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ABSTRACT

In the present paper, we have examined trends in regional disparity in human and social development by considering numerous indicators other than State Income. We found no support to the general impression prevailing in the recent literature that disparity is increasing over the last two decades when we subjected the trend to statistical significance test. We considered numerous output as well as the input indicators for the purpose. In very few indicators, the disparity showed an increase, whereas in a large number of indicators it either remained the same or actually declined over the last two decades. The state governments' efforts in the social sectors were perhaps a major reason for the outcome. Except education, in all other social sub-sectors, the interstate disparity in the government effort markedly declined during the 1990s compared to the 1980s. In education, it remained the same.

Our findings in this paper point to a very clear policy prescription. The social and human development is considered by all the state governments as very important and a priority sector in their development strategy. The way they are making efforts in these directions is reducing disparity across states although each state has been acting on its own. This is perhaps because of the felt need of people and the polity in states. Explicit objective of reducing regional disparity in social and human development in the central planning may not, therefore, be specially required. Augmenting the revenue resources of states allowing the states to access public borrowings directly would enable most of them to concentrate on their priority areas – based on the local felt need. It is likely to address the issue of regional imbalance and disparity in a much better and efficient way without imposing excess burden since it would allow exploiting complementarities in growth and equity.

Trends in Regional Disparity in Human and Social Development in India

I. INTRODUCTION

India has achieved a remarkable acceleration in economic growth over the two decades and seems to be well set on the path to continue such a rapid economic growth at least in the couple of decades ahead. About a decade ago, based on a rigorous analysis of time trend of state domestic product (SDP) and identifying the years of break in the long term growth path in each state, it was found that the growth acceleration of the eighties had the regional disparity reducing impact (Dholakia, 1994). However, there have been a number of studies using varying numbers of states and length of time periods coming to different conclusions based on the methodology of interstate comparison of absolute aggregate annual SDP. (For a brief review of such studies, see Dholakia, 2003; and Misra, 2005). Pointing out inappropriateness and inadequacy of such methodologies for the Indian regional (SDP) data, it was argued that regional disparity in SDP had not significantly changed in either direction over the last two decades when proper method and measurement were used (Dholakia, 2003). Still, however, the pre-dominant view in the literature is that income disparity has increased among states in India over the last two decades and particularly over the 1990s (see for instance, the proposal note for this seminar). Moreover, it is also argued without adequate evidence that other indicators of development than SDP also show increasing disparity among states over the last two decades (Ibid.). The basic motive of the present paper is to examine this issue in detail with whatever evidence is available because it has important strategic and policy implications not only for the states, but also for the centre.

We confine our analysis in the present paper only to the development indicators other than SDP and to the spheres of human and social development over the last two decades, ie., the 1980s and the 1990s. We first take up the question of estimating a trend in regional disparity in a given indicator when the number of time points are distant and limited (Section-II). We suggest a simple and robust method. In the third section, then, we apply the method to a number of indicators of human and social development to estimate the trend in regional disparity during the last two decades in India. In the fourth section, we examine the state government efforts in terms of expenditures in social sectors and relate them to the physical inputs and output indicators. In the fifth and the final section, we summarize our findings and briefly discuss some policy implications.

II. ESTIMATING TREND IN DISPARITY

All the development indicators can be divided into two broad categories : (i) input indicators, and (ii) output or outcome indicators (Morris, 1978; and Archana Dholakia, 1990). Most of the input indicators are physical in nature and are represented by stocks rather than flows. The output indicators are generally subject to a physical upper and lower limits. Changes in all these indicators generally occur at a very slow speed and, therefore, they are usually measured only once in a while with a typical interval of 5 to 10 years. A continuous time series of such indicators neither is available nor would make much sense, if available. Trend in regional disparity in such indicators has therefore to be estimated by considering only two or three points.

The most popular method among researchers to examine the trend in regional disparity in such indicators is to compare the estimates of their measure of disparity at two points of time and describe the observed change in them without any statistical test of significance. The most popular measure of regional disparity at a point of time is the coefficient of variation, either unweighted or weighted by population of the regions. The only other measure sometimes used is the Gini coefficient of inequality or Lorenz ratio. In all these cases, trend in regional disparity over time is hardly ever subjected to any statistical significance test. We consider

this as a serious limitation of the existing studies, particularly when we can find a simple solution to this problem.

