

CONTRIBUTION OF STATE GOVERNMENT IN ECONOMIC GROWTH OF UTTAR PRADESH- A STUDY

Jahnvi Agarwal

Lecturer, School of Management, Babu Banarasi Das University, Lucknow, India

Email - agarwal.jahnvi27@gmail.com

Abstract: *It is difficult to imagine a modern world without having the basic facilities like transport, telecommunications, energy, water, health, housing, and educational facilities. Infrastructure plays a very important role in promoting economic growth of a country and thereby contributes to the reduction of economic inequality, poverty and distress in a country. Therefore, the Government should always take supplemental investment initiatives in transport, power, irrigation, markets and warehousing, communications, education, health and family welfare as these factors play a strategic role in the development process of any State or Country as a whole. The State government has taken various steps like building its own IT City, construction of Lucknow Metro and infrastructure policies like building Lucknow-Agra Expressway and investment for infrastructure in the last 5 years. The government understands what is it that the people of the state want and has continuously tried to improve the life of one and all. Thus it makes a significant contribution towards growth by increasing the factor productivity of land, labor and capital in the production process. This study finally concludes the various initiatives taken by the U.P. government in last 5 years and how these initiatives emerged in economic growth of the state.*

Key Words: *Infrastructure, Investment, Initiatives, Economic growth.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

An economy grows to the fullest if the available resources are utilized in the best possible way. India is a country with a plethora of rich natural resources. The raw material can be obtained here at cheaper rates as compared to the other nations. Cheap labor is available in abundant supply all the times and there is no dearth of either skilled or unskilled labor. India possesses a huge potential for growth and higher growth rates can be achieved in lesser time periods if appropriate policies are framed and implemented without the dose of corruption. This is only possible if the governments of respective states understand their role in the policy making, its implementation and strict adherence. It is the responsibility of the state governments to bring the best out of their state as all the states in India have some or other quality which makes them unique from others.

When we talk of Uttar Pradesh, it is one of the largest states in India with a population of around 200 million (as per 2011 census) and a tremendous potential for growth. With around 70 districts and each of the districts being famous for one or the other thing has managed to be a centre for development. One of the seven wonders – The Taj Mahal in Agra is also situated in UP. The state is densely populated and covers a large part of the fertile Indo-Gangetic Plains. Agriculture predominantly makes the major occupation of most of the people in the state. It is the largest producer of food grains in India and accounted for 18.39% share in the country's total food grain output in 2015-16. Sugarcane is the most important cash crop throughout the state. Wheat, rice, potatoes, pulses, oil seeds form a part of major agricultural produce.

2. OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY:

The study is based on secondary data. The data has been collected from official websites, journals, Infrastructure and Industrial Investment Policy of Uttar Pradesh 2012, Indian brand equity foundation.

The paper covers the following objectives:

- To study the trend of infrastructure development in the state of Uttar Pradesh
- To study the contribution of UP govt to the infrastructure development of the state
- To suggest measures for industrial and infrastructure development

3. LITERACY RATES:

As per the Census, literacy rate in UP was very low in 1981(28%), but after several improvements in 1991, it rose to 42%. The census of 2001(56%) and 2011(70%) have shown considerable growths. The overall literacy rate has grown considerably over the past few decades. However, they are still among the lowest in the country and lower than that of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. The gender gap also remains high which indicates that there exists a large discrimination based education system in the state. However the sex ratio has grown in the state from 898 in 2001 to 915 in 2011.

STATE/UT	2001		2011	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
ALL INDIA	75	54	82	66
Kerala	94	88	96	92
Mizoram	90	86	94	89
Delhi	87	75	91	80
Himachal Pradesh	86	68	91	77
Tamil Nadu	82	65	87	74
Uttaranchal	84	60	88	71
Madhya Pradesh	77	50	80	60
Orissa	76	51	82	64
Uttar Pradesh	70	43	79	59
Jharkhand	68	39	78	56
Bihar	60	34	73	53

