
Human Development Equally Important For Economic Development**¹Dr. RK Arya, ²Dr. Urvashi Sharma, ³Dr. Arvind Dalal,**¹Professor of Economics and Chairman, Doctoral Research Board, MRIIRS, FARIDABAD²Assistant Professor, FCBS, MRIIRS, Faridabad³Assistant Professor, FCBS, MRIIRS, Faridabad**Article History:** Received: 11 January 2021; Accepted: 27 February 2021; Published online: 5 April 2021

Abstract: Many States are failing to keep the momentum up in pushing the growth rate either because their social capacity is not up to the brim and people are struggling to get two ends meal. What the States are needed to keep continuing with investment at ever increasing rate and deal social priorities differently? There are many States which face the wrath of anti-incumbency every five years the reason for this larger section of the people remain untouched with the development schemes. It is their bad luck that neither did they get the benefit of moving up in the social hierarchy nor they are covered with some employment guarantee scheme. The vulnerability during the pandemic have further added the burden of making the people socially strong. Education and health both have gone through serious setback.

There are two ways to look Indian economy not growing at proper pace good enough to keep improving the per capita income and pulling up the people above the poverty line. The one is the ratio of revenue and capital expenditure where more revenue is diverted to subsidies and wages to the public servant. The other is that development expenditure is significantly attractive. While revenue expenditure is meant for consumption and translates into one demand, the development expenditure is more biased towards human and material development. The developed countries by definition are so because they have crossed over to the material and human development even though at one point in time these were not so good.

The developing countries also lack resources to start moving towards development the same way when the developed countries also had not resources good enough to move to higher level. Indian situation at the time of independence was deplorable because British rule extended over a period of 200 years was only to use the resources to be deployed for their power building. India was expected to lay down the model of development in which the importance was given to creation of public establishments as far as possible. This was done with a view because each person could be given equal attention in terms of their needs. While the idea of development was same, India started facing an alarming situation whereby poverty was acutely high to extent socialistic leaders attempted to shake the government through protests in 1970s. The failure of the public sector to maintain social order was visibly under question but the condition did not permit to alter the system of development. Public sector gives way to leakages several authors have pointed out. There is no perception of productivity in the public sector as well because every employee there has to work for limited hours without any pressure from the boss.

Public sector was not capable of delivering the expected fruits evident from the large number of public sector companies becoming sick and running into loss which in the midst had to be closed down and very easily replaced by the other convenient compositions not harsh to the public i.e. co-operative sector. The model of development adopted in 1950s came under severe criticism in 1990s when the government was under duress and was absolutely difficult to run the course in the manner it was being run for long time. Without any further option, some change in the model was decided and it was to give some place to private sector as well which was prohibited or allowed on case to case basis. But before the situation became alarming, some of the States within the country were identified to be backward and hardly progressing particularly, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Chhattisgarh was part of Madhya Pradesh till then. Since 1960s, each State was getting their share from the centre besides they are expected to make their own revenue out of the taxes.

Agriculture is exempted from taxes ever as before and now. Agriculture was a good source of income to the people of all States but the difference lied in making the progress using an appropriate strategy. Since agriculture contributed 45-50% in GDP on all India basis, some space was there for secondary and tertiary sector as well. It is matter of pushing the wheels of progress. One way is to focus on human development so that all the sectors could be expanded as much as possible. The second way is to focus on maintaining the social order and keep working for the welfare of the people besides mal-governance in which leakages are obvious. As the States were same any time and these were given equal treatment before Independence but the question arises how do the States remained backward and other have moved far ahead. This point needs to be investigated based on the limited data available.

The pattern of utilization of monetary resources and availability of natural and easy resources would make the point still more clear. Considering the leveled status of development across States some States stand tall and other are still struggling with their odds. Differences on account of caste and natural impact even though cannot be easily ignored but there are still ways to develop with the feeling of competition. The migration from one State to other in huge number present a critical view about the States not coming up so well. Migration in search of work in other States to continue to live with nominal standard does not find any appreciation. However, migration for the sake of well-paid jobs is praiseworthy. In migration to other States, it is difficult to get all amenities which are available to the residents of that State. Therefore, further scope of development is obviously stunted. Children are unable to eat good food and cannot go to schools where some minimum aspirations are also fulfilled. While father continues to be a casual worker what are the chances the son will grow up to earn handsomely because either it is the educational background or the wealth effect play their roles in making the destiny of any person. Small probability to the chance factor cannot however, be ruled out. The literacy rate, employment rate, poverty ratio and distribution of GDP across sectors no doubt are the positive factors which explain the progress of any State but nonetheless how far these are made possible are also important. Whether development has paced without focused approach or it has been allowed with systematic efforts would be revealed from the pattern of expenditure i.e., infrastructure, education, health or merely subsidies. Some data which is available from the published sources is worth examining. While the government at the centre makes projection of growth almost every year, but there are acute slippages from what is being projected. It makes revenue forecast unrealistic and fiscal deficit also spins out of control. States during the last three years are also complaining that they are not adequately compensated by the centre and hence the development is hazy. Some States have not succeeding the vulnerability of the people and their issues about the healthy life always attract political attention which is being converted into freebies and doles or if not then poverty continues to persist.

