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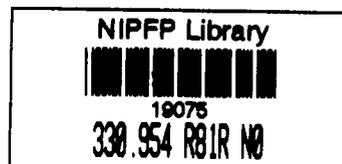


REGIONAL PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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REGIONAL PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Introduction

By a measure of overall development for a country like India, one refers to a concept allied to gross/net national product which is sensitive to the process of economic change that is labelled as development, as distinct from growth of GNP or NNP. In other words, under the concept of a measure of development one is going beyond the observed rates of growth of output, consumption and investment, so as to establish quantitatively, to the extent possible, the build-up of growth potential, and the development of human resources and related infrastructure for balanced development and improved levels of living of the people in general and of the lower income groups in particular.

In a vast country like India in view of the size and diverse nature of the levels of development as well as the regional disparities within the country, any measure of development at the national level alone would carry very little meaning and can even be misleading. For any study of the problem of development and policy formulation for India, it is thus essential that meaningful measures of economic development at the regional level are obtained and specific indicators are identified which would enable classification of individual regions/States within the country according to their levels of development. This would, in the process, also help in highlighting the wide diverse nature of development between regions and the potentialities existing ready to be exploited.

SDP as an Indicator

Per capita State Domestic Product (SDP) is generally considered as almost the only satisfactory comprehensive measure for determining the levels of economic development. Thus the Planning Commission uses the estimates of SDP for measuring relative backwardness of the States. Because of the direct applicability of SDP for policy purposes, considerable attention has been paid to obtain "comparable" estimates of SDP which ensure comparability in the measure of inter-State differentials.

In spite of such attempts at having a satisfactory set of comparable estimates of SDP, the use of SDP for study of inter-State differentials in levels of economic development is open to question. One of the deficiencies of SDP as an index of development between States is the variation in the purchasing power of the rupee between States. Further, because of the intertemporal differences in movement of prices among States this approach becomes further questionable when time series data on SDP are considered. One possible satisfactory answer to this problem is to derive a set of indices which would measure the variation in the purchasing power of the rupee among States and differences in its movement over time. This, however, is a complicated and time consuming process and has to be pursued along the lines of the UN International Comparison Project in which meaningful measures of purchasing power of currencies of countries are being obtained with the ultimate objective of having more meaningful estimates of per capita income comparable between countries.

Limited exercises undertaken on inter-State variations in the purchasing power of the rupee not only show substantial variation between States but also show no sign of reduction in the range of variation over time. In one exercise, Chatterjee and Bhattacharya¹ have studied the inter-State variations in consumer

prices in rural areas of different States and used these price indices to compare the levels of real per capita consumer expenditure (Table 1). Subsequently in another exercise Majumder² has analysed the changes in the inter-State variations in the purchasing power of rupee (PPR). An exercise over the period 1960-61 to 1977-78 in terms of standard deviation and the coefficient of variation has revealed no one-way trend in the inter-State disparity in the PPR. A study of the implicit price deflators of SDP for the more recent period (1961 to 1985) (Table 2) presents the same pattern with no significant change in the coefficient of variation between States and over time.

Other Indicators of Development

To overcome these problems, consideration of a selected few regional indicators of economic and social development may be an answer. The Committee on Regional Accounts in its Reports recommended a set of indicators which, according to the Committee, could serve as indices of development of different aspects of socio-economic activities. An attempt has been made in this paper to identify a few crucial indicators of development out of those suggested by Regional Accounts Committee and considered by different scholars from time to time. One of the primary consideration for the selection of the indicators has been their quantitative character, i.e., indicators which are to a great extent, independent of the interregional differences in the purchasing power of the rupee. Using these indicators for two points of time (1971 and 1983/85), an attempt has been made to determine the steps of the economic development ladder where each of the different States fit and the extent to which the behaviour of these indicators over time affects the inter-se position of the States. These indicators have also been examined together with the trend of SDP per capita to analyse the extent to which the

measure of per capita SDP alone can serve the purpose. The analysis brings out quite clearly that often the less developed States with lower per capita incomes are more advanced in certain socio-economic field and if such measures are integrated into a meaningful concept of development these would qualify them for higher ranks than what the SDP per capita measure would assign.

The meaningful indicators of development (independent of prices) considered in this study are (i) life expectancy, (ii) literacy rate, (iii) per capita power consumption (utilities and non-utilities) in KWH, (iv) ratio of employment in manufacturing to total employment in organised sectors, and (v) ratio of workers in sectors of mining, manufacturing, electricity and construction to total workers. The measures of inter-State dispersion using these indicators are compared with the overall measures like (a) per capita SDP at current and constant prices³, (b) per capita consumer expenditure, (c) share of primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fishery) and secondary sector (manufacturing, electricity and construction) to total SDP, (d) productivity in manufacturing and finally (e) percentage of persons above poverty level. No attempt has been made to combine these indicators or any selected few of them as any combination would involve a great extent of subjectivity and cannot assist in unbiased measure of development. Also, estimate of SDP is perhaps the most comprehensive overall measure of economic achievements (if the question of PPR is ignored) and all the indicators are being considered in conjunction with SDP per capita and a further combination between the indicators may not really be necessary. The results of the analysis would thus itself indicate whether SDP per capita would be enough to tell the whole story of development of the States.

