Forum PCS

UPPSC PRELIMS

QRS QUICK REVISION SERIES

Last-Minute Revision Notes

UTTAR PRADESH

UP General Knowledge • Budget 2026-27

History • Geography • Culture • Polity • Economy

01 Uttar Pradesh: Introduction, Geography & Demography	**04** Polity, Panchayati Raj & Welfare
02 History	**05** Economy & UP Budget 2026-27
03 Art, Literature, Culture & Sports	**06** Current Affairs & Rank Tables

Facts reviewed and updated up to November 2026

Contents

Uttar Pradesh: Introduction and State Symbols 5
- Naming and Administrative Evolution 5
- Uttar Pradesh at a Glance 5
- State Symbols 6
- National Capital Region (NCR) and Special Regions 6
- Purvanchal, Madhyanchal, Paschimanchal and Bundelkhand 6

Divisions, Districts and Identity of Cities 7
- 18 Divisions and Their 75 Districts 7
- Nicknames and Features of Cities 7
- Educational Institutions and Major Industrial Units 8

Physical Geography: Relief, Rivers and Climate 10
- Physiographic Regions 10
- Major Rivers 10
- Lakes, Dams and Canals 11
- Climate and Soils 11

Forests, Wildlife, Minerals and Energy 12
- Forest and Green Cover 12
- National Park, Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves 12
- Mineral Wealth 13
- Energy 13

Riverside Towns and Landforms 15
- Major Towns on River Banks 15
- Major Lakes and Wetlands 15

Demography and Census 17
- Key Figures of Census 2011 17
- Population Estimates and Policy 17
- Census 2027 (Update) 18

Ancient Uttar Pradesh: Prehistory to the Rajput Period 19
- Prehistoric and Vedic Periods 19
- 8 of the Sixteen Mahajanapadas in Uttar Pradesh 19
- Buddhist Sites 19
- Maurya, Shunga, Kushana, Gupta 20
- Harsha, Gurjara-Pratihara, Gahadavala 20

Medieval Uttar Pradesh 21
- Delhi Sultanate and the Sharqi Kingdom 21
- Mughal Period 21
- Awadh, Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand 21

The 1857 Revolt and Uttar Pradesh in the Freedom Movement 23
- The Revolt of 1857 23
- National Movement 23

Uttar Pradesh after Independence: Major Reforms and Institutions 25
- Land and Panchayat Reforms 25
- Constitutional and Statutory Bodies 25

Famous Personalities and Places Linked with Uttar Pradesh 27
- Freedom Fighters and Reformers 27
- Scientists and Research Institutions 27
- Museums and Libraries 28

Art: Music, Dance, Folk Traditions and Handicrafts 29
- Music Gharanas 29

Dance and Folk Theatre 29
Folk Songs 30
Handicrafts, GI and One District One Product (ODOP) 30

Literature, Language and Cultural Institutions 31
Bhakti-Era and Medieval Literature 31
Modern Hindi Literature 31
Language, Dialects and Language Institutions 32
Bharat Ratna: Associated with Uttar Pradesh 32

Tourism, Fairs, Heritage and the Mahakumbh 33
Tourism: Latest Position 33
Tourism Circuits (Tourism Policy 2022) 33
World Heritage and Major Monuments 34
Major Fairs and Festivals 34

Tribes, Sports and Honours 35
Scheduled Tribes 35
Sports and Sportspersons 35

Governance: Executive, Legislature and Judiciary 36
Institutions of the State 36
Chief Ministers (after Independence) 36
Administrative Structure 37

Panchayati Raj, Local Bodies and Social Welfare 38
Three-Tier Panchayati Raj (2024-25) 38
Major Rural Development Schemes 38
Social Security and Welfare (Economic Survey 2025-26) 38

Economy of Uttar Pradesh: Glimpse of the Economic Survey 2025-26 40
Size and Growth of the Economy 40
Structure of the Economy 40
Banking and Financial Inclusion (December 2025) 41
Employment, Inflation and Poverty 41

Uttar Pradesh Budget 2026-27 42
At a Glance 42
Expenditure and Committed Liabilities 42
Receipts 43
Deficit, Debt and Power Distribution Companies 44
16th Finance Commission (2026-31) and Uttar Pradesh 44

Budget 2026-27: New and Continuing Schemes 45
New Announcements (27) 45
Continuing Schemes (Major Allocations) 46

Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries 48
Agriculture: Key Indicators 48
Sugarcane and Sugar Industry 48
Horticulture and Food Processing 49
Animal Husbandry and Dairy 49
Fisheries 49

Industry, Exports, Investment and Policies 50
Industrial Performance 50
Exports 50
Investment 50
Major Industrial Policies 51

Infrastructure: Roads, Railways, Metro, Aviation and Waterways 52
Expressways ('Expressway Pradesh') 52
Roads, Vehicles and Transport 52
Railways, Metro, Aviation, Waterways 53

Health and Education 54
Health Infrastructure (2025) 54
Health Insurance 54
Maternal-Child Health and Disease Control 54
School Education (UDISE+ 2024-25) 55
Higher and Technical Education 55

Food Management, Labour and Employment, Environment 56
Public Distribution System (December 2025) 56
Labour and Employment 56
Environment and Climate Initiatives 56

Current Affairs: Major Events of 2025-26 58
Major Events in Chronological Order 58
Latest Achievements and Rankings 58

First / Top Positions: Quick Revision Tables 60
Uttar Pradesh First in the Country (Economic Survey 2025-26) 60
Other Positions (Uttar Pradesh) 61
Numbers Frequently Asked 61

CHAPTER 01

Uttar Pradesh: Introduction and State Symbols

Naming and Administrative Evolution

Year	Form / Name	Remark
1836	North-Western Provinces	Separate province with Agra as headquarters
1877	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Office of Chief Commissioner of Oudh placed under the same Lieutenant Governor
1902	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	Official name; popularly the United Provinces
1920	Capital shifted from Allahabad to **Lucknow**	High Court remained at Allahabad
1937	United Provinces	Provincial autonomy; **first Legislative Assembly constituted in July 1937**
24 January 1950	**Uttar Pradesh**	New name with the Constitution coming into force; **Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant** first Chief Minister
1 November 1956	States Reorganisation	Territory largely unchanged after the States Reorganisation Act 1956
9 November 2000	Separation of Uttaranchal (now Uttarakhand)	13 districts separated; Assembly strength fell from 425 to **403**

- In 1949 the princely states of **Rampur, Banaras and Tehri-Garhwal** merged with the United Provinces
- In 2018 **Allahabad** was renamed **Prayagraj** and **Faizabad** (district-division) was renamed **Ayodhya**

Uttar Pradesh at a Glance

Indicator	Fact
Area	About **2,40,928 sq km** (7.3% of India); **4th** by area (Rajasthan > Madhya Pradesh > Maharashtra > Uttar Pradesh)
Latitude / Longitude	23°52' N to 30°24' N / 77°5' E to 84°38' E
Population (Census 2011)	**19,98,12,341** (16.5% of India); **1st** in population
Estimated population (March 2026)	**25.19 crore** (17.8% of India) — PFI estimate
Density / Sex ratio (2011)	829 persons per sq km (4th) / 912 (national 943)
Literacy (2011)	67.68% (male 77.28%, female 57.18%); in PLFS 2023-24 male 86.0%, female 70.4%
Urbanisation (2011)	22.28% — rural population 77.7%
Districts / Divisions	**75** districts / **18** divisions; about 351 tehsils
Parliamentary seats	Lok Sabha **80** (17 reserved for SC), Rajya Sabha **31**
Legislative Assembly / Council	**403** (84 SC + 2 ST reserved) / **100** members
High Court	**Prayagraj** (established 17 March 1866); one bench at Lucknow
Capital	Lucknow; official language **Hindi** (Devanagari), second official language **Urdu** (since 1989)
Chief Minister / Governor	Yogi Adityanath (since 19 March 2017) / Anandiben Patel (longest-tenured Governor of the state)

State Symbols

Symbol	Description
State animal	**Barasingha** (swamp deer)
State bird	**Sarus crane** (tallest flying bird in the world); count 20,281 in 2025
State tree	**Ashoka**
State flower	**Palash (Tesu)** — since 4 January 2011
State sport	**Hockey**
State emblem	Two fish in a circle, bow and arrow — adopted in 1938
Uttar Pradesh Day	**24 January** (celebrated at state level since 2018)

Prelims Pointers

Bordering states: **8 states + 1 Union Territory (Delhi)** — Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar; in addition an international border with **Nepal**
Longest boundary is with **Madhya Pradesh**, shortest with **Himachal Pradesh**
Extreme districts: east **Ballia**, west **Shamli**, north **Saharanpur**, south **Sonbhadra**
Largest district by area **Lakhimpur Kheri**; smallest **Hapur**
7 districts touch Nepal: **Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, Maharajganj**
Sonbhadra touches four states (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar) — the district bordering the most states

National Capital Region (NCR) and Special Regions

- **8 districts of Uttar Pradesh are in the NCR:** Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Bulandshahr, Hapur, Baghpat, Muzaffarnagar, Shamli
- **State Capital Region (SCR):** Lucknow, Hardoi, Sitapur, Barabanki, Raebareli, Unnao (six districts)
- **Kashi-Vindhya region** development authority constituted; Prayagraj-Chitrakoot region authority under process
- Districts whose headquarters bear a different name: Sambhal (Pawasa), Gautam Buddha Nagar (Noida), Kanpur Dehat (Mati-Akbarpur), Farrukhabad (Fatehgarh), Jalaun (Orai), Kaushambi (Manjhanpur), Amethi (Gauriganj), Sant Kabir Nagar (Khalilabad), Kushinagar (Padrauna), Siddharthnagar (Naugarh), Ambedkar Nagar (Akbarpur), Sonbhadra (Robertsganj)

Purvanchal, Madhyanchal, Paschimanchal and Bundelkhand

Region	Feature
Western UP (Paschimanchal)	Ganga-Yamuna doab; sugarcane, wheat; industrially most developed — 63.72% of investment projects
Central UP (Madhyanchal / Awadh)	Ganga-Gomti-Ghaghara plain; capital Lucknow; 15.29% of investment projects
Eastern UP (Purvanchal)	Densely populated, agriculture-dominant; 16.40% of investment projects
Bundelkhand	Vindhyan plateau; water scarcity; **Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority (BIDA)** set up; 4.58% of investment

CHAPTER 02

Divisions, Districts and Identity of Cities

18 Divisions and Their 75 Districts

Division (HQ)	Districts
Saharanpur (3)	Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Shamli
Moradabad (5)	Moradabad, Bijnor, Rampur, Amroha, Sambhal
Bareilly (4)	Bareilly, Budaun, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur
Meerut (6)	Meerut, Baghpat, Bulandshahr, Ghaziabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Hapur
Aligarh (4)	Aligarh, Hathras, Etah, Kasganj
Agra (4)	Agra, Firozabad, Mathura, Mainpuri
Kanpur (6)	Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur Dehat, Auraiya, Etawah, Kannauj, Farrukhabad
Jhansi (3)	Jhansi, Jalaun, Lalitpur
Chitrakoot (Banda; 4)	Banda, Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, Mahoba
Prayagraj (4)	Prayagraj, Kaushambi, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh
Lucknow (6)	Lucknow, Unnao, Raebareli, Hardoi, Sitapur, Lakhimpur Kheri
Ayodhya (5)	Ayodhya, Ambedkar Nagar, Amethi, Barabanki, Sultanpur
Devipatan (Gonda; 4)	Gonda, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur
Basti (3)	Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Siddharthnagar
Gorakhpur (4)	Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, Kushinagar, Deoria
Azamgarh (3)	Azamgarh, Mau, Ballia
Varanasi (4)	Varanasi, Chandauli, Ghazipur, Jaunpur
Mirzapur (3)	Mirzapur, Bhadohi, Sonbhadra

- Divisions with the most districts: **Meerut, Kanpur, Lucknow** (6 each); fewest (3): Saharanpur, Jhansi, Basti, Azamgarh, Mirzapur
- **Division HQ different from the district of the same name:** Chitrakoot division — Banda; Devipatan — Gonda

Nicknames and Features of Cities

City / District	Nickname or identity
Lucknow	City of the Nawabs, 'city of tehzeeb'; chikankari, Awadhi cuisine; **Ganga-Jamuni tehzeeb**; AI City; UNESCO City of Gastronomy (2025); Lucknow mango 'Dashehari' of Malihabad
Varanasi (Kashi, Banaras)	Among the oldest cities of the world; **city of ghats**; city of temples; Banarasi saree; UNESCO City of Music (2015)
Prayagraj	City of the Sangam; Tirtharaj; High Court and UPPSC; 'Oxford of the East'; guava
Agra	Taj city; petha, zari, leather-footwear industry, marble inlay
Kanpur	Manchester of North India; leather industry; Drone City; **HAL**
Meerut	Land of the 1857 revolt; sports goods; scissors; gajak-rewri; **Krantidhara**
Aligarh	**Lock city**; AMU; hardware industry
Firozabad	Glass / bangle city — 'Suhag Nagari'
Moradabad	**Brass city**; export of metal craft
Kannauj	**Perfume (ittar) city**; GI for ittar; perfumery park

City / District	Nickname or identity
Bhadohi	**Carpet city**
Saharanpur	Wood carving; Deoband (Darul Uloom); Shakumbhari Devi
Bareilly	Jhumka; surma; bamboo furniture; zari-zardozi; Aonla (IFFCO plant)
Gorakhpur	Gorakhnath Math; terracotta; Gita Press; AIIMS; railway headquarters (North Eastern Railway)
Jhansi	City of the brave woman; BHEL; gateway to Bundelkhand
Ayodhya	Ramnagari; first of the Saptapuri; Ram Mandir
Mathura	Krishna's birthplace; oil refinery (IOCL, 1982); peda
Jaunpur	**Shiraz-e-Hind**; Atala Masjid; imarti
Ballia	**Rebel Ballia**; sage Bhrigu; Dadri fair
Mirzapur	Vindhyachal; carpets; Chunar fort and stone
Chitrakoot	Ram's place of exile; Kamadgiri; Ranipur Tiger Reserve
Rampur	Raza Library; Rampuri knife; Rampur-Sahaswan gharana
Noida / Gautam Buddha Nagar	IT/electronics hub; Film City; Jewar airport; 1st in exports (50.7%)
Kushinagar	Site of Buddha's Mahaparinirvana; international airport
Deoband (Saharanpur)	Darul Uloom Deoband (1866)
Bithoor (Kanpur)	Nana Saheb; Valmiki ashram; believed birthplace of Luv-Kush
Khurja (Bulandshahr)	Ceramic pottery
Sarnath (Varanasi)	Buddhist pilgrimage; national emblem

Educational Institutions and Major Industrial Units

Institution / Unit	Location
BHU (1916)	Varanasi
AMU (1920)	Aligarh
University of Allahabad (1887)	Prayagraj
University of Lucknow (1921)	Lucknow
IIT Kanpur (1959)	Kanpur
IIM Lucknow	Lucknow
KGMU, SGPGI, Lohia Institute	Lucknow
AIIMS	Gorakhpur, Raebareli
Diesel Locomotive Works (now Banaras Locomotive Works)	Varanasi
Modern Coach Factory	Raebareli (Lalganj)
Hindustan Aeronautics (HAL)	Kanpur, Lucknow
Bharat Heavy Electricals (BHEL)	Jhansi
Bharat Electronics (BEL)	Ghaziabad
Indian Telephone Industries (ITI)	Naini (Prayagraj), Raebareli
IFFCO fertiliser plants	Phulpur (Prayagraj), Aonla (Bareilly)
Oil refinery (IOCL)	Mathura
BrahMos Aerospace unit	Lucknow (defence industrial corridor)
Fertiliser (HURL)	Gorakhpur (restarted)
Cement	Chunar (Mirzapur), Sonbhadra (Churk, Dala)
Sugar	Western Uttar Pradesh; Gorakhpur, Deoria

Exam Traps

Chitrakoot division has its HQ at **Banda**; **Devipatan division** at **Gonda** — division name and HQ differ

'Manchester' = Kanpur; **'Lock city' = Aligarh**; **'Perfume city' = Kannauj**; **'Brass city' = Moradabad**; **'Carpet city' = Bhadohi**

CHAPTER 03

Physical Geography: Relief, Rivers and Climate

Physiographic Regions

Region	Area	Feature
Himalayan sub-region / Bhabar-Terai	North, from Saharanpur to Maharajganj	Rivers disappear in the Bhabar; **Terai** is marshy, with dense forest and fertile soil; sugarcane-paddy
Ganga plain (central)	About 3/4 of the state	Alluvial plain; **Bangar** (old alluvium) and **Khadar** (new alluvium)
Southern plateau	Bundelkhand and Vindhya	Ancient rocks; **granite-gneiss**; Kaimur-Vindhya range in Sonbhadra-Mirzapur

- The highest area is the **Kaimur-Vindhya** range of **Sonbhadra-Mirzapur** in the south
- Most natural forest lies in the **Bhabar** and **Terai** belt; **Dudhwa** is the representative Terai forest
- **Bangar** is higher plain (free from floods); **Khadar** is the low riverbed plain (flooded every year)
- **Ravines (Bihad)** (badlands) along the Chambal, Yamuna and Betwa — Etawah is the most affected

Major Rivers

River	Origin / Feature	Important towns in Uttar Pradesh
Ganga	Devprayag (Bhagirathi + Alaknanda); flows through 28 districts; enters near Bijnor	Garhmukteshwar, Kannauj, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Ballia
Yamuna	Yamunotri; in 19 districts; enters from Saharanpur	Baghpat, Mathura, Agra, Etawah, Kalpi, Hamirpur, Prayagraj
Ramganga	Uttarakhand (Garhwal); tributary of the Ganga; joins near **Kannauj**	Moradabad, Bareilly
Gomti	**Pilibhit** (Madhotanda, Fulhar lake); divides Jaunpur into two equal parts	Lucknow, Sultanpur, Jaunpur; meets the Ganga at **Saidpur** (Ghazipur)
Ghaghara (Saryu)	Tibet (Mapcha-Chungo); through Nepal; Bahraich-Lakhimpur boundary; largest tributary of the Ganga	Ayodhya, Bahraich; meets the Ganga at **Chhapra** (Bihar)
Rapti	Nepal (Himalaya); flows through Gorakhpur	Shravasti, Balrampur, Basti, Gorakhpur
Sharda	Kumaon (Milam glacier); Pilibhit-Nepal boundary; meandering	Kheri, Sitapur; longest canal is the Sharda canal
Gandak	Nepal (Dhaulagiri); joins the Ganga in Bihar	Maharajganj-Kushinagar boundary
Chambal	Madhya Pradesh (Janapav); forms the **ravines**	Agra-Etawah; **National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary**
Betwa	Madhya Pradesh (Raisen)	Jhansi, Lalitpur, Hamirpur; joins the Yamuna
Ken	Madhya Pradesh (Kaimur)	Banda; joins the Yamuna
Son	Amarkantak	Sonbhadra; joins the Ganga in Bihar
Hindon	Shivalik (Saharanpur)	Ghaziabad, Noida; joins the Yamuna
Tons (Tamsa)	Near Maihar	Azamgarh, Mau, Ballia

