

## POVERTY AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTTAR PRADESH

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### **Abstract**

The Uttar Pradesh economy is depending on the Agriculture. Agriculture plays a prominent role in the economic development of the State. Around 60 percent of population is depending on agriculture for their livelihood. The State has immense significance in the context of food security of the country. The past efforts towards the agricultural sector were very informal. Land reforms were introduced in the State as a ray of hope of development in the agriculture. The responsibility of land reforms is owned by the government with a view of benefiting the landless poor people. Legislative measures regarding Abolition of Tenancy, Distribution of Surplus land and Gram Samaj Land, Consolidation of holdings were also taken up. But there was hardly any significant change in agricultural development, poverty and employment in the state. The state government adopted and implemented several programs as part of new economic reforms to increase the production and reduce the unemployment, labor and poverty in the state. But, the programs and policies could not achieve the targets. There is a research gap in analyzing the employment, poverty, occupations in the state since there are several changes in the occupations, employment, poverty and education in the state after 1991 with implementation of new economic reforms. Hence, an attempt is made here to analyse 'the changes in poverty, employment and unemployment, Labor, and Occupational Changes in U.P. and its impact on economic conditions of peoples in terms of employment and unemployment, poverty in the State. This paper is to focus on the Poverty, labour and employment and unemployment in state. The poverty in rural area decreased at 4 percent and in urban area at 2 percent while total poverty came down from 41 percent to 38 percent in 2010 in the state. However the poverty is very high in the state comparatively. The majority of the people belong to dalit and backward communities. After New economic reforms, the employment in organized sector has declined. Unemployment is increasing in the state. The diversification of work force is visible in the state.

### **Introduction**

The Uttar Pradesh economy is depending on the Agriculture. Agriculture plays a prominent role in the economic development of the State. Around 60 percent of population is depending on agriculture for their livelihood. The State has immense significance in the context of food security of the country. Regional disparities have created a lot of problems for the agricultural development in the State. The past efforts towards the agricultural sector were very informal. Land reforms were introduced in the State as a ray of hope of development in the agriculture. The responsibility of land reforms is owned by the government with a view of benefiting the landless poor people. Legislative measures regarding Abolition of Tenancy, Distribution of Surplus land and Gram Samaj Land, Consolidation of holdings were also taken up. But there was hardly any significant change in agricultural development, poverty and employment in the state. The state government adopted and implemented several programs as part of new economic reforms to increase the production and reduce the unemployment, labor and poverty in the state. But, the programs and policies could not achieve the targets. There are several studies on these issues. Some of the studies like A.Venkateshwarlu (2003), B.B. Mohanty (2008), K. Nageswara Rao (2008), G.P.Mishra (1996) P. H. Prasad and G. B. Rodgers (1983) S.Giriappa, and M. Vivekananda (1984) H. R. Sharma (1998) P. K. Agrawal (2010) Bakhshi, Priyanka., Bagchi, Shatabdi.,(2013), Kumari, Lalita. (2013) have analysed the land employment, poverty and labors in the state of UP.

There is a research gap in analyzing the employment, poverty, occupations in the state since there are several changes in the occupations, employment, poverty and education in the state after 1991 with implementation of new economic reforms. Hence, an attempt is made in this paper to analyse 'the changes in poverty, employment and unemployment, Labor, and Occupational Changes in U.P. and its impact on economic conditions of peoples in terms of employment and unemployment, poverty in the State. This paper is to focus on the Poverty, labour and employment and unemployment in state.

Poverty is defined as a socio-economic phenomenon in which a group of society is not able to fulfill its basic needs of life. The basic needs are food, clothing, housing, education and other basic minimum human needs. Human beings face pains and miseries if it does not have subsistence level of such needs. Poverty is about denial of opportunities and fulfillment of human potential (Lalita Kumari, 2013). At present, Poverty is one of the main issues, attracting the attention of sociologists and economists. It indicates a condition in which a person fails to maintain a living standard adequate for a comfortable life. As India boasts of a high economic growth, there is a still high poverty in India. There has been no uniform measure of poverty in India. Measurement of poverty and its estimation has been at the center stage of the planning process in every developing country. Poverty is commonly visualized as a state of not having enough resources to take care of basic needs such as food, clothing and housing. The method of measurement of poverty revolves around qualification of minimum requirements of individuals for healthy living. The monetary value for such a requirement is termed as poverty line. Poverty is also sometimes defined as the state of living in a family with income below defined poverty line. Head Count Ratio is one of the measures of incidence of poverty. A poverty line was specified by the by the planning commission, Government of India in 1979 using the calorie norms for individuals groups. The average calorie requirements in rural and urban areas were obtained as 2400 and 2100Kcal respectively.