The summary results of the analysis for a few selected indicators have been presented in Table 3 while the background data for 1971 and 1983/85 are included as an Appendix. Table 3 ranks the States separately for each of the indicators and for each of the two points of time. The levels of growth rate between the two points of time, for each of the indicators, have also been used to rank the States. In this case the ranking is according to the descending order from the highest to the lowest. Thus, it is clear from the table that States with high per capita SDP or high per capita electricity consumption may have an entirely different pattern with respect to the other indicators. Also, the rates of growth as measured through the various indicators have an entirely different behavioral pattern. The table summarises the detailed information presented in the Appendix and highlights the differential nature of the performance of the States with respect to each of the indicators. In other words, no meaningful picture emerges. Also, besides such variations in the performance between the States, there is no indication of a possible reduction in inter-State disparities (measured through the coefficient of variation or standard deviation among States). The only very positive indication coming out of the exercise is the gradual reduction of the share of agriculture in total SDP and corresponding increase in the share of manufacturing for all the States.

The indicators in Table 3 also highlight the wide gap that exists between the States and also between the States and the national average. considering the span of twelve to fourteen years for which data have been analysed, there appears to be not much indication of the narrowing of the gap between the least developed and the highly developed States. For example, in 1961 the per capita SDP of Punjab was nearly four times that of the lowest in that year and even in 1985 the gap in per capita income continued to be large with the income per capita in Punjab being

as much as three and a half times that of Bihar and three times that of UP. Even if some of the other indicators are considered, any reduction in the wide disparity in regional development does not become more obvious. Thus per capita electricity consumption is higher than all-India in as many as half of the States and the level is eight times in Punjab - which has the highest - as compared to Assam which has the lowest. However, low per capita electricity consumption in Assam is not accompanied with low industrial activity, as can be seen from the fact that Assam has a comparatively higher share of secondary sectors (manufacturing, electricity and construction) output in total SDP as also a very high level of output per person⁴ in manufacturing sector. All this would suggest that possibly Assam has a highly labour-intensive pattern of industries which are particularly agro-based with comparatively less consumption of electricity. Examining the performance of the States differently, it is seen that high rates of growth have not always been recorded by the States which have the highest ranking. Thus Andhra Pradesh with an average level of per capita consumption of electricity has the highest rate of growth recorded for this indicator. Also UP, with almost the lowest per capita SDP has a very high rate of increase of manufacturing employment and highest change in domestic product in the secondary sector. Similar pattern is also seen in the case of MP. Also, if the behaviour of the States in terms of the other indicators is studied, similar patterns become obvious.

These differentials in behaviour would suggest that a possible reduction in regional disparity in the not too distant future may not be too far-fetched to imagine. However, when the coefficient of variation between States is considered, the inter-State disparities do not seem to have reduced in spite of there being signs of all States generally moving towards greater industrialisation. Thus, the share of agriculture in total SDP gets reduced in all the States and both per capita power consumption

and value added⁵ in secondary sector (manufacturing, electricity and construction) register comparatively higher rates of growth than per capita SDP. Considering the period 1970 to 1985, annual rate of growth of SDP ranged from 3.23 p.c. in Punjab to 0.40 p.c. in Kerala while per capita power consumption increased by 6.74 p.c. in Punjab, 4.16 p.c. in Kerala and as much as 8.21 in AP. Secondary sector output similarly increased by as much as 7.15 p.c. in UP, 6.47 p.c. in Karnataka and 5.95 per cent in Punjab.

Ranking of States separately by different indicators and the corresponding rates of growth makes the position even more clear. The overall conclusion that can thus be drawn from this limited study is that the States vary widely in their patterns of development and potentialities do exist in States like UP with low per capita income to shift towards industrialisation and higher productivity as measured through value added per worker in manufacturing.

Next, the results discussed so far are summarised to examine the question of possible reduction in inter-regional disparity over the last one and half decades as a result of the faster development in selected fields in the States ranked lower in the listing of the States in the descending order. Thus the measures of standard deviation and coefficient of variation for the two points of time are presented in Tables 4 and 5. An examination of the results does not suggest any such trend. On the contrary, the results appear to indicate a tendency towards deepening of inter-regional disparity. Statewise growth rates for each of the indicators (Table 6) also tell the same story when the pattern of behaviour since 1971 is considered.

District Level Disparity

To examine the question in some more depth, a limited study was undertaken of the performance of agriculture at the district level. It is seen that there is considerable spatial variation in the productivity of the agricultural sector (Table 7). If district is taken as a unit, value of output per hectare in the top 10 districts is roughly 2.5 to 3.5 times more than the all-India average. When compared to the average of the bottom 10 districts, the average value of output per hectare in the top 10 districts is roughly 10 times more. Much of this variation in the level of agricultural development can be attributed to the differences in the availability of assured irrigation. It is interesting to note that while the average extent of irrigated area is about 6 per cent of gross cropped area in the bottom 10 districts, it is approximately 60 per cent in the top ten districts. Similar spatial variation can be observed in the case of per hectare consumption of fertilisers which is a supplementary input to irrigation. These data clearly indicate the extent to which output per hectare can be increased through creation of fresh irrigation potential in the less developed regions of the country.