- **26** towns lie on the Ganga and **10** on the Yamuna; most polluted river **Yamuna**; the Ganga is most polluted from **Kannauj to Varanasi**

- Kanpur and Prayagraj are on the **right** bank of the **Ganga**; Varanasi is on the **left** bank
- The **Ganga-Yamuna doab** is the most fertile region of western Uttar Pradesh; the **Ghaghara-Ganga doab** is the region of highest wheat productivity
- Waterfalls: **Windham**, **Devdari**, **Rajdari** (Chandauli), **Tanda**, **Kusehra** (Mirzapur) — rivers such as the Son, Tons and Belan form waterfalls

Numbers to Remember

Ganga: **28** districts; Yamuna: **19** districts
Boundary rivers: Haryana-Uttar Pradesh — **Yamuna**; Kheri-Bahraich — **Ghaghara**; Pilibhit-Nepal — **Sharda**; Madhya Pradesh-Uttar Pradesh-Rajasthan — **Chambal**
Ken-Betwa Link Project: Uttar Pradesh-Madhya Pradesh; total cost about Rs 44,605 crore (Uttar Pradesh share Rs 5,735.85 crore); confluence of the Ken with the Betwa near Jhansi; about 231 km canal
The **Gomti** divides Jaunpur into two equal parts

Lakes, Dams and Canals

Category	Name (district)
Major lakes	**Bakhira** (Sant Kabir Nagar) — largest floodplain wetland of Asia; **Suraha Tal** (Ballia); **Ramgarh Tal** (Gorakhpur); **Sur Sarovar / Keetham** (Agra); **Benital / Naiya** (Pratapgarh); **Madan Sagar** (Mahoba); **Barua Sagar** (Jhansi); **Sarsai Nawar** (Etawah); **Lilaur** (Bareilly); **Fulhar** (Pilibhit)
Major dams	**Rihand** (Sonbhadra, Rihand river — Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar); **Matatila** (Lalitpur, Betwa — Rani Laxmibai dam); **Ramganga** (Kalagarh, Uttarakhand-Bijnor border); **Rajghat** (Lalitpur); **Obra**; **Meja** (Mirzapur, Belan); **Jirgo**; **Ahraura**; **Chandraprabha** (Chandauli)
Main barrages	**Narora** (Ganga), **Luv-Kush** (Kanpur, Ganga), **Gokul** (Mathura, Yamuna), **Agra**, **Hathnikund** (Haryana-Yamuna)

- The **Rihand dam** forms the largest reservoir of the state
- **Irrigation:** tubewells are the main source; irrigated area of the state **85.4%** (2024-25); canal length **76,527 km**; **71 dams**; state tubewells **36,094**
- Oldest canal: **Eastern Yamuna Canal**; longest canal: **Sharda Canal**; the **Upper Ganga Canal** (from Haridwar, 1854) was World Bank-assisted
- Among cities, the district with the highest groundwater extraction is **Agra**; Groundwater Week **16-22 July**; Soil Day **10 June**

Climate and Soils

- Climate is **sub-tropical monsoonal**; summer up to 45°C, frost in winter; most rain comes from the **south-west monsoon** (June-September); rainfall decreases from east to west
- **Agro-climatic zones: 9** — Bhabar and Terai; Western Plain; Mid-Western Plain; South-Western Semi-arid; Central Plain; Bundelkhand; North-Eastern Plain; Eastern Plain; Vindhya

Soil	Region and feature
Alluvial (Bangar-Khadar)	Most extensive; Ganga-Yamuna plain; wheat, sugarcane, paddy
Bhur	Sandy high mounds in western districts
Terai soil	In the north; moist, marshy, humus-rich; paddy, sugarcane
Red-yellow soil	Vindhya and eastern Bundelkhand; low fertility
Black soil (Regur)	Bundelkhand — Jhansi, Lalitpur, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Mahoba; cotton, oilseeds
Usar (alkaline)	In plains; reh; gypsum used for **usar reclamation**

- The state has **8 soil groups** and **20 ecological zones**; **soil erosion** — water erosion is higher in the west; **gully** erosion in Etawah, **wind erosion** in Mathura-Agra; sheet erosion is called the **'death of the farmer'**
- **Land use 2023-24 (Government of India):** net sown area **67.9%**, forest 7.4%, non-agricultural use 15.1%; in state figures for 2024-25 net sown area is **69.3%**
- **Cropping intensity:** 162.7% (2016-17) → **193.7%** (2024-25), national average about 156%; highest **Hathras (247%)**, lowest **Banda (151.5%)**
- Land records: **ULPIN (Bhu-Aadhaar)** since December 2023 — 14-digit unique land parcel identification number

CHAPTER 04

Forests, Wildlife, Minerals and Energy

Forest and Green Cover

Indicator (ISFR 2023, FSI)	Value
Forest and tree cover	23,437.53 sq km (2021) → **23,996.72 sq km** (2023)
Increase	559.19 sq km (2.39%) — **second in the country after Chhattisgarh (683.62)**
Share of geographical area	9.18% (2017) → 9.73% (2021) → **9.96%** (2023)
Tree cover growth 2021-23	Uttar Pradesh **5.17%** against India 1.16%
Forest carbon stock growth	Uttar Pradesh 2.46% against India 1.13%
Target	Forest and tree cover **15%** (by 2030)
Plantation	**36.80 crore** in 2024-25 (highest in the country); campaign **'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam'**

- Most natural forest lies in the **Bhabar-Terai**; **social forestry** scheme since 1979-80; **Van Mahotsav** since 1952 (1-7 July); **Vriksh Bandhu Award** since 1998
- **Carbon credit finance scheme:** Uttar Pradesh first in the country; farmers paid for carbon dioxide absorbed by trees — proposed US $6 per carbon credit; partner **TERI**
- **Green Gold certificate** (a sapling in the name of a newborn), **Harit Chaupal** in every Gram Panchayat (2025)

National Park, Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves

- National park: only **Dudhwa** (Lakhimpur Kheri; 1 February 1977)
- Zoos: **Nawab Wajid Ali Shah Zoological Garden** (Lucknow), **Kanpur Zoological Park**; **Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park** in Gorakhpur; **Etawah Safari** Park
- **Kukrail Night Safari, Lucknow:** first night safari in the country and fifth in the world (Singapore model)
- **Jatayu Conservation and Breeding Centre**, Gorakhpur (Campierganj range, 2024) — country's first centre for the red-headed vulture

Tiger Reserve	Location and establishment
Dudhwa	Lakhimpur Kheri (Kishanpur + Katarniaghat sanctuaries); 1987-88
Pilibhit	Pilibhit-Shahjahanpur; **9 June 2014**; TX2 award (for doubling the tiger count)
Amangarh	Bijnor (buffer of Corbett Reserve, 2012)
Ranipur	Chitrakoot; notified on **19 October 2022**; **fourth** tiger reserve of Uttar Pradesh (about 53,000 hectares)

- **Tiger census 2022: 205** tigers in Uttar Pradesh (109 in 2006, 173 in 2018); 5.6% of the country
- **Dolphin:** first national census 2024 (WII) — **2,397 in Uttar Pradesh** out of 6,327 in the country (highest)
- **Sarus crane:** 17,329 (2021) → **20,281** (2025); most in Etawah, Mainpuri, Auraiya
- 2022 census (selected): leopard 848; barasingha 6,334; rhino 53; gharial 2,876; chital 63,876

Sanctuary (including bird sanctuaries)	District and year
Chandraprabha — oldest	Chandauli; 1957
Kishanpur	Lakhimpur Kheri; 1972
Katarniaghat	Bahraich; 1976
Ranipur	Chitrakoot; 1977
Mahavir Swami (smallest)	Lalitpur; 1977
National Chambal	Agra-Etawah (Uttar Pradesh + Madhya Pradesh + Rajasthan); 1979 — gharial and crocodile conservation
Kaimur	Mirzapur-Sonbhadra; 1982

Sanctuary (including bird sanctuaries)	District and year
Hastinapur (largest)	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar-Hapur-Amroha-Bijnor; 1986
Sohagibarwa	Maharajganj; 1987
Sohelwa	Balrampur-Gonda-Shravasti; 1988
Kachhua Wildlife Sanctuary	Varanasi; 1989 — newest
Nawabganj (first bird sanctuary)	Unnao; 1984
Samaspur	Raebareli; 1987
Lakh Bahosi (largest)	Kannauj; 1988
Sandi / Parvati Arga / Saman / Bakhira	Hardoi / Gonda / Mainpuri / Sant Kabir Nagar; 1990
Okhla	Gautam Buddha Nagar; 1990
Suraha Tal	Ballia; 1991

- **Ramsar sites: 10** (as of April 2022) — Upper Ganga (Brijghat-Narora, 2005), Nawabganj (2012), Sarsai Nawar (2019), Parvati Arga (2019), Saman (2019), Sandi (2019), Samaspur (2019), Sur Sarovar (2020), Haiderpur Wetland (2021), Bakhira (2022); of these **Haiderpur** lies in Bijnor
- Blackbuck conservation centres: Gabhana (Aligarh), Koraon (Prayagraj); **Project Elephant** (1992): Bijnor-Saharanpur
- **Eco-tourism:** country's first **jungle safari Vistadome train** (Dudhwa-Katarniaghat); **Eco-Tourism Development Board** 2022

Mineral Wealth

Mineral	Main areas
Limestone, marble, barytes, andalusite, dolomite, asbestos, sandstone	Mirzapur, Sonbhadra (dolomite also in Banda)
Coal	**Singrauli basin**, Sonbhadra
Magnesite	Varanasi, Banda
Graphite	Hamirpur
Glass sand (silica sand)	Shankargarh, Prayagraj
Pyrites, fire clay	Sonbhadra
Uranium, copper, rock phosphate, palladium, platinum, diaspore	Lalitpur

- Uttar Pradesh is first in **diaspore** production; Morang (sand) is the largest source of the state's mineral revenue
- Mineral revenue 2024-25: **Rs 4,376.75 crore** (1.97% of state revenue); first mineral policy 29 December 1998

Energy

Indicator	Value
Installed capacity	23.66 GW (March 2017) → 33.82 GW (March 2025) → **36.74 GW** (December 2025): state 9.86, Centre 11.63, private 15.25 GW
Renewable capacity	5.53 GW (2017) → 9.79 GW (December 2025); solar 2,815 MW
Peak demand	16,110 MW (March 2017) → **31,486 MW** (June 2025)
Losses	Line loss 21.47% → 13.77%; AT&C loss 32.80% (2016-17) → **19.21%** (2024-25)
Electricity connections	180.13 lakh (2017) → 372 lakh; electrified hamlets 2,49,818

- **Structure:** UPRVUNL (thermal: Anpara, Obra, Parichha, Harduaganj, Jawaharpur, Panki) → UPJVNL (hydro, **7** projects, 524.90 MW) → UPPTCL (transmission) → UPPCL (holding; **5** distribution companies: Purvanchal-Varanasi, Madhyanchal-Lucknow, Dakshinanchal-Agra, Paschimanchal-Meerut, KESCO-Kanpur)
- **Ghatampur** (Kanpur Nagar) 3 × 660 MW supercritical under construction; new 660 MW units at Obra-C, Jawaharpur, Panki; joint ventures: Obra-D (2×800), Anpara-E (2×800), Meja Phase-II (2×660)
- Only nuclear power plant **Narora** (Bulandshahr; 1989); hydroelectric: Rihand (Pipri), Obra, Matatila, Parichha, Rajghat
- **Solar parks:** planned 3,840 MW; Jalaun 1,200 MW (largest), Chitrakoot 800, Jhansi 600, Lalitpur 600; Kalpi 65 MW operational

- **Policies:** Solar Energy Policy 2022 (22,000 MW target); Bio-Energy Policy 2022 — first in compressed biogas (CBG) capacity (213 TPD); Green Hydrogen Policy 2024 (30-40% capital subsidy)
- Under **PM-KUSUM**, 86,128 solar pumps by November 2025; Ayodhya **Model Solar City**
- Solar Energy Policy 2022 aims to make **16 municipal corporations** and **Noida** solar cities; Agra and Moradabad are previously selected solar cities

CHAPTER 05

Riverside Towns and Landforms

Major Towns on River Banks

River	Towns / sites
Ganga	Garhmukteshwar, Anupshahr, Narora, Farrukhabad (Fatehgarh), Kannauj, Bithur, Kanpur, Prayagraj (Sangam), Mirzapur, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Ballia; Kalakankar (Pratapgarh); **Narora** nuclear power plant
Yamuna	Baghpat, Mathura, Vrindavan, Gokul, Agra, Bateshwar, Etawah, Kalpi, Hamirpur, Kaushambi (partly), Prayagraj
Gomti	Madhotanda (source), Lakhimpur Kheri, Sitapur (Misrikh-Naimisharanya), Lucknow, Sultanpur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur (Saidpur)
Ghaghara / Saryu	Ayodhya (Saryu), Bahraich, Barabanki, Ballia-Deoria boundary
Rapti	Shravasti, Balrampur, Basti (partly), Gorakhpur, Deoria
Ramganga	Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Kannauj (confluence)
Hindon	Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Baghpat, Ghaziabad, Noida, Greater Noida
Chambal	Agra, Etawah boundary (ravines, gharial sanctuary)
Betwa	Jhansi, Lalitpur, Hamirpur; **Ken** — Banda; **Mandakini** — Chitrakoot; **Sai** — Pratapgarh
Son	Sonbhadra; **Karmanasa** — Chandauli-Sonbhadra boundary (belief of an inauspicious river)

- Major barrages on the **Ganga: Narora, Luv-Kush (Kanpur)**; on the **Yamuna: Gokul (Mathura), Agra**; **Hathnikund** is in Haryana, but the distribution of Yamuna water concerns five states including Uttar Pradesh
- Tributaries of the Ganga: **Ramganga, Kali river, Gomti, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi** (left); **Yamuna, Son** (right)
- The main stream of the **Ganga** forms from the meeting of **Bhagirathi** + **Alaknanda** at Devprayag; the Ganga enters Uttar Pradesh near Bijnor and leaves near Ballia

Major Lakes and Wetlands

District	Lake / Wetland
Sant Kabir Nagar	**Bakhira**
Ballia	**Suraha Tal**
Gorakhpur	**Ramgarh Tal** — tiger conservation/boating; attraction of the city
Agra	**Sur Sarovar (Keetham)**
Etawah	**Sarsai Nawar**; Etawah Safari
Raebareli	**Samaspur**
Unnao	**Nawabganj**; **Kundra Samundar**
Hardoi	**Sandi**
Gonda	**Parvati Arga**
Mainpuri	**Saman**; **Sauj**
Mahoba	**Madan Sagar**; Vijay Sagar bird sanctuary
Jhansi	**Barua Sagar**; Lakshmi Tal
Bijnor	**Haiderpur Wetland** (on the Muzaffarnagar boundary; Ramsar in 2021)
Mathura	**Noh Jheel**; **Radha Kund, Kusum Sarovar** (Govardhan)

- **Uttar Pradesh has 9 agro-climatic zones, 8 soil zones, 20 ecological zones** — always remember

- **Sources of irrigation:** tubewells (72.17%) > canals (19.44%) > ponds (0.75%) — older figures; most tubewell irrigation in western Uttar Pradesh; Uttar Pradesh is first in the country in tubewell-irrigated area

CHAPTER 06

Demography and Census

Key Figures of Census 2011

Indicator	Uttar Pradesh	India / Remark
Total population	19,98,12,341	16.5% of India; **1st**
Decadal growth 2001-11	20.09%	National 17.7%; 14th rank
Population density	829	National 382; **4th** (after Bihar, West Bengal, Kerala)
Sex ratio	912	National 943
Child sex ratio (0-6 years)	902	916 in 2001 — decline
Literacy	67.68%	National 74.04%; male 77.28%, female 57.18%
Urban population	22.28%	National 31.16%
Scheduled Castes	20.7%	SC sex ratio 907; highest in **Azamgarh** (1,021)
Scheduled Tribes	0.57%	ST sex ratio 951

District ranking (2011)	Detail
Highest population	**Prayagraj** (about 59.5 lakh)
Lowest population	**Mahoba** (about 8.8 lakh)
Highest density	**Ghaziabad** (about 3,967)
Lowest density	**Lalitpur** (about 266)
Highest sex ratio	**Jaunpur** (1,024); followed by Azamgarh (1,019), Deoria (1,017)
Lowest sex ratio	**Gautam Buddha Nagar** (about 852)
Most literate	**Gautam Buddha Nagar** (about 80.1%)
Least literate	**Shravasti** (about 46.7%)
Child sex ratio	Highest Balrampur (950), Sant Kabir Nagar (942); lowest Baghpat (841), Gautam Buddha Nagar (843)

Exam Traps

Distinguish between **sex ratio** and **child sex ratio** — district rankings differ
The 2011 district figures are **not recomputed for the present 75 districts**; figures of new districts such as Hapur, Sambhal, Shamli are seen separately from the parent districts
These figures will certainly change after **Census 2027** — check for 'as per Census 2011' in the question

Population Estimates and Policy

- **Estimated population of Uttar Pradesh (March 2026): 25.19 crore** = 17.8% of India; 3.0% of the world
- If Uttar Pradesh were a country it would rank **fifth** in population (after India, China, USA, Indonesia)
- Projections: 26.65 crore in 2031; 28.87 crore in 2041; 30.72 crore in 2051 (source: Population Foundation of India, November 2025)
- Annual growth rate: 1.85% (2011) → 1.70% (2021) → projected **0.58%** (2026-51)
- **Total fertility rate:** 4.8 in NFHS-1; 4.0 in NFHS-2; 3.8 in NFHS-3; 2.7 in NFHS-4; **2.4 in NFHS-5** (replacement level 2.1); 2.6 in SRS 2023
- Life expectancy 2011: male 62.5, female 65.0 years → projected 73.2 and 77.1 years by 2051
- Sex ratio at birth 111 (boys per 100 girls) — projected 104-106 by 2051

- **Population Policy 2000** (11 July 2000): target fertility rate 2.1 by 2016; age of marriage of girls 19.5 years; 33% reservation for women in government service
- The **working-age population** (20-34 years) will grow faster than the total population between 2011-36 — demographic dividend; Uttar Pradesh is called **'India's young state'**

Census 2027 (Update)

- **Census 2027** is a two-phase process — **Phase 1: house-listing and housing census**; **Phase 2: population enumeration** (reference date **1 March 2027**, midnight)
- House-listing in Uttar Pradesh was completed from **22 May to 20 June 2026** — involving about 1.04 lakh villages, 14,983 wards, about 3.90 lakh enumeration blocks and about five lakh enumerator-supervisors
- Census 2027 is being conducted **digitally** (mobile app) and includes **caste enumeration**
- Census 2011 figures are still **official** for questions; the final 2027 figures are not yet published