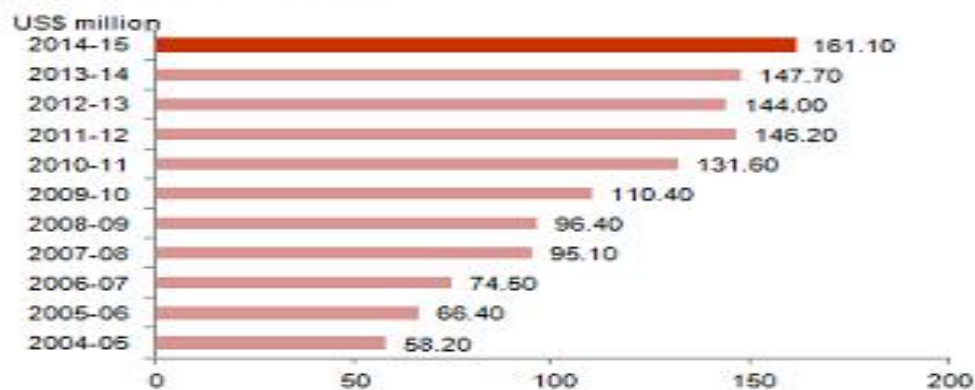
Source- Census of India 2001, 2011

4. ECONOMIC GROWTH:

Between 2004-05 and 2015-16, Gross State Domestic Product(GSDP) expanded at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 10.52% to US\$ 174.95 billion whereas the Net State Domestic Product(NSDP) expanded at a CAGR of 10.62% to US\$ 156.67 billion.

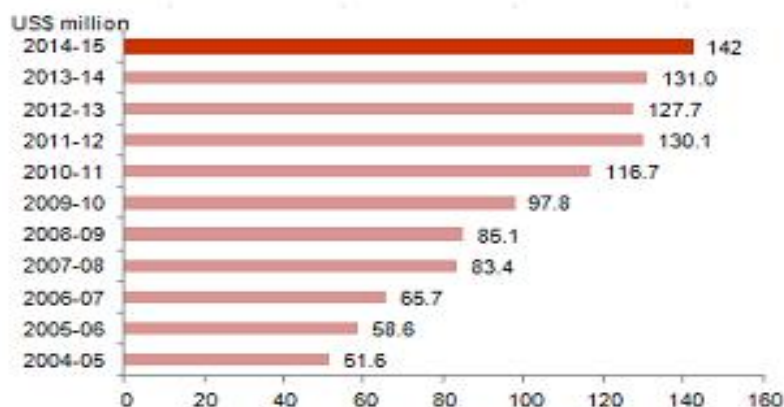
Economic Snapshot: GSDP of Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh's gross state domestic product (GSDP) was US\$ 161.10 billion over 2014-15.



Economic Snapshot: NSDP of Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh's net state domestic product (NSDP) was US\$ 142 billion over 2014-15.



Source- Directorate of Economics & Statistics of Uttar Pradesh, Central Statistics Office

5. INFRASTRUCTURE - The Road Ahead

The Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC) and the Department of Infrastructure and Industrial Development are responsible for the development of industrial infrastructure in the state.

The state consists of 15 industrial areas, 12 specialized parks, 4 growth centres, and industrial infrastructure development centres (IIDC), the state had 19 Specialized Economic Zones (SEZs) as per July 2016. The state has 48 national highways, 6 airports and good connectivity of rail and roads which connect major cities and towns. The state's industrial growth rate is expected to be averagely 11.2% per annum as per the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) released the data that the state has attracted Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows worth US\$ 563 million during the period April 2000 to March 2016. According to a study done by the World Bank and KPMG, Uttar Pradesh ranks 10th among Indian states in the ease of doing business and 5th in complying with labor regulations. The various infrastructure facilities in the state are discussed as under-

5.1. ROADS:

Uttar Pradesh is connected to its nine neighboring states and the other parts of India through 60 national highways. The length of national highways of the state accounts for about 8.5 per cent of the total National Highway (NH) length in India. A good road network is essential for the development of any State. Thus to develop infrastructure in this area, a comprehensive action plan was proposed to connect all regions with State highways and other roads. The State has wide network of Roads and Bridges. During the last five years, the expansion of the road system in State has been at its best. However, some gaps still exist which needs to be removed.