Further, six out of the top 10 agriculturally most developed districts are located in either poor States or in middle income States and 4 out of 10 agriculturally least developed districts are located in Maharashtra, which is a relatively developed State. Thus State-level averages hide the enormous spatial variations in the level of development within a State.

Similar studies in the sectors of manufacturing or organised transport would have thrown more light on the extent of disparity within the country as also within States but can not be undertaken because of the absence of relevant data at the district level.

Conclusion

This short aggregative exercise thus might conclude with a positive note regarding possibilities of more balanced development within the country in the near future. The results of analysis at a disaggregated level, i.e., at the State or the district level, are positive enough to suggest existence of pockets with potentialities of development. It would thus not be unrealistic to presume that potentialities do exist within the country for substantial development and it will be desirable to identify such areas and put more attention to their development not only to encourage overall development of the country but also to bring down substantially the gaps in the levels of development between regions and in the levels of living of the people within the country.

Notes

1. Chatterjee, G.S. and Bhattacharya, N(1976),
2. Majumdar, Krishna (1982)
3. Comparable estimate of SDP at constant prices have been obtained by using the implicit price indices derived from State estimates of SDP at current and constant (1970-71) prices. The exercise has been undertaken at the sectoral level.
4. In the absence of data from 1981 Population census for Assam, the number of workers in the secondary sector in 1981 has been estimated by applying 1971 proportions to the projected population for 1981 (projected by RG's Office). This might have affected the results somewhat, though even in 1971 Assam registered a high figure of value added per worker in the secondary sector.
5. Value added per worker is derived by dividing the total value added in the sector by the number of workers according to 1981 census. The number for Assam is estimated by RG's office by applying 1971 proportions to projected population for 1981.

TABLE 1

INDICES OF PRICE LEVEL IN RURAL AREAS BY STATES AND AVERAGE PER
CAPITA CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AT ALL INDIA PRICES

States	Indices of Price Level	Indices of per capita expenditure	
		At State Prices	At All India Prices
AP	101.92	93.00	91.30
ASM	107.64	116.40	108.20
BHR	101.96	95.50	93.70
GUJ	112.03	101.70	90.80
J & K	100.81	125.00	124.00
KTK	99.12	91.60	92.40
KER	107.02	91.30	85.30
MAH	107.11	97.40	90.90
MP	95.57	104.80	109.60
ORS	98.15	86.70	88.30
PUN	104.92	128.50	122.50
RAJ	101.32	103.70	102.30
TN	108.72	104.80	96.40
UP	93.86	95.50	101.70
WB	115.89	106.20	91.60
ALL INDIA	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Chatterjee and Bhattacharya, 1976.

TABLE 2

RANKING OF STATES WITH ALL INDIA PERCAPITA INCOME=100

Rank	1971		1985		1985	
	States	Index	Current price States	Index	Constant price (1970-71) States	Index
1	PUN	168.56	PUN	157.82	PUN	195.94
2	HAR	147.24	MAH	134.55	HAR	138.63
3	GUJ	133.49	HAR	125.15	MAH	138.26
4	MAH	128.12	GUJ	124.19	GUJ	129.68
5	WB	115.17	JK	100.19	KTK	107.44
6	HP	106.79			JK	104.05
7	KTK	106.64	INDIA	100.00	AP	100.36
8	KER	100.47			WB	100.27
	INDIA	100.00	WB	96.03	INDIA	100.00
			KTK	93.64		
			KER	90.45		
9	RAJ	99.37	HP	88.25	TND	98.91
10	TND	97.31	AP	87.33	HP	92.75
11	AP	92.58	TND	86.83	KER	86.10
12	ASM	90.05	ASM	81.93	ASM	85.56
13	JK	87.99	RAJ	73.46	RAJ	81.56
14	ORS	85.47	ORS	73.27	ORS	79.59
15	UP	77.88	MP	70.72	MP	77.95
16	MP	77.25	UP	62.33	UP	66.03
17	BHR	66.03	BHR	58.44	BHR	63.79

NOTE : Constant price estimates for 1985 are at 1970-71 price and directly comparable with 1971 data. Comparison between these two sets is more meaningful than between 1971 and 1985 current price data as it eliminates the effect of price rise between 1971 and 1985 and therefore is a direct comparison of volume change.

TABLE 4
EXTENT OF REGIONAL DISPARITY AS MEASURED THROUGH PER CAPITA STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1961		1971		1979		1980		1985	
	STD	CV								
1. Per Capita SDP (at current prices)	84.28	0.3204	104.38	0.2479	243.05	0.2307	460.94	0.3385	677.79	0.2700
2. Per Capita SDP (at constant prices)	351.13	0.4716	164.36	0.2479	177.62	0.2776	245.57	0.3516	253.45	0.3091
3. Implicit price deflators (1979- 71=100)	0.1943	0.4610	-	-	0.1025	0.0635	0.0906	0.0407	0.1722	0.0572

Note : Results for 1961 exclude NP unlike the data for the subsequent periods. Figures for 1991 are therefore not strictly comparable with the rest of the data
STD Standard Deviation; CV: Coefficient of Variation

