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India

Review of State Level Economic and Social Trends

Interim Report

20 June 1990

CMIE Economic Monitoring Pvt. Ltd., Bombay

Introduction

This volume presents, in a graphical form, some indicators of economic development for 15 major States of India. A State is considered to be a major State if it had a population of one crore or more in the 1981 census. There are ten other States and seven Union Territories. These have not been covered in the present volume. Similarly, no information has been provided on All India.

The primary objective of the volume is to highlight, in a visually informative form, the pattern of development across the major States of India. The medium selected for such a presentation is graphs. While such a medium is hopefully informative so far as the broad trends and pattern is concerned, there is an obvious trade off in terms of details. There is also a limitation in the physical sense of what a graph can accommodate. This has compelled us, at times, to divide a logically single graph into physically more than one graph. Despite these handicaps we feel the dividends in terms of understanding the broad trends and patterns across the major States is achieved.

Graphs for forty-three indicators for all 15 major States have been presented. The selection of the indicators was done in consultation with USAID/I. Not all the indicators discussed could be incorporated in this interim report. We hope to increase the number of indicators in the draft report as more information is collected.

All the graphs have been presented with the 15 States ranked in terms of population from left to right. Thus, all graphs begin with Uttar Pradesh and end with Haryana. In some cases data for Assam were not available. In such cases we have left a blank slot for Assam.

Caveats and some highlights on some of the graphs are presented at the end of the volume. As pointed in more detail at the end of the volume and as also pointed to the USAID/I before the commencement of the work on this volume we feel that an inter-state comparison entails a much larger exercise than has been visualised in the current volume. There are some conceptual and methodological problems in the available data which need to be studied in depth before any inferences are drawn based on the same. The present study does not attempt to resolve any of the conceptual or methodological problems inherent in the database.

We hope that the USAID/I follows up this study with a more in depth study to resolve the problems in drawing inferences from the available data.

Any inferences drawn from the information provided in this volume before resolving the problems inherent in the database should be done so only with utmost caution.

List of Indicators

Demography

1. Population: 1981
2. Trends in Population: 1951 to 1990
3. Population Growth Rates: 1971 to 1981
4. Population Density: 1981
5. Urbanisation: 1981
6. Net Migrants: 1981
7. Population Pyramid: 1981
8. Dependency: 1981

Health & Education

1. Infant Mortality: 1976-78 & 1984-86
2. Birth Rates: 1974-76 & 1984-86
3. Death Rates: 1974-76 & 1984-86
4. Female Literacy: 1961, 1971 & 1981

State Domestic Product

1. Real Net State Domestic Product: 1987-88
2. Per Capita Real Net SDP: 1987-88
3. Growth of Real Net State Domestic Product: 1970-71 to 1987-88
4. Growth of Real Per Capita Net SDP: 1970-71 to 1987-88
5. Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at constant (1970-71) prices: 1970-71 to 1987-88
6. Sectoral Shares (%) of SDP: 1970-71
7. Sectoral Shares (%) of SDP: 1986-87

Poverty

1. Population Below Poverty Line: 1977-78 & 1983-84

Savings & Investments

1. Per Capita Bank Deposits: 1970 & 1988
2. Per Capita Bank Advances: 1970 & 1988
3. Advances : Deposits Ratio: 1970 & 1988
4. Disbursements by Financial Institutions: 1988-89

Infrastructure

1. Relative Infrastructural Development : 1987-88
2. Per Capita Consumption of Electricity : 1985-86
3. Deficit in Electricity Availability : 1989-90
4. Average Cost of Electricity Generation : 1987-88
5. Villages Electrified: 1971-72 & 1988-89
6. Villages Connected by All-Weather Roads : 1987-88
7. Irrigation Potential Created & Utilised : 1987-88
8. Net Irrigated Area as Percent of Net Sown Area : 1971-72 & 1985-86

Forest Cover & Land Degradation

1. Area under Forests: 1970-71 & 1985-86
2. Land Degraded & Treated : 1984-85

Agriculture

1. Area under Crops: 1971-72 & 1985-86
2. Average Size of Operational Holdings : 1970-71 & 1985-86
3. Area under HYV Seeds as Percent of Total Area under Crops: 1974-76 & 1985-87
4. Area under Foodgrains: 1988-89
5. Production of Foodgrains: 1988-89
6. Yield of Foodgrains: 1988-89

7. Trends in Yield of Foodgrains: 1967-68 to 1988-89

Industry

1. Number of Factories: 1970-71 and 1985-86
2. Employment in Factories: 1970-71 & 1985-86

List of Abbreviations Used

State Names

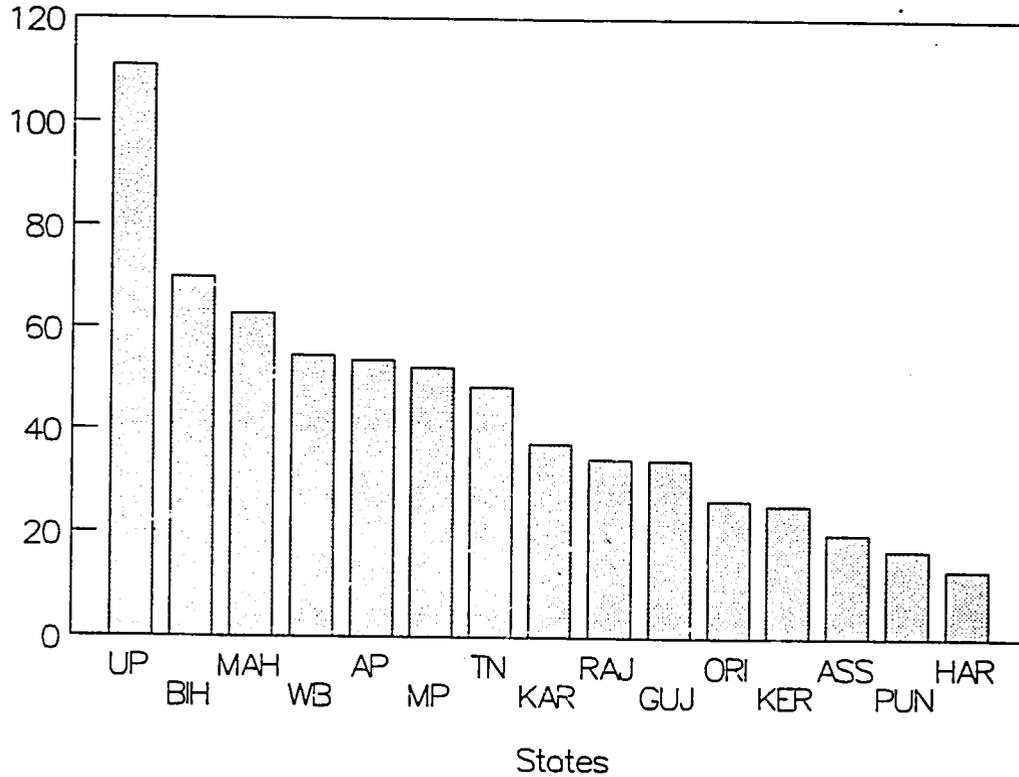
UP	Uttar Pradesh
BIH	Bihar
MAH	Maharashtra
WB	West Bengal
AP	Andhra Pradesh
MP	Madhya Pradesh
TN	Tamil Nadu
KAR	Karnataka
RAJ	Rajasthan
GUJ	Gujarat
ORI	Orissa
KER	Kerala
ASS	Assam
PUN	Punjab
HAR	Haryana

Others

SDP	State Domestic Product
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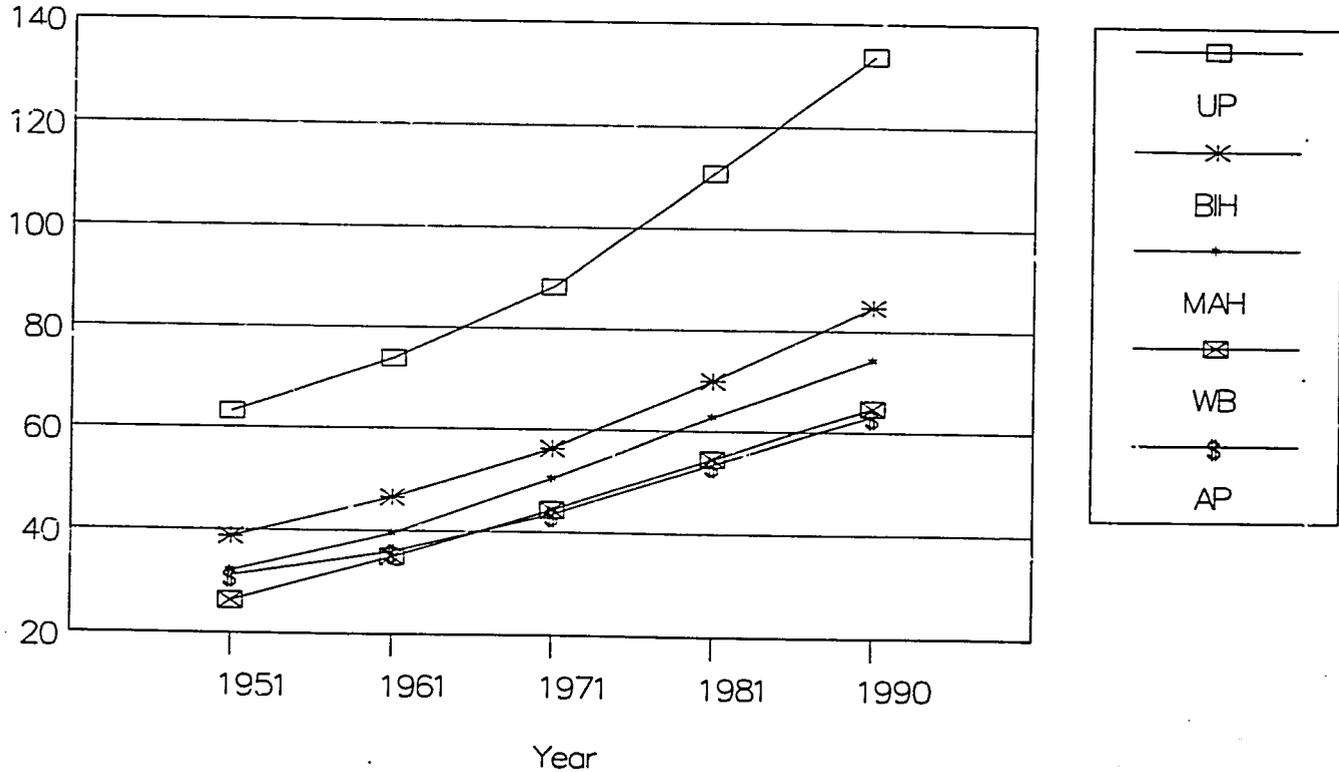
Population : 1981

Million Numbers



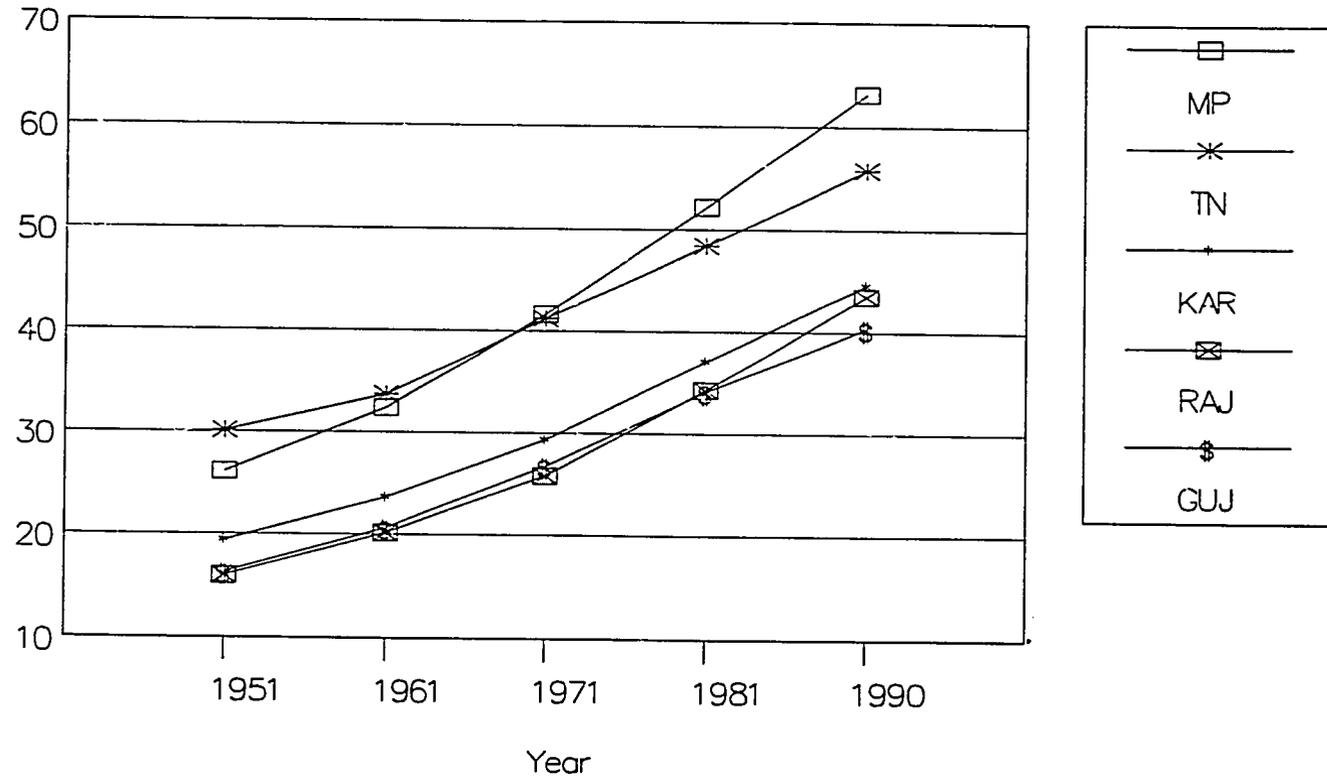
Trends in Population : 1951 to 1990

Million Numbers



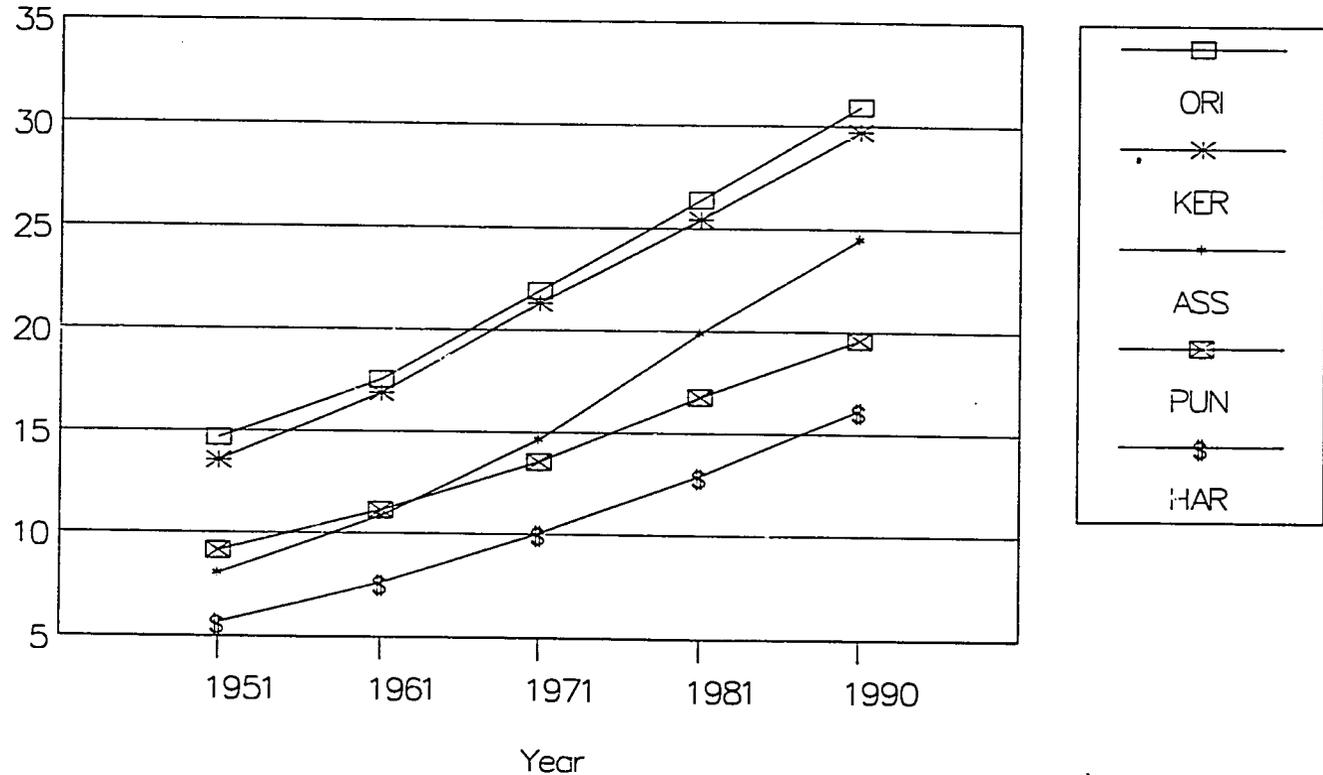
Trends in Population : 1951 to 1990

Million Numbers



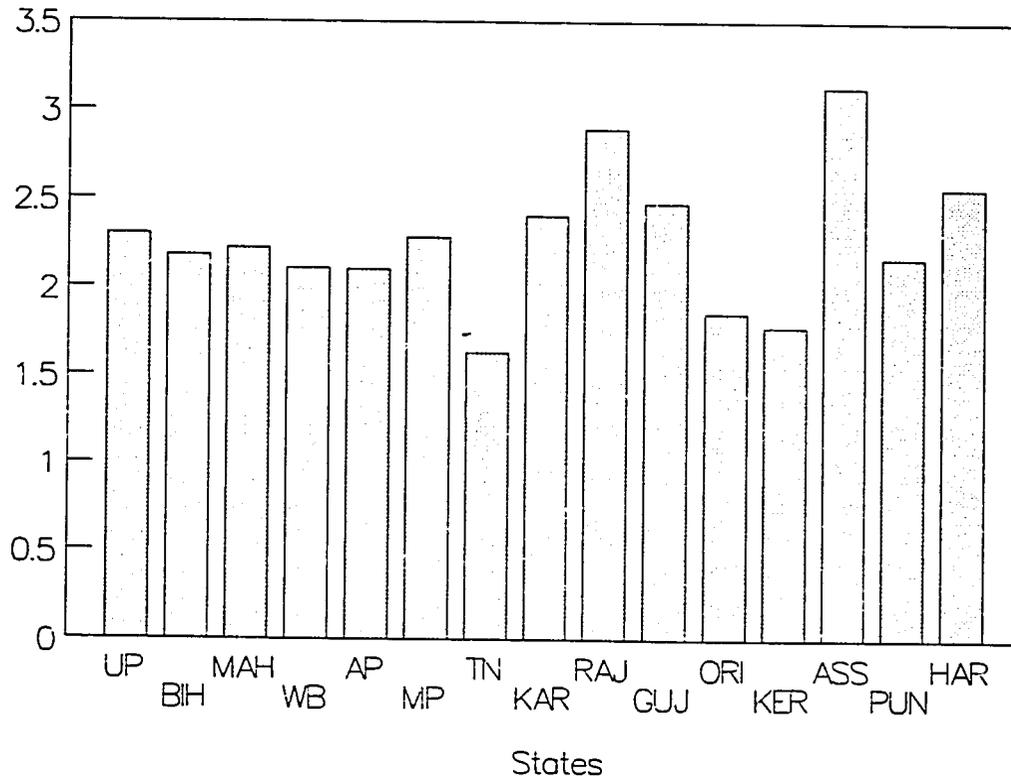
Trends in Population : 1951 to 1990

Million Numbers



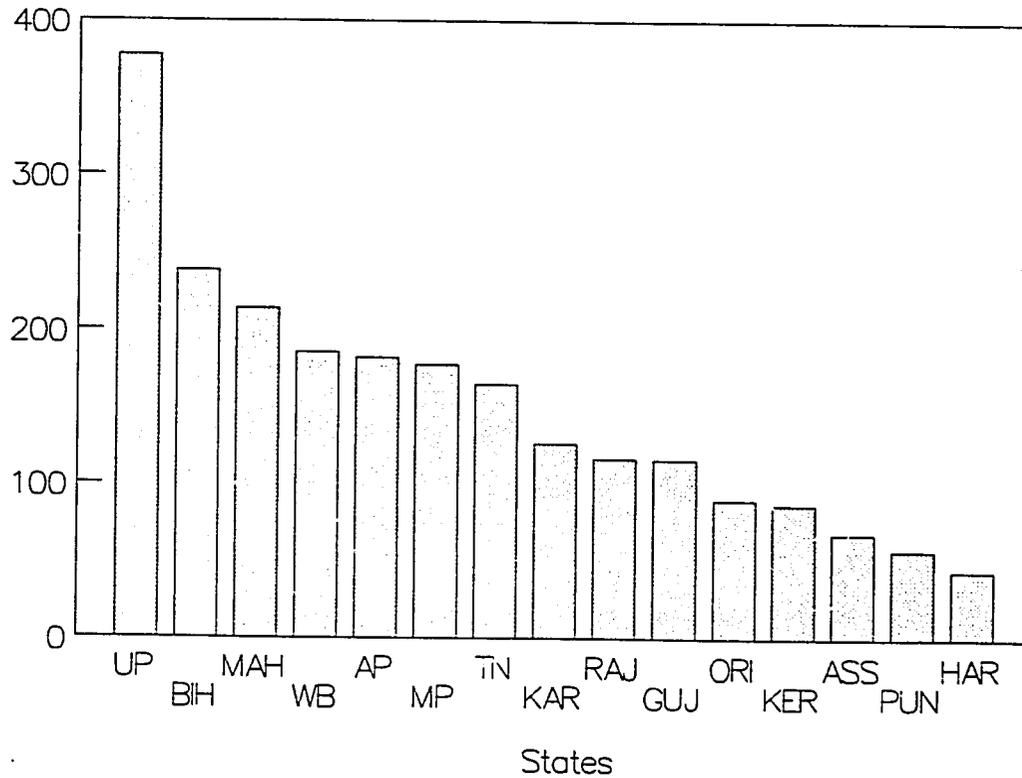
Population Growth Rates

1971 to 1981 : CARG (%)



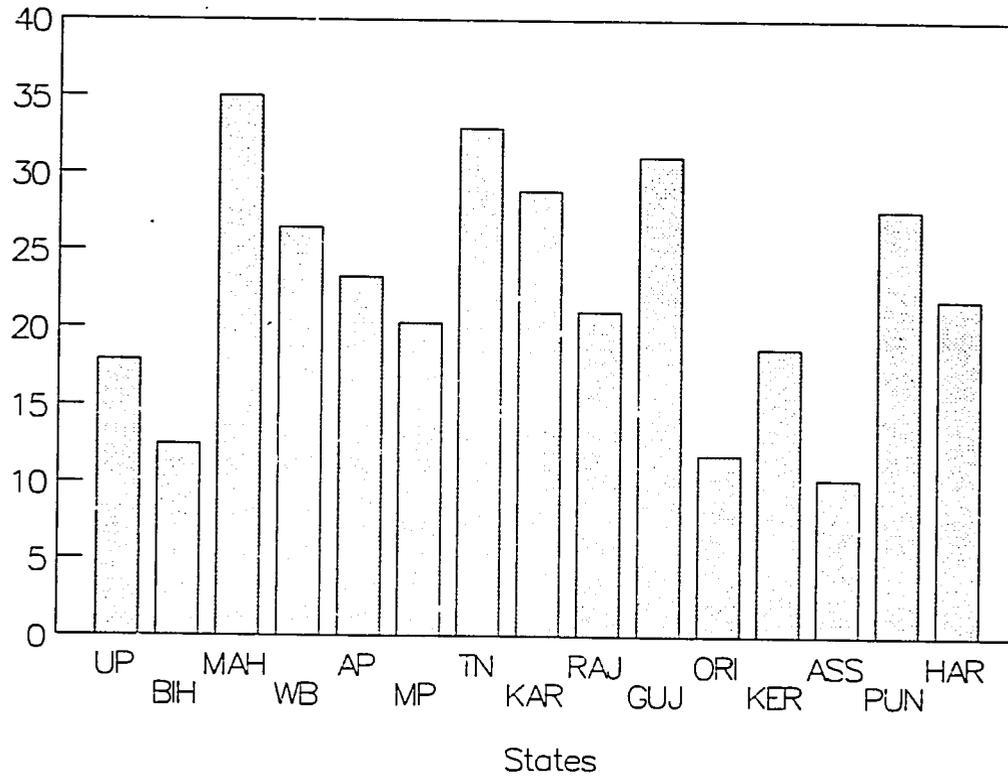
Population Density : 1981

Persons per square km.



