

CHAPTER 3

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

3.1 A comparison of the targeted and actual rates of growth recorded in the nine Five Year Plans so far show that while up to the Fifth Plan the actual growth rates fell generally short of the targeted rates of growth, from the Fifth Plan to the Eighth Plan growth rates achieved were consistently higher than those targeted. This trend has been broken with a shortfall in the actual versus targeted growth in the Ninth Plan. However, the gross domestic product (GDP) of the country as a whole has grown steadily over all the Five Year Plans (Chart 3.1).

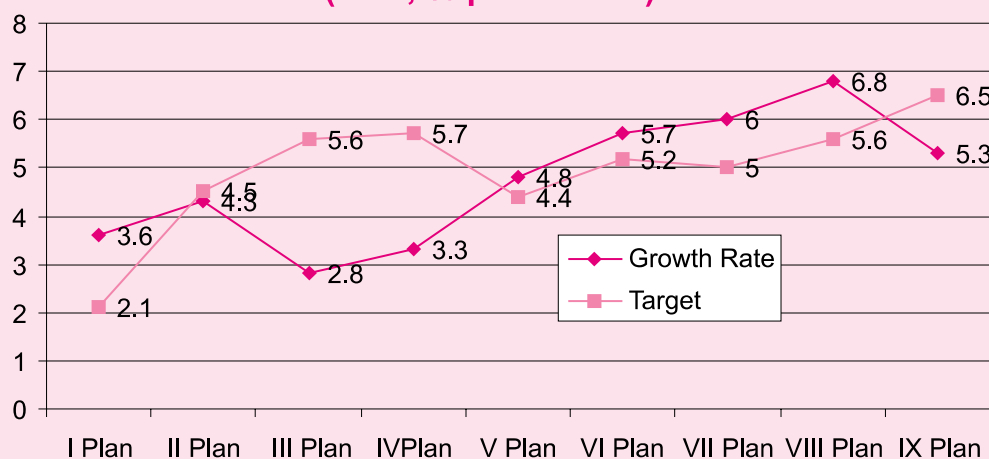
3.2 The high rate of economic growth has been accompanied by a reduction in poverty. There has been an appreciable decline in the percentage of population below the poverty line from over 50 per cent in the 1970s to less than 30 per cent in the late 1990s. There have been improvements in the social indicators as well. The

literary rate has increased from less than 20 per cent in 1951 to 65 per cent in 2001. According to the recent Human Development Reports (HDRs) of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), India has been moving up steadily in the international comparative ranking of human development.

3.3 The adoption of planning and a strategy of State-led industrialisation was intended to lead to a more balanced growth in the country. It was expected that, over time, inter-State disparities would be minimised. Plans and policies were designed to facilitate more investments in the relatively backward areas. Nevertheless, socio-economic variations across States continue to exist even today.

3.4 This chapter attempts to bring out comparable trends in the development of various

Chart 3.1
Growth Rate of Indian Economy during Five Year Plans
(GDP, % per annum)



Source : National Accounts Statistics, 2000, CSO

States of the country in terms of available and generally accepted development indicators. An attempt is made to cover as large a period of planning experience of the States as is possible, given the constraints of consistency and comparability of data. The chapter is arranged in sections that deal with specific subjects and areas, as: Major Economic Indicators, Human Development, Infrastructure, and Capital Flows.

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS

3.5 This section compares broad economic trends in States over as long a time span as is feasible. The major economic indicators used here to capture long term development trends of States are income growth, structural composition of income and employment, poverty, agricultural productivity and population.

Income Growth

3.6 Growth of State Domestic Product (SDP) is the single most important indicator of development for a State. Ideally, the SDP series of each State should be fully consistent with the national accounts estimates of GDP. However, this is not the case. Information on SDP compiled by the State Governments is collected by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and is used as one of the inputs of national accounts estimation. In this process, the CSO takes notes of the differences in methods of estimating the SDP in different States, but it does not refine the series to make them statistically comparable with each other and with the national accounts. Accordingly, we restrict the use of the data to comparison of the trends in growth rate only in order to reduce the error margin inherent in the data and avoid direct inter-State comparison of data as far as possible.

3.7 We look at the trend rates of growth for State domestic product from 1960s to 1990s of major States only, as comparable data are not available for smaller States and new States created during this period. With the exception of Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, the State income data from 1960-61 is available for all of the other major States. For Assam,

Haryana and Punjab, data for 1960-61 and from 1965-66 onwards is available. For Himachal Pradesh the data set begins from 1967-68. Base years taken for arriving at the trend real rates of decadal growth are 1960-61, 1970-71, 1980-81 and 1993-94 for the four decades respectively.

3.8 Although the first data series continues through 1984-85, we have taken 1960-61 to 1979-80 to be the first period. This is because with effect from 1980-81 a second data series came into existence, incorporating improvements in method and extension of coverage. The 1980-81 series was in use till 1997-98. A third series with 1993-94 as the base year was introduced in 1999, with changes in the coverage of economic activities. In our analysis of the growth experience of individual States, we will thus be making use of these three distinct data series. The source of the data is the Central Statistical Organisation.

3.9 In the nineteen sixties, the highest growth rates were recorded by the erstwhile unified Punjab and adjoining areas (now Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana). In this decade, Bihar was the slowest growing State economy recording less than 1 per cent growth, which implied a decline in per capita income. Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh recorded less than 2 per cent growth (Table 3.1).

3.10 In the seventies, the pattern of rates of growth remained largely unchanged. Along with Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, the western States of Maharashtra and Gujarat, and the southern States of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu began to register higher rates of growth. Madhya Pradesh and Kerala were at the bottom with negative real per capita income growth in this period.

3.11 The national average of economic growth picked up from the 3.6 per cent of the previous decade to 5.6 per cent in the eighties. Individual States showed the greatest consistency in their growth record during this decade as reflected in the decrease of measure of inter-State disparity from 2.20 to 1.39. The difference between the

Table 3.1
Trends of Rates of Growth in Net State Domestic Product at
Current Prices - Decades of Sixties and Seventies

States	Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)		Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) per capita	
	1960-61 to 1969-70	1970-71 to 1979-80	1960-61 to 1969-70	1970-71 to 1979-80
Goa	na	6.1	na	3.6
Maharashtra	2.9	5.7	.04	3.3
Punjab	5.6	5.4	3.5	3.2
Haryana	5.5	4.8	2.6	2.2
Gujarat	2.7	4.5	0.1	2.0
Karnataka	3.4	4.3	1.2	1.8
Delhi	5.1	6.2	0.7	1.7
Jammu & Kashmir	3.1	4.4	0.5	1.6
Tamil Nadu	2.1	3.4	0.1	1.6
All India	3.0	3.6	0.8	1.2
Andhra Pradesh	1.5	3.2	-0.4	1.1
Assam	4.0	3.0	0.9	0.8
West Bengal	2.5	2.9	0.02	0.7
Bihar	0.7	2.8	-1.3	0.6
Uttar Pradesh	1.6	2.6	-0.2	0.4
Orissa	9.7	2.3	7.3	0.3
Rajasthan	1.3	3.0	-1.1	0.2
Himachal Pradesh	5.6	2.4	3.4	0.2
Kerala	3.8	1.7	1.4	-0.2
Madhya Pradesh	1.5	1.3	-1.1	-1.0

Note : Deflators used in estimation of NSDP for Orissa in this period have discrepancies, as a result of which the Stated growth rates are non-comparable. Name of States is arranged in order of rank in rates of growth of per capita NSDP in 1970-71 to 1979.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation.

highest and the lowest values for the rates of growth across States was 4.0 percentage points. Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu recorded the highest growth. Jammu and Kashmir and Assam slipped to the lower end of the growth table.

3.12 The new series of GSDP data was released by the CSO in August 2000 and subsequently updated in November, 2001. Table 3.2 gives the trends of growth in GSDP from 1993-94 onwards for the decade of nineties (with base year 1993-94) based on the new series. The

Table 3.2
Trends in Rates of Growth in Gross State Domestic Product at
Current Prices - Decades of Eighties and Nineties

States	Gross States Domestic Product		Gross States Domestic Product per capita	
	1980-81 to 1990-91	1993-94 to 1998-99	1980-81 to 1990-91	1993-94 to 1998-99
Karnataka	5.4	8.2	3.3	6.4
Gujarat	5.1	8.0	3.0	6.2
Tamil Nadu	5.4	6.8	3.9	5.8
Maharashtra	6.0	7.1	3.6	5.4
Rajasthan	5.9	7.7	3.8	5.3
West Bengal	4.8	6.8	2.6	5.0
All India	5.6	6.8	3.3	4.8
Goa	5.5	8.3	3.9	4.5
Kerala	3.2	5.5	1.7	4.2
Himachal Pradesh	5.0	6.7	3.1	3.9
Haryana	6.2	5.8	3.9	3.6
Andhra Pradesh	4.3	4.9	2.1	3.5
Punjab	5.4	5.0	3.5	3.0
Orissa	5.0	4.3	3.1	2.9
Bihar	4.7	4.2	2.5	2.6
Madhya Pradesh	4.0	4.4	2.1	2.3
Uttar Pradesh	4.9	4.5	2.5	2.3
Jammu & Kashmir	2.2	4.7	-0.4	1.6
Delhi	7.6	6.7	3.2	1.6
Assam	3.6	2.7	1.4	1.0

Note : Name of States is arranged in order of rank in rates of growth of per capita GSDP in 1993-94 to 1998-99.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation.

national average rate of economic growth picked up by more than 1 percentage point to 6.8 per cent in the nineties. The growth record shows an increase in the divergence of individual States (Standard deviation increased from 1.19 in the eighties to 1.60 in the nineties), broadly along the pattern that had come to be established in the decade of the seventies, with some notable differences, however. The difference between the highest and the lowest values for rates of growth across States was 5.5 percentage points, indicating widening of the spread over the preceeding decade. There was one major difference in the growth experience of the nineties from that of the eighties. Punjab and Haryana registered slower rates of growth as compared to the earlier decades, whereas Karnataka, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal recorded much higher growth. Karnataka had the highest GDP growth of 8.2 per cent. Assam registered the lowest rate of growth among major States.

3.13 The overall disparity in inter-State growth of NSDP and per capita NSDP of States has increased considerably during the nineties as compared to the eighties and the seventies. (See Table 3.3). In recent decades, the decade of the eighties seems to be a period in which horizontal inequity across States was a minimum compared to other periods. In the nineties the magnitude of disparities was the maximum

3.14 A comparison of the trends in rates of economic growth for all the States in the Nineties

is given in Annexure-3.1. It may be seen that less developed regions including the north eastern States, Orissa and the heartland States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh have generally recorded growth rates below the All-India average during the most recent period of 1993-94 to 1998-1999. This trend suggests a widening of the gap between the more and the less developed States. The growth experience of the nineties has two alternative interpretations. One, that the faster growth experienced in some States is at the expense of others and is an outcome of a lessening of the equalising role of Centralised planning. Alternatively, it could be argued that the reformed economic climate allowed some individual States to harness more of their true economic potential; this was not at the expense of other States. The national average growth stepped up by 1 percentage point in the nineties, and most States experienced improved growth in this decade.

Structural Changes in Income and Employment

3.15 The economy of the States have been experiencing major structural changes (Table 3.4), as would be expected in the structure of a developing economy. There has been a shift from the primary sector to secondary and tertiary sectors. Figures for all the 23 States taken together suggest major structural changes away from the predominantly agriculture-based economy that the country has traditionally had.

Table 3.3
Disparity in Growth amongst States/Union Territories

Period	Measure of Disparity in Growth @ (Standard Deviation)		Relative Measure of Disparity in Growth between Per Capita Income and NSDP@ (Covariance)
	NSDP	Per capita NSDP	
1970-71 to 1979-80	2.22	1.81	3.67
1980-81 to 1990-91	1.71	1.02	0.71
1993-94 to 1998-99	3.13	2.40	5.23

Note: - @ : The bigger the value, the more the disparity.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation

3.16 Comparable data regarding net State domestic product at current Prices available for 23 States indicate that in the last three plan periods, the percentage share of the primary sector marginally increased between 1987-88 and 1993-94 and declined to a low of 30.83 per cent in 1999-

2000. The trend for the secondary sector is exactly the opposite, as it should be, and it stood at 14.02 per cent in 1999-2000. However, the share of tertiary sector has been steadily increasing from 49.14 per cent in 1987-88 to an all time high of 55.14 per cent in 1999-2001.

Table 3.4
Percentage Change in Percentage Share in Net State Domestic Product
(1987-88 to 1999-2000)

Sl. No.	States	Change in Percentage Share		
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	-11.97	5.02	7.93
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-29.07	-52.96	41.87
3	Assam	-11.25	9.40	12.03
4	Bihar	-23.55	-10.43	34.64
5	Gujarat	-21.69	12.52	4.65
6	Haryana	-15.18	10.85	9.45
7	Himachal Pradesh	-24.96	48.23	11.81
8	Jammu & Kashmir	-11.38	-17.23	10.42
9	Karnataka	-25.42	10.51	18.50
10	Kerala	-28.01	-23.21	24.25
11	Madhya Pradesh	-16.40	21.05	13.36
12	Maharashtra	-32.48	-4.72	18.52
13	Manipur	-28.13	56.89	20.98
14	Meghalaya	-15.24	-33.22	10.19
15	Orissa	-4.91	-66.27	22.62
16	Punjab	-5.00	-5.03	7.33
17	Rajasthan	-18.15	0.85	15.66
18	Tamil Nadu	-26.15	-13.74	18.73
19	Tripura	-23.94	175.97	10.31
20	Uttar Pradesh	-10.78	27.11	2.96
21	West Bengal	16.72	-38.15	3.74
22	Delhi	-54.37	-43.14	12.07
23	Pondicherry	-56.55	164.88	-27.51

Note : Bihar includes Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh includes Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh includes Uttaranchal

Source : Central Statistical Organisation

3.17 Against the normal pattern of development, there were significant falls in the share of the secondary sector in income in the case of Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal.

3.18 On the whole, employment trends are consistent with the structural trends in income

(Table 3.5). Exceptions are, West Bengal, which witnessed a decrease in the growth of employment in the agriculture sector in spite of a sharp increase in the growth of the sectoral income; and Delhi, which experienced an increase in the growth of employment share of agriculture in spite of a sharp decrease in the growth of income from the sector.

Table 3.5
Percentage Change in Percentage Share in Employment
(1987-88 to 1999-2000)

Sl. No.	States	Change in Percentage Share		
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	-10.16	-9.80	35.25
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19.01	146.93	-28.61
3	Assam	-16.44	26.90	38.23
4	Bihar	-2.84	9.33	8.68
5	Gujarat	-6.12	8.52	7.44
6	Haryana	-23.35	-1.96	49.31
7	Himachal Pradesh	-20.03	4.29	76.71
8	Jammu & Kashmir	-2.82	-54.71	24.74
9	Karnataka	-12.57	-4.03	41.89
10	Kerala	-27.62	-1.70	37.30
11	Madhya Pradesh	-10.88	-0.52	54.64
12	Maharashtra	-20.94	11.76	46.69
13	Manipur	5.12	-1.24	-9.08
14	Meghalaya	-9.39	-22.57	37.11
15	Orissa	-1.20	0.02	3.98
16	Punjab	-16.54	-8.29	29.39
17	Rajasthan	-6.08	4.31	13.75
18	Tamil Nadu	-18.10	0.99	31.38
19	Tripura	-4.74	-37.65	7.89
20	Uttar Pradesh	-14.27	29.02	35.65
21	West Bengal	-9.48	-0.82	17.01
22	Delhi	25.34	-6.34	0.75
23	Pondicherry	-42.79	29.99	30.36

Note : 1. Bihar includes Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh includes Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh includes Uttaranchal.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation

Poverty

3.20 The growth performance of States has crucial implications in poverty reduction, which is an important objective of our economic policy. Prima facie, poverty may be expected to decline more rapidly in faster growing States.

3.21 The only available estimates of poverty in individual states for 1973-74 and 1977-78 are those estimated by NSS every five years. Large sample surveys were conducted in 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94 and 1999-2000 and state specific poverty estimates were made by Planning Commission. These are given in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6
Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line (Arranged in Increasing Order of 1999-2000)

S. No.	States	1973-74	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000
1	Jammu & Kashmir	40.83	38.97	24.24	23.82	25.17	3.48
2	Goa	44.26	37.23	18.90	24.52	14.92	4.40
3	Chandigarh	27.96	27.32	23.79	14.67	11.35	5.75
4	Punjab	28.15	19.27	16.18	13.20	11.77	6.16
5	Himachal Pradesh	26.39	32.45	16.40	15.45	28.44	7.63
6	Delhi	49.61	33.23	26.22	12.41	14.69	8.23
7	Haryana	35.36	29.55	21.37	16.64	25.05	8.74
8	Kerala	59.79	52.22	40.42	31.79	25.43	12.72
9	Gujarat	48.15	41.23	32.79	31.54	24.21	14.07
10	Rajasthan	46.14	37.42	34.46	35.15	27.41	15.28
11	Lakshadweep	59.68	52.79	42.36	34.95	25.04	15.60
12	Andhra Pradesh	48.86	39.31	28.91	25.86	22.19	15.77
13	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	46.55	37.20	15.67	67.11	50.84	17.14
14	Mizoram	50.32	54.38	36.00	27.52	25.66	19.47
15	Karnataka	54.47	48.78	38.24	37.53	33.16	20.04
16	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	55.56	55.42	52.13	43.89	34.47	20.99
17	Tamil Nadu	54.94	54.79	51.66	43.39	35.03	21.12
18	Pondicherry	53.82	53.25	50.06	41.46	37.40	21.67
19	Maharashtra	53.24	55.88	43.44	40.41	36.86	25.02
20	All India	54.88	51.32	44.48	38.86	35.97	26.10
21	West Bengal	63.43	60.52	54.85	44.72	35.66	27.02
22	Manipur	49.96	53.72	37.02	31.35	33.78	28.54
23	Uttar Pradesh	57.07	49.05	47.07	41.46	40.85	31.15
24	Nagaland	50.81	56.04	39.25	34.43	37.92	32.67
25	Arunachal Pradesh	51.93	58.32	40.88	36.22	39.35	33.47
26	Meghalaya	50.20	55.19	38.81	33.92	37.92	33.87
27	Tripura	51.00	56.88	40.03	35.23	39.01	34.44
28	Assam	51.21	57.15	40.47	36.21	40.86	36.09
29	Sikkim	50.86	55.89	39.71	36.06	41.43	36.55
30	Madhya Pradesh	61.78	61.78	49.78	43.07	42.52	37.43
31	Bihar	61.91	61.55	62.22	52.13	54.96	42.60
32	Orissa	66.18	70.07	65.29	55.58	48.56	47.15

Source : Planning Commission

Note : Poverty Line of Himachal Pradesh and expenditure distribution of Jammu & Kashmir are used to estimate poverty ratio of Jammu & Kashmir.

3.22 The percentage of population below the poverty line has declined from 54.88 per cent in 1973-74 to 26.1 per cent in 1999-2000 for India as a whole. Nineteen States and Union Territories have lesser percentage of population below poverty line than the national average. Wide variations may however be noticed in the poverty ratios of different States. The poverty ratio in Orissa at 47.15 per cent is about eight times that in Punjab (6.16 per cent). Almost half the population in Orissa and Bihar are below the poverty line. On the other hand, there are 14 States which have less than 20 per cent of population below the poverty line.

3.23 States like West Bengal and Kerala have seen tremendous improvements in poverty levels over this period. Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab have also experienced significant gains in poverty reduction. The poverty ratios have fallen to less than 10 per cent in these States. An analysis of these data suggests that the point-wise compound rate of decrease in poverty ratios across these six years was around -13 per cent and the decrease was considerably uniform in both rural and urban areas for the country as a whole (Table 3.7).

3.24 The different levels of poverty in the States have, however, shown varying rates of decline. Chart 3.2 shows changes in the percentage of population below the poverty line between 1973-74 and 1999-2000 for the top five and bottom five States.

3.25 Noteworthy is the case of Kerala, which, from an initial position amongst the high poverty ratio States, has recorded a steep decline to be amongst the States with very low percentage of population below the poverty line.

3.26 Table 3.7 brings out the differentials between urban and rural poverty levels. The percentage of rural population below poverty line was 56.44 in 1973-74. The urban population in poverty for the same period was around 49 per cent. West Bengal had more than 70 per cent rural poor, while Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh also had more than 60 per cent of rural population in poverty. In 1973-74, Kerala was among the five poorest States, with nearly 60 per cent rural and 62 per cent urban poverty. Among the States with lower levels of rural poverty in that period were Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh where rural poverty was 34, 28 and 27 per cent respectively. Ten States and Union Territories had poverty ratios less than the national average, and 21 above it. The rural poverty ratios were higher than urban poverty ratios for all States except Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat Haryana, Kerala and Rajasthan. An encouraging trend that emerged between 1993-94 and 1999-2000 is that rural poverty decreased much faster than that of urban poverty for most States.