TABLE 5

EXTENT OF REGIONAL DISPARITY AS MEASURED THROUGH INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT

	1971		1965	
	STD	CV	STD	CV
1. Per Capita power consumption (KWH)	40.57	0.448	93.17	0.491
2. Ratio of employment in manufacturing to total employment in organised sectors (p.c.)	8.98	0.293	8.12	0.279
3. Ratio of employment in secondary ² sector to total working force (p.c.)	4.46	0.404	3.60	0.256
4. Share of agriculture ¹ Sector in total SDP (p.c.)	9.99	0.185	10.02	0.225
5. Share of secondary ² and mining sector in total SDP (p.c.)	6.02	0.333	6.20	0.311
6. Value added per worker in secondary sector (Rs)	997.93	0.288	1756.86	0.387
7. Per capita SDP at current prices (Rs)	172.68	0.258	660.79	0.297
8. Per capita SDP at constant prices (Rs)	172.68	0.258	274.54	0.358
9. Per capita consumer expenditure at current prices (Rs)	-	-	243.34	0.154

Note: Results exclude HP and J&K and are therefore, not comparable with the figures in Table 4.

1. includes forestry and fishery
 2. manufacturing, electricity and construction
- STD: Standard Deviation
CV : Coefficient of variation

TABLE 6
GROWTH RATES OF SELECTED INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT, 1971-1985

States	Per capita		Agriculture ¹ Sector		Secondary ² Sector		Proportion of worker in secondary sector to total work force ³
	Power consumption	State domestic product at constant price	Value added at constant price	Share in total SDP	Value added at constant price	Share in total SDP	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. ANDHRA PRADESH	8.21	2.30	2.09	-1.76	5.54	1.55	0.95
2. ASSAM	2.56	0.49	2.33	-1.19	3.93	0.35	N.A.
3. BIHAR	6.04	1.07	1.06	-2.25	3.15	-0.23	1.91
4. GUJARAT	5.29	2.88	3.87	-0.74	4.71	0.07	2.17
5. HARYANA	6.36	1.78	2.93	-1.93	6.47	1.46	2.18
6. KARNATAKA	3.99	1.50	2.32	-1.48	4.94	1.05	1.77
7. KERALA	4.16	0.40	-0.28	-2.08	3.11	1.25	1.01
8. MAHARASTRA	4.66	2.47	4.20	-0.47	4.88	0.19	0.65
9. MADHYA PRADESH	7.86	1.75	1.41	-1.97	5.34	1.84	2.46
10. ORISSA	2.04	1.89	3.21	-0.09	1.94	-1.33	1.89
11. PUNJAB	6.74	3.23	4.07	-1.15	5.94	0.62	2.12
12. RAJASTHAN	7.11	1.22	3.56	-0.48	3.93	-0.12	3.49
13. TAMIL NADU	3.35	1.13	-1.27	-4.24	4.79	1.65	1.18
14. UTTAR PRADESH	4.61	0.74	2.76	-1.20	7.15	3.04	2.59
15. WEST BENGAL	0.90	0.63	2.60	-0.26	2.09	-0.78	1.68
ALL INDIA	4.65	1.56	1.70	-1.42	3.98	0.34	1.25

1. Agriculture includes forestry and fishery sectors besides agriculture proper (including livestock).
2. Secondary includes mining, manufacturing, construction and electricity. However, for col.(8) secondary excludes mining.
3. Covers the period 1971-81.

TABLE 7
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY (1984-85)

States	Value of output per hectare Rs.	Irrigated area as % gross cr- opped area	Fertilizer consumption per hectare Kg.	Agricultural bank credit per hectare Rs.
TOP 10 DISTRICTS				
WEST GODAVARI (AP)	9552	79	306	1077
SARAN (BHR)	8438	40	52	200
EAST GODAVARI (AP)	7243	61	77	935
KAPURTHALA (PUN)	6678	87	208	712
CHIKMAGALUR (KTK)	6611	7	67	1521
PATIALA (PUN)	6534	78	182	983
MUZAFFARNAGAR (UP)	6534	77	104	292
LUDHIANA (PUN)	6510	89	241	866
TRICHUR (KER)	6452	30	50	768
HUGLI (WB)	6382	37	153	534
UNWEIGHTED AVERAGE OF TOP 10 DISTRICTS :	7093	59	144	789
BOTTOM 10 DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING DESERT AREA AND HILL AREAS)				
GULBARGA (KTK)	938	3	10	118
SHAHNOL (MP)	902	1	30	31
KOCH BIHAR (WB)	877	4	32	151
OSMANABAD (MAH)	874	14	3	109
SIDHI (MP)	847	2	5	69
AURANGABAD (MAH)	624	12	17	183
WEST NIMAR (MP)	559	9	31	114
RATNAGIRI (MAH)	542	5	18	108
PAREHANI (MAH)	518	5	13	144
NORTH CACHAR (ASM)	390	6	2	280
UNWEIGHTED AVERAGE OF BOTTOM 10 DISTRICTS :	707	6	16	131
ALL INDIA AVERAGE :	2708	28	52	346

Source: CMIE (1987) District-level data.