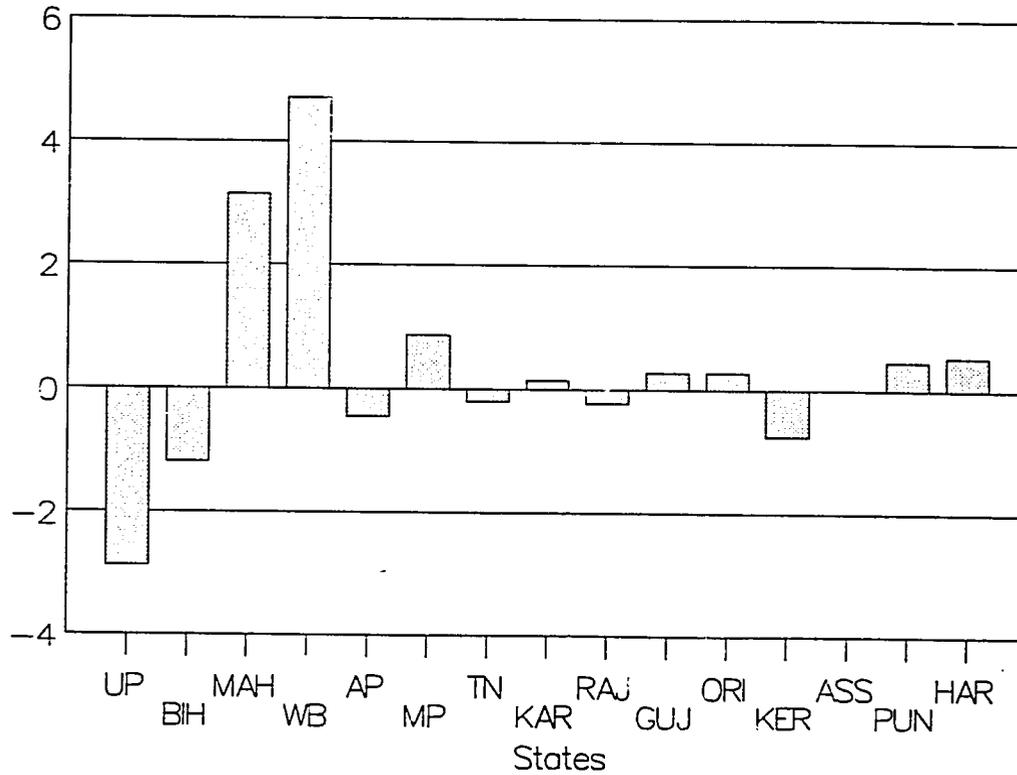
Urbanisation : 1981

Percent

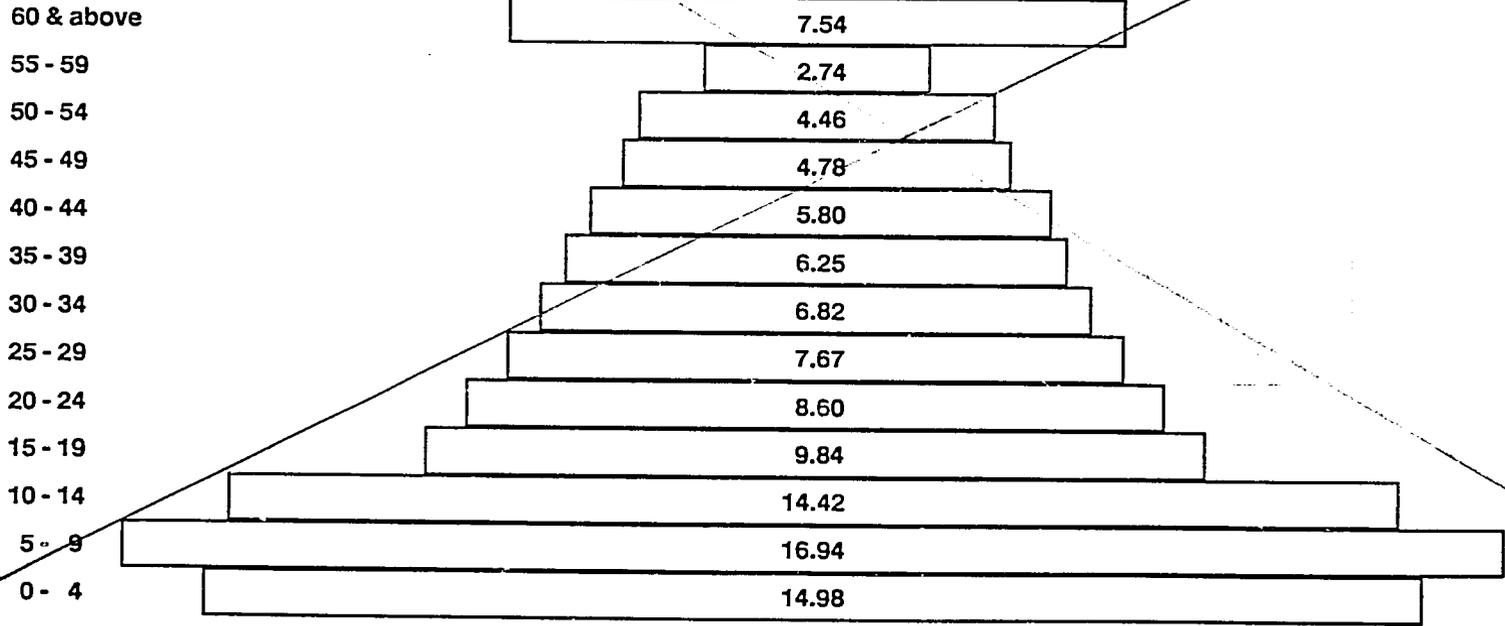


Net Migrants : 1981

Million Numbers



POPULATION PYRAMID UTTAR PRADESH



AGE
GROUPS

POPULATION
(million numbers)

POPULATION PYRAMID BIHAR

60 & above

55 - 59

50 - 54

45 - 49

40 - 44

35 - 39

30 - 34

25 - 29

20 - 24

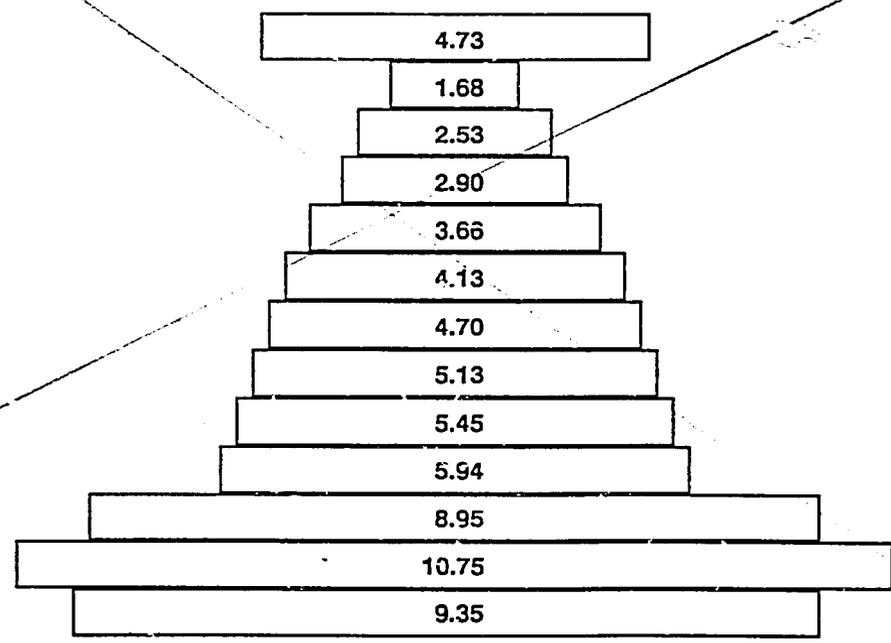
15 - 19

10 - 14

5 - 9

0 - 4

**AGE
GROUPS**



**POPULATION
(million numbers)**

POPULATION PYRAMID MAHARASHTRA

60 & above

55 - 59

50 - 54

45 - 49

40 - 44

35 - 39

30 - 34

25 - 29

20 - 24

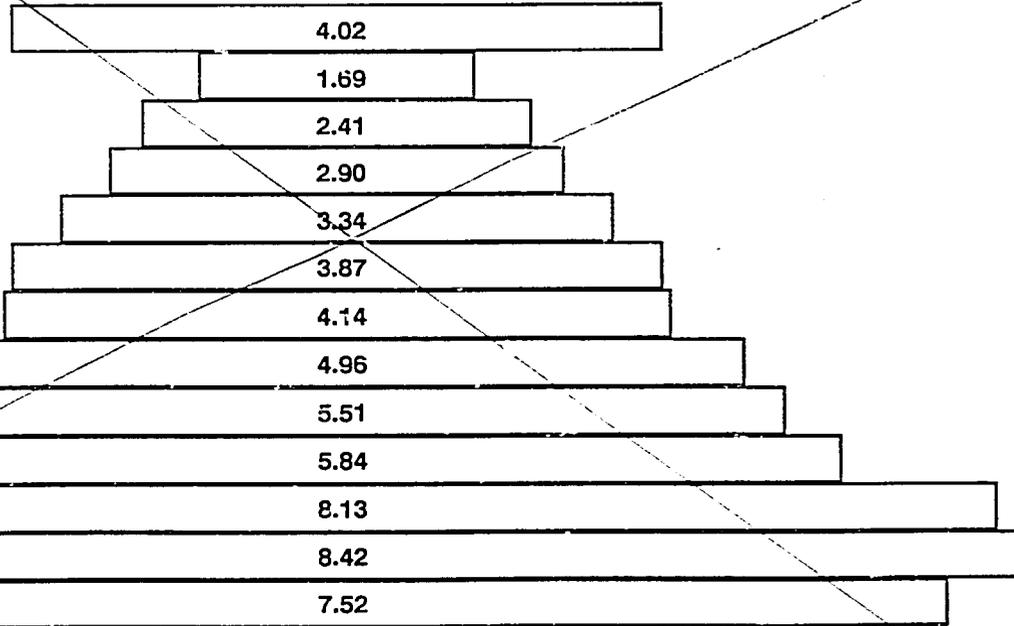
15 - 19

10 - 14

5 - 9

0 - 4

AGE
GROUPS



POPULATION
(million numbers)

POPULATION PYRAMID WEST BENGAL

60 & above

55 - 59

50 - 54

45 - 49

40 - 44

35 - 39

30 - 34

25 - 29

20 - 24

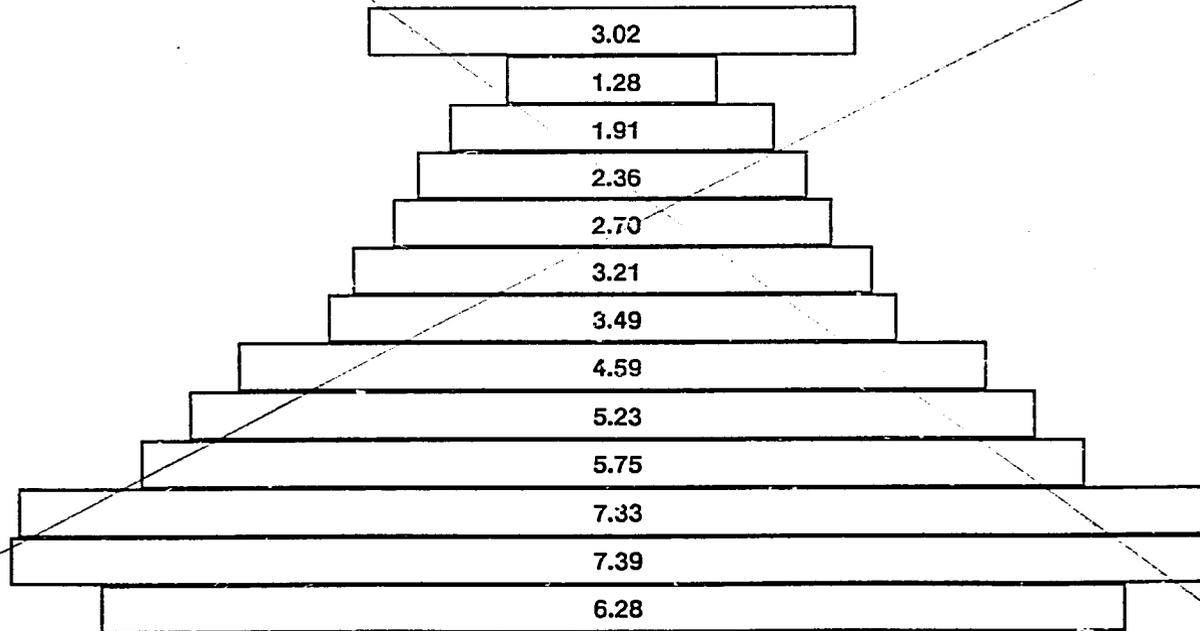
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10 - 14

5 - 9

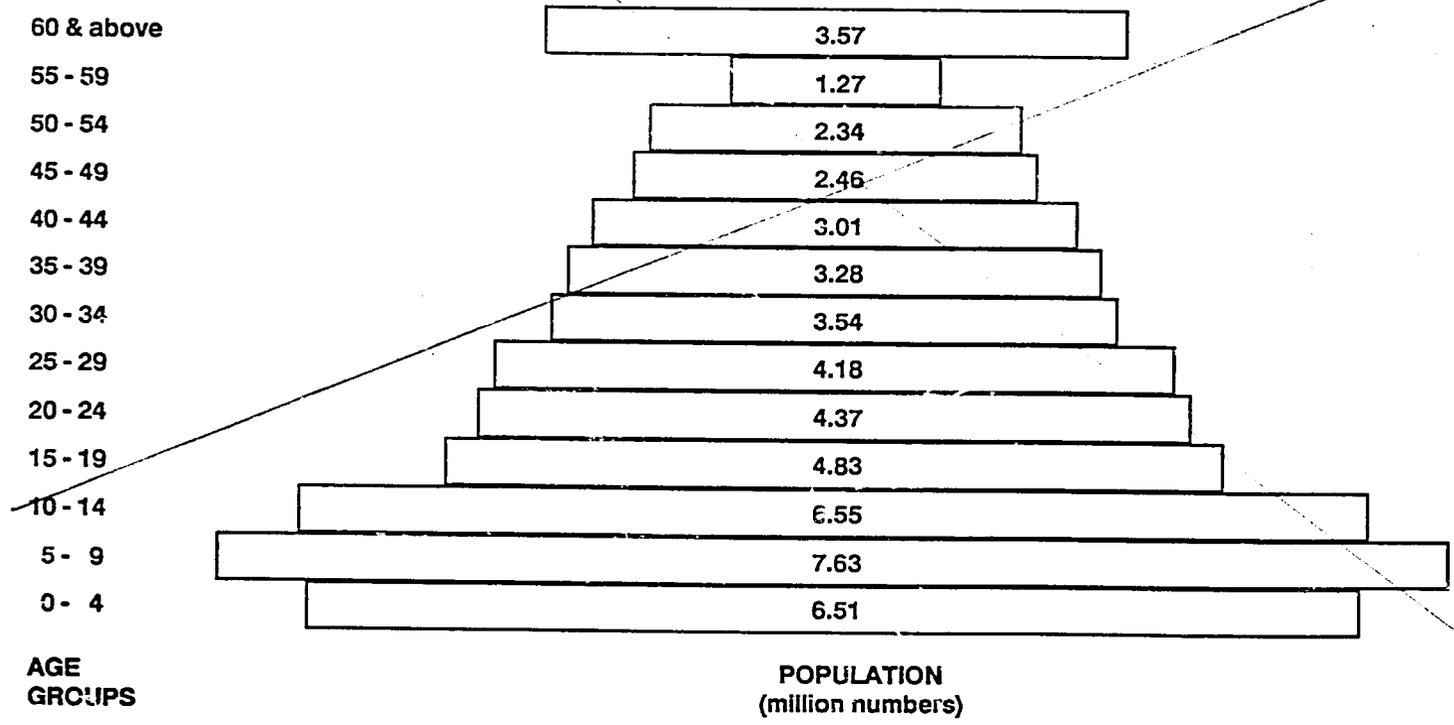
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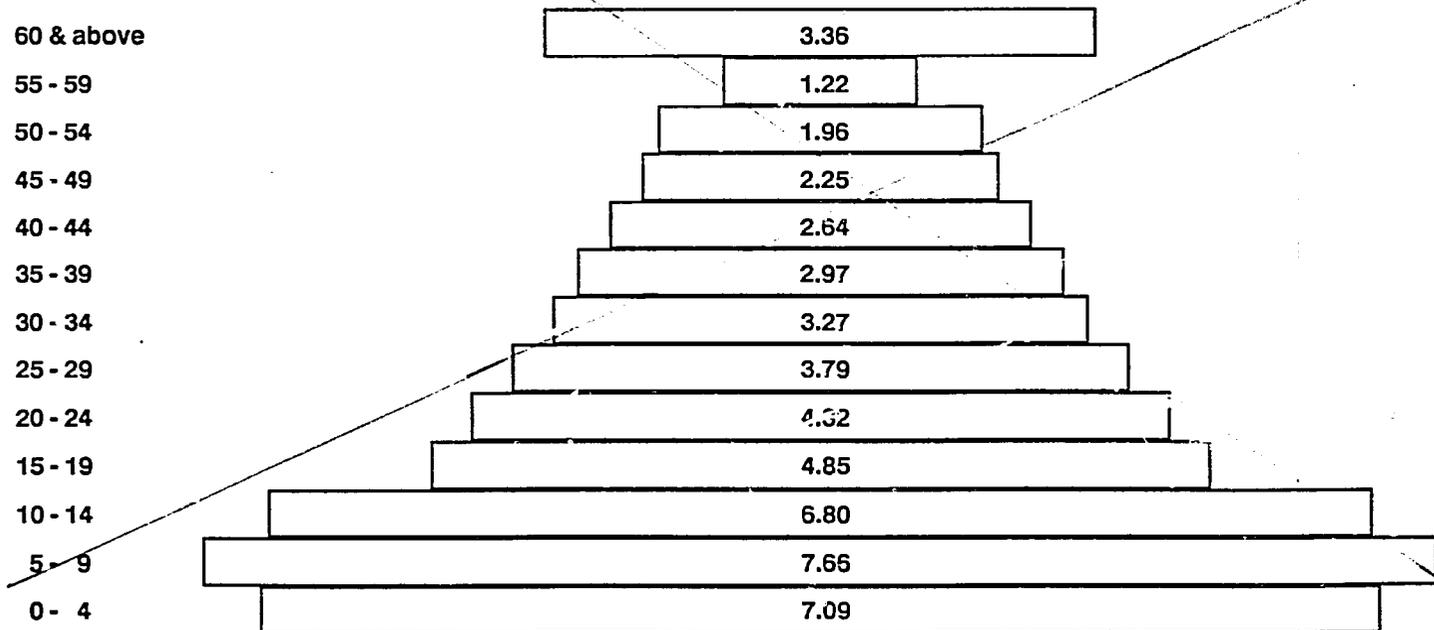


**POPULATION
(million numbers)**

POPULATION PYRAMID ANDHRA PRADESH



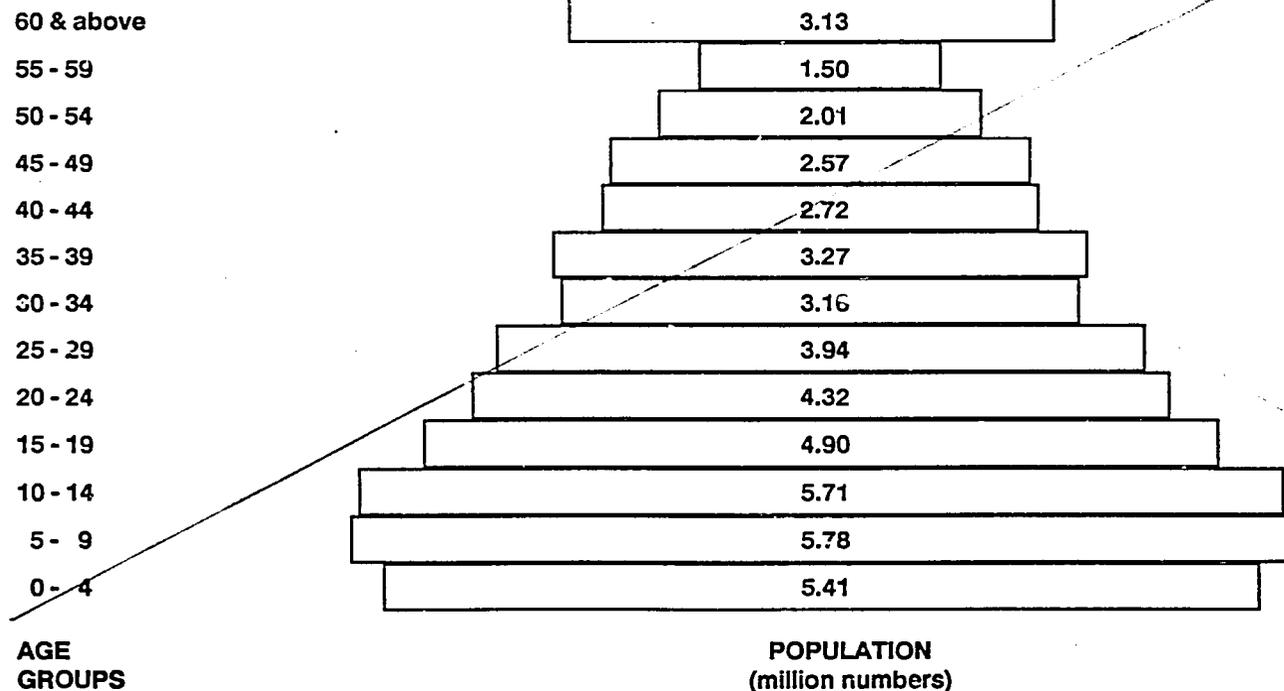
POPULATION PYRAMID MADHYA PRADESH



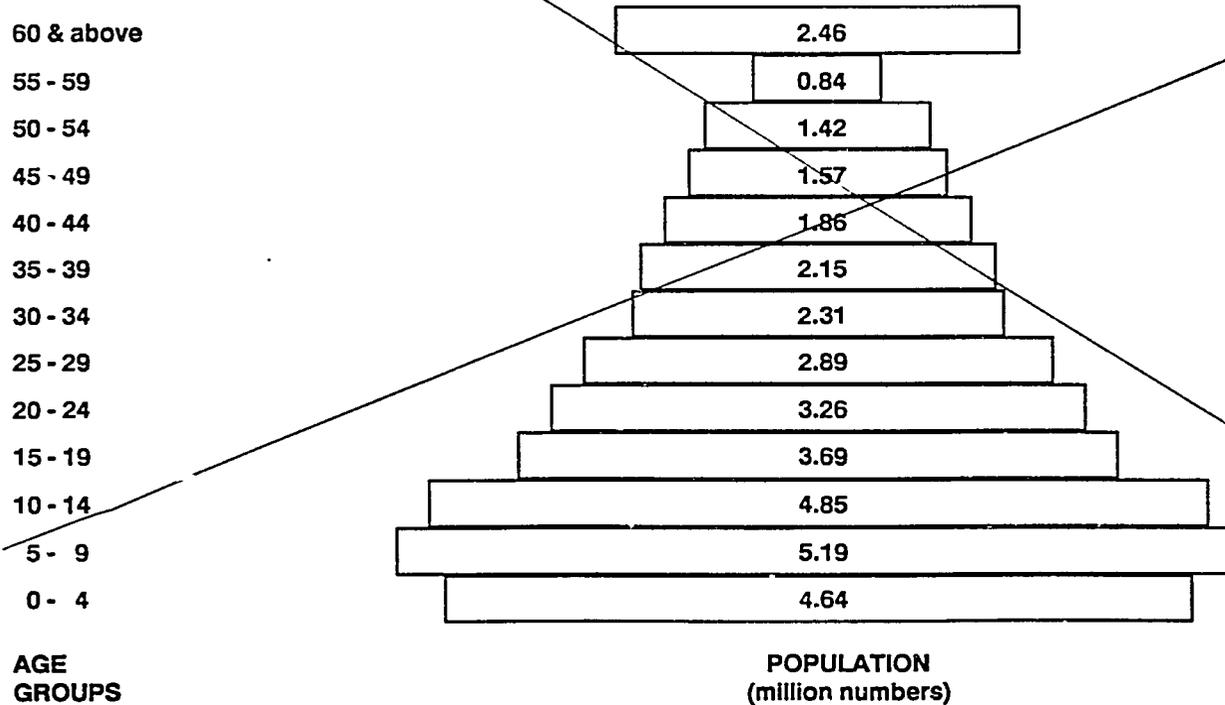
AGE
GROUPS

POPULATION
(million numbers)

POPULATION PYRAMID TAMILNADU



POPULATION PYRAMID KARNATAKA



POPULATION PYRAMID RAJASTHAN

60 & above

55 - 59

50 - 54

45 - 49

40 - 44

35 - 39

30 - 34

25 - 29

20 - 24

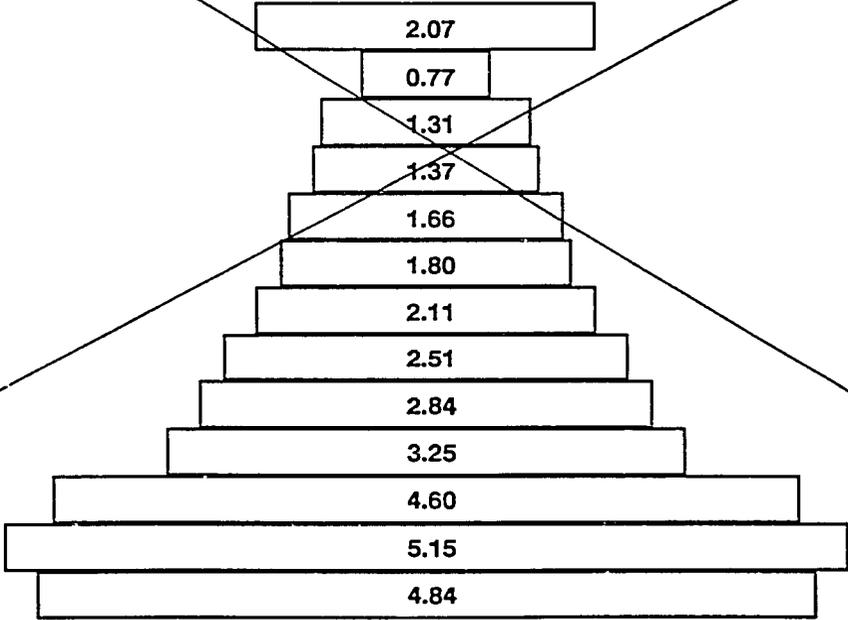
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10 - 14