In a State where poverty is above average these States are also performing. Their revenue expenditure is skewed in running the schemes for poor. Some States which somehow had gone faster with the development agenda, their development is really focused on human development. The employment, stabilizing population or at least putting a check on the growth of population is their priority. This has been happening because of the increased expenditure on education and health besides the increased focus on women employment and training is also considered as one of the factor giving them the advantage of growth. decadal growth indicates that top 5 States are endeavoring to stabilize the population by spending more on education and health. The progressive States have their capital expenditure slightly in the increasing order. In India it is difficult for the moment to get the capital expenditure around 20% of the budget because the States have more commitment to meet the revenue expenditure to keep generating the wage based or casual employment. Billion of Rupees are given to farmers and reserved for health delivery at tertiary level and hence to satisfy the needy section of the society. There is a problem of credit delivery system. Large companies consuming lions share and therefore their growth is not enough to make an assessment of the MSME sector which keeps struggling with the sustainability. Apart from the poor production and logistics conditions prevailing there, the MSMEs struggle with the finances cannot be underestimated. Government in the last few days succeeded in addressing the employment issues of the rural areas by creating pan India employment guarantee program but there is still acute tendency of the labor force from weak avenue States to move to cities in some other States where they are managing to take casual or half baked jobs. There is no estimate available whether they are crossing the poverty line on permanent basis or they can slip to poverty any time. These people are remitting the some funds in their homes but these could be considered as supplementary and it is the income earned by the rest of family income which should be good enough to decide whether these families are living above poverty line.

The States which have made efforts in increasing productivity in agriculture, their surplus labor force from the rural areas is absorbed in the services and industries in the rural and urban areas. The rate of urbanization is directly related to productivity in the agriculture sector. Punjab and Haryana have gone far ahead in increasing the productivity in the agriculture sector and hence their employment rate is also satisfactory. During the last two decades, Gujarat has also made efforts to strike balance in the sectoral composition of the growth and employment. The Indian macro economic growth though to some extent dependent on the States but centre is also playing huge role in designing the policies for the growth in the States. Literacy rate is an indicator of the developed States and it is higher in high growth States. The decadal population growth rate, technical institutions and literacy which is the proxy for controlled education environment are considered good for delivering the best in terms of economic growth. The States which have moderate to high revenue deficit are facing shortage in durable funds to be used in creating social infrastructure and physical infrastructure. The centre government is nudging all the States to maintain cleanliness and also provide tap water across the length and breadth of the country. Neutralizing the revenue deficit

depends upon the States own earning and weaker States have less to claim for taxes because tax in the States are again dependent on the development.

Literacy rates across the States

India Literacy Rate: State Wise Report

State	Overall Literacy Rate (Urban + Rural) (Male & Female)
Andhra Pradesh	66.4
Assam	85.9
Bihar	70.9
Chhattisgarh	77.3
Delhi	88.7
Gujarat	82.4
Haryana	80.4
Himachal Pradesh	86.6
Jammu & Kashmir	77.3
Jharkhand	74.3
Karnataka	77.2
Kerala	96.2
Madhya Pradesh	73.7
Maharashtra	84.8
Odisha	77.3
Punjab	83.7
Rajasthan	69.7
Tamil Nadu	82.9
Telangana	72.8
Uttarakhand	87.6
Uttar Pradesh	73.0
West Bengal	80.5
All India	77.7

Overall, the male literacy rate in the country is much higher at 84.7% as compared to female literacy rate of 70.3%. The literacy rates in urban population was better at 87.7% overall as compared to rural region at 73.5%. Even in urban areas, however, female literacy lagged behind male literacy rate