5.1.1. Status of National Highway Projects in Uttar Pradesh

- The State of Uttar Pradesh consist of 60 National Highways with total length of 8483 Kms, out of which 4529 Kms are under NHAI and rest 3143 Kms with State PWD.
- 8 Major Projects having a length of 865 Kms amounting to Rs. 6218 Crs were completed in the past 2 years.
- 31 Major Projects are ongoing with a total length of 2156 Kms with total TPC of Rs. 19,436 Crs.
- 24 Major Projects were awarded during 2014-15 & 2015-16, with a total length of 1293 Kms and total TPC of Rs. 16,949 Crs
- 15 projects are likely to be awarded in the next 12 months with a length of 840 Kms with TPC of Rs.6790 crs.
- Under CRF and ISC Schemes a total number of 79 Projects have been sanctioned amounting to Rs. 3035 Crs during 2015-16 & 2016-17.
- 10 Number of new National Highways in the Uttar Pradesh state have been declared with a length of 81 Kms.
- In totality, MORTH, through NHAI and State PWD, shall invest approximately an amount of Rs. 74,794 crs in the State in next two years.

The details of the above projects can be seen in the table that follows-

S. No.	Details of NH	Length (Km)
i.	Total NH length (60 nos including newly declared NH)	8483
ii.	NH length entrusted to NHAI	4529
iii.	NH length entrusted to PWD	3143
iv.	Length of newly declared NHs but NOC from State PWD yet to be received (10 nos)	811
v.	Length of 'In Principle' approved National Highways. (35 nos)	2591
vi.	Total length	11,074 Km

Source-NHAI

5.1.2. Contribution of roadways in UP towards an overall growth

As already stated that the state consists of a wide range of road networks and these road networks connect almost every part of the state with each other. The development of the road networks facilitates the movement of people as well as goods. Even the remotest part of the state has been connected through roads. With the development of roads, the economic growth and development are also taking place on an overall basis for Uttar Pradesh.

Below are some of the major developments in infrastructure of this sector :

a. Yamuna Expressway- Yamuna Expressway is a six-lane, 165 km long expressway designed for high speed vehicular traffic connecting Greater Noida with Agra. It is India's longest six-lane controlled-access expressway that can be expendable to 8 lanes in the future. The total project costed around ₹128.39 billion (US\$1.9 billion). The project began in December 2007, and was completed by Jaypee Group in May 2012 almost about two years ahead of

its original target completion date and was finally inaugurated on 9 August 2012 by Chief Minister Akhilesh Yadav. Coming further to the connectivity, the expressway starts from Greater Noida and ends at Kuberpur on NH2 towards Kanpur and Agra and also touches 1,182 villages of Gautam Budh Nagar, Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Hathras (Mahamaya Nagar) and Mathura district.

Features :

Some data about the Yamuna Expressway

- Length of the expressway is 165km (103mi)
- Right of Way - 100m (109yd)
- Number of Lanes are 6 that can be extendable to 8 lanes.
- Type of Pavement - Rigid (Concrete)
- Maximum Axle Load (Design) - 20 tonnes (22 short tons; 20 long tons)
- Interchange - 7
- Main Toll Plaza - 5
- Toll Plaza on Interchange Loop - 7
- Underpass - 35
- Railway Over Bridge - 1
- Major Bridge - 1
- Minor Bridge - 41

b. Agra- Lucknow Expressway- The Agra-Lucknow Expressway was inaugurated on 21st November 2016. This state-owned project covers a distance of about 302 km with an estimated expenditure amounting to Rs. 15,000 crores. The total cost of project was ₹13,200 crore (US\$2.0billion) and in record time of 22 months. In India, this is the longest access-controlled expressway. There are about 10 districts that intersect the expressway i.e. Agra, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Etawah, Auraiya, Kannauj, Kanpur, Unnao, Hardoi and Lucknow. It is a 302km controlled-access highway constructed by the Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority to reduce traffic in already congested roads and to reduce pollution and carbon footprint. The expressway is a 6-laned and expandable upto 8-lanes in future. The travel time between Lucknow and Agra will be shortened from 6 hours to 3:30 hours. The Expressway will carry all public amenities viz. underpasses, service roads, provision for green belt, rest houses, petrol pumps, service centres, restaurants and four agricultural mandis for milk, potatoes, grains, fruits and vegetables.

c. Allahabad Bypass Expressway- Allahabad Bypass is a 84.708 km access controlled highway network and forms part of the Golden Quadrilateral connecting many major industrial, agricultural and cultural centres of India. A quadrilateral is formed majorly by connecting Chennai, Kolkata, Delhi and Mumbai. Other metropolitan cities connected by the network are Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Bhubaneswar, Jaipur, Kanpur, Pune, Surat, Nellore, Vijayawada and Vishakapatnam. The construction of road from Km. 158 to 198 (except the Ganges Bridge) has been taken up by NHAI with loan assistance from world bank. The total work was divided into 3 contracts. The project consists of 2.608km of four-lane widening of the existing NH 2 and 82.1km of new construction.

