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An empirical study on impact of socio-economic challenges in Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

According to the population Census 2001, Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in the country of 102.70 crore population, constituting about 16.17% of the total population of the country. Approximately 80.23% of the population of Uttar Pradesh resides in Rural Areas spreading over 97945 villages of the state. It stands fourth in the density after Bihar, Kerala and West Bengal. The density of population of the state rose from 550 people per square kilometre in 1991 to 695 people per square kilometre in 2001. As per population, Uttar Pradesh stands 7th largest country in the world. Thus, the economy of Uttar Pradesh has a vigorous impact on the development of overall development of the country. An economically sound and stronger economy of Uttar Pradesh can be the first step in the growth of the rest of the country. Nevertheless, over the years the economy of Uttar Pradesh has fallen behind from that of rest of the country. During the period of post-reform, i.e., 1993-94 to 2000-01, the GSDP of Uttar Pradesh had an average annual growth of 4.23% as against that of the whole country of 6.4%. During 2001-02 to 2002-03, the average annual growth rate had just been 2.25% as against that of the whole country of 4.90%.

Keywords: Uttar Pradesh, GSDP, resources, development, alimony

1. Introduction

The most populous state of India, Uttar Pradesh is the well-known variety of geographical land, multiple cultures and religion. The state is gifted with an abundant natural wealth of forests, flora and fauna and minerals. As to its credits the state has gallant architectures well known for its rich arts and crafts.

UP is primarily an agrarian economy with more than 60% of the population i.e. approximately 9.963 crores, still, depend on agriculture for their living. UP is the largest producer of food grain in India, offering a diverse climatic condition which facilitates the production of agriculture in the state. The state is also known for its contribution towards the sugarcane and for the purpose of industrial development the state offers excellent investment opportunities.

Though gifted with fertile soil and rivers, UP is one of the poorest states in India. However, facilitated with 'Limitless Potential', by the UP Government, 2002, the state is ironically called 'Ulta Pradesh'. The state being the highest producer of sugarcane and food grains in the country, still, has a high poverty rate while comparing with other states. Of the total population of the state approximately 32.05%, i.e., 5.32 crore lives below the poverty line. The resource potential of the state is given below:

1.1 Water Resources

- Uttar Pradesh has fairly large canal network, which accounts for about 22 percent of irrigated area.
- Uttar Pradesh has rich resources of ground water and surface.
- Over three- fourth of the sown area is irrigated.
- Ground water easily taps able and accounts for about 78 percent of irrigated area.

1.2 Land Resources

- The Gangetic plain is the most fertile land in the world.
- Nearly 1.7million ha area is under cultivation.
- Most parts of the state receive good rainfall- over 1000cm annually.

- The climate is suitable for growing a large variety of crops and fruits.
- Over three-fourths of the cultivated area are irrigated.

1.3 Human Resources

- A large number of educational institutions at a different level exist in the state producing a large number of educated youth.
- Skilled and unskilled workers are available in large numbers.
- The biggest resource of U.P. is the large and cheap manpower.
- Most of the population is in young age group constituting a demographic dividend.

1.4 Livestock Resources

- The largest producer of milk in the country is Uttar Pradesh
- The fishery has a good scope in the state, particularly in the eastern region.
- A large number of livestock of various types.

2. Literature Review

Ominde, S.H. (1964) ^[21], observes that Education plays a major role in skill sets for acquiring jobs, as well as specific qualities that stratify people with higher from lower Social economic status. Annette Lareau speaks on the idea of concerted cultivation, where middle class parents take an active role in their children's education and development by using controlled organized activities and fostering a sense of entitlement through encouraged discussion. Laureau argues that families with lower income do not participate in this movement, causing their children to have a sense of constraint. A division in education attainment is thus born out of these two differences in child rear.

Gachathi, P (1976) ^[9], indicates that Occupational prestige as one component of socio-economic status encompasses both income and educational attainment Occupational status reflects the educational attainment required to obtain the job and income levels that vary with different jobs and within ranks of occupations. Additionally, it shows achievement in skills required for the job. Occupational status measures social position by describing job characteristics, decision making ability and control, and psychological demands on the job.

GOK, (1983) ^[10], Income inequality is most commonly measured around the world by the Gini Coefficient, where 0 corresponds to perfect equality and 1 means perfect inequality. Low income focuses on meeting immediate needs and do not accumulate wealth that could be passed on to future generations, thus increasing inequality. Families with higher and expendable income can accumulate wealth and focus on meeting immediate needs while being able to consume and enjoy luxuries and weather crises.