State-wise GDP of the States of India

List of Indian states and union territories by GDP

State-wise GDP of the States of India

List of Indian states and union territories by GDP

Rank	State/Union Territory	Nominal GDP ₹ lakh crore = INR trillions; USD billions	Data year
1	Maharashtra	₹28.78 lakh crore (US\$400 billion)	2019-20
2	Tamil Nadu	₹18.46 lakh crore (US\$260 billion)	2019-20
3	Uttar Pradesh	₹17.94 lakh crore (US\$250 billion)	2019-20
4	Karnataka	₹16.99 lakh crore (US\$240 billion)	2019-20
5	Gujarat	₹15.03 lakh crore (US\$210 billion)	2018-19
6	West Bengal	₹12.54 lakh crore (US\$180 billion)	2019-20
7	Rajasthan	₹10.21 lakh crore (US\$140 billion)	2019-20
8	Andhra Pradesh	₹9.73 lakh crore (US\$140 billion)	2019-20
9	Telangana	₹9.69 lakh crore (US\$140 billion)	2019-20
10	Madhya Pradesh	₹9.09 lakh crore (US\$130 billion)	2019-20
11	Delhi	₹8.56 lakh crore (US\$120 billion)	2019-20
12	<i>Haryana</i>	₹8.31 lakh crore (US\$120 billion)	2019-20
13	Kerala	₹7.82 lakh crore (US\$110 billion)	2018-19
14	Bihar	₹6.12 lakh crore (US\$86 billion)	2019-20
15	Punjab	₹5.75 lakh crore (US\$81 billion)	2019-20
16	Odisha	₹5.31 lakh crore (US\$74 billion)	2019-20
17	Chhattisgarh	₹3.29 lakh crore (US\$46 billion)	2019-20
18	Jharkhand	₹3.29 lakh crore (US\$46 billion)	2019-20
19	Assam	₹3.16 lakh crore (US\$44 billion)	2018-19
20	Uttarakhand	₹2.46 lakh crore (US\$34 billion)	2018-19
21	Himachal Pradesh	₹1.65 lakh crore (US\$23 billion)	2019-20
22	<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>	₹1.56 lakh crore (US\$22 billion)	2018-19
23	Goa	₹0.731 lakh crore (US\$10 billion)	2019-20
24	Tripura	₹0.461 lakh crore (US\$6.5 billion)	2019-20
25	<i>Chandigarh</i>	₹0.421 lakh crore (US\$5.9 billion)	2018-19
26	<i>Puducherry</i>	₹0.408 lakh crore (US\$5.7 billion)	2019-20
27	Meghalaya	₹0.366 lakh crore (US\$5.1 billion)	2019-20
28	Sikkim	₹0.325 lakh crore (US\$4.6 billion)	2019-20
29	Manipur	₹0.279 lakh crore (US\$3.9 billion)	2018-19
30	Arunachal Pradesh	₹0.246 lakh crore (US\$3.4 billion)	2018-19
31	Nagaland	₹0.273 lakh crore (US\$3.8 billion)	2018-19
32	Mizoram	₹0.195 lakh crore (US\$2.7 billion)	2018-19
33	<i>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</i>	₹0.079 lakh crore (US\$1.1 billion)	2017-18

State-wise Distribution of GDP across the sectors

Distribution of gross domestic product (GDP) across economic sectors in India 2019

In 2019, almost half of India's GDP was generated by the services sector, a slight and steady increase over the last 10 years. Among the leading services industries in the country are telecommunications, IT, and software.

