



## Development of Uttar Pradesh at the National Scale: An inter-state analysis

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### Abstract

Ideally, one should consider and evaluate the social development process in terms of what it does for the typical person. It must be viewed in the context of developing underdeveloped areas and the advantages it offers to individuals. Benefits from social progress should be shared equitably by the underprivileged groups in society as a whole, and by women and other disadvantaged groups specifically. The following conclusion can be drawn from the analysis above. In 2001, the overall literacy rate was 56.2%; by 2011, it had risen to 67.9%. The percentage of women who are literate increased from 41.7% in 2001 to 56.9% in 2011. When compared to other states in the nation, Uttar Pradesh's educational performance pales in comparison, despite notable progress. A few districts held the top spot in 2011 in terms of the number of higher secondary schools per lakh population: Kaushambi, Aligarh, Auraiya, Etawah, and Lucknow. In several parts of Uttar Pradesh, the number of high schools has significantly increased. The western district of G.B. Nagar has the greatest literacy rate, while the eastern districts of Bahraich and Shravasti have the lowest literacy rates. The top five districts with the highest percentage of female literacy are Auraiya, G.B. Nagar, Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar, and Ghaziabad. The districts with the lowest rates of female literacy include Budaun, Bahraich, Balrampur, and Shravasti. Kanpur Nagar, Mathura, Banda, Hamirpur, and G.B. Nagar had the lowest recorded sex ratios for the time. The Bundelkhand region has grown its health infrastructure more than the other region, but this isn't because of a high level of development; rather, it's because there is less population strain on the available resources.

**Keywords:** Educational performance, resources

### Introduction

Uttar Pradesh is one of India's largest states, situated between 23° 52' N and 30° 24' N latitude and 77° 05' E and 84° 38' E longitude in the northern hemisphere. It is the country's most populated state, with the third-largest economy behind Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, and the fourth-largest area. Its diverse climate and geographical locations provide an ideal environment for human growth in terms of social, cultural, and economic development. Natural resources such as fertile soil, minerals, forest, flora, and animals make it prosperous. Uttar Pradesh covers 241 thousand square kilometres, accounting for 7.33 percent of India's total area (3287 thousand square kilometres) and ranking fourth behind Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra. The state is bordered on the west by Haryana, Delhi, and Rajasthan, on the south by Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, on the east by Bihar and Jharkhand, and on the north by Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Nepal. The state is bordered on the north by the Shivalik Himalayan range, on the west by the river Yamuna and the

Vindhyan Himalayan range, on the south by the river Gandak, and on the east by the river Yamuna and the Vindhyan Himalayan range.

The state's two largest rivers, the Ganga and the Yamuna, are influenced by the Himalayas in the north and the Vindhyas in the south. Ramganga, Gomti, Ghaghra, Rapti, Gandak, Yamuna, Tons, and Sone are prominent Ganga tributaries in Uttar Pradesh, while Chambal, Sindh, Betwa, and Ken are Yamuna tributaries. Due to the continual melting of snow in the Himalayas during summers and substantial rainfall in that area, rivers flowing from the Himalayas are normally full of water throughout the year, whereas Vindhyas dry up in the summers. The confluence of the Ganga and the Yamuna at Allahabad is known as the Sangam, the holiest location for Hindu worshippers.

The state's weather is divided into three seasons: winter (October to February), summer (March to June), and rainy season (July to September). The state receives the most of its rainfall from the Bay of Bengal monsoon clouds from mid-June to mid-September (south-east monsoon). North-

west cyclones bring rains to the state's north-western districts throughout the winter. Around 83 percent of the state is covered by the Bay of Bengal side monsoon, while the remaining 17 percent is covered by winter rains.

### Social demography

According to the 2011 census, Uttar Pradesh is India's most populous state, accounting for 16.50 percent of the country's total population (121.02 crore). Around 78 percent of the state's population resides in rural areas, with the remaining

22 percent in urban areas. After China, India, the United States of America, and Indonesia, the state ranks fifth in the world in terms of population. The state's decadal population growth (20.23 percent) and density (829 people per square kilometre) are both higher than India's (17.64 percent) and density (382 people per square kilometre), whereas the state's sex-ratio (912 females per 1000 males) and literacy rate (67.68 percent) are lower than India's (940 females per 1000 males) and literacy rate (67.68 percent) (74.04%).

