

POVERTY STATUS IN UTTAR PRADESH- CHALLENGE AND ACTIONABLE FRAMEWORK

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ABSTRACT

The incapability to get the bare minimum consumption of the basic requisites of life, health and efficiency is Poverty. The poverty level in Uttar Pradesh is higher in comparison to many other States. In the parlance, per capita income of Uttar Pradesh is much lesser than half of the national average. Furthermore, great progress is that the percentage of the populace living below the poverty line has declined in the State; however, unfortunately, due to the humungous population, there is still a very high size the figure of poor in the State.

Despite the recent acceleration in the rate of development in the preceding twenty years, as also suggested in the current global scenario about the state's performance, problems nevertheless remain alike and UP falls behind in the list of India's better-performing states. Undubiously, it can be confirmed that poverty challenge is measured relatively within varied dimensions, i.e., human and material dispossession, where poverty, if considered with material dispossession, is high, and advancement at reducing it over the past two decades, has been uneven.

The basic reasons of poverty need to be abolished, the main cause of stipulating poverty is the scarcity of private assets, where unproductive social policies exist.

To transform UP's public sector, governance and the policy impositions become an integral element in addressing the need through amendments in administrative and civil services to reduce divisions, with corresponding reforms to improve regulation at the sector levels.

The Paper mainly focuses and incorporates poverty, as conceptualised and researched upon menace to be overcome – more particularly in Uttar Pradesh (UP), and describes its levels, prominence, trends, and weakness.

Undoubtedly, the poverty hazard is considered reasonably with a plethora and multifarious dimensions, i.e., material and human deficit, where poverty is high if measured in terms of material dispossession. The evolution and development of reforms and policies for poverty to trickle down, has been irregular over the past two decades.

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Statistics concerning to the human dispossession, reveal averages, e.g., the literacy rate in UP is quite below the all-India average, likewise the rate of female literacy, while on the other hand, the mortality rates show a much-elevated ratio than in the whole country. Furthermore, the main reasons for the prevailing poverty is the scarcity of private assets and rudimental requisites of life, where futile social reforms coupled with infrastructural inadequacies like health, water, living standards, sanitation and issues related to low incomes and community services play as major obstacles in the way of implementation of poverty mitigating reforms. The need for transformation of UP's public sector also addresses governance and the policy challenges as quite essential to reduce disintegration, through proper implementation of administrative and civil services reforms, with corresponding reforms to improve regulation at the sector levels too.

CHALLENGE, EXCLUSION AND INEQUALITY –SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SDGS

Uttar Pradesh still faces the problem of falling far behind in the list of India's better-performing states, despite recent speeding up in the expansion suggesting the state's performance. Numerous reports of UNDP and World Development, describe poverty along a plethora of varied dimensions, i.e., material and human dispossession.

Over the past two decades, if measured in terms of the material deficit, poverty is far above the ground, compared to the progress rate of reducing it. Facts and figures about human dispossession, disclose averages, e.g., literacy rate well below the all-India average, similar is female literacy, and on the other hand, death rates signify a much-elevated ratio than in the whole country. Basic reasons for poverty need to be abolished, the main cause of stipulating poverty is the scarcity of private assets, where unproductive social policies exist. The transformation of UP's public sector will depend upon, governance and the policy impositions as an integral element in addressing the need through amendments in administrative and civil services to reduce divisions, with corresponding reforms to improve regulation at the sector levels.

Only then, in the direction of economic growth-Challenges, Exclusion and Inequality can be conquered. Recommendations should as well incorporate improvements in the investment climate, fast-paced growth in rural areas, rectification in gender bias with a focus on recuperating the quality and access to social services.

The disrupting records of violence, conflict and exclusions have every possible reason to overpower the commitments when the country commits itself to the Agenda 2030 and achieves the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this country, where the status given by the accident of birth is determined by caste and gender, achieving SDGs is close to impossible. It is very well said by Amartya Sen, 'there can't be famine in a democracy.' India as a country, is looking forward to SDG as one of the tools to lessen poverty - where hunger and destitute is deep-rooted in the heart of the nation. However, aim towards attaining SDG with such a plethora of varied dimensions of inequality and poverty existing in India? The response is a big NO. Along with many other counties, India is also a signatory to this SDG framework which is to be achieved between January 2016 and 2030. It's a question to be concerned about how this framework will be rendered into the goals for national development.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), known as 'Agenda 2030', are visualized to deal with the inequality and weak conditions existing in the society which prove to be a disadvantage for certain social groups. The state of U.P. is dedicatedly planning and working towards to create a fair and democratic society, positioning the concept of sustainable development at the core where democracy and people's participation are the means to ensure a comprehensive society. The SDGs may be enlisted as:

- End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Ensure Healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation Ensure access to affordable, sustainable, reliable and modern energy for all
- Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

- Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

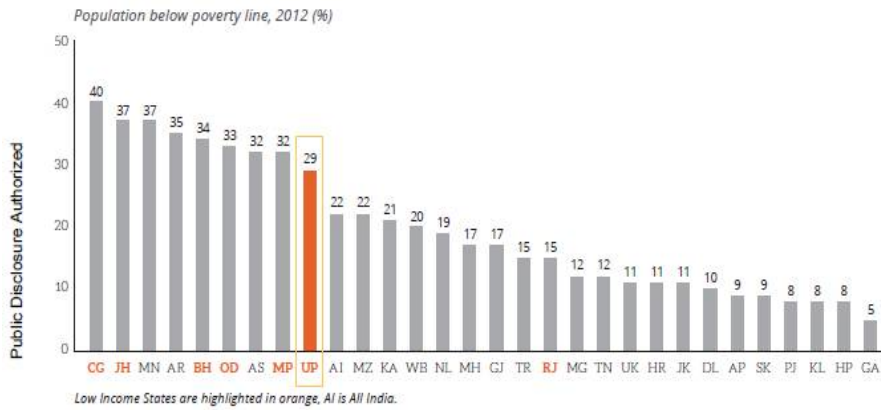
The challenges mentioned above of poverty can be conquered and focused on Socio-economic integrity and a democratic society only if the following issues are tried to be looked into:

(1) The environment, scope and implications of social elimination among the identified marginalized groups (2) Basic requisites (food and nutrition security, water, shelter) (3) Health and hygiene (4) Education and expansion (5) occupation and income (6) Parity before law/protection against exploitation, violence and prejudice. (7) To talk about-about the active protective laws, reforms and policies which concentrate one limitation and inequality as well as identify gaps suggesting amendments in existing laws and introduce policies and legislation. (8) To point out the indicative roles of diverse stakeholders and related modalities for comprehensive and sustainable development of the socially excluded crowd in the light of SDGs.

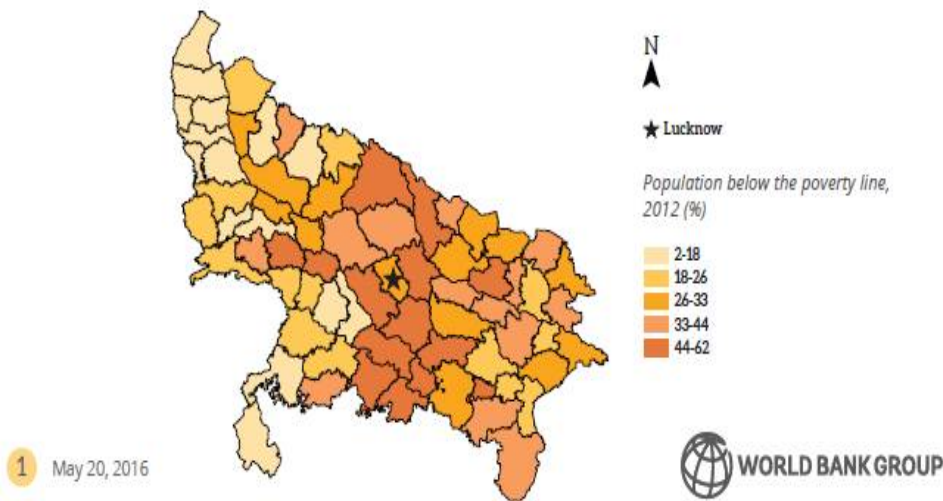
ILLUSTRATIVE ANALYSIS

The graphs, diagram and map presented below pertaining to the concerned and significant topic have been demonstrated and analysed relating to the region of Poverty Status in U.P. and on area basis, poverty reduction in U.P. weighed against other states taking into consideration the criteria of low income, and the share of State in India's population.