CHAPTER 07

Ancient Uttar Pradesh: Prehistory to the Rajput Period

Prehistoric and Vedic Periods

- **Palaeolithic:** the Belan valley (Prayagraj, Mirzapur) has cultural layers from the Palaeolithic to the Neolithic; the Belan river enters the **Soraon** tehsil of Prayagraj
- **Sohagighat (Mirzapur):** one of the first discoveries of **rock paintings** in India — **A.C.L. Carlleyle**
- Earliest copper hoard reported from **Bithur** in 1822; later copper hoards at many places
- **Hastinapur** (Meerut) excavation — **B.B. Lal**; **Painted Grey Ware (PGW)** culture (linked to the Mahabharata period); **Ahichchhatra** (Bareilly), **Kaushambi**, **Shravasti**, **Sohgaura** (Gorakhpur; copper-plate inscription) are major archaeological sites
- **Rigvedic period:** the **Krivi** tribe of Etawah had friendly relations with the Bharatas; Bharata allies in the **Dasarajna war** (on the Ravi)
- **Later Vedic period:** centre of civilisation the Ganga-Yamuna doab; **Kuru-Panchala** the major kingdoms

8 of the Sixteen Mahajanapadas in Uttar Pradesh

Mahajanapada	Capital	Present area
Kuru	Indraprastha (Hastinapur)	Meerut, Delhi, Thanesar
Panchala	Ahichchhatra (north), Kampilya (south)	Bareilly, Budaun, Farrukhabad, Kasganj
Surasena	Mathura	Around Mathura
Vatsa	Kaushambi	Near Prayagraj
Kashi	Varanasi	Near Varanasi
Kosala	Saketa (Ayodhya), Shravasti	Awadh region
Malla	Kushinagar, Pava	Deoria-Kushinagar
Chedi	Shuktimati	Banda and Bundelkhand

- **Republics:** the **Shakyas** of Kapilavastu, **Bhaggas** of Sumsumara Hill, **Mallas** of Kushinagar-Pava, **Koliyas** of Ramagrama, **Moriyas** of Pipphalivana
- **Makkhali Gosala** (founder of the Ajivika sect) was born near Shravasti

Buddhist Sites

Site	District	Significance
Sarnath	Varanasi	**First sermon** (Dhammachakkappavattana); lion capital of the Ashokan pillar → **national emblem**
Kushinagar	Kushinagar	**Mahaparinirvana**; capital of the Mallas
Shravasti	Shravasti-Balrampur	Capital of Kosala; Buddha spent the most rainy seasons and gave the most sermons here
Kapilavastu (Piprahwa)	Siddharthnagar	Buddha's childhood land; relic casket from Piprahwa
Sankisa	Farrukhabad	Descent from the Trayastrimsha heaven; Ashoka's **elephant-capital** pillar
Kaushambi	Kaushambi	Capital of Vatsa; Ashoka pillar (later shifted to Prayag in the Mughal period)
Devdaha	Maharajganj	Maternal home of Mahamaya

- Tourism development of the **Buddhist Circuit** in the state; **Kushinagar International Airport** — one of the state's international airports (Lucknow, Varanasi, Kushinagar, Ayodhya; five with Jewar)

Maurya, Shunga, Kushana, Gupta

- **Ashoka's** pillar edicts: Sarnath, Prayagraj (brought from Kaushambi), Meerut (later brought to Delhi by Firoz Shah Tughlaq), Kaushambi, Sankisa — sandstone of **Chunar (Mirzapur)** used
- **Shunga:** Pushyamitra Shunga killed the last Maurya ruler Brihadratha; evidence of rule from **Ayodhya** (inscription of Dhanadeva)
- **Kushana: Mathura art style** — red sandstone; Buddha image in human form; headless statue of Kanishka; Mathura the second capital
- **Gupta:** early kingdom in Uttar Pradesh-Bihar; **Prayag** gained importance as a capital; **Prayag Prashasti** (Harishena; on an Ashokan pillar) records the conquests of **Samudragupta**; brick temple of **Bhitargaon** (Kanpur); **Dashavatara temple** of **Deogarh (Lalitpur)**; Mathura-Sarnath art
- The Buddha image of **Sarnath** (dharmachakra mudra) is a masterpiece of Gupta-period sculpture

Harsha, Gurjara-Pratihara, Gahadavala

- **Harshavardhana:** coronation **606 CE** at Kanauj; Kanauj capital; visit of **Xuanzang** (Si-Yu-Ki); **Mahamoksha Parishad** (donation of all wealth) at Prayag every five years
- **Yashovarman** (8th century) restored the glory of Kanauj
- **Tripartite struggle:** for Kanauj among the **Palas (Bengal)**, **Gurjara-Pratiharas (Ujjain)** and **Rashtrakutas (Maharashtra-Karnataka)**; finally **Nagabhata II** established Pratihara rule; **Mihira Bhoja** (850-885) was the most glorious of the Pratiharas
- **Gahadavala:** in Kanauj-Varanasi; **Jaychand** was defeated by **Muhammad Ghori** at **Chandawar (Firozabad)** in **1194 CE**
- **Chandela:** Bundelkhand (Mahoba-Kalinjar); the heroic ballad of **Alha-Udal**; **Paramardideva** — struggle with Prithviraj Chauhan

Prelims Pointers

8 of 16 Mahajanapadas in Uttar Pradesh; **Sohagighat** — early rock painting discovery; **Bithur** — earliest reported copper hoard

Buddha attained enlightenment at **Bodh Gaya (Bihar)**, but the first sermon was at **Sarnath**, and he breathed his last at **Kushinagar**

Mathura style is indigenous; **Gandhara style** shows Greek influence — both in the Kushana period

The **tripartite struggle** centred on **Kanauj**; the **Pratiharas** were the victors

CHAPTER 08

Medieval Uttar Pradesh

Delhi Sultanate and the Sharqi Kingdom

- **Iltutmish** (1210) shifted the capital from Lahore to Delhi; fertile areas such as Budaun, Sambhal, Katehar, Bhojpur and Kara were distributed as **iqtas**; **Budaun** was the chief iqta of the Sultanate (Iltutmish himself was its iqtadar)
- **Amir Khusrau** (Patiyali, Kasganj) — **'Tuti-e-Hind'**; **Malik Muhammad Jayasi** (Jais, Raebareli) — **Padmavat**
- **Sharqi dynasty:** founded at Jaunpur in **1394** by **Malik Sarwar (Khwaja Jahan)**; Jaunpur the **'Shiraz-e-Hind'**; the reign of **Ibrahim Sharqi** was the peak; **Atala Masjid**, Jama Masjid, Lal Darwaza Masjid, Jhanjhri Masjid — Sharqi architecture
- **Sayyid-Lodi period: Sikandar Lodi** founded the city of **Agra** around **1504** and gave it the status of capital

Mughal Period

Event / Fact	Detail
After Panipat-Khanwa	**Babur** — capital at **Agra**; **Chanderi (1528), Battle of Ghaghara (1529)**
Chausa (1539), Kannauj / Bilgram (1540)	Sher Shah Suri defeated **Humayun**; **Bilgram (Hardoi)**
Death of Sher Shah	**1545**, during the siege of **Kalinjar Fort (Banda)**
Akbar	**1556**; Agra Fort; **Fatehpur Sikri** (1571-85) — Buland Darwaza (commemorating the conquest of Gujarat, 1573), Panch Mahal, Jodha Bai Palace, Diwan-i-Khas; abandoned due to water shortage
Birbal (Mahesh Das)	**Kalpi (Jalaun)**; **Todar Mal	Laharpur (Sitapur)**
Jahangir	**Tomb of Itimad-ud-Daula** at **Agra** (by Nur Jahan; the first marble building with **pietra dura** decoration)
Shah Jahan	**Taj Mahal** (Agra; 1632-53; on the Yamuna bank); shifting of the capital from Agra to Delhi (1648)
Aurangzeb	About 50 years of struggle with **Chhatrasal** (Bundelkhand); he succeeded with the help of Peshwa Bajirao

- **Humayun** was defeated at **Kannauj-Bilgram**; this is regarded as the decisive battle
- **Tulsidas** — **Ramcharitmanas** (Awadhi); **Surdas** — **Sursagar** (Braj); **Kabir** (Varanasi, nirguna saint); **Raidas** (Varanasi)
- **Taj Mahal** UNESCO World Heritage Site (1983); **Agra Fort** (1983); **Fatehpur Sikri** (1986)

Awadh, Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand

State	Founder and facts
Awadh	**Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk** (1722; independent in 1732); capital **Faizabad**; **Safdarjung** (Mughal wazir); **Shuja-ud-Daula** (defeated at **Buxar 1764**); **Asaf-ud-Daula** (capital **Lucknow** 1775; **Bara Imambara** — built for famine relief); **Wajid Ali Shah** (last Nawab; deposed in 1856)
Rohilkhand	**Ali Muhammad Khan** at Bareilly; **Hafiz Rahmat Khan**; **Rampur** state; **Najibuddaula**
Bundelkhand	**Chhatrasal** (Panna); **Mahoba-Kalinjar** (Chandela); **Jhansi** — **Maratha** (Naroshankar) → **Gangadhar Rao** → **Rani Lakshmibai**
Marathas	**Peshwa Bajirao II** exiled at **Bithur** (Kanpur), **Nana Saheb** adopted son
Jats / Sikhs / British	Jats of **Bharatpur**; **East India Company** — **Treaty of Allahabad (1765)** after **Buxar (1764)**; in **1801** half of Awadh (Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur, doab) ceded to the Company; **annexation of Awadh in 1856** (charge of misrule)

- **Annexation of Awadh (1856): Lord Dalhousie**; **Wajid Ali Shah** exiled to Calcutta (Matiaburj); **Begum Hazrat Mahal** led in 1857

Exam Traps

The founder of the city of **Agra** is **Sikandar Lodi** (not a Mughal); the Mughals gave it the form of a capital
The Buland Darwaza of **Fatehpur Sikri** commemorates the **conquest of Gujarat** (not the Deccan)
The tomb of **Itimad-ud-Daula** belongs to Jahangir's time; the **Taj Mahal** to Shah Jahan's
Bara Imambara (Asaf-ud-Daula) — famine-relief construction; the labyrinth (Bhul-Bhulaiya) is its speciality

CHAPTER 09

The 1857 Revolt and Uttar Pradesh in the Freedom Movement

The Revolt of 1857

Centre	Leadership / Facts
Meerut	**10 May 1857** — mutiny of Indian soldiers (greased cartridges); march to Delhi on 11 May (**'Dilli Chalo'**); place where the revolt began
Kanpur	**Nana Saheb** (Dhondu Pant; adopted son of Peshwa Bajirao II); **Tantia Tope**, **Azimullah Khan** (Nana's minister); **Satichaura Ghat** (27 June 1857); **Bibighar** incident; now **Nana Rao Ghat**
Lucknow	**Begum Hazrat Mahal** (son Birjis Qadr; later took refuge in Nepal, died in Kathmandu in 1879); siege of the **Residency** (death of Sir Henry Lawrence); later Sir Colin Campbell
Jhansi	**Rani Lakshmibai** (martyred near Gwalior on 18 June 1858); **Jhalkari Bai** (fought disguised as the Rani); **Sir Hugh Rose** (British commander)
Allahabad	**Liaqat Ali**; **Banaras** — Mirza Wazir Ali; **Faizabad** — **Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah**; **Bareilly** — **Khan Bahadur Khan**, **Bakht Khan**; **Gorakhpur** — Gajadhar Singh; **Mathura** — **Devi Singh**
Gonda / Balrampur	**Rani Ishwari Kumari** (Tulsipur) opposed the British
Barrackpore (Bengal) / Ballia	**Mangal Pandey** (a native of Ballia; revolt on **29 March 1857**, hanged on 8 April)
Etawah	**A.O. Hume** (later founder of the Congress) as Collector — had to flee in woman's disguise
Mahak Pari	Title of the wife of Wajid Ali Shah — **Begum Hazrat Mahal's** original name was **Muhammadi Khanum**; title 'Iftikhar-un-Nisa'

- **4 major centres of the '1857 Revolt':** Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Meerut — all four in Uttar Pradesh
- **Nana Saheb's daughter Maina** is said to have been burnt alive at Bithur
- **Khan Bahadur Khan** (Bareilly) declared himself the ruler of Rohilkhand; Bareilly remained among the last centres of resistance
- **Prominent personalities of Uttar Pradesh: Baba Ramchandra** (Awadh Kisan Sabha), **Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra Narayan Dwivedi, Madan Mohan Malaviya** (Kisan Sabha, February 1918)

National Movement

Year	Event (in the context of Uttar Pradesh)
1888	Congress **Prayagraj (Allahabad) session** — President George Yule
1916	**Lucknow session** — President Ambika Charan Mazumdar; **Lucknow Pact** (Congress-Muslim League); first meeting of Gandhi and Nehru
1918 (February)	Uttar Pradesh Kisan Sabha (Malaviya, Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra Narayan Dwivedi)
1919	**'Nai-Dhobi Band'** social boycott movement in Pratapgarh
1920 (17 October)	**Awadh Kisan Sabha** — Baba Ramchandra
1921-22	**Eka movement** in Raebareli-Hardoi-Sitapur — Madari Pasi
4 February 1922	**Chauri Chaura** (Gorakhpur) — police station set on fire; 22 policemen killed; **Gandhiji withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement**
9 August 1925	**Kakori incident** — **Ramprasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri, Roshan Singh**; hanged 17-19 December 1927

Year	Event (in the context of Uttar Pradesh)
1928	**Hindustan Socialist Republican Association** — Chandrashekhar Azad (Alfred Park, Prayagraj; martyred **27 February 1931**)
8 April 1930	Breaking of the **Salt Law** at Raebareli — **Motilal Nehru**
1935	Kisan Sangh; **1936 All India Kisan Sabha** at Lucknow — **Swami Sahajanand Saraswati**
1936-37	Lucknow session (President Jawaharlal Nehru); after the **1937** provincial elections **Govind Ballabh Pant** became Premier of the United Provinces
1942	**Quit India** — independent government in **Ballia** under **Chittu Pandey** (**'Rebel Ballia'**); **Jayaprakash Narayan** (Sitabdiyara, Ballia)

- Composer of the flag song **'Vijayi Vishwa Tiranga Pyara'** — **Shyamlal Gupt 'Parshad'** (Kanpur)
- **Anand Bhawan** (Prayagraj) — residence of the Nehru family; Swaraj Bhawan; **Alfred Park (Chandrashekhar Azad Park)**
- **Kakori Train Action centenary** (2025) — celebrated in the state on **9 August 2025**

Prelims Pointers

Meerut **10 May 1857**; Mangal Pandey at Barrackpore — **29 March 1857**
Kakori (Lucknow) — **9 August 1925**; Chauri Chaura (Gorakhpur) — **4 February 1922**
'Rebel Ballia' = **Chittu Pandey** (Quit India Movement)
The Rani of **Jhansi** was defeated by **Sir Hugh Rose**

CHAPTER 10

Uttar Pradesh after Independence: Major Reforms and Institutions

Land and Panchayat Reforms

Year	Reform / Event
1947	Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act — beginning of Gram Panchayats
1950-51	**Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act** (zamindari extinguished 1 July 1952) — a pioneer in zamindari abolition
1954	**Consolidation of Holdings Act** — consolidation of landholdings
1961	Kshetra Samiti and Zila Parishad Act (now Kshetra Panchayat and Zila Panchayat)
1963-67	Sucheta Kripalani — first woman Chief Minister of the country
1972	Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (1 June)
1976	State Dairy Council formed; **1979-80** social forestry scheme
1994	Uttar Pradesh Panchayat law amended in line with the 73rd Amendment — three-tier structure
2000	Formation of **Uttarakhand** (9 November); **Uttar Pradesh Population Policy** (11 July)
2004	Uttar Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM)
2006-07	Start of **revenue surplus** (revenue deficit from 1988-89 to 2005-06)
2017	Yogi Adityanath government — **ODOP**, Ground Breaking Ceremony, Nivesh Mitra
2018	**Allahabad → Prayagraj; Faizabad → Ayodhya**; ODOP scheme; **'Uttar Pradesh Diwas' (24 January)**
2019	**Prayagraj Kumbh**; appointment of Anandiben Patel as Governor (29 July)
2021	Inauguration of the **Kashi Vishwanath Dham Corridor** (13 December); **Kushinagar** International Airport (20 October)
2022	**Second term of Yogi Adityanath** (25 March); Ranipur Tiger Reserve (19 October)
2023	**Sports Policy 2023**, **Film Policy 2023**; **Ayodhya Airport** (December)
2024	Ram Mandir Pran Pratishtha (22 January); Lok Sabha elections; **Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyami Vikas Abhiyan**
2025	**Prayagraj Mahakumbh** (13 January-26 February); **Ayodhya temple flag** (25 November); Deepavali on the **UNESCO** list (December)
2026	**UP Budget Rs 9.12 lakh crore** (11 February); **Jewar Airport** (28 March / 15 June); **Ganga Expressway** (29 April); **Lucknow-Kanpur Expressway** (13 July); first phase of Census 2027

Constitutional and Statutory Bodies

Body	Establishment / Headquarters
Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission	**Prayagraj**
Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Service Selection Commission	Lucknow

Body	Establishment / Headquarters
Uttar Pradesh State Election Commission	Lucknow
Uttar Pradesh State Finance Commission	Lucknow (fifth State Finance Commission)
Uttar Pradesh Human Rights Commission	Lucknow
Uttar Pradesh State Information Commission	Lucknow
Uttar Pradesh Board of Revenue	Prayagraj
Uttar Pradesh Judicial Training and Research Institute (JTRI)	Lucknow (1986)

- The **Board of Revenue** (Prayagraj) is the highest appellate body in land revenue; **Sessions Court** at the district level
- **WEE-Index 2024** published by the Planning Department, Uttar Pradesh

CHAPTER 11

Famous Personalities and Places Linked with Uttar Pradesh

Freedom Fighters and Reformers

Personality	Birth / Field of work	Special
Rani Lakshmibai	Born Varanasi (Manikarnika); Jhansi	1857; martyred 18 June 1858
Mangal Pandey	Nagwa (Ballia)	29 March 1857, Barrackpore
Nana Saheb / Tantia Tope	Bithur (Kanpur)	Kanpur of 1857
Begum Hazrat Mahal	Lucknow	Leadership of Awadh
Ramprasad Bismil	Shahjahanpur	Kakori; 'Sarfaroshi ki Tamanna'
Ashfaqulla Khan	Shahjahanpur	Kakori
Chandrashekhar Azad	Born Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh); field of work Prayagraj/Varanasi	HSRA; Alfred Park, 27 February 1931
Chittu Pandey	Ballia	Independent Ballia government in 1942
Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya	Prayagraj	BHU 1916; Bharat Ratna
Motilal Nehru / Jawaharlal Nehru	Prayagraj	Anand Bhawan, Swaraj Bhawan
Govind Ballabh Pant	Almora; field of work Uttar Pradesh	First Chief Minister; Bharat Ratna
Lal Bahadur Shastri	Mughalsarai (now Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya Nagar); Varanasi	Second Prime Minister; 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan'
Chaudhary Charan Singh	Noorpur (Hapur); Meerut	'Messiah of farmers'; Prime Minister; Bharat Ratna 2024
Atal Bihari Vajpayee	Gwalior; Lucknow (MP)	Prime Minister; Bharat Ratna 2014
Deendayal Upadhyaya	Nagla Chandrabhan (Mathura)	Integral humanism
Ram Manohar Lohia	Akbarpur (Ambedkar Nagar)	Socialist thinker
Swami Sahajanand Saraswati	Ghazipur	Kisan Sabha (1936)
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan	Aligarh	MAO College 1875
Jayaprakash Narayan	Sitabdiyara (Ballia)	Total Revolution; Bharat Ratna (1999; posthumous)
Acharya Narendra Dev	Faizabad (Ayodhya)	Socialist thinker