Let us consider an indicator, X and represent its value as X^t_j for j^{th} state in period t. The national value of the same indicator is represented without the sub-script j. At any point t we can generate the 'state relatives' given by ($X^t_{j,} / X^t$) for all j. If we consider two time points – an initial point (t=0) and a terminal point (t=1), we get two cross-sectional series of 'state relatives', $x^1_j = (X^1_j / X^1$ and xj (X^0_j / X^0) . Let us consider the following cross-section regression between $x^1_{j \text{ and }} x^0_j$:

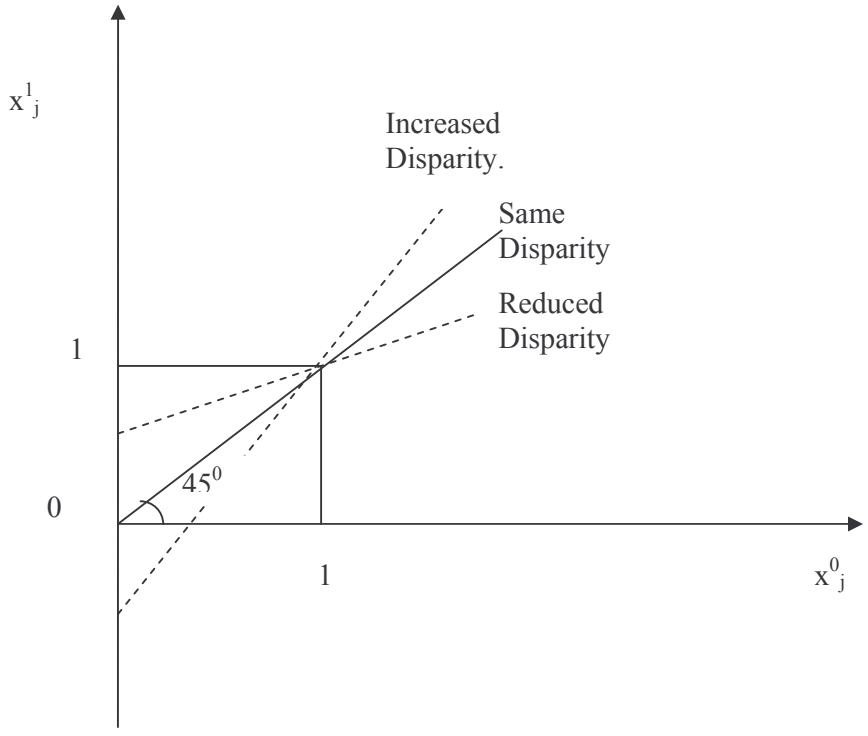
$x^1_j = a + b\ x^0_j + u_j$ where j = 1 .. to …n states; and u is a random error.

If regional disparity in X has remained the same over t=0 and t=1, we should expect the following values of a and b:

$$a = 0 \text{ and } b = 1.$$

However, when regional disparity in X increases over time, we would expect that the better off states have gained further and the worse off states have lost further. Thus, a< 0 and b > 1.
But, when regional disparity in X decreases over time, by the same logic, we would expect a > 0 and b < 1. Diagram 1 summarizes theses three cases.

Diagram 1: **Trends in Disparity.**



Thus, the hypotheses, to test by fitting the above regression between x^1_j and x^0_j are:

H_0 : a = 0 and b = 1 for no change in disparity
H_A: a < 0 and b > 1 for increase in disparity
a > 0 and b < 1 for decrease in disparity.

This can be achieved simply by performing the standard two-tailed t-tests at the desired level of significance.

It is interesting to point out that this statistical test and the alternative hypotheses remain the same irrespective of the nature of the indicator. Thus, even for the negatively desired indicators like infant mortality or child labour also the same tests would apply as for the positively desired indicators like literacy or life expectancy. Another advantage of the suggested method is that it provides statistical test for the trend (change) in disparity over time irrespective of the measure of absolute disparity at a point of time. As it happens in most cases, our interest is in the change (or trend) in disparity over time and not in the absolute measure of such disparities at a point.

III. TRENDS IN VARIOUS INDICATORS

We have considered numerous indicators of social and human development available from Planning Commission (2002) and updated them to include readily available data for the year 2001 from the Census, 2001 and the website of indiastat.com. In order to understand the trend in regional disparity in these indicators over the last two decades, we have considered three point-to-point comparisons, viz. early eighties and early nineties; early nineties and late nineties (or 2001); and early eighties and late nineties (or 2001). All the regression results are presented for these three sub-periods for each indicator in the Appendix Table at the end.

We may first consider the output indicators. The trends in regional disparity with statistical significance at 10 percent level are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Trends in Regional Disparity in Output Indicators.

Sector / Indicators	During 1980s	During 1990s	Over two decades
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Poverty Percentage	Fall	Rise	Same
2. Percapita Cons. Expenditure – Combined	Fall	Same	Same
- Rural	Same	Same	Same
- Urban	Rise	Fall	Same
3. Inflation – Inequality Adj. PCE - Rural	Same	Same	Same
- Urban	Same	Fall	Same
4. Gini Ratio of PCE – Rural	Fall	Fall	Fall
- Urban	Fall	Fall	Fall
5. HH with Safe Drinking Water – Combined	Fall	Fall	Fall
- Rural	Fall	Fall	Fall
- Urban	Fall	Fall	Fall
6. HH with Electricity Connect.– Combined	Fall	Fall	Fall
- Rural	Fall	Fall	Fall
- Urban	Fall	Fall	Fall
7. HH with Toilet Facility - Combined	Fall	Fall	Fall
- Rural	Fall	Fall	Fall
- Urban	Fall	Fall	Fall
8. Infant Mortality Rate	Fall	Same	Same
9. Mortality Rate for under 5 yrs. children	Same	NA	NA
10. Mortality Rate for 5-9 yrs. children	Same	NA	NA
11. Life Expectancy	Fall	Fall	Fall
12. Overall Sex Ratio	Fall	Same	Fall
13. Sex Ratio for age 0-4	Rise	Rise	Rise
14. Total Fertility Rate	Same	Fall	Same
15. Old age Dependency Ratio	Same	NA	NA
16. Child Labour (5-14 Years)	Same	NA	NA