3.27 According to latest estimates, Orissa now has the maximum rural poverty, followed by Bihar. West Bengal registered a steep decline in both rural and urban poverty. The north eastern States have also recorded improvement in urban poverty ratios, which have declined from 36.92 per cent to 7.47 per cent. However, the rural ratios continue to be high at 40.04 per cent. Among the States with the relatively lower levels of rural poverty ratios in 1999-2000 are Haryana (8.27 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (7.94 per cent), Punjab (6.25 per cent) and Goa (1.35 per cent). Chandigarh and Delhi have also registered low poverty ratios.

Table 3.7
Poverty Ratio in 1973-74 and 1999-2000

SI No	States	1973-74			1999-2000		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Jammu & Kashmir	45.51	21.32	40.83	3.97	1.98	3.48
2	Goa	46.85	37.69	44.26	1.35	7.52	4.40
3	Chandigarh	27.96	27.96	27.96	5.75	5.75	5.75
4	Punjab	28.21	27.96	28.15	6.35	5.75	6.16
5	Himachal Pradesh	27.42	13.17	26.39	7.94	4.63	7.63
6	Delhi	24.44	52.23	49.61	0.40	9.42	8.23
7	Haryana	34.23	40.18	35.36	8.27	9.99	8.74
8	Kerala	59.19	62.74	59.79	9.38	20.27	12.72
9	Gujarat	46.35	52.57	48.15	13.17	15.59	14.07
10	Rajasthan	44.76	52.13	46.14	13.74	19.85	15.28
11	Lakshadweep	59.19	62.74	59.68	9.38	20.27	15.6
12	Andhra Pradesh	48.41	50.61	48.86	11.05	26.63	15.77
13	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	46.85	37.69	46.55	17.57	13.52	17.14
14	Mizoram	52.67	36.92	50.32	40.04	7.47	19.47
15	Karnataka	55.14	52.53	54.47	17.38	25.25	20.04
16	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	57.43	49.40	55.56	20.55	22.11	20.99
17	Tamil Nadu	57.43	49.40	54.94	20.55	22.11	21.12
18	Pondicherry	57.43	49.40	53.82	20.55	22.11	21.67
19	Maharashtra	57.71	43.87	53.24	23.72	26.81	25.02
20	All India	56.44	49.01	54.88	27.09	23.62	26.10
21	West Bengal	73.16	34.67	63.43	31.85	14.86	27.02
22	Manipur	52.67	36.92	49.96	40.04	7.47	28.54
23	Uttar Pradesh	56.53	60.09	57.07	31.22	30.89	31.15
24	Nagaland	52.67	36.92	50.81	40.04	7.47	32.67
25	Arunachal Pradesh	52.67	36.92	51.93	40.04	7.47	33.47
26	Meghalaya	52.67	36.92	50.20	40.04	7.47	33.87
27	Tripura	52.67	36.92	51.00	40.04	7.47	34.44
28	Assam	52.67	36.92	51.21	40.04	7.47	36.09
29	Sikkim	52.67	36.92	50.86	40.04	7.47	36.55
30	Madhya Pradesh	62.66	57.65	61.78	37.06	38.44	37.43
31	Bihar	62.99	52.96	61.91	44.30	32.91	42.6
32	Orissa	67.28	55.62	66.18	48.01	42.83	47.15

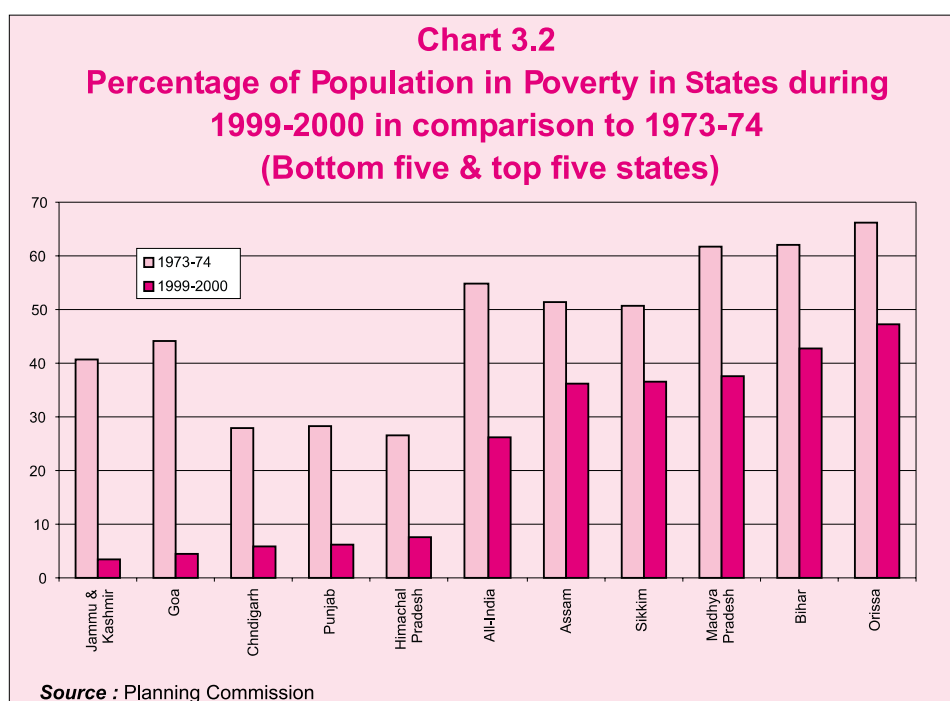
Note for 1993-94

- Poverty ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
- Poverty ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Island.
- Poverty ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

4. Poverty ratio of Goa is used for Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
5. Urban poverty ratio of Punjab is used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
6. Poverty line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.

Note for 1999-2000

1. Poverty ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to Estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty line of Himachal Pradesh and expenditure distribution of Jammu & Kashmir is used to estimate poverty ratio of Jammu & Kashmir.
4. Poverty ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Island.
5. Urban poverty ratio of Punjab is used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh
6. Poverty line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
7. Poverty ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu
8. Poverty ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.
9. Urban poverty ratio of Rajasthan may be treated as tentative.



3.28 In the long run trends of selected States (as mentioned) there does appear to be a positive linkage between growth and poverty reduction in the case of some States. Significant declines in rural poverty as a whole (between 33 and 40 percentage points) have been recorded in the period in question by the faster growing States of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. In the case of Madhya Pradesh, moderate growth has been accompanied by moderate declines in poverty over a long period. Both Bihar and Orissa have recorded relatively poor economic growth, and there seems to have been correspondingly little impact on poverty reduction.

3.29 The growth-poverty reduction linkage does not have such a good fit in the case of West Bengal and Kerala. Both States have recorded significant declines in the rural poverty ratio over the last three decades. However, as we have seen in the analysis of growth performance, Kerala had a relatively weak to moderate growth till the eighties, with the per capita income growth ranging from negative to less than 2 per cent per annum. The reduction in the rural poverty ratio of almost 50 percentage points in less than three decades is, therefore, much more than for States that have been recording a strong growth performance. Kerala is widely acknowledged as a success story of human development.

The priorities which have guided public policy in the State have led to expansion in social opportunities, and a high level of human development in relation to the rest of the country. These policies have been followed over a long period, and it may be argued that the achievements in human development created a conducive environment for a significant decline in rural poverty and eventually also an increase in growth rates.

3.30 In the case of West Bengal too, economic growth has been very weak in the first two decades, rising significantly only in the nineties to a per capita income increase of 5 per cent per annum. However, this could not have been a contributory factor to the significant decline of 41 percentage points in the rural poverty ratio, most of which seems to have occurred in the period before the nineties. What may have set apart West Bengal is the different direction of public policy that it has followed since the seventies. The policy of increasing the access of the rural poor to assets, i.e., agricultural land, through a programme of asset redistribution (land reforms) may have helped spread income earning opportunities more evenly and contributed to a major decline in rural poverty in this period without having a noticeable impact on the growth rate of the economy.

Agricultural Growth

3.31 The agriculture sector in the country employs over 69 per cent of the population. It is, accordingly, an important sector of the economy that has a direct bearing on overall growth, income levels and well being of the people. Changes in agricultural productivity over time in various States of the country is good index of the progress made in this vital sector by the States, and the consequent fallout on the States' economy.

3.32 In order to measure agricultural productivity, we use growth in three-year average land yield for different States between the time period 1962-65 and 1992-95* (Details are given in Annexure 3.4). In the initial period, 1962-65, the yield levels were high for the deltaic coastal States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, with Kerala recording the

highest yield. This was mainly due to development of irrigation.

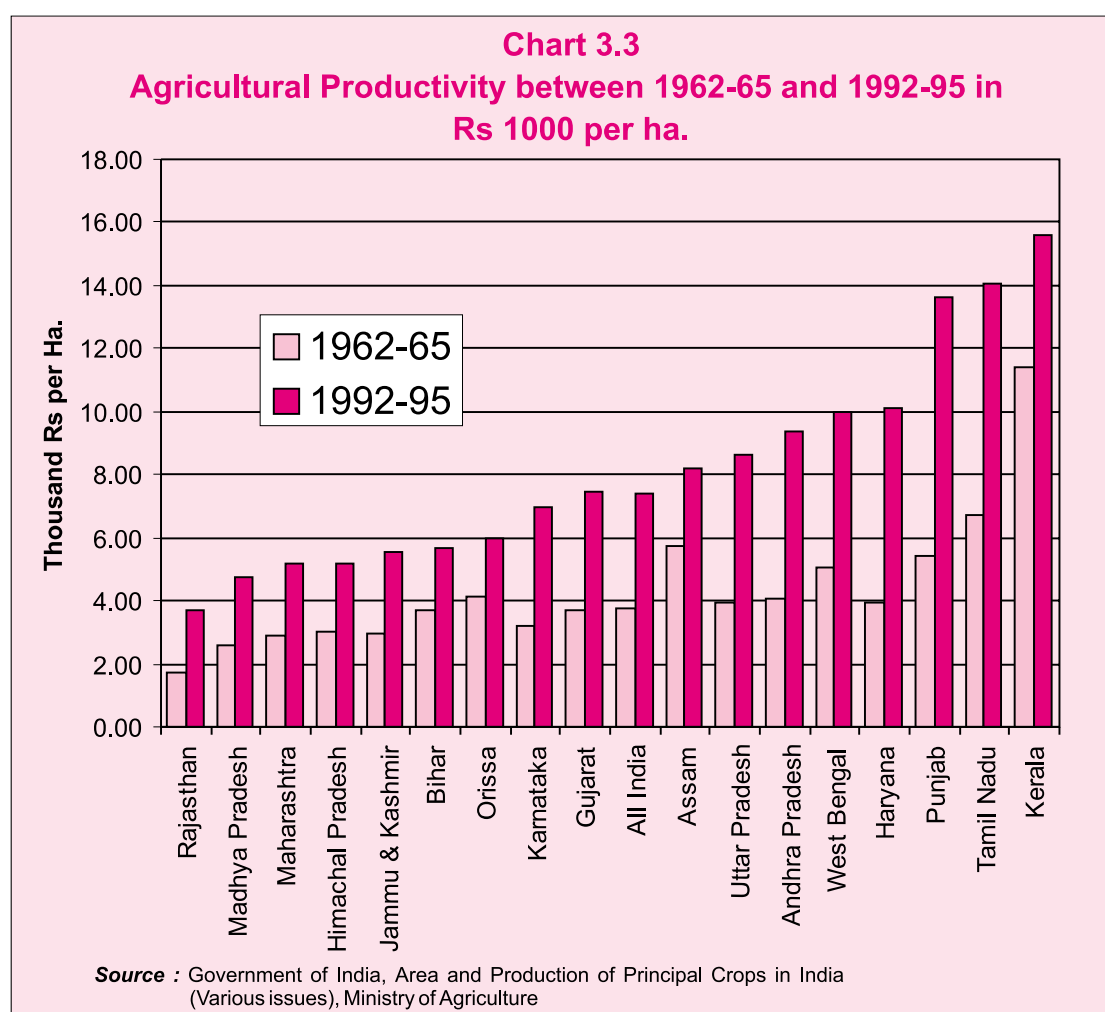
3.33 At the all India level, land yield increased at a rate of 1.64 per cent per annum during the period 1962-65 to 1970-73. Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Punjab and Haryana recorded very high rates of growth. Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu registered moderate growth rates.

3.34 By 1970-73, the relative positions underwent significant change with the introduction of new technology. With the extension of wheat and rice technology to eastern Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh during the period 1970-73 to 1980-83, these areas also started recording gains in productivity levels. In this period, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab recorded very high rates of growth (Chart 3.3).

3.35 During 1980-83 and 1992-95, a very high rate of growth of productivity, of 3.15 per cent per annum was recorded. This growth was, more or less equally experienced by all the regions. The eastern region made a significant surge in productivity levels in this period. It registered a high growth of 3.32 per cent per annum as compared to a rate of only 0.57 per cent during the preceding period. West Bengal had the highest rate of growth of 4.39 per cent per annum. The distinguishing feature of this time period was that the improved growth rates were shared by all the States except for Jammu and Kashmir.

3.36 Looking at the entire period of three decades, it is seen that the rate of growth of agricultural productivity during the period 1962-65 to 1992-95 was 2.30 per cent per annum for the country as a whole. The States also experienced moderate rates of growth in agricultural productivity during this period. Punjab and West Bengal recorded high growth rates in agricultural production and registered above average growth rates in agricultural productivity. The eastern States of Assam, Bihar and Orissa registered a relatively lower rate of growth during this period. The trend in increase

* Land yield is defined as value of output divided by the cropped area.



in agricultural productivity of the States corresponds fairly closely to the trend of rapid decrease in population below the poverty line of the States. States in which agricultural production has increased significantly are the States in which there has been a rapid decline in poverty.

Population

3.37 India is the second largest country in the world, after China, to cross the billion mark in population. The population of India in 2001 has almost tripled since 1941. The growth rate of population peaked at 2.24 per cent per annum in the decade of the seventies, and has been gradually declining thereafter, though in absolute numbers population continues to grow at an alarming rate. The rate of growth has been less than 2 per cent per annum in the period 1991-2001.

3.38 During the decade 1991-2001, the highest growth rate in population among the States was that of Nagaland at an extraordinary 4.97 per cent. This was followed by Manipur at 2.63 per cent and Meghalaya at 2.62 per cent. The growth rates continue to be high for the heartland States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The population situation in these States calls for urgent attention. Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu had rates of growth of over 4 per cent. These however could be attributed largely to substantial in migration. States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Goa have registered a substantial decline in the growth rate in the decade 1991-2001. These States also recorded rates much lower than the national average. The lowest rate was that of Kerala at 0.90 per cent, followed by Tamil Nadu at 1.06 per cent.

3.39 A total fertility rate (TFR) = 2.1 is considered to be the replacement level of fertility, which needs to be achieved in all States for population stabilisation. Looking ahead, it is instructive to compare the total fertility rates for 1998 and projections of TFRs for the States and Union territories for the year 2007, (Table 3.8)

Table 3.8
Total Fertility Rates, 1998 and Projected Total Fertility Rates, 2007

SI No	States /Union Territories	TFR 1998	TFR 2007
1	Kerala	1.8	n.a
2	Tamil Nadu	2.0	n.a
3	Andhra Pradesh	2.4	n.a
4	Karnataka	2.4	2.3
5	West Bengal	2.4	n.a
6	Punjab	2.6	n.a
7	Maharashtra	2.7	2.3
8	Orissa	2.9	2.4
9	Gujarat	3.0	n.a
10	All India	3.2	2.7
11	Assam	3.2	2.5
12	Haryana	3.3	2.1
13	Madhya Pradesh	3.9	3.4
14	Rajasthan	4.1	3.8
15	Bihar	4.3	3.3
16	Uttar Pradesh	4.6	4.4
17	Goa	1.77	n.a
18	Himachal Pradesh	2.14	n.a
19	Delhi	2.40	n.a
20	Arunachal Pradesh	2.52	n.a
21	Jammu & Kashmir	2.71	n.a
22	Sikkim	2.75	n.a
23	Mizoram	2.89	n.a
24	Manipur	3.04	n.a
25	Nagaland	3.77	n.a
26	Meghalaya	4.57	n.a

Note : n.a. : Projections for these States were not made.

Source : TFR1998 Sl.No.: 1 to 16 : Sample Registration System 1998

17 to 26 : National Family Health Survey 1998-99

TFR 2007 Projected figures : National Commission on Population, Planning Commission

3.40 It can be seen from the Table that all States will have TFRs less than three by 2007 except the newly formed States of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. Fifteen States and Union territories have achieved TFR of 2.1 or below, but the population of a large number of States would still be growing with TFRs more than 2.1, and these States have to be the focus of policy interventions during the Tenth Plan.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

3.41 Human development is a process of enlarging people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and change over time. But at all levels of development, three essential ones are for people to lead long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge and to have access to resources needed for a better standard of living. If these essential choices are not available, many other opportunities remain inaccessible.

3.42 Human development has two sides: the formation of human capabilities - such as improved health, knowledge and skills - and the use people make of their acquired capabilities. Development must, therefore, be more than just an expansion of income and wealth. Its focus must be people.

3.43 In this section, we look at the comparative profiles of States in the areas of education, health and gender, including related public expenditure ratios. The outcomes of the Human Development Index brought out in the National Human Development Report, 2001 are also considered.

Education

3.44 Education is important in the development process for two reasons. First, because education can be viewed as an end in itself as it improves the perception and quality of life of people. Secondly, education leads to formation of human

capital and is an important investment for the development process.

3.45 Though the level and quality of education can be measured in a number of ways, literacy figures are essential in any measurement of educational attainment. The level of literacy is an important and the most basic index of the educational achievements of an economy.

3.46 Besides overall education, female education has a special role in the development process; therefore, we also take a separate look at female literacy as an important determinant of development.

Literacy Levels in States

3.47 There has been a continuous rise in the literacy rates in India. The overall literacy rate has increased from 16.6 per cent in 1951 to 65.38 per cent in 2001. Amongst States, Kerala had the highest literacy rate of 90.92, followed by Mizoram, which had a literacy rate of 88.49 per cent in 2001. Pondicherry, Goa and Delhi had literacy rates above 80 per cent. Some of the traditional educationally backward States too have shown considerable improvements in recent times, especially in the last decade. Literacy in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh went up by around 20 percentage points in a single decade. The literacy rate increased from 38.50 per cent in 1991 in Rajasthan to 61.03 per cent in 2001. Madhya Pradesh registered an increase from 44.2 per cent in 1991 to 64.11 per cent in 2001 (Table 3.9).

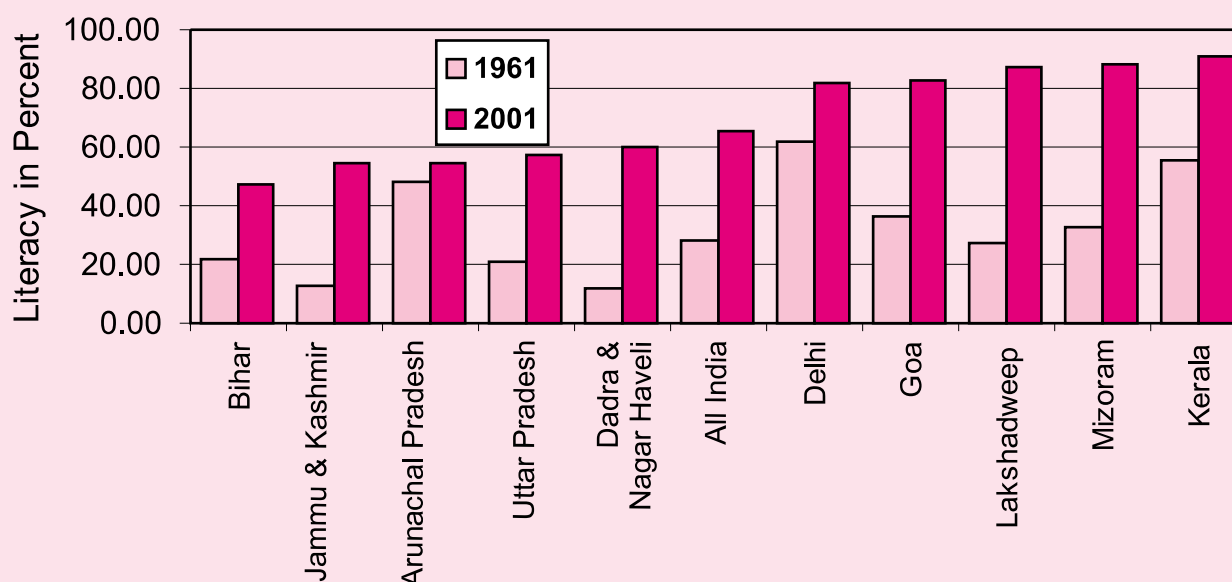
3.48 A contrast is Bihar. Literacy in Bihar, which was at par with Rajasthan in 1991, has fallen far behind in just one decade. As against 61 per cent in Rajasthan in 2001, the literacy rate has gone up to only 47.53 per cent in Bihar. Chart 3.4 shows the performance of the top five and bottom five States for the period 1961 to 2001.