Scientists and Research Institutions

Institution	Location
Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI, 1951)	Lucknow
National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI)	Lucknow
Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP)	Lucknow
Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences	Lucknow
Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (IISR)	Lucknow
Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH)	Rehmankhera, Lucknow
Research Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO)	Lucknow

Institution	Location
National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR)	Lucknow
Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI)	Izzatnagar (Bareilly)
Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI)	Jhansi
Central Institute for Research on Goats (CIRG)	Makhdoom (Mathura)
Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR)	Kanpur
National Sugar Institute	Kanpur
Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology (NIT)	Prayagraj

- **Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute** (Prayagraj); **Rajarshi Purushottam Das Tandon Open University** (Prayagraj); **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University**; **Chaudhary Charan Singh University** (Meerut); **Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University** (Agra); **Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University** (Kanpur)

Museums and Libraries

Name	Location
Allahabad Museum (associated with Nehru)	Prayagraj
State Museum	Lucknow
Bharat Kala Bhavan (BHU)	Varanasi
Sarnath Archaeological Museum	Varanasi
Mathura Museum (Government)	Mathura
Raza Library	Rampur (rare manuscripts)
Aminabad, Chowk, Hazratganj	Famous markets/areas of Lucknow

CHAPTER 12

Art: Music, Dance, Folk Traditions and Handicrafts

Music Gharanas

Gharana	Founder / Major artists	Feature
Kirana (Kairana, Shamli)	Ustad Bande Ali Khan; Abdul Karim Khan, Abdul Wahid Khan; Gangubai Hangal, Bhimsen Joshi	Khayal singing
Agra	Haji Sujan Khan (another view: Khuda Bakhsh); Faiyaz Khan ('Rangile')	Dhrupad-dhamar, khayal, thumri
Lucknow	Court of Nawab **Wajid Ali Shah**	**Kathak** (Achchan, Shambhu, Bindadin, **Birju Maharaj**); thumri; tabla style (Modu Khan, Bakhtu Khan); Begum Akhtar (ghazal)
Banaras	Thakur Jaidev Singh; **Bismillah Khan** (shehnai), Pt. Ravi Shankar (sitar); tabla — Krishna Maharaj, Gudai Maharaj	Khayal, thumri, tappa, **khayal-tappa**
Atrauli (Aligarh)	Kallu Khan, Chand Khan; Dallu Khan, Chhajju Khan	Dhrupad-dhamar
Rampur-Sahaswan	Nemat Khan ('Sadarang'); Ustad Ghulam Mustafa Khan	Khayal
Etawah / Imdadkhani (Gauripur)	Imdad Khan; Vilayat Khan	Sitar; **Ajrara** gharana (Meerut) — tabla

- **Prayagraj:** Hariprasad Chaurasia (flute), **Janki Bai 'Chhappan Chhuri'** (thumri-dadra); **Uttar Pradesh Sangeet Natak Akademi** (Lucknow, 1963); **Bhatkhande Music Institute**, now **Sanskriti University** (87 subjects)
- **Varanasi:** UNESCO Creative City of **Music** (2015); **Lucknow:** Creative City of **Gastronomy** (31 October 2025)

Dance and Folk Theatre

Region	Dance / Speciality
Awadh	**Jogini** (Ramnavami; men in women's costume), **Faruwahi** (Ahir), **Kalabazi**
Purvanchal	**Bidesiya** (anguish of the wife of a migrant husband; Bhikhari Thakur), **Natwari** (Ahir), **Dhobiya**
Sonbhadra-Mirzapur (tribal)	**Karma** (Kharwar), **Saila**, **Chaular** (for rain), **Diwali**
Bundelkhand	**Rai** (peacock dance; Janmashtami), **Pai-Danda**, **Deep**, **Kartik**, **Dhimarayi**, **Kanada**, **Shaira**
Braj	**Charkula** (pots on the head; Mukhrai village — famous), **Jhula**, **Narsingh**, **Mayur**, **Raslila**, **Lathmar Holi**

- **Nautanki:** the major folk-theatre style of Uttar Pradesh — **Hathras style** (Pt. Natharam Gaur) and **Kanpur style** (Shrikrishna Pahalwan); **Gulab Bai** a famous Nautanki artist
- **Ramlila:** the Ramlila of **Ramnagar (Varanasi)** is a UNESCO **Intangible Cultural Heritage** (2008, 'Ramlila – the traditional performance of the Ramayana')
- Other folk theatre: **Sang, Swang, Bhagat, Nakal**
- **UNESCO intangible heritage:** Deepavali (inscribed in December 2025); Kumbh Mela (2017)

Folk Songs

Song	Occasion / Region
Sohar	Birth of a son/child
Kajri	Rainy season (Shravan-Bhadrapad); Mirzapur-Varanasi region
Chaiti	Chaitra month — Purvanchal; sentiment of separation
Birha	Ahir-Yadav Purvanchal; separation songs
Alha	Bundelkhand; heroic ballad of Alha-Udal (Jagnik — Parmal Raso)
Phag / Hori	Holi
Thumri / Dadra	Semi-classical; Lucknow-Banaras
Pachra, Nirgun, Sawan	Religious/seasonal

Exam Traps

Lucknow gharana of Kathak — under the patronage of Wajid Ali Shah; the Jaipur gharana is different
Kajri = **rain**; **Chaiti** = **Chaitra**; **Sohar** = **birth**; **Birha** = **Purvanchal**
Ramlila (Ramnagar) is on the UNESCO list; but the term '**Ramlila**' is not limited to Varanasi

Handicrafts, GI and One District One Product (ODOP)

Craft / Product	Centre
Chikankari, zardozi	Lucknow
Zari-zardozi (common facility centre)	Unnao
Banarasi saree (silk), Gulabi meenakari	Varanasi
Brass (metal craft)	Moradabad ('Brass city')
Glass-bangles	Firozabad
Locks	Aligarh
Carpets	Bhadohi (Mirzapur region); Bhadohi 'Carpet city'
Woodcraft (wood carving)	Saharanpur
Leather industry	Kanpur; **footwear** — Agra
Marble inlay (pietra dura)	Agra
Sports goods	Meerut
Scissors	Meerut
Ittar (perfume)	Kannauj ('Perfume city') — GI obtained
Pottery (Khurja)	Bulandshahr (Khurja), **black pottery of Nizamabad** — Azamgarh
Terracotta	Gorakhpur — GI obtained
Tarkashi (wire inlay)	Mainpuri
Flute	Pilibhit
Handloom	Tanda (Ambedkar Nagar), Mau

- Uttar Pradesh has the **most GI products (77)**; target of 75 new GI products in 2025-26
- **ODOP** (2018): one product per district; **ODOP financing Rs 890.44 crore**, 3.22 lakh jobs (2018-19 to December 2025); 28 common facility centres sanctioned (23 districts), 15 completed
- **Uttar Pradesh is the only state in the country that exports from all 75 districts** (ODOP effect)
- **Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana**; **Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyami Vikas Abhiyan (CM YUVA)** — interest-free loan up to Rs 5 lakh

CHAPTER 13

Literature, Language and Cultural Institutions

Bhakti-Era and Medieval Literature

Author	Region	Work / Contribution
Kabir	Varanasi (Lahartara)	Nirguna bhakti; **Bijak** (sakhi, sabad, ramaini); disciple of Ramananda; died at **Maghar** (Sant Kabir Nagar)
Raidas (Ravidas)	Varanasi	Nirguna saint; disciple of Ramananda
Tulsidas	Rajapur (Chitrakoot/Banda), Varanasi, Ayodhya	**Ramcharitmanas** (Awadhi), Vinay Patrika, Kavitavali, Dohavali
Surdas	Braj (Runakta, Agra)	**Sursagar**, Sursaravali, Sahitya Lahari; Brajbhasha
Malik Muhammad Jayasi	Jais (Raebareli)	**Padmavat** (Awadhi; Sufi love epic), Akhrawat
Amir Khusrau	Patiyali (Kasganj)	'Tuti-e-Hind'; early uses of Khari Boli
Raskhan, Nanddas, Kumbhandas	Braj	Krishna-devotional poetry

Modern Hindi Literature

Writer	Epithet / Identity	Major work
Bharatendu Harishchandra	Varanasi; father of modern Hindi literature	Andher Nagari, Bharat Durdasha
Maithili Sharan Gupt	Jhansi (Chirgaon); Rashtrakavi	Bharat-Bharati, Saket, Yashodhara
Ayodhya Singh Upadhyay 'Hariaudh'	Azamgarh	**Priyapravas** (first epic in Khari Boli)
Jaishankar Prasad	Varanasi; pillar of Chhayavad	Kamayani, Chandragupta, Skandagupta, Dhruvaswamini
Suryakant Tripathi 'Nirala'	Unnao (Garhakola); 'Mahaprana'	Parimal, Anamika, Saroj Smriti, Ram ki Shakti Puja
Mahadevi Verma	Farrukhabad; 'Modern Meera'	Yama (Jnanpith 1982), Nihar, Deepshikha
Sumitranandan Pant	Almora (worked in Prayagraj)	Chidambara (Jnanpith 1968)
Harivansh Rai 'Bachchan'	Prayagraj; Halavad	Madhushala, Nisha Nimantran
Munshi Premchand (Dhanpat Rai)	Lamhi (Varanasi); 'Upanyas Samrat'	Godan, Gaban, Nirmala, Karmabhumi, Rangbhumi, Kafan
Ramchandra Shukla	Agauna (Basti); critic	Hindi Sahitya ka Itihas
Firaq Gorakhpuri	Gorakhpur; Urdu poet	Gul-e-Naghma (Jnanpith 1969)
Raja Shivprasad 'Sitare-Hind'	Varanasi	Contribution to education
Amritlal Nagar, Bhagwati Charan Verma, Yashpal, Hazari Prasad Dwivedi	Writers associated with Uttar Pradesh	—

- **Jnanpith winners (associated with Uttar Pradesh):** Sumitranandan Pant (1968), Firaq Gorakhpuri (1969), Mahadevi Verma (1982), Kunwar Narayan (2005), Amarkant and Shrilal Shukla (2009)
- **'Upanyas Samrat' = Premchand**; **'Four pillars of Chhayavad' = Prasad, Pant, Nirala, Mahadevi**

Language, Dialects and Language Institutions

Dialect	Region
Khari Boli / Kauravi	Meerut-Saharanpur-Bijnor (west); basis of modern Hindi
Brajbhasha	Mathura-Agra-Aligarh-Etah
Kannauji	Kannauj-Farrukhabad-Etawah-Kanpur
Bundeli	Jhansi-Jalaun-Lalitpur-Banda
Awadhi	Lucknow-Ayodhya-Sultanpur-Pratapgarh-Raebareli-Bahraich
Bhojpuri	Varanasi-Gorakhpur-Ballia-Azamgarh-Mau-Deoria

Institution	Established	Headquarters
Hindustani Academy	1927	Prayagraj
Urdu Academy	1972	Lucknow
Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan	1976	Lucknow
Uttar Pradesh Sanskrit Sansthan	1976	Lucknow
Uttar Pradesh Bhasha Sansthan	1994	Lucknow
Sindhi Academy	1997	Lucknow

- **Official language:** Devanagari Hindi (since October 1947); Urdu second official language since 1989
- **Hindi Sahitya Sammelan** (Prayagraj); **Nagari Pracharini Sabha** (Varanasi; 1893)

Bharat Ratna: Associated with Uttar Pradesh

Name	Field	Year
Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	Philosophy / education	1954
Dr. Bhagwan Das (Varanasi) and Jawaharlal Nehru	Philosophy / politics	1955
Govind Ballabh Pant	Politics	1957
Purushottam Das Tandon	Politics	1961
Indira Gandhi	Politics	1971
Rajiv Gandhi (posthumous)	Politics	1991
Pt. Ravi Shankar	Sitar	1999
Ustad Bismillah Khan	Shehnai	2001
Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya (posthumous)	Education	2014
Atal Bihari Vajpayee	Politics	2014
Chaudhary Charan Singh (posthumous)	Farmer politics	2024

- **Malaviya** founded **Banaras Hindu University (BHU, 1916)**; **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan — Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College (Aligarh, 1875) → Aligarh Muslim University (1920)**
- **Higher education institutions:** BHU (Varanasi), AMU (Aligarh), University of Allahabad (1887 — 'Oxford of the East'), IIT Kanpur (1959), IIM Lucknow, **KGMU**, **Dr. Shakuntala Misra Rehabilitation University**, **Atal Bihari Vajpayee Medical University**

CHAPTER 14

Tourism, Fairs, Heritage and the Mahakumbh

Tourism: Latest Position

Indicator	Fact
Domestic tourists in 2024	**64.68 crore** (21.9% share) — **1st in the country** (2nd in 2021); Tamil Nadu 30.68 crore second
Total tourists	**64.91 crore (2024) → 156.18 crore (2025, including Mahakumbh; provisional)** — 2.4 times
Foreign tourists	6.02 lakh (2023) → **22.69 lakh (2024)**; 4th in the country
Tourist growth 2022→2025	**Prayagraj +2,554%**, Ayodhya +1,153%, Varanasi +141%, Agra +77%, Mathura +57%
Ayodhya	**29.96 crore** tourists in 2025 (16.44 crore in 2024)
Tourism budget	440.3 crore (2017-18) → **2,026.1 crore** (2025-26)
Policy	**Tourism Policy 2022** — 12 thematic areas, 12 circuits; **B&B and Homestay Policy 2025**
Best tourism village (national)	**Korauna** (Varanasi, 2023); **Pura Mahadev** (Baghpat, 2024)

Prayagraj Mahakumbh 2025

13 January to 26 February 2025 (43 days) — Triveni Sangam; **'Divya, Bhavya, Digital' Kumbh**
Total devotees **66.30 crore** (Indians 66.0952 crore + foreigners 0.2048 crore) — 175.7% more than Kumbh 2019 (24.05 crore); more than 8 times the 2013 Mahakumbh (7.87 crore)
Mahakumbh Nagar — the 76th (temporary) district: 4 tehsils, 67 villages; mela area in 25 sectors
Plastic-free event; display of 2,500 drones; AI-based management; **highest attendance at a single cultural event globally**
29 January 2019 — the Uttar Pradesh Council of Ministers met at Kumbh Nagar (Prayagraj) for the first time

Tourism Circuits (Tourism Policy 2022)

Circuit	Major sites
Ramayana	Ayodhya, Chitrakoot, Shringverpur, Bithur (Ram Vanagaman route)
Krishna / Braj	Mathura, Vrindavan, Govardhan, Gokul, Barsana, Nandgaon
Buddhist	Kapilavastu, Sarnath, Kushinagar, Shravasti, Kaushambi, Sankisa
Mahabharata	Hastinapur, Kampilya, Ahichchhatra, Barnawa (Baghpat), Vidur Kuti (Bijnor)
Shaktipeeth	Vindhyachal, Devipatan, Shakumbhari Devi, Alopi Devi, Vishalakshi
Sufi-Kabir	Jais, Maghar, Fatehpur Sikri, Dewa Sharif, Kichhauchha Sharif
Jain	Deogarh, Hastinapur, Bateshwar, Kampilya, Varanasi
Bundelkhand	Charkhari, Kalinjar, Jhansi, Mahoba, Chitrakoot
Wildlife / Ecological	Dudhwa, Pilibhit, Etawah Safari, Amangarh, Katarniaghat, Nawabganj, Samaspur
Freedom struggle	Meerut, Shahjahanpur, Kakori, Chauri Chaura, Bawan Imli, Mahua Dabar
Spiritual	Gorakhpur, Triveni Sangam, Bharadwaj Ashram, Gola Gokarnnath, Soron, Bateshwar

- **Swadesh Darshan 1.0:** 8 projects completed (Ayodhya Rs 127.21 crore; Kushinagar-Kapilavastu-Shravasti Rs 87.89 crore); **PRASAD scheme:** 6 projects (Varanasi, Mathura-Vrindavan, Govardhan); **Swadesh Darshan 2.0:** 3 projects
- **Apni Dharohar, Apni Pehchan** (adopting heritage): Smarak Mitra — Gopinath Temple (Vrindavan), Valmiki Ashram (Bithur)

- **Building reuse (PPP, 90-year lease):** Chhatar Manzil, Kothi Roshanuddaula (Lucknow), Chunar Fort (Mirzapur), Barua Sagar Fort (Jhansi), Jal Mahal (Barsana), Shukla Talab (Kanpur)

World Heritage and Major Monuments

Site	Detail
Taj Mahal, Agra	Shah Jahan; in memory of Mumtaz Mahal; **UNESCO 1983**; chief architect Ustad Ahmad Lahauri
Agra Fort	Built by Akbar (1565-73); **UNESCO 1983**
Fatehpur Sikri	Akbar's capital; **UNESCO 1986**; Buland Darwaza
Bara-Chhota Imambara, Rumi Darwaza	Lucknow; Nawabi architecture; **Residency**; **Chhatar Manzil**; **Qaiserbagh**
Rani Mahal, Jhansi Fort	Rani Lakshmibai; **Kalinjar, Chunar, Ajaygarh** forts
Sarnath Museum	Lion capital of the Ashokan pillar; **Dhamek Stupa, Chaukhandi Stupa**
Dashavatara Temple, Deogarh	Lalitpur; Gupta period
Kashi Vishwanath Temple	Varanasi; **Kashi Vishwanath Dham Corridor** (13 December 2021)
Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Temple, Ayodhya	**Pran Pratishtha 22 January 2024**; flag on the spire **25 November 2025** (22 ft × 11 ft; sun, Om and Kovidara tree symbols; spire 161 ft); temple museum (Tata Sons, CSR)
Shri Krishna Janmasthan, Mathura; Banke Bihari, Vrindavan	Braj
Naimisharanya	Sitapur; austerity-land of 88,000 sages (tradition); Vedic wellness project (Swadesh Darshan 2.0)

- **Deepotsav, Ayodhya:** 1.71 lakh lamps (2017) → **26.17 lakh (2025)**; **Guinness World Record** from 2022 to 2025
- **Dev Deepawali and Ganga Mahotsav (Varanasi) 2025:** 96.01 lakh visitors