d. Four-lane road that links Bareilly to Baheri- A new 54 km four-lane road has been constructed that links Bareilly to Baheri. The main motive behind the construction of this four lane road was to ease the transportation for the tourists and pilgrims who take a road trip to Kumaon hills. The construction of this road, reduces the travel time of this trip of 54 km from two and a half hours to one hour. This was the first four-lane road to be developed on the Public Private partnership basis and consists of 9 mini bridges, 56 culverts, and 1 toll plaza. The four-lane road also connecting Bahraich and Bhinga are all about to complete. Bahraich is only about 68 km far away from bhinga. The budget required for its development has been estimated at Rs. 191.75 crores.

e. Four lane road that connects Hamirpur to Kalpi- Recently a 4 lane road that connects Hamirpur to Kalpi has also been developed. The already working two lane highway of Bhadohi- Kapsehi- Babatpur has been widened and strengthened as a four-lane state highway in the district Bhadohi and Varanasi. Also, the Moradabad-Bareilly section of NH-24 has been constructed and widened.

5.2. TRANSPORT:

The transportation in Uttar Pradesh is looked after by UPSRTC which was established with the main aim to provide an economical, reliable and comfortable transport in the state. The state has the largest railway network in the country and the sixth highest railway density. The state also has a largest road network in the country. All cities are well connected to the state highways and with four lane roads which carry traffic between major centres within the state. Other district and village roads provides the villagers to meet their basic needs of transporting their agriculture produce from village directly to the nearby markets. The state is also privileged with the excellent civil aviation infrastructure that is the Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport in Lucknow and the Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport in Varanasi and the other four domestic airports located at

Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Kanpur. The International Airport based in Lucknow is the second busiest airport in North India after the Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi. Not only the existing working Airports but the state has also proposed creating the new international Airport at Kushinagar and Kurikupa near Hirangaon named the Taj International Airport at Tundla in Firozabad district. Some more modes of transportation have been added to the state's transportation facilities so the state is witnessing a swift rise in the number of immigrants.

5.2.1. Lucknow Metro

Metro is already one of the most important mode of transportation in Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Pune, Surat and Jaipur and after these cities now Lucknow is also being added to the list. Lucknow Metro is a Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) being constructed to provide the "CITY OF NAWABS" an environment friendly atmosphere. The civil works commenced on 27 September 2014. Lucknow Metro Rail Corporation Limited or LMRC has been working on this project which will be an alternative mode of transport. Since approximately 94% of the city's registered vehicles are private, city had over 2.5 million registered vehicles in 2016. According to a report every month city is adding more than about 1000 new four wheelers in its vehicle population. Due to Growing population, number of increasing vehicles and the huge traffic, the need has been arise for transformation of private modes of conveyance to public transport. This metro project will be the most expensive public transport system in the state till date that will cost about \$2 billion, costing Rs. 6,928 crore (US\$1billion) in phase 1 of construction. The First lane of the metro is expected to be operational for public by JUNE 2017 and Phase 2 will be started in 2018. It is one of the fastest built metro projects in India. The Lucknow Metro system, when completed, will be the fastest and most economical high speed rapid transit system project in India. The project was funded by the state government and the central government for first phase in the financial budget of 2014–2015 and 2015–2016. The state government provided funds for

initial stage of surveys and construction of Headquarter of Lucknow Metro in 2012 and 2013 also. Lucknow Metro got clearance from Public Investment Board (PIB) in December 2015.

5.2.2. Searching for Safe Public Transport for Women Made Easy

In the past few months the UP transport department has taken tremendous steps for the women's safety and launched a 'Pink Auto' service in Lucknow exclusively for women passengers as a safe mode of commuting in the major cities of the state. The main aim of starting the pink autos is to provide safe and cheap travel to the women of the state. The idea of pink auto generated after the successful response to the 'Pink Bus' service named 'Women Wings' that started few days prior to this. Along with the ladies bus, now the Pink Auto are successfully running on the roads of the most populated cities like Lucknow, Noida and Ghaziabad. This initiative was the result of the combined efforts of the State Departmental Transportation and the Auto Association. Under this scheme, 150 Pink Autos were proposed to be running on the streets of the cities initially which will only send female riders to their destination. The autos will also have many technological systems including GPRS.