TABLE N.1
PER CAPITA COMPARABLE STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND
IMPLICIT PRICE DIFFERENTIAL

COMPARABLE NET PER CAPITA STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY CURRENT PRICES
(IN RS.)

	1961	RNK	1971	RNK	1975	RNK	1980	RNK	1985	RNK
AP	314	8	586	11	1026	8	1175	11	2267	10
ASM	349	6	570	12	849	13	1031	13	2127	12
BHR	216	16	418	17	706	17	785	17	1517	17
GUJ	360	4	845	3	1051	7	1877	4	3224	4
HAR	359	5	932	2	1408	3	2023	3	3249	3
HP	NA	NA	676	6	1086	5	1287	10	2291	9
JK	267	13	557	13	887	11	1299	9	2601	5
KTK	292	9	675	7	1106	4	1438	8	2431	7
KAR	276	10	636	8	969	9	1334	7	2348	8
MP	274	11	489	16	825	14	901	16	1836	15
MAH	419	1	811	4	1435	2	2058	2	3493	2
ORS	226	15	541	14	780	15	966	14	1962	14
PUN	363	3	1067	1	1585	1	2528	1	4097	1
RAJ	271	12	629	9	860	12	1053	12	1907	13
VRD	344	7	616	10	964	10	1330	8	2254	11
UP	244	14	493	15	740	16	916	15	1618	16
WB	386	2	729	5	1080	6	1446	5	2493	6
STD :	94.28		164.36		243.65		466.94		677.79	
CV :	0.3204		0.2479		0.2387		0.3385		6.2766	

IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLECTORS

	1961	1971	1975	1980	1985
AP	0.7499	1	1.6091	1.8683	2.8306
ASM	0.3472	1	1.5514	1.9712	3.1152
BHR	0.4422	1	1.7421	1.9438	2.9799
GUJ	0.3372	1	1.5898	1.9468	3.1153
HAR	0.2820	1	1.6210	2.0194	2.9368
HP	N.A.	1	1.5830	1.9273	3.0953
JK	0.3797	1	1.4667	2.0567	3.1325
KAR	0.3722	1	1.5631	1.8458	2.8355
KRN	0.3445	1	1.5300	2.0756	3.4173
MP	0.8156	1	1.7913	2.1569	2.9516
MAH	0.4122	1	1.5963	2.0239	3.1659
ORS	0.3924	1	1.7441	1.9816	2.9945
PUN	0.2811	1	1.4592	1.9119	2.6202
RAJ	0.3383	1	1.8024	1.9634	2.9301
TN	0.4689	1	1.6060	1.9152	2.8557
UP	0.7803	1	1.6886	2.2351	3.0709
WB	0.4228	1	1.5086	1.9536	3.1156
STD :	0.1943	0	0.1025	0.0968	0.1722
CV :	0.4610	0	0.0635	0.0487	0.0572

TABLE A.1 (Concl.d.)

COMPARABLE ESTIMATES OF PER CAPITA SDP AT CONSTANT (1970-71) PRICES
(IN RS.)

	1961	RRK	1971	RRK	1975	RRK	1960	RRK	1985	RRK
AP	419	14	586	11	634	8	629	11	801	7
ASM	1005	5	570	12	547	12	523	13	683	12
BHM	488	13	418	17	405	17	404	17	509	17
GUJ	1127	3	845	3	661	7	964	4	1035	4
HAN	1273	2	932	2	869	3	1002	3	1106	2
HP	N.A	N.A	676	6	686	6	668	8	740	10
JK	703	11	557	13	605	10	632	10	839	6
KTN	784	9	675	7	708	5	779	5	857	5
KRR	807	7	636	8	633	9	643	9	687	11
MP	338	15	489	16	461	14	418	15	622	15
MAH	1017	4	811	4	992	2	1017	2	1103	3
ORS	576	12	541	14	447	15	487	14	635	14
PUN	1362	1	1067	1	1086	1	1322	1	1564	1
RAJ	891	8	629	9	477	13	536	12	651	13
TND	734	19	616	10	609	11	694	7	789	9
UP	313	16	493	15	438	16	419	16	527	16
WB	913	6	729	5	716	4	740	6	890	8
STD :	351.13		164.36		177.62		245.57		253.45	
CV :	0.4716		0.2479		0.2776		0.3518		0.3091	

NOTES: Comparable estimates of SDP at constant prices have been obtained by using the implicit price indices derived from state estimates of SDP at current and constant (1970-71) prices. The exercise has been undertaken at the sectoral level.

