradesh was awarded the Best Inland State (Plains) award in the 'Global Fisheries Conference India, 2023' held in Ahmedabad (Gujarat).

• In Uttar Pradesh, fish production in the year 2021-22 was 8.09 lakh tonnes and fish seed production was 27128 lakh tonnes, which has increased to 9.15 lakh tonnes and 36187 lakh tonnes respectively in the year 2022-23.

• Currently 21 projects are being operated in Uttar Pradesh under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana.

State Aquatic Animal of Uttar Pradesh-

• In October 2023, Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath declared 'Ganga Dolphin' as the 'State Aquatic Animal'.

• In Uttar Pradesh, Ganga Dolphin (Gangetic Dolphin) is found in rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, Chambal, Ghaghara, Rapti and Gerua.

• On May 18, 2010, the Ministry of Environment and Forests notified the Ganges River Dolphin as the National Aquatic Animal.

• The Ganges Dolphin is also known as Ganga 'Sus' or 'Susu'.

• The scientific name of Ganges Dolphin is 'Platanista gangetica'.

• It is noteworthy that the 'Chitala' fish has been declared as the 'State Fish' by the Uttar Pradesh government.

'Run for Unity' program-

• On October 31, 2023, 'Run for Unity' program was organized in Lucknow on the occasion of the 148th birth anniversary (National Unity Day) of Iron Man Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

• Defense Minister Rajnath Singh presided over the program.

• It was organized by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL).

• Rajnath Singh flagged off a 1.5 km long race from the statue of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel located in Hazratganj, which concluded at K.D. Singh Babu Stadium.

State-of-the-art charging stations on the expressway of Uttar Pradesh-

• The process of setting up charging stations with battery swapping has been started in Uttar Pradesh in October 2023.

• Public charging stations with battery swapping will be set up on Yamuna, Agra-Lucknow, Bundelkhand, Purvanchal and Gorakhpur Link Expressways in Uttar Pradesh.

• These charging stations will be developed on PPP mode by Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority (UPEIDA).

• UPDA will give land on simple lease for 10 years to the selected applicants for charging stations.

• Apart from this, the government will set up 2000 charging stations to promote electric vehicles.

Startup Ecosystem in Uttar Pradesh-

• According to the report of KPMG, an investment data compilation agency, Uttar Pradesh has emerged as the fourth largest startup ecosystem state in the country.

• At present (October, 2023), there are more than 108 unicorn startups in the country, out of which 8 are from Uttar Pradesh.

• There are startups in all 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh, out of which 8 are unicorns and many are rapidly moving towards becoming unicorns.

• According to the KPMG report, Paytm, Paytm Mall, India Mart, Bhoglix, Pine Labs, Innovacer, Info Edge and Physicswala of Uttar Pradesh are among the unicorn startups of the country.

• According to the report, 49 percent of the startups in Uttar Pradesh are from tier-2 and tier-3 cities.

• The Uttar Pradesh government had set a target of presence of 10 thousand startups by the year 2025, according to which this target has been achieved by mid-2023.

Robotic Process Automation (RPA) Lab-

• On October 16, 2023, S. Krishnan, Secretary, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, inaugurated the Robotic Process Automation (RPA) Lab at NIELIT, Gorakhpur during the 26th All India Directors Meeting of NIELIT (National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology).

• This lab has been constructed under the 'Future Skills Prime' project funded by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

• This is the first lab of its kind in Uttar Pradesh under this project.

National Center of Aging-

• The country's third Geriatric Care and Rehabilitation Center (National Center of Aging) will be built at IMS (Institute of Medical Sciences) BHU, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

• Currently such centers are operating in AIIMS, Delhi and Madras Medical College, Chennai.

• The elderly will benefit the most from this center to be built under the 'National Program for Healthcare of the Elderly'.

Digital Doctor Clinic-

• In October 2023, the Uttar Pradesh government signed a Memorandum of Understanding of Rs 350 crore with Obdu Group regarding starting digital doctor clinic service in villages.

• Digital doctor clinics will work like a primary health center, where not only consultation with the doctor will be available through online video conferencing, but also laboratory facilities along with health care assistance will be available.

• Initially, digital doctor clinics will be opened in 20 centers in Lucknow and Bulandshahr under the pilot project, after which it will be started in the entire state.

• Its objective is to improve the health system in the villages of the state, especially remote rural villages, so that people can be provided medical consultation as well as medicines and pathology tests in serious diseases at concessional rates.

New townships in seven cities including Ayodhya-

• On October 9, 2023, the Uttar Pradesh government granted permission to set up townships in Ayodhya, Meerut, Agra, Saharanpur, Varanasi, Moradabad and Kanpur along with cities with Housing Development Council.

• For this, 'Mukhyamantri Urban Development Scheme' has been started.

• A total of Rs 1680 crore will be given to the development authorities and Housing Development Councils under the Chief Minister Urban Development Scheme to develop new townships.

• Under this scheme, the state government will give 50 percent of the expenditure on land acquisition for the expansion of the developed township before the development of the new township for a maximum of 20 years, the remaining money will have to be raised by the concerned development authority itself.

100 percent ODF Plus coverage in Uttar Pradesh-

• According to the press release issued on September 28, 2023, Uttar Pradesh has achieved 100 percent ODF Plus coverage under the second phase of Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural).

• 95767 villages of Uttar Pradesh have declared themselves ODF Plus with solid/liquid waste management systems under the second phase of Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural).

• As of January 1, 2023, only 15088 villages were declared ODF Plus in Uttar Pradesh, but in the last 9 months more than 80000 villages have achieved ODF Plus status.

• Out of 95767 ODF Plus villages, 81744 villages are ODF Plus Aspiring villages with solid waste management or liquid waste management, 10217 villages are ODF Plus Rising villages with both solid waste management and liquid waste management and 3806 villages are ODF Plus Model villages.

India Smart Cities Awards Competition (ISAC, 2022)-

• On September 27, 2023, President Draupadi Murmu felicitated the winners of the fourth edition of India Smart Cities Awards (ISAC), 2022 in Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

• The President awarded Uttar Pradesh for coming third in the Best State category.

• In the Best State category, 'Rajasthan' is jointly ranked third with Uttar Pradesh.

• Agra was adjudged the third best smart city in the country in the National Smart City Award.

• In the Built Environment category, Kanpur got the award for the modernization of Palika Sports Stadium.

• In the Economy category, Lucknow got the award for Employment Training Center.