Sector / Indicators		During 1980s	During 1990s	Over two decades
17. Literacy Rate	- Combined –Persons	Fall	Fall	Fall
	- Males	Fall	Fall	Fall
	- Females	Fall	Fall	Fall
	- Rural - Persons	Fall	Fall	Fall
	- Males	Fall	Fall	Fall
	- Females	Fall	Fall	Fall
	- Urban – Persons	Fall Fall	Fall	Fall
	- Males	Fall	Fall Fall	Fall
	- Females			Fall
18. Drop-out Rates-Std. 1-5 - Boys		Same	Fall	Same
	- Girls	Same	Fall	Same
	- Combined	Same	Fall	Same
	-Std 1-8 – Boys	Same	Same	Same
	- Girls	Rise	Same	Rise
	- Combined	Rise	Same	Rise
	-Std. 1-10 – Boys	Fall	Same	Rise
	- Girls	Same	Rise	Rise
	- Combined	Same	Same	Rise
19. Intensity of Formal Education – Boys		Fall	NA	NA
	- Girls	Fall	NA	NA
	- Combined	Fall	NA	NA

Source: Appendix Table 1 below.

We have considered several output indices from the social sector reflecting overall wellbeing of population and their living conditions (Table 1). We have covered aspects like poverty, inequality, sanitation, mortality, life expectancy, sex ratio, fertility, literacy, education, old-age dependency and child labour. We find that most of the indicators have shown a statistically significant decline in the regional disparity over the last two decades. There are only a couple of indicators like sex ratio for the ages 0-4, and drop out rates for standards 1 to 10 among boys and girls, where the regional disparity has increased over the last two decades. Thus, the impression that several development indicators other than SDP also show a marked increase in regional disparity over the last two decades does not find any strong empirical support. The impression is perhaps based on the behaviour of disparity in poverty proportion during the 1990s. Those estimates, in any case, are seriously challenged for comparability over time and space on account of different concepts and methods used in measurement (see, Tendulkar and Sundaram, 2001; Deaton and Dreze, 2002; and Sen, 2004). What is more puzzling is that, while researchers are unanimous in challenging the official estimates, there is no consensus on the adjustments required to make the estimates comparable over time. Moreover, when we consider related aspects like consumption expenditure and inequality over the same time duration, regional disparity has either remained the same or fallen. Thus, poverty proportion could be very unreliable and misleading indicator to conclude on the trend in regional disparity in India.

Table 1 brings out the major areas of concern where regional disparity is either rising or remaining the same over time. These are poverty and consumer expenditures, mortality among children and infants, sex ratio among children and infants, fertility rates, child labour, and school drop out rates. Planning for social sectors in the country needs to focus on the laggard states in these areas. In all other areas like sanitation, overall literacy, life expectancy, drinking water, consumer expenditure inequality, etc., regional disparity is on decline.

We may now turn to the input indicators. **Table 2** presents the corresponding statistically significant trends found in regional disparity over the 1980s and the 1990s.

Major problem with the input indicators seems to be the availability of comparable data over last two decades. Several indicators have been available only from early nineties in response to the requirements of some multilateral agencies. It is indicative of the approach and methodology of economic planning followed in the country till 1990. It was all along financial planning and monitoring of the financial targets rather than considering any physical planning with monitoring physical targets. All along it was implicitly assumed that financial allocation and approval of government expenditures would result in physical facilities, inputs and supply of services.

Table 2: Trends in Regional Disparity in Input Indicators.

Sector / Indicators	During 1980s	During 1990s	Over two decades
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. % of Consumption Expen. On Food – Rural	Fall	Same	Same
2. % of Consumption Expn. Of non-Food- Rural	Fall	Same	Fall
3. Percapita Consumption of Electricity	Same	Same	Same
4. Labourforce Participation Rate – Persons	Same	Fall	Fall
- Males	Fall	Fall	Fall
- Female	Fall	Fall	Fall
5. Road connect - % of Villages (Pop.< 1000)	NA	Fall	NA
(Pop. 1000-1500)	NA	Fall	NA
(Pop. > 1500)	NA	Same	NA
6. Enrolment Ratio - 6-11 years - Children	Fall	NA	NA
- Boys	Same	NA	NA
- Girls	Fall	NA	NA
- 11-14 years - Children	Fall	NA	NA
- Boys	Fall	NA	NA
- Girls	Fall	NA	NA
7. Pupils per Teacher – Primary	Same	Fall	Fall
- Upper Primary	Same	Same	Same
- Secondary	Same	Fall	Same
8. Schools per 1000 population - Primary	Fall	Fall	Fall
- Upper Primary	Fall	Same	Same
9. % Births Attended by Health Professionals	NA	Fall	NA
- Delivered in Medical Instt.	NA	Fall	NA
10. % of > 2 dose of TT Vacci. during Pregnancy	NA	Fall	NA
11. % Fully Vaccinated Children aged 12-23 Months.	NA	Fall	NA
12. Couple Protection Rate	NA	Fall	NA
Source: Appendix Table 1 Below			