Simiyu, J.W (2001) ^[24], argues that the family income refers to wages salaries, profit, rents and any flow of earnings received. Income can also come in the form of unemployment or workers compensation, social security,

pensions, interests or dividends, royalties, trusts, alimony, or other governmental, public, or family financial assistance. Income can be looked at in two terms, relative and absolute. Absolute income, as theorized by economist Keynes, is the relationship in which as income increases, so will consumption, but not at the same rate.

Lareau, Annette (2003) ^[17], observes that Socio-economic status is typically broken into three categories, high, middle, and low to describe the three areas a family or an individual may fall into when placing a family or individual into one of these categories any or all of the three variables income, education, and occupation can be assessed. Additionally, low income and little education have shown to be strong predictors of a range of physical and mental health problems due to environmental conditions may be the entire cause of that person's social predicament to begin with.

Sethuraman K. (2008), The Role of Women's Empowerment and Domestic Violence in child Growth and Under nutrition in a Tribal and Rural Community in South India. This research paper explores the relationship between Women's Empowerment and Domestic Violence, maternal nutritional status and the nutritional status and growth over six months in children aged 6 to 24 months in a rural and tribal community.

H. Subrahmanyam (2011) compares women education in India at present and Past. Author highlighted that there has a good progress in overall enrolment of girl students in schools. The term 'empower' means to give lawful power or authority to act. It is the process of acquiring some activities of women.

Doepke M. Tertilt M. (2011) Does Female Empowerment Promote Economic Development? This study is an empirical analysis suggesting that money in the hands of mothers benefits children. This study developed a series of non-cooperative family bargaining models to understand what kind of frictions can give rise to the observed empirical relationship.

3. Human Development

The state calls for the needs of enhancing the capabilities of human and competencies because of the poor level of human development. Over the years, there was a scant enhancement in the education level of the state UP. The Human Development Index of UP increased from 0.315 in 1991 to 0.390 in 2001, which clearly indicates an improvement in the level of education and health. Nevertheless, the present scenario of human development is far below the expectations.

The far more satisfactory status of human development in the state UP continues to be an atrocious situation for the state, after 5 decades of planning aiming the upliftment and development of the populous of UP in socio-economic terms. UP has improved in terms of HDI prepared by Planning Commission in 2001, from 14th position in 1991 to 13th position in 2001. Despite its improvement in the position in HDI, it continues to emaciate at the low level of development and stays with the States like Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan.

Table 1: Human Development Index, 1991-2001

| States | 1991 | Rank | 2001 | Rank |
|----------------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Kerala | 0.590 | 1 | 0.639 | 1 |
| Punjab | 0.476 | 2 | 0.535 | 2 |
| Tamil Nadu | 0.465 | 3 | 0.530 | 3 |
| Maharashtra | 0.450 | 4 | 0.524 | 4 |
| Haryana | 0.441 | 5 | 0.510 | 5 |
| Gujarat | 0.430 | 6 | 0.475 | 6 |
| Karnataka | 0.410 | 7 | 0.473 | 7 |
| West Bengal | 0.400 | 8 | 0.471 | 8 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 0.375 | 9 | 0.414 | 10 |
| Assam | 0.346 | 10 | 0.385 | 14 |
| Rajasthan | 0.342 | 11 | 0.426 | 9 |
| Orissa | 0.340 | 12 | 0.405 | 11 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 0.326 | 13 | 0.393 | 12 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 0.312 | 14 | 0.390 | 13 |
| Bihar | 0.305 | 15 | 0.365 | 15 |
| All India | 0.038 | | 0.470 | |

Source: National Human Development Report, Planning Commission, 2001

From the above table, we can infer that states like Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, and Gujarat continue to maintain their position in the HDI, also show improvement over the last 10 years. Andhra Pradesh has dropped down to position 10th from 9th over the period. Whereas Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have gained 1 position while Rajasthan has gained 2 positions, standing on position 9th, over the period.