• In the ICCC Business Model category, Agra was awarded for revenue generation through ICCC and reduction in carbon emissions.

• In the Social Aspects category, Agra was awarded for Smart Health Center (PPP) and Upgrading of Municipal Schools.

• In the Water category, Agra was awarded for ensuring 24/7 water supply in the ABD area with smart water meters and SCADA systems.

• Agra received the award in the Covid Innovation Award category.

• Varanasi was selected for the Zonal Smart City Award (Northern Region).

Moto GP India, 2023 -

• In September 2023, the first MotoGP race in India was held at the Buddh International Circuit in Greater Noida.

• This race was organized under the Indian Oil Grand Prix of India (Indian Motorcycle Grand Prix).

• This MotoGP race was won by Italian Ducati rider Marco Bezzecchi.

India Drone Shakti, 2023-

• Drone Exhibition cum Exhibition 'India Drone Shakti, 2023' was organized at Hindon Air Force Station, Ghaziabad between 25-26 September 2023.

• It was inaugurated by Defense Minister Rajnath Singh on 25 September 2023.

• It was jointly organized by the Indian Air Force and the Drone Federation of India (DFI).

• After the inauguration of this exhibition, the first C-295MW transport aircraft manufactured by the Spanish company Airbus was formally inducted into the Indian Air Force.

Uttar Pradesh International Trade Exhibition-

• On September 21, 2023, President Draupadi Murmu inaugurated the Uttar Pradesh International Trade Show at the India Expo Center and Mart in Greater Noida.

• This was its first edition.

• It was jointly organized by the Government of Uttar Pradesh and India Exposition Mart Limited (IEML).

• This exhibition ended on September 25, 2023.

• It showcased various important products manufactured in the state including ODOP products and GI tagged products of Uttar Pradesh.

• With more than 96 lakh MSMEs, Uttar Pradesh ranks first among all the states of the country.

20th National Book Fair -

• The 20th National Book Fair was held at Balrampur Garden in Lucknow from 22 September to 2 October 2023.

• It was organized by K.T. Foundation and ForceOne Books.

• The theme of this fair this year was 'Gyan Kumbh'.

• This book fair has made its place among the top 10 book fairs in the country.

Tattva Plastic Pipe Factory-

• On September 18, 2023, Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated the Tatva Plastic Factory set up with an investment of Rs 110 crore at Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority (GIDA).

Divya Kala Mela, 2023-

• The seventh Divya Kala Mela, 2023 was organized in Varanasi between 15-24 September 2023.

• Organized by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, this fair provides a big platform for marketing and showcasing the products and skills of Divyangjan.

Fourth meeting of the G-20 Sustainable Finance Working Group-

• The fourth meeting of the G-20 Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG) was held in Varanasi between 13-14 September 2023.

• This meeting took place under the G-20 presidency of India.

• In this meeting, the '2023 G-20 Sustainable Finance Report' was finally approved.

• Earlier, three meetings of the SFWG were held in Guwahati, Udaipur and Mahabalipuram respectively.

Photo exhibition 'Story of a true son of Mother India'-

• On September 17, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated the photo exhibition 'Story of a true son of Mother India' in Lucknow on the occasion of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's birthday.

• It was organized by the Department of Information and Public Relations.

• In this exhibition, various aspects of the Prime Minister's life and memories related to political life were displayed through photographs.

Gandeev-V-

• On September 14, 2023, joint exercise Gandeev- was held at Police Headquarters, Lucknow.

• It was organized by the National Security Guard (NSG) and Uttar Pradesh Police to deal with terrorist incidents.

Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority-

• On September 12, 2023, the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet approved the draft of the notification presented for the formation of Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority (BIDA) including 33 villages of Jhansi district.

• The headquarters of this authority will be in Jhansi.

• A provision of Rs 5000 crore has been made for the formation of this authority under the Chief Minister Industrial Area Expansion/New Industrial Area Promotion Scheme launched in the year 2022-23.

• A new industrial township will be developed by this authority on the lines of Noida.

Approval of Paddy Procurement Policy-

• On September 12, 2023, the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet approved the paddy procurement policy under the price support scheme in the Kharif marketing year 2023-24.

• In the Kharif marketing year 2023-24, the minimum support price of common paddy has been fixed at Rs 2183 per quintal and the support price of grade-A paddy at Rs 2203 per quintal.

• It has increased by 7 percent at the rate of Rs 143 per quintal as compared to last year.

• A proposed provisional target of 70 lakh metric tonnes of paddy procurement has been set in the marketing year 2023-24.

Vyapaari Kalyan Diwas-

• In September 2023, the Uttar Pradesh government decided to celebrate 'Vyapaari Kalyan Diwas' every '29 June'.

• This day will be celebrated to commemorate the birth anniversary of Bhamashah, an associate of Maharana Pratap.

• The government will also organize an investor conference in each district to honor and recognize prominent local business leaders and industrialists on this day.

• The highest tax paying trader will be awarded the 'Bhamashah Award' at a function organized in Lucknow every year on this day.

IIT Kanpur - ICICI Bank MoU-

• In September 2023, IIT Kanpur signed a Memorandum of Understanding with ICICI Bank to provide a comprehensive settlement support system for start-ups.

• It aims to enable IIT Kanpur and ICICI Bank to collaborate on projects.

• It aims to provide the necessary tools and knowledge to startups and innovators at IIT Kanpur's Startup Incubation and Innovation Centre (SIIC).

Clean Air Survey, 2023 (Uttar Pradesh Status)-

• The results of 'Clean Air Survey, 2023' were announced on the occasion of 'International Day of Clean Air for Blue Skies' on September 7, 2023.

• In the ranking of cities of category-1 (population more than 10 lakh) in Clean Air Survey, 2023, Agra of Uttar Pradesh is ranked second, while Indore is ranked first.

• In the ranking of cities of category-2 (3-10 lakh population), Moradabad of Uttar Pradesh is ranked second and Amravati of Maharashtra is ranked first.

• In the overall ranking of category-1 cities, Agra of Uttar Pradesh is ranked second, Varanasi 11th, Ghaziabad 12th, Meerut 15th, Kanpur 23rd, Lucknow 24th and Prayagraj 28th.

• In the overall ranking of category-2 cities, Moradabad of Uttar Pradesh is ranked second, Firozabad fourth, Bareilly sixth, Jhansi seventh, Gorakhpur 11th and Noida 24th.