Major Fairs and Festivals

Fair / Festival	Place / Time
Kumbh / Ardh Kumbh / Magh Mela	Prayagraj (Sangam); Magh Mela every year
Dev Deepawali	Varanasi; Kartik Purnima
Ramlila of Ramnagar	Varanasi; Shardiya Navratri
Lathmar Holi	Barsana-Nandgaon (Mathura)
Bateshwar fair	Agra; Kartik
Dewa fair	Barabanki — Dewa Sharif (Haji Waris Ali Shah) — Hindu-Muslim unity
Dadri fair	Gautam Buddha Nagar; cattle fair
Fair of Ghazi Miyan (Bahraich)	Jyeshtha month
Nauchandi fair	Meerut; Chaitra
Garhmukteshwar fair	Hapur; Kartik Purnima — Ganga bath
Dadri fair (Ballia)	Ballia; Kartik Purnima — in memory of sage **Bhrigu**
Haiderpur Wetland Bird Festival	Bijnor
Tarkulha fair	Gorakhpur — in memory of Babu Bandhu Singh

- **National Ramayana Mela** — Chitrakoot
- **Artist pension:** Rs 2,000 per month (343 artists); **Film Policy 2023:** subsidy up to 50% for regional films (Awadhi, Braj, Bundeli, Bhojpuri); **1,000-acre Film City at Noida** proposed (PPP)

CHAPTER 15

Tribes, Sports and Honours

Scheduled Tribes

- The Scheduled Tribe population is only **0.57%** of the total population (2011); ST sex ratio **951**
- **Tharu:** largest tribe of the state; Terai — Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, Maharajganj, Gorakhpur; **Tharu Culture Museum** — Imilia Kodar (Balrampur); Tharu homestays in Kheri (9 villages)
- **Buksa:** Bijnor and Terai region; all Buksa families covered under **AB-PMJAY**
- **Kol, Gond, Kharwar, Cheros, Baiga, Agariya, Panika, Saharia:** Sonbhadra, Mirzapur, Chitrakoot, Lalitpur, etc.; **Karma, Saila, Chaular** tribal dances
- **Vantangia, Musahar:** not scheduled, but special beneficiaries of the **Mukhyamantri Awas (Gramin)** and **Samagra Gram** schemes

Sports and Sportspersons

Subject	Fact
Major Dhyan Chand	Born Prayagraj (29 August 1905); **National Sports Day 29 August**; wizard of hockey; **Major Dhyan Chand Sports University, Sardhana (Meerut)** — 36.98 hectares
State sport	**Hockey**
Sports Policy 2023	**One District One Sport**; **Khelo India Centre** in every district; 44 residential sports hostels in 18 districts (890 players, 16 sports); 3 sports colleges
Cash incentive	**Olympic participant Rs 10 lakh**; Asian/Commonwealth Games Rs 5 lakh; new national record Rs 1 lakh; direct recruitment of medallists to gazetted posts
Guru Govind Singh Sports College	Lucknow — sports science and injury management centre
Stadiums	**Bharat Ratna Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ekana Cricket Stadium** (Lucknow); Green Park (Kanpur); **Buddh International Circuit** (Greater Noida; Formula-1 Indian Grand Prix 2011-13); **Shaheed Vijay Singh Pathik Sports Complex** (Greater Noida)
Sportspersons	Mohammed Shami (Amroha), Bhuvneshwar Kumar (Meerut), Suresh Raina (Ghaziabad), Kuldeep Yadav (Kanpur), Rinku Singh (Aligarh), Praveen Kumar (Meerut)

- **UP Gaurav Samman 2025** included astronaut **Shubhanshu Shukla** (Lucknow); **Yash Bharti** award (highest literary/cultural honour of the state, since 1994)
- Highest honours of the state: **Yash Bharti**, **Uttar Pradesh Gaurav Samman**

CHAPTER 16

Governance: Executive, Legislature and Judiciary

Institutions of the State

Institution	Fact
Governor	**Anandiben Patel** (since 29 July 2019; longest-tenured Governor of Uttar Pradesh); first Governor **Sarojini Naidu** (1947-49) — first woman Governor in the country
Chief Minister	**Yogi Adityanath** (since 19 March 2017; second term since 25 March 2022) — first Chief Minister to return after a full term in **37 years**
Chief Secretary	**Shashi Prakash Goyal** (since August 2025)
Legislative Assembly	**403** members; reserved 86 (84 SC + 2 ST); **18th Assembly** (2022) — women members **47**; State Election Commission (Lucknow)
Legislative Council	**100** members (term 6 years; one-third every 2 years); presiding officer the **Chairman**
Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha	**80** (17 SC reserved) / **31**
High Court	**Allahabad** (Prayagraj); established at **Agra** on 17 March 1866 (shifted to Allahabad in 1869); **Lucknow Bench** (1948); sanctioned judges 160
Lokayukta	Term 8 years; Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act 1975
Public Service Commission	**Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC), Prayagraj** (established 1937; headquarters Prayagraj)
Subordinate Services Selection Commission	UPSSSC, **Lucknow**; police recruitment — **UPPRPB**; education services — **UPESSC** (Chairman: former DGP Prashant Kumar)

- **Sessions:** since independence the Assembly has met outside Lucknow only once — **8 January 2003, Prayagraj**
- State cabinet met outside Lucknow for the first time — **29 January 2019, Kumbh Nagar (Prayagraj)**
- **District with the most Assembly constituencies:** Prayagraj (12); fewest (2 each): Shravasti, Mahoba, Chitrakoot
- Last **Anglo-Indian** nominated member of the 17th Assembly: Dr. Denzil J. Godin (Anglo-Indian nomination ended in 2020)
- Number of Assembly members 431 until 1967; 425 before the formation of Uttarakhand

Chief Ministers (after Independence)

No.	Chief Minister	Special
1	**Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant**	1946-54; first; later Union Home Minister; Bharat Ratna
2	**Dr. Sampurnanand**	1954-60; later Governor of Rajasthan
3	**Chandra Bhanu Gupta**	1960-63, 1967, 1969
4	**Sucheta Kripalani**	1963-67; **first woman Chief Minister of the country**
5	**Chaudhary Charan Singh**	1967, 1970; later Prime Minister (1979)
6	**Kamalapati Tripathi**	1971-73
7	**Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna**	1973-75
8	**Narayan Dutt Tiwari**	1976-77, 1984-85, 1988-89 (also Chief Minister of Uttarakhand)
9	**Vishwanath Pratap Singh**	1980-82; later Prime Minister (1989)
10	**Veer Bahadur Singh**	1985-88

No.	Chief Minister	Special
11	**Mulayam Singh Yadav**	1989-91, 1993-95, 2003-07
12	**Kalyan Singh**	1991-92 (resigned after the Babri demolition), 1997-99
13	**Mayawati**	1995, 1997, 2002-03, 2007-12 — **first Dalit woman Chief Minister**
14	**Rajnath Singh**	2000-02
15	**Akhilesh Yadav**	2012-17; became Chief Minister at the **youngest age** (38 years)
16	**Yogi Adityanath**	Since 2017

- Other Chief Ministers: Tribhuvan Narain Singh (1970-71), Ram Naresh Yadav (1977-79), Banarasi Das (1979-80), Sripati Mishra (1982-84), Ram Prakash Gupta (1999-2000)
- First Deputy Chief Minister: **Chaudhary Narain Singh**; Chief Ministers who became Prime Minister: **Charan Singh** and **Vishwanath Pratap Singh**
- Women Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh: **Sucheta Kripalani, Mayawati** (2 in all)

Prelims Pointers

2022 elections (18th Assembly): BJP alliance **273** (BJP 255, Apna Dal-Sonelal 12, Nishad Party 6); SP alliance **125**; Yogi Adityanath's oath on **25 March 2022**
2024 Lok Sabha: SP **37**, BJP **33**, Congress **6**, RLD **2**, Azad Samaj Party (Kanshi Ram) **1**, Apna Dal (Sonelal) **1**
The **next Assembly election** is expected in February-March 2027

Administrative Structure

- **Divisions: 18** (each headed by a **Divisional Commissioner**); **districts: 75** (headed by the **District Magistrate**); **tehsils** about 351; **development blocks** 826 (Kshetra Panchayat level)
- **18 divisions:** Saharanpur, Moradabad, Bareilly, Meerut, Aligarh, Agra, Kanpur, Jhansi, Chitrakoot (Banda), Prayagraj, Lucknow, Ayodhya, Devipatan (Gonda), Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Varanasi, Mirzapur
- **Municipal corporations: 17** — Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Prayagraj, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Bareilly, Aligarh, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Gorakhpur, Firozabad, Jhansi, Mathura-Vrindavan, Ayodhya, Shahjahanpur
- **Varanasi** is called the **cultural capital** of the state, **Lucknow** the capital, **Noida** the IT hub, **Kanpur** the 'Manchester of the East' and 'Drone City'

Exam Traps

UPPSC headquarters Prayagraj, **UPSSSC Lucknow**
The High Court is at **Prayagraj**; the Bench at **Lucknow** — the two differ
Legislative Assembly **403**, Legislative Council **100**; Assembly **425** before the formation of Uttarakhand (2000)

CHAPTER 17

Panchayati Raj, Local Bodies and Social Welfare

Three-Tier Panchayati Raj (2024-25)

Level	Number
Zila Panchayat	75
Kshetra Panchayat (block level)	826
Gram Panchayat	57,694

- In line with the **73rd Amendment** (1992): Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act 1947 (beginning of panchayats) and the **Kshetra Panchayat and Zila Panchayat Act 1961**; grants of the **Fifth State Finance Commission** and the 15th Finance Commission
- To Gram Panchayats from 2017-18 to 2024-25: state finance **Rs 53,863.40 crore** and central finance **Rs 62,954.37 crore** released; in 2025-26 Rs 10,800 crore (state) + Rs 7,797 crore (Centre)
- **Gram Chaupal** (every Friday; since December 2022): 5.04 lakh complaints disposed; **Harit Chaupal** in every panchayat
- Under **RGSA**, 3.08 lakh trained in 2025-26; training through IIM Lucknow, IIT Kanpur
- **Digital libraries** at Gram Panchayat and ward level: Rs 454 crore in Budget 2026-27
- **Urban local bodies:** 17 municipal corporations, municipal councils, nagar panchayats; **113 new** urban bodies created after 2017; urbanisation 22.28% (2011)

Major Rural Development Schemes

Scheme	Key facts
MGNREGA	Person-days 1,814 lakh (2017-18) → **3,364 lakh (2024-25)**; 1st in the country; women's participation 35% → 42%; **Amrit Sarovar** 19,000+ (highest); 266 permissible works
DAY-NRLM	7.94 lakh self-help groups; **Lakhpati Didi** 17.09 lakh (September 2025); **Bank Sakhi** 39,880; **Bijli Sakhi**; **Namo Drone Didi** — 530 (75 districts)
PMAY-Gramin	36.37 lakh houses; **99.48%** of target in 2017-18 to 2024-25 (second after Sikkim 99.57%)
Mukhyamantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)	Fully state-funded; tribes/groups such as Musahar, Vantangia, Tharu, Kol, Saharia
PMGSY	2,807.86 km in 2024-25 (highest in the country); 1st in **FDR** technology
Jal Jeevan Mission	Target 2.67 crore households; **2.43 crore (91.10%)** connected (December 2025); 55 litres per person per day; 33,157 solar-powered schemes
Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)	Phase 1 (2014-19) ODF; Phase 2 (2020-27) **ODF-Plus**; 1st in individual toilets; 115 Gobardhan plants
Mukhyamantri Samagra Gram Yojana	1,138 villages (62 districts); Vantangia, Musahar, Tharu, martyr villages
Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (Phase 2)	281 Gram Panchayats, 99% projects complete
MLA Area Development Fund	Rs 5 crore per MLA per year (since 2023-24)

Social Security and Welfare (Economic Survey 2025-26)

Scheme	Benefit / Rule	Coverage
Old-age pension (60+, BPL)	Rs 1,000 per month	60.99 lakh (2024-25); **67.50 lakh** in December 2025
Divyang pension	Rs 300 → Rs 500 → **Rs 1,000** (December 2021)	10.84 lakh; 11.58 lakh in January 2026
Destitute women (widow) pension	Rs 12,000 per year	35.30 lakh; 38.59 lakh (2025-26 third quarter)

Scheme	Benefit / Rule	Coverage
Leprosy pension	Rs 2,500 → Rs 3,000 per month	12,186
National Family Benefit	On death of the earning member of a BPL family	1.13 lakh
Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah	Mass marriage	95,466 (2024-25); 20,629 in 2017-18
Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala (2019-20)	**Rs 25,000** in six stages (raised from Rs 15,000 in 2025-26)	4.29 lakh; total 26.78 lakh
Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana (2021-22)	Monthly assistance to children who lost guardians to Covid/otherwise	78,852
Rani Laxmibai Mahila Evam Bal Samman Kosh	Relief to victims of serious crimes	2,841

Stage of Kanya Sumangala	Amount
At birth	Rs 5,000
Full immunisation up to one year	Rs 2,000
Admission to Class 1	Rs 3,000
Admission to Class 6	Rs 3,000
Admission to Class 9	Rs 5,000
Admission to a course of two or more years after Class 10/12	Rs 7,000
Total (eligibility: resident of Uttar Pradesh; family income up to 3 lakh; maximum 2 daughters)	**Rs 25,000**

- **Divyangjan: 4%** reservation in government service, **5%** in educational institutions; **UDID** cards 16.19 lakh; free bus travel (since 21 June 2019); assistive device limit Rs 10,000 → Rs 15,000; cochlear implant up to Rs 6 lakh
- **Divyang universities: Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Divyang University** (Chitrakoot); **Dr. Shakuntala Misra National Rehabilitation University** (Lucknow) — 50% seats for divyangs
- **Special schools:** Prayas (physical), Sanket (speech-hearing), Mamta (intellectual), Sparsh (visually impaired)
- **Minorities:** 13,329 madrasas (558 aided); 3.68 lakh scholarships
- **Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana** (February 2021): free coaching for competitive exams — 163 centres; **Jai Prakash Narayan Sarvodaya Vidyalaya** — 103 (60% SC/ST, 25% OBC, 15% general)
- **For women:** Mukhyamantri Shramjeevi Mahila Hostels (7 districts, capacity 500 each); Shakti Sadan, Sakhi Niwas, **One Stop Centre** in all districts; Child Helpline 1098

Women's Economic Empowerment Index (WEE-Index) 2024

Published by the Planning Department, Uttar Pradesh; **49 indicators, 5 pillars** (entrepreneurship, employment, education-skills, livelihood, mobility-safety-gender-friendly infrastructure)
Top districts: **Lucknow (86.9)**, **Kanpur Nagar (82.4)**, **Varanasi (79.3)**, **Gautam Buddha Nagar (74.8)**, **Ghaziabad (73.8)**

CHAPTER 18

Economy of Uttar Pradesh: Glimpse of the Economic Survey 2025-26

Size and Growth of the Economy

Indicator (current prices)	Value	Remark
GSDP 2016-17	Rs 13.30 lakh crore	Comparative base year
GSDP 2023-24	Rs 26.67 lakh crore	Provisional
GSDP 2024-25 (quick estimate)	**Rs 30.25 lakh crore**	Growth **13.4%**; higher than advance estimate Rs 29.62 lakh crore (revised Rs 29.78)
GSDP 2025-26	About Rs 36 lakh crore	Estimate
CAGR 2016-17 to 2024-25	**10.8%**	Eight years
Share in India's GDP	**9.1%** (2024-25 QE)	9.5% in the 'Vision' chapter
GSVA 2024-25	Rs 27,90,433 crore	GSVA growth 14.5%
Growth rate	2022-23: 13.2%; 2023-24: 16.2%; 2024-25: 13.4%	—
Per capita NSDP 2024-25	**Rs 1,09,844** (Rs 54,564 in 2016-17)	CAGR about 9.1%
Per capita GSDP 2024-25	Rs 1,26,304 (Rs 1,24,366 in budget analysis)	**53.5%** of the national average

- **Goal:** One Trillion Dollar Economy (OTD); **Viksit Bharat, Viksit Uttar Pradesh @2047**; per capita income at least equal to the national average (about Rs 26 lakh annually, 2047)
- Per capita income as a share of the national average: **82.4% (1970-71)** → lowest **50.2% (2014-15)** → **53.5% (2024-25)**
- Investment proposals about **Rs 50 lakh crore**; four **Ground Breaking Ceremonies** (fourth February 2024); 34 policies

Exam Trap: Sources of Figures

In the **budget analysis** GSDP for 2024-25 is Rs 29,78,224 crore and per capita GSDP Rs 1,24,366; in the **Economic Survey** quick estimate Rs 30.25 lakh crore and Rs 1,26,304 — both official, released at different times
Fiscal deficit 2024-25: **2.1%** (actual) in budget documents, **3.1%** (revised estimate) in the Economic Survey
Do not confuse **GSDP growth (13.4%)** with **GSVA growth (14.5%)**

Structure of the Economy

Sector	GSVA 2024-25	Share	Growth
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Rs 6,95,120 crore	24.9%	12.7%
Mining	Rs 24,890 crore	0.9%	5.7%
Primary	Rs 7,20,010 crore	**25.8%**	12.5%
Manufacturing	Rs 3,26,386 crore	11.7%	12.7%
Construction	Rs 3,60,604 crore	12.9%	**22.3% (highest)**
Electricity, gas, water	Rs 73,145 crore	2.6%	7.7%
Secondary	Rs 7,60,135 crore	**27.2%**	16.5%
Trade, hotels	Rs 2,32,033 crore	8.3%	15.0%
Transport, storage, communication	Rs 2,06,374 crore	7.4%	18.5%

Sector	GSVA 2024-25	Share	Growth
Financial services	Rs 1,04,258 crore	3.7%	12.0%
Real estate, professional services	Rs 3,88,844 crore	13.9%	15.3%
Public administration / other services	Rs 1,60,634 / Rs 2,18,144 crore	5.8% / 7.8%	9.8% / 13.9%
Tertiary	Rs 13,10,288 crore	**47.0%**	14.5%

- The **share of the secondary sector** rose from 25.4% (2017-18) to 27.2%, while nationally it fell from 27.0% to 25.3%
- CAGR 2016-17 to 2024-25: agriculture and allied 11.2%; secondary 10.8%; services 10.4%; among agricultural sub-sectors **fisheries** grew fastest (CAGR 22.4%); construction CAGR 14.1%
- **PLFS 2023-24:** services employ 22.7% of the workforce but contribute 47.0%; agriculture has 53.2% of the workforce
- Identity of the economy of Uttar Pradesh: **Noida — IT hub; Lucknow — AI City; Kanpur — Drone City**

Banking and Financial Inclusion (December 2025)