In the 61<sup>st</sup> round of NSSO survey adopted two different consumption distributions. The first one relates to 30-day recall period and other one relates to 365-days recall Period. The two consumptions distributions have been termed as Uniform Recall Period (URP) and Mixed Recall Period (MRP) consumptions distribution respectively. The Planning Commission of India has accepted the Tendulkar Committee report as base for measurement of poverty.

Uttar Pradesh is the very populous state of the country having been a home of 20 crore people. The development of the state is very crucial for sustainable high growth of India. The challenges of poverty alleviation are very crucial as U.P. has 38 percent population living in poor conditions. Since 1991, the state government has been implementing several poverty alleviation programs and welfare programs to reduce the poverty and increase the employment, income and production in the state. Some of the major programs are mentioned here.

### **Poverty Alleviation Programs**

**Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana:** It is a major self-employment scheme of the rural poor launched in April, 1999 after merging the IRDP. It lays emphasis on group approach, key activity, cluster approach and envisaged awareness building, community mobilization through SHGs linkages to inputs such as technology, credit and markets required for successful Micro-Enterprise Development. It has a provision of special projects to ensure a time bound programs for bringing specific number of BPL families to the above the poverty line through innovative strategies to provide long term sustainable self-employment opportunities either in terms of organization of the rural poor, provision of support infrastructure, technology, marketing, training and skill development.

It is predicted that SHGs would grow as development units taking up multiple activities at village level including service activities such as distribution of old age pension, Public Distribution System (PDS), procurement of agriculture commodities including milk, on commission basis. The SHGs have emerged as vibrant, viable, self-sustaining institutions and involved in addressing social evils in addition to ensuring sustainable livelihoods to the rural poor. Social mobilization was successful. The groups of SHGs are undergoing the process of involving savings, internal lending, repayment, frequent meetings and record keeping. Such groups could act collectively for mobilizing the external sources of credit, purchase the input/ raw material, analyze the market, democratic decision making, selling the produce in the market acquiring greater bargaining power. After a decade of experience, the financial position of the SHG's improved substantially in some of the Southern states.

Under SGSY about 29 lakh SHGs have been formed since beginning of the scheme till August 2008. About 7 lakh SHGs have been benefited in the form of subsidy and credit for micro enterprise for taking up the economic activities and more than 110 lakh swarozgaries have been also assisted till 2008. It has launched recently 12 special projects scheme for skill up-gradation and placement of rural BPL youth in the fast growing manufacturing and service sectors of the economy.

**National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA):** National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was enacted in 2005. This Act provides a guarantee of 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to a rural people willing to do manual and unskilled work. It is expected to provide wage employment to the rural poor and prevent the rural household to fall in BPL line. A minimum of 50 percent of the funds are transferred to the village panchayats which are responsible and accountable for generating wage employment. Various types of activities such as rural connectivity, water harvesting structures, drought proofing, minor irrigation, micro irrigation works, works for SCs/ STs are being implemented (Govt. of India 2008).

All the districts of the State have been covered under NREGP from April, 2008 and Rural Development department has issued 1.07 crore job cards and so far 24 crore man days have been generated. Average number. of days of employment provided to a BPL family is 54 days. Govt. says that at least 44 lakh families should be provided 100 days of employment during one financial year. (Govt. of U.P. 2010-11).