The IT factor

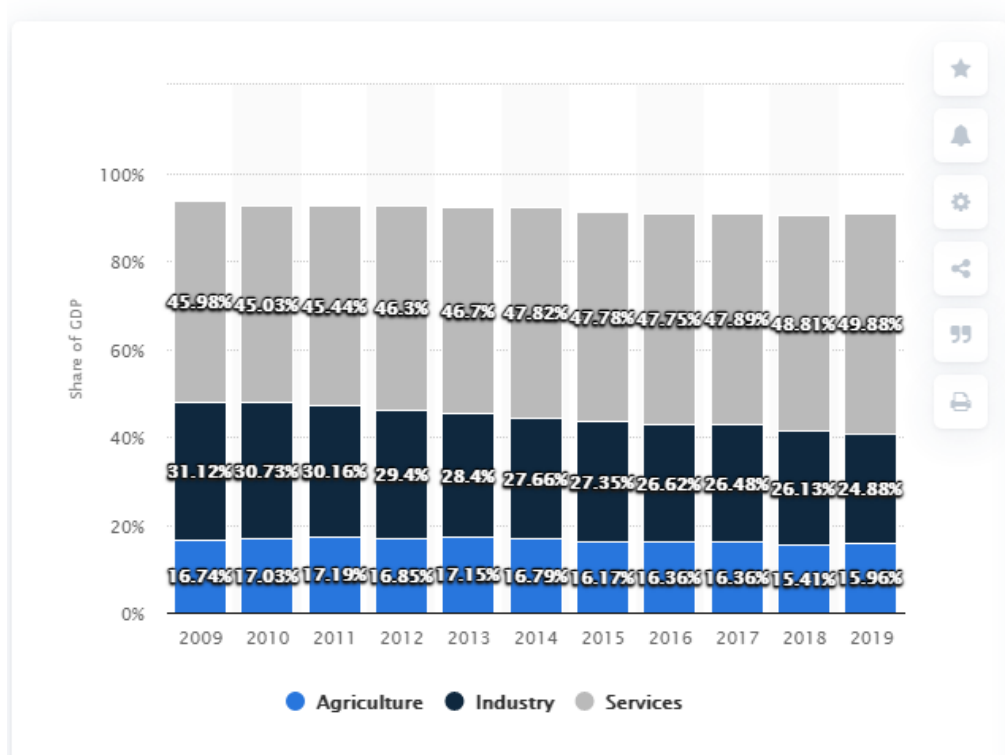
The IT industry is a vital part of India's economy, and in the fiscal year of 2016/2017, it generated about 8 percent of India's GDP alone – a slight decrease from previous years, when it made up about 10 percent of the country's economy. Nevertheless, the IT industry is growing, as is evident by its quickly increasing revenue and employment figures. IT includes software development, consulting, software management, and online services, and business process management (BPM).

Employee migration

Although employment figures in IT, and thus in the services sector, are on the rise, most of the Indian workforce is still employed in agriculture, however, the figures show a trend pointing towards a reversal of this distribution. For now, the majority of Indians still do not live in cities – where IT jobs are generated – but urbanization is on the rise as well.

India: Distribution of gross domestic product (GDP) across economic sectors from 2009 to 2019

India: Distribution of gross domestic product (GDP) sectors from 2009 to 2019



State-wise poverty ratio

Rank	State/U.T.	Poverty (% of people below poverty line) ^[3]
1	Goa	5.09
2	Kerala	7.05
3	Himachal Pradesh	8.06
4	Sikkim	8.19
5	Punjab	8.26
6	Andhra Pradesh	9.20
7	Haryana	11.16
8	Uttarakhand	11.26
9	Tamil Nadu	11.28
10	Meghalaya	11.87
11	Tripura	14.05

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12	Rajasthan	14.71
13	Gujarat	16.63
14	Maharashtra	17.35
15	Nagaland	18.88
16	West Bengal	19.98
17	Mizoram	20.4
18	Karnataka	20.91
**	All India Average	21.92
19	Uttar Pradesh	29.43
20	Madhya Pradesh	31.65
21	Assam	31.98
22	Odisha	32.59
23	Bihar	90
24	Arunachal Pradesh	34.67
25	Manipur	36.89
26	Jharkhand	36.96
27	Chhattisgarh	39.93
28	Telangana	N/A
U/T	Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	10.35
U/T	Lakshadweep	2.77
U/T	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
U/T	Puducherry	9.69
U/T	Daman and Diu	9.86
NCT	Delhi	9.91
U/T	Chandigarh	21.81
U/T	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39.31

State-wise percentage of Agriculture income in India

Year	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Crops	Livestock	forestry and logging	fishing and aquaculture
2011-12	18.5	12.1	4.0	1.5	0.8
2012-13	18.2	11.8	4.0	1.5	0.9
2013-14	18.6	12.1	4.1	1.5	0.9
2014-15	18.2	11.2	4.4	1.5	1.0
2015-16	17.7	10.6	4.6	1.5	1.1
2016-17	18.0	10.6	4.8	1.5	1.1
2017-18	18.3	10.5	5.1	1.4	1.2
2018-19	17.6	9.7	5.1	1.5	1.2
2019-20	18.4	10.7	5.2	1.3	1.2
2020-21	20.2				