Whatever readily available evidences we have on the input indicators (certainly incomplete and not exhaustive) we find from Table 2 that none of the indicators during the 1980s and the 1990s and over the two decades show increase in regional disparity. In fact, most of them show a statistically significant decline in regional disparity over recent years. Thus, during the last two decades, there has been a conscious and substantial effort to create enabling circumstances and provide inputs to reduce regional disparity in several different aspects of developmental inputs like roads in rural areas, education, health, birth control, consumption of electricity, food and non-food consumption expenditures, and labour force participation. These are all the social and economic sectors covered in the planning exercise not only at the central level but also at the state level. Regional disparity in these indicators showing either constancy or a decline over time does signify some resolve of policy makers and seriousness of implementation of the plans.

IV. STATE GOVERNMENTS' EFFORTS

Social sectors, particularly education and health, are the subjects under state governments' purview to a large extent. Though the central government has also definite role to play through special schemes and programmes directly conducted. State governments' efforts are often measured through their expenditures over time. Since the distinction between the revenue expenditures and capital expenditures is more in terms of administrative powers and controls rather than in terms of the nature of expenditures - consumption or investment, it is important to consider both these categories of expenditures for such social sectors to measure the efforts of the government. In order to estimate total quantum of the effort put in by different state governments in these sectors, we may ignore depreciation and add linearly the efforts over the decade. Obviously, we have to consider the expenditures at constant prices and on a per capita basis to make the estimates meaningful. Similar measure of government effort was also used by Archana Dholakia (1990). She had used the SDP deflators to convert the government expenditures into corresponding constant prices. We have also followed the same method and taken 1993-94 as the base year for constant prices. These estimates by three sub-sectors - education, health and other social sectors - by revenue and capital expenditures for the decades of the 1980s and 1990s are presented in Table 3 And Table 4 respectively.

We can see that states have made considerably high per capita aggregate effort in real terms during the decade of the 1990s over the decade of the 1980s in other social sectors than education and health. In education also the effort is substantially higher during the 1990s over the 1980s. However, the effort is almost the same in the health sector on per capita basis. There are substantial variations in the effort in different sectors during the two decades across states. Tables 3 and 4 together reflect priorities and emphasis of different states among the social sectors and changes therein over the two decades. These efforts by state governments are largely based on the felt need and perceived gaps in the development of their states. They may not be consciously and strategically decided policies to reduce the regional imbalance or interstate disparities. Still, however, we find that the input indicators in all these sub-sectors like education, health, sanitation etc., show a significant reduction in regional disparity during the 1990s. This is somewhat surprising particularly in the health sub-sector because the per capita real expenditure effort has not changed significantly during the 1990s over the 1980s. Even in terms of output indicators, the interstate disparity has declined by and large in all sub-sectors.

There are three possible reasons for this: (1) private sector also spends on such services' and over time, those efforts might have increased; (2) the central government expenditures in real terms might have increased in the laggard states correcting the imbalance and (3) there might be a very high positive correlation among per capita real expenditures in different social sub-sectors, and the output and input indicators might be affected positively by a combination of the social expenditures rather than only by the respective sub-sector's expenditure. It is seen from the correlation matrices among per capita real expenditures on social sub-sectors reported in Table 5 that the last reason is valid in India not only over the 1980s but also over the 1990s. All the correlations among the revenue and capital real expenditures in education, health and other social sub-sectors are positive and highly significant during both the decades. Thus, the states on an overage spend more or less in all social sub-sectors rather than selectively choosing one or two sub-sectors.

Table 3: Percapita Aggregate Real Expenditures by State Governments in India During 1980-81 to 1990-91 (in '00 Rs.)