STD: Standard Deviation

CV : Coefficient of Variation

TABLE A.2

INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT
(1971)

States	Per capita power consumption (in kwh)	Ratio of manf. empl. to total orgn. empl.	Ratio of sec.sect. empl. to tot. wrk. force	Per capita GDP at current prices(Rs)	% of popltn. above poverty line	Share of group 'A' to total GDP	Share of group 'C' to total GDP	Time added per worker in secondary sector (Rs)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AP	56	37.70	11.1	586	57.80	56.58	13.43	1760
ASM	22	15.76	N.A	570	48.90	61.36	14.08	5317
BHR	65	24.32	7.2	418	42.50	58.01	16.83	3896
GUJ	138	51.47	13.8	845	61.00	47.96	20.83	4085
HAR	98	28.82	12.0	932	75.20	64.64	15.22	4194
KTK	104	33.76	12.5	675	51.70	54.20	23.16	3452
KER	76	26.97	18.0	636	53.00	49.36	16.32	1844
MAR	158	39.62	14.9	811	52.30	28.41	34.19	4908
MP	54	22.90	8.0	489	42.30	59.70	14.73	2759
ORS	96	22.60	7.3	541	33.60	65.46	10.37	2554
PUN	159	33.91	13.3	1067	84.90	58.33	15.31	4230
RAJ	50	20.58	8.3	629	66.20	60.98	12.86	3333
TN	130	38.64	15.2	616	47.90	39.32	26.12	2801
UP	60	25.75	7.9	493	49.90	60.04	14.93	2973
WB	118	36.29	16.0	729	47.50	43.51	22.66	3884
ALL INDIA	90	29.5	11.2	633	51.7	49.2	19.7	(-)
STD:	40.57	8.98	4.46	172.66	12.73	9.99	6.02	997.93
CV:	0.440	0.293	0.404	0.258	0.234	0.185	0.333	0.288

NOTES: Results exclude MP and J&K and therefore are not comparable with figures in Table 4.
Group 'A' : Group A(=Agrl.+Forestry+Fishing) :Primary sector excluding mining.
Group 'C' : Group C(=Mufg.+Const.+Elect.);Secondary Sector:Group C and mining.
STD : Standard Deviation
CV : Coefficient of Variation

SOURCE: Columns

- 1 : Basic statistics, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy Sept, 1968.
- 2 : Employment review 1978-77, D.G.E & T.
- 3 : Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, Sept. 1988: T16-2-1 .
- 4 : CSO estimates of State domestic product at current prices(1970-71).
National Accounts statistics 1978-71 to 1984-85, Jan, 1987.
- 5 : Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, Feb, 1988, Page 7.2
- 6 & 7: Estimates of State domestic products at constant (1970-71) prices.
National Accounts statistics 1970-71 to 1984-85, Jan, 1987.
- 8 : Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, Sept. 1988: T14-4.

TABLE B.2 (Contd.)
INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT
(1983-85)

States	Life expectancy in years	Literacy rates	Per capita power consumption (in kWh)	Ratio of mfg. empl. to total orgn. empl.	Ratio of sec. sect. empl. to total work force	Per capita GDP at current prices (Rs.)	Per capita consumer expenditure (Rs.)	Per capita GDP at constant (1970-71) prices (Rs.)	% of population above poverty line	Share of group 'A' to total GDP	Share of group 'C' to total GDP	Value added per worker in secondary sector (Rs.) at 1970-71 prices
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP	53.19	21.31	183	37.46	12.2	2062	1517.60	737	63.70	42.16	17.50	3064
ASM	51.19	39.89	53	12.69	8.9	1803	1420.10	685	76.75	59.94	16.61	8646
BHR	46.50	29.2	95	21.90	8.7	1331	1212.70	417	59.55	45.25	21.10	5136
GUJ	52.40	32.20	209	43.93	17.1	2966	1652.17	900	75.07	39.67	22.50	4542
HRG	54.89	22.31	247	33.99	14.9	3952	1945.70	1130	64.20	47.90	20.67	6206
KTE	59.30	29.20	197	28.72	14.0	2166	1603.77	765	65.15	45.32	21.59	4351
KRN	65.59	69.19	140	22.42	19.9	2071	1640.46	673	73.16	39.44	17.94	2295
KAR	56.39	35.39	313	34.49	15.9	3169	1668.78	1046	65.00	25.27	35.53	6461
KP	48.09	16.26	169	23.00	19.2	1731	1339.10	566	53.91	44.10	19.29	3944
ORIS	49.10	21.47	138	21.94	9.0	1775	1204.20	567	57.29	64.07	7.24	1645
PUN	60.50	34.35	423	34.99	16.4	3729	2126.25	1402	90.20	51.20	16.95	6166
RAJ	51.99	11.99	140	18.71	11.7	1619	1633.57	627	65.70	54.50	12.89	3311
TN	53.49	35.49	213	30.07	17.1	1940	1576.73	657	60.33	24.10	29.30	3469
UP	46.20	14.90	119	20.00	19.2	1500	1343.65	514	54.07	59.43	22.33	5089
WB	52.90	49.80	135	35.21	19.0	2194	1406.76	712	69.82	43.20	19.44	3666
ALL INDIA	52.3	36.2	179	32.29	13.5	2196	1514	764	62.6	39.7	29.6	(-)
STD:	4.92	12.90	93.17	9.12	4.94	666.79	243.34	274.54	19.51	10.02	6.26	1750.60
CV :	0.002	0.446	0.491	0.279	0.376	0.297	6.154	0.359	9.150	0.225	0.311	0.397

NOTES : Results exclude HP & J&K and are therefore not comparable with Table 4.
Col. 8 : Data refer to comparable estimates. These have been derived using implicit price indices from State estimates of GDP at current and constant (1970-71) prices. The exercise has been undertaken at the sectoral level.
Col. 12 : Figures are derived by dividing total value added in secondary sector by workers according to 1981 census. The number of workers for Assam are estimated by applying 1971 proportions to projected population of 1981 (projections undertaken by DG's office)
Col. 6-8 : Figures are average over three years as used by Ninth Finance Commission (current prices)