AREA & POPULATION**State-wise number of technical institutions**

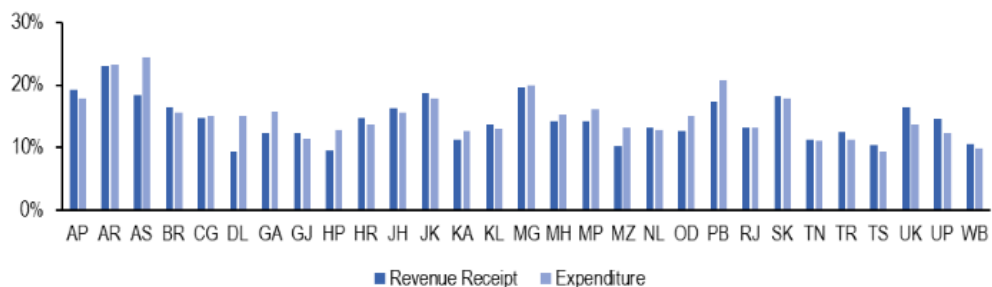
S.No	State/Union Territory	Number of Engineering Institutes
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	149
3	Arunachal Pradesh	24
4	Assam	37
5	Bihar	107
6	Chandigarh	14
7	Chhattisgarh	73
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
9	Daman and Diu	2
10	Delhi	56
11	Goa	17
12	Gujarat	197
13	Haryana	226
14	Himachal Pradesh	64
15	Jammu & Kashmir	53
16	Jharkhand	73
17	Karnataka	157
18	Kerala	129
19	Madhya Pradesh	241
20	Maharashtra	334
21	Manipur	4
22	Meghalaya	7
23	Mizoram	4
24	Nagaland	8
25	Odisha	242
26	Puducherry	29
27	Punjab	302
28	Rajasthan	281
29	Sikkim	5
30	Tamil Nadu	314
31	Telangana	253
32	Tripura	13
33	Uttar Pradesh	574
34	Uttarakhand	117
35	West Bengal	172
-	Total	4282

State-wise capital and revenue expenditure**Growth rate of expenditure and revenue receipts of states during the 2015-20 period**

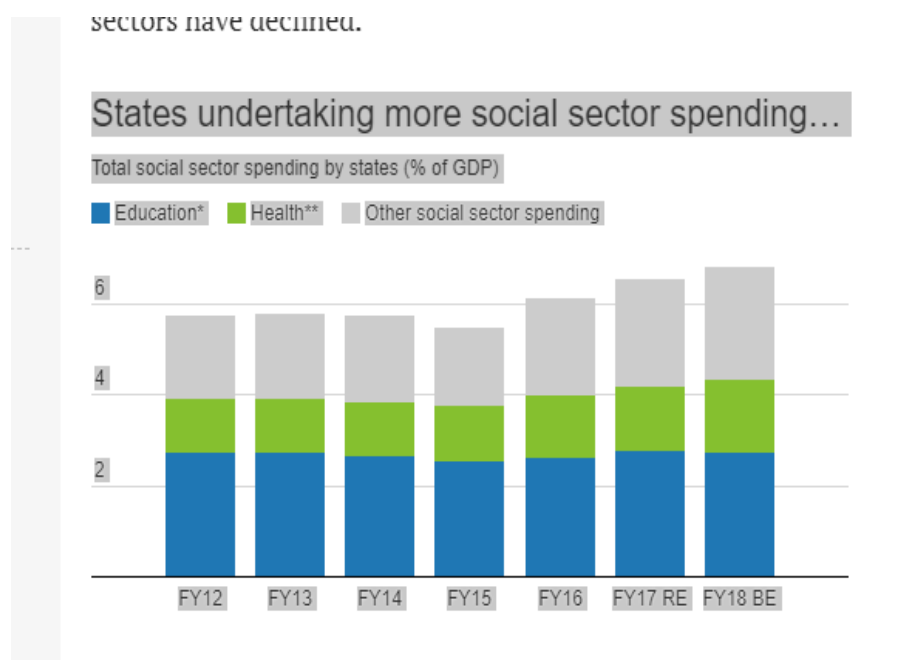
Note: Expenditure excludes debt repayment, and loans and advances given by the states.

Sources: State Budget Documents; PRS.

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State –wise Percentage of expenditure spent on education, health and training



State-wise un employment situation across various sectors

State or union territory	Unemployment rate (%)
Andhra Pradesh	3.9
Assam	1.6
Bihar	11.5
Chhattisgarh	6.2
Delhi	8.0
Goa	21.1
Gujarat	3.2
Haryana	26.4
Himachal Pradesh	15.1
Jammu and Kashmir	14.2

Jharkhand	12.1
Karnataka	2.5
Kerala	4.3
Madhya Pradesh	2.1
Maharashtra	3.8
Meghalaya	3.8
Odisha	2.5
Puducherry	5.8
Punjab	7.2
Rajasthan	25.6
Sikkim	4.3
Tamil Nadu	4.8
Telangana	5.7
Tripura	11.1
Uttar Pradesh	4.1
Uttarakhand	4.7
West Bengal	6.2