There are 37 departments which are implementing self employment programs under the **Rojgar Chhatari Yojna** of the Rural Development Department of Uttar Pradesh. These Departments are Rural development, KVIC, Sericulture, SSI, Handloom, Agriculture Minorities Welfare, Social Welfare, Dairy Development, Handicapped Welfare, SUDA, Backward class Welfare, Women Welfare, Animal Husbandry, Tourism Cooperative, Horticulture Fisheries, Medical Education, Labour, Transport, Secondary Education, Youth Welfare, Science and Technology, Elementary Education, Technical Education, Medical Education, Forest, Geology and Mining, IT & Electronics, Housing, Family Welfare, Urban Development, Health and culture. The departments generated 32 lakh employment opportunities in 2012-13. Proposed target for the year 2012-13 have been fixed 39 lakh under wage employment..

Besides these Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (**MNREGA**) has been enforced to the system which assures employment for at least 100 days to every rural household and therefore provides much needed income security to agricultural workers in lean agricultural seasons. This act will provide enhancement of livelihood security to the rural poor household in country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to each household. All the districts of the State of Uttar Pradesh have been covered under Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act Programme (**MNREGAP**) from April, 2008.

### **National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) & Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)**

The Directive Principles of State Policy, the Government of India introduced in 1995 the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to lay foundation to a National Policy for Social Assistance for the poor. The NSAP aims at ensuring minimum national standard for social assistance in addition to the benefits that states are currently providing or might provide in future. At present NSAP comprises of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna.

Under IGNOAPS which was launched on 19 November, 2007, Rs. 200 per month per beneficiary is provided by way of central assistance to all persons who are 65 years or above and belongs to a family living below the poverty line. At present 25 States/UT's are providing pension which is more than Rs. 200 per month.

**Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY):** IAY aims to provide residential facility free of cost to the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and freed bonded labourers, and also the non-SC/ST BPL families in rural areas. It is funded on a cost-sharing basis in the rates of 75.25 between the Centre and the States. Under IAY, the ceiling on construction assistance is Rs.25,000/- per unit in the plains and Rs.27,500/- for hilly/difficult areas; and Rs. 12,500/- on upgradation of unserviceable kutcha house to pucca/semi pucca house for all areas. Up to January 30, 2006, about 138 lakh houses had been constructed and upgraded with an expenditure of Rs.25,208 crore. In order to help the landless poor who do not have house site, scheme called homestead site was launched in 2008-09 by earmarking Rs 100 crore for this purpose.

**Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):** A centrally sponsored programme titled 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana' PMGSY launched in December 2000 it's aims to provide all-weather connectivity to all the eligible unconnected rural habitations. Bharat Nirman, envisages connectivity by 2009 to all the habitations with a population of 1000 or more in the plains, and of 500 or more in the hilly, desert and tribal areas. The systematic upgradation of the existing rural road network also is an integral component of the scheme, funded mainly from the accruals of diesel cess in the Central Road Fund, with support of the multilateral funding agencies and the domestic financial institutions. Up to December 2005, with an expenditure of Rs.12,049 crore, a total length of 82,718 km. of road works had been completed.

**Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA):** The scheme of Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) was implemented on a pilot basis w.e.f. 2004-05 for a period of 3 years in 7 States by selecting one cluster of 10-15 villages in each of them. The scheme was aimed to provide physical and social infrastructure in the identified rural clusters to improve the quality of life in rural areas. The scheme will create livelihood opportunities by developing lead economic activities like agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, rural markets, rural industries etc. Further, it will provide urban amenities such as road and transport, telecommunication, banking facilities, education and health facilities and other civic amenities for improving the quality of life in rural areas. The Plan outlay of Rs. 248 crore during the 11th Five Year Plan will be leveraged with resources from private sector and convergence from other schemes for holistic development of selected clusters.

**Rural Drinking Water: The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP),** which has been under implementation since 1972-73. In 1986, the National Drinking Water Mission was launched, which was renamed as Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) in 1991. In 1999, the Department of Drinking Water Supply was created, to provide a renewed focus with mission approach to implement the programmes for rural drinking water supply. With the 73rd Amendment in the Constitution of India, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are to shoulder the responsibility of drinking water supply and management in rural areas. The programme aims at ensuring coverage of rural habitations especially to cover uncovered, partially covered and slipped back habitations, sustainability of the sources and systems, and to tackle the water quality problem in the affected habitations. Under the programme, a number of support activities viz. Information, Education & Communication, HRD activities, Computerization, MIS, setting up of water quality testing laboratories, water quality monitoring & surveillance, etc. are taken up. In the Eleventh Plan Rs. 39,490 crore has been allocated for ARWSP, out of which Rs. 6500 crore in 2007-08 and Rs. 7300 crore in 2008-09 have been allocated.