5 - 9

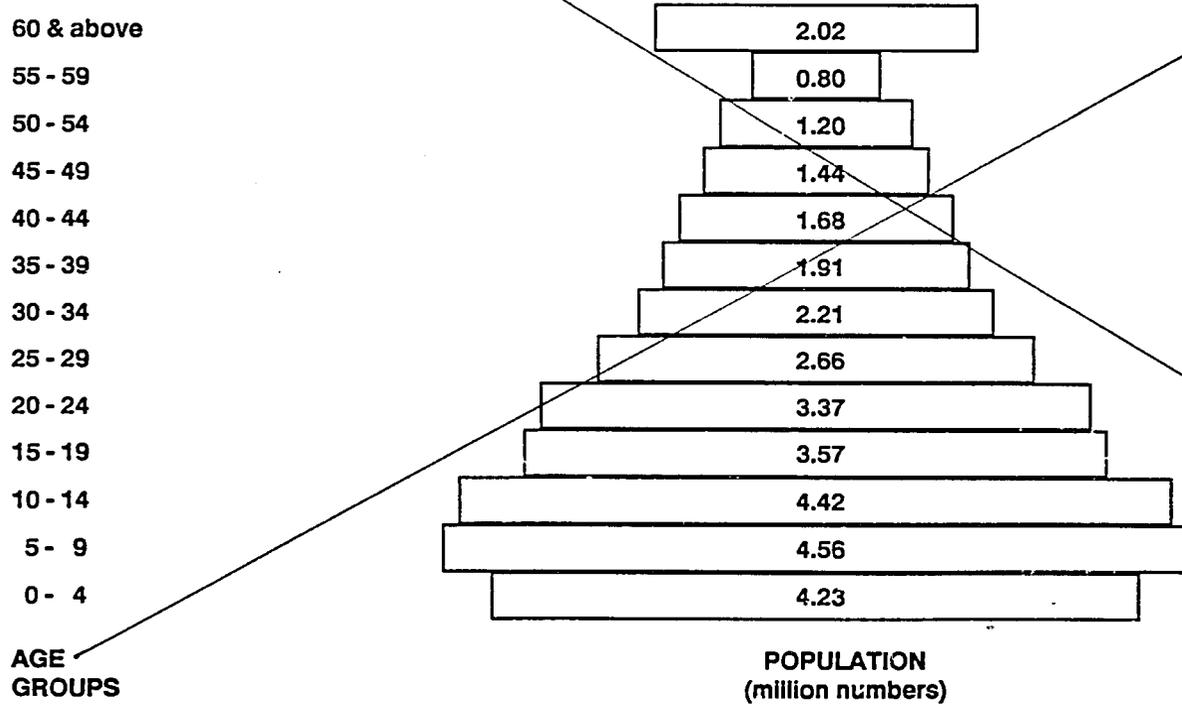
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AGE
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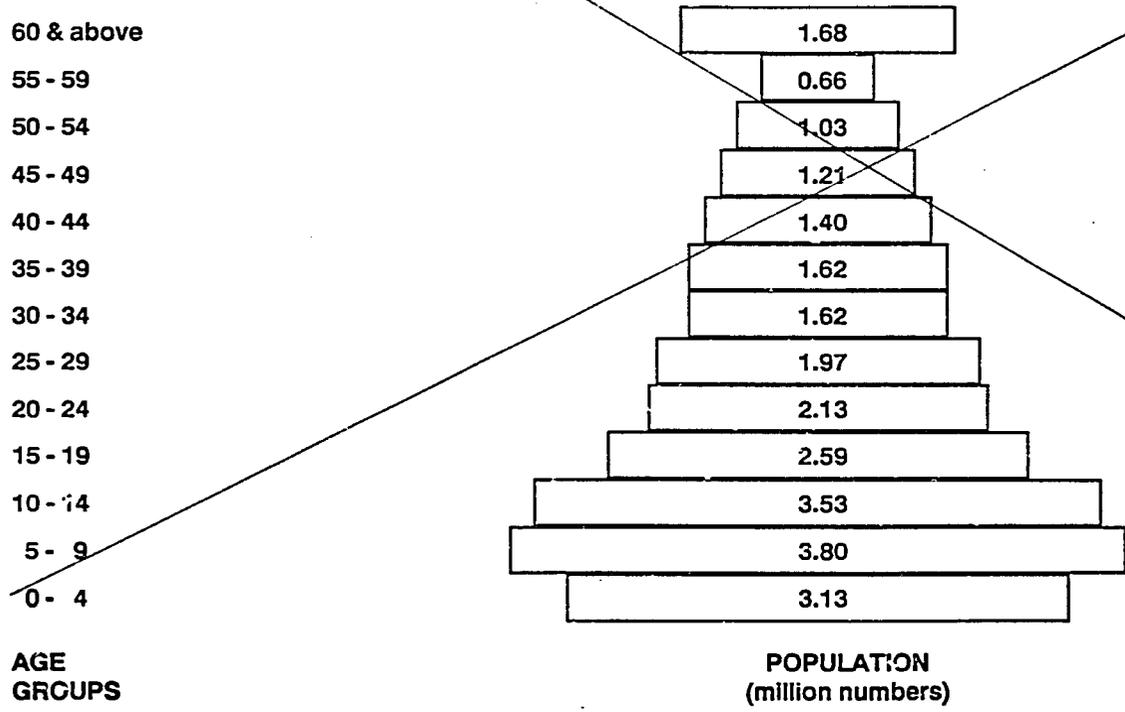


POPULATION
(million numbers)

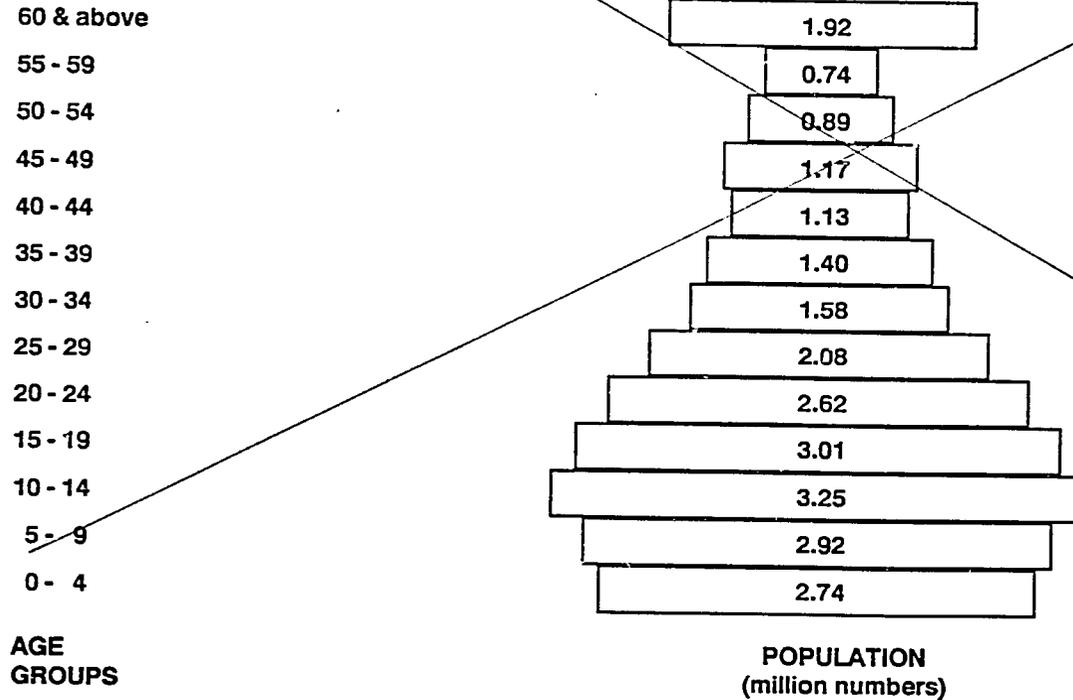
POPULATION PYRAMID GUJARAT



POPULATION PYRAMID ORISSA



POPULATION PYRAMID KERALA



POPULATION PYRAMID PUNJAB

60 & above

55 - 59

50 - 54

45 - 49

40 - 44

35 - 39

30 - 34

25 - 29

20 - 24

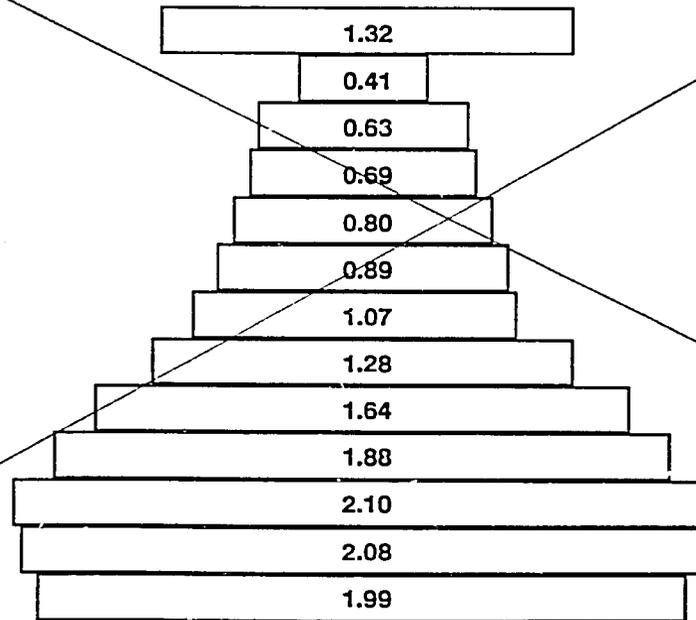
15 - 19

10 - 14

5 - 9

0 - 4

**AGE
GROUPS**

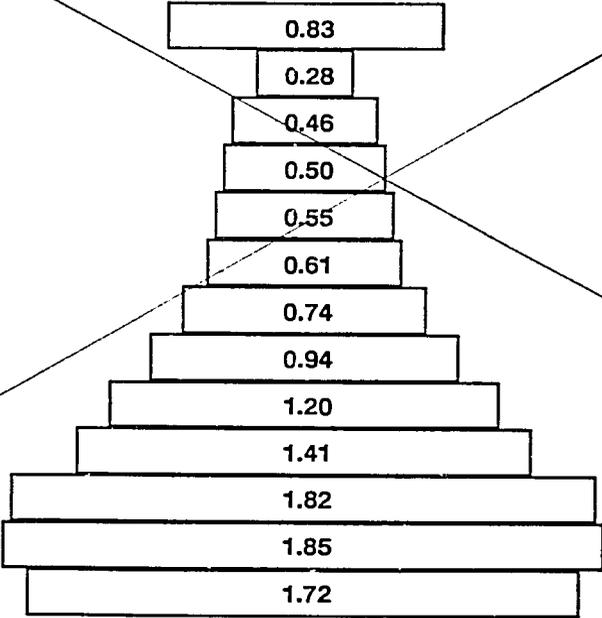


**POPULATION
(million numbers)**

POPULATION PYRAMID HARYANA

60 & above
55 - 59
50 - 54
45 - 49
40 - 44
35 - 39
30 - 34
25 - 29
20 - 24
15 - 19
10 - 14
5 - 9
0 - 4

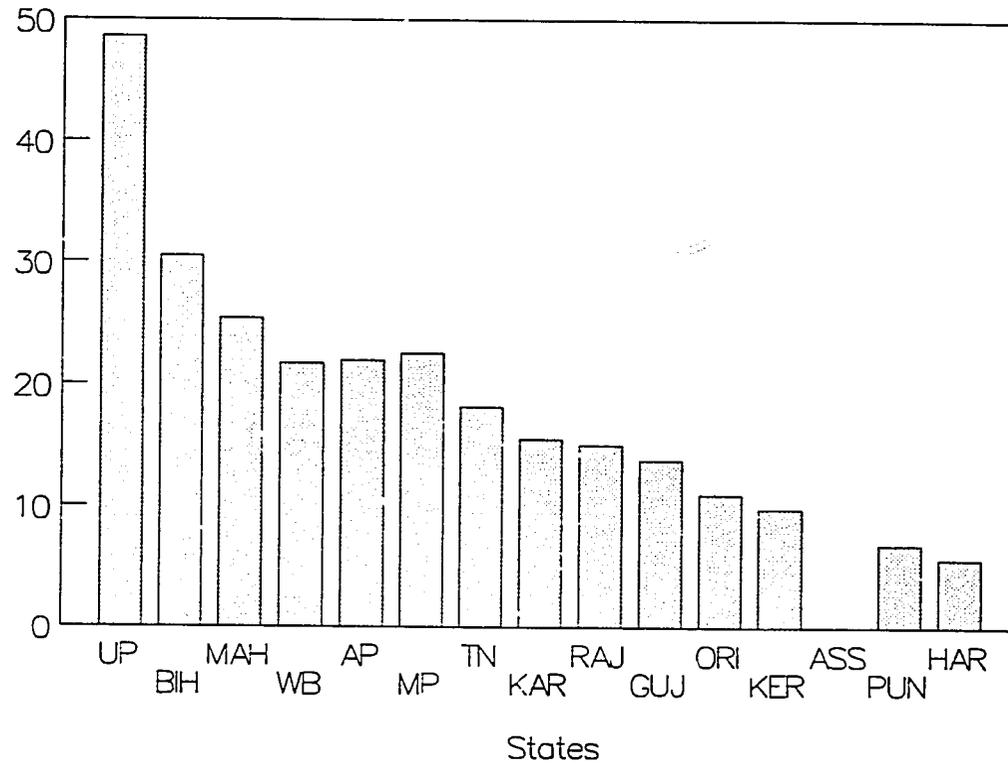
AGE
GROUPS



POPULATION
(million numbers)