Table 3.9
State-wise Literacy Rates in Percentages
(Arranged in Rank Order of 2001)

SI No	States/Union Territories	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	Kerala	40.70	55.10	60.40	70.40	89.80	90.92
2	Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	59.90	82.30	88.49
3	Lakshadweep	15.20	27.20	43.70	55.10	81.80	87.52
4	Goa	23.00	36.20	N.A.	N.A.	75.50	82.32
5	Delhi	38.40	62.00	56.60	61.50	75.30	81.82
6	Chandigarh	N.A.	55.10	61.60	64.80	77.80	81.76
7	Pondicherry	N.A.	43.70	46.00	55.90	74.70	81.49
8	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	25.80	40.10	43.60	51.60	73.00	81.18
9	Daman & Diu	22.90	34.90	44.80	56.70	71.20	81.09
10	Maharashtra	20.90	35.10	39.20	47.20	64.90	77.27
11	Himachal Pradesh	7.70	24.90	32.00	42.50	63.90	77.13
12	Tripura	15.50	24.30	31.00	42.10	60.40	73.66
13	Tamil Nadu	20.80	36.40	39.50	46.80	62.70	73.47
14	Gujarat	N.A.	N.A.	35.80	43.70	61.30	69.97
15	Punjab	15.20	31.50	33.70	40.90	58.50	69.95
16	Sikkim	7.30	14.20	17.70	34.10	56.90	69.68
17	West Bengal	24.00	34.50	33.20	40.90	57.70	69.22
18	Manipur	11.40	36.00	32.90	41.40	59.90	68.87
19	Haryana	N.A.	24.10	26.90	36.10	55.80	68.59
20	Nagaland	10.40	20.40	27.40	42.60	61.60	67.11
21	Karnataka	19.30	29.80	31.50	38.50	56.00	67.04
	All India	18.30	28.30	34.45	43.57	52.20	65.38
22	Assam	18.30	33.00	28.70	N.A.	52.90	64.28
23	Madhya Pradesh	9.80	20.50	22.10	27.90	44.20	64.11
24	Meghalaya	N.A.	N.A.	29.50	34.10	49.10	63.31
25	Orissa	15.80	25.20	26.20	34.20	49.10	63.31
26	Andhra Pradesh	13.20	24.60	24.60	29.90	44.10	61.11
27	Rajasthan	8.90	18.10	19.10	24.40	38.60	61.03
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.00	11.60	15.00	26.70	40.70	60.03
29	Uttar Pradesh	10.80	20.70	21.70	27.20	41.60	57.36
30	Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	47.90	11.30	20.80	41.60	54.74
31	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	13.00	18.60	26.70	N.A.	54.46
32	Bihar	12.20	21.80	19.90	26.20	38.50	47.53

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India

Chart 3.4
Literacy in 1961 & 2001
(Bottom Five and Top Five States)



Note : 1. Assam Figure is taken for Mizoram for 1961
 2. UP figure includes Uttaranchal.

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India

Gender Disparities in Literacy Rates

3.49 There are gender disparities in literacy at all-India level, as also within individual States. The gap was narrowest in Mizoram where male literacy is recorded at 90.69 per cent and female literacy at 86.13 per cent in 2001. For Kerala, the two rates were 94.2 and 87.86 per cent respectively in 2001. The gap is widest in the low literacy States. In Bihar, 60.32 per cent males were recorded to be literate in 2001 as against 33.57 per cent females. The rates were 70.23 and 42.98 per cent respectively in Uttar Pradesh and 76.46 and 44.34 per cent in Rajasthan. At the same time, it should be recognised that these States, as also Jammu & Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh, have come a long way since 1961, when female literacy rates were in single digits. The exception is Meghalaya where in spite of low

overall literacy rate, the differential between male and female rate is small (Table 3.10).

Gender Balance

3.50 Sex ratio, (measured in terms of the number of women per 1000 men), is representative of gender inequality in India. Biologically, the sex ratio should be in favour of women, and it is so, in almost all countries of the world. However, a pronounced skew in sex ratios in favour of men has been a feature of most States in India (See Chart 3.4). This is largely attributed to lower status of women in Indian society, which contributes to early marriages, lower literacy levels, higher fertility and mortality levels, and affects adversely progress in human development.

Table 3.10
Literacy Rates for Male and Female - 1961, 1981 and 2001
(Arranged in Rank Order of 2001 for Female)

SI No	States	1961		1981		2001	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Kerala	64.9	45.6	75.3	65.7	94.2	87.9
2	Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.	64.5	54.9	90.7	86.1
3	Lakshadweep	42.0	12.8	65.2	44.6	93.2	81.6
4	Chandigarh	62.6	43.1	69.0	59.3	85.7	76.7
5	Goa	48.7	22.8	N.A.	N.A.	88.9	75.5
6	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	48.8	24.5	58.7	42.1	86.1	75.3
7	Delhi	70.4	50.9	68.4	53.1	87.4	75.0
8	Pondicherry	58.9	28.7	65.8	45.7	88.9	74.1
9	Daman & Diu	44.6	26.0	65.6	47.6	88.4	70.4
10	Himachal Pradesh	37.6	11.2	53.2	31.5	86.0	68.1
11	Maharashtra	49.3	19.8	58.8	34.8	86.3	67.5
12	Tripura	35.3	12.4	51.7	32.0	81.5	65.4
13	Tamil Nadu	51.6	21.1	58.3	35.0	82.3	64.6
14	Punjab	40.7	20.7	47.2	33.7	75.6	63.6
15	Nagaland	27.2	13.0	50.1	33.9	71.8	61.9
16	Sikkim	22.4	4.9	43.9	22.2	76.7	61.5
17	Meghalaya	N.A.	N.A.	37.9	30.1	66.1	60.4
18	West Bengal	46.6	20.3	50.7	30.3	77.6	60.2
19	Manipur	53.5	18.9	53.3	29.1	77.9	59.7
20	Gujarat	0.0	0.0	54.4	32.3	80.5	58.6
21	Karnataka	42.3	16.7	48.8	27.7	76.3	57.5
22	Haryana	35.1	11.3	48.2	22.3	79.3	56.3
23	Assam	44.3	19.6	N.A.	N.A.	71.9	56.0
	All India	40.4	15.4	56.4	29.8	75.9	54.2
24	Andhra Pradesh	35.0	14.0	39.3	20.4	70.9	51.2
25	Orissa	40.3	10.1	47.1	21.1	76.0	51.0
26	Madhya Pradesh	32.2	8.1	39.5	15.5	76.8	50.3
27	Rajasthan	28.1	7.0	36.3	11.4	76.5	44.3
28	Arunachal Pradesh	53.4	24.1	28.9	11.3	64.1	44.2
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17.7	5.0	36.3	16.8	73.3	43.0
30	Uttar Pradesh	31.9	8.3	38.8	14.0	70.2	43.0
31	Jammu & Kashmir	19.8	5.1	36.3	15.9	65.8	41.8
32	Bihar	35.2	8.2	38.1	13.6	60.3	33.6

Note : States/Union Territories are arranged in order of rank in 2001
N. A. : Not Available

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India

Table 3.11
Sex Ratio (Female per thousand Male) in India.
(Arranged in Rank Order of 2001)

SI No	States/Union Territories	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	Kerala	1028	1022	1016	1032	1036	1058
2	Pondicherry	1030	1013	989	985	979	1001
3	Tamil Nadu	1007	992	978	977	974	986
4	Andhra Pradesh	986	981	977	975	972	978
5	Manipur	1036	1015	980	971	958	978
6	Meghalaya	949	937	942	954	955	975
7	Orissa	1022	1001	988	981	971	972
8	Himachal Pradesh	912	938	958	973	976	970
9	Karnataka	966	959	957	963	960	964
10	Goa	1128	1066	981	975	967	960
11	Tripura	904	932	943	946	945	950
12	Lakshadweep	1043	1020	978	975	943	947
13	Mizoram	1041	1009	946	919	921	938
14	West Bengal	865	878	891	911	917	934
15	All-India	946	941	930	934	927	933
16	Assam	868	869	896	910	923	932
17	Maharashtra	941	936	930	937	934	922
18	Rajasthan	921	908	911	919	910	922
19	Bihar	1000	1005	957	948	907	921
20	Gujarat	952	940	934	942	934	921
21	Madhya Pradesh	945	932	920	921	912	920
22	Nagaland	999	933	871	863	886	909
23	Arunachal Pradesh	N A	894	861	862	859	901
24	Jammu & Kashmir	873	878	878	892	896	900
25	Uttar Pradesh	998	907	876	882	876	898
26	Sikkim	907	904	863	835	878	875
27	Punjab	844	854	865	879	882	874
28	Haryana	871	868	867	870	865	861
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	625	617	644	760	818	846
30	Delhi	768	785	801	808	827	821
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	946	963	1007	974	952	811
32	Chandigarh	781	652	749	769	790	773
33	Daman & Diu	1125	1169	1099	1062	969	709

Note : States/Union Territories are arranged in order of rank in 2001

Source : Census of India

3.51 In 1951, there were as many as ten States and Union Territories in India that had sex ratios in favour of women. By 2001, only Kerala and Pondicherry have a sex ratio in favour of females. The ratio has also fallen considerably in some of the States which were better placed in 1951, eg., Orissa, where it declined from 1022 in 1951 to 972 in 2001, and Tamil Nadu which registered a decline in the ratio from 1007 to 986 in the same period. Bihar has shown the sharpest decline, from 1000 in 1951 to 921 in 2001. Rajasthan has registered a marginal improvement in the last decade from 910 to 922, which is significant in view of its low starting point. Of concern is the decline during the last decade, in particular in the relatively better off States like Haryana and Punjab.

3.52 Kerala remained the only State in the post-independence period where the ratio remained in favour of females throughout (Table 3.11).

Health

3.53 Improvement in the health status of the population has been one of the major thrust areas in social development programmes of the country. This was to be achieved through improving the access to health services with special focus on under-developed and under-privileged sections of the society. In this section, we look at some of the important indicators of health status to assess whether this very crucial parameter has shown any signs of improvement.

3.54 Two basic indicators used in analysing the health status are infant mortality rate and life expectancy at birth.

Infant Mortality Rate

3.55 The infant mortality rate (IMR), measured in terms of death per thousand of children below 6 years, is considered to be a sensitive indicator of not only the health status of the population but

also the level of human development in the context of education, economic conditions, nutrition etc. Poverty, malnutrition, a decline in breast-feeding, and inadequacy or lack of sanitation are all associated with high infant mortality. High infant mortality and high fertility are related concepts. There is evidence that in the short run infant mortality reduces overall population growth, other things remaining constant. However, the indirect and long run effect of reduced mortality is probably to reduce fertility by more than a compensating amount - as, with greater certainty about child survival, parents reduce "insurance births" and shift to child quality investments.

3.56 Almost all the States in India have registered declining infant mortality rates over the period 1971 to 1998, yet some States have done better than the others, as may be seen in Table 3.12.

3.57 In 1981, Madhya Pradesh had the highest IMR at 150 followed by Uttar Pradesh at 130. Haryana, Orissa and Arunachal Pradesh also recorded high IMRs. Manipur recorded the lowest IMR at 32.

3.58 By 1991, the IMR had fallen for almost all the States. But the fall in IMR for males was much higher than for females unlike in 1981, when female IMR was lower.

3.59 The fall was faster between 1991 and 1998. IMR for all India for 1998 was 71. States with relatively high IMR today are Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The north eastern States of Mizoram at 23 and Manipur at 25 recorded the lowest IMRs amongst all States.

3.60 There is cause for concern over the higher IMR for females than males in some of the States like Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Bihar, as the status of the female child is considered to be low in these States.

Table 3.12
State-wise Infant Mortality Rate

SI No	States/Union Territories	1961			1981			2001
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Person
1	Kerala	55	48	52	45	41	42	16
2	Pondicherry	77	68	73	32	35	34	21
3	Mizoram	73	65	69	51	56	53	23
4	Manipur	31	33	32	29	27	28	25
5	Lakshadweep	124	88	118	100	78	91	30
6	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	78	66	77	71	61	69	30
7	Chandigarh	53	53	53	50	47	48	32
8	Goa	60	56	57	56	48	51	36
9	Arunachal Pradesh	141	111	126	111	103	91	44
10	Jammu & Kashmir	78	78	78	NA	NA	NA	45
11	Maharashtra	96	89	92	72	76	74	49
12	Tripura	106	116	111	81	84	82	49
13	Delhi	66	70	67	55	51	54	51
14	Meghalaya	81	76	79	79	82	80	52
15	Sikkim	105	87	96	58	62	60	52
16	Tamil Nadu	89	82	86	55	51	54	53
17	West Bengal	103	57	95	75	51	62	53
18	Punjab	74	79	77	81	53	74	54
19	Karnataka	87	74	81	74	72	74	58
20	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	102	93	98	84	73	81	61
21	Gujarat	81	84	84	74	82	78	64
22	Himachal Pradesh	101	89	92	84	81	82	64
23	Andhra Pradesh	100	82	91	67	51	55	66
24	Bihar	95	94	94	62	89	75	67
25	Haryana	87	119	94	57	54	52	69
26	All India	122	108	115	74	79	77	71
27	Assam	NA	NA	NA	96	87	92	78
28	Rajasthan	114	114	114	94	79	87	83
29	Uttar Pradesh	131	128	130	98	104	99	85
30	Madhya Pradesh	158	140	150	131	136	133	97
31	Orissa	119	111	115	129	111	125	98
32	Nagaland	76	58	68	51	52	51	NA
33	Daman & Diu	60	56	57	61	50	56	NA

Note : a) The estimates for Goa and Daman & Diu are aggregated.
b) Female and Male Infant Mortality Rate not available from 1998
c) The estimates are not available for smaller States/Union Territories.
d) NA: Not available.

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

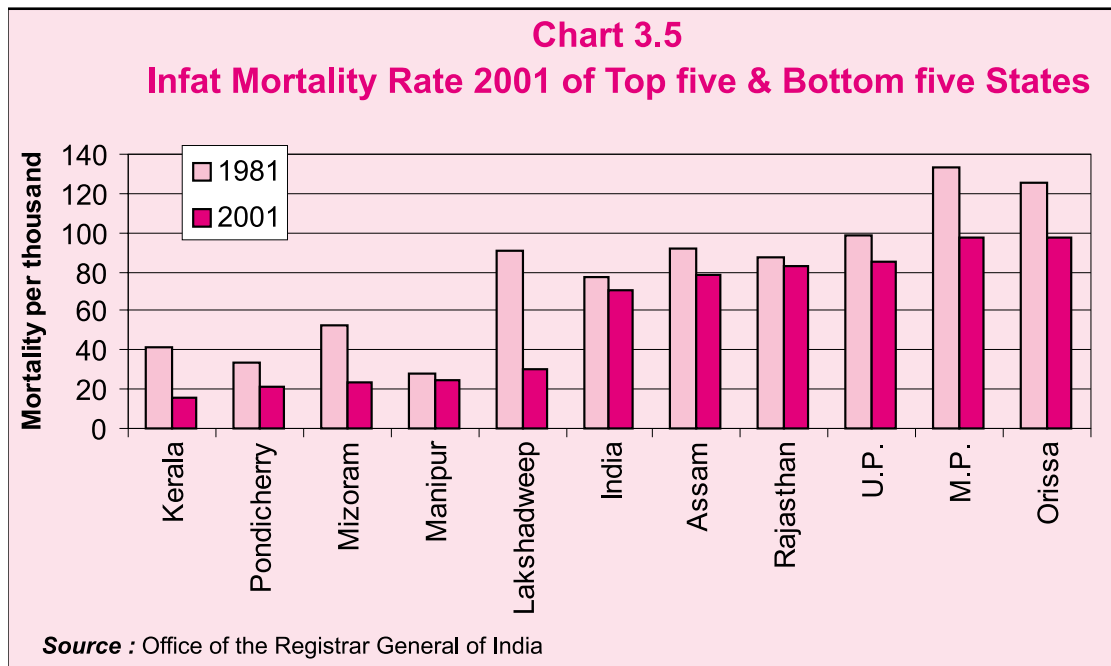


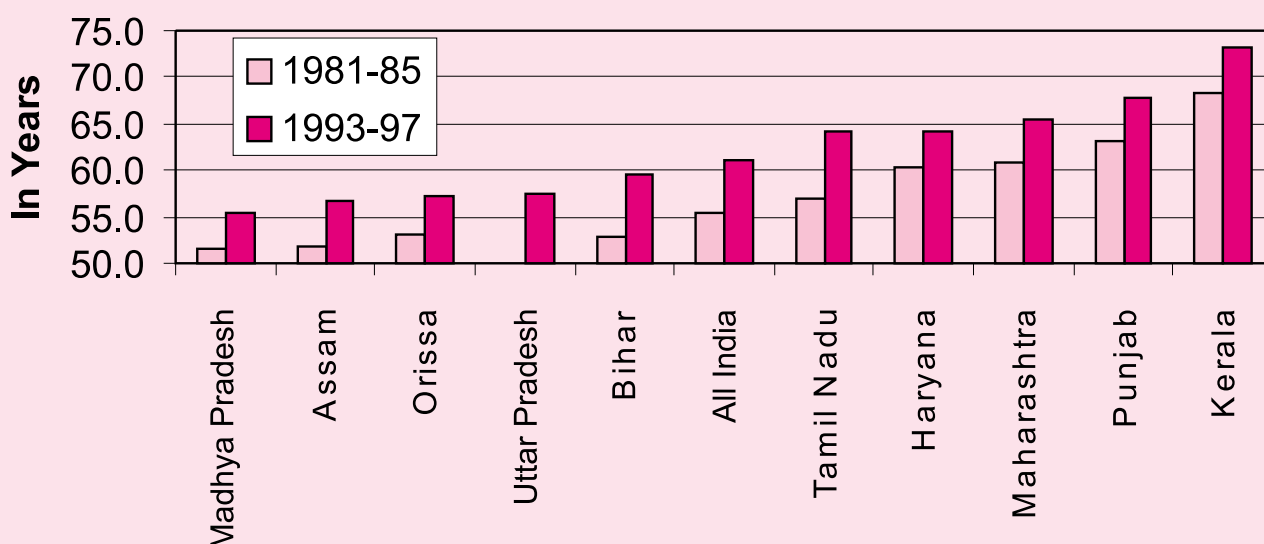
Table 3.13
State-wise Life Expectancy at Birth (Rank as in 1993-97)

SI No	States/Union Territories	1981-85	1991-95	1992-96	1993-97
1	Kerala	68.4	72.9	73.1	73
2	Punjab	63.1	67.2	67.4	68
3	Maharashtra	60.7	64.8	65.2	66
4	Tamil Nadu	56.9	63.3	63.7	64
5	Haryana	60.3	63.4	63.8	64
6	Karnataka	60.7	62.5	62.9	63
7	West Bengal	57.4	62.1	62.4	63
8	Gujarat	57.6	61.0	61.4	62
9	Andhra Pradesh	58.4	61.8	62.0	62
10	All India	55.5	60.3	60.7	61
11	Rajasthan	53.5	59.1	59.5	60
12	Bihar	52.9	59.3	59.4	60
13	Uttar Pradesh	50.0	56.8	57.2	58
14	Orissa	53.0	56.5	56.9	57
15	Assam	51.9	55.7	56.2	57
16	Madhya Pradesh	51.6	54.7	55.2	56

Note : 1. The estimates are not available for smaller States/Union Territories.
2. Madhya Pradesh includes Chhattisgarh
3. Uttar Pradesh includes Uttaranchal
4. Bihar includes Jharkhand

Source : SRS based abridged life tables

Chart 3.6
Life Expectancy at Birth
- Bottom Five and Top Five in 1993-97 -



Source : Sample Registration System based abridged life tables

Life Expectancy at Birth

3.61 Life expectancy at birth or longevity is an overall indicator of the economic and social well being of the people. As a society advances, the life expectancy of its people also increases. A Statewise profile of life expectancy for the period 1981-85 to 1993-97 is given in the Table 3.13.

3.62 Kerala, followed by Punjab, had the highest life expectancy rate from among major States right from 1981-85 till 1993-97. The relative position of the top five and bottom five States in 1993-97 is given in the Chart 3.6.

