

## Uttar Pradesh Factsheet

- After the creation of Uttaranchal in 2000, Uttar Pradesh is now the fifth largest state with a geographical area of 238566 square kilometres (7.6 percent of India's land area) ₹

### *Economy*

- Agriculture contributed to 25.01 percent of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) in Uttar Pradesh during 2009-10 as compared to its contribution of 14.62 percent to India's GDP €
- Industry contributed to 14.66 percent of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) in Uttar Pradesh during 2009-10 as compared to its contribution of 20.16 percent to India's GDP €
- Services contributed to 60.34 percent of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) in Uttar Pradesh during 2009-10 as compared to its contribution of 65.22 percent to India's GDP €
- Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (factor cost) in Uttar Pradesh stood at Rs. 16182 during 2009-10 as compared to India's Per Capita Net National Product (factor cost) Rs. 33731 €
- During the post-reform period of 1993-94 to 2000-01, the real Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost (1993-94 prices) in divided Uttar Pradesh had an average annual growth of 4.22 percent as against all-India figure of 6.3 percent ₹
- During the period of 2001-02 to 2002-03, the average annual growth has been about 2.24 percent as against all India average of 4.88 percent ₹
- Growth rate of GSDP in agriculture at factor cost (at 1993-94 prices) has declined from 2.89 percent during 1994-95 to 2000-01 to -2.32 percent during 2001-02 to 2003-04 ₹
- Growth rate of GSDP in industry at factor cost (at 1993-94 prices) has declined from 5.58 percent during 1994-95 to 2000-01 to 5.29 percent during 2001-02 to 2003-04 ₹
- Growth rate of GSDP in services at factor cost (at 1993-94 prices) has declined from 4.77 percent during 1994-95 to 2000-01 to 4.34 percent during 2001-02 to 2003-04 ₹

## **Rural Scenario**

- During 2000-01 to 2008-09, the growth performance of agriculture in Rajasthan (8.2%), Gujarat (7.7%) and Bihar (7.1%) was much higher than that of Uttar Pradesh (2.3%) and West Bengal (2.4%) △
- Uttar Pradesh had 76 percent of cropped area under irrigation in 2008-09 as compared to 45 percent at the all India level △
- The states in which more than half of the area is degraded due to soil erosion are Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and the North Eastern Hill states △
- There are 73 district-level soil testing laboratories in Uttar Pradesh. In addition, there are 182 sub-division/ tehsil level soil testing laboratories and 18 mobile soil testing laboratories. So far 27.91 lakh soil samples have been collected and 21.22 lakh soil samples analysed. A total of 18.25 lakh soil health cards have already been distributed amongst farmers. The initiative for collection of soil samples is called, “Apni Mitti Pahachane Abhiyan” and is organized separately in Kharif and Rabi seasons △
- Uttar Pradesh reported 645 no. of farmers' suicide in 2011 as compared to 807 in West Bengal, 1326 in Madhya Pradesh, 3337 in Maharashtra, 2206 in Andhra Pradesh and 2100 in Karnataka ®

## **Mahatma Gandhi NREGA**

- Wages for rural households under the MGNREGA have increased in Uttar Pradesh from Rs. 58 to Rs. 100, in Bihar from Rs. 68 to Rs. 100, in Madhya Pradesh from Rs. 58 to Rs. 100 and in Chhattisgarh from Rs. 58 to Rs. 100 to name a few states during 2007-10. At the national level, the average wages paid under the MGNREGA have increased from Rs. 75 in 2007-08 to Rs. 93 in 2009-10 △
- In a survey conducted (by Dreze and Khera) in 2008 in six states—Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan —it was found that a majority of the MGNREGA workers belong to the most disadvantaged sections of society; 81 per cent of the sample workers lived in kachcha (nonpermanent) houses, 61 per cent were illiterate, and 72 per cent have had no electricity at home. SC and ST families accounted for 73 per cent of the workers in the randomly selected sample △△
- The CAG Audit (Performance Audit Report No. 11, 2008) found that unemployment allowance was not paid in 58 of the surveyed blocks across 17

states, including Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha and Rajasthan △△

- The CAG audit (Performance Audit Report No. 11, 2008) conducted in 2006 found there were delays in payment in 213 Gram Panchayats in 16 states including, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka and West Bengal △△
- The CAG audit (Performance Audit Report No. 11, 2008) found that copies of muster rolls were not available for public scrutiny in 246 GPs across 15 states, including, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Uttarakhand △△
- As per the 66th round of National Sample Survey (NSS), the average wage rate on MGNREGA in Uttar Pradesh was Rs. 99.5 per day as compared to Rs. 90.2 per day at the national level △△
- Percentage share of SCs and STs population in the total population of Uttar Pradesh was 21.2 percent whereas the cumulative percentage share of SCs and STs person days in total person days (for MGNREGA) between FY 2006-07 and FY 2011-12 stood at 46.3 percent △△
- In the case of MGNREGA, women person days as a percentage of total person days in FY 2011-12 was 17 percent in Uttar Pradesh as compared to 47 percent at the national level △△
- As per 66th round of NSS, the number of households having MGNREGA job cards per 1000 households was 211 in Uttar Pradesh as compared to 347 at the national level △△
- As per 66th round of NSS, 162 households per 1000 households got MGNREGA work in Uttar Pradesh as compared to 242 households per 1000 households at the national level △△
- As per 66th round of NSS, 187 households per 1000 households sought but did not get MGNREGA work in Uttar Pradesh as compared to 193 households per 1000 households at the national level △△
- As per the Management Information System (MIS) and Monthly Progress Report Data [July 2009–June 2010], percentage of rural households in Uttar Pradesh provided employment under MGNREGA stood at 24 percent whereas the same as per the NSS data [July 2009–June 2010] was 16 percent △△
- As per the Management Information System (MIS) and Monthly Progress Report Data [July 2009–June 2010], average person days per household under