• In the overall ranking of category-3 (population less than 3 lakh) cities, Rae Bareli of Uttar Pradesh is ranked fourth, Gajraula 16th, Khurja 28th and Anpara 33rd.

Sixth Census of Minor Irrigation (MI) Schemes (Status of Uttar Pradesh)-

• On August 26, 2023, the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Conservation of the Ministry of Jal Shakti released the Sixth Census Report on Minor Irrigation (MI: Minor Irrigation) Schemes.

• According to this report, there are 23.14 million minor irrigation schemes in 647394 villages of 695 districts in the country.

• Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of minor irrigation schemes in the country (17.2%), followed by Maharashtra.

• The 3 leading states in groundwater schemes are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh respectively.

• Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Punjab are the leading states in shallow tube wells, medium tube wells and deep tube wells respectively.

• According to the sixth census of minor irrigation schemes (reference year 2017-18), there are 3976317 minor irrigation schemes in Uttar Pradesh, of which 99.2 percent (3944102) are groundwater schemes and 0.8 percent (32215) are surface water schemes.

• According to the report, there has been an increase of 4.6 percent in the 6th MI Census in Uttar Pradesh as compared to 3801286 schemes included in the 5th MI Census.

• As per the information of the state government, there has been an increase of 4.4 percent (165760) in groundwater schemes and 40.4 percent (9271) in surface water schemes under the 6th Minor Irrigation Census as compared to 3778342 groundwater schemes and 22944 surface water schemes included in the 5th Minor Irrigation Census.

• According to the report, out of 3976317 minor irrigation schemes available in Uttar Pradesh, 83.8 percent (3333679) are shallow tube wells. After that 10.5 percent (418316) are medium tube wells and 2.7 percent (106883) are deep tube well schemes.

Free smartphones to 25 lakh youth-

• On August 22, 2023, the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet approved the proposal to purchase smartphones for Rs 3600 crore.

• 25 lakh youth of the state will be given free smartphones.

• Smartphones will be given to the youth under 'Swami Vivekananda Yuva Empowerment Scheme'.

• This will benefit the youth pursuing graduation, post-graduation and diploma in higher education, technical, health education, skill development and vocational education.

• The Springboard platform will be provided free of cost by Infosys company in the smartphone under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

• With its help, 3900 courses will be available to the students for free. Decision to lease 6 PCDF plants

• In the meeting of the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet on August 22, 2023, it was decided to lease six dairy plants (related to the prestigious milk brand Parag) of the Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation (PCDF) to private companies for 10 years.

• These six dairy plants include dairy plants of Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Noida, Prayagraj, Azamgarh and Moradabad.

• Even after leasing, the ownership of these plants will remain with PCDF and milk unions.

• The leased firm will only have the work of its management and operation.

Biometric system at Anganwadi centers-

• In the meeting of the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet on August 22, 2023, it was decided to implement the biometric system to prevent irregularities in the distribution of nutrition under the Supplementary Nutrition Scheme at Anganwadi Centers / Mini Anganwadi Centers.

• In the cabinet meeting, the proposal for installation and operation of e-pass machines at Anganwadi centers for verification of nutrition distribution was approved.

• Installation of e-pass machines will bring transparency in nutrition distribution and will ensure that the beneficiaries are provided with the permissible quantity of nutrition.

Amendment in Uttar Pradesh Indian Partnership Rules, 1933 as amended Rules, 1974-

• On August 22, 2023, the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet approved the amendment in Uttar Pradesh Indian Partnership Rules, 1933 as amended Rules, 1974.

• Partnership firms registered under the 'U.P. Partnership Act, 1933' in Uttar Pradesh will now be able to use words like Crown, Queen, Imperial and Royal in their names without the permission of the government.

• Under the law made during the British period, till now it was prohibited for partnership firms to use these words in their names without the approval of the government.

Didi Cafe-

• Under the Urban Livelihood Mission in Uttar Pradesh, Didi Cafes will be opened in 17 municipal corporations of the state.

• On the lines of Varanasi, the price of food items available in Didi Cafes to be opened in government offices will be low.

• These cafes will be run by women of self-help groups.

• In the first phase, Didi Cafes will be opened in Lucknow, Kanpur, Ghaziabad, Agra, Aligarh, Bareilly, Meerut, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Prayagraj, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Ayodhya, Jhansi, Firozabad, Shahjahanpur and Mathura-Vrindavan.

• The objective of starting Didi Cafe is to provide employment opportunities to women associated with urban poor support groups.

Anthem Song of Uttar Pradesh Police-

• On August 16, 2023, the anthem song of Uttar Pradesh Police was released on all important platforms of social media.

• The lyrics of this song are 'Chatton ki zid ghula di, baju ko aag banaaya hai, kaandhe par sitare nahi humne UP ka maan sangaja hai'.

• This song has been written by lyricist Ritesh Rajwada and sung by Kuwar Ashit.

National Police Medal to the policemen of the state-

• On the occasion of Independence Day on August 15, 2023, a total of 89 policemen of Uttar Pradesh Police were awarded the National Police Medal.

• 12 policemen have been awarded the Gallantry Medal, six policemen have been awarded the Utkrishta Seva Medal and 71 for commendable service.

Namo 108: New species of lotus-

• On August 19, 2023, Union Minister of State for Science and Technology (Independent Charge) Dr. Jitendra Singh unveiled a new species of lotus flower.

• The new species of lotus that has been unveiled has 108 petals.

• For this reason it has been named 'Namoh 108'.

• This flower has been developed by Lucknow-based CSIR- National Botanical Research Institute (CSIR NBRI).

• Unlike other species of lotus flower, the 'Namo 108' species is more resilient to seasonal conditions.

•This species flowers from March to December.

• This species flowers for the longest time compared to other species of lotus.

• 'Namo 108' is the first species of lotus in India whose genome has been completely sequenced.

• On this occasion, the Union Minister launched the 'Lotus Mission'.

• The Lotus campaign will be operated in mission mode like other priority schemes.

• He also released apparel made from lotus fibers and perfume 'Frotus' extracted from lotus flowers.

• This perfume has been developed by the National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) in collaboration with Fragrance and Flavor Development Center (FFDC), Kannauj under the Lotus Research Program.

• Apart from this, a new species of Aloe Vera 'NBRI Nihar' was also released.

Digi Yatra launched at 6 more airports-

• In August 2023, Digi Yatra facility was launched at 6 more airports in the country - Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Kochi, Lucknow, Jaipur and Guwahati.