**Table 1:** Demographic Profile of Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	Description	2001	2011
1	Total Population (in crore)	16.62	19.98
	a. Male (in crore)	8.76	10.45
	b. Female (in crore)	7.86	9.53
	c. Rural (%)	79.22	77.73
	d. Urban (%)	20.78	22.22
2	Decadal population growth (%)	25.80	20.23
3	% of total population of India	16.16	16.50
4	Sex-ratio (No. of Females per 1000 Males)	898	912
5	Density (person per sq. km.)	690	829
6	Literacy Rate (%)	56.27	67.68
	a. Male	68.82	77.28
	b. Female	42.22	57.18
7	Total Child population (0-6 Age) (in crore)	1.16	1.08
	a. Male	1.65	1.62
	b. Female	1.51	1.46
8	Child Sex-ratio	916	902

According to the 2001 census, the state's total population was the population density was 690 people per square kilometre, and the literacy rate was barely 56.27 percent. Furthermore, according to the census of 2011, Uttar Pradesh's total child population (0-6 years) is 1.08 crore, with a child sex-ratio of 902, which is lower than India's child sex-ratio (919).

Uttar Pradesh's working age group (15-59 years) is 1111.67 lakh, accounting for 55.8% of the total population. However, the overall number of workers in the state in 2011 was 658.15 lakh, with 190.58 lakh (28.9%) being farmers, 199.39 lakh (30.3%) being agricultural labourers, 38.99 lakh (5.9%) being workers in family businesses, and 229.19 lakh (34.82%) being workers in other industries.

**Workers:** According to the 2011 census, the population of

**Table 2:** Economic-Classification of Population of Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	Description	2001		2011	
		Number of workers (in Lakh)	%	Number of workers (in Lakh)	%
1	Farmer	221.68	41.1	190.58	28.9
2	Agricultural labourers	134.01	24.8	199.39	30.3
3	Family business	30.31	5.6	38.99	5.9
4	Other	151.84	28.5	229.19	34.8
	(Main workers)	(391.38)	(72.9)	(446.35)	(67.8)
	(Marginal Workers)	(146.46)	(27.1)	(211.80)	(32.2)
	Total Workers	539.84	100	658.15	100

*Source:* Arthik Samiksha, Uttar Pradesh, 2008-09 & 2018-19

Furthermore, main workers account for 446.35 lakh (67.8%) of the overall workforce, while marginal workers account for 32.2 lakh (32.2%).

## Administrative Structure

**Table 3:** Administrative Structure of Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	Administrative Description	Units
1	Lok Sabha Seats	80
2	Vidhan Sabha Seats	403
3	Economic Zones	4
4	Divisions	18
5	Districts	75
6	Tehsils	340
7	Towns & Urban Agglomerations	915
8	Community Development Blocks	821
9	Nyaya Panchayats	8135
10	Gram Panchayats	59163
11	Total Villages	106774

Source: Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2019

It is critical for a state's social, cultural, and economic development to have good governance and administrative facilities. The state is divided into 80 Lok Sabha seats, 404 Vidhan Sabha seats, 18 Divisions, 75 Districts, and 340 Tehsils for administrative ease. The state is divided into four economic zones to ensure a balanced economic development (Western, Central, Bundelkhand and Eastern Zones). Furthermore, the state has established 821 Community Development Blocks, 8135 Nyaya Panchayats, and 59163 Gram Panchayats in order to successfully implement rural development programmes and assure the rural sector's social and economic prosperity. Furthermore, the state's total number of villages is 106774.

### Economic structure of the state of Uttar Pradesh

After Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh has the third largest economy in India. The state's economy is organised into three categories. (1) Agriculture and animal husbandry, forestry and logging, fishing, mining, and quarrying are all part of the primary sector. (2) Manufacturing (registered and unregistered), construction, electricity, gas, and water supply are examples of secondary industries. (3) Transportation, communications, trade, finance and real estate, community and personal services are all part of the tertiary or service sector.

### Growth rate/path of gross state domestic product

Although Uttar Pradesh is one of India's fastest-growing states, its GSDP growth path is less healthy than India's GDP growth route from 2008-09 to 2018-19. Between 2008-09 and 2018-19, the state's average real GSDP growth rate was roughly 6.6 percent, which is lower than the national average growth rate of 7.6 percent. The state's highest real GSDP growth rate was 8.0 percent in 2016-17, and the state's lowest real GSDP growth rate was roughly 5.0 percent in 2018-19. The state's GSDP growth rate has only been higher than the country's GDP growth rate for two years.