The above mentioned schemes implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development have specific target oriented approach to provide infrastructure and basic amenities needed to create an enabling environment for the rural people. They may not have an apparent quantifiable direct income generation. But are likely to enhance entitlements, generate social and physical capital, improve human resources, rejuvenate the natural resource base and provide basic amenities, leading to increase in productivity and improved quality of rural life. The overall objective of the state is to eradicate poverty and all the schemes in-place have direct or indirect impact on rural people intended to achieve the said objective. The programs have the mixed results in achieving its objectives.

The new economic reforms could not show the satisfactory results in reducing the poverty and unemployment in the state.

Table 1 represents the growth of population in Uttar Pradesh. The decadal growth rate of the population from 1991 to 2011 is analyzed. The population of the state is increasing continuously. But the growth of population is increasing showing a declining trend at 7 lakh in 2011. Similarly, the same trend has also found in state's population share in country's population. While decadal growth rate of the population of the state is fluctuating over the time period from 1.77 lakh in 1991 to 1.85 lakh in 2011. Hence, the declining trend of population growth rate shows that now people have changed their attitude towards the family size in the state.

Table-2 analyzes the category of workers in Uttar Pradesh in terms of Main workers and Marginal workers during 1991-2011. As Main workers and Marginal workers were collectively considered as 'Workers'. The table will also analyze the decadal growth rate of the workers for the same period. The Main workers can be defined as those workers who were engaged in any economically productive activity for 183 days (six months) and more during the last year. There are some sub- categories of Main workers like Cultivators, Agricultural labourers, House hold workers, and other worker. In Other workers, it is included all Government servants, Municipal employees, Teachers, Factory workers, Plantation workers, those engaged in non- agricultural activities like Trade, Commerce, Business, Transport, Banking, Mining, Construction, Political or Social work, Priests, Entertainment artists,. The Marginal workers are those workers who worked less than 183 days (less than six months) in the last year. ( Labour Statistics, 2012).

Most of the workers are engaged in the Main workers category. Hence, main workers are taken a major part in the economic activities. After the globalization, there has been a sharp change in the state economy in terms of diversification of workers from agriculture sector to non –agriculture sector. In Main workers category, workers participation has increased at 4.57 lakh in 2001 and 112.65 lakh in 2011. Decadal growth of rate of main workers shows increase in the growth rate of man workers from 0.12 to 2.86 during 2001 -2010 in the state. The growth rate of the main workers during 1991-2001 concluded that agricultural workers were shifting to non- agricultural activities. Hence, there was a change in shift of economy of Uttar Pradesh. While in case of Marginal workers, there was seen a tremendous growth. but in 2011, workers growth has increased with a decreased pattern from 147 lakh in 2001 to 188 in 2011 in the state. Similarly, decadal growth rate of the marginal workers also reflect the same declining trend. The figures of the total workers reflect that the decadal growth rate has increased. It clear that there has seen a positive diversification in workers form of agriculture sector to non-agriculture sector after new economic reforms in UP.

The percentage of Main workers in Uttar Pradesh during 1991-2011 has been shown in table-3. The total workers are divided in to four categories such as Cultivators workers, Agricultural workers, Household workers and other workers. These workers in are also divided into male and female category. The share of male cultivators are declining continuously from 54 percent in 1991 to 31 percent in 2011 and female cultivator workers are also declining from 48 percent in 1991 to 22 percent in 2011. Thus, same declining trend has been found in total cultivator workers in the state. The male agriculture workers are continuous increasing from 17 percent in 1991 to 28 percent in 2011 whereas female workers are fluctuated.