STATE WISE DECADAL GROWTH POPULATION Date : Oct 13, 2020

Table 4: State-wise Decadal Growth Rate of Population

State/Union Territory	(Per cent)					
	1951-1961	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	105.19	81.17	63.93	48.70	26.90	6.86
Andhra Pradesh	15.65	20.90	23.10	24.20	14.59	10.98
Arunachal Pradesh	-	38.91	35.15	36.83	27.00	26.03
Assam	34.98	34.95	23.36	24.24	18.92	17.07
Bihar	19.79	20.91	24.16	23.38	28.62	25.40
Chandigarh	394.13	114.59	75.55	42.16	40.28	17.09
Chhattisgarh	22.77	27.12	20.39	25.73	18.27	22.61
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39.56	27.96	39.78	33.57	59.22	55.88
Daman and Diu	-24.56	70.85	26.07	28.62	55.73	53.76
NCT of Delhi	52.44	52.93	53.00	51.45	47.02	21.21
Goa	7.77	34.77	26.74	16.08	15.21	8.23
Gujarat	26.88	29.39	27.67	21.19	22.66	19.28
Haryana	33.79	32.22	28.75	27.41	28.43	19.90
Himachal Pradesh	17.87	23.04	23.71	20.79	17.54	12.94
Jammu and Kashmir	9.44	29.65	29.69	30.89	29.43	23.64
Jharkhand	19.69	22.58	23.79	24.03	23.36	22.42

Human Development Equally Important For Economic Development

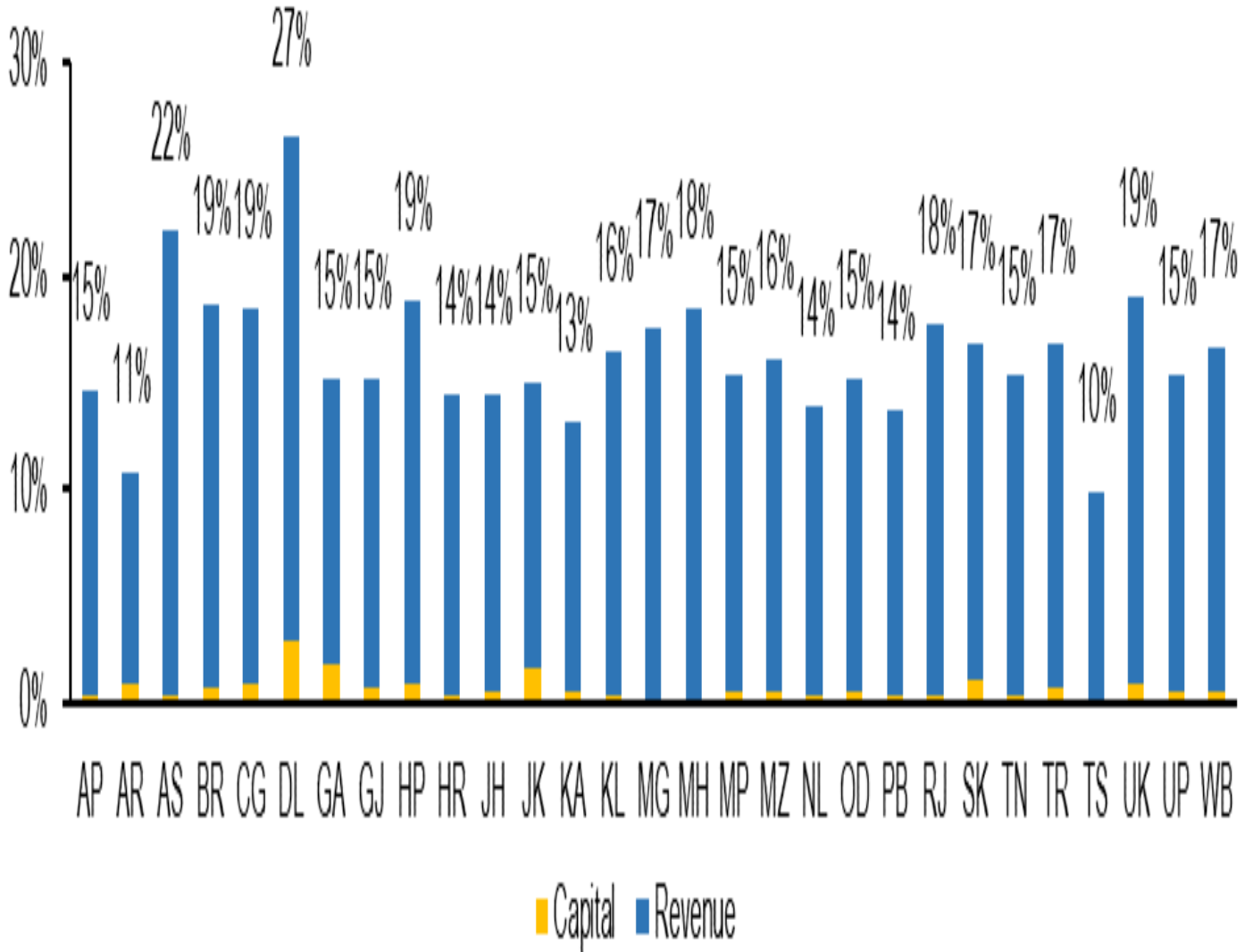
Karnataka	21.57	24.22	26.75	21.12	17.51	15.60
Kerala	24.76	26.29	19.24	14.32	9.43	4.91
Lakshadweep	14.61	31.95	26.53	28.47	17.30	6.30
Madhya Pradesh	24.73	29.28	27.16	27.24	24.26	20.35
Maharashtra	23.60	27.45	24.54	25.73	22.73	15.99
Manipur	35.04	37.53	32.46	29.29	24.86	24.50
Meghalaya	27.03	31.50	32.04	32.86	30.65	29.95
Mizoram	35.61	24.93	48.55	39.70	28.82	23.48
Nagaland	73.20	39.88	50.05	56.08	64.53	-0.58
Odisha	19.82	25.05	20.17	20.06	16.25	14.05
Puducherry	16.34	27.81	28.15	33.64	20.62	28.08
Punjab	21.56	21.70	23.89	20.81	20.10	13.89
Rajasthan	26.20	27.83	32.97	28.44	28.41	21.31
Sikkim	17.76	29.38	50.77	28.47	33.06	12.89
Tamil Nadu	11.85	22.30	17.50	15.39	11.72	15.61
Tripura	78.71	36.28	31.92	34.30	16.03	14.84
Uttar Pradesh	16.38	19.54	25.39	25.61	25.85	20.23
Uttarakhand	22.57	24.42	27.45	23.13	20.41	18.81
West Bengal	32.80	26.87	23.17	24.73	17.77	13.84
ALL INDIA	21.51	24.80	24.66	23.87	21.54	17.70
-: Not Available.						