SOURCE : Cols.
1 : Center for Monitoring Indian Economy, Feb. 1988: P4.7
2 : Statistical abstract, India, 1988
3 to : Same as table A.2. (1970-71)
12

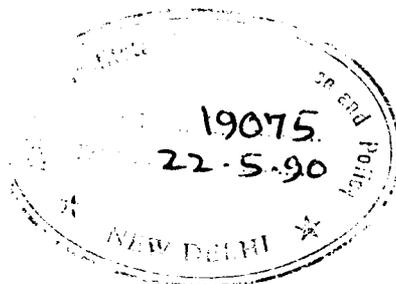


TABLE B.3

RANKS OF STATES BY INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT
(1971)

Ranks	Per capita power consumption (in kWh)	Ratio of mfg. empl to total orga. empl.	Ratio of sec.sect. empl.to tot. wrk. force	Per capita SDP at current prices	% of poplta. above poverty line	Share of group 'A' to total SDP	Share of group 'C' to total SDP	Value added per worker in secon- dary sector
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	PUN	GUJ	KER	PUN	PUN	ONS	MAN	ASH
2	MAN	MAN	WB	MAN	MAN	MAN	TR	MAN
3	GUJ	TR	TR	GUJ	RAJ	ASH	KTK	PUN
4	TR	AP	MAN	MAN	GUJ	RAJ	WB	MAN
5	WB	WB	GUJ	WB	AP	UP	GUJ	GUJ
6	KTK	PUN	PUN	KTK	KER	MP	-----	BHR
7	MAN	KTK	KTK	BHR	MAN	PUN	INDIA	WB
8	ONS	-----	MAN	-----	KTK	BHR	-----	KTK
	-----	INDIA	-----	INDIA	-----	AP	BHR	RAJ
	INDIA	-----	INDIA	-----	INDIA	KTK	KER	UP
	-----	ASH	-----	RAJ	-----	KER	PUN	TR
9	KER	KER	AP	TR	UP	-----	MAN	MP
10	BHR	UP	RAJ	AP	ASH	INDIA	UP	ONS
11	UP	KER	MP	ASH	TR	-----	MP	KER
12	AP	MP	UP	ONS	WB	GUJ	ASH	AP
13	MP	ONS	ONS	UP	BHR	WB	AP	
14	RAJ	RAJ	BHR	MP	MP	TR	RAJ	
15	ASH	ASH	ASH	BHR	ONS	MAN	ONS	

Source : Same as Table A.2

Note : Same as Table A.2

TABLE A.3 (Contd.)

RANKS OF STATES BY INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT
(1983-85)

Rank	Life expectancy in years	Literacy rates	Per capita power consumption (in kw)	Ratio of mfg. empl. to total org. empl.	Ratio of sec. sect. empl. to total work force	Per capita GDP at current prices	Per capita consumer expenditure	Per capita GDP at constant prices (1970-71)	% of popln. above poverty line	Share of group 'A' to total SDP	Share of group 'C' to total SDP	Value added per worker in secondary sector
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	KER	KER	PUN	GUJ	KER	PUN	PUN	PUN	PUN	ORS	HAR	ASH
2	PUN	WB	HAR	AP	WB	HAR	HAR	HAR	KAN	RAJ	TR	HAR
3	HAR	-----	GUJ	TR	GUJ	HAR	KER	HAR	ASH	PUN	GUJ	HAR
4	TR	INDIA	HAR	WB	TR	GUJ	HAR	GUJ	ASH	OP	PUN	PUN
5	HAR	-----	TR	PUN	PUN	-----	GUJ	KTK	KER	OP	KTR	BHR
6	TR	TR	KTK	HAR	HAR	INDIA	RAJ	-----	RAJ	BHR	BHR	OP
7	AP	HAR	-----	BHR	HAR	-----	KTR	INDIA	KTK	KTR	HAR	GUJ
8	GUJ	PUN	INDIA	-----	KTK	WB	TR	-----	HAR	BHR	-----	KTR
	-----	GUJ	-----	INDIA	-----	KTR	AP	AP	AP	AP	INDIA	HP
	INDIA	ASH	AP	-----	INDIA	KER	-----	WB	-----	WB	-----	WB
	-----	KTK	HP	KTK	-----	AP	INDIA	KER	INDIA	AP	WB	TR
9	WB	BHR	RAJ	OP	AP	TR	-----	TR	-----	-----	AP	RAJ
10	RAJ	KER	KER	HP	RAJ	ASH	WB	HAR	WB	INDIA	BHR	AP
11	ASH	ORS	WB	KER	OP	RAJ	ASH	ASH	TR	-----	AP	KER
12	ORS	AP	ORS	ORS	HP	ORS	OP	HP	ORS	KER	ASH	ORS
13	HP	OP	OP	BHR	ORS	HP	HP	ORS	OP	GUJ	PUN	-----
14	BHR	OP	BHR	RAJ	BHR	OP	ORS	OP	HP	HAR	RAJ	-----
15	HP	RAJ	ASH	ASH	ASH	BHR	BHR	BHR	BHR	TR	ORS	-----

Source: Same as table A.2.