Similarly, the percentage of male household workers is increasing from 2 percent in 1991 to 5 percent in 2011. The female workers percentage is also increasing. At the same, the percentage of male other workers is rising continuously from 27 percent in 1991 to 37 percent in 2011 whereas female workers percentage is also increasing from 13 percent in 1991 to 30 percent in 2011 the state. They are to sell their land for the economic activities and become an agricultural laborer or landless labors and compel to shift to another category of workers while agricultural workers are converting into household workers. As a result, the percentage of household workers and other workers are rising up in Uttar Pradesh. Economic reforms play a very crucial role in the shift of economy of state. The percentage of poverty in Rural and Urban area of U.P. is analyzed in table-4. Nearly 48 percent

people are below the poverty line in the state in which rural area poverty was 51 percent while urban poverty at 38 percent in 1994 in the State. The percentage of poverty in the rural area has been showing a fluctuating trend since 1994 to 2010. But still nearly 38 percent of people are living below poverty line in the state.

Changes in the composition of self-employment, regular/salaried employment and casual employment are analyzed in table-5 during 1994-2010. The table analyses the different categories of employment in the State. The self employment has accounted a high percentage than the regular and casual employment. Except the year 2005, the percentage of self employed workers is declining from 72 percent in 1994 to 66 percent in 2010. On the contrary, regular salaried workers have fluctuated around 10 percent since 1994. In case of casual employed workers, there is an increasing trend from 20 percent in 1994 to 24 percent in 2010. This reflects the displacement of marginal cultivator.

Table-6 presents the numbers of workers in different sectors of U.P. during 1991 to 2011. The total workers in the organized sector were 27 lakh in 1991, in which public sector had 21 lakh while in private sector only 6 lakh workers. The figures reflect that before the economic reforms, public sector was more popularize than the private sector. The number of workers in public sector is declining continuously from 21.41 lakh in 1991 to 16.29 lakh in 2011. In case of private sector, no. of workers has increased from 5 to 6 lakh in 2011. Similarly, number of total worker increased marginally from 21 to 22 lakh in 2011. The result shows that no. of workers in public sector are shifting to private sector after the economic reforms in the state economy.

Employment in unorganized sector in Uttar Pradesh has been analyzed by table -7. The table reveals that number of workers in organized sector is comparatively less than in unorganized sector in the state. The status of workers in organized sector has been continuous decreased. The figures reflects that due to poor performance of government policy in terms of institutional efforts, underdeveloped industrial sector, lack of skilled education, the large size of population is not capable to get the employment opportunity in the state. Since 2005, the government policies have taken right direction to generate the employment opportunity in the state. The result shows that the state is an agricultural economy. Most of the people are still engaged in the agricultural activities. Unorganized sector is also provided all the facilities to generate the employment opportunity to the people of the state.

Table -8 estimates the rate of unemployment in Uttar Pradesh on the CDS basis for the period of 1994 to 2010 at the age group of 15-59 yrs. The unemployment rate in rural area of Uttar Pradesh shows that it is increasing continuously from 3.1 percent in 1991 to 5.7 percent in 2010. In case of urban area it is also found the alarming trend of unemployment situation. It is from 4.8 percent to 6.3 percent. The rate of unemployment in the state is also increasing at 5.35 percent. It is very serious challenge to the state.

State wise percentage of poverty in India during the period of 1994- 2010 is represented in table 9. The percentage of poverty is very high in some major states like Bihar and Jharkhand (61%), Orissa (59%), Assam (52%), Chhattisgarh (51%), Karnataka (50%), Uttar Pradesh (49%), Maharashtra (48%) Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (45%) and West Bengal (40%) while at National level it was 45 percent in 1994. In 2004-05 and 2009-10, the figures reflect the decline of the poverty trend in the major states like Bihar at 54 percent. All the states are showing the declining trend of poverty after 1994. The result shows that state government has implemented several anti poverty programs properly. There is a marginal change in declining of poverty in the state. The poverty in rural area decreased at 4 percent and in urban area at 2 percent while total poverty came down from 41 percent to 38 percent in 2010 in the state. However the poverty is very high in the state comparatively. The majority of the people belong to dalit and backward communities.

A bulk of rural poor constitutes a large size of population engaged in agricultural activities, small and marginal farmers and casual workers in the state. Small land holdings and their low productivity are the causes of poverty among households depending on land-based activities for their livelihood. Poor educational base and lack of other vocational skills also be responsible for increasing the poverty. Due to the poor physical and social capital base, a

large proportion of the people are forced to seek employment in vocations with extremely low levels of productivity and wages. The creation of employment opportunities for the unskilled workforce has been a major challenge for development.

