



# International Journal of Advance Research Publication and Reviews

Vol 02, Issue 09, pp 672-679, September 2025

## Economy of Uttar Pradesh: A Roadmap to 1 Trillion Economy in coming 5 years

*Dr Sarita Yadav*

*Former Guest Faculty University of Allahabad*

### ABSTRACT

One of India's most populous and culturally diverse states, Uttar Pradesh, is essential to the country's economic framework. The economic dynamics of Uttar Pradesh are thoroughly examined in this study, with a focus on the state's growth trajectory and the contributions of the primary (agriculture), secondary (industrial), and tertiary (services) sectors. It examines Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) trends and development of infrastructure that supports economic activity in various parts of the state. The performance of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors, government initiatives are given special attention. The study looks state wise variations in economic development. In order to provide strategic insights for enhancing the state's economic potential in line with national development goals, the study analyzes data and existing policies.

**Keywords-** GSDP, Economic Growth, SDP

### Overview

Uttar Pradesh has emerged as the nation's second-largest economy. Numerous policy initiatives that have been put into place with the intention of promoting equitable growth, reducing poverty, and advancing economic development have focused primarily on the state. This response examines how policy measures have influenced Uttar Pradesh overall development and how they have contributed to the state's economic progress, using particular research articles as a source of information.

The Primary sector is also called the extractive sector or the raw materials where people get natural resources from the Earth. It helps from the base of economic growth, especially in countries that have a lot of natural resources. The primary sector is essential because it provides the basic materials needed such as manufacturing, construction and services. It includes different industries like agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and energy

extraction. In agriculture, people grow crops and raise animals for food, fiber and other goods. Forestry is about cutting down trees and getting other from forests. Fishing involves catching fish and other sea creatures from oceans, rivers and lakes. Mining is the process of taking out minerals and ores from under the Earth's surface and energy extraction involves getting fuel and other energy sources from the Earth.

The secondary sector is also called the industrial sector is a key part of the economy. It includes many activities where raw materials are turned into finished products.

The secondary sector has many different industries like manufacturing, construction and electricity generation and processing raw materials. Manufacturing is a big part of this sector and includes industries like cars, electronics, clothes, food and more. The industries take raw materials often from the primary sector such as farming and logging and turn them into goods for selling to other businesses.

Construction is another important part of the secondary sector. It builds things like roads, homes and offices which are needed for society to work. It also creates jobs and makes more demand for products made in the manufacturing sector. The secondary sector also includes making electricity and other utilities. Power is made from different sources like coal, gas, nuclear, water and renewable energy.

This electricity is important for running factories and homes. When a country develops its secondary sector, it usually shows that the country is becoming more industrialized and its economy is growing.

This change happens because of new technology better roads and buildings and more investment in factories.

The tertiary sector is also called the service sector is one of the three main parts of along with the primary and secondary sectors.

It includes many kinds of industries and activities that provide services to people and businesses. The main job of the tertiary is to meet the needs and wishes of people which help society work smoothly and supports the economy. In India's world the service sector is very important and its role is getting bigger. There are four types of main services: consumer services, business services, public services and social services.

## **Literature Review**

---

Pandey & Reddy (2012) found that performance of agriculture in Uttar Pradesh has been vary considerably across district and regions and has strong linkages and implications for poverty reduction Irrigation and fertilizer use are the major determinants of the level and variations of agricultural productivity. Jose et al (2022) examines the agricultural profile of the State which reveals that the western region accounts for half the state's agricultural GDP followed by the eastern and central regions with the Bundelkhand region, share being the lowest .The dominance of the western region in the state's agricultural output has been due to its district agrarian structure and better infrastructure and better irrigation facilities due to investment in private tube wells.

Papola (2009) observed that the Indian economy had undoubtedly been on a higher curve path for about two decades. But contrary to expectations which were based on theory as well as on history, it had not achieved any major change in the share of Industry in the GDP.

Krishna Mazumdar's study (1995) the replacement of an old technology and the introduction of new products and imported technology, the reversed investment allocation pattern in India and the availability of the skilled workforce force have all resulted in the growth of the workforce in the tertiary sector leaving behind the growth of the share of the tertiary s sector in production. Innovative policies had to be adopted, for making the tertiary sector in India play a greater role in the expansion of employment opportunities along with an expansion in the growth of the GDP.

Pandey,S (2021) states that before the period of 1991 Uttar Pradesh was known as one of the BIMARU states. The contribution of GDP of Uttar Pradesh was low as compared to its increasing population. The policy of LPG model pushed the UP's economic growth with the help of high foreign and private sector investment.