States	Revenue Expenditure				Capital Expenditure				Total Expenditure			
	Education	Health	Other Social Services	Social services	Education	Health	Other Social Services	Social services	Education	Health	Other Social Services	Social Services
ANDHRA PRADESH	19.70	6.88	16.20	42.78	0.11	0.25	0.56	0.92	19.81	7.13	16.76	43.70
ASSAM	22.65	6.64	10.58	40.74	0.32	1.04	0.70	2.05	22.97	7.68	11.27	42.79
BIHAR	15.04	4.00	6.03	25.61	0.34	0.69	1.58	2.61	15.38	4.69	7.61	28.22
GOA	36.97	12.32	12.08	62.14	3.05	3.30	9.32	15.66	40.02	15.62	21.39	77.80
GUJARAT	24.17	8.05	14.43	47.56	0.12	0.67	2.12	2.91	24.29	8.72	16.55	50.47
HARYANA	23.50	8.93	14.53	48.11	0.53	0.66	1.22	2.41	24.03	9.58	15.76	50.52
HIMACHA PRADESH	38.62	16.49	18.86	75.39	1.18	5.22	6.34	12.74	39.79	21.71	25.20	88.13
J&K	27.96	14.30	15.19	58.95	1.63	7.97	14.77	24.37	29.58	22.27	29.96	83.32
KARNATAKA	19.87	7.22	11.52	39.36	0.06	0.62	0.06	0.74	19.94	7.84	11.58	40.10
KERALA	29.21	7.99	10.45	48.28	0.45	1.90	1.55	3.90	29.66	9.89	12.00	52.19
MADHYA PRADESH	14.34	6.40	10.68	32.19	0.33	0.22	0.94	1.50	14.68	6.62	11.62	33.68
MAHARASHTRA	24.06	9.80	11.21	46.12	0.10	0.36	0.77	1.23	24.16	10.16	11.98	47.35
MANIPUR	51.07	11.73	18.07	82.96	3.03	6.73	18.40	28.16	54.10	18.46	36.47	111.12
MEGHALAYA	32.73	20.07	15.96	70.76	2.10	8.24	12.27	22.61	34.83	28.31	28.23	93.36
MIZORAM	47.54	14.86	48.36	114.05	0.66	1.07	12.79	14.52	48.20	15.93	61.15	128.57
NAGALAND	57.80	36.43	47.80	148.45	5.10	13.90	17.61	36.61	62.90	50.33	65.41	185.06
ORISSA	15.77	6.44	11.03	33.84	0.48	0.28	0.88	1.65	16.25	6.72	11.91	35.49
PUNJAB	31.18	10.90	15.26	58.45	0.46	0.65	3.24	4.34	31.64	11.55	18.50	62.79
RAJASHTAN	18.91	7.43	8.33	35.55	0.22	2.00	3.04	5.27	19.14	9.43	11.37	40.82
TAMIL NADU	22.64	9.28	13.99	46.57	0.23	0.47	0.58	1.27	22.87	9.75	14.57	47.84
TRIPURA	30.65	7.98	20.44	60.86	1.09	1.87	4.00	6.97	31.75	9.85	24.44	67.83
UTTAR PARDESH	14.14	5.45	5.20	25.37	0.18	0.47	0.50	1.15	14.32	5.92	5.71	26.51
WEST BENGAL	16.87	6.45	8.22	32.24	0.08	0.39	0.43	0.90	16.95	6.84	8.65	33.13
All States	***19.95***	***7.36***	***6.39***	***37.89***	***0.28***	***0.78***	***0.99***	***2.40***	***20.23***	***8.14***	***7.38***	***40.29***

Table 4: Percapita Aggregate Real Expenditures by State Governments in India During 1990-91 to 2000-01 (in '00 Rs.)

States	Revenue Expenditure				Capital Expenditure				Total Expenditure			
	Education	Health	Other Social Services	Social services	Education	Health	Other Social Services	Social services	Education	Health	Other Social Services	Social Services
ASSAM	36.90	7.04	12.08	56.02	0.22	0.43	0.59	1.23	37.11	7.47	12.67	57.25
BIHAR	26.78	5.94	8.95	41.67	0.20	0.07	1.24	1.51	26.98	6.01	10.19	43.18
GOA	96.82	33.38	44.56	174.76	5.05	5.47	17.33	27.85	101.87	38.86	61.89	202.62
GUJARAT	41.37	9.88	22.99	74.23	0.27	0.21	4.97	5.44	41.63	10.09	27.96	79.68
HARYANA	35.03	7.69	24.94	67.65	0.65	0.53	3.68	4.86	35.67	8.22	28.62	72.51
HIMACHA PRADESH	64.71	21.02	35.04	120.77	2.03	2.16	13.84	18.02	66.74	23.18	48.88	138.80
J&K	46.10	18.74	30.48	95.32	3.33	2.41	16.04	21.78	49.43	21.15	46.52	117.10
KARNATAKA	33.70	8.87	20.38	62.95	0.28	0.56	1.53	2.37	33.98	9.43	21.91	65.32
KERALA	41.37	10.03	15.81	67.21	0.67	0.44	0.49	1.60	42.04	10.47	16.30	68.81
MADHYA PRADESH	28.10	7.72	23.97	59.79	0.73	0.27	1.47	2.47	28.83	7.99	25.44	62.26
MAHARASHTRA	42.24	8.97	20.47	71.67	0.23	0.26	0.81	1.30	42.47	9.22	21.27	72.97
MANIPUR	73.34	15.46	23.58	112.39	5.11	0.53	13.57	19.21	78.45	15.99	37.15	131.59
MEGHALAYA	55.12	16.53	28.64	100.29	1.32	3.21	13.69	18.22	56.44	19.74	42.33	118.51
MIZORAM	114.49	36.21	89.54	240.24	1.24	2.54	27.81	31.59	115.73	38.75	117.35	271.84
NAGALAND	60.37	22.74	58.19	141.30	4.50	6.59	26.42	37.51	64.88	29.33	84.60	178.81
ORISSA	25.95	5.99	17.24	49.18	0.24	0.31	1.19	1.74	26.19	6.30	18.43	50.92
PUNJAB	42.56	12.46	14.15	69.17	0.67	0.37	1.54	2.58	43.23	12.84	15.69	71.76
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WEST BENGAL	28.36	7.89	12.47	48.72	0.17	0.36	0.42	0.95	28.53	8.25	12.89	49.67
All States	***32.28***	***8.24***	***17.35***	***57.86***	***0.40***	***0.39***	***2.05***	***2.85***	***32.68***	***8.63***	***19.40***	***60.71***