Poverty alleviation is one of the guiding principles of the planning commission in India. The role of economic growth in providing more employment avenues to the population has been clearly recognized. The growth-oriented approach has been reinforced by focusing on specific sectors which provide greater opportunities to the people. Central and State governments have considerably enhanced allocations for education, health, sanitation and other facilities. Anti-poverty programs seek to transfer assets and skills for self-employment. The targeted public distribution system (TPDS) protects the poor from the adverse effects of a rise in prices and ensures food and nutrition security at affordable prices at the national and State level (GOI, 2007).

Poor asset base of people, lack of economic diversification, poor levels of human capabilities and low productivity in the traditional sectors are among the major causes of poverty. Improvement in agricultural productivity and diversification of rural economy by promoting non-farm activities are vitally needed for poverty reduction in the rural areas. Improvement in agricultural productivity through technological up gradation along with better input and marketing facilities will be necessary for improving the income levels of poor people. Large scale investment in rural infrastructure is needed for enhancing the economic growth in the rural areas and improving living condition of the rural people. Therefore, a human development strategy is critical for meeting the challenge of poverty and inclusive growth in the state. So efforts should be made to encourage private investment in social sector. The quality of public services needs to be improved and access of the poor to these basic facilities encouraged (Annual Plan, 2013-14). The state has to take certain measures to evolve a new plan exclusively for providing basic facilities for the rural people.

**Table-1: Growth of Population during 1991-2011**

Growth of Population in U.P. (in lakh)				
S. No.	Year	Population of U.P.	U.P. Population as % of India	Annual growth rate in consecutive decade
1.	1991	1321	15.61	1.77
2.	2001	1662	16.16	2.32
3.	2011	1996	16.49	1.85

Source: Annual Plan 2013-14, Vol-1 (Part-II), State Planning Commission, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

**Table-2: Category wise Number of Workers during 1991-2011, ( In Lakh)**

S.No.	Category	Total Workers			Decadal growth rate of the workers	
		1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-11
1.	Main Workers	388.81	393.38	506.03	0.12	2.86
2.	Marginal Workers	31.03	146.46	188.39	16.79	2.86
3.	Total Workers	419.84	539.84	694.42	2.55	2.86

Source: Annual Plan: 2010-11 & 2013-14, Vol-1 (Part-I I), State Planning Commission, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

**Table-3: Percentage of Distribution Workers during 1991-2011**

<b>Distribution of Main Workers in U.P.</b>																
S. No.	Year	Cultivator workers			Agricultural workers			Household workers			Other workers			Total workers		
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1.	1991	53.94	48.18	53.27	16.69	35.82	18.94	2.27	3.55	2.41	27.10	12.45	25.38	100	100	100
2.	2001	42.97	34.32	43.90	20.13	41.22	19.47	4.39	8.30	6.89	32.51	16.16	29.74	100	100	100
3.	2011	31.12	22.20	32.48	27.69	38.43	22.35	4.72	9.68	6.34	36.47	29.69	39.01	100	100	100

Source: Statistical Abstract- 1991, 2001, 2011 U.P., Economics and Statistics Division, State Planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh. & Annual Plan: 2013-14, Vol-I (Part-I), State Planning Commission, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

**Table 4: Percentage of Poverty in Uttar Pradesh during 1994-2010**

S. No.	Year	Rural	Urban	Combined
		% of persons	% of persons	% of persons
1.	1993-94	50.9	38.3	48.4
2.	1999-00	31.22	30.89	31.15
3.	2004-05	42.70	34.10	40.9
4.	2009-10	39.40	31.70	37.7

Source: Annual Plan 2010-11 & 2013-14, Vol-I (Part-II), State Planning Commission, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

**Table-5: Percentage Distributions of Employment in 1994- 2010.**

S.No.	Category of employment	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05	2009-10
1.	Self Employed	71.69	69.41	74.11	66.28
2.	Regular Employed	8.68	10.56	9.02	9.72
3.	Causal Employed	19.63	20.03	16.87	24.00
4.	Total Employed	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Annual Plan 2013-14, Vol- I (Part- II), State Planning Commission, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.