5.2.3. Free E-Motor Battery Rickshaw Scheme

E-Rickshaws are the new and very cheap mode of transportation helps in balancing the scales between quality and economy, and are specially built for Indian roads. These E- rickshaws are battery-operated rickshaws which requires less labour in comparison to traditional rickshaws. This scheme was launched by the Urban Development and Minority Department and the state government. This government initiative was taken with the main aim for the welfare of poor families and the minorities. The government intended to provide these free rickshaws to all eligible families those are in need. This rickshaw will be available free of cost for the families covering the eligibility criteria. The government initially distributed 23 models of these rickshaws that were prepared by 13 companies and the Servicing of the rickshaw will be completely done by the Uttar Pradesh Government. A total of 2,48,000 rickshaw riders are now registered under this scheme.

5.3. HEALTH :

There has been a considerable growth in development and infrastructure of all the sectors specially medical sector has seen huge development initiatives in past few years. The state has seen more than 100% growth in terms of medical infrastructure. From increased seats and grants to better facilities all have excelled in this Field. Recently in March 2015 a trauma centre with 200 beds in Uttar Pradesh Rural Institute of Medical Sciences and Research was introduced and the other three more are almost complete. The purpose behind this boom is increasing number of road accidents day to day. The budget of Rs. 300 crores was also announced for more projects including state-of-the-art medical facilities including 40 new emergency trauma centres and three 500 bedded hospitals to be constructed at Gorakhpur, jhansi and ghazipur. The state can now boast of 16 medical colleges which are at par with other national seats of education, in the last 5 years.

5.3.1. Medanta Hospital

The construction of a super-speciality hospital Medanta-Avadh the foundation of which was laid in October 2014 is another important step taken in the medical sector of Uttar Pradesh. Medanta was first set up at gurgaon in january 2010. This project would spread over 12 acres of land consisting of 30 operation theatres, 1000 beds, 300 critical care

beds and would offer medical care for 20 different diseases. Once the construction of hospital is completed it would have a staff of 800 Doctors, 3000 nurses and 2000 para-medical personnel and thus will also attain all critical milestones in providing State-of-art medical care and infrastructure. This project would seek for 1000 crores of investment which would start functioning in next 12 months. Not only providing assistance in medical care but this project would probably provide direct employment opportunities to 25000 people as it's starts it's working. The project has also planned to set up satellite medical centres in other parts of the state including Kanpur.

5. 4. SAFETY & SECURITY:

5.4.1. Coded Autos

The State government has always been very serious about women empowerment and safety. One of the most unique women safety initiatives could be seen in one of the biggest cities of the state Ghaziabad. The UP Police have been coding all the autos of a particular zone which will make possible to track the autos using a mobile app. Using these codes, the passengers and their families, can track the auto driver and get all possible details about them.

5.4.2. 1090 Women Powerline

Another initiative of women safety is more justified by the Women Powerline 1090 which have been popular for quite some time. This women safety initiative makes the girls of the state feel more secure and safe. 1090 is the power line handled by female operators only and 'Power Angels' who notes down the complaints made by any women or girl and track the intended culprit, anonymously. This powerline works for 24 hours without any delay in the action. Since 2012 this development initiative has helped more than 4 lakh women across the state. A lot of other states and countries are rumoured to follow suit to this great programme and started in Uttar Pradesh.

5.4.3. Criminal Tracking App

Another initiative in the form of mobile application launched by Uttar Pradesh police can track miscreants using voice command. The only thing needed to do is to say out the name of a person on the app and if that person has a criminal history, it will show up on the mobile screen. Not only this, now Google Maps can also track information about any criminal activities and warn the residents of the state.