• After the launch at three airports New Delhi, Varanasi, Bengaluru on December 1, 2022, Digi Yatra was launched at four more airports Vijayawada, Pune, Hyderabad and Kolkata.

• With the addition of the above 6 airports, the total number of Digi-Yatra enabled airports has increased to 13.

• Digi Yatra is a mobile application-based facility designed for contactless, seamless movement of passengers at airports based on Facial Recognition Technology (FRT).

Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra (PMBJK)-

• The Ministry of Railways will set up Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra (PMBJK) at some stations.

• The list of 50 stations identified for the pilot project includes 7 stations from Uttar Pradesh.

• These 7 stations are- Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Junction, Veerangana Laxmibai Junction (Jhansi), Lucknow Junction, Gorakhpur Junction, Banaras, Agra Cantt and Mathura.

Amrit Stambh-

• On August 15, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated the Amrit Stambh under the 'Meri Maati-Mera Desh' campaign at Amrit Vatika.

• Amrit Stambh has been built in Mankameshwar Ward on the banks of Gomti River in Lucknow.

Chief Minister Command Center and CM Dashboard-

• On July 30, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated the Chief Minister Command Center and launched the CM Dashboard.

• Chief Minister Command Center and CM Dashboard will be used to monitor the work being done by various levels of officers in services / schemes / projects in various departments from the highest level.

• CM Dashboard has been established as an integrated portal for the evaluation of various levels of officers in all the projects of the government, through which a data based quality monitoring system has been developed.

Technogian World Robotics Championship, 2023 -

• Technogian World Robotics Championship, 2023 was held at Noida Indoor Stadium, Noida between 25-27 July 2023.

• Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath addressed the closing ceremony of this seventh edition of the Technogian World Robotics Championship held in Gautam Buddha Nagar district through virtual medium.

• It was organized by the All India Council for Robotics and Automation (AICRA).

Per capita energy consumption in Uttar Pradesh -

• According to the data of Uttar Pradesh, per capita energy consumption in the state in the year 2017-18 was 629 units per annum, which decreased to 606 units per annum in the year 2018-19.

• In the year 2019-20, per capita energy consumption in Uttar Pradesh again stood at 629 units per annum.

Asian Youth and Junior Weightlifting Championship, 2023-

• On July 27, 2023, Union Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports Anurag Singh Thakur inaugurated the Asian Youth and Junior Weightlifting Championship, 2023.

• It was organized from 28 July to 5 August 2023.

• This competition was held for the first time in India at Gautam Buddha University, Greater Noida.

• In this, India won a total of 42 medals, including 27 medals in the youth category and 15 medals in the junior category.

National Martyrs' Memorial and National Railway Safety Museum -

• On July 24, 2023, Director General of Railway Protection Force Sanjay Chander unveiled the newly constructed National Martyrs' Memorial and National Railway Safety Museum at Jagjivan RPF Academy, Lucknow.

• The National Martyrs' Memorial is spread over an area of 4800 square meters and the names of 1014 martyred RPF personnel from the year 1957 till date are inscribed on this memorial.

• In the National Railway Safety Museum, visitors and tourists will get complete information about the history, origin, achievements, duties and responsibilities of the Railway Protection Force (RPF) at a glance.

• The motto of this museum is 'Gyanvardhanaya Vasrankshanaya', which continuously inspires the RPF to 'promote knowledge and preserve heritage'.

Times University Rankings, 2024-

• The Times Global University Rankings, 2024 (20th edition) was released by Times Higher Education on 27 September 2023.

• In this ranking, two institutions of Uttar Pradesh, Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University, are included in 'Rank Group: 601-800'.

• In this ranking, UK's Oxford University is ranked first.

Third Edition of Export Preparedness Index (EPI), 2022-

• On July 17, 2023, NITI Aayog Vice Chairman Suman Beri released the third edition of the report titled 'Export Preparedness Index (EPI), 2022' for the states/union territories of India.

• According to this report, Uttar Pradesh (score: 61.23) is ranked third in the category of landlocked states.

• In the category of landlocked states, Haryana (score: 63.65) and Telangana (score: 61.36) are ranked first and second respectively.

India Tourism Statistics at a Glance, 2023-

• In July, 2023, the 'India: Tourism Statistics at a Glance, 2023' report was released by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.

• According to this report, Uttar Pradesh received the highest number of domestic tourists at 317.91 million (18.37%) among the states of the country in the year 2022.

• Uttar Pradesh ranked 5th among the top 5 states/union territories in terms of foreign tourist arrivals in the year 2022.

• In the year 2022, 0.65 million (7.56%) foreign tourists visited Uttar Pradesh.

• During the financial year 2022-23 (till February, 2023), the top 5 centrally protected monuments under ASI, which had the highest number of foreign tourists, are Taj Mahal Agra Fort > Fatehpur Sikri > Itemad-ud-Daula Tomb > Sahet-Mahet.

Transfer of funds for students in Basic Education Schools in the academic session 2023-24-

• On July 19, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath launched the transfer process through DBT of funds for the purchase of dress, sweater, school bag, shoes-socks and stationery to the students studying in the schools of Basic Education Council.

• The government provides an amount of Rs 1200 per student for the purchase of these items.

• The Chief Minister inaugurated 125 Kasturba Gandhi Girls Inter Colleges in the academic session 2023-24 and additional classrooms and auditoriums in 20 District Education and Training Institutes of the state.

• He also released 'Kalankur', Kalasrujan-2, Internship Manual and Sanskrit Language Kit developed by SCERT.

• Along with this, the Chief Minister launched the 'Learning by Doing' program in 1772 upper primary schools and released the related education manual.

• The Chief Minister also launched the distribution of Wonder Box developed by IIT Gandhinagar to 52836 co-located Anganwadi centers for pre-primary education.

GI Tag to new handicraft products of Uttar Pradesh-

• In July-August, 2023, 2 new handicraft products of Uttar Pradesh were granted Geographical Indication Certification (GI Tag) by the Geographical Indications Registry, Chennai (Tamil Nadu).

• These are 'Jalesar Metal Crafts' (certification date August 1, 2023) and 'Agra Leather Footwear' (certification date July 31, 2023).

• With the inclusion of these 2 new products, the total number of GI-certified products (including logo) of Uttar Pradesh has increased to 56.