Table 5: Correlation Matrix among Selected Social Sector Expenditures for 23 States in India for the 1980s and 1990s.

(A) 1981-91	Rev Exp on Soc Ser	Rev Exp Edu	Rev Exp Health	Rev Exp Ot Soc Ser	Cap Exp on Soc Ser	Cap Exp Edu	Cap Exp Health	Cap Exp Ot Soc Ser	Total Exp Soc Ser	Total Exp Edu	Total Exp Health	Total Exp Ot Soc ser
Rev Exp on Soc Services	1											
Rev Exp Education.	0.944	1										
Rev Exp Health	0.897	0.798	1									
Rev Exp Other Soc Ser	0.930	0.799	0.759	1								
Cap Exp on Soc Ser	0.824	0.843	0.845	0.625	1							
Cap Exp Education	0.781	0.807	0.836	0.560	0.918	1						
Cap Exp Health	0.750	0.728	0.891	0.529	0.945	0.893	1					
Cap Exp Ot Soc Ser	0.814	0.855	0.756	0.648	0.975	0.846	0.852	1				
Total Exp Soc Ser	0.988	0.951	0.915	0.880	0.902	0.847	0.830	0.888	1			
Total Exp Education.	0.945	0.998	0.815	0.789	0.865	0.839	0.757	0.869	0.957	1		
Total Exp Health	0.869	0.794	0.987	0.698	0.901	0.877	0.952	0.809	0.909	0.815	1	
Total Exp Ot Soc ser	0.971	0.894	0.828	0.955	0.818	0.723	0.703	0.845	0.964	0.893	0.805	1
(B) 1991-2001												
Rev Exp on Soc Services	1											
Rev Exp Education	0.971	1										
Rev Exp Health	0.966	0.942	1									
Rev Exp Ot Soc Services	0.941	0.839	0.873	1								
Cap Exp on Soc Ser	0.877	0.829	0.887	0.836	1							
Cap Exp Education.	0.604	0.640	0.679	0.455	0.800	1						
Cap Exp Health	0.700	0.633	0.782	0.669	0.878	0.743	1					
Cap Exp Ot Soc Ser	0.898	0.842	0.881	0.879	0.987	0.714	0.812	1				
Total Exp Soc Services	0.996	0.962	0.970	0.939	0.918	0.654	0.748	0.934	1			
Total Exp Education.	0.969	0.999	0.946	0.832	0.846	0.678	0.655	0.852	0.964	1		
Total Exp Health	0.950	0.918	0.994	0.865	0.914	0.712	0.846	0.897	0.962	0.925	1	
Total Exp Ot Soc ser	0.953	0.863	0.899	0.987	0.909	0.553	0.735	0.944	0.963	0.862	0.899	1

Source : Tables 3 and 4

Finally, we consider the question of the trend of regional disparity in the state governments' efforts in the social sectors. We follow the same methodology as outlined in Section 2 above for the per capita real state government expenditures on social sectors over a decade. Table 6 presents the results.

It can be seen from Table 6 that regional disparity in real revenue expenditure on education and total social sectors, and total real expenditures on education and all social sectors together has remained the same during the 1990s compared to the 1980s. But, all other sub-sectors like health and other social sectors, and real capital expenditures on all social sub-sectors show a clear decline in the regional disparity during 1990s compared to the 1980s. Since regional disparity in state governments' efforts in all social sub-sectors except education is declining, we find interstate disparity falling in most of the input and output indicators over the period. It is not a coincidence, therefore, that the regional disparity in selective educational output and input indicators show a constancy or an increase over the last two decades, because the interstate disparity in state governments efforts in educational sub-sector has not been reducing over the last two decades. Somehow, the laggard states have not felt the need and political pressure to increase their efforts in this direction.

Table 6: Trend in Interstate Disparity in Government Real Expenditures during 1990s over 1980s in India.