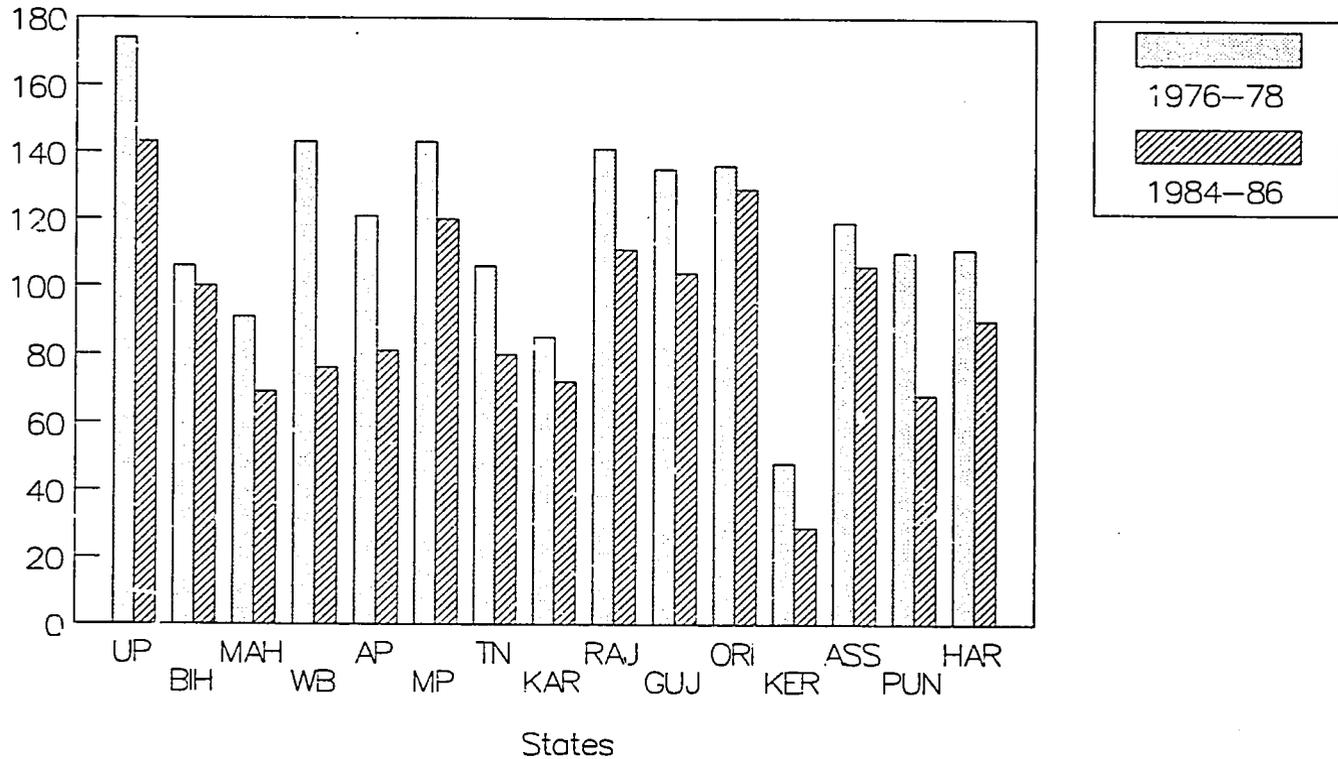
Dependency : 1981

Percent



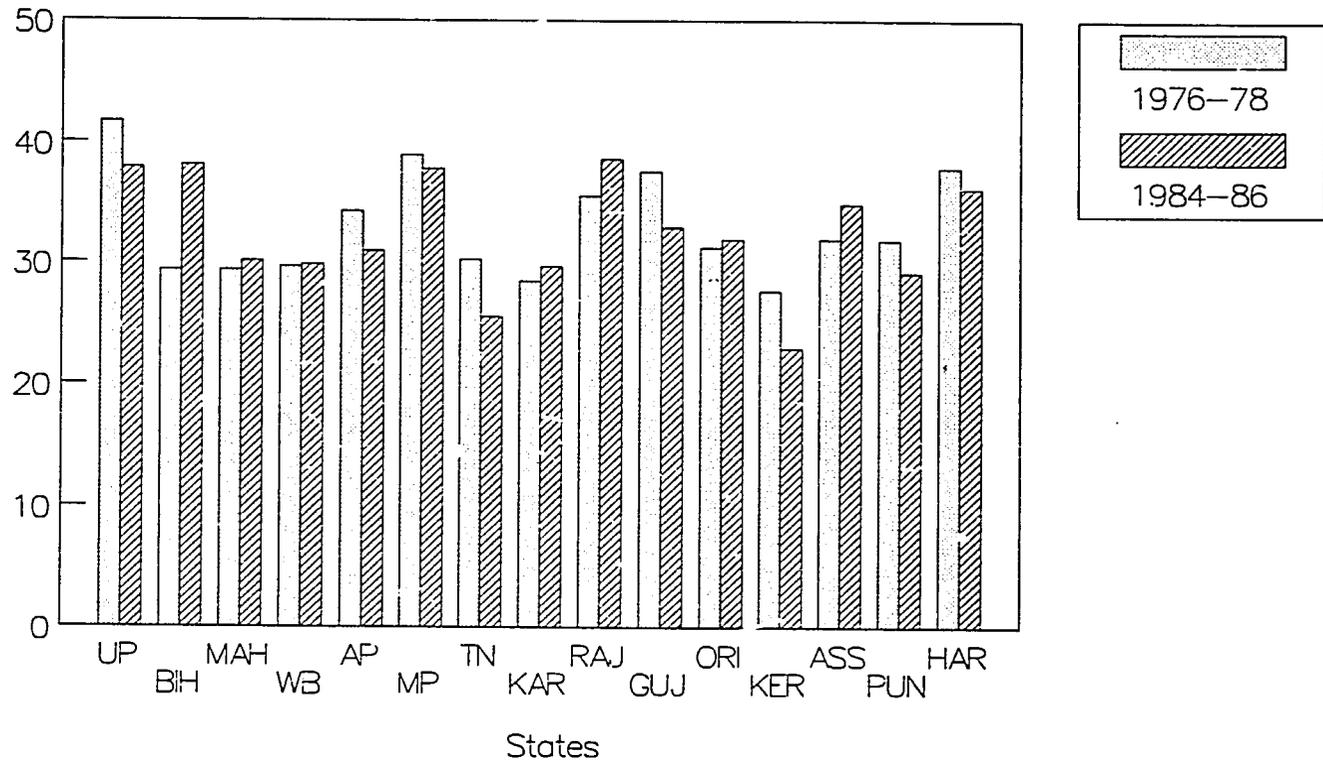
Infant Mortality : 1976-78 & 1984-86

Per Thousand Live Births



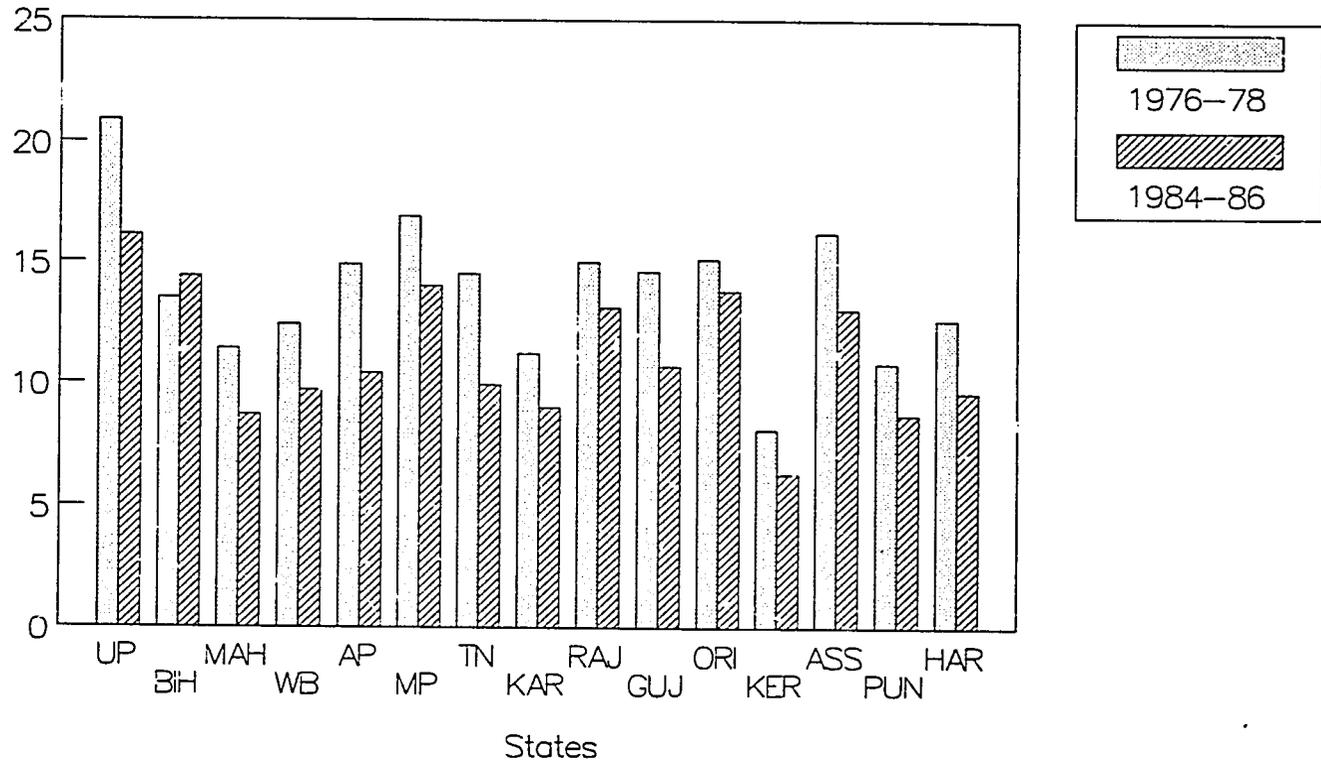
Birth Rates : 1974-76 & 1984-86

Per Thousand Persons



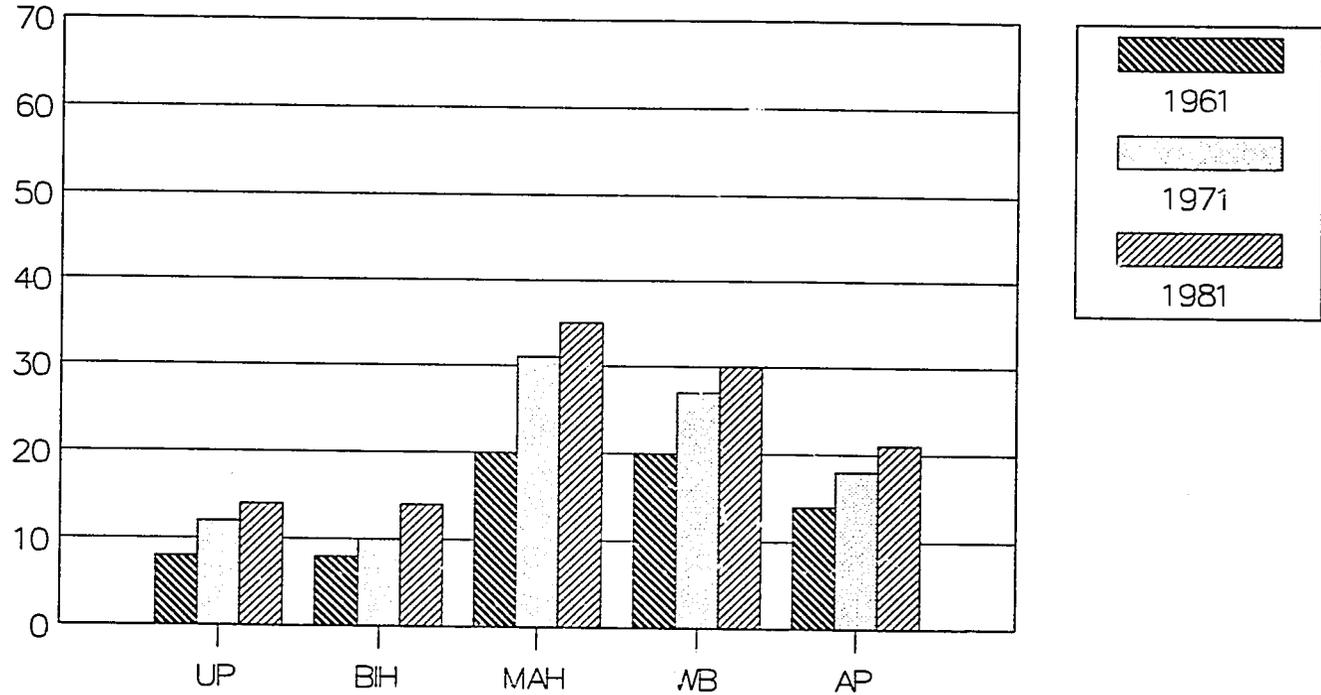
Death Rates : 1974-76 & 1984-86

Per Thousand Persons



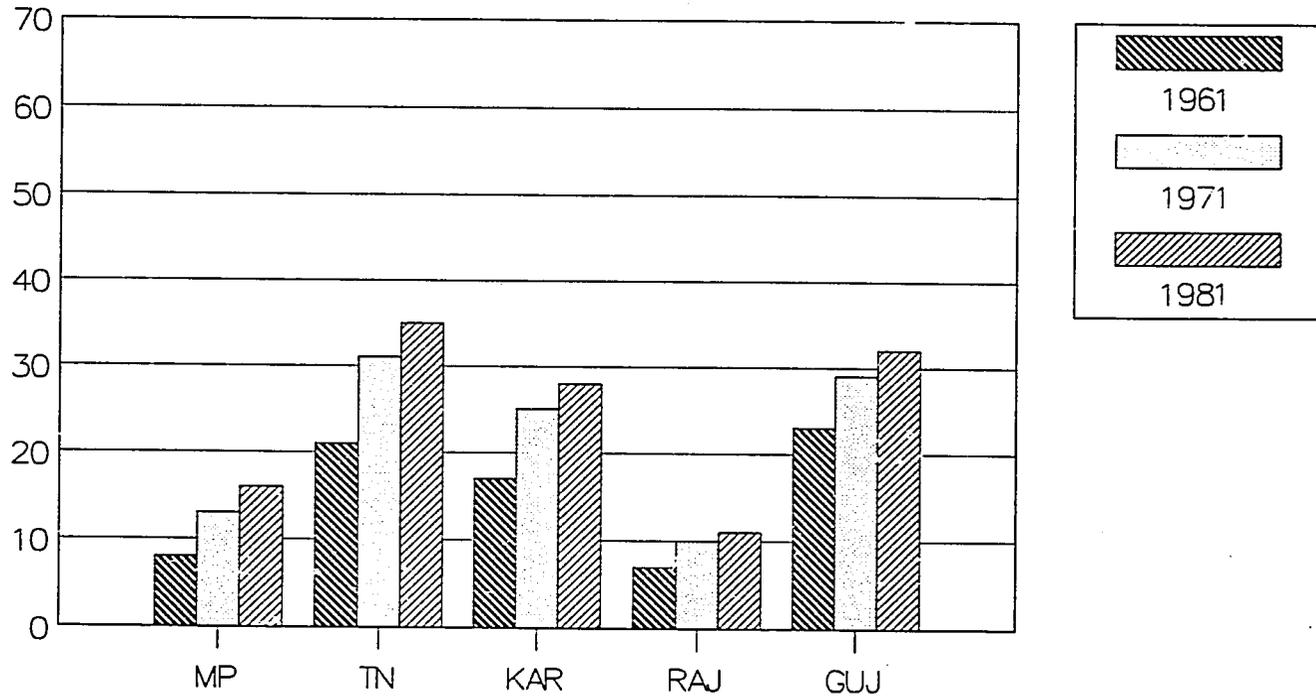
Female Literacy : 1961 to 1981

Percent



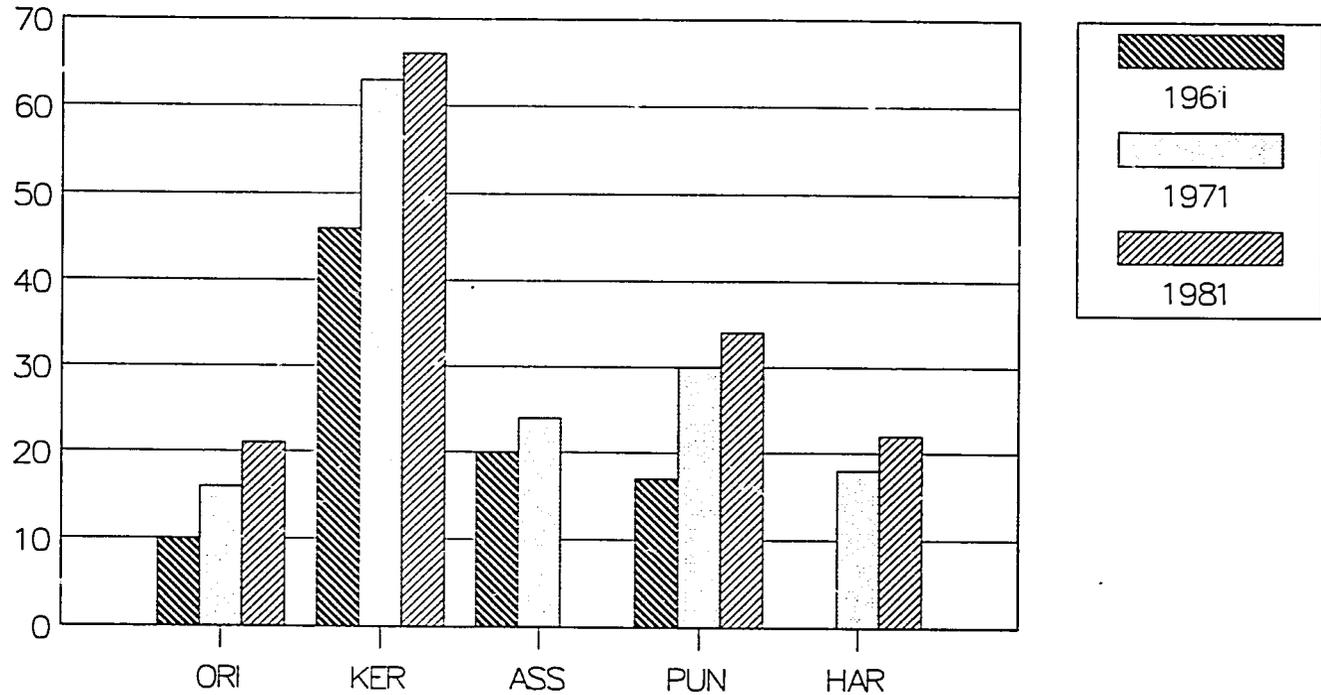
Female Literacy : 1961 to 1981

Percent



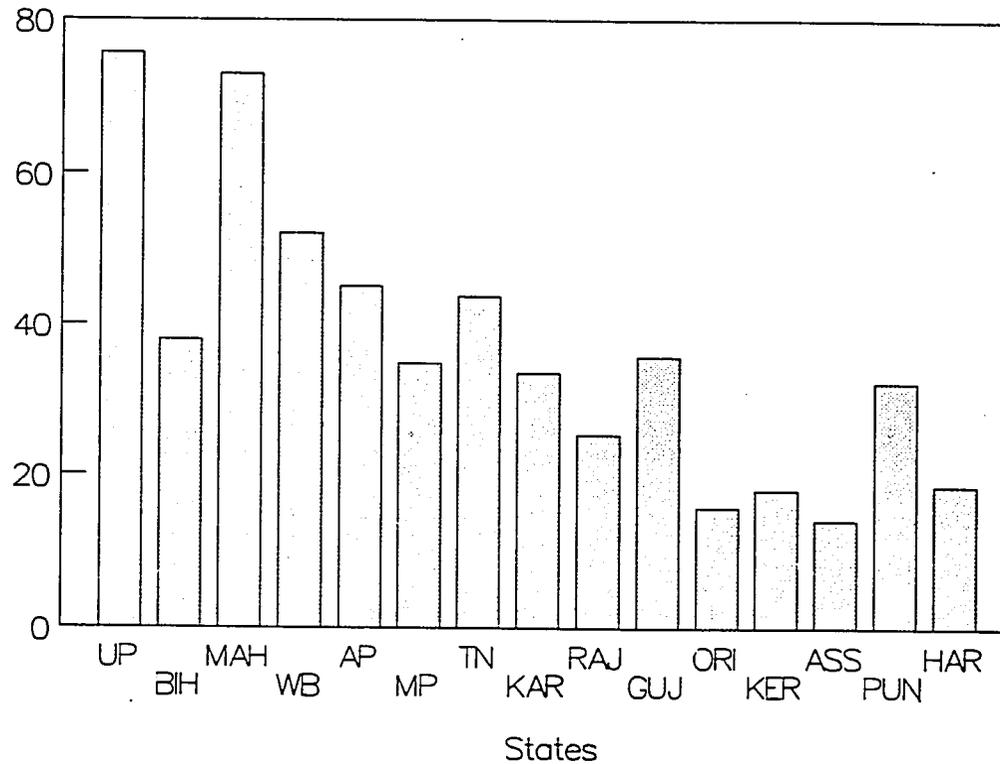
Female Literacy : 1961 to 1981

Percent



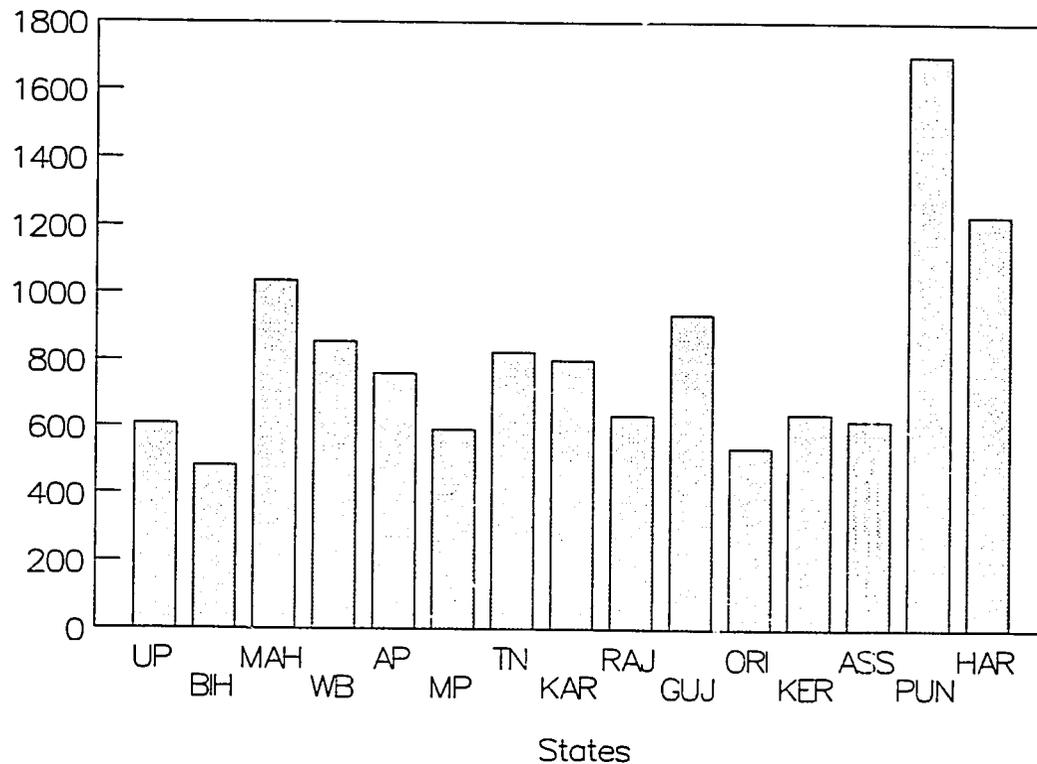
Real Net State Domestic Product

1986-87 (Rs. bln.)



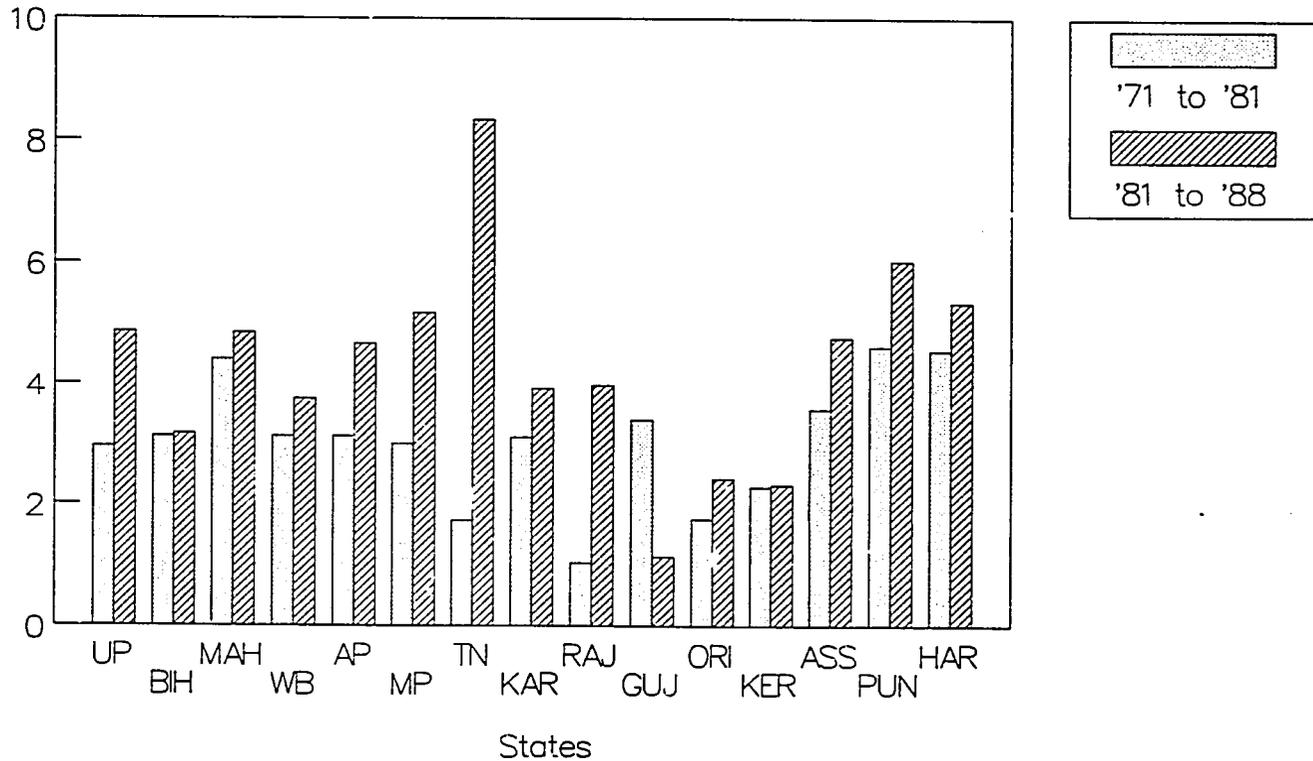
Real Per Capita Net State Domestic Prod

1986-87 (Rupees)



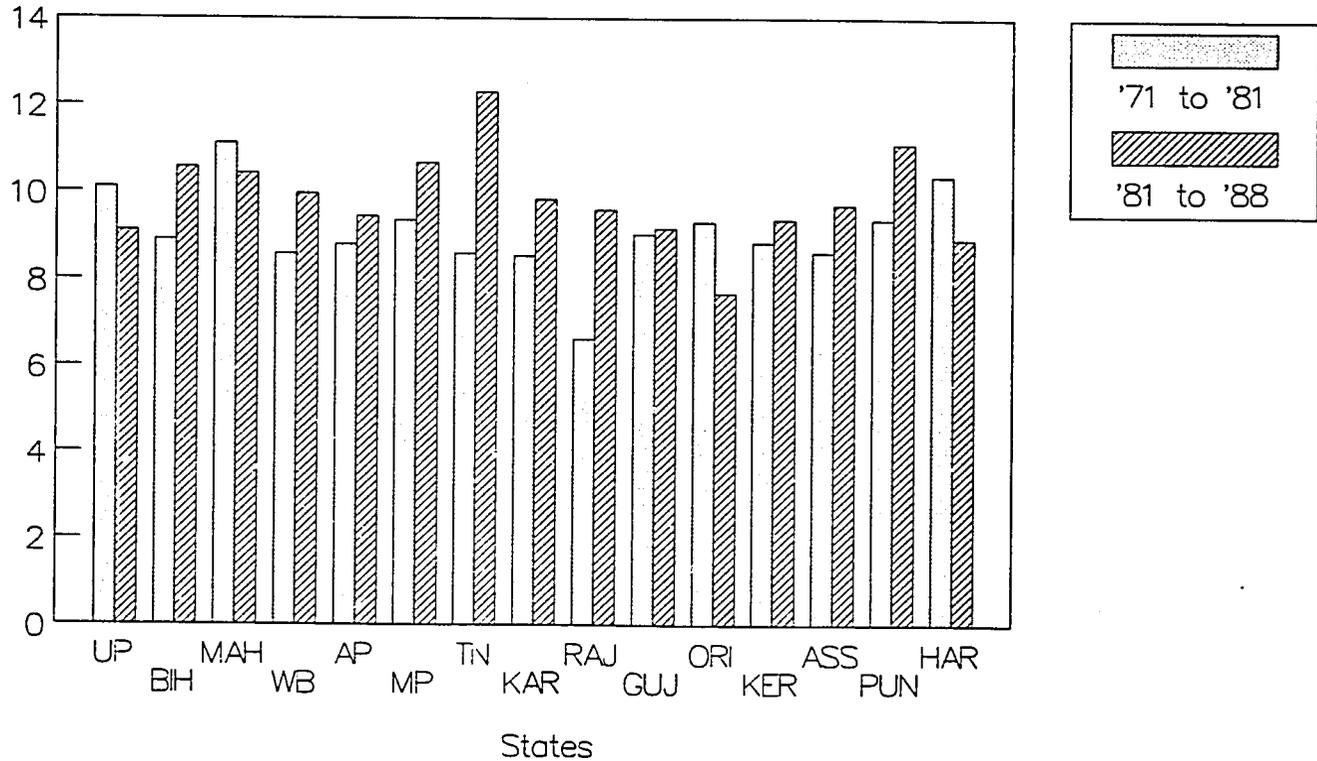
Growth of Real Net State Domestic Prod.

1970-71 to 1987-88 : CARG (%)

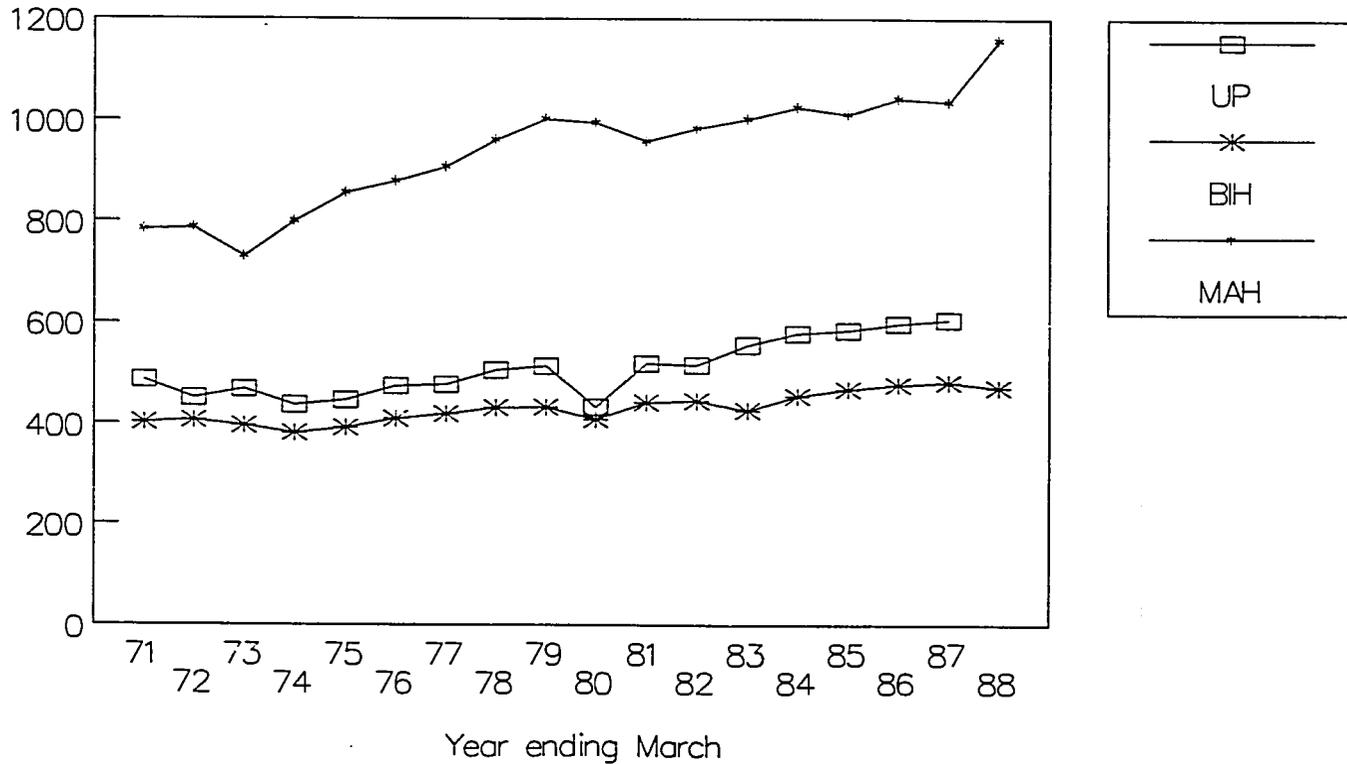


Growth of Real Per Capita Net SDP

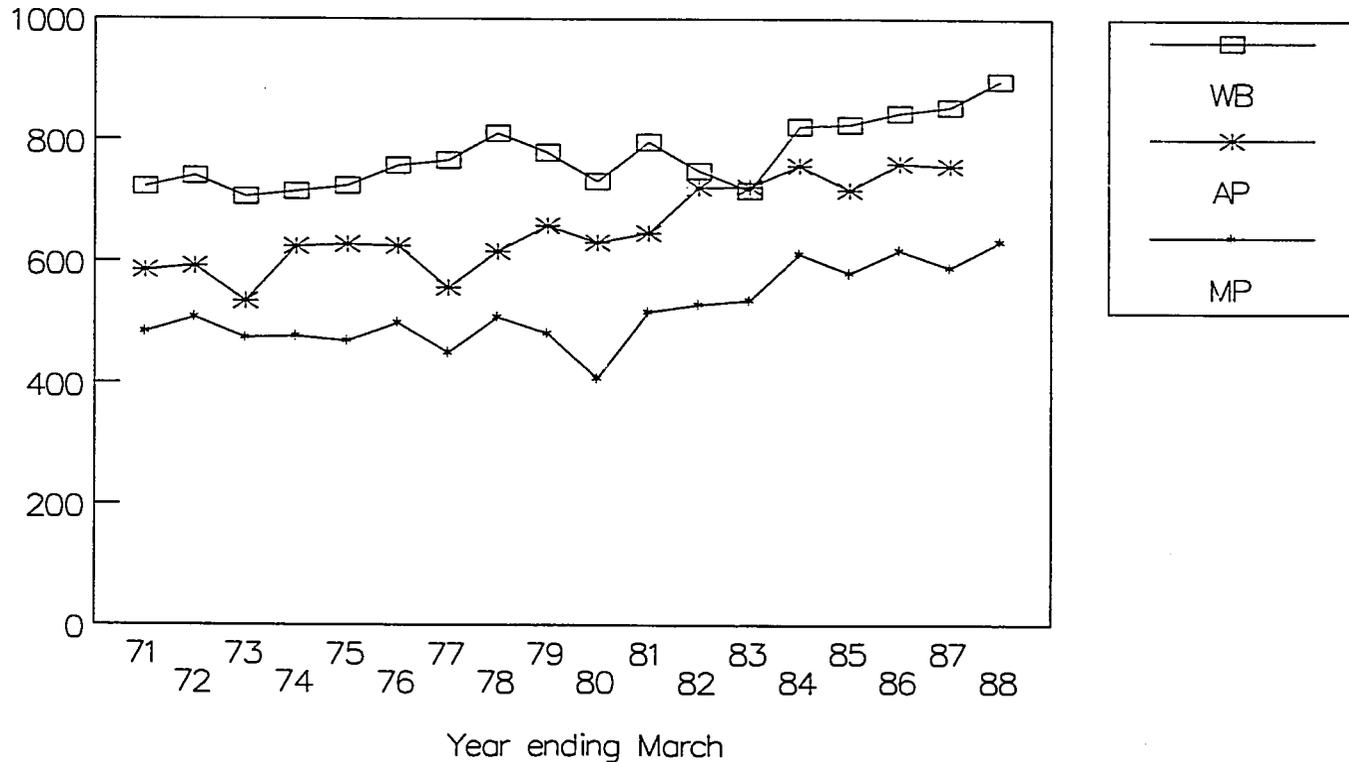
1970-71 to 1987-88 : CARG (%)



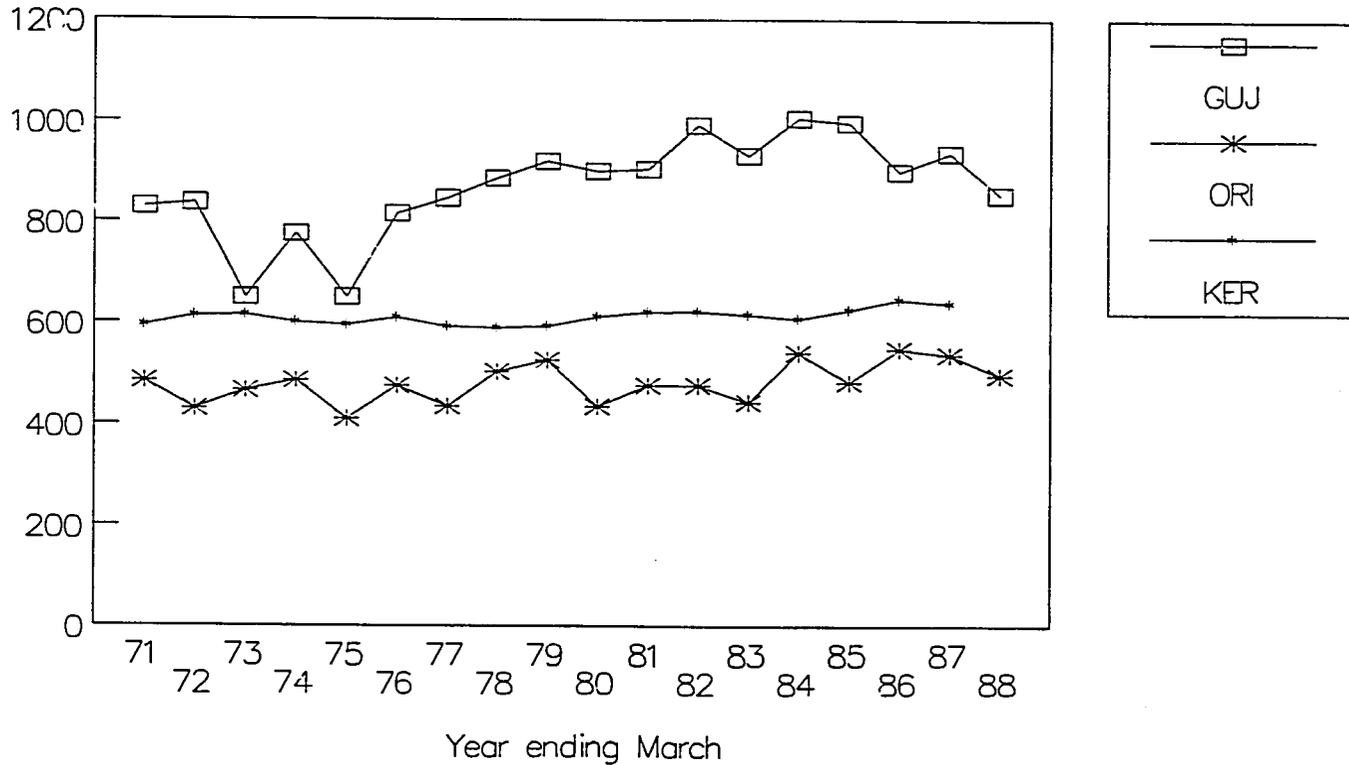
Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at constant (1970–71) prices (Rupees)