4. Demographic indicators for Uttar Pradesh and India

India's most populous state is Uttar Pradesh. One-sixth of the total population of the world resides in India and India's one-sixth population resides in Uttar Pradesh. Thus, the pressure of population has been an important aspect which is causing deterrent in the exploitation and optimum utilisation of resources. It is just not possible for UP to attain the ultimate aim of sustainable development without achieving required demographic objective and stabilising the population of the st

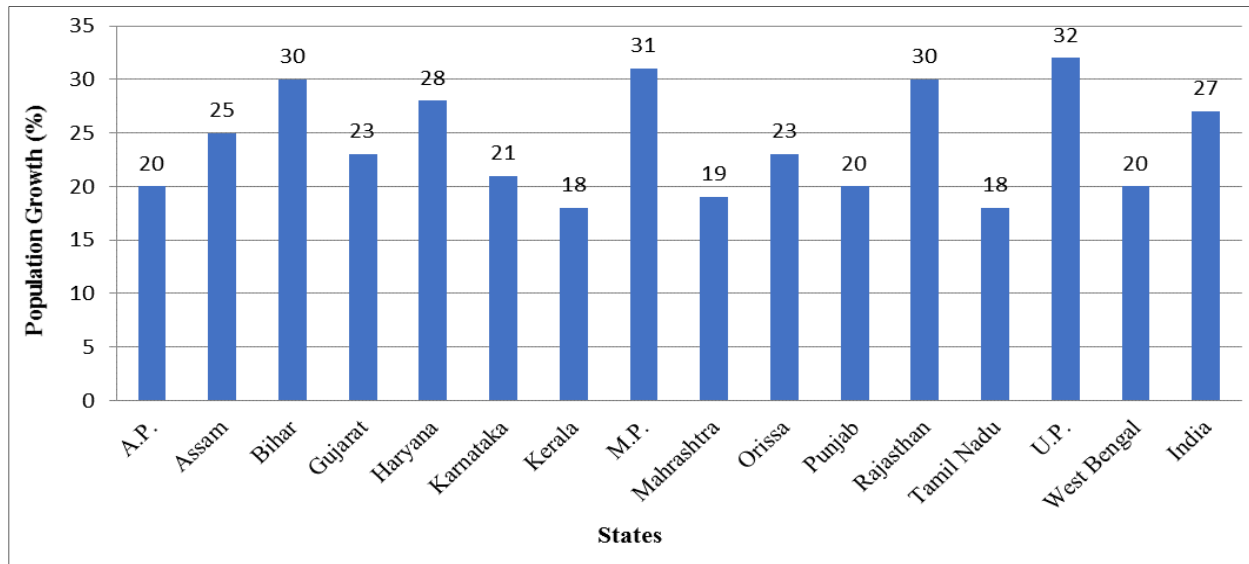
Table 2: Demographic Indicators

| S. No | Indicators | U.P. | India |
|-------|---|--------|---------|
| 1. | Total population (in million) in 2001 | 166.50 | 1029.00 |
| 2. | Decadal rate of population growth (in percentage) | | |
| | 1981-1991 | 25.64 | 23.88 |
| | 1991-2001 | 25.80 | 21.56 |
| 3. | Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate (in percentage) | | |
| | 1981-1991 | 2.25 | 2.12 |
| | 1991-2001 | 2.30 | 1.95 |
| 4. | Population Density (per sq. km.) | | |
| | 1991 | 550 | 265 |
| | 2001 | 692 | 327 |
| 5. | Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 males) | | |
| | 1991 | 875 | 925 |
| | 2001 | 896 | 935 |
| 6. | Percentage of SCs and STs population in total population (2001) | | |
| | Scheduled Castes | 21.16 | 16.30 |
| | Scheduled Tribes | 0.10 | 8.60 |
| 7. | Crude Birth Rate, 2006 | 30.30 | 23.70 |
| 8. | Crude Death Rate, 2006 | 8.80 | 7.90 |
| 9. | Natural Growth Rate, 2006 | 21.70 | 15.80 |
| 10. | Infant Mortality Rate, 2006 | 73 | 60 |
| 11. | Life Expectancy at Birth 2001-2005 (in percentage) | | |
| | Total | 59.50 | 63.40 |
| | Male | 60.30 | 62.60 |
| | Female | 9.10 | 63.70 |

Sources: Registrar General, India, Census of India and National Family Health Survey – III, 2005-06

From table 2 we conclude that Uttar Pradesh has shown a high rate of population growth without any palpable sign of fall. Against this, the national population has shown downfall from 23.88% from 1981-91 to 21.56% in 1991-01.