**Table No.1 State Domestic Product of Uttar Pradesh**

S.No	Sectors	Gross Domestic Product(UP) (in crores)			Gross Domestic Product(UP) ( in %) base year2010-2011	
		2019-20 (Ammended)	2020-21 (Ammended)	2021-22 (Final)	Uttar Pradesh	India
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	385829.55	405833.80	468345.57	27.1	18.60
1.1	Crops	249086.35	268932.41	319037.17	18.5	
1.2	Livestock	105521.86	104680.13	114435.45	6.6	
1.3	Forestry	20849.35	21459.72	23198.58	1.3	
1.4	Fisheries	10371.99	10761.54	11674.37	0.7	
2	Mining & Quarrying	19572.78	20471.92	22908.20	1.3	2.40
<b>(a)</b>	<b>Primary(1+2)</b>	<b>405402.33</b>	<b>426305.72</b>	<b>491253.77</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>21.00</b>
3	Manufacturing	168577.82	174960.51	211616.11	12.2	15.50
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	39196.79	36492.25	39657.25	2.3	2.70
5	Construction Work	166246.34	158702.46	173920.35	10.1	8.10
<b>(b)</b>	<b>Secondary(3to5)</b>	<b>374020.95</b>	<b>370155.22</b>	<b>425193.71</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>26.30</b>
6	Trade,Repairing,Hotel	163287.08	121066.99	150517.66	8.7	
7	Transport,Collection & Communication	121414.97	105680.39	118376.33	6.9	
7.1	Railway	23052.93	25020.87	26787.72	1.6	
7.2	Transport by other services	68029.93	48282.48	55660.95	3.2	
7.3	Storage	2696.01	2729.91	3034.86	0.2	
7.4	Communication and Broadcasting Services	27636.72	29647.13	32892.80	1.9	
8	Financial Services	59790.40	59542.7	67261.29	3.9	

9	Housing & Commercial services	225344.21	227334.97	255912.62	14.8	
10	Public Administration	115564.46	112311.28	121967.58	7.1	
11	Other Services	102436.64	88692.79	97057.36	5.6	
(c)	<b>Tertiary Services(6to11)</b>	<b>78837.76</b>	<b>714629.12</b>	<b>811092.85</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>52.70</b>
	Gross Value Added	1567261.04	1511090.06	1727540.32	100.00	100.00
	Gross Domestic Product at Market Price	1752860.14	1648567.09	1916913.42		

**Source: website-<http://updes.up.in> (calculated by the government)**

The GDP growth rate is calculated with the help of current and base year. The base year continued to change from time to time. In the recent time 2011-2012 year determined as the base year.

The contribution of Uttar Pradesh's Primary sector GDP (in crores) increased from 405402.33 (2019-20) to 491253.77(2021-22).The GDP in (%) of primary sector is 28.4 and the India is 21.00

The secondary sector shares GDP (in crores) 374020.95(2019-20) and suddenly goes up to 425193.17(2021-22).The GDP in (%) of secondary sector is 24.6 and the India is 26.30.

The share of GDP (in crores) of Tertiary sector drastically increases to 78837.76(2019-20) to 811092.85(2021-22) .The GDP in (%) of UP of territory sector is 47.0 and the India is 52.7.The tertiary sector contributes its highest share in Uttar Pradesh and as well as In India.

### **Industrial Areas of Uttar Pradesh**



<b>PASHCHIMANCHAL</b>	
Zone	No. of Industrial Areas
Agra	15
Aligarh	7
Moradabad	5
Meerut	29
Sharanpur	2
Bareilly	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>

<b>PURAVANCHAL</b>	
Zone	No. of Industrial Area
Ayodhya	18
Gorakhpur	2
Prayagraj	4
Mirzapur	1
Devipatan	0
Varanasi	4
Basti	4
Azamgarh	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>

<b>BUNDELKHAND</b>	
Zone	No. of Industrial Areas
Chitrakoot	3
Jhansi	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>

<b>MADHYANCHAL</b>	
Zone	No. of Industrial Areas
Kanpur	18
Lucknow	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>

**Source: website-<http://onlineupsida.com>**

The Industrial Unit of Uttar Pradesh is categorized in four zone i.e Paschimanchal Zone ,Purvanchal Zone, Bundelkhand and Madhyanchal Zone. The Paschimanchal zone concentrates the development of Industrial units of leather, locks, brassware, metals, sports goods, furniture, paper & pulp etc. The Purvanchal zone covers the industrial units of sugar, food processing, gold & jewellery, carpet, silk weaving and power generations. The Bundelkhand zone develops the units of power loom, textile and ceramic. The Madhyanchal zone produces leather, plastic, handicrafts, aeronautics machines tools etc.