State/UT/India	No. of Public facilities					Total	No. of beds available in public facilities
	PHC	CHC	SDH	DH			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	27	4		3	34	1246	
Andhra Pradesh	1417	198	31	20	1666	60799	
Arunachal Pradesh	122	62		15	199	2320	
Assam	1007	166	14	33	1220	19115	
Bihar	2007	63	33	43	2146	17796	
Chandigarh	40	2	1	4	47	3756	
Chhattisgarh	813	166	12	32	1023	14354	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9	2	1	1	13	568	
Daman & Diu	4	2		2	8	298	
Delhi	534	25	9	47	615	20572	

Goa	31	4	2	3	40	2666
Gujarat	1770	385	44	37	2236	41129
Haryana	500	131	24	28	683	13841
Himachal Pradesh	516	79	61	15	671	8706
Jammu & Kashmir	702	87		29	818	11342
Jharkhand	343	179	13	23	558	7404
Karnataka	2547	207	147	42	2943	56333
Kerala	933	229	82	53	1297	39511
Lakshadweep	4	3	2	1	10	250
Madhya Pradesh	1420	324	72	51	1867	38140
Maharashtra	2638	430	101	70	3239	68998
Manipur	87	17	1	9	114	2562
Meghalaya	138	29		13	180	4585
Mizoram	65	10	3	9	87	2312
Nagaland	134	21		11	166	1944
Odisha	1360	377	27	35	1799	16497
Puducherry	40	4	5	4	53	4462
Punjab	521	146	47	28	742	13527
Rajasthan	2463	579	64	33	3139	51844
Sikkim	25	2	1	4	32	1145
Tamil Nadu	1854	385	310	32	2581	72616
Telangana	788	82	47	15	932	17358
Tripura	114	22	12	9	157	4895
Uttar Pradesh	3277	671		174	4122	58310

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Uttarakhand	275	69	19	20	383	6660
West Bengal	1374	406	70	55	1905	51163
All India	29,899	5,568	1,255	1,003	37,725	7,39,024



STATE WISE EDUCATION AND TRAINING WISE EDUCATION AND TRAINING

TABLE 126: STATE-WISE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (Concl'd.)