Uttar Pradesh's annual growth rate of the population stood at 2.30% which is well above the national growth rate of 1.95% during the period of 1991-01.



Source: Human Development Report, Uttar Pradesh

Fig 1: Rate of Population Growth: 1991-2001

Uttar Pradesh’s depressing performance on population front stands in severe disparity with the performance of states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu where population growth rate has come down to around one percent. (Figure 1).

Table 3: Demographic Situation of Uttar Pradesh

| | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 | 2021 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total Population (in crores) | 13.90 | 17.65 | 22.14 | 27.52 |
| Birth Rate | 35.12 | 33.53 | 30.54 | 28.56 |
| Death Rate | 11.14 | 8.56 | 7.54 | 7.20 |
| Total Fertility Rate | 5.24 | 4.63 | 3.83 | 3.15 |
| Growth Rate | 2.34 | 2.46 | 2.35 | 2.26 |
| Infant mortality Rate | 95 | 76 | 63 | 62 |
| National Growth Rate | 25 | 26 | 24 | 22 |

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

As per the estimates of the group of experts by the Government, the population of Uttar Pradesh will rise from 22.14 crore in 2011 to 27.52 crore in 2021. The indicators at present regarding the behaviour of fertility tell that UP may optimistically achieve the objected level of Rate of Net Productive of 1 during the period of 2041-2051. Uttar Pradesh has been ranked Sixteenth on the base of various socio-economic parameters i.e. Primary health and

Education, Law and Order, Investments, Macro Economy etc.

5. Structure of economy

During the past decade Uttar Pradesh has shown healthy rate growth and also being the fastest developing states in India. The average real Gross State Domestic Product has shown growth of around 6 percent during the period of 2002-11. Among the three sectors of the Indian economy, Tertiary Sector has contributed 49.56 per cent towards GSDP followed by Primary Sector at around 28.25 per cent and Secondary Sector approximately at 24.72 per cent. A key point to be noted is that contribution of Primary Sector towards GSDP has declined from 30.24 per cent in 2006 to 28.25 per cent in 2011, whereas Secondary Sector remained stagnant at its position of 24.72 per cent.

5.1 State Income

The contribution by Uttar Pradesh in Net National Income has declined both at Constant and Current Prices during 1997-98 to 200-09 is 11.85 per cent. The average rate of growth of income for U.P. is 9.84 per cent, which is far below the average national income of 41.45 per cent. A vital fact to be noted here is that during 8th, 9th and 10th plans the annual rate of growth recorded by the state was 3.26 per cent, 2.54 per cent and 5.69 per cent respectively.

Table 4: Total Income of Uttar Pradesh and India

| Year | State Income (NSDP) Current Price | National Income (NNP) Current Price | State’s contribution to National Income (%) | State Income (NSDP) Constant Price | National Income (NNP) Constant Price | State’s Contribution to National Income (%) |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1999-00 | 156807 | 1589675 | 9.94 | 156807 | 1589675 | 9.94 |
| 2000-01 | 161770 | 1700465 | 9.53 | 160018 | 1648019 | 9.72 |
| 2001-02 | 168375 | 1994215 | 9.16 | 162927 | 1743995 | 9.31 |
| 2002-03 | 182653 | 1994218 | 9.24 | 168195 | 1806735 | 9.32 |
| 2003-04 | 200464 | 2237416 | 9.06 | 177051 | 1961815 | 9.08 |
| 2004-05 | 217576 | 2526287 | 8.65 | 185922 | 2105183 | 8.82 |
| 2005-06 | 241923 | 2875955 | 8.43 | 195802 | 2308019 | 8.56 |
| 2006-07 | 271533 | 3312570 | 8.22 | 209625 | 2533435 | 8.36 |
| 2007-08 | 310336 | 3787598 | 8.26 | 226225 | 2764798 | 8.27 |
| 2008-09 | 359838 | 4326388 | 8.34 | 243033 | 2941973 | 8.36 |

Source: Annual Plan Uttar Pradesh 2010-11

5.2 Growth Situation: Future Perspective

The performance can be analysed in terms of per capita distribution at factor cost and sector-wise estimated domestic products. Also the compound growth rate of NSDP of Uttar Pradesh has rose from 3.84 in 1999 to 4.45 in 2009. But per capita income has attained downfall from 3.16 in 1972 to 1.68 in 2002 but it was again back on track with 2.64 in 2009.