**Table No.2 Gross State Domestic Product at the current prices**

GSDP Current Price (in crore) base year 2011-12						% Growth of GSDP over previous year (base year 2011-12)		
S.No.	State	2011-12	2014-15	2019-20	2024-25	2014-15	2019-20	2024-25
1	Andhra Praesh	379402	524976	925839	1593062	13.08	5.97	12.02
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11063	17959	30024	44229	23.17	18.51	14.69
3	Assam	143175	195723	346851	643667	10.11	12.13	13.07
4	Bihar	247144	342951	581855	991997	8.15	10.20	13.09
5	Chattisgarh	158074	221118	344672	567880	6.91	5.37	10.89
6	Goa	42367	47814	75032	NA	33.11	4.42	NA
7	Gujarat	615606	921773	1617143	NA	14.13	8.38	NA
8	Haryana	297539	437145	738052	1213951	9.49	5.60	11.83
9	Himachal Pradesh	72720	103772	159164	231690	9.51	7.27	9.20
10	Jharkahand	150918	218525	310305	516255	15.89	1.51	10.87
11	Karnatka	606010	913923	1615827	2883903	11.91	9.22	12.77
12	Kerala	364048	512564	812935	1248533	10.22	3.13	9.97
13	Madhya Pradesh	315562	479939	927855	1503395	9.21	11.82	11.05
14	Maharsthra	1280369	1779138	2656806	4531518	7.85	5.06	11.73
15	Manipur	12915	18129	29813	NA	12.03	8.85	NA
16	Meghalaya	19918	23235	34770	59626	1.29	8.06	12.03
17	Mizorum	7259	13509	24990	NA	31.24	14.04	NA
18	Nagaland	12177	18401	29716	NA	10.77	12.02	NA
19	Odisha	230987	314250	537502	890038	6.00	7.80	11.40
20	Panjab	266628	615642	537031	838637	6.91	4.78	8.67
21	Rajasthan	434837	15407	1000032	1704339	11.73	9.71	12.02
22	Sikkim	11165	1072678	31441	NA	11..14	10.70	NA

GSDP Current Price (in crore) base year 2011-12						% Growth of GSDP over previous year (base year 2011-12)		
S.No.	State	2011-12	2014-15	2019-20	2024-25	2014-15	2019-20	2024-25
23	Tamil Nadu	751486	505849	1743144	3118590	10.75	6.93	15.98
24	Telangana	359434	29533	950090	1640901	12.02	10.81	12.25
25	Tripura	19208	1036935	54151	89682	15.40	8.69	12.90
26	Uttar Pradesh	737070	161439	1745131	2978224	7.86	7.61	12.69
27	Uttarakhand	115328	718082	239263	378245	8.29	3.88	13.59
28	West Bengal	520485	5477	1179127	1815010	6.09	6.99	9.91

**Source: (1) Directorate of Economics and Statistics of respective state governments. (2)The data has been revised by Uttar Pradesh from the year 2010-2011.**

This table shows the GSDP at current price (in crores) between states. The contribution of Uttar Pradesh GSDP (crores) continues to increase as 161439 crores (2014-15) to 2978224 (2024-25). The percentage growth of GSDP of Uttar Pradesh increases from 7.86 (2014-15) to 12.69 (2024-25).

Tamil Nadu stands the first position as 15.98% growth of GSDP of the year 2024-25.

The Indian state of Uttar Pradesh has developed a plan to achieve a trillion-dollar economy in the next four to five years. The strategy intends to capitalize on the state's capacity as India's biggest consumer market, utilizing a network of expressways and airports to promote development. In order to reach the target of a \$1 trillion economy for Uttar Pradesh, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) must increase more than three times from the current estimated GSDP of Rs 24.39 trillion in the fiscal year 2023-24. The plan addresses multiple sectors, emphasizing agriculture because of the state's identity as an agricultural economy. The government intends to connect agriculture directly with the market to enhance rural earnings and stimulate the economy.

The government is also keen on leveraging new investment opportunities totaling around Rs 35 trillion, which were presented at the massive UP Global Investors Summit (GIS) in February 2023. Indeed, businesses totaling Rs 10 trillion gathered at the GIS will be launched in the coming months. The government has allocated resources across various sectors through an annual budget of Rs 6.9 trillion for 2023-24 to establish the region as a preferred investment destination not only in India but throughout South Asia. The Honourable Chief Minister, Yogi Adityanath, had earlier directed officials to focus their efforts on ten key sectors to help the state reach its objective of becoming a trillion-dollar economy. Currently, the administration is carefully reviewing the proposed blueprints and seeking feedback from departments for any required changes.

## References

Pandey & Reddy (2012), "*Farm Productivity and Rural Poverty in Uttar Pradesh*". A Regional Perspective Agricultural Economics Research Review, 25(1):23-35.

Kumar,S,Joshi.D(2020), “*Role of Agricultural Growth and its Determinants: A Regional Analysis of Uttar Pradesh*”, Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics75(01):74-89.

website-<http://updes.up.in>

Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority, India.

website-<http://onlineupsida.com>

Krishna,M(1995), “*Disporportional Growth of Service Sector in India:1960-1990.*”The Indian Economic Journal.

Papola,T,S(2009), “*India’s Growing Past but also needs to Industrialise*” The Indian Journal of Labour Economics.

Pandey,S(2021), “*Fiscal Sustanibility and Economic Growth:A Case Study of Uttar Pradesh in the 21<sup>st</sup> century*”, EPRA International Journal of Economic Growth and Environmental Issues Peer Reviewed Journal,vol.9,Issue8.