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State of progress

Statistics on the macroeconomic progress of States show that while progress has been achieved in some metrics, much remains to be done in others. By **RAMESH CHAKRAPANI**

ata on the macroeconomic progress of States, published not long ago by the Government of India, portray a holistic picture of the quality of life and standard of living across the country by providing numbers under various broad categories such as economy, health, infrastructure, education and so forth. These statistics help the lay reader gauge with a reasonable degree of accuracy the state of affairs in the States and the rate of progress achieved in each of them.

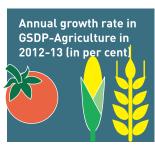
The per capita NSDP [net State domestic product] is a barometer of the health of a State's economy and a measure of the mean income of the people in the State, calculated by adding income from all sources and dividing the total by the total population. According to data from the NITI Aayog or National Institution for Transforming India Aavog, which replaced the Planning Commission, Goa topped the charts for 2013-14 with a per capita NSDP (at constant (2004-05) prices as on February 27) of Rs.1,37,401, up from Rs.1,32,220 in 2012-13, when it also ranked number one. Delhi stood second and these were the only States that had a per capita above Rs.1 lakh. They were followed by Sikkim, Maharashtra, Haryana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh, the States that clocked a figure above Rs.50,000. At the bottom of the heap were Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, both recording figures below Rs.20,000. States with significant populations, such as Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh, also figured low in the list.

The per capita NSDP of the States at current prices for the same year also had Goa topping the list, followed by Delhi, but the income was above Rs.2 lakh. Sikkim, Haryana, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Kerala, and Uttarakhand followed the two, with all of them registering figures above Rs.1 lakh.

Data in current prices for a particular year are in the value of the currency for that particular year, but data in constant terms show data for each year in the value of a particular base year (2004-05 in this case). Constant numbers are used to measure the real growth after adjusting for the effects of price inflation.

BANKING SERVICES

According to Census of India, 2011 data on the percentage of households using banking services, Himachal Pradesh topped the list with 89.1 per cent, followed by Goa and Uttarakhand. The all-India figure is 58.7 per cent for a population of 24.67 crore households, with 20 States having achieved at least 50 per cent penetration. The worst performers were Manipur, Nagaland and Meghalaya,



All India	-4.70
Madhya Pradesh	+20.32
Jharkhand	+12.53
Sikkim	+12.15
Himachal Pradesh	+6.56
Chhattisgarh	+4.80
Andhra Pradesh	+4.78
Assam	+4.63
Nagaland	+4.40
Uttar Pradesh	+4.26
Meghalaya	+4.02
Uttarakhand	+3.89
Tripura	+3.60
West Bengal	+3.26
Haryana	+3.15
Bihar	+3.00
Delhi	+2.20
Tamil Nadu	+1.59
Manipur	+1.21
Jammu & Kashmir	+1.20
Maharashtra	+0.98
Odisha	+0.86
Punjab	+0.81
Kerala	+0.70
Gujarat	+0.45
Rajasthan	+0.02
Goa	-0.28
Mizoram	-1.05
Karnataka	-2 93

Growth rate in GSDP-Industry (in per cent)	
All India 0.4	7
Kerala	18.41
Odisha	9.48
Sikkim	8.68
Nagaland	8.50
Gujarat	7.12
Madhya Pradesh	5.48
Uttarakhand	5.23
J & K	4.81
Rajasthan	4.60
Haryana	4.42
West Bengal	4.38
Jharkhand	3.56
Himachal Pradesh	3.45
Assam	3.34
Chhattisgarh	2.96
Tripura	2.75
Punjab	2.73
Maharashtra	2.72
Tamil Nadu	2.12
Mizoram	2.11
Uttar Pradesh	2.03
Manipur	1.98
Delhi	1.76
Bihar	0.95
Karnataka	0.39



