

## STAGNANT REAL WAGE GROWTH - ECONOMY

**NEWS:** A recent report by India Ratings Agency says that in UP and Haryana real ages have been growing at a mere 0.1 per cent.

### WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?

- **Real Wages Growth:** In UP and Haryana, real wages are growing at a mere **0.1%**, indicating negligible or even negative growth.
- Implication: This signals a stagnant economic environment, leading to potential immiserization of workers.

### Theoretical Framework: Terms of Trade

- Prebisch-Singer Hypothesis:
  - Hans Singer and Raul Prebisch independently argued that commodity-exporting regions face adverse terms of trade against manufacturing regions.
  - These regions sell commodities at low prices but buy manufactured goods at higher prices, leading to a secular decline in income.
- Application to Indian States:
  - Non-industrial states like UP and Haryana function like commodity-exporting countries within India.
  - They face adverse terms of trade when dealing with more industrialized states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, and southern states.

## Causes of Low Wage Growth

## A. Poor Quality of Skills

- Low Investment in Human Capital:
  - Prolonged underinvestment in **nutrition**, **health**, **and education** results in a poorly skilled workforce.
  - Many individuals in these states are considered unemployable due to lack of relevant skills.
- Potential Workforce:
  - Even if **5% of the population is skilled**, large populations (e.g., 30 crore in UP) could provide a substantial workforce (~1.5 crore people).

### **B.** Paucity of Capital Investment

• Inadequate Capital Flow:



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- Limited capital investment leads to fewer opportunities for skilled labor, resulting in underemployment or out-migration to other states.
- **Example:** UP and Haryana send a significant portion of their skilled and semi-skilled workforce to other regions.

# **Importance of Attracting Capital**

## A. Capital as a Key Driver of Wage Growth

- States that attract higher capital investment experience better wage growth.
- Capital investment is more critical than merely improving infrastructure or tax policies.

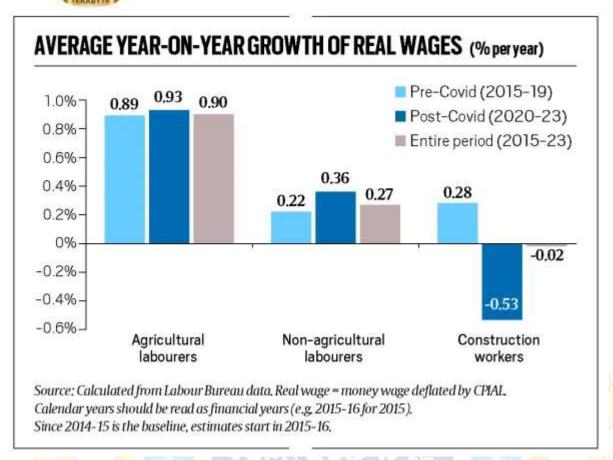
#### **B. Political Structure and Investment**

- Two-Party Systems Perform Better:
  - States with two dominant political parties (e.g., Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu) are better at attracting capital and promoting manufacturing growth.
  - Exceptions: Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, despite having two-party systems, lag in manufacturing.
- Multi-Party Competition:
  - States like **UP**, **Bihar**, **Haryana**, **and West Bengal**, with intense political competition, struggle to attract investment due to political instability.



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# Political Factors Influencing Investment

## A. Unrealistic Minimum Wages

- High Minimum Wages:
  - Haryana sets high minimum wages, which deter potential investors despite good infrastructure.
  - Similarly, UP and other states suffer from distorted economic incentives due to political overreach.

### **B. Excessive Political Competition**

- Hyper-Competitive Environment:
  - Over-competition among political parties leads to policy distortions.
  - Outcome: Misguided economic policies that hinder wage growth and discourage capital investment.

### Conclusion

• Capital Investment Crucial: States with better policies to attract capital and investments experience higher wage growth and better economic outcomes.



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 Balanced Political Competition Needed: While political competition fosters democracy, excessive competition disrupts economic incentives, leading to adverse economic outcomes for citizens.