**Table-6: Distribution of Employment during 1991 – 2011**

Number of Workers in Employment (in Lakh)				
S. No.	Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total Workers
1.	1991	21.41	5.36	26.77
2.	1995	19.07	5.11	24.43
3.	2001	17.58	4.66	22.24
4.	2005	16.50	4.38	20.88
5.	2009	16.15	5.06	21.21
6.	2010	16.32	5.21	21.53
7.	2011	16.29	5.62	21.91

Source: Annual Plan 2010-11 & 2013-14, Vol-I (Part-II), State Planning Commission, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

**Table-7: Employment situation during 1991-2011**

Number of Employed Workers in Unorganized Sector (in Lakh)				
S. No.	Year	Workers in Organized Sector	Workers in Unorganized Sector	Total Workers
1.	1991	26.77	393.07	419.84
2.	1995	24.82	437.81	461.63
3.	2001	22.24	517.60	539.84
4.	2005	20.88	576.17	597.05
5.	2009	21.21	639.10	660.31
6.	2010	21.53	655.62	677.15
7.	2011	21.91	694.42	716.33

Source: Annual Plan 2010-11 & 2013-14, Vol-I (Part-II), State Planning Commission, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

**Table –8: Rate of Unemployment during 1994-2010 (CDS Base)**

S. No	Year	Rural	Urban	Unemployment (%) (Age 15-59)
1.	1993-94	3.1	4.8	3.4
2.	1999-00	3.6	6.2	4.48
3.	2004-05	3.7	6.3	4.61
4.	2009-10	5.7	4.5	5.35

Source: Annual Plan 2013-14, Vol- I (Part- II), State Planning Commission, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

**Table -9: State wise percentage of Poverty during 1994 -2010**

S. No.	States	1993-94			2004-05			2009-10		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.1	35.2	44.6	32.3	23.4	29.9	22.8	17.7	21.1
2.	Assam	54.9	27.7	51.8	36.4	21.8	34.4	39.9	26.1	37.9
3.	Bihar	62.3	44.7	60.5	55.7	43.7	54.4	55.3	39.4	53.5
4.	Chhattisgarh	55.9	28.1	50.9	55.1	28.4	49.4	56.1	23.8	48.7
5.	Gujarat	43.1	28	37.8	39.1	20.1	31.8	26.7	17.9	23.0
6.	Haryana	40	24.2	35.9	24.8	22.4	24.1	18.6	23.0	20.1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	36.7	13.6	34.6	25	4.6	22.9	9.1	12.6	9.5
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	32.5	6.9	26.3	14.1	10.4	13.2	8.1	12.8	9.4
9.	Jharkhand	65.9	41.8	60.7	51.6	23.8	45.3	41.6	31.1	39.1
10.	Karnataka	56.6	34.2	49.5	37.5	25.9	33.4	26.1	19.6	23.6
11.	Kerala	33.9	23.9	31.3	20.2	18.4	19.7	12.0	12.1	12.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	49	31.8	44.6	53.6	35.1	48.6	42.0	22.9	36.7
13.	Maharashtra	59.3	30.3	47.8	47.9	25.6	38.1	29.5	18.3	24.5
14.	Orissa	63	34.5	59.1	60.8	37.6	57.2	39.2	25.9	37.0
15.	Punjab	20.3	27.2	22.4	22.1	18.7	20.9	14.6	18.1	15.9
16.	Rajasthan	40.8	29.9	38.3	35.8	29.7	34.4	26.4	19.9	24.8
17.	Tamil Nadu	51	33.7	44.6	37.5	19.7	28.9	21.2	12.8	17.1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	50.9	38.3	48.4	42.7	34.1	40.9	39.4	31.7	37.7
19.	Uttarakhand	36.7	18.7	32	35.1	26.2	32.7	14.9	25.2	18.0
20.	West Bengal	42.5	31.2	39.4	38.2	24.4	34.3	28.8	22.0	26.7
21.	<b>All India</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>29.8</b>

Source: BWPI Working Paper, May, 2014, published by Brooks World Poverty Institute, The University of Manchester, U.K.

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