6. Agriculture

The most essential sector of the economy of U.P. is Agriculture with two-third of the state's population dependent on this field for livelihood. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of food grain in India and it offers diverse

agricultural suitable climatic conditions which helps in production of agriculture. The major crops cultivated by the farmers of the state are mustard, paddy, wheat, groundnut, potato, lentil, pea and gram. The state government has set up around 486 vegetable and fruits processing units. The state, in the Annual Budget of 2012, was allocated Rs. 4495 crore for Agriculture and allied activities, which is 8.95 per cent more than the one allocated in 2011.

6.1 Performance of agricultural sector

In terms of food grain production U.P. stands at the first position. The production of food grain of the state has increased from 43.06 million tonnes in 2001 to 47.12 million tonnes in the year 2011.

Table 5: Agricultural Sector in the Plan Periods

| Plan | Agriculture Sector (%) | | Overall Economy (%) | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | U.P. | India | U.P. | India |
| First Plan (1951-56) | 1.87 | 2.76 | 2.14 | 3.62 |
| Second Plan (1956-61) | 1.46 | 3.17 | 1.77 | 3.98 |
| Third Plan (1961-66) | -0.08 | -0.75 | 1.56 | 2.34 |
| Fourth Plan (1969-74) | 0.98 | 2.53 | 2.26 | 3.27 |
| Fifth Plan (1974-79) | 5.25 | 3.29 | 5.72 | 5.33 |
| Sixth Plan (1981-85) | 2.56 | 2.53 | 4.12 | 4.14 |
| Seventh Plan (1985-90) | 2.68 | 3.45 | 5.72 | 5.81 |
| Eighth Plan (1992-97) | 5.43 | 1.02 | 3.16 | 2.49 |
| Ninth Plan | 0.83 | 1.96 | 2.04 | 5.63 |
| Tenth Plan | 2.14 | 1.13 | 5.31 | 7.78 |

Source: Planning Commission, U.P.

Engaging in more than 65.23% of the work force, agriculture and allied sector happens to be the key sector in Uttar Pradesh. Nevertheless, the performance of agricultural sector has been far from satisfactory. From the above table, we can observe that growth rate of agriculture has been declining from 6th five year plan onwards and the same was less than the average of national during 8th and 9th five year plans.

7. Industry

It is the second sector of the state's economy. The contribution of Industrial Sector towards SDP stands at 20.04 per cent with 5.63 per cent labours employed. The three most important industries in the state are Cement, Sugar and Vanaspati. Despite vital increase in industrial production during the process of development, Uttar Pradesh still lacks behind the aimed level of industrialization.

Table 6: Industrial Growth

| Plan | Period | Growth (%) |
|------------------------|---------|------------|
| First Five Year Plan | 1951-56 | 2.34 |
| Second Five Year Plan | 1956-61 | 1.72 |
| Third Five Year Plan | 1961-66 | 5.72 |
| Fourth Five Year Plan | 1969-74 | 1.43 |
| Fifth Five Year Plan | 1974-79 | 0.41 |
| Sixth Five Year Plan | 1980-85 | 11.86 |
| Seventh Five Year Plan | 1985-90 | 10.96 |
| Eighth Five Year Plan | 1992-97 | 4.28 |
| Ninth Five Year Plan | 1997-02 | 4.36 |

Source: UP Eleventh Five-Year Plan, 2007-12

From the above table we can infer that the highest industrial growth rate was in the Sixth Five Year Plan (11.86%) and lowest in Fifth Five Year Plan (0.41%). Eighth and Ninth

Five Year Plans have performed better in comparison to Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans. In recent years the growth rate of industry has varied from 2 to 6 per cent per annum. In comparison to traditional industries such as that of textiles and sugar, modern industries like engineering and chemicals has experienced faster growth rate.

8. Conclusion

To conclude, in the past the low level of development of economy and the financial setback faced by the State government restricted its capacity to invest in physical and human infrastructure. Consequently, in terms of various indicators of development of human the State has remained low. Status also a role in the performance of any state and the low status of human development have restricted the growth performance in U.P. It seems that U.P. has been caught in a kind of rancorous circle between low levels of economic and human development. Henceforth, it is essential to break this rancorous circle and to turn it into a righteous circle by giving due priority to enhancement in human development. It has been clearly mentioned that to attain the objective of the Millennium Development Goals in India critically country depends on fast and efficient enhancement in the social indicators of U.P.

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