• Earlier, in May-June, 2023, 7 new handicraft products of Uttar Pradesh were recognized with Geographical Indication Certification (GI Tag).

• These seven handicraft products include 'Amroha Dholak', 'Kalpi Handmade Paper', 'Baghpat Home Furnishing', 'Barabanki Handloom Products', 'Mahoba Gaura Stone Handicraft', 'Mainpuri Tarakashi and 'Sambhal Horn Craft'.

• Baghpat Home Furnishing, Amroha Dholak, Kalpi Handmade Paper and Barabanki Handloom Products received GI tag on June 14, 2023.

• Mahoba Gaura Stone Handicraft, Mainpuri Tarakashi and Sambhal Horn Craft were granted GI tag on May 1, 2023.

• In April, 2023, 11 new products of Uttar Pradesh were announced to be granted GI tag.

• These 11 products include 'Banarasi Paan', 'Banarasi Langra Mango' of Banaras, Ramnagar Mota (Brinjal), 'Adamchini Rice' of Chandauli, and 7 ODOP (One District, One Product) 'Tala' of Aligarh, 'Jaggery' of Muzaffarnagar, 'Asafoetida' of Hathras, 'Shajar Patthar Shilp' of Banda, 'Nagina Wood Craft' of Bijnor, 'Bakhira Brass Utensil' of Sant Kabir Nagar and 'Amla' of Pratapgarh.

• Of these, Adamchini Rice of Chandauli was given GI tag certification on 22 February 2023 and the remaining 10 on 31 March 2023.

• Earlier, 36 products of Uttar Pradesh had received GI tag, the details of which are as follows Allahabadi Surkha Guava, Lucknow Chikan Craft, Malihabadi Dussehri Mango, Banarasi Zari and Saree, Handmade Carpets of Bhadohi, Agra Carpet, Farrukhabad Prints, Lucknow Zardozi, Banarasi Zari and Saree (Logo), Kala Namak Rice, Firozabad Glass, Kannauj Perfume, Kanpur Saddlery, Moradabad Metal Craft, Saharanpur Wood Craft, Meerut Scissors, Khurja Pottery, Banaras Pink Meenakari Craft, Varanasi Wood Lacquer Utensils and Toys, Mirzapur Handmade Carpet, Nizamabad Black Pottery, Basmati Rice, Banaras Metal Carving Craft, Varanasi Glass Beads, Ghazipur Wall Hanging, Varanasi Soft Stone Jali Work, Chunar Sandstone, Gorakhpur Terracotta, Chunar Glaze Pottery, Banaras Zardozi, Mirzapur Brass Utensils, Banaras Wood Carving, Banaras Hand Block Print, Rataul Mango, Mau Sari and Mahoba Dasawari Paan.

All India Tiger Estimation-2022 (Status of UP)-

• On July 29, 2023, on the occasion of 'International Tiger Day', a detailed report of 'All India Tiger Estimation-2022' was released.

• According to this report, the average number of tigers in the country is estimated to be 3682 (upper limit 3925), and the states with the highest average number of tigers are respectively 1. Madhya Pradesh (785), 2. Karnataka (563), 3. Uttarakhand (560), 4. Maharashtra (444).

• According to this report, the average number of tigers in Uttar Pradesh is estimated to be 205 and in this context the state is ranked 8th among the states of the country.

• The average number of tigers in Uttar Pradesh in the year 2018 was 173.

• According to the latest estimates, the average number of tigers in Dudhwa Tiger Reserve of Uttar Pradesh is 135, and in this context it is jointly ranked fourth with Bandhavgarh (MP) among the tiger reserves of the country.

• The highest number of tigers in the country's tiger reserves are estimated in Corbett Tiger Reserve (Uttarakhand 260).

India's first Vedic-themed park-

• On July 4, 2023, Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath unveiled India's first Vedic-themed park.

• This park has been built in Sector 78 of Noida.

• This park is known as 'Veda Ban Park'.

• The construction of this park started in January 2021.

Indo-Israel Center of Excellence for Fruit-

• 'Indo-Israel Center of Excellence for Fruit' is being established in Kaushambi district under the 'Integrated Horticulture Development Mission' scheme of the Government of India.

• Prayagraj division (Prayagraj, Kaushambi, Fatehpur and Pratapgarh districts) has a wide fruit belt area of guava, mango and amla and tissue culture banana cultivation is also done on a large scale here.

UP Municipal Corporation Election, 2023-

• Municipal elections were conducted in the state in two phases (in 9-9 divisions each) on May 4 and May 11, 2023 by the Uttar Pradesh State Election Commission.

• These elections were conducted for a total of 760 urban bodies (17 Municipal Corporations, 199 Municipal Councils and 544 Nagar Panchayats).

• While EVMs were used in the elections of municipal corporations, the elections of the remaining municipal bodies were conducted through ballot boxes.

• In the results declared after the counting of votes on May 13, 2023

The Bharatiya Janata Party was successful in getting the mayor's seat in all the 17 municipal corporations of the state along with an overwhelming majority of councilors in the houses.

• For the post of president in municipal councils, BJP won 89 out of a total of 199 seats, while Samajwadi Party won 35, Bahujan Samaj Party won 16 and Congress won 4 seats. The remaining 55 seats went to the account of other parties/independents.

• For the post of Nagar Panchayat President, BJP won 190 out of a total of 544 seats, while SP won 79, BSP won 37 and Congress won 14 seats. The remaining 224 seats went to the account of other parties/independents.

IIRF Ranking, 2023 (UP position)-

• Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi is ranked first in the list of best 50 central universities of the country in the ranking released by IIRF (Indian Institutional Ranking Framework) in May, 2023.

• In the list of best universities, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi is at second place and Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh is at third place.

• In this list, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow is at 11th place and Allahabad University, Prayagraj is at 29th place. Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University, Amethi is at 48th place and Rani Lakshmibai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi is at 50th place.

Status of Uttar Pradesh in providing tap connections-

• As of May, 2023, Uttar Pradesh has become the second state in the country to provide maximum tap drinking water connections, leaving behind Maharashtra in terms of providing tap connections to rural families.

• As of May 15, 2023, 1,12,97,534 tap connections have been given to rural families in Uttar Pradesh.

• More than 40000 tap drinking water connections are being provided every day in Uttar Pradesh under Jal Jeevan Mission.

• Bihar ranks first in providing tap connections.