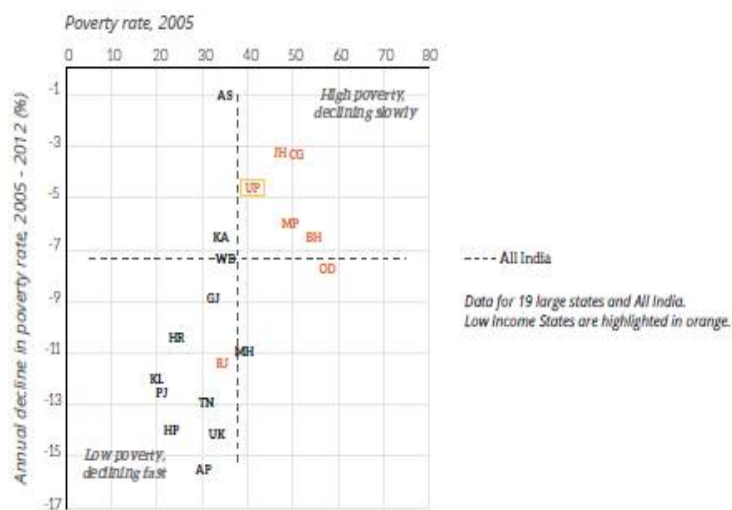
Poverty in Uttar Pradesh is slightly above the national average



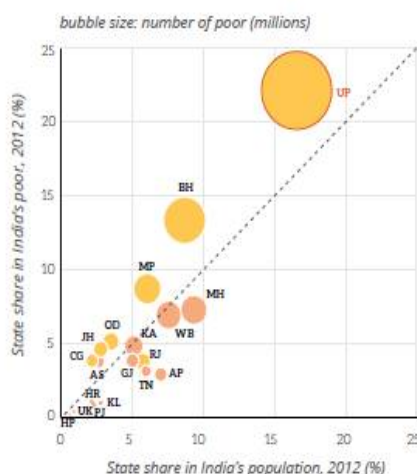
Central and eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh have very high poverty



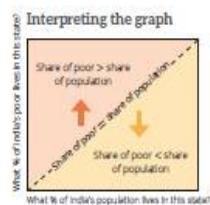
Slower poverty reduction in Uttar Pradesh than some of the Low Income States



Uttar Pradesh is home to the largest number of India's poor



Data for 19 large states and All India. Low Income States are highlighted in yellow.



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FRAMEWORK OF ACTION

The subsequent aims of Agenda 2030-to be essentially measured and followed-deals with minimizing disparity; taking in hand impartial and comprehensive quality education; gender equality and empowerment of women and girls; access to water and energy for all; the institutional background and framework ,under which the SDGs will address all the significant issues.

In the parlance, Poverty is the incapability to get the bare minimum consumption of the basic requisites of life, health and competence. In comparison to many other States, Uttar Pradesh has a quite high level of Poverty. Rather, per capita income of Uttar Pradesh is lesser than the half of the national average of our country. Furthermore, due to humongous population size, the number of poor is still very high in the State (averaging about one-fifth of total poor), despite an excellent decline in the percentage of people living below the poverty line has come down in the State. However, the current government is - undoubtedly committed in the direction of poverty abolition as a sustainable millennium aim. A few causes which generate immense burden on the resources of the State can be

credited to high poverty level e.g. Population growth; Slow growth in state Income and per capita income; Low level of per capita expenditure; Excessive reliance on agriculture; Infrastructure below potential; Low literacy levels and Regional inequality.

The Government is making a continuous endeavour for the formulation of new reforms and policies in varied spheres of agriculture, industry, education, health sectors and improved quality of life. Moreover, the efficient framework of action towards tackling challenges relating to poverty, segregation and disparity along with overcoming them to compensate for a vigorous economy – should feasibly comprise:

- prioritising and measuring physical, financial and human resources of the state
- Optimum and efficient utilisation of resources;
- Recognizing low-income factors as those proving to be an obstacle for the economic and social development of the State;
- Preparing policies and simple systems with the vital goal of eradicating sector based and regional disparity as also conquering economic segregation within the State;
- Identifying and for planning priority areas

- Focus on agro-based industries and related associated professions
- Efficient execution of policies about the human situation of education, health, nutrition, hygiene, water, community services, occupation, real income levels and augmentation in capital formation.

To recapitulate, holding on to the framework as mentioned above of action would positively certify long-run expansion of the State coupled with better range for improving overall scenario as an optimistic step in the direction of socio-economic growth and development.

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