MGNREGA in Uttar Pradesh stood at 58 days whereas the same as per the NSS data [July 2009–June 2010] was 31 days △△

### **Poverty**

- Percentage of population below the poverty line (BPL) stood at 37.7 percent in Uttar Pradesh in 2009-10 while in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand and all India the head count ratio (HCR) turned out to be 48.7 percent, 36.7 percent, 53.5 percent, 37.0 percent, 39.1 percent and 29.8 percent, respectively \$
- Head count ratio (HCR)<sup>1</sup> in rural Uttar Pradesh (39.4 percent) was higher than that in urban Uttar Pradesh (31.7 percent) in 2009-10 \$
- HCR in Uttar Pradesh reduced marginally from 40.9 percent in 2004-05 to 37.7 percent in 2009-10. HCR at the all India level reduced from 37.2 percent in 2004-05 to 29.8 percent in 2009-10 \$
- Total number of BPL persons in Uttar Pradesh has increased from 730.7 lakhs in 2004-05 to 737.9 lakhs in 2009-10 \$

### **Human Development Index (HDI)**

- Uttar Pradesh ranked 18<sup>th</sup> among Indian states in terms of Human Development Index (HDI) in 2007-08 \$\$
- The bottom 6 states in terms of HDI during 2007-08 are: Chhattisgarh (0.358), Orissa (0.362), Bihar (0.367), Madhya Pradesh (0.375), Jharkhand (0.376) and Uttar Pradesh (0.380) \$\$

### **Malnutrition**

- Average calories intake (Kcal) per day per capita in Uttar Pradesh was 2181 Kcal in rural areas and 2072 in urban areas. At the all India level average calories intake (Kcal) per day per capita was 2147 Kcal in rural areas and 2123 in urban areas\*
- Percentage share of expenditure on food in rural Uttar Pradesh stood at 57.9 percent in 2009-10 while in urban Uttar Pradesh the same stood at 46.3 percent.

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<sup>1</sup> 'Head count ratio' means the proportion of the population below the poverty line. Head count ratio (HCR) is obtained using urban and rural poverty lines, which are applied on the Monthly per capita Expenditure (MPCE) distribution of the states [see: Poverty and Inequality in India: A Re-Examination by Angus Deaton and Jean Dreze, Economic and Political Weekly, 7 September, 2002, [http://www.princeton.edu/rpds/papers/pdfs/deaton\\_dreze\\_poverty\\_india.pdf](http://www.princeton.edu/rpds/papers/pdfs/deaton_dreze_poverty_india.pdf)]

Percentage share of expenditure on food in rural India stood at 57.0 percent in 2009-10 while in urban India the same stood at 44.4 percent\*

- Percentage share of expenditure on cereals in rural Uttar Pradesh stood at 15.2 percent in 2009-10 while in urban Uttar Pradesh the same stood at 9.3 percent. Percentage share of expenditure on cereals in rural India stood at 13.7 percent in 2009-10 while in urban India the same stood at 8.1 percent\*
- Protein intake (gm) per day per capita in rural UP was 63.3 gm while in urban UP was 60.1 gm during 2009-10. Protein intake (gm) per day per capita in rural India was 59.3 gm while in urban India was 58.8 gm during 2009-10\*
- Percentage of children who are anaemic in the age group 6-35 months in UP was 85.0 percent in 2005-06 as compared to 73.8 percent in 1998-99\*\*
- Percentage of pregnant women who are anaemic in the age group 15-49 years in UP was 51.6 percent in 2005-06 as compared to 45.8 percent in 1998-99\*\*
- Percentage of children in UP under 3 years who are stunted was 52.4 in 2005-06 as compared to 60.7 percent in 1998-99\*\*
- Percentage of children in UP under 3 years who are wasted was 19.5 in 2005-06 as compared 16.9 to percent in 1998-99\*\*
- Percentage of children in UP under 3 years who are underweight was 41.6 in 2005-06 as compared to 48.1 percent in 1998-99\*\*

### **Gender**

- Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) in Uttar Pradesh stood at 908 in 2011 while in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and all India level the sex ratio turned out to be 930, 916, 978, 947, 991 and 940, respectively @
- Child sex ratio (aged 0-6 years) in Uttar Pradesh stood at 899 in 2011 while in MP, Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and all India level the child sex ratio turned out to be 912, 933, 934, 943, 964 and 914, respectively @@