PM Mitra Mega Textile Park -

• On April 18, 2023, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Government of India and the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the establishment of PM Mitra Mega Textile Park in the state under the PM Mega Integrated Textile and Apparel (PM Mitra) Scheme.

• This Mega Textile Park will be established in an area of about 1000 acres in Lucknow and Hardoi districts.

• Earlier on February 14, 2023, the UP State Council of Ministers approved the proposal for establishment and land transfer of this textile park under PM Mitra Yojana.

• For the implementation of this textile park, SPV has been approved. (Special Purpose Vehicle) will be formed with a paid-up capital of Rs 10 crore, in which the Uttar Pradesh government will have 51 percent and the central government will have 49 percent stake.

• This textile park will be developed in PPP mode at a cost of about Rs 1200 crore.

Rashtriya Lok Dal (RLD)-

• On April 10, 2023, the Election Commission of India withdrew the state level party status from the Rashtriya Lok Dal (RLD) party, which won 8 seats in the Uttar Pradesh Assembly elections.

• Now RLD has become a registered unrecognized political party.

• Presently the National President of Rashtriya Lok Dal Party is Jayant Chaudhary.

Hariharpur Music University -

• On April 7, 2023, Union Home and Cooperation Minister Amit Shah laid the foundation stone of Hariharpur Music University in Azamgarh district.

• Many national and internationally renowned artists like Padma Vibhushan Pandit Chhannulal Mishra, Ambika Mishra and Dr. Manoj Kumar Mishra belong to the Hariharpur Gharana.

• On this occasion, Amit Shah also inaugurated and laid the foundation stone of various projects worth Rs 4583 crore.

Ayurveda Festival and ODOP Exhibition-

• Ayurveda Festival and ODOP Exhibition were organized at Chaudhary Charan Singh University in Meerut between 11-13 March 2023.

• It was inaugurated by Vice President Jagdeep Dhankhar on 11 March 2023.

• It was organized under the aegis of All India Ayurveda Maha Sammelan and Pradeshik Ayurveda Maha Sammelan, Uttar Pradesh.

Maternal mortality ratio and maternal mortality rate data, 2018-20-

• In November 2022, the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare released the maternal mortality ratio and maternal mortality rate data, 2018-20 based on the data of Sample Registration System (SRS).

• According to the ministry, there has been a significant decline in the maternal mortality ratio in the country during this period.

• According to the data released, the maternal mortality ratio (maternal deaths per 1 lakh live births) and maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 1 lakh among women aged 15-49 years) in Uttar Pradesh in the period 2018-20 are 167 and 14.3 respectively.

State Transformation Commission (STC) -

• On September 27, 2022, the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet reorganized the State Planning Commission and approved the proposal to create a new institution 'State Transformation Commission' (State Transformation Commission STC) in its place.

• The Chief Minister will be the Chairman of the State Transformation Commission.

• The Chief Minister will nominate a renowned experienced public administrator/academician/subject expert of various fields as the Vice-Chairman of the State Transformation Commission, whose membership period will be maximum 3 years, which can be extended by 2 years under special circumstances.

• This commission will act as a think tank and will formulate policies after consultation with experts from various departments.

• It is noteworthy that the State Planning Commission was established in Uttar Pradesh on August 24, 1972.

Status of Uttar Pradesh in National Family Health Survey-5, 2019-21-

• According to the data of National Family Health Survey-5, 2019-21 released on May 5, 2022, there has been an effective increase in the sex ratio in the state as compared to the year 2015-16.

• The sex ratio (number of women per 1000 men) in the year 2015-16 (NFHS 4) was 995, which has increased to 1017 in the survey of 2019-21.

• In the last 5 years, the sex ratio at birth of children has increased from 903 in 2015-16 to 941 in 2019-21.

• In the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 4, 2015-16, the percentage of families using clean fuel for cooking in the state was 32.7, which has increased to 49.5 percent in the latest survey.

• In the latest survey, the percentage of families using sanitation facilities has increased from 36.4 to 68.8.

• In NFHS-4, the total fertility rate (TFR) in the state was 2.7, which has decreased to 2.4 (2.35) in NFHS-5.

• Institutional deliveries have increased from 67.8 percent to 83.4 percent during the same period.

• The neonatal mortality rate has decreased from 45.1 per cent to 35.7 per cent per thousand live births.

• The infant mortality rate has decreased from 63.5 per cent to 50.4 per cent per thousand live births.

• The mortality rate of children under 5 years of age has decreased from 78.1 per cent to 59.8 per thousand live births.

• The percentage of institutional deliveries in the state was 67.8 per cent in NFHS-4, which has increased to 83.4 under NFHS-5.

• According to NFHS-5, 2019-21, the number of women affected by anemia during pregnancy has decreased by 5.1 per cent (from 51.0% to 45.9%) as compared to NFHS-4, which is more than the reduction of 1.8 per cent recorded at the national level.

• During the same period, a 6.6 percent decrease (from 46.3% to 39.7%) was recorded in cases of stunting in children below the age of 5 years in the state, which is more than the 2.9 percent decrease recorded at the national level.

• During the same period, a 7.4 percent decrease (from 39.5% to 32.1%) was recorded in cases of underweight children below the age of 5 years in the state, while at the national level this decrease was 3.7 percent.

Districts of Uttar Pradesh

Kanpur Nagar

- Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority
- Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Technology for Handicapped
- One of the 7 IT cities proposed in the state, Kanpur also has Uttar Pradesh Cricket Academy (Green Park Stadium)
- Uttar Pradesh Forest Research Institute
- Textile and Hosiery Park
- Chakeri Airport

- Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
- J.K. Temple
- Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation Ltd.
- Vikas Park (H.B.T.I.)
- Bithoor Ashram
- Uttar Pradesh Textile Technology Institute
- J.K. Cancer Institute
- Chandrashekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology
- Institute of Science and Technology Entrepreneurship
- Uttar Pradesh Textile Technology Institute
- State Leather Institute
- One of the 7 inland container depots of the state is in Kanpur
- Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Limited
- Indian Leather Dyeing and Shoe Institute
- Central Leather Research Institute (Chennai unit)
- 6 districts (Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur Dehat, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Kannauj and Auraiya) come under Kanpur division.
- Indian Institute of Technology (Indian Space and Research
- Organization has made it its first model center in the country).
- Valmiki Ashram
- Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation
- Nikida City (between Kanpur and Unnao)
- Balhapara Lake
- U.P. Industrial Cooperative Association (UPICA)
- Indian Institute of Sugar Technology
- Kanpur's nickname is Leather City, Industry City, Manchester of North India
- Daily newspapers published from Kanpur: Navodaya, Vishwamitra, Jai Bharat etc.
- Weekly newspapers published from Kanpur: Rashtramat, Nagrik
- Fortnightly newspapers and magazines: Kanpur Times
- Monthly newspapers and magazines: Bhartiya Shiksha, Shramjeevi, Udyog