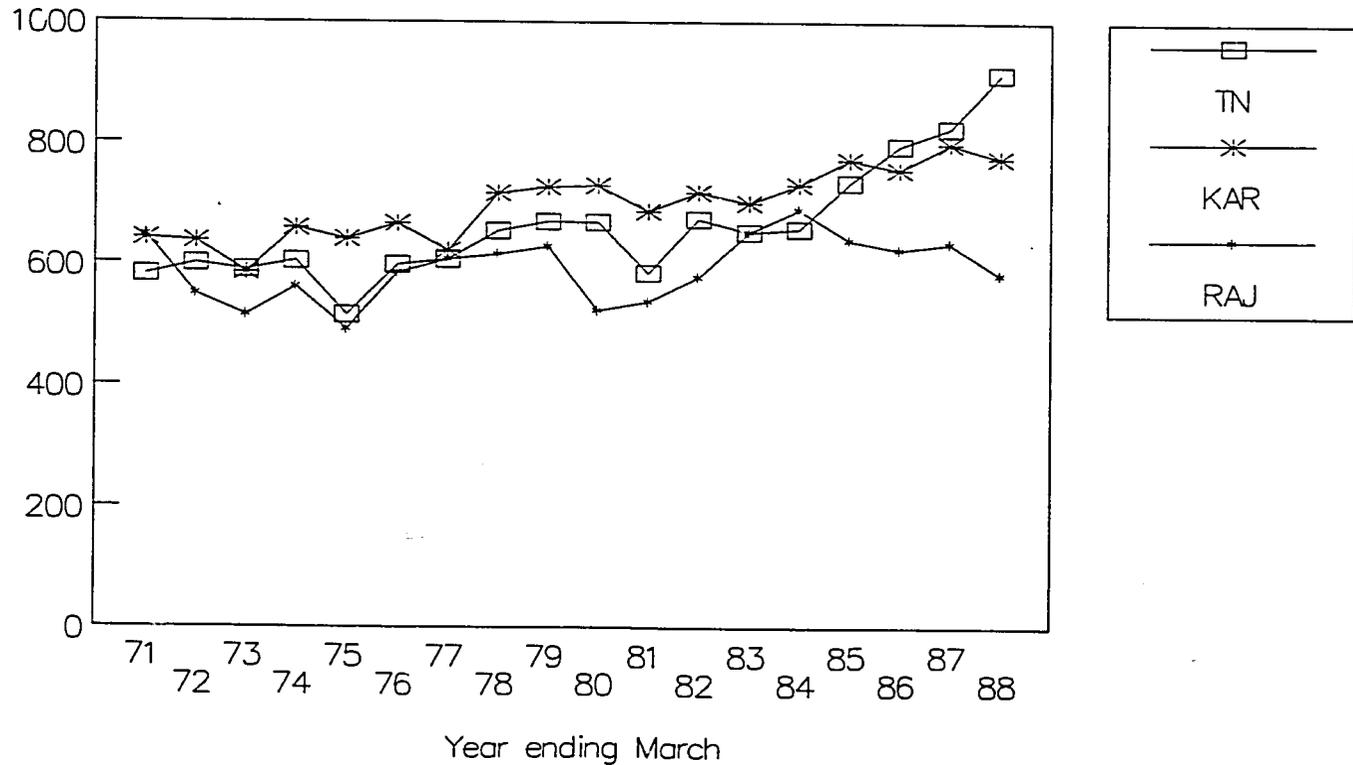
Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at constant (1970–71) prices (Rupees)



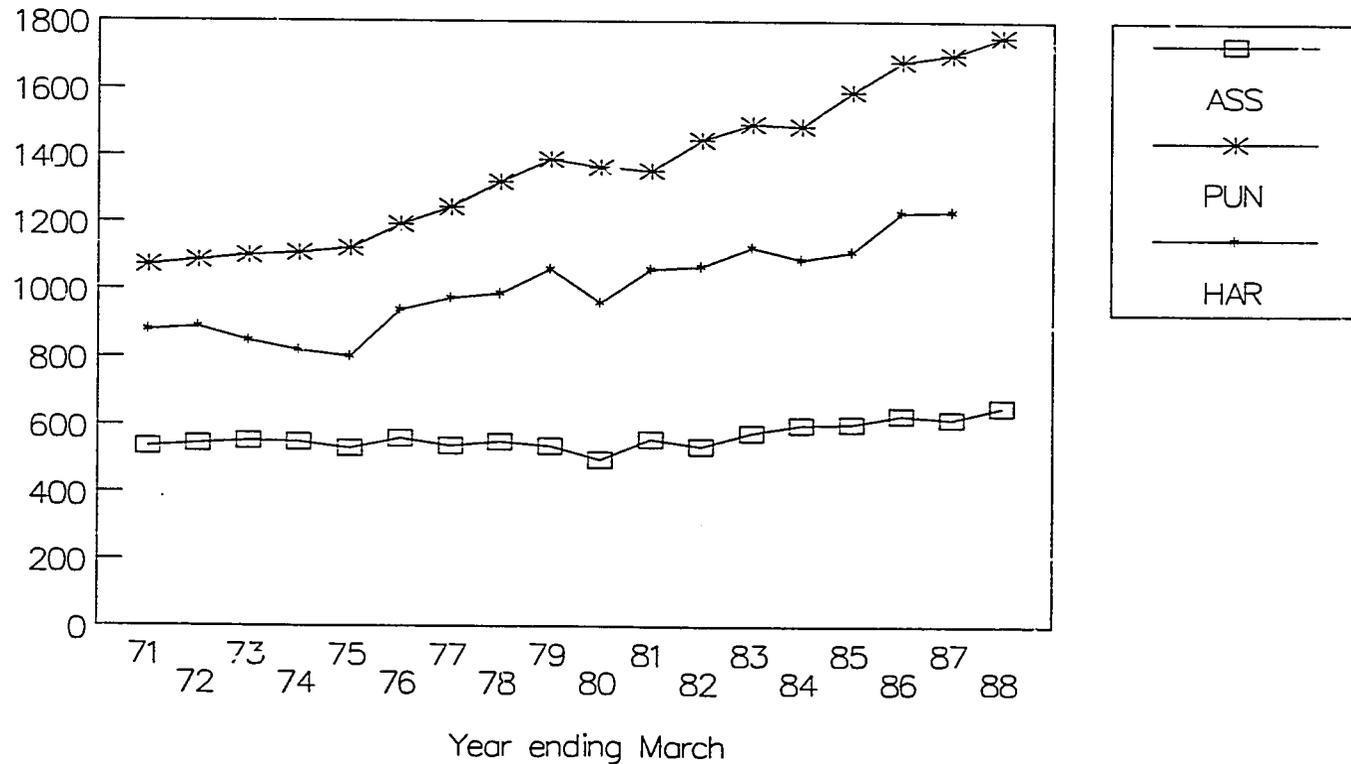
Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at constant (1970-71) prices (Rupees)



Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at constant (1970-71) prices (Rupees)

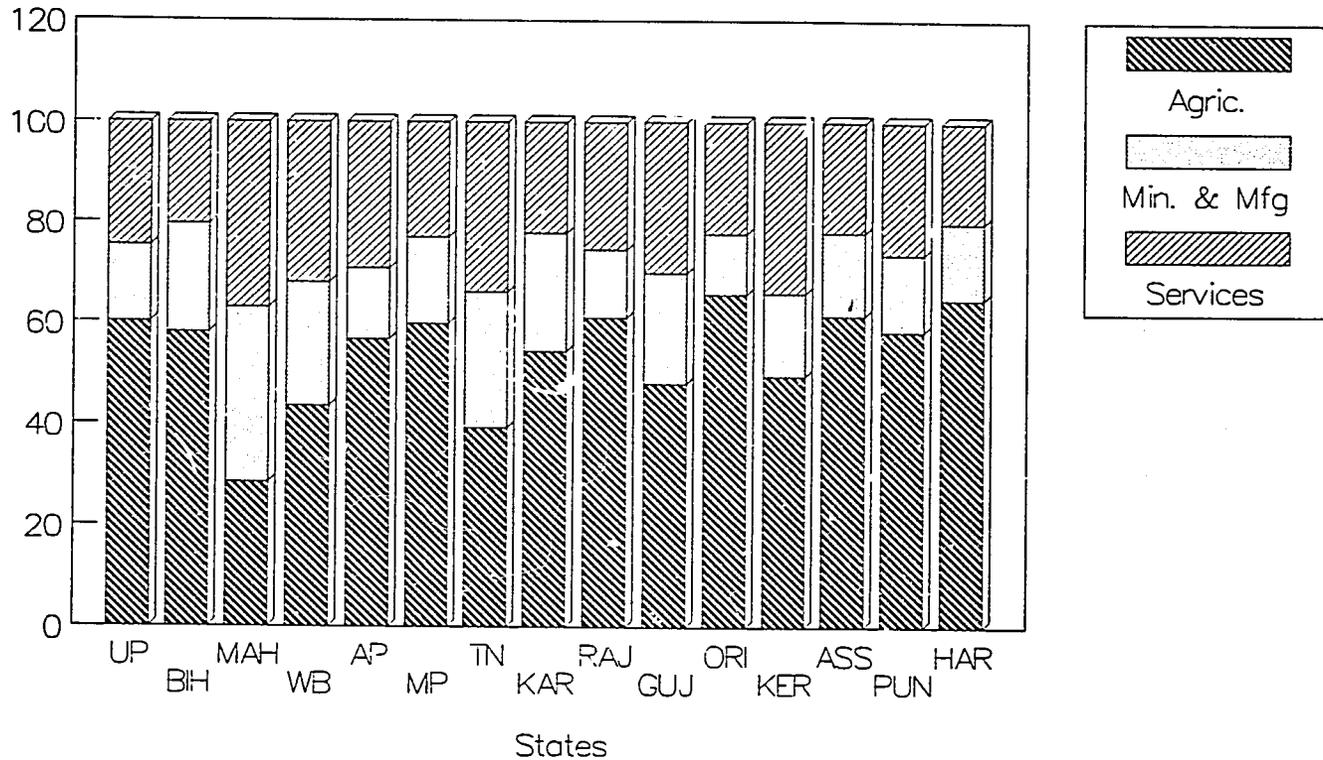


Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at constant (1970-71) prices (Rupees)



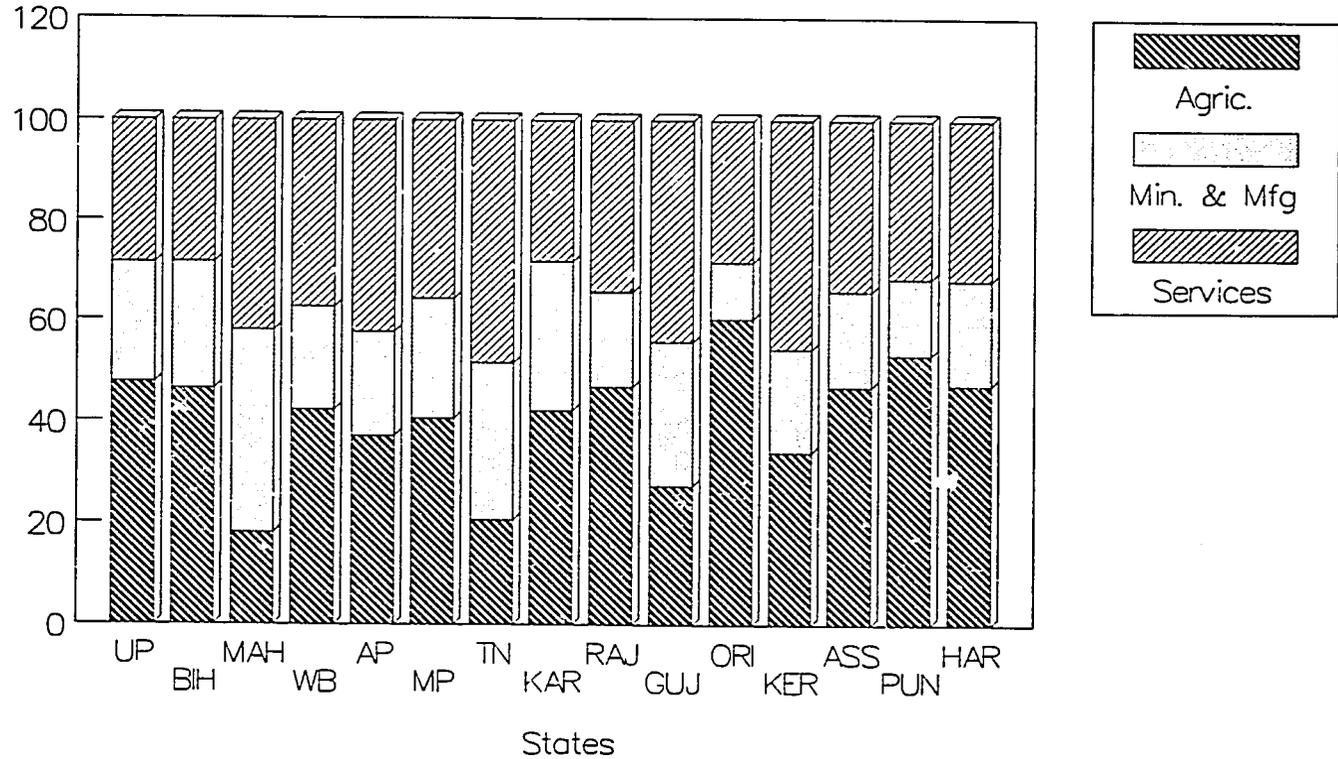
Sectoral Shares (%) of SDP

1970-71



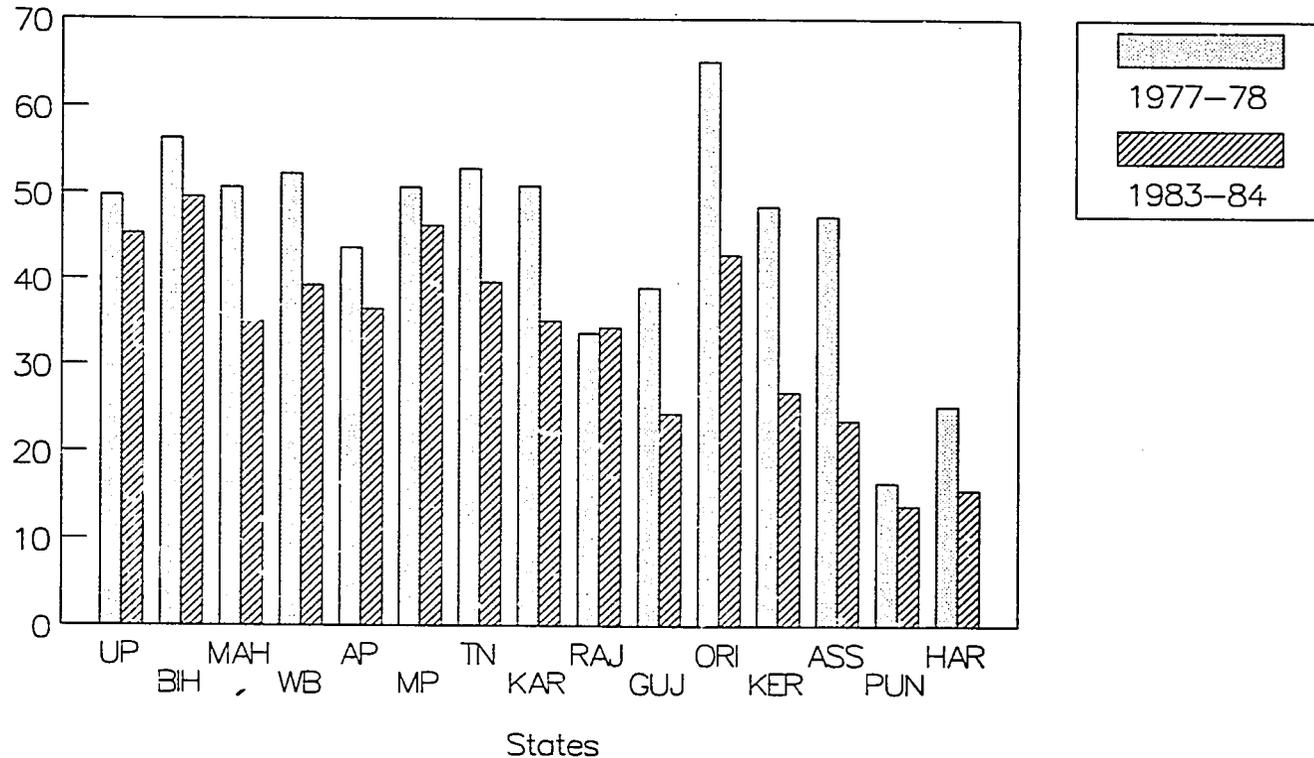
Sectoral Shares (%) of SDP

1986-87



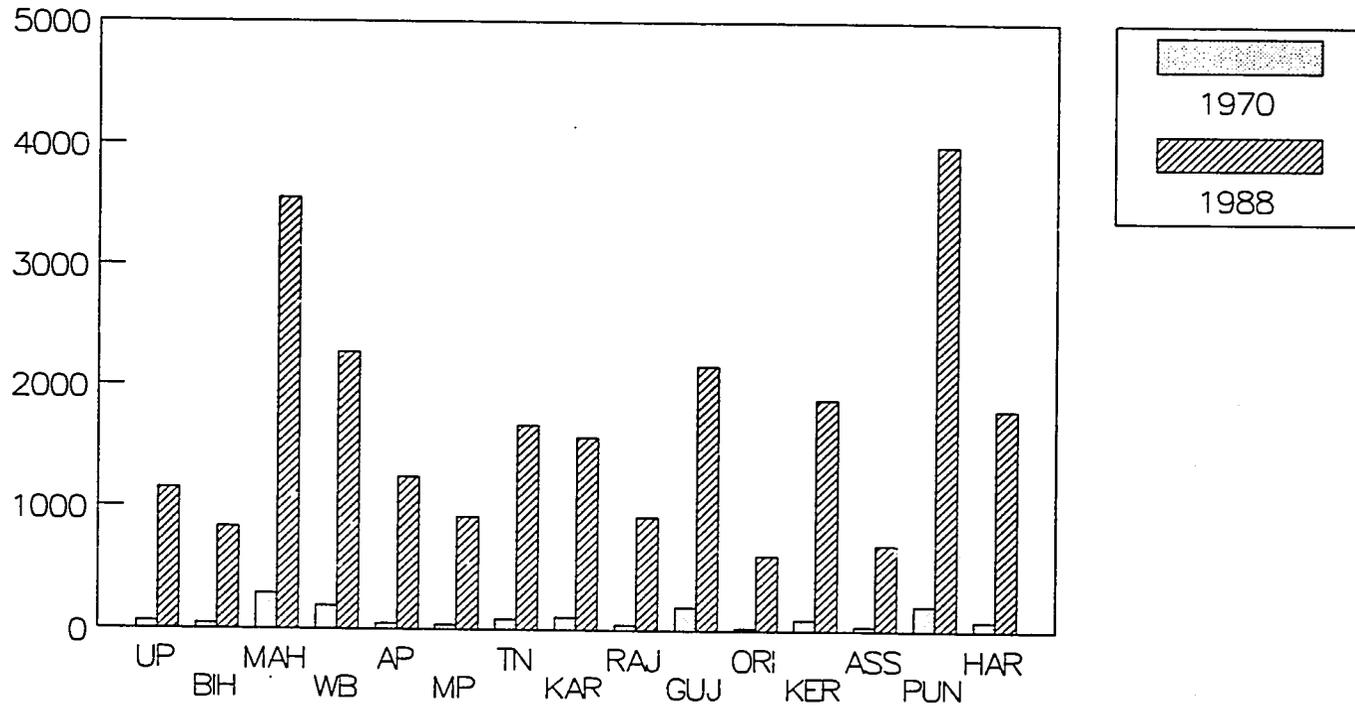
Population below Poverty Line (%)