Andhra Pradesh

Meghalaya

-0.46

-1.73

Households using banking services		
₹.		
	Total households (approx.)	Percentage of households using banking services
All India	24.67cr	58.7
Himachal	14.77 lakh	89.1
Goa	3.23 lakh	86.8
Uttarakhand	19.97 lakh	80.7
Tripura	8.43 lakh	79.2
Delhi	33.41 lakh	77.7
Kerala	77.16 lakh	74.2
Uttar Pradesh	3.29 crore	72.0
J&K	20.15 lakh	70.0
Maharashtra	2.38 crore	68.9
Haryana	47.18 lakh	68.1
Rajasthan	1.26 crore	0.88
Sikkim	1.28 lakh	67.5
Punjab	54.10 lakh	65.2
Karnataka	1.32 crore	61.1
Gujarat	1.22 crore	57.9
Mizoram	2.21 lakh	54.9
Jharkhand	61.82 lakh	54.0
A.P	2.10 crore	53.1
Arunachal	2.62 lakh	53.0
Tamil Nadu	1.85 crore	52.5
Chhattisgarh	56.22 lakh	48.8
West Bengal	2.01 crore	48.8
M.P	1.50 crore	46.6
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	(As on February 27, 2015	
	2012-13	2013-14
Goa	2,00,514	2,24,138
Delhi	1,92,587	2,19,979
Sikkim	1,51,395	1,76,491
Haryana	1,19,833	1,33,427
Maharashtra	1,03,991	1,14,392
Tamil Nadu	98,628	1,12,664
Gujarat	93,046	1,06,831
Kerala	91,567	1,03,820
Uttarakhand	92,566	1,03,716
Telangana	85,169	95,361
Punjab	84,526	92,638
Himachal	83,899	92,300
Arunachal	76,370	85,468
Karnataka	76,578	84,709
A.P	72,301	81,397
Nagaland	70,274	77,529
Mizoram	63,413	76,120
West Bengal	60,318	70,059
Tripura	57,402	69,705
Rajasthan	60,844	65,974
Meghalaya	54,156	61,548
J&K	52,250	58,593
Chhattisgarh	53,815	58,547
Odisha	49,227	52,559
M.P	43,426	51,798
Jharkhand	40,238	46,131
Assam	38,945	44,263
Manipur	37,656	41,573
	33,482	36,250
Uttar Pradesh		

Per Capita NSDP at current prices

(As on February 27, 2015)

Goa	1,32,220 1,37,401
Delhi	1,18,960 1,27,667
Sikkim	78,427
Maharashtra	83.527
Haryana	69,584 64,052
Gujarat	67,260 59,157
Tamil Nadu	63,168 58,360 62,361
	55,375
Uttarakhand	59,161 55,643
Kerala	58,961 51,730
Himacnat	54,494 ,111
Nagatand 49	,963 ,834
Punjab 49	2,411
Telangana 47,	
Tripura 43, 47,	
Karnataka 42,97	
A.P 39,46 42,17	
Mizoram 39,347 41,094	7 4
Meghalaya 34,706 37,154	
W.B 34,177 36,293	
Arunachal 33,805 36,019	
Rajasthan 30,839 31,836	
J&K 29,754 31,054	
Jharkhand 27,010 28,882	
Chattisgarh 28,087 28,373	
M.P 24,867 26,853	
Odisha 25,163 24,929	
Manipur 23,130 24,042	
Assam 22,273 23,392	
U.P 18,635 19,233	2012-13
19,233 Bihar 14,356 15,506	2013-14
15,506 India 38,85 39,90	6

(As on February 27, 2015)

while States with significant populations that fared badly included Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Bihar. The annual growth rate in gross State domestic product (GSDP) for agriculture for 2012-13 for the whole country was 4.70 per cent, with only a handful of States registering higher rates. Madhya Pradesh recorded a surprisingly high rate of 20.32 per cent, while Jharkhand and Sikkim posted growth rates in double digits.

(Source: Census of India, 2011)

96.61 lakh

1.89 crore

63.67 lakh

5.38 lakh

4.00 lakh

5.07 lakh

45.0

44.4

44.1

37.5

34.9

29.6

The traditional powerhouses such as Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Kerala all clocked dismal rates, while Gujarat and Rajasthan fared worse. Karnataka was the worst performer among all, clocking a negative growth of 2.93 per cent.

The growth story in industry also presented a bleak picture. The growth rate in GSDP for industry for the entire nation was a paltry 0.4 per cent, but there were a few surprises, the biggest being Kerala leading the pack with 18.41 per cent, followed by Odisha, Sikkim and Nagaland. Gujarat fared well, posting a rate of 7.12 per cent, followed by Madhya Pradesh. The worst performers were Goa, Meghalaya and Andhra Pradesh, all of which posted negative rates. Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, which traditionally figure among the top growers in industry, posted dismal rates of growth.

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Odisha

Assam

Meghalaya

Nagaland

Manipur