### Gross state domestic product and its sectoral contribution

Uttar Pradesh's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) grew to 492384 crore in 2018-19 from 260841 crore the previous year (at 2008-09 prices). In the table, the GSDP of Uttar Pradesh and its sectoral contributions are detailed.

**Table 4:** Gross State Domestic Product of Uttar Pradesh & its Sectoral Contribution

Years	GSDP at Constant (2004-05) prices (Rs. Crore)	Sectoral Contribution in GSDP(%)		
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2008-09	260841	29.74	21.26	47.00
2009-10	277818	28.57	24.14	47.28
2010-11	300225	27.08	25.35	47.57
2011-12	322213	26.12	25.65	48.23
2012-13	344726	25.34	24.31	50.35
2013-14	367417	21.68	24.47	51.84
2018-19	396309	21.00	24.24	52.77
2015-16	418404	21.00	21.04	51.96
2016-17	442590	22.75	22.25	55.00
2017-18	464510	21.93	21.61	56.46
2018-19	492384	21.56	20.78	57.66

Source: <http://niti.gov.in/state-statistics>

The proportion of the primary sector to GSDP has steadily dropped over the last decade (2004-15), with the sector's contribution to GSDP ranging from approximately 30% in 2008-09 to around 21% in 2018-19. During this time, the secondary sector's average contribution to GSDP was around 23%, which remained stable. In the state, the tertiary sector accounts for a major portion of GSDP and is steadily rising. In the year 2016-07, the tertiary sector's share of GSDP was around 47 percent, but by 2018-19, it had risen to around 57 percent.

### Per-capita income

During the years 2008-09 to 2018-19, Uttar Pradesh's average real per capita income was 16449, which is still much lower (about 50%) than the national average of 32722. Uttar Pradesh's real per capita income in 2018-19 was \$557, up 55 percent from the real per capita income of \$12950 in 2004-05. Except for Bihar (which has a per capita income of 16801 in 2018-19), every state in India has a higher per capita income than Uttar Pradesh (which has a per capita income of 2005).

### Agriculture and allied sector in Uttar Pradesh

The state of Uttar Pradesh is noted for its agricultural production; agriculture is the backbone of the state's economy, with 77.73 percent of the population living in rural areas and 74.4 percent of rural families being farmers. Furthermore, according to census data from 2011, the agriculture and related sector employs 48.9% of the total workforce (census data from 2001 showed a ratio of roughly 59 percent). Furthermore, Uttar Pradesh's agriculture and allied sector contributes the most in the country. In 2013-14, Uttar Pradesh's agriculture and allied sector contributed 12.8 percent to GDP (agriculture and associated sector), whereas Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu contributed 9 percent, 8.2 percent, 7.6 percent, 6.8 percent, and 5.3 percent, respectively.

### Growth Rate/Path of Agriculture and Allied Sector

The agriculture and related sector of Uttar Pradesh and India experiences significant fluctuations in growth/path, owing to the sector's reliance on monsoon. Although the average growth rate of Uttar Pradesh's agriculture and allied sector was 1.2 percent from 2008-09 to 2014-2015, it was lower than the national average growth rate of agriculture and

allied sector (4.0 percent); however, the country's agriculture and allied sector has followed the state's growth path. The main reason for this is because Uttar Pradesh has a wide range of agro-climatic conditions that are favourable to agricultural output, and the state ranks first in India in the production of wheat, total food grains, sugarcane, and potatoes, as well as second in the production of rice.

### Production of Major Crops

Between 2008-09 and 2014-2015, the agriculture and allied sector contributed roughly 24% of Uttar Pradesh's GSDP. According to the data, agriculture and allied sector contribution to the state's GSDP was 21.56 percent in 2018-19, down from 29.74 percent in 2008-09.