5.5. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY:

The IT City built in Lucknow is visualized as a supportable technology hub with clean power and balanced environment. The project is being built on a PPP model in partnership with HCL technologies. It is the second major investment by an IT Company in the State capital. The first being Tata consultancy services which already has its TCS Awadh Campus present in the city in which thousands of engineers are already working with this IT giant. HCL without squandering any time has begun its operations in the city and is providing training for the first batch of engineers which has already been completed. The project commenced on October 2016. Uttar Pradesh government has entrenched Rs 1,500-crore Information Technology (IT) city over 100 acres in Lucknow with the main concept of "Walk to Work" on Lucknow-Sultanpur Road. The 100 acres of the city that were allotted to IT and ITeS companies which also included a hi-tech skill development centre which can train more than 5000 people at one time. The remaining 400 acres is intended for Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIIT) and Medanta-Avadh super speciality hospital. The IT SEZ (special economic zone) project located at Sultanpur road, Lucknow to Vama Sundari Investment (Delhi) Pvt Ltd is also in progress. Vama Sundari is the business investment arm of the popular software firm HCL technologies. Investment in the project is around ₹15 billion (US\$220million) out of which ₹5 billion (US\$74million) will be used during first five years. This IT city is designed in such a way that the city will be self-sufficient with electronics, provisioned connectivity through fibre optic power, telephone exchange with extremely advanced facilities, a dedicated earth station and a satellite link. The residential and commercial buildings are also included within the campus. When fully completed, this PPP project will provide immediate jobs to approximately 5,000 people with secondary employment to about 50,000. In the first phase about 1,000 people are being provided with training and employment which started from 13 April 2016.

5.6. TOURISM :

5.6.1. Janeshwar Mishra Park Lucknow

Janeshwar Mishra Park named as the Asia's largest park is a Lucknow based park located in Gomti Nagar extension. It was made in memory of late politician Janeshwar Mishra. The foundation stone of the park was laid on 6 August 2012 and the park started functioning on 5 August 2014 for general public of the city. This park is spread over 376 acres of huge land and was developed with a cost of 168 crores. The park was designed with Hyde Park of London as an inspiration and was centered on the strategy that provides sustainable habitat for various species of birds and it also aims to promote harmony between humanity and nature. This park is located between Lucknow and Faizabad Northern Railway line and rich fertile plains of River Gomti. The site for the park is bordered by Gomti River and a bay road on the other side. The park is designed with elite and substantial cycle tracks with the total length of 5.28 km that provide an excellent ocular and cycling enchant to the visitors. There is huge walk-in of near about 10,000 visitors generally on weekend's. The series of inter-connected Jogging tracks are also built in the park with total length of

8.85km. The facility of jogging tracks is mostly wielded by the joggers in the morning hours. These tracks are so well designed that some professional athletes may also use this facility for their training purposes. The park also consists of signage of excellent size, colour, shape, texture etc and is designed in accordance to the theme of the park.

5.6.2. Gomti River Front

Gomti Riverfront is an extensive waterfront along the banks of river Gomti in Lucknow, inaugurated on 16th of November 2016. The riverfront has been laid on the basis of international standards and features a huge green area spread across 12 kms on the banks of river Gomti. The riverfront has lush green parks, ghats, cycling and jogging pathways, children play area, lawns, tonga tracks and boating facility. One can enjoy the amazing view of German lights on the Gomti barrage. The riverfront will soon have a giant wheel as London's Eye on the banks of Thames River, which would provide a bird's eye view of the city.

5.7. SPORTS :

5.7.1. Ekana International Cricket Stadium

Lucknow International Cricket Stadium also popularly known as Ekana International Cricket Stadium is a match-ready cricket stadium of International Standard under construction in Lucknow. The total area of the Project is 137 acres, out of which 71 acres is for Sports Infrastructure Project and 66 acres for Real Estate Project. State-of-the-art cricket and football academies have been planned within the complex. The aim is to promote upcoming talent of the state modern training techniques with the best infrastructure, by trained coaches for skill improvement and professional excellence. Separate hostel facilities has also been provided for male and female students will that cater for all needs of the trainees with the aim that the trainees can focus and concentrate exclusively on their chosen sports field and under the supervision of dedicated team of coaches.

6. CONCLUSION:

The State government has been focusing on some of the major sectors like healthcare, education, industry, urban and rural development and smart cities among others to bring prosperity in the State. After the Development of Lucknow; Allahabad, Varanasi and Noida are being targeted to be developed as smart cities under its flagship Smart City programme. The State government has boosted its efforts of transforming these cities into a world class one. The government is also committed to create investor friendly atmosphere and bring the state at par with other fastest growing states. UP Government is also targeting on renewable energy in the 12th plan with an investment of 1.15 billion USD in power projects. About USD 3.15 billion in transmission and USD 2.68 billion in the distribution sector would be invested by the UP government.

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