Indicator	Value
Banking outlets	4,49,756 = 20,913 branches + 19,191 ATMs + 39,880 BC Sakhis + 3,69,772 Bank Mitras
Population per branch	12,082 (2022-23) → **11,565**
Deposits / advances	Rs 20.44 lakh crore / Rs 12.35 lakh crore
Credit-deposit (CD) ratio	58.72 (March 2024) → 59.04 (March 2025) → **60.39** (national benchmark 60)
Priority sector lending	Rs 6.37 lakh crore = 55.7% (RBI minimum 40%)
Annual Credit Plan 2025-26	**Rs 6.45 lakh crore** (MSME 56.7%, agriculture 37.8%)
PMJDY	**10.22 crore accounts — 1st** (17.76% of the country); women 53.13%
PMJJBY / PMSBY	292 lakh / 794 lakh enrolments respectively — 1st; **APY** 89.65% of target
Stand-Up India	Rs 3.79 thousand crore, 21,891 entrepreneurs — 1st
KCC	75.82 lakh cards, Rs 150.46 thousand crore (2024-25)
PM Mudra	Shishu ≤ Rs 50,000; Kishor ≤ Rs 5 lakh; Tarun ≤ Rs 10 lakh; **Tarun Plus** Rs 10-20 lakh

- Banking: 12 public, 16 private, 1 regional rural, 2 state cooperative, 8 small finance, 4 payment banks; all districts fully **digital** in October 2024
- Highest per capita credit **Gautam Buddha Nagar** (Rs 1.30 lakh), lowest **Shravasti**
- **'Aapki Punji, Aapka Adhikar'** campaign (October-December 2025): about Rs 9,128 crore unclaimed in about 3.13 crore accounts in the state
- **NPS Vatsalya** (18 September 2024; PFRDA; children below 18 years; minimum Rs 1,000 per year)

Employment, Inflation and Poverty

- **CMIE:** unemployment 5.64% (April 2025) → **2.24%** (November 2025); employment rate 36% (December 2025)
- **PLFS 2023-24:** female labour force participation 22.2% → **25.2%**; male 79.5%, female 34.5% (15+ years); unemployment 5.9% in July-September 2025
- **CPI inflation:** in Uttar Pradesh 4.59% (January 2025) → **−1.71%** (October 2025) — lowest among major states; food inflation −6.45%
- **GST Reform 2.0** (22 September 2025): 12% and 28% rates abolished; mainly **5% and 18%**; health insurance, medicines tax-free
- **Multidimensional poverty (NITI):** Uttar Pradesh 42.59% (2013-14) → **17.40%** (2022-23); **5.94 crore** moved out of poverty (highest in the country)
- **e-Shram:** highest registrations in Uttar Pradesh **8.42 crore**; women 52.62%
- **Rozgar Mission** (July 2025); Rozgar Mahakumbh (26-28 August 2025, Lucknow) — 16,212 selections; labour reforms: night shift permitted for women, maximum 10 hours per day/48 hours per week

CHAPTER 19

Uttar Pradesh Budget 2026-27

At a Glance

- **Presentation:** on 11 February 2026 by Finance Minister **Suresh Kumar Khanna**; session began on **9 February 2026** with the address of Governor **Anandiben Patel**
- First budget after the **16th Finance Commission** (Chairman Dr. Arvind Panagariya; report tabled in Parliament on 1 February 2026; period 2026-27 to 2030-31)

Item (Rs crore)	2024-25 Actual	2025-26 BE	2025-26 RE	2026-27 BE	Change (RE→BE)
Total expenditure	6,03,148	8,08,736	7,16,231	**9,12,696**	27%
(−) Debt repayment	29,945	51,403	41,476	61,795	49%
Net expenditure (E)	5,73,203	7,57,333	6,74,755	**8,50,901**	26%
Total receipts	5,75,939	7,79,243	6,86,394	8,48,233	24%
(−) Borrowings	64,994	1,13,310	1,03,310	1,15,813	12%
Net receipts (R)	5,10,945	6,65,933	5,83,084	**7,32,420**	26%
Fiscal deficit (E−R)	62,258 (2.1%)	91,400 (3.0%)	91,670 (3.0%)	**1,18,481 (3.0%)**	29%
Revenue surplus	59,327 (2.0%)	79,516 (2.6%)	74,348 (2.4%)	**64,458 (1.6%)**	−13%
Primary deficit	10,716 (0.4%)	27,304 (0.9%)	31,312 (1.0%)	49,560 (1.2%)	58%
GSDP	29,78,224	30,77,500	31,00,914	**39,75,500**	28%

- Budget size **Rs 9.12 lakh crore** (net Rs 8.51 lakh crore); fiscal deficit **3%** of GSDP (16th Finance Commission limit for 2026-31 is 3%); **revenue surplus** continuously (since 2006-07)
- **Primary deficit** = fiscal deficit − interest payments = 1,18,481 − 68,921 = **Rs 49,560 crore**
- The Centre's **50-year interest-free capital loan** scheme (since 2020-21) lies outside the borrowing limit; Uttar Pradesh received Rs 17,224 crore in 2024-25

Exam Traps

Revenue expenditure 2026-27 BE: Rs 6,64,471 crore (+31% over RE); **capital outlay Rs 1,77,744 crore** (+11%); loans/advances Rs 8,686 crore (−8%)

Revenue receipts Rs 7,28,928 crore (+26%); **own tax Rs 3,34,491 crore**; share in central taxes **Rs 2,68,911 crore**; grants Rs 98,772 crore

From 2021-22 to 2024-25 capital outlay was on average **28% below** the budget (2024-25: budget Rs 1,54,747 crore → actual Rs 1,14,001 crore)

Expenditure and Committed Liabilities

Sector (Rs crore)	2025-26 RE	2026-27 BE	Growth	Major provisions
Education, sports, art-culture	84,654	**1,08,154**	28%	Aid to non-government primary schools Rs 55,792; Samagra Shiksha (primary) Rs 7,738
Energy	48,561	56,621	17%	Electricity subsidy Rs 21,500
Health and family welfare	42,962	53,326	24%	Urban health Rs 5,793; rural Rs 6,818

Sector (Rs crore)	2025-26 RE	2026-27 BE	Growth	Major provisions
Transport	48,909	50,391	3%	Capital outlay on roads-bridges Rs 38,592
Rural development	30,877	49,044	**59% (highest)**	PMAY-Gramin Rs 6,102; MGNREGA Rs 5,544; Livelihood Mission Rs 4,580
Social welfare and nutrition	36,580	42,263	16%	Old-age/farmer pension Rs 8,950; destitute women pension Rs 3,500
Police	32,176	41,898	30%	District police Rs 27,200
Agriculture and allied	20,504	30,938	51%	Private tubewell electricity subsidy Rs 2,400; diesel to solar pumps Rs 638
Urban development	22,397	27,532	23%	PMAY-Urban Rs 6,842

- Education is the largest sector (12.8% of expenditure); these nine sectors make up **60%** of total sectoral expenditure
- **Committed expenditure 2026-27:** Rs 3,53,743 crore = **49%** of revenue receipts — salary 25.1% (Rs 1,82,921 crore), pension 14.0% (Rs 1,01,901 crore; +43%), interest 9.5% (Rs 68,921 crore)
- Drivers of revenue expenditure growth (RE→BE): rural development +83%, pension +43%, grants to local bodies/panchayats +39%, energy +38%, general education +26%

Comparison with state average (% of budget)	Uttar Pradesh 2026-27	State average	Position
Education	12.8%	14.5%	Lower
Energy	6.7%	5.3%	Higher
Health	6.3%	6.2%	Marginally higher
Roads-bridges	5.6%	4.3%	Higher
Rural development	5.8%	4.9%	Higher
Agriculture	3.7%	5.7%	Lower

Receipts

Item (Rs crore)	2024-25 Actual	2025-26 RE	2026-27 BE
Own tax revenue	2,12,243	2,26,181	**3,34,491**
Own non-tax revenue	16,785	13,664	26,754
Share in central taxes	2,30,855	2,49,885	**2,68,911**
Grants from the Centre	50,330	90,112	98,772
Revenue receipts	5,10,213	5,79,842	**7,28,928**

- Own resources Rs 3,61,245 crore (**50%**), from the Centre Rs 3,67,683 crore (**50%**): tax devolution 36.9% and grants 13.6%
- **Own tax / GSDP:** 8.4% (2026-27) against 7.3% (2025-26 RE) and 7.1% (2024-25)
- Central tax devolution Rs 2,68,911 crore — **highest among all states** (sum of all states Rs 15,26,255 crore; second Bihar Rs 1,51,832 crore)
- Grants for centrally sponsored schemes (CSS): Rs 31,955 crore (2024-25) → Rs 70,961 crore (2025-26) → Rs 77,994 crore (2026-27)

Source of own tax (2026-27 BE, Rs crore)	Amount	Remark
State GST (SGST)	1,49,956	Largest (~45%); on average 23% below budget from 2021-22 to 2024-25

Source of own tax (2026-27 BE, Rs crore)	Amount	Remark
State excise duty	71,278	+17%
Sales tax / VAT	48,115	+43%
Stamps and registration	43,802	+35%
Vehicle tax	15,808	
Electricity duty	4,715	
Land revenue	817	+145%

- Own **non-tax revenue** doubles (Rs 13,664 crore → Rs 26,754 crore): mining concession fee/royalty, share-capital receipts of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation, interest income
- **Own income of local bodies (16th Finance Commission):** rural local bodies — only **0.05%** of agricultural GDP (Kerala 2.38%, Maharashtra 1.21%); urban local bodies — **0.20%** of non-agricultural GDP (Maharashtra 1.4%, Gujarat 0.84%)

Deficit, Debt and Power Distribution Companies

Item (Rs crore)	2024-25	2025-26 RE	2026-27 BE
Fiscal deficit (A)	62,258	91,670	1,18,481
Opening cash balance (B)	154	20,241	−96
Net borrowing (C)	35,048	61,833	54,017
Public account (E)	26,833	9,500	—
Closing cash balance A−(B+C+D+E)	−186	−96	**−55,060**

- Even after borrowing, the public account (provident funds etc.) and cash balance, a gap of **Rs 55,060 crore** remains in 2026-27 — additional sources are needed
- **Outstanding liabilities / GSDP:** 33.4% (2021-22) → projected **20.6%** (2028-29); **guarantees** (31 March 2025): Rs 1,71,924 crore = 5.8% of GSDP
- **Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act 2004** — target: reduce debt, revenue deficit, fiscal deficit; public debt/GSDP **28.0%** (national 81.3%)
- **Power distribution companies (discoms):** accumulated loss about **Rs 1 lakh crore**; annual loss Rs 10,796 crore in 2024-25 (2023-24: Rs 7,436); **AT&C loss 19.6%** (national average 15%); state-guaranteed borrowing Rs 94,213 crore (3.2% of GSDP)
- Electricity subsidy bill: Rs 10,070 crore (2018-19) → Rs 19,095 crore (2024-25); Rs 21,500 crore in 2026-27

16th Finance Commission (2026-31) and Uttar Pradesh

State	14th Finance Commission	15th Finance Commission	16th Finance Commission
Uttar Pradesh	17.96	17.94	**17.62**
Bihar	9.67	10.06	9.95
Madhya Pradesh	7.55	7.85	7.35
West Bengal	7.32	7.52	7.22
Maharashtra	5.52	6.32	6.44
Rajasthan	5.50	6.03	5.93

- States' share in the divisible pool **41%** (same as the 15th Commission); total grants Rs 9.47 lakh crore — **only for local bodies and disaster management**; revenue-deficit, sector-specific and state-specific grants discontinued
- For Uttar Pradesh (2026-31): rural local bodies Rs 83,261 crore (**highest among all states**), urban Rs 33,543 crore, disaster management Rs 15,321 crore; **Lucknow and Kanpur** get a special infrastructure grant for wastewater management (up to Rs 5,000 crore each)

CHAPTER 20

Budget 2026-27: New and Continuing Schemes

New Announcements (27)

Scheme	Objective	Allocation (Rs crore)	Department
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Employment and Industrial Area	MSME-oriented industrial-employment zone	**575**	MSME
One District One Cuisine	District-specific culinary tradition, food enterprises	75	MSME
Uttar Pradesh AI Mission	AI capacity, applications, innovation	**225**	IT and Electronics
AI Labs in 49 ITIs / India AI Data Lab	With support of the IndiaAI Mission	32.82	IT; Vocational Education
Cyber Security Operations Centre	State cyber surveillance	95.16	IT and Electronics
Infrastructure in Meerut, Mathura-Vrindavan, Kanpur development authorities	Urban upgradation	**750**	Housing and Urban Planning
City Economic Region scheme	Integrated city-region development	100	Housing and Urban Planning
Residential girls' schools (in blocks without Kasturba schools)	Residential girls' education	**580**	Basic Education
Cashless medical treatment for council-school staff	Teachers, non-teaching staff, honorarium staff	~358	Basic Education
State-funded primary smart schools (Samagra Shiksha)	Making primary schools smart	300	Basic Education
Improvement of aided schools after safety audit	Unsafe aided schools	300	Basic Education
Cashless medical treatment for non-government secondary teachers	Medical assistance	89	Secondary Education
Student Mental Health and Well-being Policy	Higher education institutions	14.50	Higher Education
Swami Shukdevanand University, Shahjahanpur	New state university	21	Higher Education
Kashi Naresh University, Bhadohi	New university	21	Higher Education
FPO Revolving Fund scheme	Working capital for farmer producer organisations	75	Agriculture
Agri Export Hub (UP-AgriBiz / UP-AGREES)	Export-oriented collection-marketing	245	Agriculture
State-of-the-art fish wholesale market, aqua park and processing centre	Integrated fish marketing	100	Fisheries
Cooperative food-storage warehouse initiative	Warehouses in the cooperative sector	25	Cooperation
Mukhyamantri Zero Fatality Vision scheme	Road accident prevention and post-accident help	50	Transport

Scheme	Objective	Allocation (Rs crore)	Department
Uttar Pradesh Rozgar Mission Committee	State-level employment mechanism	200	Labour and Employment
Working women's hostel	Safe accommodation for working women	100	Women and Child Development
Mukhyamantri Shramjeevi Mahila Hostel construction scheme	Hostel construction	35	Women and Child Development
New dairy plant	Capacity 1 lakh litres per day	23	Dairy Development
Digital libraries at Gram Panchayat and ward level	Digital learning resources	**454**	Panchayati Raj
Conversion of diesel pumps into solar pumps	Solarisation of irrigation pumps	637.84	Agriculture
Mukhyamantri Women Entrepreneur production-marketing / credit card initiative	Credit to women entrepreneurs	No separate allocation	Entrepreneurship/MSME/Women department

Continuing Schemes (Major Allocations)

Scheme	Objective / Beneficiaries	Allocation (Rs crore)
Annapurna Yojana / food security	Food distribution	**15,480**
Jal Jeevan Mission	Tap connections to rural households	**22,452**
Mukhyamantri Industrial Area Expansion and New Industrial Area Promotion	Industrial land	5,000
Atal Infrastructure Mission	Industrial/infrastructure assets	2,000
Swami Vivekananda Yuva Sashaktikaran Yojana	Distribution of tablets/smartphones	2,374
Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyami Vikas Abhiyan	Guarantee-free, interest-free loans; 1 lakh units per year	1,000
Atal Bihari Vajpayee Powerloom Weaver Electricity Flat Rate Scheme	Powerloom weavers	4,423
PM Awas Yojana–Gramin	Pucca houses	6,102
PM Awas Yojana–Urban	Urban housing	6,842
MGNREGA	Demand-based wage employment	5,544
National Rural Livelihood Mission	Self-help groups	4,580
National Rural Health Mission	Primary/community health	~8,641
Ayushman Bharat — National Health Protection Mission	PM-JAY families	2,000
Ayushman Bharat — Mukhyamantri Jan Arogya Yojana	State health assurance	500
Old-age / farmer pension	**67.5 lakh** beneficiaries, Rs 1,000 per month	8,950
Destitute women pension	Widows/destitute women	3,500
Divyangjan pension	Persons with disabilities	1,470
Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana	Farmer families, accidents	1,150
Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Yojana	**Rs 1.01 lakh** per marriage (as per the press note)	750

Scheme	Objective / Beneficiaries	Allocation (Rs crore)
Free LPG cylinder refill scheme	Eligible domestic LPG consumers	1,500
PM Surya Ghar / solar domestic energy	Rooftop solar	1,500
PM Gram Sadak Yojana	Rural connectivity	822
Mukhyamantri Urban Expansion / New Cities Promotion Scheme	Planned urban expansion	3,500
Quick Economic Development Scheme	Local infrastructure	2,400
Mukhyamantri Development of Tourist Places scheme	Upgrading tourist places	500
Uttar Pradesh Clean Air Management Project (2025-26 to 2030-31; World Bank)	Reducing air pollution	194
PM Matsya Sampada Yojana	Fish production, infrastructure	310
National Mission on Natural Farming	Low-input natural farming	298
Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana	Stage-wise help to girls	400
Social forestry scheme	Plantation, green cover	800

Exam Pointers

Largest new allocations: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel employment zone (575), urban development authority infrastructure (750), residential girls' schools (580), digital libraries (454), diesel to solar pumps (637.84)
Largest continuing allocations: Jal Jeevan Mission (22,452), Annapurna/food security (15,480), NRHM (~8,641), old-age pension (8,950), PMAY-Urban (6,842)
AI Mission Rs 225 crore; **Cyber Security Operations Centre Rs 95.16 crore**; AI labs in 49 ITIs Rs 32.82 crore
New universities: **Shahjahanpur** (Swami Shukdevanand) and **Bhadohi** (Kashi Naresh) — Rs 21 crore each

CHAPTER 21

Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

Agriculture: Key Indicators

Indicator	Value
Share of agriculture and allied in GSVA	23.9% (2016-17) → **24.9%** (2024-25); CAGR 11.2% (national 9.96%)
Foodgrain production 2024-25	**737.4 lakh metric tonnes** (+32% from 2016-17); national share 20.6%
Share in India's cropped area	About 13.5% — but 20.6% of foodgrain production
Net sown area	166.8 lakh hectares (69%)
Irrigated area	2,16,32,946 hectares (2016-17) → **2,76,08,929 hectares** (2024-25); 85.4% of gross sown area
Cropping intensity	162.7 → **193.7%**; 2047 target 250%
Irrigation above 90%	29 districts — Muzaffarnagar (95.9%), Bijnor, Meerut, Baghpat, Amroha; **below 70%** — Mahoba (54.2%), Jhansi, Hamirpur, Lalitpur, Chitrakoot (all Bundelkhand)
Average holding	0.76 hectare
Target 2025-26	Foodgrains 766.43 lakh tonnes (kharif 284.69, rabi 460.34, zaid 21.40); oilseeds 51.11 lakh tonnes