Varialbles	Interce-pt 'a'	Slope'b'	t-Stat for a=0	t-Stat b=1	R Square	F-Value	No. of States & UTs
Rev Exp Edu	0.11	0.96	0.484	-0.256	0.648	38.66	23
Rev Exp Health	0.63	0.66	1.933	-1.797	0.358	11.70	23
Rev Exp Ot Soc Ser	0.19	0.54	1.076	-7.842	0.806	87.31	23
Rev Exp Tot Soc ser	0.24	0.86	1.008	-1.003	0.630	35.80	23
Cap Exp Education	0.39	0.80	0.833	-2.376	0.808	88.34	23
Cap Exp Health	0.73	0.75	0.968	-1.822	0.593	30.55	23
Cap Exp Ot Soc Ser	0.63	0.60	1.099	-5.435	0.755	64.77	23
Cap Exp Tot Soc ser	0.63	0.81	1.219	-2.044	0.777	73.00	23
Total Exp Education	0.14	0.93	0.638	-0.454	0.658	40.48	23
Total Exp Health	0.71	0.58	2.274	-2.707	0.406	14.35	23
Total Exp Other Soc services	0.13	0.58	0.658	-7.447	0.831	103.00	23
Total Exp Soc Ser	0.27	0.83	1.174	-1.369	0.666	41.89	23

Source: Tables 3 and 4

V. SUMMARY AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

In the present paper, we have examined trends in regional disparity in human and social development by considering numerous indicators other than SDP. We found no support to the general impression prevailing in the recent literature that disparity is increasing over the last two decades when we subjected the trend to statistical significance test. We considered the output as well as the input indicators for the purpose. In very few indicators, the disparity showed an increase, whereas in a large number of indicators it either remained the same or actually declined. The state governments' efforts in the social sectors were perhaps a major reason for the outcome. Except education, in all other social sub-sectors, the interstate disparity in the government effort markedly declined during the 1990s compared to the 1980s. In education, it remained the same.

Our findings here point to a very clear policy prescription. The social and human development is considered by all the state governments as very important and a priority sector in their development strategy. The way they are making efforts in these directions is disparity reducing although each state has been acting on its own. This is perhaps because of the felt need of people and the polity in states. Explicit objective of reducing regional disparity in social and human development in the central planning may not, therefore, be specially required. Augmenting the revenue resources of states allowing the states to access public borrowings directly would enable most of them to concentrate on their priority areas – based on the local felt need. It is likely to address the issue of regional imbalance and disparity in a much better and efficient way without imposing excess burden since it would allow exploiting complementarity in growth and equity.

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Sl. No.	*Appendix Table 1*:Trends in Regional Disparities in Social indicators,1981-2001 Varialbles	Intercept 'a'	Slope 'b'	t-Stat for a=0	t-Stat for b=1	R Square	F-Value	States & UTs
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Kuccha Houses (%) 1991-81	-0.05	0.09	-0.493	-1.000	0.847	105.2	21
2	Urbanisation 1991-81	0.21	0.80	1.027	-1.000	0.429	15.8	23
3	Urbanisation 2001-91	0.03	0.97	0.196	-0.236	0.706	48.0	22
4	Urbanisation 2001-81	0.05	0.93	0.210	-0.351	0.495	19.6	22
5	Poverty % 1993-83	0.22	0.81	2.247	-1.734	0.709	56.0	25
6	Poverty % 1999-93	-0.56	1.60	-4.117	4.224	0.846	126.7	25
7	Poverty % 1999-83	-0.28	1.38	-1.560	1.935	0.680	48.8	25
8	PC Consumtion Expenditure-Comb 1993-83	0.60	0.51	3.998	-3.570	0.351	14.1	28
9	PC Consumtion expenditure-Comb 2000-93	0.17	1.01	0.335	0.020	0.195	7.0	31
10	PC Consumtion expenditure-Comb 2000-83	-0.44	1.68	-0.600	1.030	0.213	6.5	26
11	PC Consumtion expenditure-Rural 1993-83	-0.10	1.12	-0.789	1.205	0.827	119.9	27
12	PC Consumtion expenditure-Rural 2000-93	0.09	0.97	0.823	-0.312	0.840	146.7	30
13	PC Consumtion expenditure-Rural 2000-83	-0.07	1.14	-0.462	1.191	0.794	88.7	25
14	Infacnt Mortality Rate 1991-81	0.24	0.74	1.833	-1.892	0.508	28.9	30
15	Infacnt Mortality Rate 2001-81	0.02	1.03	0.072	0.133	0.462	18.1	23
16	Infacnt Mortality Rate 2001-91	0.69	0.99	0.361	-0.074	0.561	26.8	23
17	PC Consumtion Expenditure-Urban 1993-83	-0.41	1.37	-2.213	2.339	0.764	74.5	25
18	PC Consumtion Expenditure-Urban 2000-93	0.49	0.55	4.498	-5.011	0.589	37.3	28
19	PC Consumtion Expenditure-Urban 2000-83	0.06	0.93	0.491	-0.698	0.805	78.6	21
20	Gini Ratio for Cons Expn Rural 1993-83	0.30	0.64	1.994	-2.232	0.388	15.2	26
21	Gini Ratio for Cons Expn Rural 2000-93	0.33	0.62	2.784	-2.879	0.416	21.4	32
22	Gini Ratio for Consu Expn Rural 2000-83	0.67	0.25	4.292	-4.522	0.084	2.2	26
23	Gini Ratio for Cons Expn Urban 1993-83	0.46	0.45	4.078	-4.522	0.385	13.8	24
24	Gini Ratiofor Cons Expn Urban 2000-93	0.42	0.48	4.624	-5.102	0.430	22.7	32
25	Gini Ratiofor Cons Expn Urban 2000-83	0.46	0.45	4.078	-4.522	0.385	13.8	24
26	Infl-Ineq Adj Cons Exp-Rural 1993-83	0.14	0.93	0.711	-0.436	0.585	33.8	26
27	Infl-Ineq Adj Cons Exp-Rural 2000-93	0.01	1.04	0.066	0.535	0.884	228.5	32
28	Infl-Ineq Adj Cons Exp-Rural 2000-83	0.01	1.08	0.057	0.520	0.694	54.4	26
29	Infl-Ineq Adj Cons Exp-Urban 1993-83	0.16	0.85	1.029	-1.045	0.633	37.9	24
30	Infl-Ineq Adj Cons Exp-Urban 2000-93	0.24	0.81	1.939	-1.931	0.693	67.9	32
31	Infl-Ineq Adj Cons Exp-Urban 2000-83	0.04	0.97	0.338	-0.328	0.800	88.0	24
32	Comp of Cons Exp-Rural-Food 1993-83	0.37	0.63	3.214	-3.255	0.561	30.7	26
33	Comp of Cons Exp-Rural-Food 2000-93	-0.02	1.01	-0.126	0.067	0.483	28.1	32