Plan Expenditure on Social Sectors

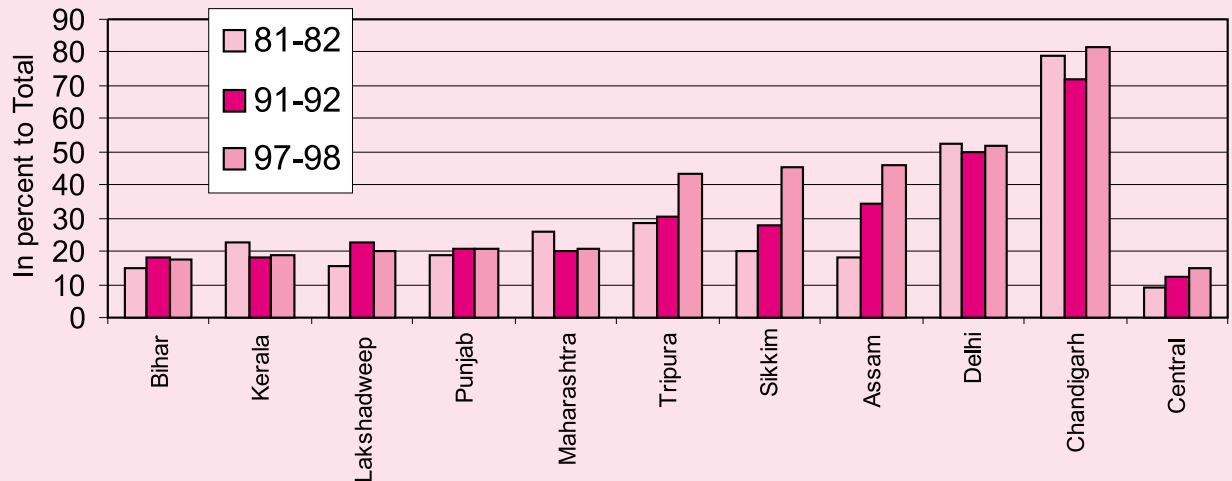
Sectoral Composition of Actual Plan Expenditure

3.63 A look at the sectoral composition of Plan expenditure in the last two decades reveals that the allocation to agriculture and irrigation has shown a

downward trend for most of the bigger agricultural States between 1981-82 and 1997-98. The percentage declined from 30.17 to 19.05 in Uttar Pradesh and from 25.24 per cent to 12.75 per cent in Punjab. Haryana and Madhya Pradesh have also registered falling shares of public expenditure going to agriculture. Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra are the only States in which the share of Plan expenditure going towards agriculture have gone up in this period.

3.64 In the case of social sectors, many States have registered increases in percentage of expenditure over this period. Even in less developed States like Orissa and Madhya Pradesh the share of social sectors in Plan expenditure has risen. The trends are similar for Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam and Haryana. Kerala, Maharashtra and Jammu and Kashmir however registered a fall in this percentage. An interesting point to note is the high expenditure in the north eastern States in the year 1997-98. All these States spend more than 40 per cent on the social sector (Chart 3.7).

Chart 3.7
Bottom Five and Top Five States in Expenditure for Social Sector in 1981-82 and 1997-98



Source : Various Plan Documents, Planning Commission

3.65 In order to see the expenditure undertaken specifically for human development, we look at the education and health ratios. These show the education and health expenditures as a ratio of total public expenditure. Since a large component of public expenditures in these sectors would fall outside the Plan, these ratios may provide a better comparative indicator (Table 3.14).

3.67 It can be seen that most of the States have registered increases in the education expenditure ratios. This implies that they are spending a higher proportion of public spending on education. The education expenditure ratio has increased from 12.76 in 1980-81 to 26.34 in 1998-99 for Assam. It increased from 13.19 to 21.16 in Bihar in the same period. However, this

increase does not get reflected in corresponding improvements in educational achievements for Bihar, perhaps because of the low absolute levels of Plan expenditure. Kerala, on the other hand, registered a fall in this ratio in spite of the fact that it had registered the highest literacy rate.

3.67 The expenditure ratio for health has shown a decline for most of the States. The highest fall was registered for Meghalaya where the ratio fell from 15.34 to 7.22 between the two time periods considered. It has also shown a significant decline for Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. The highest ratio in 1998-99 was for Tamil Nadu at 8.34 per cent. There is probably a case for strengthening relative budgetary support to the health sector in many States.

Table 3.14
Share of Expenditure on Health and Education to Total (in Per cent)
(Arranged in order of rank in Health Expenditure Ratio in 1998-99)

SI No	States/Union Territories	Education Expenditure Ratio		Health Expenditure Ratio	
		1980-81	1998-99	1980-81	1998-99
1	Andhra Pradesh	14.35	12.98	7.63	8.45
2	Tamil Nadu	14.38	19.76	6.56	8.32
3	Meghalaya	9.97	16.95	15.34	7.22
4	West Bengal	15.92	17.78	9.07	6.49
5	Rajasthan	13.07	19.53	10.21	6.42
6	Himachal Pradesh	13.38	16.83	10.65	6.38
7	Karnataka	13.30	17.94	5.48	6.02
8	Madhya Pradesh	10.82	16.36	7.59	5.80
9	Central Govt.	2.70	3.90	1.40	5.78
10	Orissa	12.35	17.16	6.70	5.58
11	Kerala	25.30	18.73	9.57	5.47
12	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	12.04	NA	5.43
13	Gujarat	12.55	16.38	6.08	5.41
14	Nagaland	8.03	9.55	9.57	5.39
15	Jammu & Kashmir	10.37	10.90	11.82	5.16
16	Goa	NA	14.47	NA	5.11
17	Mizoram	NA	12.97	NA	4.93
18	Maharashtra	14.63	17.67	6.53	4.84
19	Bihar	13.19	21.16	5.49	4.81
20	Punjab	16.99	15.76	6.52	4.73
21	Tripura	11.60	17.23	4.57	4.69
22	Manipur	12.25	18.52	8.66	4.67
23	Assam	12.76	26.34	5.23	4.65
24	Uttar Pradesh	13.15	18.31	5.89	4.10
25	Haryana	12.06	14.50	6.51	3.84
26	Sikkim	8.11	7.31	5.65	2.84

Note : Public expenditure ratio is the total public expenditure as a proportion of Gross State Domestic Product. Education and health expenditure ratios have been expressed as a ratio of total public expenditure.
 NA : Not Available

Source : State Finances - A Study of Budgets, 2000-01, RBI, Dec 2000 and Union Budget Documents for data for the Central Government.

3.68 The fact that some States spend a higher proportion than the others on social sectors like health and education should also get reflected in the social sector indicators. States devoting a larger share to education should also register higher literacy rates and those spending higher share on health should have better health

indicators. To the extent this outcome is not seen as in the case of Bihar & Assam for Education, it would suggest that the impact of proportionately higher expenditures also depends on the absolute levels per capita of such expenditures, and effective implementation and follow-up on the ground.

Table 3.15
Human Development Index 1981, 1991 and 2001
(Arranged in Rank order of 1991)

SI No	States/Union Territories	1981		1991		2001	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	Chandigarh	0.550	1	0.674	1	n.e	
2	Delhi	0.495	3	0.624	2	n.e	
3	Kerala	0.500	2	0.591	3	0.638	1
4	Goa	0.445	5	0.575	4	n.e	
5	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.394	11	0.574	5	n.e	
6	Pondicherry	0.386	12	0.571	6	n.e	
7	Mizoram	0.411	8	0.548	7	n.e	
8	Daman & Diu	0.438	6	0.544	8	n.e	
9	Manipur	0.461	4	0.536	9	n.e	
10	Lakshadweep	0.434	7	0.532	10	n.e	
11	Nagaland	0.328	20	0.486	11	n.e	
12	Punjab	0.411	9	0.475	12	0.537	2
13	Himachal Pradesh	0.398	10	0.469	13	n.e	
14	Tamil Nadu	0.343	17	0.466	14	0.531	3
15	Maharashtra	0.363	13	0.452	15	0.523	4
16	Haryana	0.360	15	0.443	16	0.509	5
17	Gujarat	0.360	14	0.431	17	0.479	6
18	Sikkim	0.342	18	0.425	18	n.e	
19	Karnataka	0.346	16	0.412	19	0.478	7
20	West Bengal	0.305	22	0.404	20	0.472	8
21	Jammu & Kashmir	0.337	19	0.402	21	n.e	
22	Tripura	0.287	24	0.389	22	n.e	
23	Andhra Pradesh	0.298	23	0.377	23	0.416	10
24	Meghalaya	0.317	21	0.365	24	n.e	
25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.276	25	0.361	25	n.e	
26	Assam	0.272	26	0.348	26	0.386	14
27	Rajasthan	0.256	28	0.347	27	0.424	9
28	Orissa	0.267	27	0.345	28	0.404	11
29	Arunachal Pradesh	0.242	31	0.328	29	n.e	
30	Madhya Pradesh	0.245	30	0.328	30	0.394	12
31	Uttar Pradesh	0.255	29	0.314	31	0.388	13
32	Bihar	0.237	32	0.308	32	0.367	15
	All India	0.302		0.381		0.472	
	Standard Deviation	0.083		0.100			

Note : n.e. : No estimate was made for these States

Source : Human Development Report 2001, Planning Commission

Human Development Index

3.69 The first ever National Human Development Report (NHDR), 2001 brought out by the Planning Commission estimated the value of Human Development Index (HDI) for the States and the Union territories for 1981, 1991 and 2001. Table 3.15 presents the findings for some of the major States.

3.70 Although the estimation of HDI for 2001 does not cover all the States, NHDR has estimated that the HDI for the country as a whole has improved from 0.302 in 1981 to 0.472 in 2001. Kerala - albeit a middle-income State - remains at the top of the NHDR Table with an achievement of HDI of 0.638 - an increase from 0.500 in 1981. West Bengal, which had an index of 0.305 in 1981, improved to 0.404 in 1991 and 0.472 in 2001. Orissa is almost at the bottom of the list, with an index of 0.267 in 1981, 0.345 in 1991 and 0.404 in 2001. The HDI for Bihar registered the lowest value of 0.367 in 2001, which however is an improvement over the earlier years. Amongst the north eastern States, Mizoram has the highest HDI and Arunachal Pradesh the lowest.

3.71 The States which have done well in terms of HDI, are Punjab (0.537), Tamil Nadu (0.531) and Maharashtra (0.523). The HDI of Karnataka, the Centre of the information technology revolution, has still a long way to go, however, with an index of 0.478 in 2001.

3.72 So far as the urban - rural gap is concerned, the report shows that the national index for the rural areas has gone up from 0.263 to 0.340 and for urban areas from 0.442 to 0.511. The rural-urban gap was at the minimum in the case of Kerala and the maximum for Madhya Pradesh. The picture as a whole is a mixed one and shows that different States have performed differently depending on the focus accorded to human development. The southern States

generally have done better. Differences in treatment and status of women may perhaps explain their better performance in education, health and infant mortality. The gender development index of the NHDR is also definitely better for the southern States of India.

INFRASTRUCTURE

3.73 Infrastructure is generally defined as the physical framework of facilities through which goods and services are provided to the public. Its linkages to the economy are multiple and complex, because it affects production and consumption directly, creates positive and negative spillover effects and involves large inflow of expenditure.

3.74 Good infrastructure raises productivity and lowers production costs. But it has to expand fast enough to accommodate growth. Infrastructure capacity grows with economic output. As countries develop, infrastructure must adapt to changing patterns of demand. Infrastructure also determines the effect of growth on poverty reduction.

3.75 In this section, we look at the State-wise comparisons with respect to the key infrastructure sectors of power, roads, rail, telecommunications, posts and banking. The Infrastructure Index devised by the Eleventh Finance Commission is also considered.

Power

3.76 The availability of cheap, abundant and regular power supply is an essential condition for development. While generation capacity directly influences power production and hence availability, it may not always be a good indicator of power availability in the States of the country as sharing of power generated in a particular State is possible through the National Power Grid. A more reliable indicator of availability of power is the per capita consumption of power (Table 3.16).

Table 3.16
Per Capita Consumption of Electricity (in Kwh)
(Arranged in Rank Order of 1999-2000 except for All India)

S.No.	States/Union Territories	1974-75	1980-81	1989-90	1996-97	1999-2000
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3.4	14.6	56.6	81.0	68.6
2	Manipur	7.7	7.9	79.5	128.0	69.5
3	Nagaland	27.2	34.2	58.6	88.0	84.7
4	Assam	24.0	33.5	92.7	104.0	95.5
5	Tripura	6.0	14.5	45.0	80.0	95.5
6	Mizoram	4.3	5.6	65.0	128.0	120.7
7	Bihar	48.0	74.1	109.9	138.0	140.8
8	Meghalaya	31.3	31.0	106.4	135.0	160.3
9	Uttar Pradesh	50.0	83.1	157.4	197.0	175.8
10	West Bengal	106.1	117.0	136.2	194.0	204.4
11	Lakshadweep	11.2	26.8	143.6	234.0	217.9
12	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	27.2	42.3	109.7	210.0	222.4
13	Kerala	79.4	112.0	171.0	241.0	261.8
14	Jammu & Kashmir	52.7	74.8	176.4	218.0	267.9
15	Rajasthan	55.9	99.4	191.6	301.0	334.5
16	Himachal Pradesh	58.8	66.4	191.9	306.0	339.1
17	Madhya Pradesh	61.3	100.3	217.4	367.0	351.7
18	Orissa	69.2	114.0	249.2	309.0	354.6
19	Karnataka	119.3	146.0	272.8	340.0	380.1
20	Andhra Pradesh	55.4	101.8	233.5	346.0	391.0
21	Tamil Nadu	126.4	186.0	295.0	468.0	484.1
22	Maharashtra	172.6	244.5	393.6	556.0	520.5
23	Haryana	115.1	209.5	367.4	504.0	530.8
24	Delhi	299.2	403.8	673.6	577.0	653.2
25	Goa	157.5	250.8	411.2	724.0	712.5
26	Chandigarh	363.7	309.0	686.2	795.0	823.8
27	Gujarat	165.0	238.8	436.8	694.0	834.7
28	Punjab	154.2	303.6	620.5	792.0	921.1
29	Pondicherry	214.4	263.7	592.4	867.0	931.9
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14.8	56.3	878.8	2379.0	3882.8
31	Daman & Diu	130.8	276.4	440.1	2335.0	3927.4
	All India	174.9	120.5	236.0	334.0	354.75
	Standard Deviation	86.60	108	219	553	920

Source : a) 1974-75, 1980-81, 1989-90 : Statistical Extract, India, CSO publication various issues.
b) 1996-97, 1999-2000 : Annual Report (2001-02) on the Working of State Electricity Boards and Electricity Departments, Planning Commission.

3.77 It may be seen from the Table that about three decades ago, in 1974-75, all the north eastern States had per capita consumption figures below the national level. The Union territories of Chandigarh consumed power the most (363.7 Kwh), followed by Delhi (299.2 Kwh) and Pondicherry (214.4 Kwh). Among the States, Maharashtra recorded the highest per capita consumption at 172.6 Kwh. On an average Punjab consumed 154.2 Kwh. States that recorded the lowest per capita power consumption are Mizoram (4.3 Kwh), and Arunachal Pradesh (3.4 Kwh).

3.78 By 1999-2000, per capita consumption of power for the country as a whole increased to 354.75 Kwh. The Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu registered the highest per capita consumption of over 3800 Kwh, more than four times the consumption of the next highest. Gujarat and Goa were the States with the highest per capita consumption in 1999-2000. Although States like Mizoram experienced significant growth in per capita consumption of power, the north eastern States continued to have the lowest per capita consumption figures in the country. Amongst the larger States, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal had the lowest per capita consumption levels

3.79 The inter-State differences in per capita consumption of power have been widening over the years in spite of efforts made to streamline the availability of power (See Chart 3.8). The

inter-State variation, measured in terms of standard deviation in absolute terms, was only 87 in 1974-75 and it steadily increased to a level of 549 by the year 1996-97.

Roads

3.80 Road transport has emerged over the past decades as the major mode of transporting freight and passenger traffic in India. It is the main mechanised means of transport in hilly and rural areas, not served by railways.

3.81 The share of roads in the movement of goods and passengers has increased significantly over the years. In 1950-51, roads carried only 12 per cent of freight and 26 per cent of passenger traffic. By 1991-92, they carried 53 per cent of freight and 80 per cent of passenger traffic. Road network has expanded seven times, from four lakh km roads in 1951 to 24 lakh km in 1996.

Road Density

3.82 A standard indicator of road density is road length per thousand square kilometres. In the nineteen seventies, Jammu and Kashmir had the lowest road density of 40 km. This was followed by Mizoram where road density was 43 km; it was also low in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Arunachal Pradesh where it was 82 km and 125 km respectively. Among the States, Kerala had the highest density of 3106 km, followed by Goa at 1581 km. (Table 3.17).

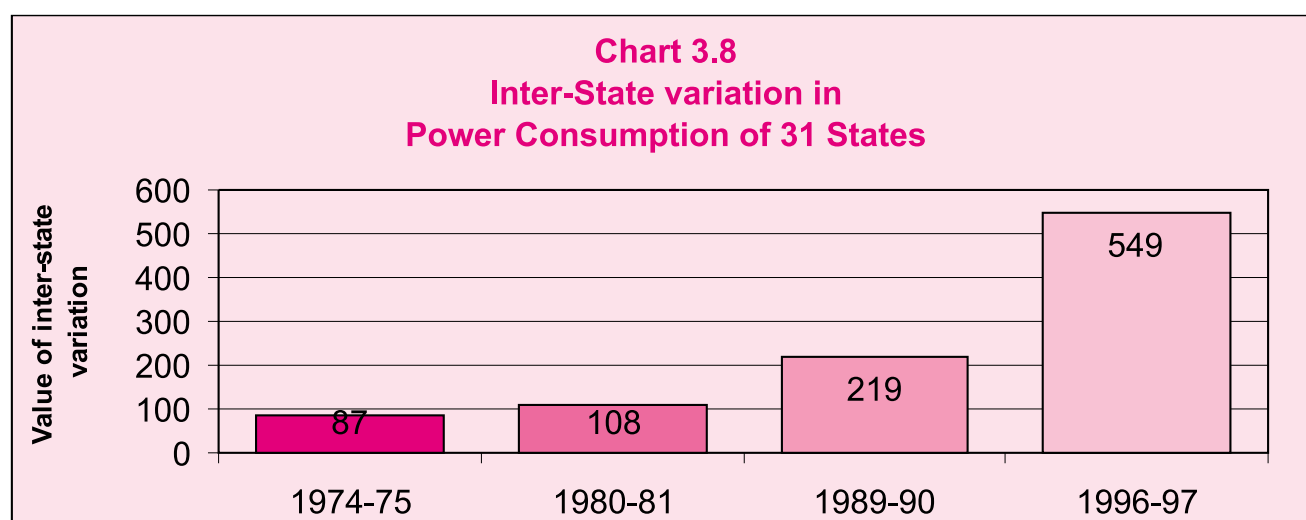


Table 3.17
State-wise Road Density in Kms.
(Road Length per '000 Sq. Kms. of area)
(Arranged in Rank Order of 1996-97)

S.No.	States/Union Territories	1971-72	1981-82	1991-92	1996-97
1.	Delhi	7984	10527	14256	17924
2.	Pondicherry	3508*	4286	6698	4859
3.	Kerala	3106	2751	3567	3749
4.	Goa	1581*	2141	2005	2245
5.	Orissa	366	772	1260	1687
6.	Tamil Nadu	714	1020	1523	1588
7.	Chandigarh	710*	1250	14000	15377
8.	Tripura	386	759	1341	1405
9.	Punjab	594	916	1078	1278
10.	Maharashtra	316	586	730	1176
11.	Nagaland	284	379	901	1107
12.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	460*	492	643	1086
13.	Assam	383	760	836	872
14.	Uttar Pradesh	382	520	692	868
15.	West Bengal	599	642	700	850
16.	Karnataka	525*	557	701	751
17.	All India	344	466	615	749
18.	Andhra Pradesh	264	468	553	647
19.	Haryana	307	542	601	637
20.	Himachal Pradesh	215	369	459	542
21.	Bihar	670	481	492	508
22.	Manipur	392	239	314	490
23.	Gujarat	221	375	419	464
24.	Madhya Pradesh	162	242	321	451
25.	Meghalaya	303	233	291	379
26.	Rajasthan	146	212	363	378
27.	Sikkim	329*	156	227	258
28.	Mizoram	43*	119	179	229
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	125*	152	131	168
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	82*	83	110	160
31.	Jammu & Kashmir	40	53	56	97
32.	Daman & Diu	n.a	n.a	n.a	26
33.	Lakshadweep	n.a	n.a	n.a	31

Note : * Refers to data for 1975-76
n.a. (not available)

Source : Basic Road Statistics, Ministry of Surface Transport - Various issues

3.83 During the year 1996-97, among the States Kerala had the highest density of 3749 per 1000 Sq.km of area, Goa had 2245 km and Orissa too had a high road density of 1687 km. The State with the lowest road density in 1997 was Jammu and Kashmir, which had a density of 96 km per 1000 sq. km area, followed by Arunachal Pradesh at 168 km. While road density for the country as a whole more than doubled in this period, for the poorest served State of Aurnachal Pradesh, it only went up by 34 per cent.

3.84 Hilly States have a negligible network of railway lines, and roads are the mainstay of the transport system. However, the road density in these States is among the lowest of all. Arunachal Pradesh has a density of 168 km, Mizoram has 229 km and Sikkim has 258 km of density per 1000 Sq. Kms of area.