- **Major crops** of the state — wheat (highest productivity: Ganga-Ghaghara doab); **sugarcane** — major cash crop, most irrigated crop; Meerut's sugarcane is the best
- **Crops of 2024-25:** paddy — area +19.4%, production +23.6%, productivity 29.4 quintal/hectare; wheat — production +6.3%, productivity 41.2; oilseed production **+57.9%**; maize 30.55 lakh tonnes; moong area +114.8%; groundnut area +331.7%
- **Shri Anna (millets):** 14.54 lakh hectares in kharif 2025; **6.13 lakh mini-kits**
- **Natural farming:** since 2022-23 in 7 districts of Bundelkhand (23,500 hectares); National Mission on Natural Farming 94,300 hectares in 2025-26
- **Soil health cards** 225.44 lakh; **seed parks** — in all five agro-climatic zones; first **ATARI (Lucknow)** — 130.63 acres
- **e-Khasra** digital crop survey: 5.09 crore plots (kharif 2025-26); **farmer registration** in process
- **IRRI-ISARC Varanasi:** record **10 tonnes/hectare** in mechanical direct-seeded rice (MDSR) (variety Sawa 7501, October 2025)
- **Irrigation projects:** Madhya Ganga Canal Phase-2 (Rs 4,909.92 crore; 4.10 lakh farmers); Kanhar Irrigation Project (Rs 3,394.65 crore); Arrach multipurpose dam; Bhaurat dam; **Ken-Betwa Link** (Uttar Pradesh share Rs 5,735.85 crore)

Sugarcane and Sugar Industry

Indicator	Value
Sugarcane production 2024-25	**2,453.46 lakh tonnes** (about 54% of national); **1st** in the country
Area / productivity	29.51 lakh hectares / 84 tonnes per hectare (72.67 in 2016-17)
Sugar mills	**122** = state sugar corporation 3 + cooperative 23 + private 96; 956.09 lakh tonnes crushed, **92.45 lakh tonnes sugar**
Crushing capacity	1,84,300 TCD
Sugarcane farmers	46.50 lakh; employment 3.92 lakh

- **Hariyawan** sugar mill (Hardoi): world's first plant making **potassium sulphate** from distillery ash
- New corporation mills: **Pipraich (Gorakhpur), Munderwa (Basti)** — 5,000 TCD, 27 MW co-generation; private — Changipur (Bijnor), Triveninath (Bareilly); cooperative — Ramala (Baghpat) 5,000 TCD
- **Smart Ganna Krishak (ERP)** project since 2018-19: 4.42 lakh fake registrations closed; spraying with 131 drones by **Drone Didi**
- **'Per Drop More Crop'** — drip on 57,549 hectares of sugarcane (saves up to 50% water)

Exam Traps

The leading sugarcane regions are western Uttar Pradesh (Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Bijnor) and the Terai
122 sugar mills in the state: 3 state corporation + 23 cooperative + 96 private
Opium: Barabanki leads in production; the only factory is at **Ghazipur**

Horticulture and Food Processing

Indicator	Value
Horticulture production 2024-25	**603.04 lakh tonnes** (+7.0%); about 16.4% of national — **1st**
Leading producer	Mango, potato, pea, total vegetables, honey
Mango	**Dashehari** (Malihabad, Lucknow), **Chausa** (Saharanpur), **Langra** (Varanasi), **Safeda** (Saharanpur); **Nawab brand** — export of Dashehari, Chausa, Langra
Potato	Highest in the state; breeder seed from CPRI Shimla; **'Taj'** brand
Orange	Saharanpur; **guava (Allahabadi)**: Prayagraj

- **Top (state rank 1):** foodgrains 737.4 lakh tonnes, sugarcane 2,453.5 lakh tonnes, banana 71.4, potato 245.9, mango 61.5, guava 11.3, amla 4.5, mentha 0.36 lakh tonnes; **milk 388.15 lakh tonnes**
- **Food Processing Industry Policy 2023** (February 2023): new unit gets 35% on plant-machinery-technical civil work (maximum Rs 5 crore), 35% on cold chain, 50% on frozen storage (up to Rs 10 crore)
- About 65,000 food processing units (2.55 lakh jobs); **agri parks:** Bareilly, Barabanki, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Saharanpur, Lucknow
- **PMFME:** 35% subsidy; **Agricultural Export Policy 2019** (amended 2021)

Animal Husbandry and Dairy

Indicator	Value
Milk production	277.7 → **388.15 lakh tonnes**; **15.66%** of the country — **1st**; 2025-26 target 447.83 lakh tonnes
Eggs	229 crore → 611 crore; national share 2.6% → 4.1%
Wool	8.38 lakh kilograms (2.42% of national)
Artificial insemination	238.20 lakh (2024-25)
Cooperatives	19 milk unions, 7,857 societies; **PCDF-NDDB** — 3 dairy plants at Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Kannauj + 1 cattle-feed plant (Ambedkar Nagar) leased to NDDB on 50:50 basis (12 September 2025)

- **History of dairy cooperatives:** the first dairy cooperative society of the state was **Katra (Allahabad)**; first phase of **Operation Flood** in Uttar Pradesh in 1973 from Varanasi, Meerut, Ballia; **State Dairy Council** 1976; **Gau Seva Aayog** 1999
- **Milk productivity (kg/day):** crossbred cow 7.24 → 9.16; indigenous cow 3.02 → 4.18; buffalo 4.49 → 5.83
- **Dairy Policy 2022** (second amendment May 2025): **35% capital subsidy** in place of interest subsidy; 50% on solar plants (up to 75 kVA) (90% for women-owned units); **Poultry Development Policy 2022**; **Fodder and Cattle-Feed Policy 2024-29**
- **Destitute cattle participation scheme:** Rs 900 per month per animal; **Kamdhenu Yojana** (5 March 2014); **Gokul Puraskar/Nand Baba Puraskar**
- **Women's milk producer companies: Balini** (7 districts of Bundelkhand; 82,050 women), **Samarthya** (Raebareli etc.), **Kashi**, **Shri Baba Gorakhnath Kripa** — 5 companies in all, 31 districts, over 2.96 lakh producers

Fisheries

- India is the second-largest fish producer in the world; Uttar Pradesh (landlocked) has **inland** fisheries; fish production **6.17 lakh tonnes (2016-17) → 13.31 lakh tonnes (2024-25)** (+115.5%); target 2025-26: 15.40 lakh tonnes
- Fisheries GVA Rs 4.78 thousand crore → Rs 24.09 thousand crore; productivity 4,375 → 5,915 kg/hectare/year
- Fish seed 271 crore → 390 crore — self-sufficient in major Indian carps, supplies Rajasthan, Himachal, Delhi; **cage culture** (1,300 cages; pangasius, tilapia), **biofloc**
- Three-tier cooperatives: 1 state federation, 23 district unions, 1,597 primary societies

CHAPTER 22

Industry, Exports, Investment and Policies

Industrial Performance

Indicator	Value
Secondary GVA	Rs 3.34 lakh crore → Rs 7.60 lakh crore (CAGR 10.8%)
Manufacturing GVA	Rs 1.81 → Rs 3.26 lakh crore
Organised : unorganised manufacturing	75.5% : 24.5%
ASI 2023-24 (released September 2025)	Uttar Pradesh's industrial GVA **+25%** — highest among major states (Karnataka 18.8, Tamil Nadu 11.2, Maharashtra 9.3, Gujarat 7.5, India 11.9)
Registered factories	14,169 (2016-17) → 27,351 (2024-25) → **30,695** (November 2025)
Share in the country's ASI GVA	5.7% (2019-20) → **6.8%** (2023-24)
Top industries (GVA)	Food products, computer-electronics, chemicals, motor vehicles, machinery
MSMEs (enterprises, January 2026)	About 0.47 crore — **second** in the country; Udyam registrations 13.02 lakh, employment 96.59 lakh
Startups	19,042; 76 incubators; 7 centres of excellence; 'Top Performer' in **5th State Startup Ranking (January 2026)**

- **In top production:** in mobile manufacturing Uttar Pradesh contributes **65%** of national production; 55% of electronic component units; **electronics exports Rs 44,744 crore** (16.65% of India); Noida-Greater Noida-Yamuna Expressway the **'Component Valley of India'**
- **IIP 2024-25:** manufacturing 156.4 (+3.0%); general index +2.6%
- **Rankings:** Export Preparedness Index 2024 (January 2026) — **4th** (after Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat; 7th in 2022); first among landlocked states; **1st** in deregulation (compliance reduction) Phase-1 (January 2026); LEADS Achiever (2022, 2023, 2024); Good Governance Index 2021 — 1st

Exports

Indicator	Value
Exports	Rs 0.84 lakh crore (2016-17) → **Rs 1.86 lakh crore** (2024-25) = about 5.0% of India; **fifth** among states; Rs 1.31 lakh crore by November 2025
District-wise	**Gautam Buddha Nagar** Rs 94.3 thousand crore (50.7%); Ghaziabad, Kanpur Nagar, Moradabad, Agra, Aligarh — six districts about 78%
Special	The only state exporting from all **75 districts**
Policy	**Export Promotion Policy 2025-30** (about Rs 882 crore incentives); Expo Marts — Lucknow, Greater Noida; Bhadohi Carpet Expo Mart
Event	**UPITS 2025** (third edition; India Expo Mart, Greater Noida; September 2025; about 70 countries)

Investment

- **Four Ground Breaking Ceremonies** (fourth February 2024); proposed investment about **Rs 50 lakh crore**; over 8,300 projects in operation; region-wise — Paschimanchal 63.72%, Purvanchal 16.40%, Madhyanchal 15.29%, **Bundelkhand 4.58%**
- **World Economic Forum, Davos (January 2026):** MoUs worth Rs 2,94,255 crore (clean energy, AI-ready data centres, waste-to-energy, defence)
- **Data Centre Policy 2026:** target of Rs 2 lakh crore investment and 50,000 jobs (Cabinet approval)
- **BIDA (Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority):** on the model of Noida; 56,662 acres in two phases
- **PM MITRA Park:** Lucknow-Hardoi border (1,000+ acres; investment of over Rs 10,000 crore; 1 lakh direct and 2 lakh indirect jobs); **Sant Kabir Textile and Apparel Park** — Ramna, Varanasi (75 acres)

- **IMLC:** 29 integrated manufacturing and logistics clusters along expressways in 26 districts
- **31 SEZs** approved (about 74% IT/ITeS); data centres — Yotta, STT; **semiconductor park** near Jewar; 250-acre electronics park in Yamuna Authority (YEIDA); **Medical Device Park** (YEIDA); **Perfume Park** (Kannauj); **Plastic Park** (Gorakhpur); **Film City** (Noida)
- The 6 nodes of the **Defence Industrial Corridor: Agra, Aligarh, Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi, Chitrakoot**
- **PLEDGE scheme:** MSME parks of 10-50 acres; 90% of land value as loan at 1% interest
- **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Employment and Industrial Area scheme** (Budget 2026-27: Rs 575 crore): plug-and-play plots in every district

Major Industrial Policies

Policy	Key provisions
Industrial Investment and Employment Promotion Policy 2022	Incentives for large investment
Food Processing Industry Policy 2023	Capital subsidy up to 35%
Dairy Development Policy 2022	35% capital subsidy
Poultry Development Policy 2022	Self-sufficiency in eggs/meat
Agricultural Export Policy 2019 (amended 2021)	Export clusters, Rs 10-40 lakh assistance
Solar Energy Policy 2022	22,000 MW target
Bio-Energy Policy 2022	Subsidy up to Rs 20 crore
Green Hydrogen Policy 2024	Capital subsidy 30-40%
Semiconductor Policy 2024	Uttar Pradesh fourth state
Sports Policy 2023	One District One Sport; Khelo India Centres
Film Policy 2023	50% subsidy to regional films
Tourism Policy 2022	12 thematic areas, 12 circuits
Export Promotion Policy 2025-30	Rs 882 crore incentives
Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) Manufacturing Promotion Policy 2025	First such state policy in the country (proposed)

- **Ease reforms:** Uttar Pradesh Ease of Doing Business (Amendment of Provisions) Act 2025 — 40+ provisions amended in 10 state Acts; 200 compliance offences decriminalised; **Nivesh Mitra 3.0** — services of 40+ departments reduced from 530 to under 200; **Jan Vishwas** Act
- **MSME Act 2020:** units exempt from inspection for 1,000 days; factory licence validity up to 10 years
- **Self-reliance:** GI products 77 (highest in the country); highest purchases on GeM; sixth in software exports

CHAPTER 23

Infrastructure: Roads, Railways, Metro, Aviation and Waterways

Expressways ('Expressway Pradesh')

Expressway	Length (km)	Status and feature
Agra-Lucknow	302.2	Operational; 6 lanes (expandable to 8); Agra to Lucknow; 10 districts; joins the Yamuna Expressway up to Delhi
Purvanchal	340.8	Operational; Lucknow (Chand Sarai) to Ghazipur (Haidaria); 9 districts; emergency airstrip for the Air Force (Sultanpur)
Bundelkhand	296.1	Operational; Chitrakoot to Etawah (Kudrail); four lanes (expandable to 6)
Yamuna	165.5	Operational; Greater Noida to Agra; 6 lanes; Gautam Buddha Nagar-Aligarh-Mathura-Agra
Meerut-Delhi	96	Operational
Gorakhpur Link	91.35	Operational
Noida-Greater Noida	25	Operational
Ganga Expressway	**593.9 / 594**	**Inaugurated on 29 April 2026**; Bijauli (Meerut) to Judapur Dandu (Prayagraj); **12 districts** — Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahr, Amroha, Sambhal, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Unnao, Raebareli, Pratapgarh, Prayagraj; 6 lanes (expandable to 8); **longest** expressway of the state
Lucknow-Kanpur (Awadh) Expressway	63	**Inaugurated on 13 July 2026**; about Rs 4,700 crore; 6 lanes; barrier-free; travel time about 35 minutes

- **Under construction / proposed:** Delhi-Saharanpur-Dehradun (210 km), **Vindhya** Expressway (277 km; UPEIDA), Meerut-Haridwar link (146), Gorakhpur-Shamli (700; NHAI), Gorakhpur-Siliguri (519), Ghaziabad-Kanpur (380); **Jewar Link** (74.3 km; to connect the Ganga Expressway with Noida International Airport), Farrukhabad Link (90.8), Lucknow Link (50.94), Jhansi-Jalaun Link, Chitrakoot Link (15.17)
- **Uttar Pradesh** is called 'Expressway Pradesh'; at the time of the Economic Survey (January 2026) 7 expressways were operational, 3 under construction, 12 proposed; afterwards **Ganga** and **Lucknow-Kanpur** became operational

Roads, Vehicles and Transport

Indicator	Value
Total road length	2.41 lakh km (2017-18) → **2.84 lakh km** (2024-25); rural roads 69%
National highways	**12,123 km**; **90** national highways pass through the state; state highways about 10.4 thousand km
Vehicles	262.8 lakh (2016-17) → **523.40 lakh** (December 2025); **electric vehicles 14.38 lakh** (2.13 lakh in 2020-21; e-rickshaws 8.97 lakh)
Road transport revenue	Rs 6.35 → Rs 11.50 thousand crore

- **Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC):** established **1 June 1972**; 'Ek U.P., Ek Card' mobility card; first state with mobile app-based **e-challan**; 45 vehicle scrapping centres; VAHAN 4.0 ('One Nation, One RTO'); modernisation of 77 bus stations on PPP; 3,000 e-buses by 2030
- **Sarathi** — smart card scheme for driving licences; **highway:** longest NH-2 (now NH-19)
- **India-Nepal border road:** 640 km, 7 districts (Pilibhit to Maharajganj)
- **Mukhyamantri Zero Fatality Vision** (Budget 2026-27: Rs 50 crore) — road accident prevention
- **Portals:** Chanakya, Vishwakarma, Prahari; GIS app 'Srishti'

Railways, Metro, Aviation, Waterways

Mode	Fact
Railways	Route length **8,821 km** — highest in the country (about 12.5%); the longest section of the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) is in Uttar Pradesh
Metro	**Noida, Ghaziabad, Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra**; Lucknow north-south corridor 22.878 km (March 2019; 21 stations); Kanpur first section December 2021; Agra 6.5 km (March 2024)
Namo Bharat (RRTS)	Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut, 82.15 km — **the country's first regional rapid rail service**
Airports	4 in 2017 → 16 in 2024-25 (12 domestic + 4 international); 8 Air Force airstrips; **Noida International Airport (Jewar)** — inaugurated **28 March 2026**, commercial flights from **15 June 2026** (IndiGo first); **5th international airport** → Uttar Pradesh the first state in the country with **5 international airports**
Air passengers	59.99 lakh (2016-17) → **142.28 lakh** (2024-25)
Air cargo	7.5 thousand tonnes → 28.36 thousand tonnes
National Waterway-1	**Haldia to Prayagraj** — 425 km in Uttar Pradesh; country's first **multi-modal terminal** at Varanasi; freight villages at Ramnagar, Chandauli, Mirzapur; inland terminal at Ghazipur; **11 of the 111 national waterways** in Uttar Pradesh
Urban ropeway	The country's first urban ropeway under construction in Varanasi
Warehousing	290 warehouses (68.04 lakh tonnes): State Warehousing Corporation 182, FCI 48, CWC 60

- **International airports of Uttar Pradesh:** Lucknow (Chaudhary Charan Singh), Varanasi (Lal Bahadur Shastri), **Kushinagar** (2021), **Ayodhya** (Maharishi Valmiki International Airport, December 2023), **Noida (Jewar)** (2026)
- **Air Force airstrips:** Gorakhpur, Agra, Prayagraj, Kanpur, Saharanpur, Bareilly, Hindon, Lucknow (Bakshi ka Talab)
- **Urban development:** urbanisation 22.28% → about 25% (estimate); about 35% needed for the trillion-dollar target; **Smart Cities 17** (10 central + 7 state); **AMRUT 1.0** — 60 towns; **AMRUT 2.0** — 435 water schemes; **Rashtra Prerna Sthal, Lucknow** — 65-ft bronze statues of Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Deendayal Upadhyaya, Syama Prasad Mookerjee (inaugurated 25 December 2025)
- **Internet:** subscribers **13.82 crore** — 1st in the country (TRAI, September 2025); post offices 17,957 (rural 16,055)

Exam Traps

The **Ganga Expressway (594 km)** is now operational — old question banks may show 'under construction'; the correct answer is 'operational' (29 April 2026)
Commercial flights from **Noida Airport** began on **15 June 2026**; inauguration 28 March 2026
Length of operational expressways: **Ganga (594) > Purvanchal (340.8) > Agra-Lucknow (302) > Bundelkhand (296) > Yamuna (165.5)**

CHAPTER 24

Health and Education

Health Infrastructure (2025)

Facility	Number	Medical education	2017 → 2025
Sub-centres	28,056	Medical colleges	36 (15 government + 21 private) → **81** (45 + 36)
Primary Health Centres (PHC)	3,754	MBBS seats	4,540 → **12,800**
Community Health Centres (CHC)	976	PG seats	1,221 → 4,995
District hospitals	103	Super-speciality seats	120 → 282
Specialised hospitals	105	Nursing colleges	53 → 79
Private hospitals/clinics	15,593	Paramedical colleges	21 → 48