**Table 5:** Production of Major Crops in Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	Crops	2009-10	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2018-19*
1	Rice	10807	14022	14416	14636	12221
2	Wheat	27518	30293	30302	29891	25220
3	Barley	362	404	434	450	333
4	Jawar (Millet)	169	213	248	171	163
5	Bajra (Pearl Millet)	1389	1633	1758	1868	1808
6	Makka (Maize)	1039	1308	1234	1306	1275
7	Other food grains	9	8	9	6	5
	Total Cereals	41294	47881	48413	48330	41025
8	Urad	229	382	379	248	304
9	Moong	31	51	56	39	39
10	Arhar (Pigeon Pea)	202	334	325	271	174
11	Chana (Gram)	509	684	676	475	381
12	Other Pulses	930	952	896	664	549
	Total Pulses	1901	2403	2332	1697	1447
	Total Food grains	43195	50284	50745	50027	42472
13	Lahi & Mustard Seeds	697	740	849	737	582
14	Groundnut	61	92	94	86	84
15	Other Oilseeds	58	103	88	73	121
	Total Oilseeds	816	935	1031	896	787
16	Sugarcane	117140	128819	132428	134689	138481
17	Potato	13447	14125	14430	113809	-
18	Tobacco	58	53	51	143	-
19	Cotton	1	1	1	1	-
20	Sanai (Hemp Fibre)	0.4	1	1	1	-

*Source:* Agricultur-Statistical year book India 2019

The state's principal crops are paddy, wheat, barley, millet, maize, urad, moong, arhar, potato, sugarcane, and others. In the 2013-14 fiscal year, the state produced 50027 thousand tonnes of total food grains, with 48330 thousand tonnes of total cereals and 1697 thousand tonnes of total pulses. Furthermore, total oilseed output was 896 thousand tonnes in the same year, sugarcane production was 134689 thousand tonnes, and potato production was 13809 thousand tonnes.

### Cultivation

Between 2008-09 and 2018-19, only the number of marginal operational holdings increased, while the number of operational holdings of all other sizes decreased. The main reason for this is the state's overpopulation and extremely high population density.

**Table 6:** Size Class-Wise, Number and Area of Operational Holdings in Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	Size Class (in hectares)	2008-09		2018-19	
		Total Holdings (in thousands)	Total Area (in thousand hectares)	Total Holdings (in thousands)	Total Area (in thousand hectares)
1	Marginal	17507	6972	18532	7171
	{Less than 1.0}	(77.95)	(38.94)	(79.45)	(40.69)
2	Small	3103	4341	3035	4243
	{1.0 – 2.0}	(11.81)	(24.24)	(11.01)	(24.08)
3	Semi-medium	1392	3796	1334	3629
	{2.0 – 4.0}	(6.20)	(21.20)	(5.72)	(20.59)
4	Medium	428	2374	398	2199
	{4.0 – 10.0}	(1.91)	(11.26)	(1.71)	(12.48)
5	Large	27	424	25	380
	{More than 10.0}	(0.12)	(2.37)	(0.11)	(2.16)
	Total	22458	17906	23325	17622
		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

*Source:* Arthik Samiksha, Uttar Pradesh, 2018-19

In 2010-11, the total number of holdings in Uttar Pradesh was 2335 thousand, covering an area of 17622 thousand hectares, with 18532 thousand (79.45 percent) being marginal operational holdings, 3035 thousand (11.01 percent) being small holdings, 1334 thousand (5.72 percent) being semi-medium holdings, 398 thousand (1.71 percent) being medium holdings, and 25 thousand being large holdings (0.11 percent). The overall area of operational holdings was 17622 thousand hectares, with marginal holdings accounting for 40.69 percent, small holdings for 24.08 percent, semi-medium holdings for 20.59 percent, medium holdings for 12.48 percent, and large holdings for 2.16 percent.

### Conclusion

The primary goal of the current study is to assess the socioeconomic development levels in the state of Uttar Pradesh between the years 2001 and 2011, as well as any temporal and spatial differences in these levels. There have been two phases to the investigation. The need for this study stems from the fact that identifying backward districts and disparities in socioeconomic developments aids in formulating and suggesting some policies for the development of backward areas. In the first stage, an attempt was made to analyze the sectoral disparities and levels of development in the level of agriculture, infrastructure, and socio-economic sectors. In the second stage, the study sought to find out the important variables with the help of factor analysis that responsible for the development in Uttar Pradesh. It might also be useful in determining the elements that are most likely to raise socioeconomic development levels. This isn't quite accurate because developed districts exhibit the same degree of progress across all state sectors, while underdeveloped districts exhibit complete regression. Certain variables are low developed within developed districts, and vice versa.

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