Railways

3.85 Railways have traditionally been the principal mode of transportation in India, and though it no longer carries the lion's share of surface transport traffic, it remains, even now the backbone of the country's transport system. About 85 per cent of the railway network was inherited from the British. After Independence, the railway network has expanded at a very slow pace. The total route length has increased from 53,596 km in 1950-51 to 62,725 km in 1996-97. The rate of increase in the railway network was as low as 0.5 - 0.6 per cent per annum in the 1950s and the 1960s. This rate further dropped to 0.2 per cent per annum in the 70s and 80s. The total growth in the network between 1980-81 and 1996-97 has been only 2.5 per cent.

3.86 Rail density, which indicates availability of this critical infrastructure in a particular State, is expressed in terms of the route length per thousand square km of area. In 2000-01, the highest rail density among States was in Punjab at 41.73 km with West Bengal almost at par at 41.26 km. Bihar is well served by rail with a density of 36.55 km as also and Uttar Pradesh with 35.93 km. In the south, rail density was highest in Tamil Nadu at 32.21 km followed by Kerala where the rail density was 27.02 km. In the North East, Assam had the greatest concentration of rail lines, as compared to other States of the region. Amongst major States served

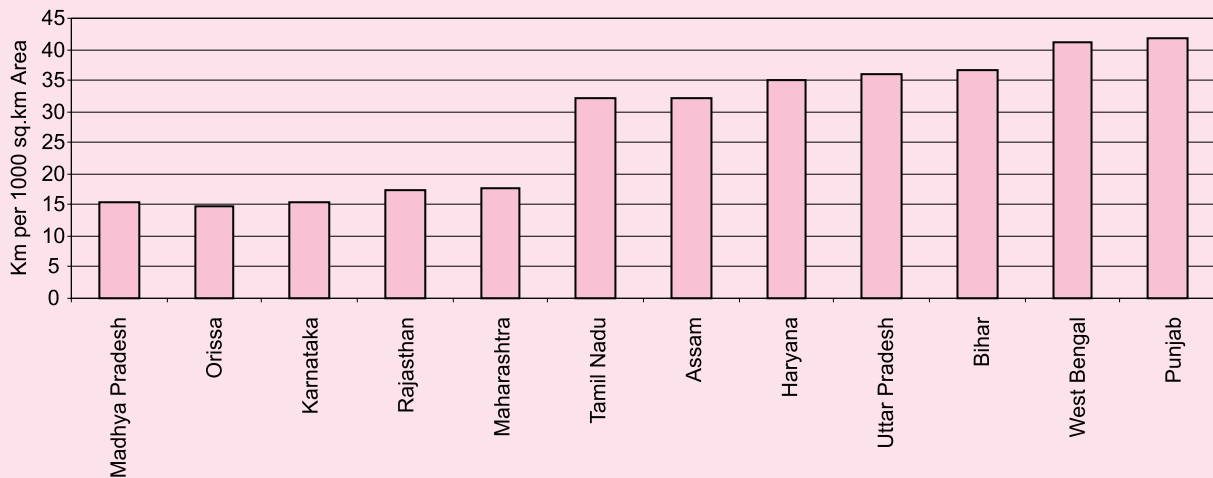
by rail lines (32.08), Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Chattisgarh have the lowest density of rail routes (Table 3.18 and Chart 3.10).

Table 3.18
State-wise Route Kms per lakh of Population & Route Kms per 1000 Sq. Kms as on 31.3.2001

Sl. No	States	Route Kms per lakh of Population	Route Kms per 1000 sq.kms
0	1	2	3
1	Delhi	1.45	134.63
2	Chandigarh	0.86	67.89
3	Punjab	8.65	41.73
4	West Bengal	4.56	41.26
5	Bihar	4.15	36.55
6	Uttar Pradesh	5.16	35.93
7	Haryana	7.34	35.00
8	Tamil Nadu	6.74	32.21
9	Assam	9.45	32.08
10	Gujarat	10.50	27.10
11	Kerala	3.30	27.02
12	Pondicherry	1.14	22.56
13	Jharkhand	6.68	22.54
14	Goa	5.16	18.72
15	Andhra Pradesh	6.78	18.67
16	Maharashtra	5.64	17.74
17	Rajasthan	10.49	17.32
18	Madhya Pradesh	7.93	15.52
19	Karnataka	5.64	15.51
20	Orissa	6.29	14.83
21	Chhattisgarh	5.68	8.73
22	Uttaranchal	4.20	6.37
23	Himachal Pradesh	4.42	4.83
24	Tripura	1.40	4.26
25	Nagaland	0.65	0.78
26	Jammu & Kashmir	0.95	0.43
27	Mizoram	0.17	0.07
28	Manipur	0.06	0.06
29	Arunachal Pradesh	0.12	0.02
30	Meghalaya	0	0
31	Sikkim	0	0
32	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0
34	Daman & Diu	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0
Total		135.56	700.36

Source : Data Book 2002-03, Railway Budget, 26th Feb,2002

Chart 3.10
Rail Density of Selected Comparable States as on 31.3.2001



Source : Data Book 2002-03 Railway Budget, 26th Feb,2002

Telecommunications

3.87 Telecommunications is a crucial part of infrastructure and one that is becoming increasingly important, given the trend of globalisation and because of the enormous growth of information technology and its potential impact on the rest of the economy.

3.88 In order to measure the extent of network in the States, we look at the spread of telephone network in terms of the increase in telephone lines and telephone density. Telephone density is the number of phones per hundred persons. Tele density is not only a function of growth of the network but equally dependent on the growth in demand, which in turn depends upon the overall economic development.

3.89 The nineties have witnessed a phenomenal growth of telecom network. The growth was faster during the Ninth Plan.

3.90 During 1999-00, there were 2.85 telephone lines per 100 persons in the country as compared to only 0.59 in 1987-88 and 0.78 in 1991-92. However, the ratio is still low as compared to other developing countries, where it is around 5-6 and the world average, which is 11 telephones per 100 persons (Table 3.19).

3.91 Amongst the States, the tele density was lowest for West Bengal at 0.10 in 1987-88, followed closely by Bihar, where the density was at 0.12. Gujarat had the highest density at 1.04, followed by Punjab at 0.88.

3.92 By 2000, Kerala had the highest teledensity at 5.55, followed by Maharashtra at 5.33 (See Chart 3.11). The other high telephone density States were Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat where the density was at 4.52, 4.32 and 4.22 respectively. Tele density continued to be relatively low for the north eastern States at 1.69. In West Bengal it improved significantly to 2.06 over these three Plan periods, but Bihar had the lowest tele density at 0.65 in 2000 as well. Jammu & Kashmir recorded the lowest rate of growth of 2.8 per cent in this period.

3.93 Among the metropolitan cities, Mumbai and Delhi had 13.26 and 10.29 telephones per 100 persons respectively in 1996, Chennai and Calcutta had 8.4 and 8.8 of density respectively.

Postal Sector

3.94 The Indian postal system is the largest in the world, having a network of 1.53 lakh post offices. Besides providing a variety of postal services, the Indian postal system is playing a vital role in the resource mobilisation efforts, especially in the rural areas. The importance of

Table 3.19
State-wise Tele-density (per 100 persons) in 1987-88,
1991-92 and 2000.
(Arranged as Rank in 2000)

SI No	States/Union Territories	1987-88	1991-92	2000
1	Delhi	5.56	7.69	15.27
2	Kerala	0.78	1.16	5.55
3	Maharashtra	0.45	0.63	5.33
4	Punjab	0.88	1.23	5.18
5	Tamil Nadu	0.50	0.60	4.52
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.55	0.85	4.32
7	Gujarat	1.04	1.32	4.22
8	Karnataka	0.69	0.93	3.74
9	Haryana	0.51	0.82	3.35
10	Andhra Pradesh	0.50	0.64	3.12
11	All India	0.59	0.78	2.85
12	Rajasthan	0.37	0.49	2.11
13	West Bengal	0.10	0.11	2.06
14	North-Eastern States	0.32	0.45	1.69
15	Madhya Pradesh	0.23	0.45	1.54
16	Uttar Pradesh	0.22	0.28	1.33
17	Jammu & Kashmir	0.46	0.50	1.31
18	Orissa	0.19	0.28	1.21
19	Assam	0.18	0.24	1.06
20	Bihar	0.12	0.16	0.65
21	Calcutta	2.78	3.33	
22	Chennai	3.33	4.35	
23	Mumbai	7.69	10.00	

Note : Blank indicates data not available

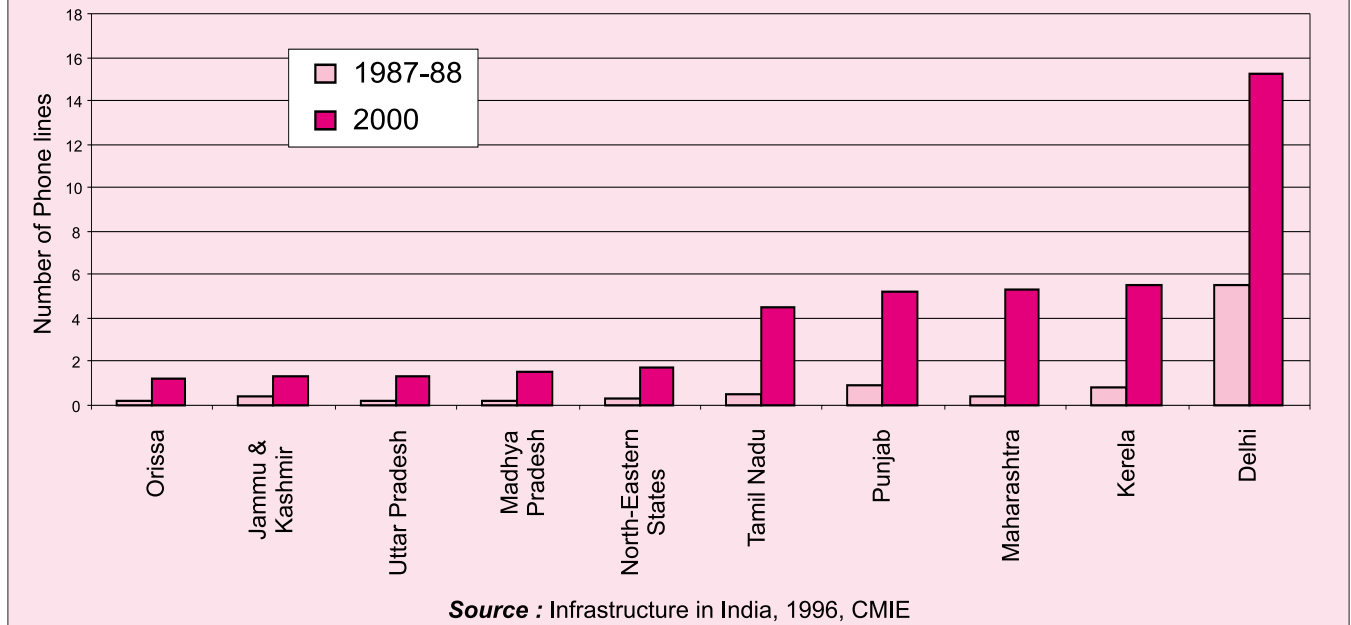
Source : Infrastructure in India, 1996, CMIE & Telecom Department for 1999-2000

these functions is illustrated by the deposits to the tune of Rs.91,795 crore in 160.5 million accounts mobilised under the Post Office Saving Banks Scheme (POSBs) as on March 31, 1996

3.95 Since the 1960s, however, the spread of post offices has been steadily declining. The area

covered by a post office in rural areas has come down substantially. In the beginning of the 1980s, 25.9 km of the rural area was served by one post office, while the urban post office served 3.8 km. By 1994-94, the rural post office covered an area of 23.8 km as compared to an urban post office that covered an area of 3.2 km.

Chart 3.11
Growth in Tele-Density (No. of Telephone lines per 100 persons)
Top-five & Bottom-five States in 2000 in comparison to 1987-88



Spread of Post Offices in States

3.96 In order to measure the spread of post offices in the States, we look at two indicators of their spread: population and area under one post office. Population under one post office reflects the burden on these post office branches. Area under one post office shows the accessibility of a post office in an area. These two indicators should register a fall in the growth of postal network is fast. However, the area under one post office will fall as more and more post offices are opened but population under one post office is also a function of the growth of population. This would fall only if the growth of post offices is higher than the growth of population in each State.

Population Under One Post Office

3.97 The growth of post offices has slowed down considerably after the 1970s. Almost all the States registered an increase in the number of persons

per post office. This was a result of the fact that the growth of post offices was not able to keep pace with the growth of population (Table 3.20).

3.98 There was an increase in the population served by one post office by 1993-94. For all-India, the figure increased to 5,740. The relative position of the States had also not changed much between the two periods. West Bengal had the highest number of people to be served by one post office at 8,301. This was followed by Bihar where the figure was 7,658 and Uttar Pradesh 7,232. The lowest figure was for Sikkim where population per office was 1,880. An interesting feature to note is that some of the north eastern States registered a decline in population per office against the general trend of an increase in this number, indicating a significant improvement in coverage of services in the region. Population per office declined from 1,968 in 1980-81 to 1,724 in 1999-2000 for Mizoram, from 2,655 to 1,989 for Sikkim, from 3,292 to 2,856 for Arunachal Pradesh and from 2,924 to 2,648 in Manipur.

Table 3.20
Population under One Post Office - 1980-81,
1990-91 and 1999-2000
(Arranged in Rank Order of 1999-2000)

SI No	States/Union Territorries	Persons/post office		
		1980-81	1990-91	1999-2000 (1991 Census)
1	Delhi	11350	17380	16295
2	Chandigarh	11300	12588	12818
3	Pondicherry	6163	8245	8526
4	Bihar	6798	7657	7216
5	West Bengal	7055	8132	6871
6	Uttar Pradesh	6383	7250	6871
7	Maharashtra	5601	6611	6315
8	Haryana	5459	6470	6158
9	Madhya Pradesh	5253	6083	5812
10	Kerala	5563	5932	5751
11	Assam	5792	5925	5698
12	Daman & Diu	4939	6313	5643
13	All India	4908	5675	5462
14	Punjab	4527	5343	5356
15	Lakshadweep	4000	7429	5173
16	Jammu & Kashmir	4471	4967	4651
17	Gujarat	4072	4737	4609
18	Tamil Nadu	4158	4645	4608
19	Karnataka	3977	4637	4538
20	Goa	4289	4912	4534
21	Rajasthan	3668	4446	4222
22	Andhra Pradesh	3341	4080	4097
23	Orissa	3652	4040	3873
24	Tripura	3416	4122	3847
25	Nagaland	3638	4537	3788
26	Meghalaya	3196	3862	3613
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3714	3067	2961
28	Arunachal Pradesh	3292	3378	2856
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2423	2897	2856
30	Manipur	2924	3020	2648
31	Sikkim	2655	2606	1989
32	Himachal Pradesh	1834	1984	1847
33	Mizoram	1968	2030	1724

Source : Department of Posts

3.99 Although in consideration of area under a post office hilly areas cannot be readily compared with equivalent areas in plains, area remains a good indicator of postal density. Area per post office registered a decline for all the States between 1980-81 and 1999-2000. The area to be served was highest

in Arunachal Pradesh, followed by Jammu and Kashmir and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The best postal density in the country in 2000 was in the Union Territory of Chandigarh and amongst States, Kerala at 7.72 sq. km. Tamil Nadu and West Bengal were also among the better-placed States (Table 3.21).

Table 3.21
Area under One Post Office - 1980-81, 1990-91 and 1999-2000
(Arranged in Rank Order of 1999-2000)

SI No	States/ Union Territories	Sq Km/Post Office		
		1980-81	1990-91	1999-2000
1	Arunachal Pradesh	435.2	329.69	278.07
2	Jammu & Kashmir		143.01	133.85
3	Andaman & Nicobar Islands			83.67
4	Mizoram	84.01	62.37	52.74
5	Nagaland	77.59	61.86	51.24
6	Meghalaya	53.8	49.16	45.99
7	Madhya Pradesh	44.57	40.78	38.98
8	Sikkim	61.33	45.78	34.46
9	Rajasthan	36.85	34.67	32.92
10	Manipur	46.00	36.9	32.27
11	Maharashtra	27.45	25.84	24.67
12	Gujarat	23.41	22.55	21.88
13	All India	23.62	22.1	21.26
14	Himachal Pradesh	23.85	12.61	20.12
15	Assam	31.97	20.84	20.04
16	Karnataka	20.53	19.84	19.45
17	Orissa	21.57	19.96	19.17
18	Andhra Pradesh	17.27	16.92	16.98
19	Haryana	18.68	17.53	16.67
20	Tripura	17.43	15.74	14.6
21	Uttar Pradesh	16.95	15.38	14.55
22	Bihar	16.9	15.42	14.53
23	Goa	16.17	14.46	14.35
24	Dadra & Nagar Haveli			14.02
25	Punjab	13.57	13.32	12.95
26	Tamil Nadu	11.17	10.85	10.76
27	West Bengal	11.35	10.61	10.24
28	Kerala	8.49	7.94	7.71
29	Daman & Diu			6.22
30	Pondicherry			5.26
31	Lakshadweep			3.2
32	Delhi			2.43
33	Chandigarh			2.28

Source : Department of Posts

Banking

3.100 The development of banking facilities in India has been significant especially after the nationalisation of banks in 1969. The commercial banks, most of which are in the public sector have gained prominence in the financial intermediation process. These banks have made significant strides in expanding geographical coverage, mobilising savings and promoting investments, especially in the backward areas.

Credit-Deposit Ratio

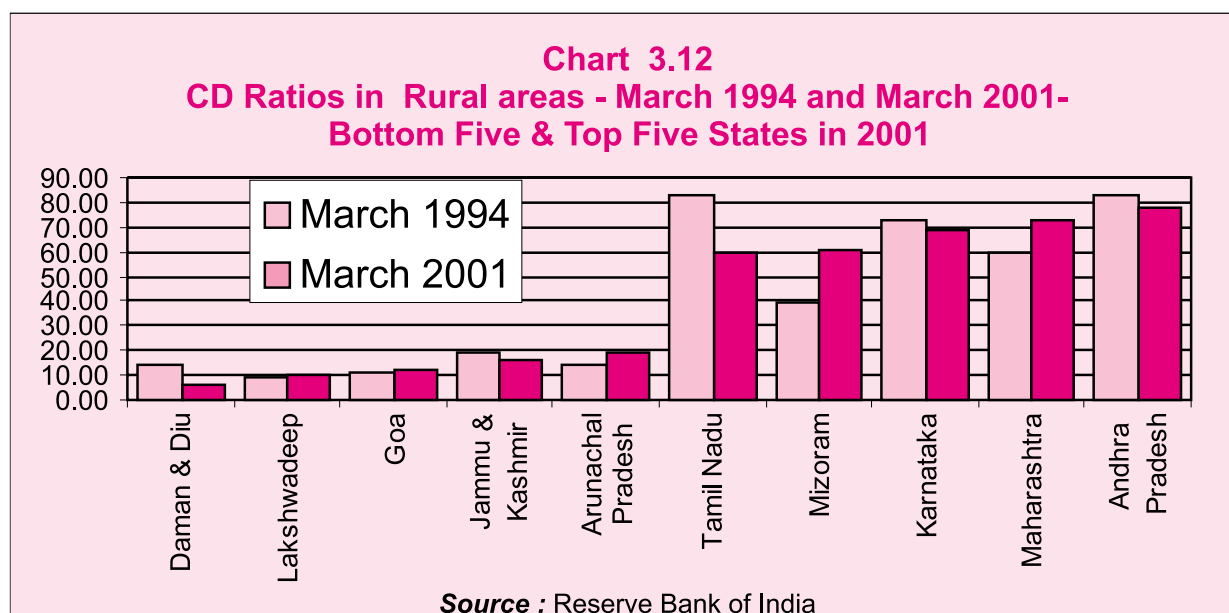
3.101 The credit-deposit ratio provides an insight into the spread of banking facilities, credit opportunities, trend and pace of development taking place in the States of the country.

3.102 The credit-deposit (C-D) ratios of bank branches in the eastern region were above 50 per cent in March 1993, declining to 37 per cent in March 2001. In Bihar, the ratio declined from 35.25 in March 1994 to 21.3 in March 2001. During the same period it declined from 60.08 to 41.5 in Orissa. The C-D ratio of the Central region fell from 42 per cent

to 33 per cent, and that of the north eastern region from 39 per cent to 28 per cent in the same period. It declined from 37.22 to 28.8 in Uttar Pradesh and from 54.9 to 28.8 in Madhya Pradesh. The ratios increased mainly in the southern States. The C-D Ratios rose from 56.36 to 85.4 in Maharashtra and from 82.45 to 90.6 in Tamil Nadu for the same period.

C.D. Ratios in Rural Areas

3.103 There has been a steady fall in the C-D ratios of rural bank branches in underdeveloped regions compared to the all India levels. While the all India rural C-D ratios have fallen from about 55 per cent to 40 per cent, the corresponding ratios for the Central, eastern and north eastern regions have slipped from a range of 50-55 per cent to 26-33 per cent (Chart 3.12). Of note is the phenomenally faster growth of bank deposits in the rural areas of these regions than the growth of bank credit. Low C - D ratios in States are usually due to the perception of banks of either inadequate opportunities for lending, or an unsatisfactory environment for safe lending.