- **Three-tier system:** primary (sub-centre, PHC, CHC) → secondary (district hospital) → tertiary (medical college, super-speciality)
- **Atal Bihari Vajpayee Medical University, Lucknow**; **KGMU**, **SGPGI** (Lucknow), **BHU Institute of Medical Sciences**, **AIIMS Gorakhpur** (national)
- **e-Sanjeevani** (since 11 May 2021; 26 medical colleges; 22.53 lakh consultations); **e-Sushrut** (HMIS, 28 medical colleges); **mobile medical units** 170 (54 districts); **Jan Aushadhi Kendras** 3,770
- **Ambulances:** 102 service (pregnant women and infants up to one year; 2,270), 108 EMTS (2,200), ALS 375
- **AYUSH:** 2,111 government Ayurvedic hospitals; 256 Unani; 1,585 homeopathic; 1,356 Ayushman AYUSH Arogya Mandirs
- **Health budget 2025-26:** Rs 46,728.48 crore (largest sectoral share); Rs 53,326 crore in 2026-27

Health Insurance

Scheme	Detail
Implementing agency	**SACHI** (State Comprehensive and Integrated Health Services Agency) — trust mode
AB-PMJAY	NFSA-listed families, all Buksa families, **all senior citizens aged 70+**; 1,900+ procedures
Mukhyamantri Jan Arogya Yojana (MJAY, 2019)	Remaining left-out families — 8.43 lakh of SECC, Antyodaya 40.79 lakh, BOCW 11.65 lakh, accredited journalists
Achievement (December 2025)	1.93 crore families, 9.15 crore beneficiaries; **5.42 crore cards** (highest in the country); 83.11 lakh free treatments (Rs 13,615 crore)
Empanelled hospitals	**6,257** (2,948 government + 3,309 private) — highest

Maternal-Child Health and Disease Control

Indicator	Earlier	Latest
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	197 (2016-18)	**141** (2021-23); India 88
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	41 (2017)	**37** (2023); India 25
Birth rate / death rate	25.9 / 6.7 (2017)	23.6 / 6.5 (2023)
Total fertility rate (SRS)	3.0 (2017)	2.6 (2023)
Institutional deliveries	34.74 lakh (2021-22)	41 lakh (2024-25) = **96.12%**
Full immunisation	—	100% in 2024-25

- **TB:** treatment success rate 85% (2021) → **92.5%** (2024); Nikshay Poshan Rs 1,021.79 crore; **Nikshay Mitra 98,290**; the state's TB-patient adoption initiative (2019) became the national **PM TB Mukt Bharat Abhiyan** (2022)
- **AES/JE (2017-2025):** AES cases −85%, deaths −99%; JE cases −91%, deaths −98% (notable in the Gorakhpur-Basti division)
- **Dengue:** testing laboratories 36 → 89 (all districts); deaths −96.4%; **malaria** cases 32,342 → 14,688
- State's **first Medical Device Park** — Yamuna Authority (YEIDA) area
- **Budget 2026-27: cashless treatment for teachers** (Rs 358 crore for basic education staff; Rs 89 crore for secondary teachers), NHM Rs 8,641 crore (approx.), Ayushman Bharat Rs 2,000 crore + MJAY Rs 500 crore

School Education (UDISE+ 2024-25)

Indicator	Value
Total schools	**2,62,358** — primary 1,35,658; upper primary 90,243; secondary 11,938; higher secondary 24,519
Management	Government 52.28%, private 39.83%, aided 3.15%
Teachers	16,15,427
Dropout	Primary 7.2 → **0**; upper primary 7.4 → 3.0; secondary 19.0 → 7.0
Pupil-teacher ratio	Primary 36 → 20; upper primary 26 → 22; secondary 47 → 22; higher secondary 80 → 35
Literacy (PLFS 2023-24)	Male 86.0%, female 70.4% (India: 87.2%, 74.6%)
Primary education expenditure	Rs 32,914.89 crore (2017-18) → Rs 82,337.46 crore (2025-26)

- **PM SHRI** — 1,722 schools; **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)** 746; residential girls' schools (Budget 2026-27: Rs 580 crore, in blocks without KGBV)
- **School Chalo Abhiyan**; **DBT Rs 1,200 per student** (uniform, bag, shoes, stationery) to 1.29 crore students; free textbooks to 1.47 crore
- **Mukhyamantri Model Composite Schools** (2 in every district); **Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Composite Schools** (1 in every district); **Atal Residential Schools** — in 18 divisions (CBSE, classes 6-12; for children of workers)
- **Portals:** Parakh (monitoring), Pragyan (e-library), Pahunch, Pankh (career guidance), Pehchan; **Smart Eye** — monitoring of 8,373 board examination centres

Higher and Technical Education

Indicator	Value
Colleges	6,681 (2017-18) → **7,984** (2024-25)
Universities	State 16 → **24**; private 27 → **52**
GER (18-23 years)	24.1% — target 30% (2030), 50% (2035), 65% (2047)
NAAC A++ universities	0 (2017) → 9 (2025)
Government/aided polytechnics	184; **ITIs** government 331 (1.35 lakh seats)

- **New universities:** Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh (Aligarh), Maa Shakumbhari Devi (Saharanpur), Maharaja Suheldev (Azamgarh) — teaching started; **Kashi Naresh (Bhadohi)**, **Swami Shukdevanand (Shahjahanpur)** — Rs 21 crore each in Budget 2026-27; proposed: Maa Pateshwari (Balrampur), Maa Vindhyavasini (Mirzapur), Guru Jambheshwar (Moradabad)
- **Major Dhyan Chand Sports University, Sardhana (Meerut)**; **AKTU**; **'Kalam Abhyudaya Yojana'** (incubation); **Skill Development Mission**
- **India Skills Report 2025 (Wheebox):** Uttar Pradesh 1st in numerical skills (80.12%); sixth in employability (70%)
- **Student Mental Health and Well-being Policy** (Budget 2026-27: Rs 14.50 crore)

CHAPTER 25

Food Management, Labour and Employment, Environment

Public Distribution System (December 2025)

Indicator	Value
Fair price shops	**78,510** (rural 67,114; urban 11,396); 4,020 to women self-help groups; women vendors 18,032
Ration cards	**362.35 lakh** = Antyodaya 40.85 lakh (11.27%) + eligible households 321.50 lakh (88.73%)
PMGKAY	Extended for five years from 1 January 2024
e-KYC	92.3% of 14.62 crore ration-card units
'One Nation, One Ration Card' (since May 2020)	1.12 crore Uttar Pradesh cardholders took ration from other states; annual inter-state portability 0.12 lakh (2020-21) → 38.12 lakh (2024-25)
Annapurna Bhawan (model fair price shop)	75 per district per year since 2023-24; 7,481 built
Storage	234 → 290 warehouses; capacity 59.43 → 68.04 lakh tonnes

- **MSP (2025-26):** wheat Rs 2,425 (2017-18: Rs 1,625; +49.23%); paddy (common) Rs 2,369 (+52.84%); maize Rs 2,400; bajra Rs 2,775; jowar Rs 3,699 (hybrid)
- **Fortified rice** (iron, folic acid, vitamin B12) in all districts since August 2023; in the **Chandauli** pilot, anaemia in children 65.7% → 58.2%
- **PM Ujjwala:** 185 lakh connections (1st in the nation; 1.85 crore); cylinder Rs 840, subsidy Rs 335.19 by DBT; two free refills a year
- **Cooperative grain storage:** pilot of the world's largest scheme — **Kotwa Pandey, Mirzapur**; 24 PACS in 17 districts; **steel silos** — Hamirpur, Lalitpur, Pilibhit (50,000 tonnes each)

Labour and Employment

Indicator	Value
Female labour force participation (PLFS)	22.2% (2022-23) → **25.2%** (2023-24); 13.6% in 2018-19
Employment fairs	12,890 fairs, 15.74 lakh selections (2017 to December 2025)
Public sector employees	15.96 lakh (2022-23) → 19.85 lakh (June 2025); state government 7.02 → 8.66 lakh
e-Shram (26 August 2021)	Highest registrations in Uttar Pradesh 8.42 crore (Bihar 3.22, West Bengal 2.65 crore)
BOCW Welfare Board	131.77 lakh construction workers registered; 34.62 lakh Ayushman cards
Rozgar Sangam portal	44.83 lakh jobseekers, 13,755 verified employers; **Sewa Mitra** portal
Uttar Pradesh Rozgar Mission (July 2025)	2025-26 target: 25,000 jobs abroad, 3 lakh in India, 4 lakh counselling

- **Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana:** 7,474 (2018-19) → 75,000 (2024-25)
- **PMEGP:** Rs 2,602.82 crore margin money, 6.23 lakh jobs; **CM YUVA:** interest-free loan up to Rs 5 lakh, 1 lakh units per year, about 1.09 lakh beneficiaries
- **Private sector establishments:** 'Act' (25+ employees) and 'non-Act' (10-24)
- **Labour reforms:** factory licence validity 3, 5 or 10 years (as per risk); night shift permitted for women

Environment and Climate Initiatives

- **Uttar Pradesh Clean Air Management Project:** the country's first **airshed-based** project — World Bank loan Rs 2,658.09 crore + grant Rs 83.44 crore

- **NCAP:** action plan in 17 cities; **Swachh Vayu Survekshan 2025:** Agra (third in the 10 lakh+ category), Jhansi and Moradabad (second in the 3-10 lakh category)
- Solid waste capacity 5,395 TPD (2020) → 19,130 TPD (2025); **STP** 105 → 155 (4,705 MLD)
- **EV incentive:** 15% to 100% road-tax exemption on the first one lakh vehicles; first in **bio-energy** CBG capacity
- **Mission LiFE:** 1,800 programmes in 2023-24; 'Achiever' in **SDG-7**
- **SDG India Index:** in Goal-2 (hunger) Uttar Pradesh 41 (2020-21, 'Aspirant') → 50 (2023-24, 'Performer')
- **GST Reform 2.0 (22 September 2025):** 90% refund to exporters in 7 days; 5% on tractors and drip-sprinklers; health insurance tax-free
- **GST collection:** Rs 0.59 lakh crore (2017-18) → Rs 1.15 lakh crore (2024-25); highest active GST taxpayers (21.25 lakh) — 1st

CHAPTER 26

Current Affairs: Major Events of 2025-26

Major Events in Chronological Order

Date	Event	Exam point
13 January-26 February 2025	**Prayagraj Mahakumbh**	66.30 crore devotees; 76th temporary district; global record
22 September 2025	**GST Reform 2.0**	5% and 18% slabs
October-December 2025	**'Aapki Punji, Aapka Adhikar'** campaign	About 3.13 crore accounts in the state, Rs 9,128 crore unclaimed
31 October 2025	**Lucknow — UNESCO Creative City (Gastronomy)**	Awadhi culinary tradition
25 November 2025	**Flag hoisting** on the spire of Ram Mandir	22×11 ft; 161 ft spire
December 2025	**Deepavali** — UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage	Ayodhya Deepotsav 26.17 lakh lamps (Guinness)
25 December 2025	**Rashtra Prerna Sthal, Lucknow**	101st birth anniversary of Vajpayee
January 2026	MoUs worth Rs 2,94,255 crore at **Davos** (WEF)	Clean energy, AI data centres, defence
January 2026	Export Preparedness Index 2024: Uttar Pradesh **4th**; startup ranking 'Top Performer'; 1st in deregulation	—
1 February 2026	Report of the **16th Finance Commission** in Parliament	Uttar Pradesh share 17.62%
9-11 February 2026	Uttar Pradesh budget session; **Budget 2026-27** presented	Rs 9,12,696 crore
28 March 2026	Inauguration of **Noida International Airport (Jewar)**	Phase-1 capacity 1.2 crore passengers a year
29 April 2026	Inauguration of the **Ganga Expressway (594 km)**	12 districts; Meerut to Prayagraj
22 May-20 June 2026	First phase of **Census 2027** (house-listing)	100% successful in Uttar Pradesh
15 June 2026	**Commercial flights** start from Jewar	IndiGo first
13 July 2026	**Lucknow-Kanpur Expressway**	63 km, Rs 4,700 crore; barrier-free
26 July 2026	Governor Anandiben Patel — **longest-tenured** Governor in Uttar Pradesh	—
February-March 2027	The term of the **18th Legislative Assembly** will end — next election expected	—
March 2027	**Census 2027** — population enumeration (reference date 1 March 2027)	—

Latest Achievements and Rankings

- **1st in tourism:** 21.9% share of domestic tourists in 2024; total 156.18 crore in 2025 (including Mahakumbh)
- **Export Preparedness Index 2024:** 4th (7th in 2022); 1st among landlocked states
- **Unemployment (CMIE):** 2.24% in November 2025; **inflation (CPI):** −1.71% in October 2025 — lowest among major states
- **Multidimensional poverty:** 17.40% (2022-23), 5.94 crore freed from poverty — highest
- **Internet subscribers:** 13.82 crore (1st); **PMJDY** 10.22 crore accounts (1st)

- **ASI 2023-24:** industrial GVA growth 25% (highest); **ODOP** and **GI** (77 products, highest)
- **Data Centre Policy 2026**, **Semiconductor Policy 2024**, **AI Mission (Rs 225 crore)**, **Cyber Security Operations Centre** — emphasis on technology
- **Tiger census 2022:** 205; **dolphin census 2024:** 2,397 (highest); **sarus 2025:** 20,281
- **Forest and tree cover:** ISFR 2023 +559.19 sq km (second); 36.80 crore plantation (highest)

Exam Trap: Meaning of 'Latest'

Ganga Expressway shows as 'under construction' in older sources — now **operational (29 April 2026)**
Jewar Airport — inauguration **28 March 2026**, but passenger flights from **15 June 2026**
The 5 international airports of Uttar Pradesh: **Lucknow, Varanasi, Kushinagar, Ayodhya, Jewar**
16th Finance Commission (2026-31): Uttar Pradesh share **17.62%** (17.94% in the 15th)
Census: last full figures are of 2011; the final figures of **Census 2027** are awaited

CHAPTER 27

First / Top Positions: Quick Revision Tables

Uttar Pradesh First in the Country (Economic Survey 2025-26)

Sector	Achievement
Population, Lok Sabha seats, Assembly members	Highest (25.19 crore; 80 seats; 403)
Foodgrains	**737.4 lakh tonnes** (1st)
Sugarcane	**2,453.5 lakh tonnes** (1st; about 54% of national)
Milk	**388.15 lakh tonnes** (15.66%; 1st)
Fruits and vegetables	Banana 71.4, potato 245.9, mango 61.5, guava 11.3, amla 4.5, mentha 0.36 lakh tonnes — 1st in all
Horticulture	603.04 lakh tonnes — 1st (16.4%)
Wheat	1st; second in mustard-rapeseed
Active GST-registered traders	**21.25 lakh** (1st)
PMJDY accounts	**10.22 crore** (1st)
PMJJBY / PMSBY	292 lakh / 794 lakh (1st)
Stand-Up India	Rs 3.79 thousand crore, 21,891 entrepreneurs (1st)
PM Ujjwala	1.85 crore free connections (1st)
Internet subscribers	13.82 crore (1st)
e-Shram registrations	**8.42 crore** (1st)
MGNREGA person-days	3,364 lakh (1st)
Amrit Sarovar	19,000+ (1st)
Plantation (2024-25)	36.80 crore (1st)
GI products	**77** (1st)
Dolphin	2,397 (highest in the national census 2024)
CBG capacity	213 TPD (1st)
Ayushman cards	5.42 crore (1st); empanelled hospitals 6,257
Airshed-based clean air project	First in the country
Carbon credit finance scheme (for farmers)	First in the country
Agricultural input subsidy DBT / agroforestry carbon credit payment	First state
Urban ropeway (Varanasi)	The country's first (under construction)
Night safari (Kukrail, Lucknow)	The country's first
Jatayu Conservation Centre (Gorakhpur)	The country's first centre for the red-headed vulture
Namo Bharat (RRTS)	The country's first regional rapid rail
State with 5 international airports	**1st**
Exports from all 75 districts	The only state
Mobile manufacturing	65% of the country's production
Tourism	1st in domestic tourists (21.9%, 2024)
Tax devolution (16th Finance Commission)	Highest share 17.62%; Rs 2,68,911 crore in 2026-27
16th Commission grant to rural local bodies	Rs 83,261 crore (highest)

Other Positions (Uttar Pradesh)

Sector	Position
Geographical area	4th
Exports (among states)	5th (5.0% of India)
Export Preparedness Index	4th
MSME registrations	2nd (0.47 crore)
Forest and tree cover growth (ISFR 2023)	2nd (after Chhattisgarh)
PMAY-Gramin	99.48% of target — 2nd (after Sikkim)
MGNREGA households provided employment	2nd (after Tamil Nadu)
Software exports	6th
Employability (India Skills Report 2025)	6th (70%)
Literacy (2011)	29th (male 29th, female 31st)
Density (2011)	4th (829)
Decadal growth rate (2011)	14th

Numbers Frequently Asked

Subject	Number
Districts / divisions / municipal corporations	75 / 18 / 17
Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha / Legislative Assembly / Legislative Council	80 / 31 / 403 / 100
Zila Panchayat / Kshetra Panchayat / Gram Panchayat	75 / 826 / 57,694
National park / tiger reserves / Ramsar sites	1 / 4 / 10 (up to 2022)
World Heritage (UNESCO)	3 — Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri
UNESCO Creative Cities	Varanasi (Music, 2015), Lucknow (Gastronomy, 2025)
Operational expressways (minimum)	9 — Agra-Lucknow, Purvanchal, Bundelkhand, Yamuna, Meerut-Delhi, Gorakhpur Link, Noida-Greater Noida, Ganga, Lucknow-Kanpur
International airports	5
Metro cities	5 (Lucknow, Kanpur, Noida, Agra, Ghaziabad)
Smart Cities	17 (10 central + 7 state)
Medical colleges	81 (45 government + 36 private)
State universities / private universities	24 / 52
Sugar mills	122
National highways	90; length 12,123 km
Rail route	8,821 km
GI products	77
Uttar Pradesh Budget 2026-27	Total Rs 9,12,696 crore; fiscal deficit 3.0%; revenue surplus 1.6%

Final Revision (10 Lines)

Budget 2026-27: Rs 9.12 lakh crore | fiscal deficit 3% (Rs 1,18,481 crore) | revenue surplus Rs 64,458 crore | capital outlay Rs 1,77,744 crore
Economic Survey 2025-26: GSDP Rs 30.25 lakh crore (2024-25); growth 13.4%; per capita NSDP Rs 1,09,844
16th Finance Commission: Uttar Pradesh 17.62%; rural body grant Rs 83,261 crore
New structural works: Ganga Expressway (29 April 2026); Lucknow-Kanpur Expressway (13 July 2026); Jewar Airport (inauguration 28 March, flights 15 June 2026)
Population: 19.98 crore in 2011; March 2026 estimate 25.19 crore; **Census 2027** (reference date 1 March 2027)
Forest: 9.96% (2023) → target 15%; tigers 205; sarus 20,281; dolphins 2,397
Agriculture: foodgrains 737.4 lakh tonnes; sugarcane 2,453.5; milk 388.15; horticulture 603.04
Investment: Rs 50 lakh crore proposals; Davos 2026: Rs 2,94,255 crore; exports Rs 1.86 lakh crore
Mahakumbh 2025: 66.30 crore; tourists 156.18 crore (2025); Ayodhya 29.96 crore
Governance: Governor Anandiben Patel; Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath; next Assembly election 2027