1977-78 & 1983-84



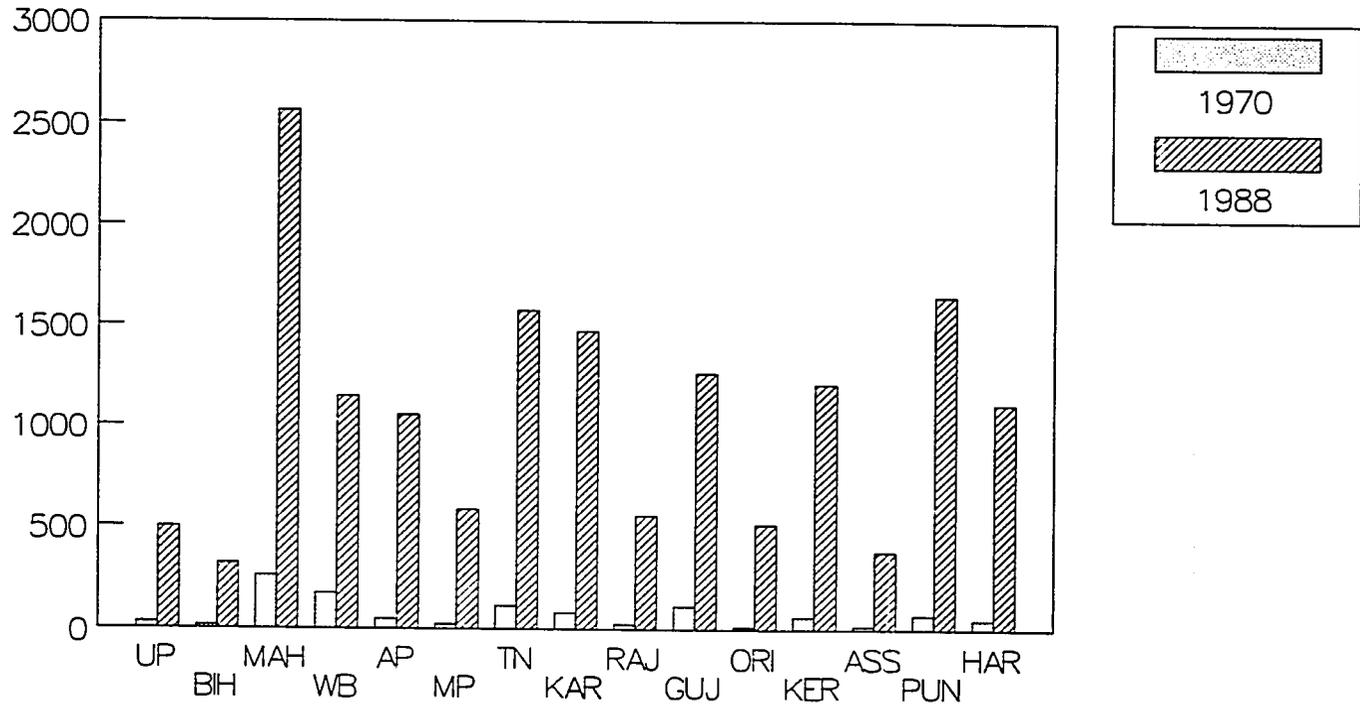
Per Capita Bank Deposits

Rupees

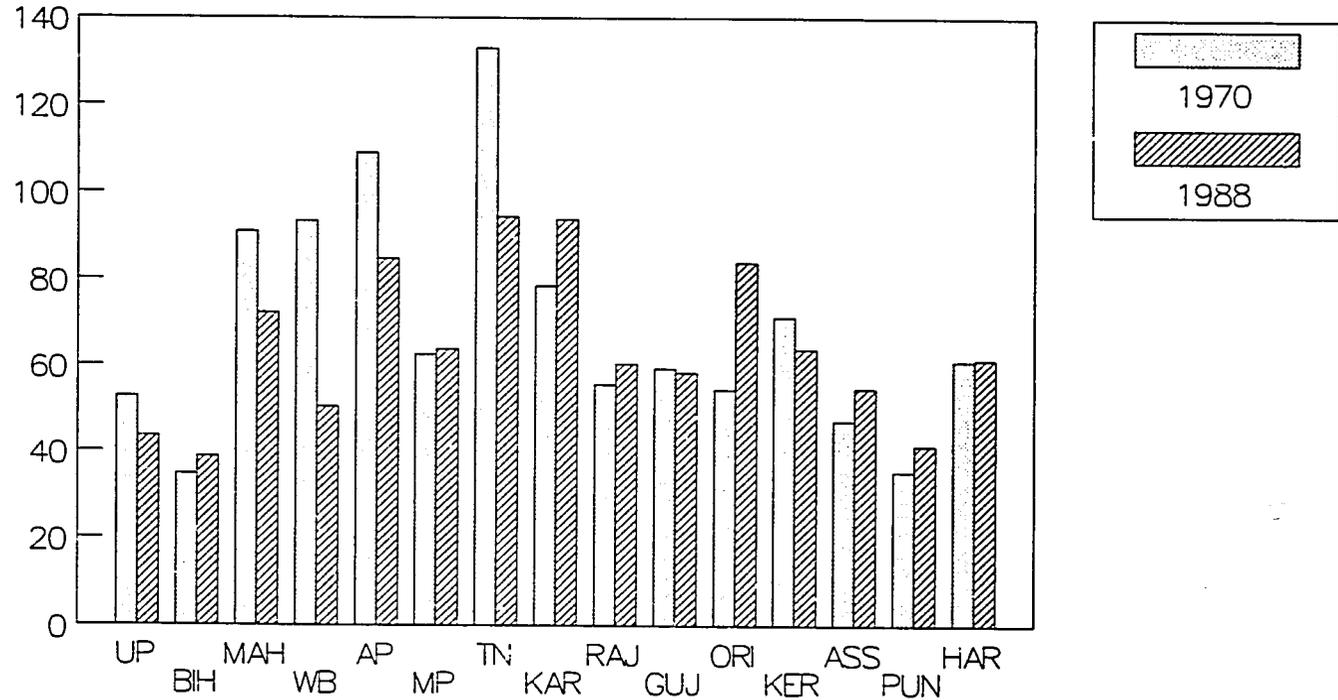


Per Capita Bank Advances

Rupees

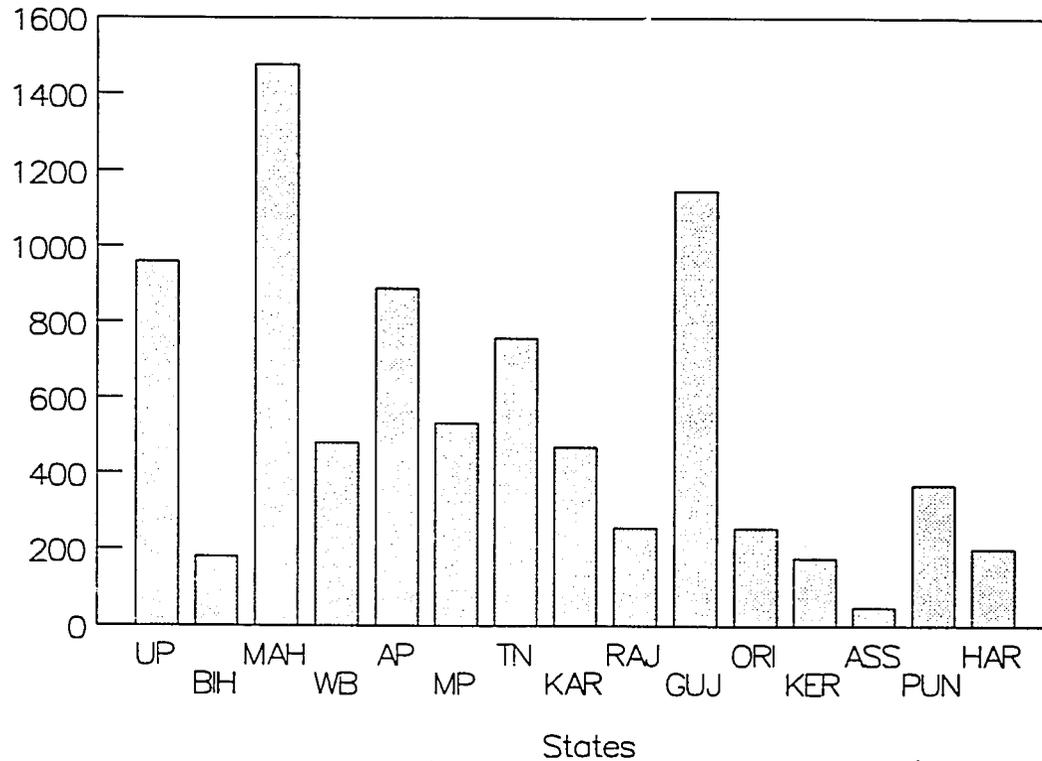


Advances : Deposit Ratio Percent



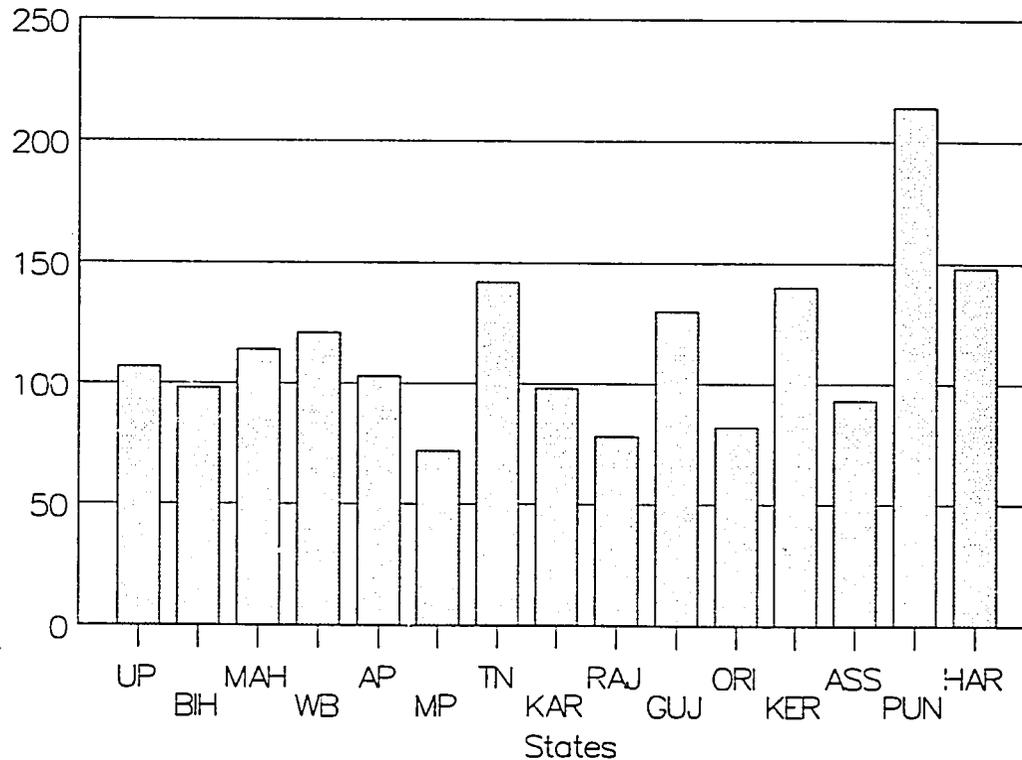
Disbursements by Financial Institutions

Rs. Crores (1988-89)



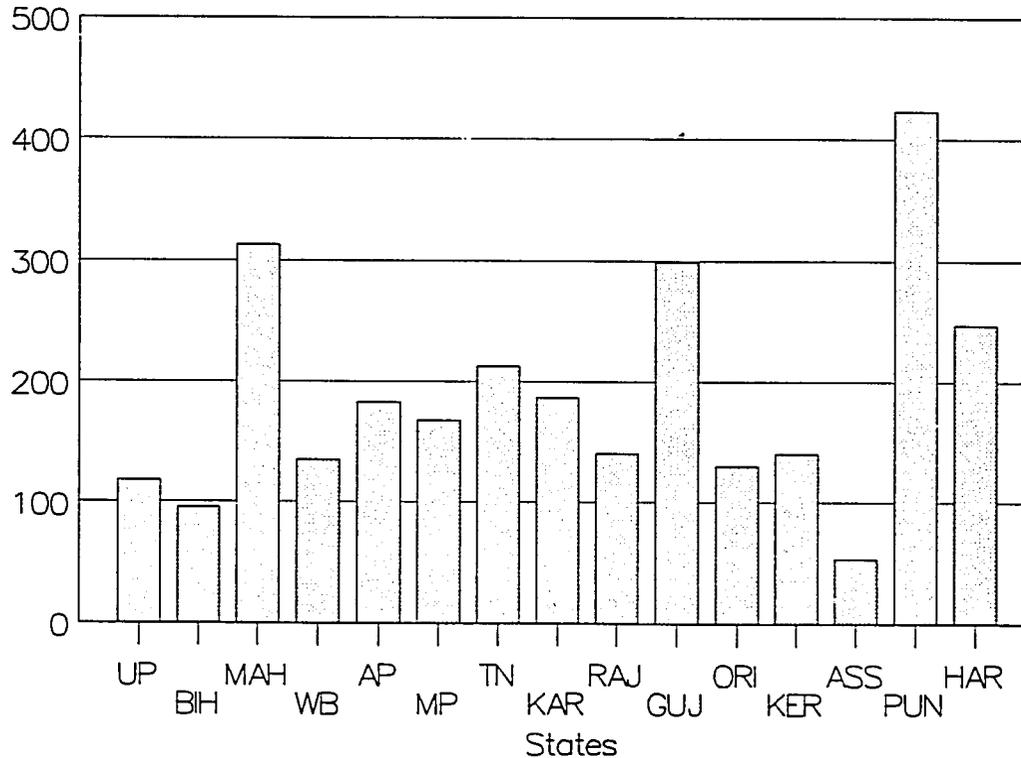
Relative Infrastructural Development

Index : All India = 100 : 1987-88



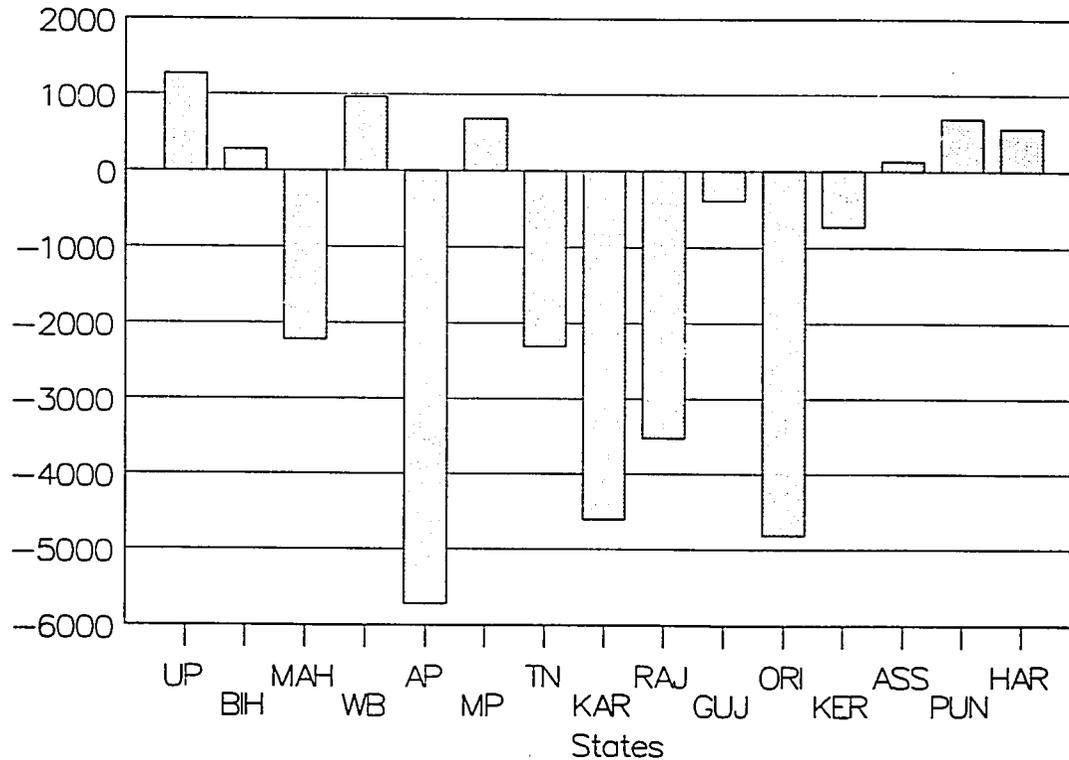
Per Capita Consumption of Electricity

KWH (1985-86)



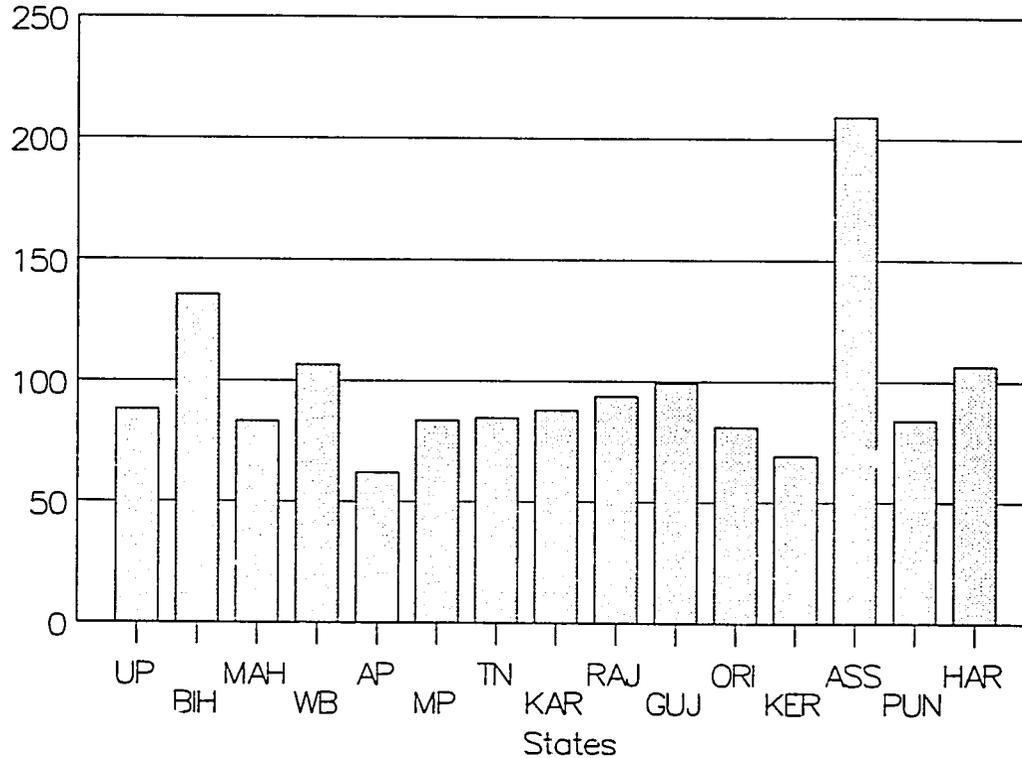
Deficit in Electricity Availability

Million Units (1989-90)

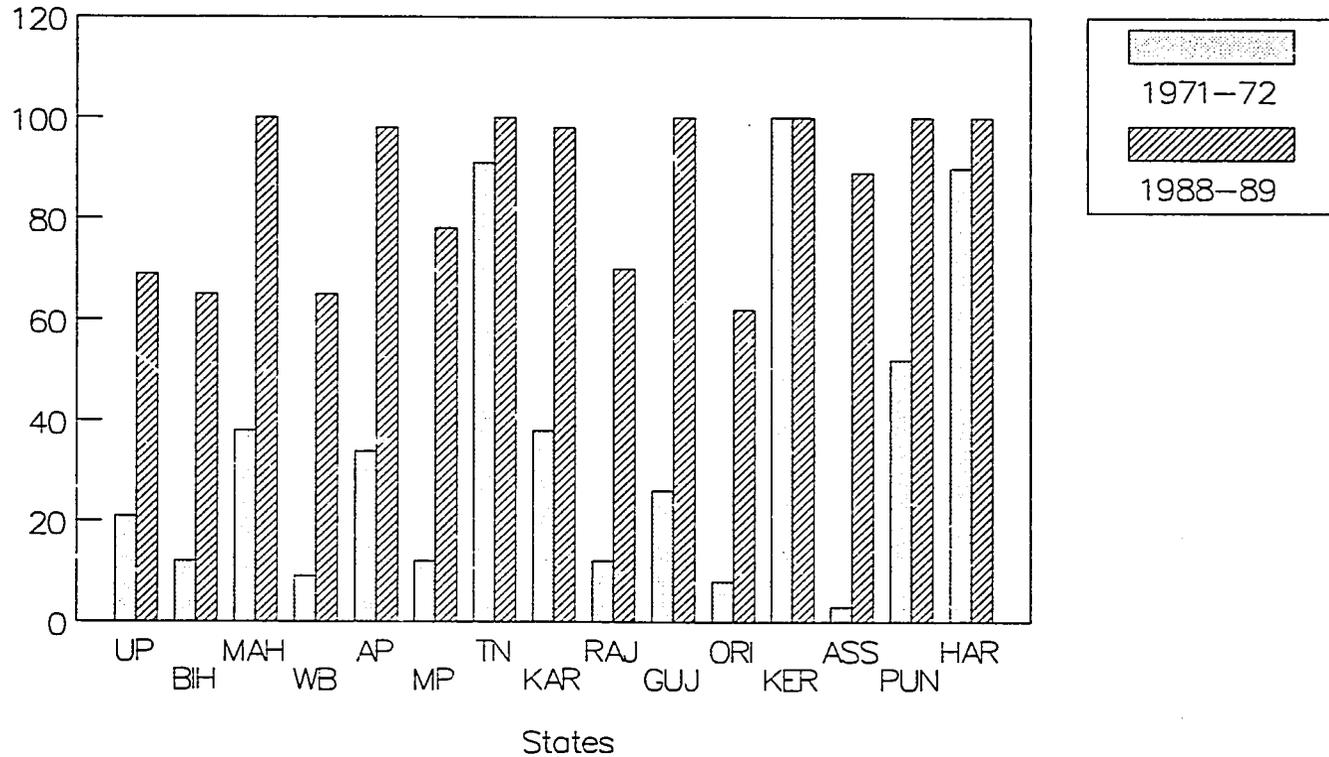


Average Cost of Electricity Generation

Paise per KWH (1987-88)

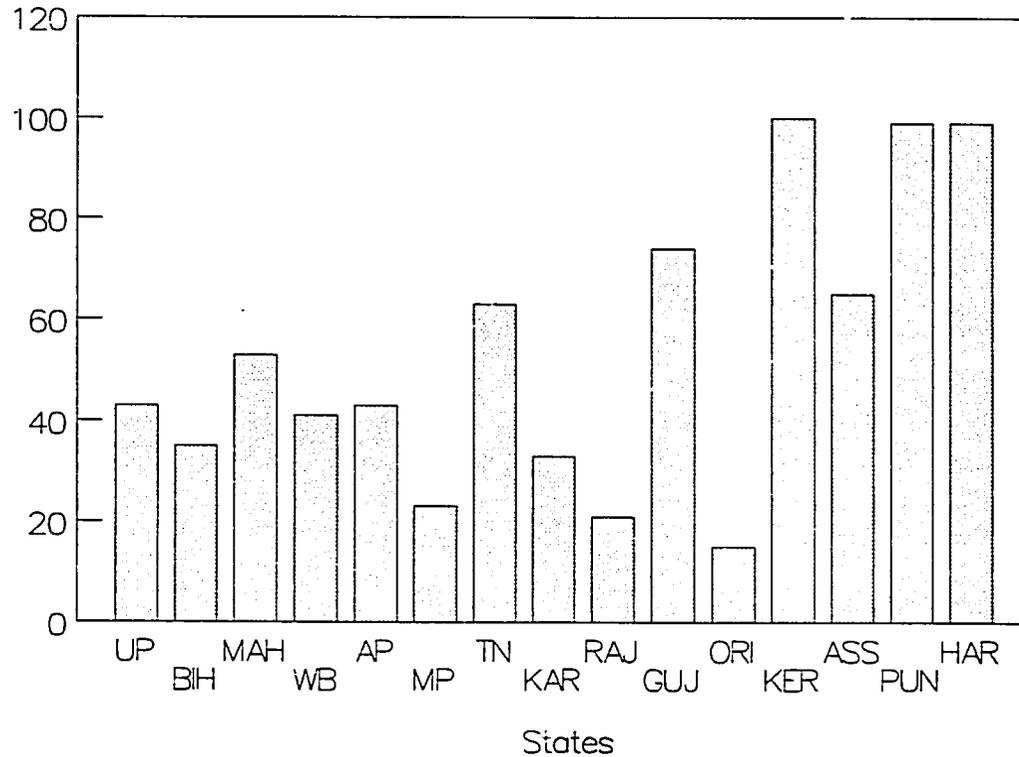


Villages Electrified as percent of total villages



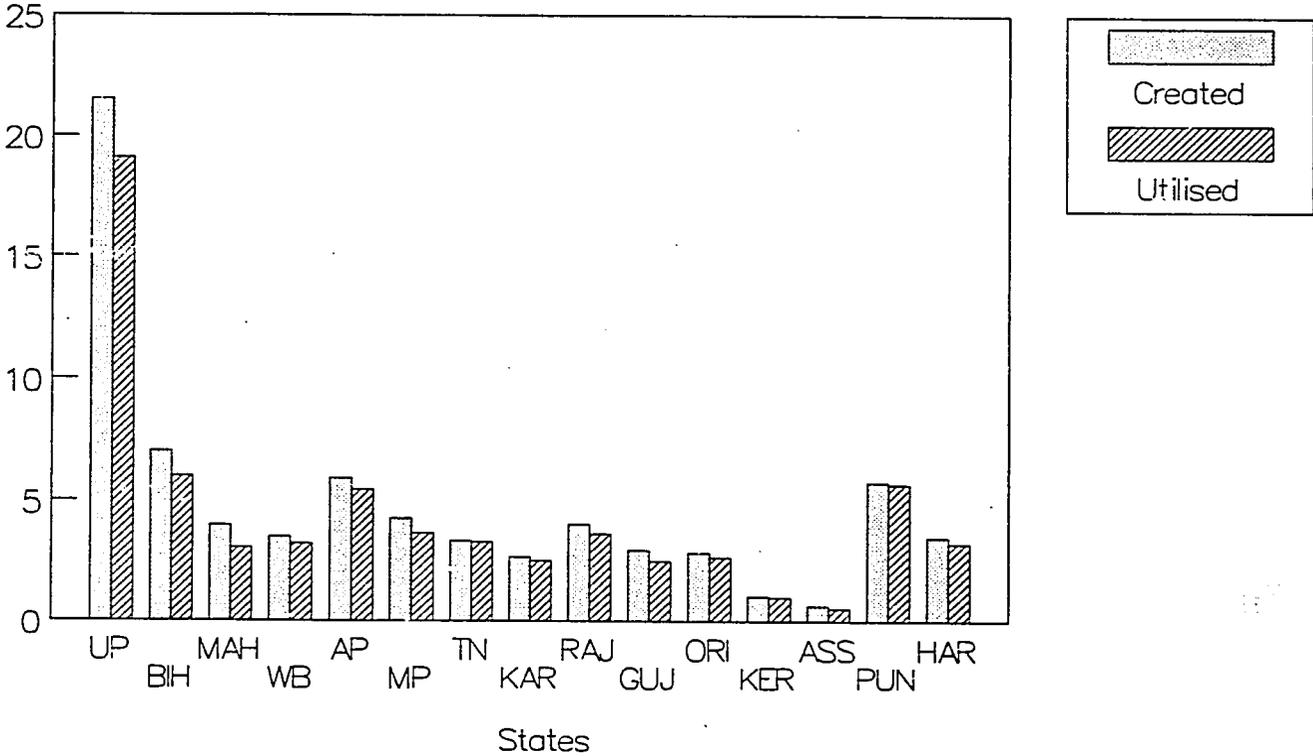
Villages Connected by All-Weather Roads

as percent of total villages : 1987-88

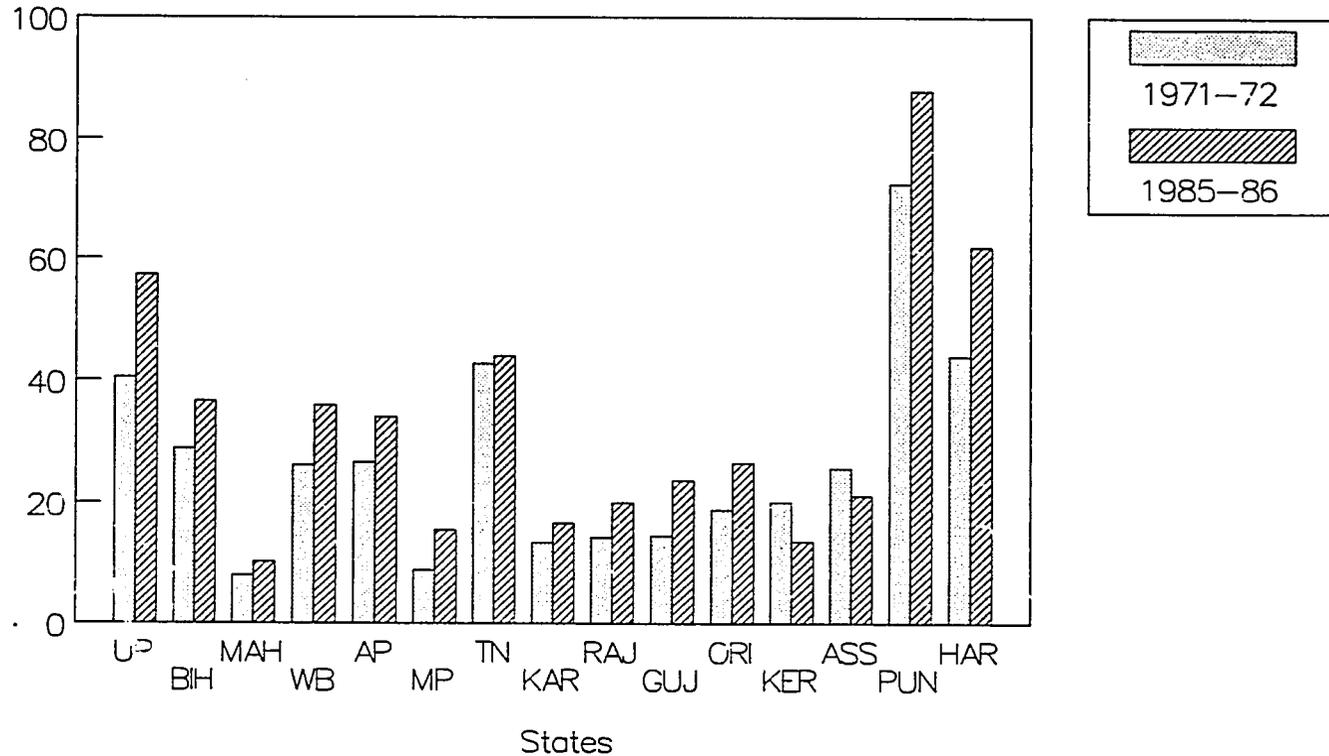


Irrigation Potential Created & Utilised

Thousand Hectares (1987-88)