Infrastructure Index

3.104 Table 3.22 presents an infrastructure index devised by the Eleventh Finance Commission for the year 1999. This index brings out a composite comparative profile of the availability of physical, social and institutional infrastructure in the States.

TABLE 3.22
Index of Social and Economic Infrastructure, 1999
(Arranged in decreasing Order)

SI No	States	Index
1	Arunachal Pradesh	69.71
2	Jammu & Kashmir	71.46
3	Tripura	74.87
4	Manipur	75.39
5	Meghalaya	75.49
6	Rajasthan	75.86
7	Nagaland	76.14
8	Madhya Pradesh	76.79
9	Assam	77.72
10	Orissa	81.00
11	Bihar	81.33
12	Mizoram	82.13
13	Himachal Pradesh	95.03
14	Uttar Pradesh	101.23
15	Andhra Pradesh	103.30
16	Karnataka	104.88
17	Sikkim	108.99
18	West Bengal	111.25
19	Maharashtra	112.80
20	Gujarat	124.31
21	Haryana	137.54
22	Tamil Nadu	149.10
23	Kerala	178.68
24	Punjab	187.57
25	Goa	200.57

Source : Eleventh Finance Commission Report, 2000

3.105 It can be seen from the Table that amongst all the States existing in 1999, Goa had the highest index for infrastructure. This means that Goa was the best-placed State in terms of infrastructure facilities. The other States with a high infrastructure index were Kerala, Punjab, Gujarat and Haryana. Arunachal Pradesh, as also most of the other north eastern States, had the lowest Index. Amongst the major States, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh were weakest in infrastructure endowments in 1999. Infrastructural endowments of States are significant since they are important determinants in private sector investment decisions and consequently capital flows to States.

CAPITAL FLOWS

3.106 In the early plans, capital flows, whether public or private, were largely regulated and directed in nature. However, post-liberalization, and in particular during the last two plans, private, institutional and external capital flows have tended to become more and more market determined. The pattern of distribution of these flows is a subject of increasing interest. An attempt is made in this section to look at the direction of capital flows in five broad categories, i.e., Plan outlays, public and private investment, institutional investment, credit utilization and externally aided projects (EAPs).

3.107 Information on these categories is in itself not directly comparable. Information presented here for a particular category varies from giving the picture at a point of time, for a year, to the average of a five year period. There are also overlaps between public and private investment, Plan outlays and EAPs. Categories such as credit utilisation and investment may be linked.

3.108 However, it is possible to draw inferences from relative rankings of States falling in a given category. All figures have been reduced to per capita terms for standardization and ease of comparison. The figures are for the latest available information, covering the years 1999 to 2001, except in the case of EAPs for which the Ninth Five Year Plan average annual flows are taken. The comparative position of per capita capital flows to States is given in Table 3.23.

Table 3.23 : Comparative Position of Per Capita Flows to States, 1999/2000/2001

Sl. No.	States	Population 2001	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.) 99-00#	Credit Deposit Ratio 2001	Public & Pvt. Invest. (Rs. Cr) Oct 2001	Public & Pvt. Invest. per Capita (Rs.)	Plan Outlays (Rs. Cr) 2001-02	Per Capita Plan Outlay (Rs.)	Instl. Investment (Rs Cr.) 2001	Per Capita Inst. Invest. (Rs.)	Total Credit Utilised in States (Cr.) Mar. 2001	Per Capita Total Credit Utilised in States (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Non Spl. Category States												
1	Andhra Pradesh	75,727,541	14715	64.9	162416	21447.42	7816.48	1032.18	6887.36	909.49	35348.76	4667.89
2	Bihar	82,878,796	6328	20.7	23634	2851.63	2644.00	319.02	4524.49	545.92	5547.18	669.31
3	Chhattisgarh	20,795,956	@	49.9	25389	12208.62	1312.00	630.89	66.66	32.05	3748.97	1802.74
4	Goa	1,343,998	NA	27.3	7534	56056.63	460.00	3422.62	244.72	1820.84	1947.27	14488.64
5	Gujarat	50,596,992	18685	53.6	171399	33875.33	6500.00	1284.66	3641.14	719.64	29482.99	5827.02
6	Haryana	21,082,989	21551	54.0	19399	9201.26	1814.17	860.49	1743.57	827.00	10747.41	5097.67
7	Jharkhand	26,909,428	@	30.6	24503	9105.73	2250.00	836.14	98.43	36.58	4733.35	1758.99
8	Karnataka	52,733,958	16343	61.8	130651	24775.50	7903.79	1498.80	3628.24	688.03	33856.03	6420.16
9	Kerala	31,838,619	18262	42.3	38955	12235.14	2260.00	709.83	3733.05	1172.49	18697.06	5872.45
10	Madhya Pradesh	60,385,118	10907	52.5	44001	7286.73	3937.76	652.11	4380.59	725.44	15264.19	2527.81
11	Maharashtra	96,752,247	23398	83.5	169855	17555.66	10834.00	1119.77	6383.38	659.77	144064.2	14890.01
12	Orissa	36,706,920	9162	41.6	93694	25524.89	2300.00	626.58	3851.48	1049.25	6262.34	1706.04
13	Punjab	24,289,296	23040	42.3	30818	12687.89	3021.00	1243.76	2618.59	1078.08	18718.77	7706.59
14	Rajasthan	56,473,122	12533	49.6	38194	6763.22	4642.35	822.05	5161.87	914.04	13662.06	2419.21
15	Tamil Nadu	62,110,839	19141	90.6	163303	26292.19	5200.00	837.21	4405.87	709.36	57106.8	9194.34
16	Uttar Pradesh	166,052,859	9765	31.9	54859	3303.71	4872.77	293.45	10274.34	618.74	27192.58	1637.59
17	West Bengal	80,221,171	15569	43.4	57058	7112.59	5693.31	709.70	5308.71	661.76	29475.59	3674.29
Spl. Category States												
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1,091,117	14338	22.1	4134	37887.78	660.91	6057.19	59.8	548.06	135.51	1241.94
2	Assam	26,638,407	9720	38.1	112303	42158.30	1710.00	641.93	1663.25	624.38	3759.79	1411.42
3	Manipur	2,388,634	11370	40.7	1207	5053.10	352.65	1476.37	138.76	580.92	175.76	735.82
4	Meghalaya	2,306,069	11678	17.3	697	3022.46	472.82	2050.33	262.91	1140.08	285.35	1237.39
5	Mizoram	891,058	NA	29.0	1196	13422.25	441.51	4954.90	78.07	876.15	114.74	1287.68
6	Nagaland	1,988,636	NA	13.6	273	1372.80	411.47	2069.11	266	1337.60	122.45	615.75
7	Sikkim	540,493	13356	14.5	6628	122628.79	300.00	5550.49	105.32	1948.59	88.1	1629.99
8	Tripura	3,191,168	10213	21.7	5609	17576.64	560.00	1754.84	196.15	614.67	339.08	1062.56
9	Himachal Pradesh	6,077,248	15012	25.7	31664	52102.53	1744.51	2870.56	107.49	176.87	1903.38	3131.98
10	Jammu & Kashmir	10,069,917	12338	33.5	17034	16915.73	2050.00	2035.77	817.46	811.78	3313.21	3290.21
11	Uttaranchal	8,479,562	@	23.9	16911	19943.25	1050.00	1238.27	13.26	15.64	2233.33	2633.78
Union Territories												
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	356,265	NA	27.5	77	2161.31	370.00	10385.53	*		106.26	2982.61
2	Chandigarh	900,914	46347	99.3	1170	12986.81	154.11	1710.60	*		7509.27	83351.69
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220,451		135.2	584	26491.15	51.48	2335.21	*		299.41	13581.70
4	Daman & Diu	158,059		75.3	12	759.21	42.19	2669.26	*		304.24	19248.51
5	Delhi	13,782,976	35705	57.6	16246	11787.00	3800.00	2757.02	195.8	142.06	61306.79	44480.08
6	Lakshadweep	60,595		11.8	24	3960.72	104.98	17324.86	*		6.49	1071.05
7	Pondicherry	973,829	30768	35.8	2072	21276.84	355.00	3645.40	0.24	2.46	575.03	5904.84

Note: * : Nil or Negligible
: Provisional Estimates of 1999-2000
@ : Not Available for newly created States

Source : Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India, RBI 2001 for Col.(5,12); National Accounts Division (NAD), CSO for Col.(4); RBI Bulletin April 2002 for Col.(10); Monthly Review of Invest. Project CMIE April 2002 for Col.(6); (Total Outstanding Investment In Hand, Fig. Includes the amount for the Project which are Announced, Proposed & under implementation)

Table 3.24
Leading States in Per Capita Flows

Per Capita Flows of	Top Five Non-Special Category	Top Two Special Category
Plan Outlays	Goa, Karnataka, Gujarat, Punjab, Maharashtra	Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim
Public & Private Investment	Goa, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Karnataka	Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh
Institutional Investment	Goa, Kerala, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan	Sikkim, Nagaland
Credit Utilisation	Maharashtra, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Karnataka	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir
ACA for Externally Aided Projects*	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Orissa, Haryana	Sikkim, Manipur

* Based on information given in Annexure 3.12

3.109 From table 3.23, we have segregated for each category the top five States from the non-special category of States and the top two States from the special category of States. The picture that emerge is given in Table 3.24.

3.110 An attempt is made to identify the States which are receiving the highest per capita flows across various categories by considering the number of categories in which a particular State figures in the top five bracket (or top two as in the case of special category States). It is seen that the States of Goa and Karnataka figure in the top five in four out of the possible five categories, Orissa and Punjab in three and Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra in two out

of the five categories. Among the special category States, Sikkim figures in four and Himachal Pradesh figures in two out of the five categories. It may be inferred that these are the States which have tended to attract in much of the capital flows in recent years.

3.111 The general perception about private, institutional and external capital flows in the post-liberalization era is that they would tend to be concentrated in the more prosperous States and those with better infrastructure. To test this presumption, we take a look at the ranking of the States in terms of per capita income, and the infrastructure index. The position in this regard is indicated in Table 3.25.

Table 3.25
Income and infrastructural Status

States	Per Capita Income (NSDP-1999-2000) (In Rs.)	Infrastructure Index, 1999
Non Special Category	1. Maharashtra 2. Punjab 3. Haryana 4. Tamil Nadu 5. Gujarat	1. Goa 2. Punjab 3. Kerala 4. Tamil Nadu 5. Haryana
Special Category	1. Himachal Pradesh 2. Arunachal Pradesh	1. Sikkim 2. Himachal Pradesh

3.112 If we relate the States identified as those which attract relatively larger per capita capital flows with the more prosperous and better endowed in infrastructure index, it is seen that there is a very high level of congruence, with the possible exception of Orissa. Amongst the non special category States which figure in at least one of the lists, Haryana and Kerala also figure in the high income/infrastructure lists, while Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are among the lower income States which make it to at least one list.

3.113 In the case of Orissa, it is possible that relatively high level of external aid due to assistance received from multi-lateral institutions, as well as higher levels of private investment linked to power sector reforms of recent years have brought capital flows to the State at least temporarily at par with capital flows received by more developed States. In the case of Andhra Pradesh, it is essentially the outstanding success it has attained in attracting EAPs that enables it to be a leading State in one list (EAPs).

3.114 Of the various kinds of capital flows considered above, there is need for a special mention of flows arising out of disbursement from externally aided projects. This is because in the present era of resource constraints, it is imperative for the State Governments to maximize additionalities to their domestic resources to the extent possible. The single most important potential

source of augmenting the State's resources is through EAPs because, typically, 70 - 90 per cent of expenditures on EAPs are reimbursed to the State in the form of additional Central assistance (ACA), and there is no ceiling on the amount a State can receive as ACA. The amount of ACA received by a State by way of external assistance depends only on the efforts made by the State, primarily in terms of (i) efficiency of project implementation, (ii) preparation of project proposals keeping in view donor agency requirements, (iii) aggressive follow up of proposals, and (iv) projection of a positive perception of the State, specially relating to governance and reforms.

3.115 This appears to be the only window in which it is possible for less developed States to attract financing for the development efforts, even if they are not so well off or well endowed in terms of infrastructure. Both Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, in the list of top five States receiving highest levels of per capita per annum assistance during the Ninth Plan, are cases in point. In absolute terms, over the Ninth Plan period, States like Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal to a large extent, and Madhya Pradesh to a lesser extent, have also done well (Details of EAP flows to States in the Ninth Plan are given in Annexure 3.12). The linkage of EAPs with high income/infrastructure levels seems to be the weakest amongst all categories of capital flows, and this indicates considerable scope for State initiative.

**Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (State Income) 1993-94 To
1999-2000 at 1993-94 Prices
(Arranged in Rank Order of Growth Rate in Descending Order)**

(In Rupees)

SI No.	States\Union Territories	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 (P)	Exponential Growth Rate
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Pondicherry	9781	9644	9841	13468	17390	19300	19895	15.7
2	Chandigarh	19699	19653	21962	24055	24614	27717	29661	7.5
3	Karnataka	7835	8095	8363	8997	9228	10282	10928	5.8
4	West Bengal	6781	7121	7514	7903	8438	8900	9425	5.7
5	Sikkim	7550	7113	7633	8236	9125	9440	9816	5.6
6	Rajasthan	6192	7158	7209	7851	8641	8735	8272	5.3
7	Tamil Nadu	8952	9944	10191	10583	11240	11775	12504	5.3
8	Delhi	18023	19454	18996	20189	22326	22977	24032	5.0
9	Manipur	5833	5565	5612	6331	6773	7014	7244	4.8
10	Goa	15602	15655	16180	18320	18122	NA	NA	4.7 #
11	Gujarat	9796	11535	11649	13206	12937	13493	13022	4.6
12	Tripura	5350	5107	5339	5724	6115	6456	6604	4.5
13	Maharashtra	12290	12299	13406	13784	14114	14312	15410	3.8
14	Andhra Pradesh	7447	7739	8086	8531	8214	9018	9318	3.6
15	Kerala	7938	8516	8748	8987	9079	9542	10107	3.6
16	Himachal Pradesh	7364	7934	7966	8326	8583	8905	9177	3.5
17	Haryana	11090	11617	11570	12664	12544	13003	13709	3.4
18	Uttar Pradesh	5258	5411	5498	5965	5848	6117	6373	3.2
19	Meghalaya	6706	6697	7150	7161	7331	7727	7826	2.8
20	Madhya Pradesh	6537	6441	6686	6962	7022	7407	7564	2.8
21	Bihar	3810	4068	3723	4093	4203	4397	4475	2.7
22	Punjab	12714	12778	12989	13687	13705	14007	14678	2.4
23	Jammu & Kashmir	6543	6619	6732	6978	7128	7296	7435	2.3
24	Orissa	4797	4913	5053	4652	5272	5264	5411	2.0
25	Andaman & Nicobar islands	15192	16191	15354	15896	16357	NA	NA	1.3 #
26	Nagaland	9129	9410	9646	9880	10287	9118	NA	0.8 \$
27	Arunachal Pradesh	8579	8407	9424	8635	8693	8401	9170	0.4
28	Assam	5715	5737	5760	5793	5796	5664	5978	0.4

Note: # : Growth rate relates to 1993-94 to 1997-98
 \$: Growth rate relates to 1993-94 to 1998-99
 P : Provisional Estimates
 NA : Not Available

Source: National Accounts Division, Central Statistical Organisation (In a floppy)

Per cent Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sectors (Usual Principal Status)

Sl. No	States	1987-88				1993-94				1999-00			
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	67.40	10.30	22.30	100.00	67.98	9.14	22.88	100.00	60.55	9.29	30.16	100.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	56.40	1.00	42.60	100.00	79.58	1.91	18.51	100.00	67.12	2.47	30.41	100.00
3	Assam	69.30	3.00	27.70	100.00	71.64	3.04	25.32	100.00	57.90	3.81	38.29	100.00
4	Bihar	75.70	6.70	17.60	100.00	76.62	4.86	18.52	100.00	73.55	7.32	19.13	100.00
5	Gujarat	55.90	12.90	31.20	100.00	57.40	16.20	26.40	100.00	52.48	14.00	33.52	100.00
6	Haryana	58.90	12.70	28.40	100.00	46.60	11.00	42.40	100.00	45.15	12.45	42.40	100.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	75.40	5.20	19.40	100.00	71.68	3.89	24.43	100.00	60.30	5.42	34.28	100.00
8	Jammu & Kashmir	54.30	12.30	33.40	100.00	51.55	5.95	42.50	100.00	52.77	5.57	41.66	100.00
9	Karnataka	66.80	12.00	21.20	100.00	66.37	10.64	22.99	100.00	58.40	11.52	30.08	100.00
10	Kerala	47.90	15.90	36.20	100.00	45.36	14.90	39.74	100.00	34.67	15.63	49.70	100.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	77.00	7.60	15.40	100.00	77.60	5.80	16.60	100.00	68.62	7.56	23.82	100.00
12	Maharashtra	63.20	11.30	25.50	100.00	60.40	11.20	28.40	100.00	49.96	12.63	37.41	100.00
13	Manipur	60.40	6.40	33.20	100.00	55.19	9.11	35.70	100.00	63.49	6.33	30.18	100.00
14	Meghalaya	77.63	1.69	20.68	100.00	78.80	1.10	20.10	100.00	70.34	1.31	28.35	100.00
15	Orissa	69.80	9.10	21.10	100.00	73.95	7.23	18.82	100.00	68.96	9.10	21.94	100.00
16	Punjab	52.10	14.50	33.40	100.00	49.36	11.73	38.91	100.00	43.48	13.30	43.22	100.00
17	Rajasthan	65.40	8.30	26.30	100.00	67.00	7.00	26.00	100.00	61.42	8.66	29.92	100.00
18	Tamil Nadu	51.20	19.90	28.90	100.00	52.40	18.12	29.48	100.00	41.93	20.10	37.97	100.00
19	Tripura	40.10	6.20	53.70	100.00	41.20	5.50	53.30	100.00	38.20	3.87	57.93	100.00
20	Uttar Pradesh	70.20	9.20	20.60	100.00	66.97	9.57	23.46	100.00	60.19	11.87	27.94	100.00
21	West Bengal	52.30	17.70	30.00	100.00	48.34	18.75	32.91	100.00	47.34	17.56	35.10	100.00
22	Delhi	4.20	25.20	70.60	100.00	2.20	27.70	70.10	100.00	5.26	23.61	71.13	100.00
23	Pondicherry	41.40	20.50	38.10	100.00	35.35	17.96	46.69	100.00	23.68	26.65	49.67	100.00
	Standard Deviation	16.16	6.16	12.47		17.89	6.46	13.14		16.26	6.60	11.97	
	Mean (23States)	58.82	10.85	30.33		58.41	10.10	31.49		52.43	10.87	36.71	

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation. Figure for 1999-00 is arrived at by using Urban Rural ratio of population of 2001 Census

Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line

SI No	States/Union Territories	1973-74			1977-78			1983		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	48.41	50.61	48.86	38.11	43.55	39.31	26.53	36.30	28.91
2	Arunachal Pradesh	52.67	36.92	51.93	59.82	32.71	58.32	42.60	21.73	40.88
3	Assam	52.67	36.92	51.21	59.82	32.71	57.15	42.60	21.73	40.47
4	Bihar	62.99	52.96	61.91	63.25	48.76	61.55	64.37	47.33	62.22
5	Goa	46.85	37.69	44.26	37.64	36.31	37.23	14.81	27.00	18.90
6	Gujarat	46.35	52.57	48.15	41.76	40.02	41.23	29.80	39.14	32.79
7	Haryana	34.23	40.18	35.36	27.73	36.57	29.55	20.56	24.15	21.37
8	Himachal Pradesh	27.42	13.17	26.39	33.49	19.44	32.45	17.00	9.43	16.40
9	Jammu & Kashmir	45.51	21.32	40.83	42.86	23.71	38.97	26.04	17.76	24.24
10	Karnataka	55.14	52.53	54.47	48.18	50.36	48.78	36.33	42.82	38.24
11	Kerala	59.19	62.74	59.79	51.48	55.62	52.22	39.03	45.68	40.42
12	Madhya Pradesh	62.66	57.65	61.78	62.52	58.66	61.78	48.90	53.06	49.78
13	Maharashtra	57.71	43.87	53.24	63.97	40.09	55.88	45.23	40.26	43.44
14	Manipur	52.67	36.92	49.96	59.82	32.71	53.72	42.60	21.73	37.02
15	Meghalaya	52.67	36.92	50.20	59.82	32.71	55.19	42.60	21.73	38.81
16	Mizoram	52.67	36.92	50.32	59.82	32.71	54.38	42.60	21.73	36.00
17	Nagaland	52.67	36.92	50.81	59.82	32.71	56.04	42.60	21.73	39.25
18	Orissa	67.28	55.62	66.18	72.38	50.92	70.07	67.53	49.15	65.29
19	Punjab	28.21	27.96	28.15	16.37	27.32	19.27	13.20	23.79	16.18
20	Rajasthan	44.76	52.13	46.14	35.89	43.53	37.42	33.50	37.94	34.46
21	Sikkim	52.67	36.92	50.86	59.82	32.71	55.89	42.60	21.73	39.71
22	Tamil Nadu	57.43	49.40	54.94	57.68	48.69	54.79	53.99	46.96	51.66
23	Tripura	52.67	36.92	51.00	59.82	32.71	56.88	42.60	21.73	40.03
24	Uttar Pradesh	56.53	60.09	57.07	47.60	56.23	49.05	46.45	49.82	47.07
25	West Bengal	73.16	34.67	63.43	68.34	38.20	60.52	63.05	32.32	54.85
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	57.43	49.40	55.56	57.68	48.69	55.42	53.99	46.96	52.13
27	Chandigarh	27.96	27.96	27.96	27.32	27.32	27.32	23.79	23.79	23.79
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	46.85	37.69	46.55	37.64	36.31	37.20	14.81	27.00	15.67
29	Delhi	24.44	52.23	49.61	30.19	33.51	33.23	7.66	27.89	26.22
30	Lakshadweep	59.19	62.74	59.68	51.48	55.62	52.79	39.03	45.68	42.36
31	Pondicherry	57.43	49.40	53.82	57.68	48.69	53.25	53.99	46.96	50.06
	All India	56.44	49.01	54.88	53.07	45.24	51.32	45.65	40.79	44.48