(₹ Billion)

States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
I. Non-Special Category									
Andhra Pradesh	189.5	216.3	221.0	254.7	267.4	262.5	185.5	172.0	200.2
Bihar	86.7	102.1	124.9	136.8	147.4	179.3	221.3	311.8	347.6
Chhattisgarh	39.2	42.9	42.1	60.9	78.5	65.8	76.5	117.3	146.9
Goa	10.9	13.0	14.5	14.7	12.9	13.5	16.0	33.5	39.1
Gujarat	131.6	117.0	141.7	196.7	286.2	294.6	299.9	322.8	367.6
Haryana	58.3	73.0	61.2	77.4	84.4	70.4	69.1	228.5	157.2
Jharkhand	51.6	54.9	62.6	50.2	70.0	66.3	82.5	189.6	147.4
Karnataka	123.8	154.3	179.0	206.4	203.1	214.6	250.1	257.7	331.8
Kerala	43.3	47.0	61.0	77.4	85.4	88.8	81.9	110.8	147.6
Madhya Pradesh	105.2	141.4	150.4	279.7	205.3	198.9	293.3	273.3	412.3
Maharashtra	233.7	225.2	237.0	251.7	254.7	319.3	294.9	397.1	433.1
Odisha	54.8	52.5	66.8	74.4	90.2	105.1	144.6	199.5	196.1
Punjab	42.2	39.0	41.6	37.7	50.5	60.2	66.0	84.4	87.2
Rajasthan	86.7	86.2	88.3	117.2	178.0	185.9	217.6	684.0	392.1
Tamil Nadu	141.3	133.5	179.7	256.3	243.3	243.7	285.8	301.5	338.2
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	115.8	201.8	331.1
Uttar Pradesh	284.3	317.4	269.1	298.3	330.0	425.7	645.8	948.4	895.8
West Bengal	93.2	96.3	84.2	105.0	132.5	167.2	193.9	258.8	305.1
II. Special Category									
Arunachal Pradesh	14.0	15.4	18.3	22.5	15.7	20.5	16.8	37.4	35.3
Assam	32.4	37.4	30.0	37.4	46.1	52.1	61.7	140.0	130.5
Himachal Pradesh	30.5	28.8	28.9	34.3	45.4	39.2	44.2	52.4	58.5
Jammu and Kashmir	63.0	74.2	71.0	71.8	66.6	59.3	65.5	140.9	195.6
Manipur	17.8	17.1	20.4	18.6	16.8	14.5	16.1	20.0	19.8
Meghalaya	7.5	6.5	7.6	11.1	11.2	12.6	13.8	19.6	18.1
Mizoram	5.5	8.3	7.4	7.6	8.3	7.2	10.5	13.4	16.5
Nagaland	10.6	12.7	13.9	15.7	15.9	14.8	13.2	18.9	19.8
Sikkim	6.9	7.7	5.3	7.1	9.2	10.1	10.9	13.2	11.1
Tripura	13.8	15.4	12.6	16.3	18.1	18.8	31.5	44.5	47.2
Uttarakhand	24.9	26.4	23.9	32.6	52.6	53.1	59.8	70.1	73.7
All-States	2003.5	2161.8	2264.3	2770.4	3025.5	3263.9	3884.9	5663.2	5902.7
<i>Memo item:</i>									
NCT Delhi	86.0	110.3	111.4	84.4	92.0	116.9	74.3	94.4	107.5
Puducherry	3.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.7	8.0	7.0	7.9

': Not Available.

RE: Revised Estimates.

BE: Budget Estimates.

Source: 1. Minus sign (-) indicates surplus in deficit indicator.

2. Figures in respect of Bihar relate to revised estimates from 1990-91 to 1994-95 and 1999-2000 to 2003-04.

3. Figures in respect of Jammu and Kashmir relate to revised estimates from 1990-91 to 1997-98 and 2001-2002 to 2009-10.

4. Figures in respect of Nagaland relate to revised estimates from 1990-91 to 2001-2002.

Conclusion: The differential in growth rates is clearly attributable to population stabilization efforts, stressing more on education learning outcomes through strong education system. Efforts made to create economic vibrant environment signifies that State is endeavoring to achieve self –sufficiency and sustainability. It has been observed that poverty is not dependent upon providing the transfer of funds rather it depends upon the coverage of employment generating schemes. Local resources have to be tapped to generate employment.

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