Lucknow

- Remote Sensing Application Center
- Located in central Uttar Pradesh
- On the banks of river Gomti
- No. of districts associated with Lucknow Division 6 (Lucknow, Unnao, Raebareli, Sitapur, Hardoi and Lakhimpur Kheri)
- Capital of the state
- Legislative Assembly, Bench of Allahabad High Court
- Judicial Research and Training Centre
- One of the 6 Industrial Tribunals of the state located

- State level Solar Energy Park
- Asia's first DNA test Bank
- Forensic Lab (one of 2)
- Cyber Thana (one of 2)
- Country's 5th Memory Lab
- Children Technology Park (proposed)
- One of the three Haj Houses in the state
- Ramabai Ambedkar Maidan
- Scooters India Limited
- Agricultural Plant Factories
- Jamdani, Zardosi and Chikan Work
- Gajak and Rewadi Industry
- Central Drug Research Institute
- Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants
- Animal Biological Medicine Institute
- Regional Ayurvedic Research Center
- Indian Sugarcane Research Institute
- National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources
- National Botanical Research Institute
- National Botanical Garden
- Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture
- Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences
- College of Arts and Crafts
- Atal Bihari Vajpayee Medical University
- Maharaja Bijli Pasi Fort
- Kakori
- U.P. Police and Forensic Science Institute
- Institute of Social Studies
- Model Prison in the State (1949)
- Nari Bandi Niketan (1867)
- Sampurnanand Prison Training Institute (1940)
- Regional Science City
- IT City/Information Technology Park
- Biotechnology Park
- Nawab Wajid Ali Shah Zoological Park
- Software Technology Park
- Lal Bahadur Shastri Sugarcane Farmers Institute
- State Disaster Management Authority
- U.P. Export Corporation
- Agro Processing Zone
- Agro Park
- Indian Institute of Toxicology Research
- National Renewable Energy Research Institute

- U.P. Agricultural Research Council
- Manyvar Kanshiram Tourism Management Institute
- Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Uttar Pradesh
- State Processing Technology Institute
- Guru Govind Singh Sports College
- K.D. Singh Babu Stadium
- Sansthan of Tribes and Folk Arts Culture
- U.P. Jain Vidya Shodh Sansthan
- Regional Food Research and Analysis Centre
- M/s Asia Bio Energy Chennai is setting up a plant for generating 5 MW electricity from garbage in Lucknow
- Gharial Breeding Centre, Breeding Centre for Endangered Species (Kukrail Forest)
- First position among the cities of the state with a population of 10 lakh or more under the Municipal Corporation area
- Regional Industrial and Capital Investment Corporation
- Bharat Ratna Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ekana International Cricket Stadium
- Academies related to art and culture- State Lalit Kala Academy, U.P. Sangeet Natak Academy, Bharatendu Natya Academy, National Kathak Institute

Prayagraj

- Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology (MNNIT)
- Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT)
- G.B. Pant Social Science Research Institute (Jhusi)
- Northern Regional Institute of Printing Technology
- Prayagraj (Bamrauli) Airport
- Harishchandra Research Institute
- Mehta Institute of Math and Physics
- Jawahar Planetarium (in Anand Bhawan)
- Leading in the production of glass sand
- Weekly paper-Rashtrabhasha Sandesh
- IFFCO, Phulpur
- Allahabad High Court
- District with the highest population
- District with the highest number of assembly seats (12)
- Industrial Tribunal
- Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute
- U.-M. Railway Headquarters
- Central Organisation for Railway Electrification (CORE) Headquarters
- Bhardwaj Ashram
- Akshayavat (located in Akbar Fort)

- Naini - Naini Aerospace Ltd., Triveni Structurals Ltd., Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd., Baidyanath Ayurvedic Medicine Farm, ITI.
- Daily Newspaper Bharat, Northern India Patrika, Amrit Prabhat, United Bharat.
- Nirala Art Gallery
- U.M. Area Cultural Centre
- Prayag Sangeet Samiti
- State Manuscript Library
- Hindi Sahitya Sammelan
- Hindustani Academy
- Bharati Bhawan Library
- Oldest University of U.P. Allahabad University
- Government Printing Press (one of the 4 in the state)
- Information Technology Park / IT City (proposed)
- Software Technology Park
- Under development by the state as a solar energy city (one of the 5 cities in the state)
- Monthly magazines Adhyatm, Bal Sakha, Kahani, Katha, Hindustani, Sam-Samayik Ghatna Chakra, Navtra Newspaper

Agra

- Kanhaiyalal Maniklal Central Hindi Institute
- Forensic lab functioning (in Lucknow as well as in Agra)
- Cyber police station (second in the state)
- Cyber lab for cyber crime
- Keetham Lake
- Sur Sarovar Bird Sanctuary
- Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal
- National Hindi Museum
- Taj Mahotsav (in the month of February)
- Sulahkul Mahotsav
- State TB Demonstration and Training Center
- Central Leprosy Institute
- National Parachute Training College
- Leather Export Promotion Industrial Park, the center of maximum tourist arrival in the state
- Software Technology Park under construction with the cooperation of the Center
- Agra, Mathura, Firozabad and Mainpuri districts come under Agra Division.
- Agra is situated on the banks of Yamuna river.
- Kheria Airport
- Bateshwar Fair (Animal Fair, Camel Fair)
- Navratri and Gangaur Fair
- Kailash Fair
- Daily Newspaper- Swarajya Times

- Weekly Paper- Prem Pracharak
- Under development as Solar Energy City by the Centre
- Information Technology Park/IT City (Proposed)
- Monthly Magazines- Student Power, Nok-Jhok, Competition Darpan, Sahitya Lok, Sahitya Sandesh, Vigyan Lok, Yuvak

Amethi

- Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology
- Jaisi Memorial
- Tikarmafi Ashram
- Training Centre for C.R.P.F.
- Indira Gandhi National Aviation Academy
- Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Sports Complex
- Indo-Gulf Fertilizer
- Fursatganj Airport
- Sugar Industry
- AK-47 Rifle Manufacturing Unit
- Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University