Source : Planning Commission

Annexure - 3.3(2)

Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line

Sl No	States/Union Territories	1987-88			1993-94			1999-00		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	20.92	40.11	25.86	15.92	38.33	22.19	11.05	26.63	15.77
2	Arunachal Pradesh	39.35	9.94	36.22	45.01	7.73	39.35	40.04	7.47	33.47
3	Assam	39.35	9.94	36.21	45.01	7.73	40.86	40.04	7.47	36.09
4	Bihar	52.63	48.73	52.13	58.21	34.50	54.96	44.30	32.91	42.6
5	Goa	17.64	35.48	24.52	5.34	27.03	14.92	1.35	7.52	4.4
6	Gujarat	28.67	37.26	31.54	22.18	27.89	24.21	13.17	15.59	14.07
7	Haryana	16.22	17.99	16.64	28.02	16.38	25.05	8.27	9.99	8.74
8	Himachal Pradesh	16.28	6.29	15.45	30.34	9.18	28.44	7.94	4.63	7.63
9	Jammu & Kashmir	25.70	17.47	23.82	30.34	9.18	25.17	3.97	1.98	3.48
10	Karnataka	32.82	48.42	37.53	29.88	40.14	33.16	17.38	25.25	20.04
11	Kerala	29.10	40.33	31.79	25.76	24.55	25.43	9.38	20.27	12.72
12	Madhya Pradesh	41.92	47.09	43.07	40.64	48.38	42.52	37.06	38.44	37.43
13	Maharashtra	40.78	39.78	40.41	37.93	35.15	36.86	23.72	26.81	25.02
14	Manipur	39.35	9.94	31.35	45.01	7.73	33.78	40.04	7.47	28.54
15	Meghalaya	39.35	9.94	33.92	45.01	7.73	37.92	40.04	7.47	33.87
16	Mizoram	39.35	9.94	27.52	45.01	7.73	25.66	40.04	7.47	19.47
17	Nagaland	39.35	9.94	34.43	45.01	7.73	37.92	40.04	7.47	32.67
18	Orissa	57.64	41.63	55.58	49.72	41.64	48.56	48.01	42.83	47.15
19	Punjab	12.60	14.67	13.20	11.95	11.35	11.77	6.35	5.75	6.16
20	Rajasthan	33.21	41.92	35.15	26.46	30.49	27.41	13.74	19.85	15.28
21	Sikkim	39.35	9.94	36.06	45.01	7.73	41.43	40.04	7.47	36.55
22	Tamil Nadu	45.80	38.64	43.39	32.48	39.77	35.03	20.55	22.11	21.12
23	Tripura	39.35	9.94	35.23	45.01	7.73	39.01	40.04	7.47	34.44
24	Uttar Pradesh	41.10	42.96	41.46	42.28	35.39	40.85	31.22	30.89	31.15
25	West Bengal	48.30	35.08	44.72	40.80	22.41	35.66	31.85	14.86	27.02
26	Andaman & Nicobar Island	45.80	38.64	43.89	32.48	39.77	34.47	20.55	22.11	20.99
27	Chandigarh	14.67	14.67	14.67	11.35	11.35	11.35	5.75	5.75	5.75
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	67.11	0.00	67.11	51.95	39.93	50.84	17.57	13.52	17.14
29	Delhi	1.29	13.56	12.41	1.90	16.03	14.69	0.40	9.42	8.23
30	Lakshadweep	29.10	40.33	34.95	25.76	24.55	25.04	9.38	20.27	15.6
31	Pondicherry	45.80	38.64	41.46	32.48	39.77	37.40	20.55	22.11	21.67
	All India	39.09	38.20	38.86	37.27	32.36	35.97	27.09	23.62	26.10

Source : Planning Commission

**State and Regionwise Levels and Growth of Crop Yield
(At 1990-93 Constant Prices)**

S.No.	State	Average Value of Yield (Rs./Hectare)				Per Cent Annual Compound Growth Rate			
		1962-65	1970-73	1980-83	1992-95	1962-1973	1970-83	1980-1995	1962-1995
	North West Region	4092.75	5024.54	6422.63	9582.5	2.6	2.49	3.39	2.88
1	Haryana	3927.21	5090.01	6229.13	10128.73	3.3	2.04	4.13	3.21
2	Himachal Pradesh	3048.15	3733.76	3917.69	5195.63	2.57	0.48	2.38	1.79
3	Jammu & Kashmir	2986.95	4481.4	5758.75	5567.01	5.2	2.54	-0.28	2.1
4	Punjab	5395.62	7476.29	9707.65	13597.22	4.16	2.65	2.85	3.13
5	Uttar Pradesh	3970.1	4589.98	5805.13	8656.2	1.83	2.38	3.39	2.63
	Eastern Region	4338.3	4671.31	4944	7318.5	0.93	0.57	3.32	1.76
6	Assam	5727.97	6241.2	6906.69	8196.82	1.08	1.02	1.44	1.2
7	Bihar	3679.55	4009.73	4048.56	5678.08	1.08	0.1	2.86	1.46
8	Orissa	4114.37	4072.7	4374.84	5979.16	-0.13	0.72	2.64	1.25
9	West Bengal	5074.57	5614.56	5943.81	9958.45	1.27	0.57	4.39	2.27
	Central Region	2653.78	2763.12	3464.09	4943.84	0.51	2.29	3.01	2.1
10	Gujarat	3673.01	4326.57	5693.43	7460.09	2.07	2.78	2.28	2.39
11	Madhya Pradesh	2603.49	2835.86	3069.65	4773.12	1.07	0.8	3.75	2.04
12	Maharashtra	2898.61	2343.57	3794.68	5176.94	-2.62	4.94	2.62	1.95
13	Rajasthan	1740.45	2217.1	2334.77	3715.22	3.07	0.52	3.95	2.56
	Southern Region	4873.34	5872.68	6848.2	9990.63	2.36	1.55	3.2	2.42
14	Andhra Pradesh	4064.96	4363.05	6276.23	9390.64	0.89	3.7	3.41	2.83
15	Karnataka	3207.56	4267.23	4989.92	6969.7	3.63	1.58	2.82	2.62
16	Kerala	11375.65	12957.56	12333.85	15625.96	1.64	-0.49	1.99	1.06
17	Tamil Nadu	6689.49	7889.75	8756.47	14073.94	2.1	1.03	4.03	2.51
	All India	3738.19	4256.79	5090.42	7388.05	1.64	1.8	3.15	2.3

Source : Government of India, Area and Production of Principal Crops in India (various Issues), Ministry of Agriculture

Annexure-3.5(1)

Population in Thousand (Arranged in Rank Order of 2001)

SI No	States/Union Territories	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	All India	361088	439235	548160	684329	846302	1027015
2	Uttar Pradesh	63220	73755	88341.52	110862.5	139112.3	166053
3	Maharashtra	32002	39554	50412.24	62782.82	78937.19	96752
4	Bihar	38728	46447	56353.37	69914.73	86374.47	82879
5	West Bengal	26300	34926	44312.01	54580.65	68077.97	80221
6	Andhra Pradesh	31115	35983	43502.71	53551.03	66508.01	75728
7	Tamil Nadu	30119	33687	41199.17	48408.08	55859	62111
8	Madhya Pradesh	26072	32372	41654.12	52178.84	66181.17	60385
9	Rajasthan	15971	20156	25765.81	34361.86	44005.99	56473
10	Karnataka	19402	23587	29299.01	37135.71	44977.2	52734
11	Gujarat	16263	20633	26697.48	34085.8	41309.58	50597
12	Orissa	14646	17549	21944.62	26370.27	31659.74	36707
13	Kerala	13549	16904	21347.38	25453.68	29098.52	31839
14	Assam(2)	8029	10837	14625.15	18041.25	22414.32	26638
15	Punjab	9160	11135	13551.06	16788.92	20281.97	24289
16	Haryana	5674	7591	10036.43	12922.12	16464	21083
17	Delhi	1744	2659	4065.698	6220.406	9420.644	13783
18	Jammu & Kashmir(3)	3254	3561	4616.632	5987.389	7718.7	10070
19	Himachal Pradesh	2386	2812	3460.434	4280.818	5170.877	6077
20	Tripura	639	1142	1556.342	2053.058	2757.205	3191
21	Manipur	578	780	1072.753	1420.953	1837.149	2389
22	Meghalaya	606	769	1011.699	1335.819	1774.778	2306
23	Nagaland	213	369	516.449	774.93	1209.546	1989
24	Goa	547	590	857.771	1086.73	1169.793	1344
25	Arunachal Pradesh(1)		337	467.511	631.839	864.558	1091
26	Pondicherry	317	369	471.707	604.471	807.785	974
27	Chandigarh	24	120	257.251	451.61	642.015	901
28	Mizoram	196	266	332.39	493.757	689.756	891
29	Sikkim	138	162	209.843	316.385	406.457	540
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	31	64	115.133	188.741	280.661	356
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	41	58	74.14	103.676	138.477	220
33	Daman & Diu	49	37	63	79	101	158
33	Lakshadweep	21	24	31.81	40.249	51.707	61

Note : (1) Censused for the first time in 1961.

(2) The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. Total population for 1981 has been worked out by interpolation.

(3) The 1991 Census could not be held in Jammu & Kashmir. Total population for Jammu & Kashmir as projected by Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projection.(Oct.1989)

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

Percentage Decadal Growth of Population (Arranged in Rank order of 1991-2001)

S.No.	States/Union Territories	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
1	Nagaland	73.24	39.96	50.05	56.08	64.44
2	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	41.46	27.83	39.84	33.57	58.87
3	Daman & Diu	-24.49	70.27	25.40	27.85	56.44
4	Delhi	52.47	52.90	53.00	51.45	46.31
5	Chandigarh	400.00	114.38	75.55	42.16	40.34
6	Sikkim	17.39	29.53	50.77	28.47	32.86
7	Jammu & Kashmir (3)	9.43	29.64	29.69	28.92	30.46
8	Manipur	34.95	37.53	32.46	29.29	30.04
9	Meghalaya	26.90	31.56	32.04	32.86	29.93
10	Mizoram	35.71	24.96	48.55	39.70	29.18
11	Rajasthan	26.20	27.83	33.36	28.07	28.33
12	Haryana	33.79	32.21	28.75	27.41	28.06
13	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	106.45	79.90	63.93	48.70	26.84
14	Arunachal Pradesh (1)		38.73	35.15	36.83	26.19
15	Maharashtra	23.60	27.45	24.54	25.73	22.57
16	Gujarat	26.87	29.39	27.67	21.19	22.48
17	All India	21.64	24.80	24.84	23.67	21.35
18	Pondicherry	16.40	27.83	28.15	33.64	20.58
19	Punjab	21.56	21.70	23.89	20.81	19.76
20	Uttar Pradesh	16.66	19.78	25.49	25.48	19.37
21	Assam (2)	34.97	34.96	23.36	24.24	18.84
22	Lakshadweep	14.29	32.54	26.53	28.47	17.97
23	West Bengal	32.80	26.87	23.17	24.73	17.84
24	Himachal Pradesh	17.85	23.06	23.71	20.79	17.52
25	Karnataka	21.57	24.22	26.75	21.12	17.25
26	Orissa	19.82	25.05	20.17	20.06	15.94
27	Tripura	78.72	36.28	31.92	34.30	15.73
28	Goa	7.86	45.38	26.69	7.64	14.89
29	Andhra Pradesh	15.65	20.90	23.10	24.20	13.86
30	Tamil Nadu	11.85	22.30	17.50	15.39	11.19
31	Kerala	24.76	26.29	19.24	14.32	9.42
32	Bihar	19.93	21.33	24.06	23.54	-4.05
33	Madhya Pradesh	24.16	28.67	25.27	26.84	-8.76

- Note** : (1) Censused for the first time in 1961.
(2) The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. Total population for 1981 has been worked out by interpolation.
(3) The 1991 Census could not be held in Jammu & Kashmir. Total population for Jammu & Kashmir as projected by Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projection.(Oct.1989)
(4) Figure for Madhya Pradesh, Bihar & Uttar Pradesh for 2001 is after biurcation.

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

Access to Safe Drinking Water in Per Cent of Households

SI No	States/Union Territories	1981			1991			Average Annual Change		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.12	63.27	25.89	48.98	73.82	55.08	22.39	1.67	11.27
2	Arunachal Pradesh	40.16	87.93	43.89	66.87	88.20	70.02	6.65	0.03	5.95
3	Assam				43.28	64.07	45.86			
4	Bihar	33.77	65.36	37.64	56.55	73.39	58.76	6.75	1.23	5.61
5	Delhi	62.26	94.91	92.97	91.01	96.24	95.78	4.62	0.14	0.30
6	Goa	8.57	52.31	22.50	30.54	61.71	43.41	25.64	1.80	9.29
7	Gujarat	36.16	86.78	52.41	60.04	87.23	69.78	6.60	0.05	3.31
8	Haryana	42.94	90.72	55.11	67.14	93.18	74.32	5.64	0.27	3.49
9	Himachal Pradesh	39.56	89.56	44.50	75.51	91.93	77.34	9.09	0.26	7.38
10	Jammu & Kashmir	27.95	86.67	40.28						
11	Karnataka	17.63	74.40	33.87	67.31	81.38	71.68	28.18	0.94	11.16
12	Kerala	6.26	39.72	12.20	12.22	38.68	18.89	9.52	-0.26	5.48
13	Madhya Pradesh	8.09	66.65	20.17	45.56	79.45	53.41	46.32	1.92	16.48
14	Maharashtra	18.34	85.56	42.29	54.02	90.50	68.49	19.45	0.58	6.20
15	Manipur	12.91	38.71	19.54	33.72	52.10	38.72	16.12	3.46	9.82
16	Meghalaya	14.26	74.40	25.11	26.82	75.42	36.16	8.81	0.14	4.40
17	Mizoram	3.57	8.79	4.88	12.89	19.88	16.21	26.11	12.62	23.22
18	Nagaland	43.43	57.18	45.63	55.60	45.47	53.37	2.80	-2.05	1.70
19	Orissa	9.47	51.33	14.58	35.32	62.83	39.07	27.30	2.24	16.80
20	Punjab	81.80	91.13	84.56	92.09	94.24	92.74	1.26	0.34	0.97
21	Rajasthan	13.00	78.65	27.14	50.62	86.51	58.96	28.94	1.00	11.72
22	Sikkim	21.70	71.93	30.33	70.98	92.95	73.19	22.71	2.92	14.13
23	Tamil Nadu	30.97	69.44	43.07	64.28	74.17	67.42	10.76	0.68	5.65
24	Tripura	22.17	67.92	27.33	30.60	71.12	37.18	3.80	0.47	3.60
25	Uttar Pradesh	25.31	73.23	33.77	56.62	85.78	62.24	12.37	1.71	8.43
26	West Bengal	65.78	79.78	69.65	80.26	86.23	81.98	2.20	0.81	1.77
27	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	36.35	91.95	51.64	59.43	90.91	67.87	6.35	-0.11	3.14
28	Chandigarh	94.39	99.39	99.09	98.11	97.68	97.73	0.39	-0.17	-0.14
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16.85	54.35	19.35	41.17	90.97	45.57	14.43	6.74	13.55
30	Daman & Diu	46.42	67.04	54.48	55.87	86.76	71.42	2.04	2.94	3.11
31	Lakshadweep	0.97	3.65	2.19	3.41	18.79	11.90	25.15	41.48	44.34
32	Pondicherry	76.88	84.18	80.59	92.86	86.05	88.75	2.08	0.22	1.01
	All India	26.50	75.06	38.19	55.54	81.38	62.30	10.96	0.84	6.31

Note : All India figure excludes Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991

Source : Housing and Amenities, Paper 2 of 1993; Census of India, 1991

Sectoral Composition of Actual Plan Expenditure

(in percent)

Sl No	States/Union Territories	Social Sector			Infrastructure		
		1981-82	1991-92	1997-98	1981-82	1991-92	1997-98
1	Andhra Pradesh	17.68	20.48	22.46	41.14	43.21	37.77
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24.59	25.90	29.65	45.66	47.07	46.37
3	Assam	17.97	34.31	45.89	52.56	29.97	22.12
4	Bihar	15.18	18.28	17.26	38.59	28.88	15.82
5	Delhi	52.26	49.74	51.90	38.37	43.90	38.94
6	Goa	35.11	39.55	42.83	30.23	28.98	27.74
7	Gujarat	17.21	19.19	22.97	41.53	40.49	27.71
8	Haryana	15.84	31.82	34.26	41.80	35.55	32.41
9	Himachal Pradesh	22.95	32.64	35.24	45.06	32.78	30.41
10	Jammu & Kashmir	30.79	33.31	28.86	32.74	37.04	41.19
11	Karnataka	17.79	23.33	32.31	45.70	38.96	23.50
12	Kerala	22.82	18.23	18.88	39.59	42.61	39.38
13	Madhya Pradesh	13.80	21.89	32.74	47.01	39.03	26.39
14	Maharashtra	25.72	20.10	20.69	43.90	38.00	35.09
15	Manipur	29.07	24.58	32.44	29.93	37.31	38.57
16	Meghalaya	28.97	29.32	37.83	45.09	38.99	33.58
17	Mizoram	26.54	25.68	30.35	45.93	35.38	41.10
18	Nagaland	26.65	24.38	36.73	39.33	30.42	19.87
19	Orissa	12.28	17.60	32.38	40.79	37.94	23.43
20	Punjab	18.50	20.40	20.67	49.95	56.62	60.32
21	Rajasthan	17.19	23.30	24.22	47.99	39.00	44.19
22	Sikkim	19.83	28.09	45.38	41.42	47.07	32.90
23	Tamil Nadu	25.22	34.35	38.89	47.17	40.36	38.67
24	Tripura	28.69	30.16	43.18	27.53	26.11	22.34
25	Uttar Pradesh	15.74	18.48	29.60	45.66	51.09	34.85
26	West Bengal	29.85	21.13	22.83	41.38	47.52	48.06
27	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17.07	17.64	34.36	65.72	71.17	48.78
28	Chandigarh	78.83	71.71	81.29	17.84	18.56	13.35
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11.76	23.08	37.50	13.32	24.51	34.88
30	Daman & Diu	35.71	34.61	41.22	30.23	34.66	33.17
31	Lakshadweep	15.71	22.69	20.19	50.83	46.41	46.53
32	Pondicherry	42.82	37.13	37.24	27.43	42.36	41.15
33	Central Government	8.80	12.50	14.80	77.40	72.90	73.0

Note : Actual Plan Expenditure by major heads has been clubbed as per the following :
 Social Sector: Education, Health, Water Supply & Sanitation, Urban Development, Information, Welfare & labour.
 Data for 1981-82 is an average of 1980-82, 1991-92 an aver of 1990-93 and 1997-98 an average of 1996-98

Source : Various Plan Documents, Planning Commission, Government of India

Annexure-3. 8(1)