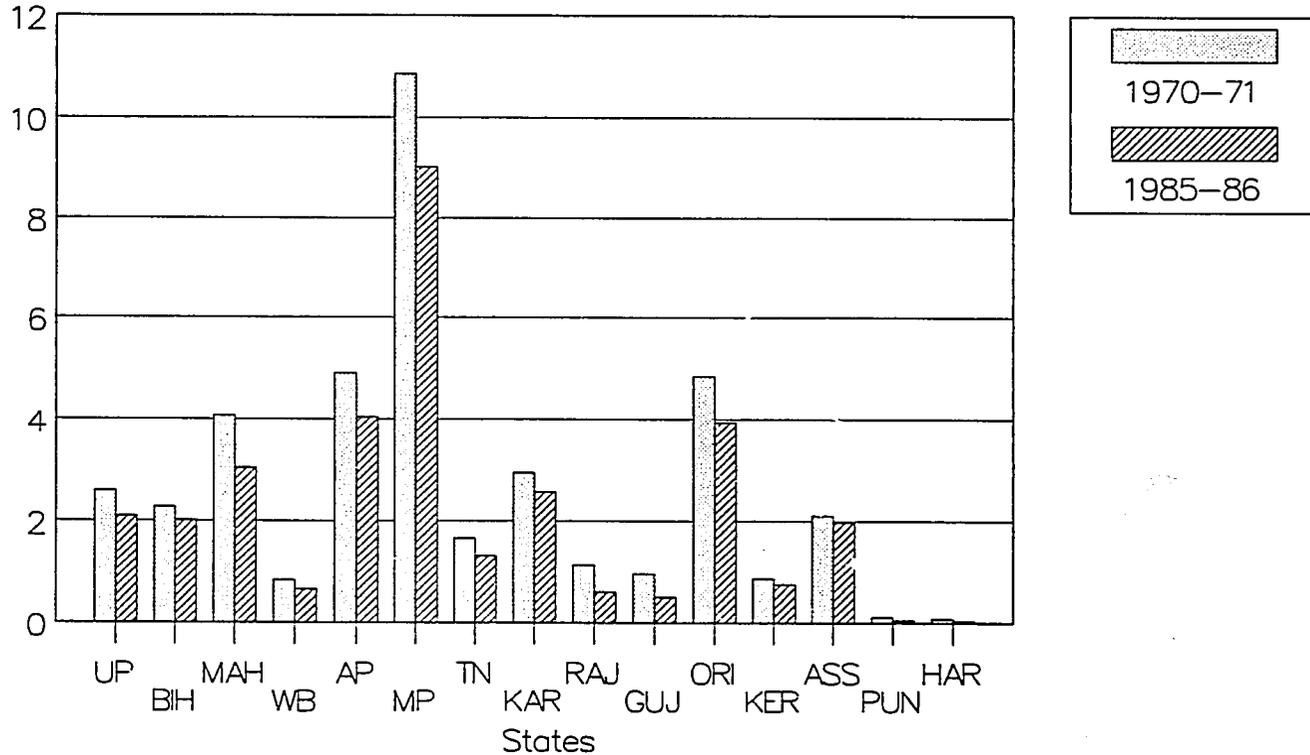


Net Irrigated Area as Percent of Net Sown Area



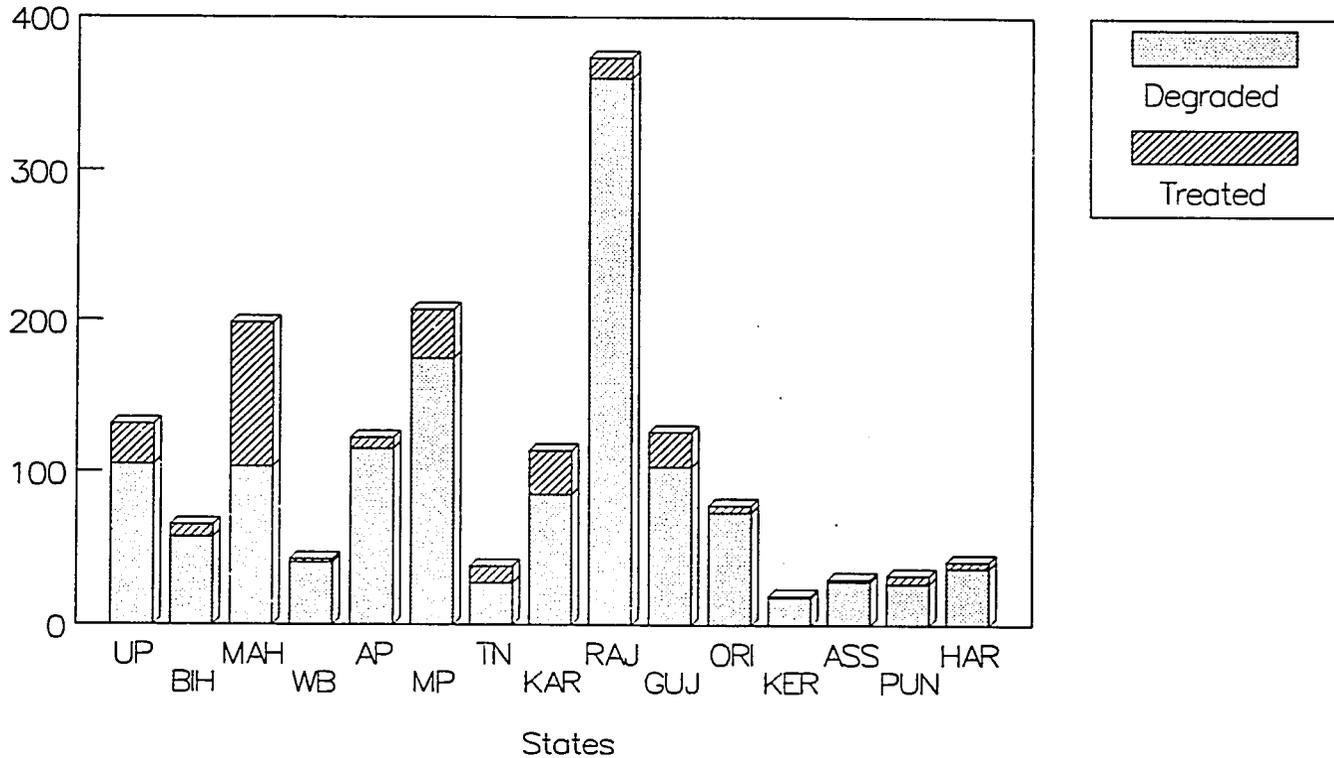
Area under Forest : Million Hectares

(Satellite Data)



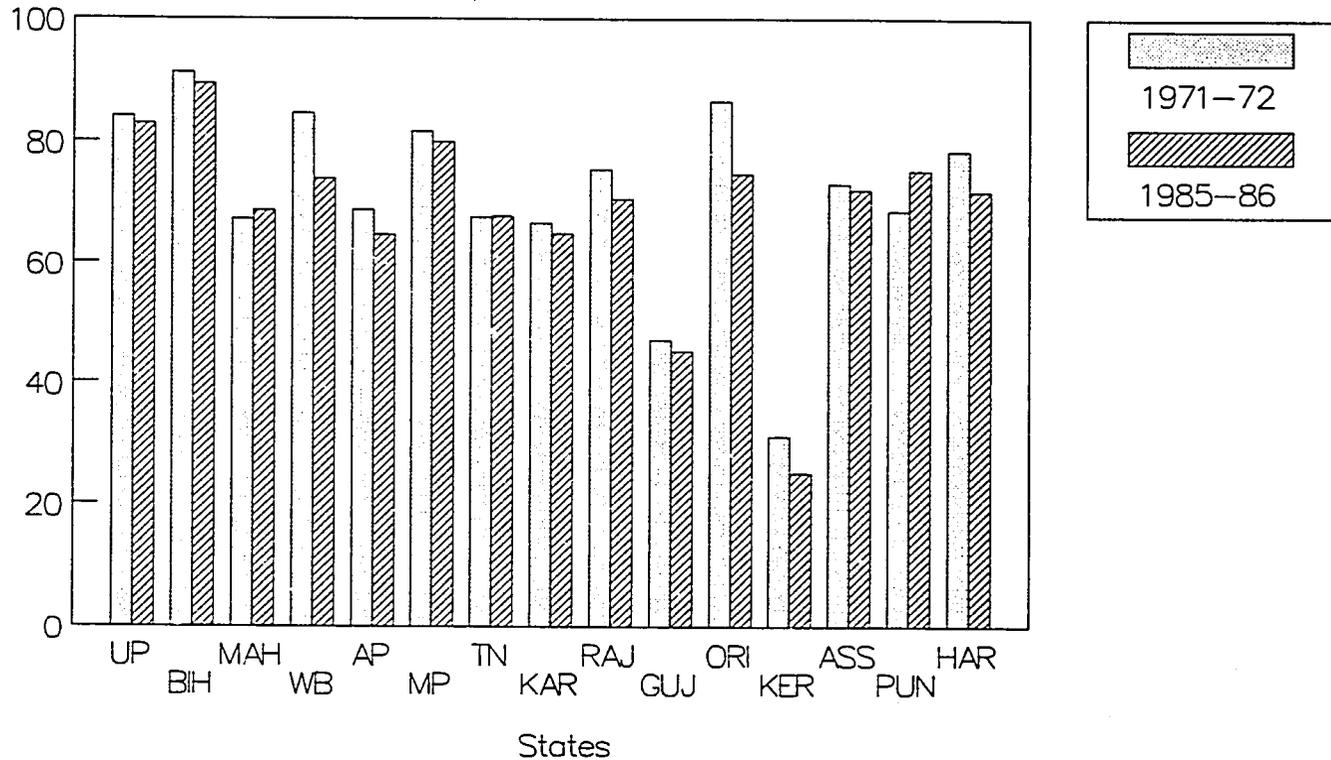
Land Degraded and Treated

Lakh Hectares (1984-85)



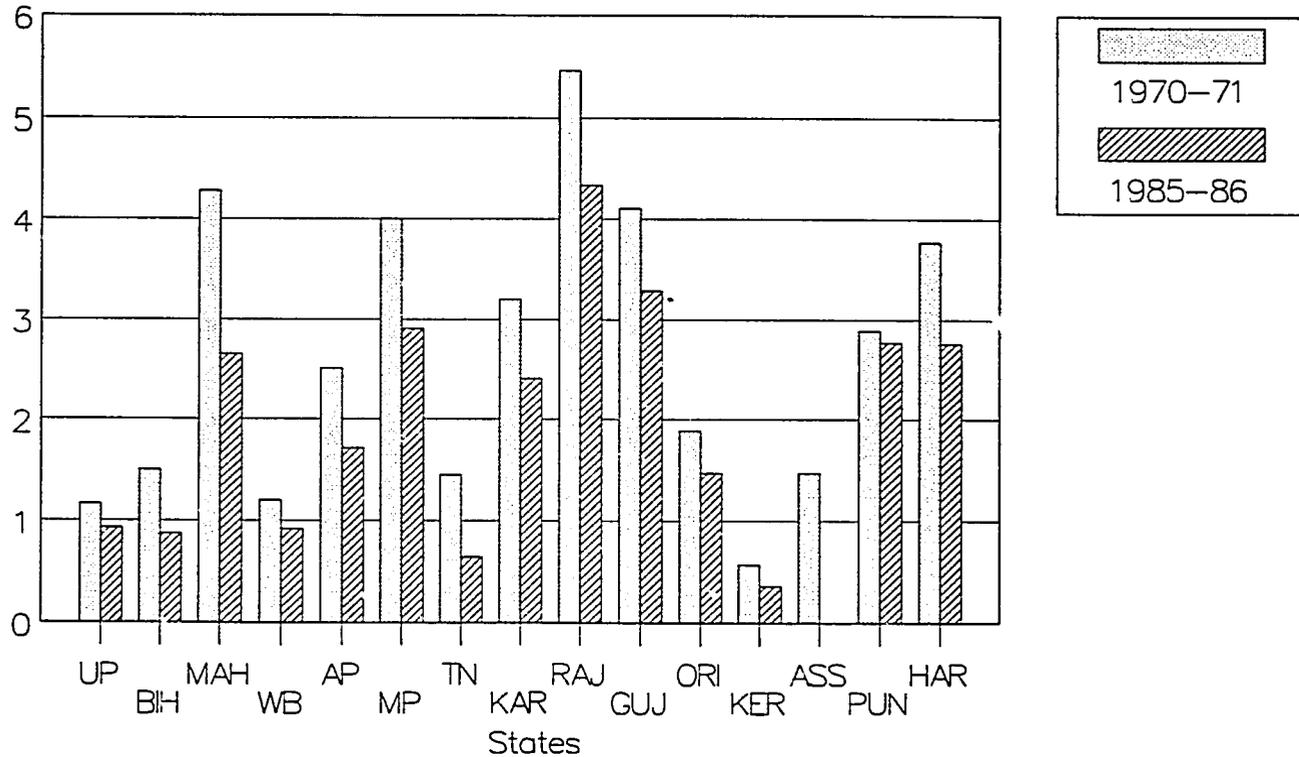
Area under Food Crops

as Percent of Area under All Crops



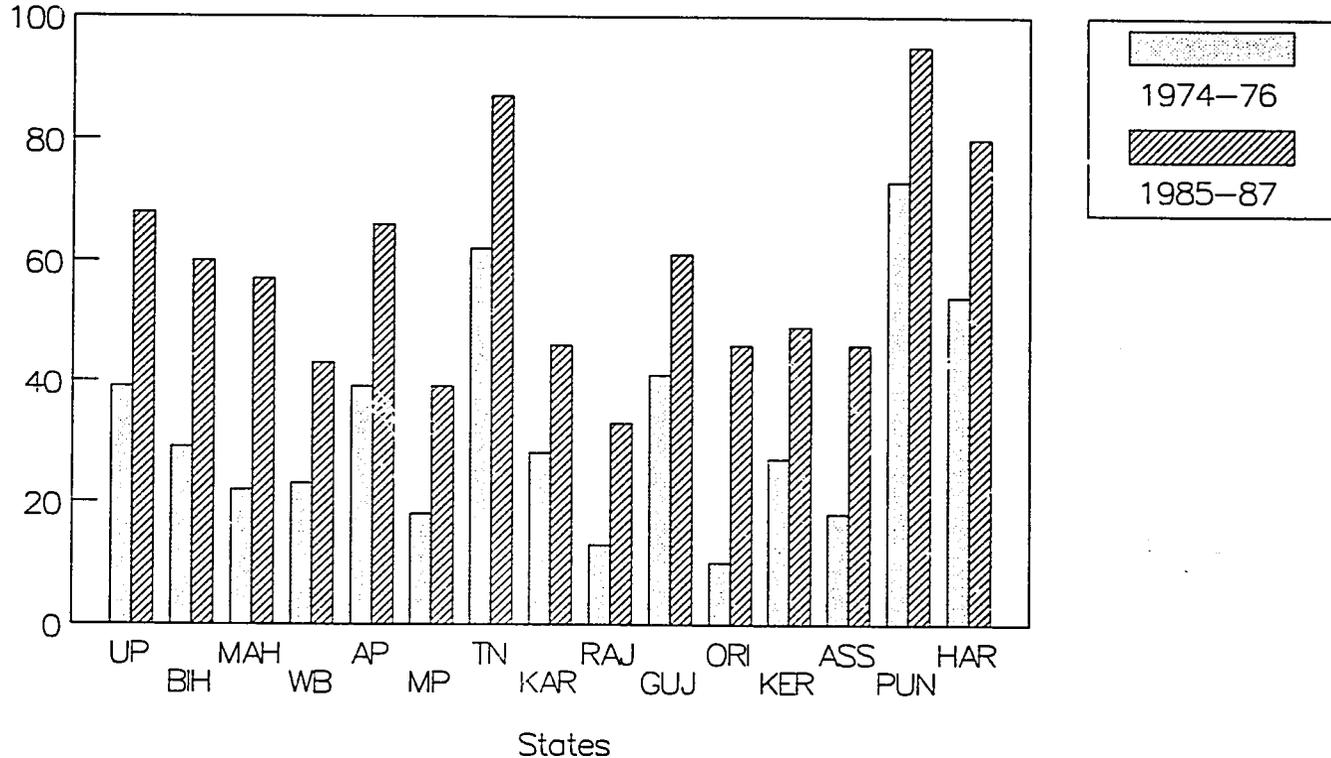
Average Size of Operational Holdings

Hectares



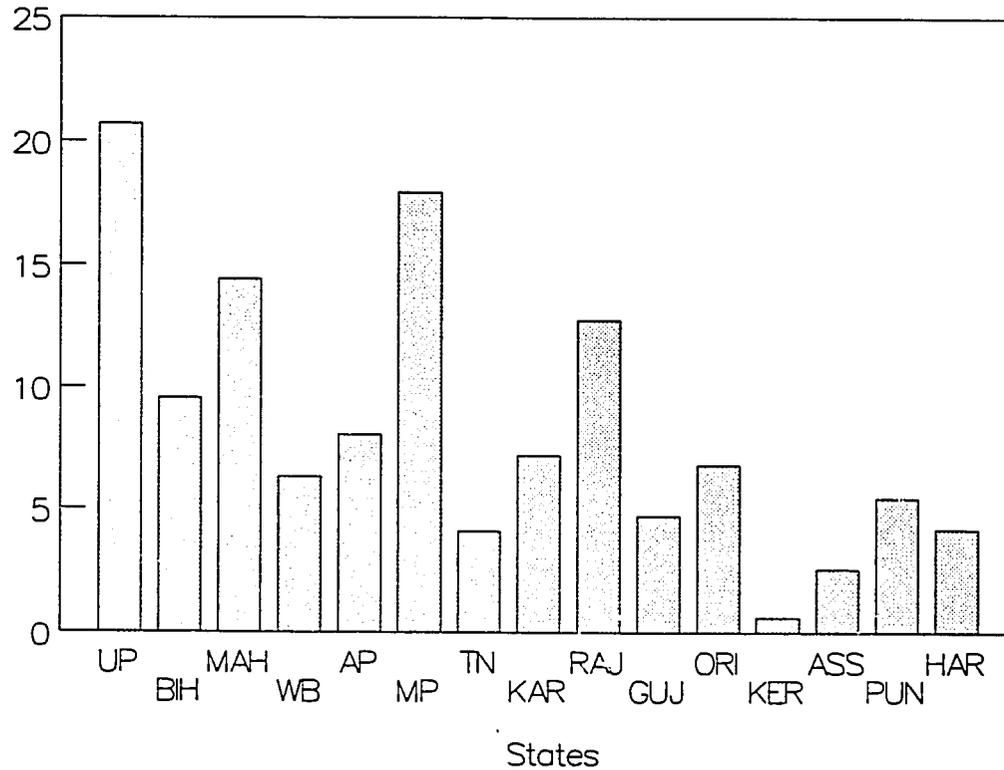
Area under HYV Seeds

as Percent of Total Area under Crops



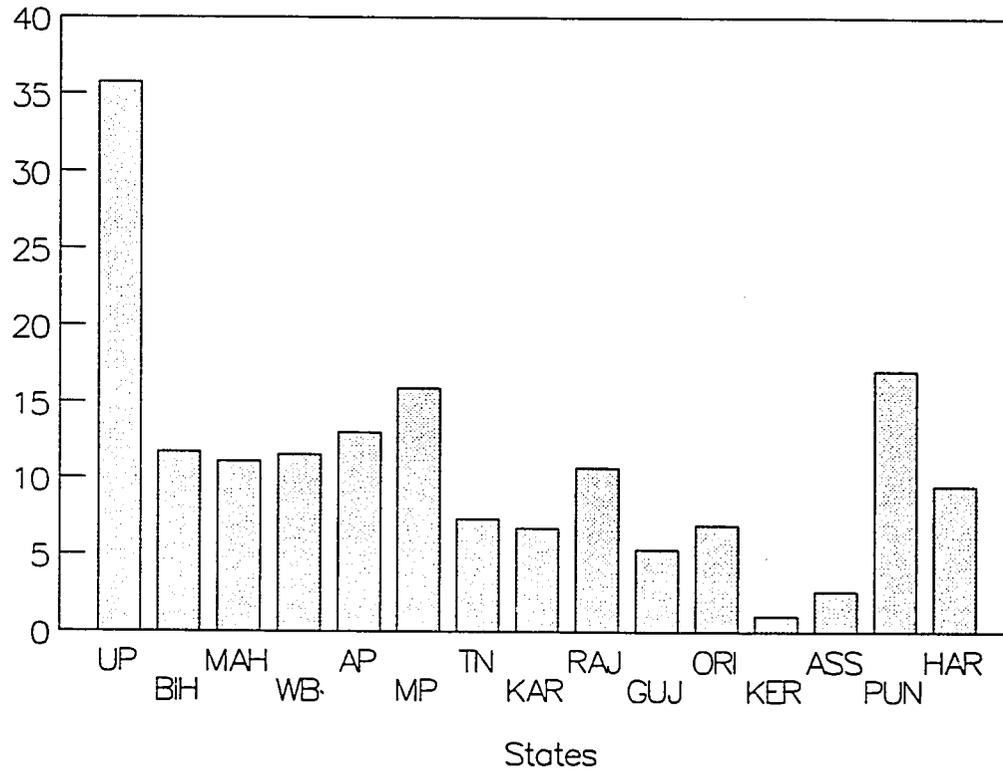
Area under Foodgrains

Million Hectares (1988-89)



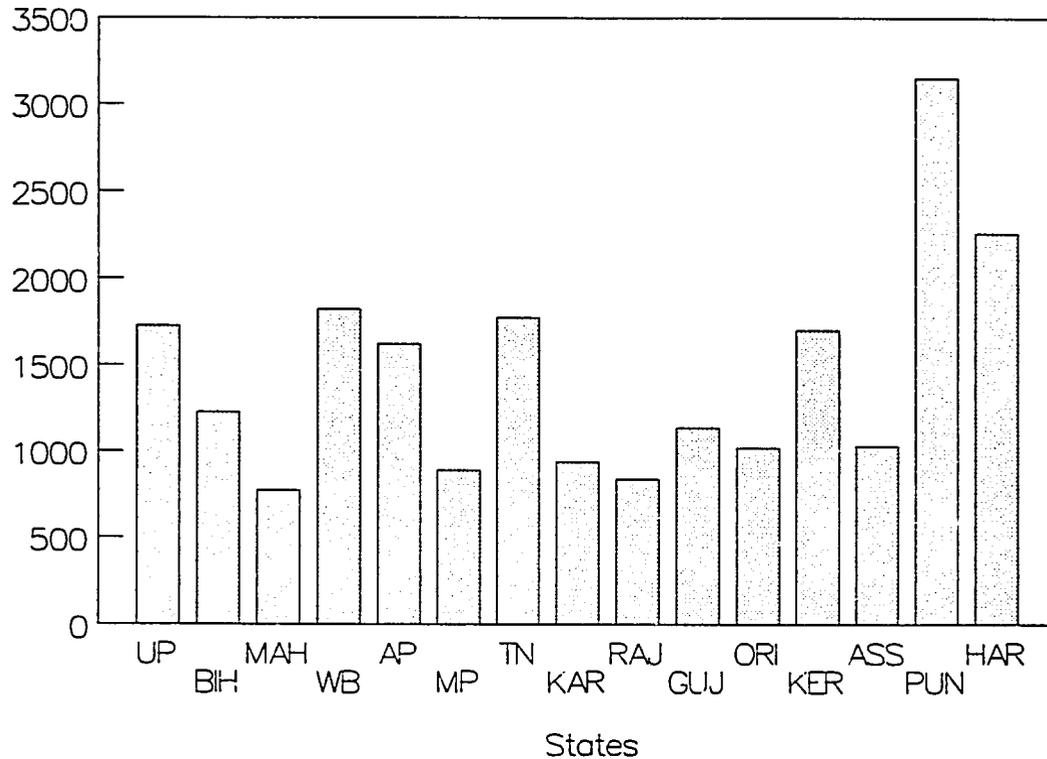
Production of Foodgrains

Million Tonnes (1988–89)



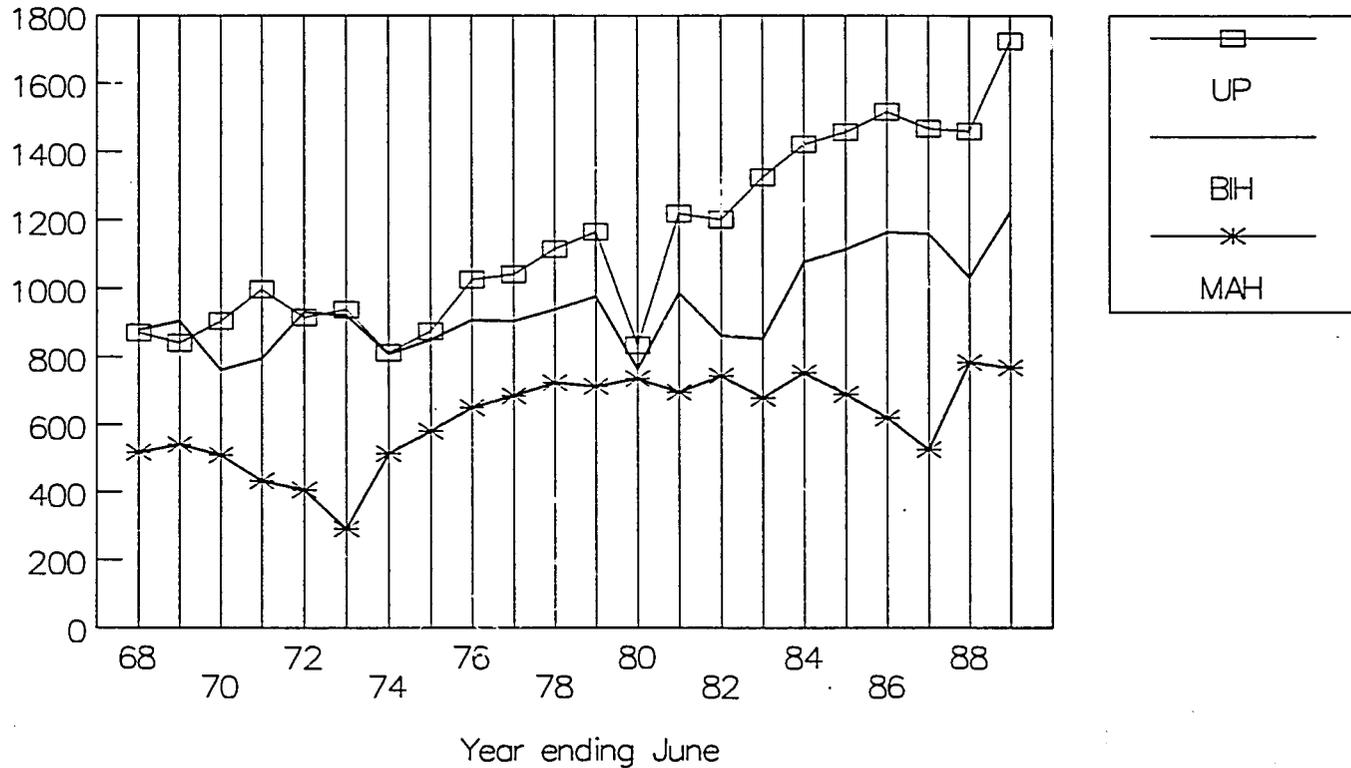
Yield of Foodgrains

Kilograms per Hectare (1988–89)