Gorakhpur

- Situated on the banks of Rapti River
- New Gorakhpur Residential Scheme
- Apparel Park is being established
- Textile Park
- Transport Nagar
- Saryu Festival
- Khichdi Mela
- Gorakhnath Temple Siddhapeeth of Nath sect
- Gita Press
- Gita Vatika
- Ramgarh Tal
- Siddharthnagar
- Under Ghaziabad Meerut Division
- Famous for Terracotta Industry
- Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority (GIDA) - established in 1989
- Veer Bahadur Singh Planetarium
- Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology
- All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)
- One of the three state Buddhist museums in the state is located in Gorakhpur.
- One of the 6 forensic labs under construction in the state is in Gorakhpur

- Rahul Sankrityayan Institute
- Urea Fertilizer Factory (FCI); It is being restarted
- Sohgaura
- Chauri-Chaura
- Footwear industry
- Spirit and liquor industry
- Headquarters of North Eastern Railway
- Jute industry (Sahjanwa)
- Tribes like Gond, Tharu, Nayak, Raji are found in Gorakhpur
- Fertilizer factory (HURL)
- There are 4 districts under Gorakhpur division, which are Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, Deoria and Kushinagar
- Monthly magazines-Arogya, Kalyan (Gita Press Gorakhpur)

Ghaziabad

- Ghaziabad comes under Meerut division
- District with the highest population density
- District with the highest urban population
- Hindon Airport
- Nickname-Udyog Nagri
- Fortnightly magazine-Prayayankar
- Monthly magazines-Dharti Maa, Shakti Maa
- Ghaziabad Industrial Area
- National Bio Fertilizer Development Center
- Most urbanized district
- Tronica City
- Haj House
- Bharat Electronics Limited
- Okhla Bird Sanctuary is situated on the border of Ghaziabad and Gautam Buddha Nagar
- Cloth Research Institute

Meerut

- Particularly famous for sugar industry
- Bharat Steel Rolling Mill
- Transformer factory
- Hosiery and textile industry
- Alamgirpur (historical place)
- Meerut also has a flying school
- Monthly magazines- Bahurangi, Martand
- Nauchandi Mela and Sardhana Mela
- Sports equipment manufacturers Nelco and Stag International Company

- 6 districts come under Meerut division, which include Meerut, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Baghpat and Hapur
- Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology
- Central Potato Research Station
- Sardar Patel Agricultural and Technology University
- Major center of scissors industry
- Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Airport
- Sports goods industry
- Some part of Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary is also in Meerut
- Software Technology Park

Gautam Buddha Nagar

- Under Meerut Division
- Its headquarters is Greater Noida
- Hindon River meets Yamuna near Noida
- Patel Lok Sanskritik Sansthan
- V.V. Giri National Labor Institute
- International level sports city
- Buddha International Circuit (Formula-1 race venue)
- North India's first women entrepreneur park
- Toy City
- State's second biotechnology park (under construction)
- Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Archaeological Institute
- Software Technology Park of India-Directorate
- State's first export promotion industrial park
- Automobile industry
- National Academy of Statistical Administration
- Headquarters of National Disaster Response Force
- Knowledge Park
- Wave City Center
- Electronic City (except Agra)
- India's first night safari park
- Noida International Green Field Airport (Jewar) (under construction)

Mathura

- Central Goat Research Institute (Makhdoom)
- Mathura is situated on the banks of river Yamuna
- Included in Agra Division
- Paintings Industry
- The only Jain Museum of the state

- Peda Nagari
- Panda Nagari
- U.P. Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Veterinary Science University and Cow Research Institute
- Elephant Hospital (Churmura)
- Famous places-Vrindavan, Barsana, Dauji, Nandgaon, Govardhan, Gokul, Mahavan, Baldev, Mansarovar, Kokila Van
- Nauh Lake
- Radha and Shyam Kund (Govardhan)
- Manasi Ganga Kund/Tal (Govardhan)
- Kans Mela
- Haridas Jayanti Mela
- Hathras
- Mudiya Mela (Vrindavan)
- Shravani and Janmashtami Mela
- Bhagwad Gita Research Institute

Varanasi

- Indian Institute of Vegetable Research (IIVR)
- Government Printing Press (one of the 4 in the state)
- Dr. Ambedkar Astroturf Hockey Stadium (Lalapur)
- Lal Bahadur Shastri Babatpur International Airport
- Bharat Kala Bhavan of Banaras Hindu University Diesel Locomotive Works (Maduadih)
- Silk Textile (Saree) Industry, Prophet Craft
- Mental Health Institute
- Haj House
- Jewellery Industry
- Brass Utensils, Plating Industry
- Carpet (Galicha) Industry
- Bharat Mata Mandir
- Markandeya Mandir
- Indian Lalit Kala Parishad
- Folk Art Museum
- Annapurna Mandir
- Bhojpuri Bhawan
- State Hindi Institute
- Vishwanath Mandir
- Kaal Bhairav Mandir
- Madan Mohan Malviya Cancer Center
- Bhabhatron with Precision Technology (Multi Leaf Collimator)

- Varanasi division comprises Varanasi, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Chandauli districts
- Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (Indian Institute of Handloom Technology)
- Nicknames Vishwanath Nagari, Mukti Nagar, Raad-Saad, Seedhi Nagar, Ghat
- Nagar, Panda Nagar
- Gyanvapi Mosque
- Dhrupad Mela
- Agro Processing Zone (Agricultural Park)
- One of the 6 forensic labs under construction in the state
- Aundhi Lake
- Turtle Wildlife Sanctuary
- Nakakatiya Mela (Chetganj)
- Rath Yatra Mela
- Daily newspapers published from Varanasi (Sanmarg, Gandiva); Monthly magazines [Aapka Swasthya, Jeevan Shiksha, Kahanikar, Nai Talim, Raja Beta, Rani Bitiya, Shiksha Jagat, Shikshak (English, Hindi)]
- Vedic Science Center (proposed in BHU)

- Regional Centre of International Rice Research Institute (IRRI-ISARC)
- Deendayal Hastkala Sankul

Raebareli

- Bhugaital and Visaithatal
- Located in Lucknow division
- Rail coach factory (third in the country)
- Indian Telephone Industries
- National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)
- Rail wheel factory (proposed)
- National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research
- Samaspur Bird Sanctuary
- Most (in length) canals in the state
- Masala Park
- All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)