**State-wise Road Density in Kms.
(Road Length per '000 sq. Kms of area)
(Arranged in Rank Order of 1996-97)**

SI No	States/Union Territories	1971-72	1981-82	1991-92	1996-97
1	Delhi	7984	10527	14256	17924
7	Chandigarh	710*	1250	14000	15377
2	Pondicherry	3508*	4286	6698	4859
3	Kerala	3106	2751	3567	3749
4	Goa	1581*	2141	2005	2245
5	Orissa	366	772	1260	1687
6	Tamil Nadu	714	1020	1523	1588
8	Tripura	386	759	1341	1405
9	Punjab	594	916	1078	1278
10	Maharashtra	316	586	730	1176
11	Nagaland	284	379	901	1107
12	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	460*	492	643	1086
13	Assam	383	760	836	872
14	Uttar Pradesh	382	520	692	868
15	West Bengal	599	642	700	850
16	Karnataka	525*	557	701	750
17	All India	344	466	615	749
18	Andhra Pradesh	264	468	553	647
19	Haryana	307	542	601	637
20	Himachal Pradesh	215	369	459	542
21	Bihar	670	481	492	508
22	Manipur	392	239	314	490
23	Gujarat	221	375	419	463
24	Madhya Pradesh	162	242	321	451
26	Rajasthan	146	212	363	379
25	Meghalaya	303	233	291	378
27	Sikkim	329*	156	227	258
28	Mizoram	43*	119	179	229
29	Arunachal Pradesh	125*	152	131	168
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	82*	83	110	160
31	Jammu & Kashmir	40	53	56	97
33	Lakshadweep	n.a	n.a	n.a	31
32	Daman & Diu	n.a	n.a	n.a	26

Note : * Refers to data for 1975-76
n.a (not available)

Source : Basic Road Statistics, Ministry of Surface Transport (Various Issues)

**State-wise Road Density in Kms.
(Km. Per one lakh of Population)
(Arranged in Rank Order of 1995)**

SI No	States/Union Territories	1981	1988	1995
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2089.49	1130.8	1317.8
2	Nagaland	754.98	1024.7	1073.3
3	Mizoram	231.35	666.7	939.6
4	Orissa	454	741.3	666.3
5	Goa	697.69	578.8	608.6
6	Himachal Pradesh	464.32	523.8	586.8
7	Manipur	406.35	462.7	585
8	Tripura	380.1	544.6	544.7
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	209.62	310	509
10	Kerala	410	425.6	480.4
11	Sikkim	335	488.1	456
12	Meghalaya	358.96	478.5	428.9
13	Tamil Nadu	256.53	345.1	367.8
14	Pondicherry	351.49	447.3	336
15	Madhya Pradesh	200	241.1	319.3
16	Karnataka	296.72	340.3	312
17	Assam	235.5	323.1	305.3
18	Rajasthan	187	310.2	296.3
19	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	351.6	363.7	290.3
20	Maharashtra	171.22	330	285.5
21	Punjab	275.4	303.1	282.4
22	Chandigarh	28.67	319.3	272
23	Gujarat	171.03	219.5	263.4
24	Andhra Pradesh	219.73	256.8	258.7
25	Delhi	224.6	306	242.2
26	Haryana	178.82	200.9	166.6
27	Jammu & Kashmir	194.73	219.8	163.5
28	Uttar Pradesh	136.05	165.9	154.1
29	Bihar	119.73	121.3	101.8
30	West Bengal	104.29	105.6	90.7
31	All India	21.68		25.82
32	Daman & Diu	n.a	n.a	n.a
33	Lakshadweep	n.a	n.a	n.a

Note : n.a (not available)

Source : Basic Road Statistics, Ministry of Surface Transport (Various Issues)

Annexure-3. 9(1)

**Railway Density in km.
(per '000 sq. km. of area)
(Arranged in Rank Order of 1996-97)**

SI No	States/Union Territories	1971-72	1981-82	1991-92	1996-97
1	Delhi		84	113.28	115.54
2	Chandigarh		110	96.49	72.73
3	Punjab	42.38	42.78	42.89	42.49
4	West Bengal	41.55	41.85	43	42.46
5	Haryana	32.2	34.09	33.9	34.22
6	Assam	27.76	27.58	31.45	31.04
7	Tamil Nadu	28.91	29.96	30.83	30.75
8	Uttar Pradesh	29.36	30.2	30.29	30.27
9	Bihar	29.67	30.82	30.57	30.22
10	Gujarat	28.77	28.73	26.94	27.15
11	Kerala	22.82	23.49	25.32	27.02
12	Pondicherry		54	54.88	22.45
13	Goa		19.75	21.34	21.35
14	All India	18.33	18.63	19	19.08
15	Andhra Pradesh	17.24	17.39	18.49	18.38
16	Maharashtra	16.97	17.32	17.68	18.05
17	Rajasthan	16.34	16.42	17.02	17.21
18	Karnataka	14.61	15.7	15.98	15.95
19	Orissa	12.03	12.71	12.86	14.06
20	Madhya Pradesh	12.95	12.95	13.31	13.29
21	Himachal Pradesh	4.57	4.57	4.78	4.83
22	Tripura	1.2	1.2	4.29	4.29
23	Nagaland	0.53	0.53	0.54	1.15
24	Jammu & Kashmir	0.03	0.35	0.35	0.38
25	Mizoram			0.09	0.09
26	Manipur			0.04	0.04
27	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.01	0.01
28	Meghalaya				
29	Sikkim				
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands				
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli				
32	Daman & Diu				
33	Lakshadweep				

Source : Railway Board

**Rail Route-length, Absolute Increase, Share and Per cent increase
(Arranged in Rank Order of % increase)**

S.No.	States/Union Territories	1980-81	1996-97	Absolute Increase	per cent Share	per cent Increase
1	Tripura	12	45	33	2.2	275.00
2	Nagaland	9	19	10	0.7	111.11
3	Kerala	916	1050	134	9.0	14.63
4	Assam	2179	2435	256	17.1	11.75
5	Orissa	1982	2190	208	13.9	10.49
6	Jammu & Kashmir	77	84	7	0.5	9.09
7	Maharashtra	5235	5554	319	21.3	6.09
8	Andhra Pradesh	4781	5057	276	18.5	5.77
9	Himachal Pradesh	256	269	13	0.9	5.08
10	Rajasthan	5614	5890	276	18.5	4.92
11	Madhya Pradesh	5736	5893	157	10.5	2.74
12	Tamil Nadu	3895	3999	104	7.0	2.67
13	All India	61,230	62725	1495	100	2.44
14	Delhi	168	171	3	0.2	1.79
15	Karnataka	3015	3059	44	2.9	1.46
16	West Bengal	3725	3768	43	2.9	1.15
17	Haryana	1500	1513	13	0.9	0.87
18	Uttar Pradesh	8880	8911	31	2.1	0.35
19	Punjab	2139	2140	1	0.1	0.05
20	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0.0	0.00
21	Goa	79	79	0	0.0	0.00
22	Manipur	1	1	0	0.0	0.00
23	Bihar	5362	5254	-108	-7.2	-2.01
24	Gujarat	5632	5322	-310	-20.7	-5.50
25	Chandigarh	11	8	-3	-0.2	-27.27
26	Pondicherry	27	11	-16	-1.1	-59.26
27	Meghalaya			0	0.0	
28	Mizoram	0	2	2	0.1	
29	Sikkim			0	0.0	
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands			0	0.0	
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli			0	0.0	
32	Daman & Diu					
33	Lakshadweep					

Source : Railway Board

Per Capita Consumption of Electricity (KwH)

S.No.	States/Union Territories	1970-71	1974-75	1980-81	1989-90	1996-97	1999-2000
1	D & Diu		130.8	276.4	440.1	2346.7	3927.4
2	D&N Haveli	13.5	14.8	56.3	878.8	2298.8	3882.8
3	Pondicherry	175.8	214.4	263.7	592.4	1034.5	931.9
4	Chandhigarh	280.2	363.7	309	686.2	794.4	823.8
5	Punjab	156.2	154.2	303.6	620.5	789.9	921.1
6	Goa	96.9	157.5	250.8	411.2	719.1	712.5
7	Gujrat	124.4	165	238.8	436.8	685.7	834.7
8	Delhi	250.6	299.2	403.8	673.6	589.7	653.2
9	Maharashtra	151.7	172.6	244.5	393.6	557	520.5
10	Haryana	88.8	115.1	209.5	367.4	508.3	530.8
11	Tamil nadu	124.9	126.4	186	295	469.4	484.1
12	Orissa	72.9	69.2	114	249.2	446.7	354.6
13	Madhya pradesh	45.2	61.3	100.3	217.4	368.4	351.7
14	Karnataka	101.5	119.3	146	272.8	338.3	380.1
15	INDIA	79.8	174.9	120.5	236	334	354.7
16	Andhra pradesh	50.4	55.4	101.8	233.5	331.7	391.1
17	Rajasthan	36.8	55.9	99.4	191.6	294.4	334.5
18	Himachal pradesh	34.1	58.8	66.4	191.9	278.5	339.1
19	Kerala	71.4	79.4	112	171	235.8	261.8
20	Lakshadweep		11.2	26.8	143.6	234.2	217.9
21	Jammu and Kashmir	36.8	52.7	74.8	176.4	223.7	267.9
22	A& N Islands	26.1	27.2	42.3	109.7	210	222.4
23	West bengal	107.3	106.1	117	136.2	196.6	204.4
24	Uttar pradesh	48.5	50	83.1	157.4	194.3	175.8
25	Sikkim			37.2	103.3	182.4	192.4
26	Bihar	45.9	48	74.1	109.9	145.1	140.8
27	Meghalaya		31.3	31	106.4	134.5	160.3
28	Manipur	4.7	7.7	7.9	79.5	127.9	69.5
29	Mizoram		4.3	5.6	65	127.8	120.7
30	Assam	20	24	33.5	92.7	107.6	95.5
31	Nagaland	7.8	27.2	34.2	58.6	88	84.7
32	Arunachal Pradesh		3.4	14.6	56.6	80.8	68.6
33	Tripura	4.5	6	14.5	45	80.4	95.5

Source : a) Statistical Abstract, India, CSO Publication, various issues
b) For 1999-2000 : Annual Report (2001-02) on the working of State Electricity Boards & Electricity Departments, Planning Commission

**Statewise Distribution of Aggregate Deposits and Gross Bank Credit : All Scheduled
Commercial Banks March 2001**

Region/State/ Union Territories	Rural			Semi-Urban			Urban/Metropolitan			Total		
	Deposits	Credit	C.D. Ratio	Deposits	Credit	C.D. Ratio	Deposits	Credit	C.D. Ratio	Deposits	Credit	C.D. Ratio
Northern Region	30008	11745	39.1	32841	10139	30.9	158615	117892	74.3	221464	139777	63.1
Haryana	3933	1648	41.9	6517	2500	38.4	9354	4101	43.8	19804	8249	41.7
Himachal Pradesh	4664	1110	23.8	2683	549	20.5	-	-	-	7347	1659	22.6
Jammu & Kashmir	3942	650	16.5	1130	320	28.3	5034	2905	57.7	10105	3874	38.3
Punjab	10385	5289	50.9	14203	4202	29.6	19362	8699	44.9	43950	18190	41.4
Rajasthan	5716	2719	47.6	7549	2475	32.8	14090	7985	56.7	27355	13179	48.2
Chandigarh	119	39	32.6	310	54	17.5	7092	7184	101.3	7521	7277	96.7
Delhi	1249	291	23.3	450	40	8.9	103683	87018	83.9	105382	87349	82.9
North-Eastern Region	3588	1197	33.4	5258	1102	21.0	6521	2020	31.0	15367	4318	28.1
Arunachal Pradesh	312	59	18.8	299	47	15.6	-	-	-	611	105	17.3
Assam	2323	800	34.4	3432	778	22.7	4109	1615	39.3	9864	3193	32.4
Manipur	57	46	79.4	69	38	55.8	297	81	27.1	423	165	38.9
Meghalaya	356	82	22.9	269	34	12.6	1022	161	15.7	1647	276	16.8
Mizoram	55	34	61.1	48	20	40.7	286	46	16.1	390	100	25.5
Nagaland	67	22	33.1	823	102	12.4	-	-	-	890	124	13.9
Tripura	417	155	37.2	319	83	26.1	806	117	14.5	1542	355	23.0
Eastern Region	29260	7566	25.9	25765	5421	21.0	71181	33547	47.1	126205	46535	36.9
Bihar	8991	2022	22.5	7705	1506	19.5	9810	2123	21.6	26506	5650	21.3
Orissa	5074	2160	42.6	4306	1523	35.4	5731	2581	45.0	15111	6265	41.5
Sikkim	167	33	19.9	449	63	14.0	-	-	-	616	96	15.6
West Bengal	10330	2415	23.4	8289	1505	18.2	49639	26177	52.7	68257	30097	44.1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	92	22	23.5	293	50	17.1	-	-	-	385	72	18.6
Central Region	33217	9730	29.3	30365	9188	30.3	67481	24828	36.8	131063	43746	33.4
Madhya Pradesh	5426	2374	43.8	7755	2701	34.8	16053	9053	56.4	29233	14129	48.3
Uttar Pradesh	23056	6263	27.2	17537	4891	27.9	44463	13357	30.0	85057	24511	28.8
Western Region	17658	8545	48.4	27019	9209	34.1	191507	159346	83.2	236184	177100	75.0
Goa	2185	275	12.6	5104	1389	27.2	-	-	-	7289	1664	22.8
Gujarat	8560	3256	38.0	11414	3506	30.7	34461	20148	58.5	54436	26910	49.4
Maharashtra	6835	4997	73.1	9951	4238	42.6	157046	139197	88.6	173831	148433	85.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63	16	25.9	163	21	12.9	-	-	-	226	37	16.5
Daman & Diu	14	1	5.7	387	56	14.4	-	-	-	401	56	14.1
Southern Region	25695	17233	67.1	65486	28798	44.0	129240	98929	76.5	220421	144960	65.8
Andhra Pradesh	8039	6220	77.4	12392	6341	51.2	33978	21868	64.4	54410	34429	63.3
Karnataka	7498	5136	68.5	9480	5088	53.7	38614	22760	58.9	55592	32984	59.3
Kerala	2299	1265	55.0	29650	10312	34.8	13289	7900	59.4	45238	19477	43.1
Tamil Nadu	7651	4560	59.6	13620	6962	51.1	42217	45996	109.0	63488	57518	90.6
Lakshadweep	54	5	9.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	5	9.7
Pondicherry	155	46	30.0	343	96	27.9	1142	405	35.5	1640	548	33.4
All India	139427	56017	40.2	186733	63857	34.2	624545	436562	69.9	950705	556436	58.5

Source : Reserve Bank Of India

Statewise Distribution of Aggregate Deposits and Gross Bank Credit : All Scheduled Commercial Banks March 1994

Region/State/ Union Territories	Rural			Semi-Urban			Urban/Metropolitan			Total		
	Deposits	Credit	C.D. Ratio	Deposits	Credit	C.D. Ratio	Deposits	Credit	C.D. Ratio	Deposits	Credit	C.D. Ratio
Northern Region	11613	4578	39.43	10449	3501	33.50	47204	31942	67.67	69265	40022	57.78
Haryana	1591	813	51.07	1949	797	40.90	2552	1310	51.33	6092	2920	47.93
Himachal Pradesh	2053	444	21.62	682	169	24.81	-	-	-	2735	613	22.42
Jammu & Kashmir	939	181	19.32	334	90	27.01	1494	800	53.57	2767	1072	38.74
Punjab	4408	1966	44.61	4886	1464	29.96	5857	2572	43.91	15151	6002	39.61
Rajasthan	2032	1098	54.04	2438	965	39.56	4331	2273	52.49	8801	4336	49.26
Chandigarh	54	16	28.79	82	9	11.45	2159	1446	66.98	2295	1471	64.10
Delhi	535	60	11.28	78	6	8.22	30811	23542	76.41	31424	23608	75.13
North-Eastern Region	1369	693	50.63	1625	535	32.95	1806	638	35.33	4799	1867	38.89
Arunachal Pradesh	234	33	14.17	3	0	9.39	-	-	-	237	33	14.10
Assam	815	460	56.47	1139	364	31.95	1200	478	39.86	3154	1303	41.29
Manipur	21	27	126.64	25	21	83.70	90	41	45.54	136	89	65.21
Meghalaya	103	34	33.03	94	12	13.20	345	48	13.89	541	94	17.39
Mizoram	29	11	39.26	89	18	19.71	-	-	-	118	29	24.51
Nagaland	50	26	52.77	193	76	39.30	-	-	-	243	102	42.07
Tripura	117	101	86.33	81	45	54.93	171	71	41.46	369	216	58.63
Eastern Region	8690	4220	48.56	8771	2564	29.24	27892	13208	47.35	45353	19992	44.08
Bihar	4121	1893	45.94	3720	1093	29.38	4912	1509	30.71	12754	4495	35.25
Orissa	1280	920	71.91	1096	564	51.43	1768	1006	56.87	4144	2490	60.08
Sikkim	42	9	22.09	80	19	23.84	-	-	-	122	28	23.24
West Bengal	3223	1392	43.18	3801	875	23.02	21211	10694	50.41	28236	12961	45.90
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24	5	22.06	73	13	18.12	-	-	-	97	18	19.10
Central Region	11541	4806	41.64	10257	4090	39.88	19677	8523	43.31	41475	17419	42.00
Madhya Pradesh	2535	1426	56.25	3045	1360	44.65	5579	3349	60.03	11159	6134	54.97
Uttar Pradesh	9006	3380	37.53	7211	2730	37.86	14099	5174	36.70	30316	11285	37.22
Western Region	6425	3017	46.95	10087	3652	36.20	76929	43049	55.96	93441	49718	53.21
Goa	757	85	11.22	1614	344	21.34	-	-	-	2371	429	18.11
Gujarat	3015	1373	45.54	5014	1993	39.76	11136	5453	48.97	19164	8819	46.02
Maharashtra	2613	1551	59.33	3354	1299	38.74	65793	37596	57.14	71761	40446	56.36
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37	8	21.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	8	21.30
Daman and Diu	4	1	14.17	104	15	14.09	-	-	-	108	15	14.10
Southern Region	9693	7356	75.89	21848	10211	46.74	38103	26306	69.04	69643	46874	67.31
Andhra Pradesh	2999	2478	82.61	4619	2613	56.58	9327	6895	73.92	16945	11986	70.73
Karnataka	2750	2005	72.90	3188	1652	51.82	9888	6731	68.07	15827	10388	65.64
Kerala	1188	644	54.24	9448	3178	33.63	4135	2674	64.68	14770	6496	43.98
Tamil Nadu	2652	2194	82.71	4509	2745	60.87	14389	12830	89.17	21550	17768	82.45
Lakshadweep	17	2	9.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2	9.06
Pondicherry	86	34	39.21	83	24	28.47	365	176	48.30	534	234	43.75
All India	49331	24670	50.01	63035	24554	38.95	211610	126667	59.86	323977	175891	54.29

Source : Reserve Bank Of India

Funds Released under Externally Aided Projects during Ninth Plan (in Crore)

SI No.	States	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	Total EAP in Ninth Plan	Average EAP per annum	Average per capita per annum EAP in Rs.
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	1117.94	624.72	1440.51	1442.34	3755.84	8381.36	1676.27	221.36
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.32	0.06	0.59
3	Assam	0.22	33.16	41.19	78.26	93.25	246.08	49.22	18.48
4	Bihar	132.26	112.78	130.41	63.67	16.83	455.96	91.19	11.00
5	Goa	10.82	5.73	0.45	0.00	0.00	16.99	3.40	25.29
6	Gujarat	219.27	267.65	512.33	891.24	1604.96	3495.45	699.09	138.17
7	Haryana	221.25	165.01	280.85	296.66	151.93	1115.70	223.14	105.84
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	15.56	56.40	38.16	110.12	22.02	36.24
9	Jammu & Kashmir	10.51	8.42	24.84	15.71	38.05	97.53	19.51	19.37
10	Karnataka	264.48	316.49	456.70	579.50	1691.74	3308.91	661.78	125.49
11	Kerala	38.73	40.85	41.55	77.16	96.99	295.28	59.06	18.55
12	Madhya Pradesh	117.32	163.26	598.67	172.68	819.60	1871.53	374.31	61.99
13	Maharashtra	1073.68	597.13	245.36	318.70	289.23	2524.11	504.82	52.18
14	Manipur	0.00	8.96	18.43	19.57	16.27	63.23	12.65	52.94
15	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.62	8.15	43.12	51.89	10.38	45.00
16	Mizoram	0.00	0.49	3.19	1.89	3.49	9.06	1.81	20.34
17	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	1.06	0.21	1.07
18	Orissa	535.54	415.83	391.56	516.34	310.50	2169.76	433.95	118.22
19	Punjab	149.91	171.11	106.35	187.15	209.58	824.11	164.82	67.86
20	Rajasthan	230.11	225.17	188.09	248.42	99.12	990.91	198.18	35.09
21	Sikkim	0.00	11.69	2.09	0.50	1.92	16.20	3.24	59.94
22	Tamil Nadu	568.52	305.16	591.41	775.14	340.19	2580.42	516.08	83.09
23	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	3.67	3.69	0.74	2.31
24	Uttar Pradesh	721.39	465.05	431.22	1697.90	606.37	3921.92	784.38	47.24
25	West Bengal	542.31	886.21	819.67	636.09	688.45	3572.74	714.55	89.07
26	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.17	7.17	1.43	0.69
27	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.73	17.41	27.14	5.43	6.40
29	Total	5954.25	4824.89	6341.06	8093.24	10945.23	36158.66	7231.73	70.42

Source : Ministry of Finance