TABLE A.4
GROWTH RATES OF INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT

States	Per capita power Consumption (in kw)	Ratio of Enfg. empl to total Orgn empl. force	Ratio of sec. sect. empl. to tot. wrk. force	Per capita SDP at constant prices (1970-71)	% Of popln. above poverty line	Share of group 'A' to total SDP	Share of group 'C' to total SDP	Absolute level of group 'A' in SDP	Absolute level of group 'C' in SDP	Value added per worker in second- ary sector
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AP	8.21	1.50	0.05	2.30	0.01	-1.70	1.55	2.00	5.54	3.01
ASU	2.50	-2.14	N.A	0.40	3.03	-1.10	0.35	2.33	3.03	3.30
BHR	8.04	-1.30	1.01	1.07	1.48	-2.25	-0.23	1.00	3.15	1.06
GOJ	5.29	-1.24	2.17	2.00	1.04	-0.74	0.07	3.07	4.71	0.71
HAR	0.30	3.45	2.10	1.70	0.05	-1.02	1.40	2.03	0.47	2.75
KTE	3.90	-0.72	1.77	1.50	1.95	-1.40	1.05	2.32	4.94	1.55
KKR	4.16	-1.55	1.01	0.40	2.72	-2.00	1.25	-0.20	3.11	1.47
HAN	4.60	-0.82	0.05	2.47	1.04	-0.47	0.19	4.20	4.00	1.05
MP	7.00	1.42	2.40	1.75	2.04	-1.97	1.04	1.41	5.34	2.41
ORIS	2.04	-0.45	1.00	1.00	4.55	-0.00	-1.33	3.21	1.94	-2.00
PUN	0.74	2.50	2.12	3.23	0.13	-1.15	0.62	4.07	5.04	2.57
AAJ	7.11	0.86	3.40	1.22	-0.05	-0.40	-0.12	3.50	3.93	-0.04
TU	3.35	0.74	1.10	1.13	1.94	-4.24	1.05	-1.27	4.70	1.40
UP	4.01	1.25	2.50	0.74	0.70	-1.20	3.04	2.70	7.15	3.62
WB	0.00	0.24	1.00	0.03	2.10	-0.20	-0.70	2.00	2.00	-0.30
ALL INDIA	4.85	0.90	1.25	1.50	1.93	-1.50	0.34	1.70	3.90	(-)

NOTES : Same as table A.2 and

1. Growth rate for the period:

Column

- 1 : 1971-00
- 2 : 1976-85
- 3 : 1971-01
- 4 : Compound growth rate 1971-05
- 5 : 1971-01
- 6 : Compound growth rate 1971-05
- 7 : Compound growth rate 1971-05
- 8 : 1971-05
- 9 : 1971-05
- 10 : 1971-05

SOURCE : Same as table A.2.

TABLE A.4.1
RANKS OF STATES BY GROWTH RATES OF INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT

States	Per capita power consumption (in kWh)	Per Capita GDP at constant prices (1970-71)	Ratio of Hfg. empl to total Orgn empl.	Ratio of sec. sect. empl. to tot. ark. force	% Of popln. above poverty line	Share of group 'A' to total GDP	Share of group 'C' to total GDP	Absolute level of group 'A' in GDP	Absolute level of group 'C' in GDP	Value added per worker in secondary sector
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	AP	PUH	RAJ	RAJ	ORS	ORS	UP	MAH	UP	AP
2	MP	GUJ	PUH	UP	ASH	WB	MP	PUH	MAH	UP
3	KAJ	MAH	AP	MP	KER	MAH	TR	GUJ	PUH	ASH
4	PUH	AP	MP	KER	WB	KAJ	AP	KAJ	AP	MAH
5	MAH	ORS	UP	GUJ	MP	GUJ	MAH	ORS	MP	PUH
6	BHR	RAJ	-----	PWB	KTK	PUH	KER	MAH	KTK	MP
7	GUJ	MP	INDIA	BHR	TR	ASH	KTK	UP	MAH	BHR
8	MAH	-----	-----	ORS	-----	UP	PUH	WB	TR	MAH
	-----	INDIA	RAJ	KTK	INDIA	KTK	ASH	ASH	GUJ	KTK
	-----	-----	TR	WB	-----	-----	-----	KTK	-----	KER
	-----	KER	WB	-----	KER	INDIA	INDIA	AP	INDIA	TR
9	UP	KAJ	ORS	INDIA	GUJ	-----	-----	-----	-----	GUJ
10	KER	TR	KTK	-----	BHR	MAH	MAH	INDIA	KAJ	KAJ
11	KTK	BHR	MAH	TR	MAH	MP	GUJ	-----	ASH	WB
12	TR	UP	GUJ	KER	AP	KER	KAJ	MP	BHR	ORS
13	ASH	WB	BHR	AP	MP	BHR	BHR	BHR	BHR	
14	ORS	ASH	KER	MAH	PUH	TR	WB	KER	WB	
15	WB	KER	ASH	ASH	KAJ	ORS	TR	ORS		

Source : Same as Table A.4
Note : Same as Table A.4

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