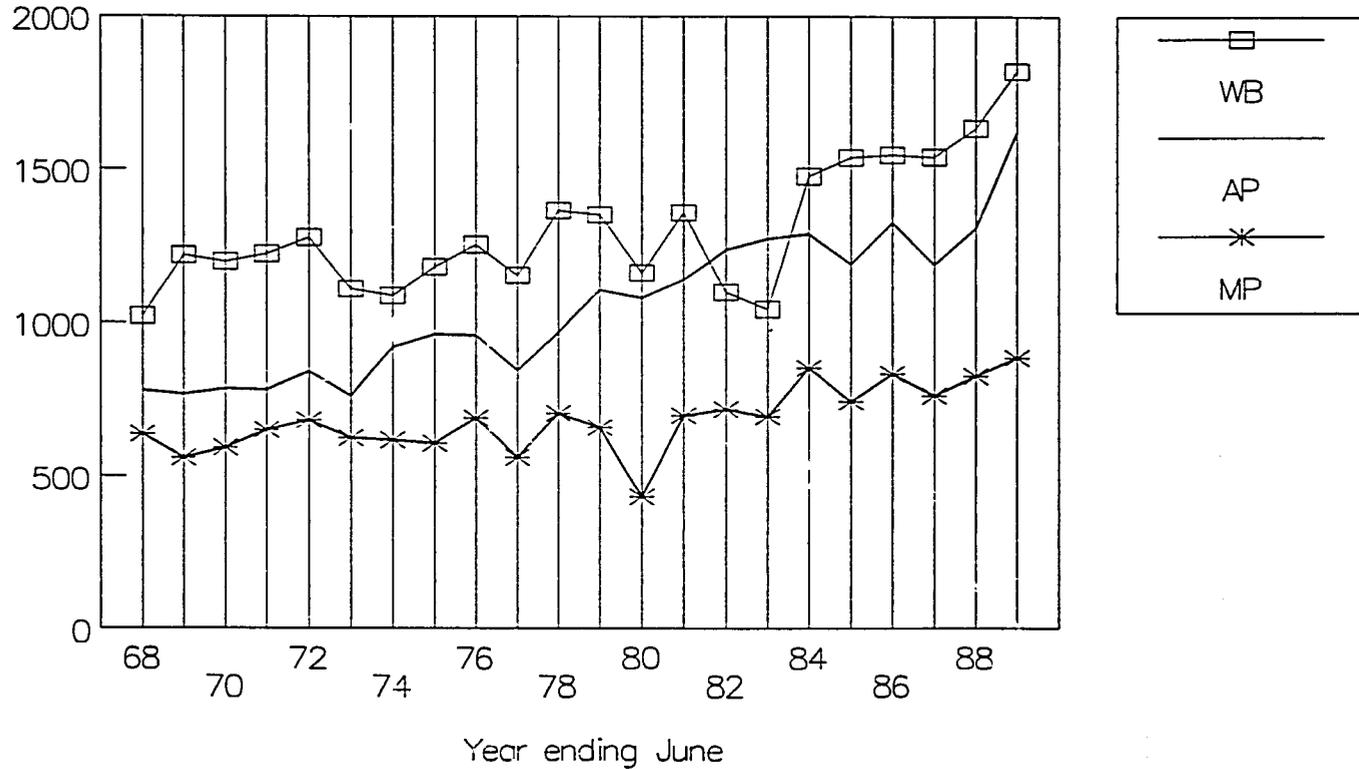
Trends in Yield of Foodgrains

Kilograms per Hectare



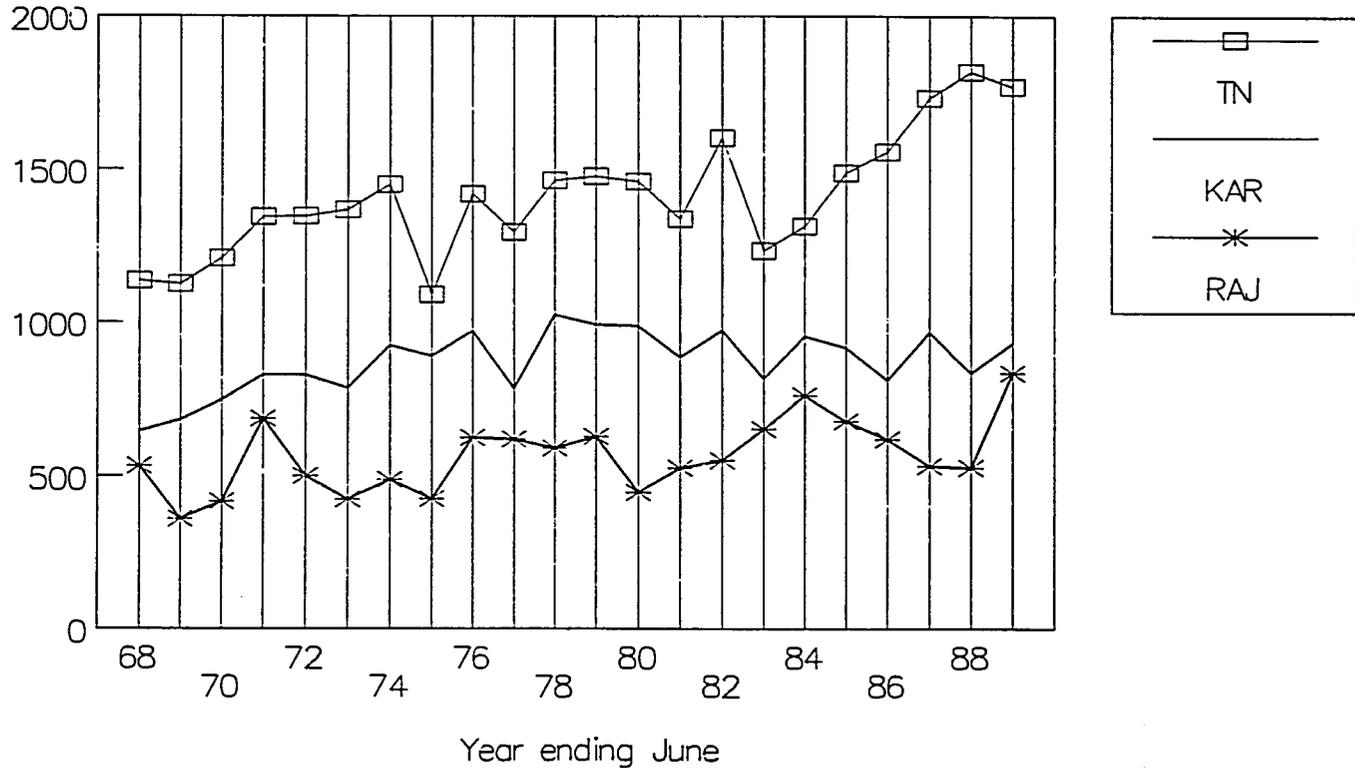
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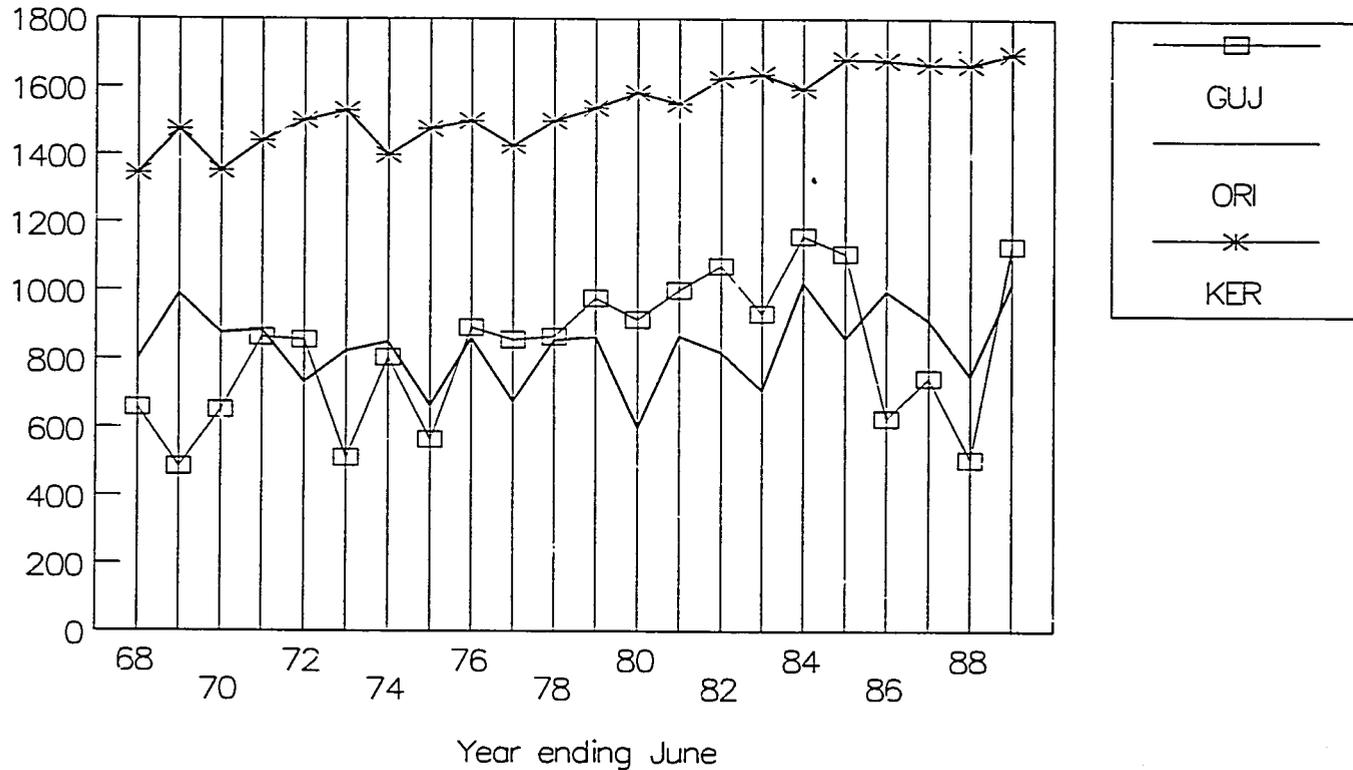
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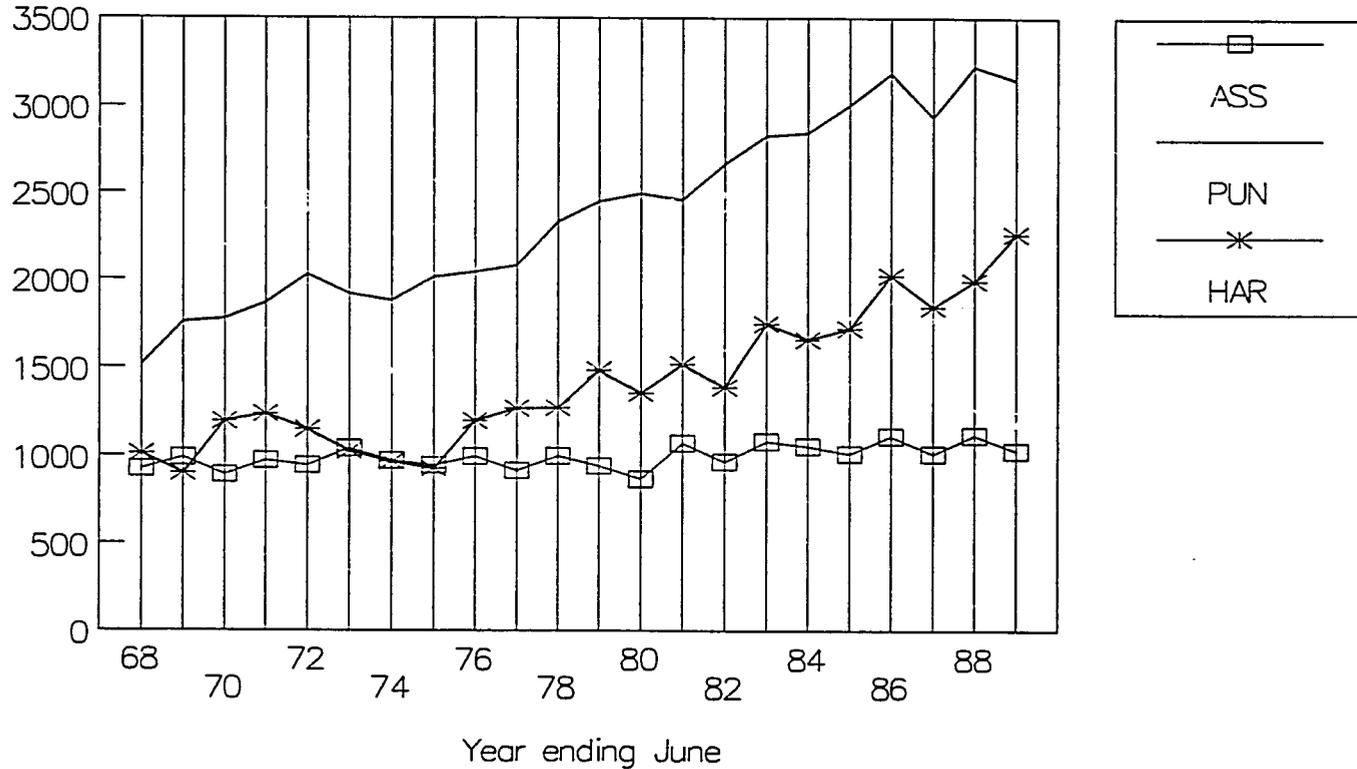
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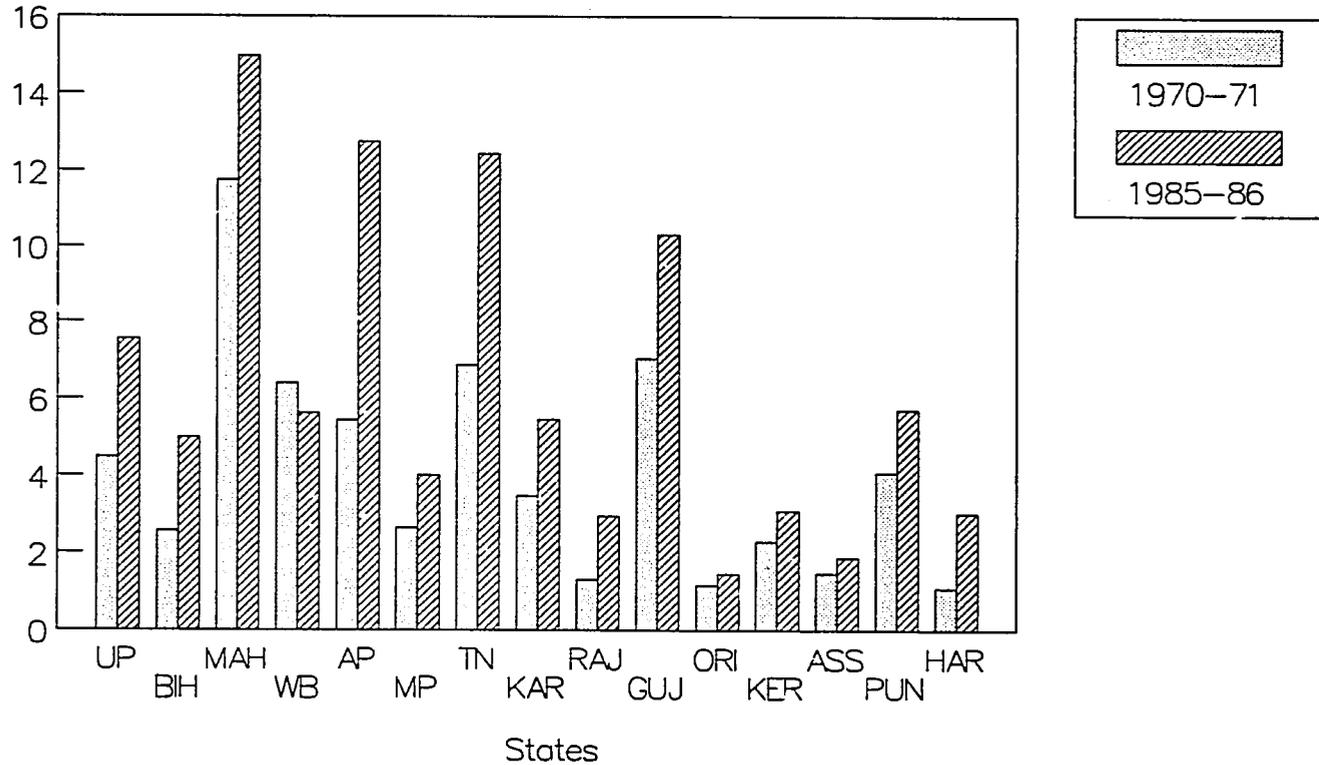
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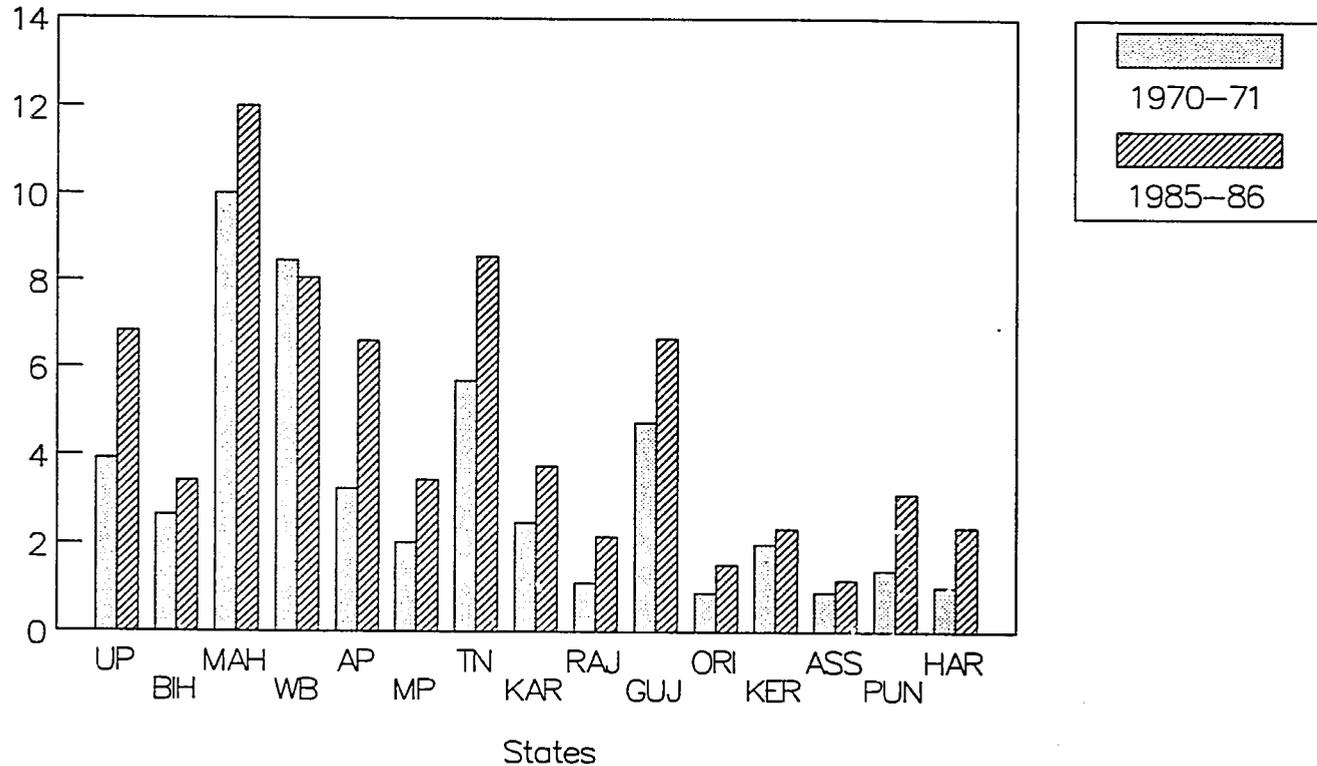
Factories

Thousand Numbers



Employment in Factories

Lakh Persons



Caveats

General

Note that all the graphs are presented in descending order of population from left to right. Thus, all the graphs begin with Uttar Pradesh and end with Haryana. In some cases information for the State of Assam was not available. We have left the slot for Assam blank in such cases.

In some cases where a logically single graph is spread over more than one physically graph the scales used in the different graphs may not be same. This was done to provide more resolution and thus to distinguish one line from another.

Demography

Most of the information presented under this section are based on the decadal census reports. Figures for 1990 used in the graph "Trends in Population : 1951 to 1990" are taken from *Report of the Expert Committee on Population, 1986*. Some points on individual graphs in this section are given below.

Urbanisation & Migration

Going by international standards urbanisation in India may appear to be low. This need not be considered to be an indicator of "backwardness" in itself. Urbanisation generally occurs with its own attendant problems, chief among them being congestion and the proliferation of slums. Urbanisation also leads to significant strains on the resources and infrastructural facilities of cities.

At the same time population between rural and urban areas as well as between States is an integral and perhaps an inevitable part of the process of development. Various factors lead to migration. Some of the major causes of migration can be employment opportunities, educational facilities, marriage or mere accompaniment. At times migration is purely a strategy for survival. This can again be for economic or sometimes even political reasons.

So far as an indicator of development is concerned it is important to note that atleast migration due to marriage or accompaniment or sometimes mass population flights due to political reasons are not really linked to development.

Thus, it is important to identify and study the contribution of the factors affecting migration before drawing inferences on the raw data.

Dependency

Dependency ratio is generally defined as the ratio of persons in the age groups 0 to 14 and above 60 years to the persons considered economically productive i.e. the age group 15 to 59 years. In the case of India two features need attention and further study in this respect. These are (i) the traditional sector is significantly large and persons above 60 cannot strictly speaking be considered to be dependent and (ii) child labour is quite prevalent. Both these factors tend to overstate the number of dependents and thus increase the ratio of dependency.

Further whether the above mentioned two factors are a healthy sign or more of a reflection of poverty needs to be closely examined.

Note that persons whose age was not stated have been classified under dependent population. These constitute a very small proportion of the total population.

Population Pyramids

All the pyramids are for the year 1981. The pyramids do not include information on persons whose age was not stated. These accounted for a very small proportion of the total population.

Infant mortality rates

The data are considered to be somewhat unreliable if seen in isolation. However, they are useful to indicate the general trends over the period. Thus, the limited statement that can be made based on these data is that there are significant and consistent declines in infant mortality. However, the divergence in the level of infant mortality is large.

State Domestic Product

The State Domestic Product data presented in aggregate as well as per capita form are, strictly speaking, not comparable. While the broad method of calculation and concepts remain the same over time and across States, there are still elements of non-comparability that need closer observation.

The Central Statistical Organisation has pointed out this aspect as under "The estimates of NSDP (Net State Domestic Product) at current and constant prices of 1970-71 / 1980-81 prepared by the respective State Governments are in conformity with the conceptual and methodological frame-work recommended by the Working Group on State Income and further refined and supplemented by the Regional Accounts Committee. However, source material utilised for preparing these estimates

varies from State to State depending upon the level of statistical development and as such these estimates are not strictly comparable among themselves."

One of the draw-backs of using State Domestic Product as an index of the level of development of various States is the variation of the purchasing power of the rupee across States at any given point in time. Considering a time-series of the indicator is further complicated by the differences in the movement of prices between different States over time. For similar reasons conversion of the rupee estimates of State Domestic Product into US dollars by the official conversion rates would be hazardous. Indeed it would further complicate and perhaps vitiate the results.

Poverty

Poverty estimates have been derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to a daily calorie requirement of 2,400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 56.64 per capita per month corresponding to a daily calorie requirement of 2,100 in urban areas.

Savings and Investments

Data on per capita bank deposits, advances and advances to deposit ratio are for Scheduled Commercial Banks. Disbursement by Financial Institutions include All Financial Institutions.

Index of Relative Development of Infrastructure

This series of index numbers is based on sixteen indicators listed below

- 1 Per capita consumption of electricity (10)
- 2 Per capita industrial consumption of industrial electricity (5)
- 3 Percentage of villages electrified (5)
- 4 Percentage of irrigated area to cropped area (20)
- 5 Road length per sq. km. of area (5)
- 6 Number of motor vehicles per lakh population (5)
- 7 Length of national highway per 1,000 sq. km. of area (5)
- 8 Railway route length per 1,000 sq. km. of area (20)
- 9 Number of post offices per lakh population (2.5)
- 10 Number of letter boxes per lakh population (2.5)
- 11 Literacy percentage (4)
- 12 Schooling facilities (6)

- 13 Number of hospital beds per lakh population (4)
- 14 Per capita deposits (2)
- 15 Per capita bank deposits (2)
- 16 Number of bank offices per lakh population (2)

Figures in brackets indicate the weights assigned to the item. Weights were assigned to reflect the relative roles of different elements in the growth process. Beyond this objective in mind the actual assignment of the precise weights were purely subjective.

Villages electrified

The impressive progress in village electrification should be seen with the following observation of the Working Group on Energy in mind. "In spite of electrifying all towns and about 44% of the villages, the percentage of households electrified remains at about 14% only. Even with the acceleration in the pace of electrification in the seventies, the number of new electricity connections to houses has increased at the rate of about one million households a year, while the number of new households has been increasing at the rate of about 2.2 million per year. In other words, the number of non-electrified houses is steadily increasing in spite of the accelerated rural electrification programmes."

It may be noted here that a village is officially considered as electrified even if a single connection is provided to the village.