### **Basic Amenities**

- Percentage of households having no latrine facility was 64.4 percent in Uttar Pradesh, 75.4 percent in Chhattisgarh, 76.9 percent in Bihar, 78.0 percent in Jharkhand, 78.0 percent in Odisha, 71.2 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 53.1 percent at the all India level during 2011 @\$

- In 2011, 24.7 percent of households in Uttar Pradesh had access to radio/transistor, 33.2 percent had access to television and 66.9 percent had access to telephone. During the same time, 19.9 percent of households in India had access to radio/transistor, 47.2 percent had access to television and 63.2 percent had access to telephone &
- Percentage of households having electricity facility as a source of lighting was 36.8 percent in Uttar Pradesh, 75.3 percent in Chhattisgarh, 16.4 percent in Bihar, 45.8 percent in Jharkhand, 43.0 percent in Odisha, 67.1 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 67.2 percent at the all India level during 2011 &

### ***Education***

- In 2011, 63.6 percent children in Uttar Pradesh in standard I-II could read letters, words or more as compared to 65.7 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 72.1 percent at the all India level α
- In 2011, 66.0 percent children in Uttar Pradesh in standard I-II could recognize numbers (1-9) or more as compared to 63.9 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 73.8 percent at the all India level α
- In 2011, 47.8 percent children in Uttar Pradesh in standard III-V could read level 1 (standard 1) text or more as compared to 44.2 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 57.5 percent at the all India level α
- In 2011, 34.5 percent children in Uttar Pradesh in standard III-V could do subtraction or more as compared to 30.1 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 46.5 percent at the all India level α
- In Uttar Pradesh, children's attendance in primary schools (1-5) fell from 64.4 percent in 2007 to 57.3 percent in 2011. However, children's attendance in primary schools (1-5) in Madhya Pradesh declined from 67.0 percent in 2007 to 54.5 percent in 2011 α
- Literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh improved from 56.27% at 2001 to 69.72% now. The male literacy has increased from 68.82% in 2001 to 79.24% in 2011. The female literacy has jumped up to 59.26% from 42.22% in 2001 ¥

### ***Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)***

- Uttar Pradesh introduced a Cooked Mid Day Meal Scheme on 1 September, 2004 β

- 18.81 percent of children who are served MDMS in Uttar Pradesh are Scheduled Caste (SCs), 0.26 percent are Scheduled Tribe (STs) and 50.26 percent are Other Backward Caste (OBCs) ß
- In Uttar Pradesh, the responsibility of provision of cooked meal in schools is entrusted with the Gram Pradhan in rural areas and the municipal ward member/NGO in urban areas. Funds for the cooked meal are deposited in the Gramnidhi and can be withdrawn with the joint signatures of the Gram Pradhan and the Panchayat Secretary. Gram Pradhan receives food grain from the control shop/ Fair Price Shops (FPS) ß
- In Uttar Pradesh, Village Education Committee (VEC) consisting of Gram Pradhan, mothers of two students of the school, Principal of the school and fathers of two children of the school monitors the implementation of cooked mid day meal at school level ß
- The Gram Pradhan in sampled schools of Uttar Pradesh can employ a cook, preferably female, belonging to SC/ST/widow/weaker section of society. No records were found at the Gram Pradhan/Panchayat Secretary level showing utilization /expenditure on foodgrain. The Gram Pradhan, being an elected representative, is not accountable to the district authority or to the nodal department. When Gram Pradhans change hands due to elections, a lot of funds/foodgrain gets stuck as no record has been kept and the actual utilization and expenditure cannot be ascertained ß
- 47.5 percent of sampled schools had kitched sheds in Uttar Pradesh ß
- 5.0 percent of sampled schools had store rooms in Uttar Pradesh ß
- 95.0 percent of sampled schools had availability of drinking water in Uttar Pradesh ß
- In majority of the sample selected schools in states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, main source of water in the schools was hand pumps ß
- Only 55.85 percent of children considered quality of meal served as good ß
- In Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh where a majority of sample schools have reported an increase in enrolment rates, a large majority have attributed it to factors like Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan, awareness towards education and other factors ß

- Most of the sample schools in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh have attributed an increase in retention rates to Cooked Mid Day Meal ß

### ***Crime and Justice***

- Uttar Pradesh reported 22.8% of total crimes against Scheduled Castes (7,702 out of 33,719) and Madhya Pradesh reported 22.3% of total (1,284 out of 5,756) crimes against Scheduled Tribes in the country during the year 2011 ®®
- Uttar Pradesh accounted for 33.4% of total crime reported in country during 2011 followed by Tamil Nadu (11.5%), Andhra Pradesh (7.2%) and Karnataka (6.7%) ®®
- Uttar Pradesh (32,987) reported the highest incidence of violent crimes accounting for 12.9% of total violent crimes in the country (2,56,329) followed by Bihar with 10.1% (26,003) and Maharashtra with 9.3% (23,900) ®®
- Uttar Pradesh reported 14.4% (4,951 out of 34,305) of total Murder cases in the country and 14.8% (4,653 out of 31,385) Attempt to Murder cases ®®

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