Sl. No.	*Appendix Table 1*:Trends in Regional Disparities in Social indicators,1981-2001 Varialbles	Intercept 'a'	Slope 'b'	t-Stat for a=0	t-Stat for b=1	R Square	F-Value	States & UTs
34	Comp of Cons Exp-Rural-Food 2000-83	-0.06	1.04	-0.457	0.318	0.748	71.2	26
35	Comp of Cons Exp-Rural-Non-Food 1993-83	0.44	0.57	4.229	-4.217	0.561	30.7	26
36	Comp of Cons Exp-Rural-Non-Food 2000-93	0.15	0.86	0.924	-0.147	0.483	28.1	32
37	Comp of Cons Exp-Rural-Non-Food 2000-83	0.23	0.80	2.346	-2.121	0.748	71.2	26
38	Persons in Labour force-Comb 1993-83	0.16	0.85	1.234	-1.147	0.602	40.9	29
39	Persons in Labour force-Comb 2000-93	0.34	0.65	3.287	-3.371	0.566	39.1	32
40	Persons in Labour force-Comb 2000-83	0.23	0.77	1.966	-1.993	0.618	43.8	29
41	Males in Labour force-Comb 1993-83	0.97	0.01	94.240	-195.54	0.122	3.7	29
42	Males in Labour force-Comb 2000-93	0.22	0.77	1.980	-1.985	0.609	46.7	32
43	Males in Labour force-Comb 2000-83	0.97	0.02	108.756	-0.281	0.312	12.2	29
44	Females in Labour force-Comb 1993-83	0.32	0.71	2.366	-2.170	0.514	28.5	29
45	Females in Labour force-Comb 2000-93	0.26	0.73	2.206	-2.410	0.589	43.0	32
46	Females in Labour force-Comb 2000-83	0.32	0.68	2.506	-2.596	0.528	30.2	29
47	HH with access to toilet Facc-Comb 1997-93	0.82	0.16	3.755	-6.409	0.052	1.5	30
48	HH with access to toilet Facc-Comb 2000-97	1.78	-0.50	9.456	-8.275	0.248	7.6	25
49	HH with access to toilet Facc-Comb 2000-93	1.44	-0.06	5.946	-6.523	0.007	0.1	24
50	HH with access to toilet Facc-Urban 1993-83	0.63	0.63	5.417	-3.248	0.328	13.7	30
51	HH with access to toilet Facc-Urban 2000-93	0.30	0.74	2.777	-2.594	0.715	55.1	24
52	HH with access to toilet Facc-Urban 2000-83	0.85	0.24	5.752	-5.251	0.116	2.9	24
53	HH having toilet facility, 2001-91	1.46	-0.08	5.670	-6.264	0.010	0.2	24
54	HH by Sources of Safe drinking water (%) 1991-1981	0.40	0.56	5.280	-6.077	0.740	59.9	23
55	HH by Sources of Safe drinking water (%) 2001-91	0.20	0.74	2.684	-3.242	0.802	89.2	24
56	HH by Sources of Safe drinking water (%) 2001-81	0.53	0.38	6.164	-7.519	0.487	20.9	24
57	HH with access to Safe drinking water-Rural 1991-81	1.01	-0.01	12.571	-263.7	0.082	2.5	30
58	HH with access to Safe drinking water-Rural 2000-91	0.20	0.72	2.518	-3.458	0.789	82.2	24
59	HH with access to Safe drinking water-Rural 2000-81	0.90	0.00	14.905	-392.7	0.136	3.5	24
60	HH with access to Safe drinking water-Urban 1991-81	0.21	0.78	3.496	-3.479	0.847	149.1	29
61	HH with access to Safe drinking water-Urban 2000-91	0.21	0.78	3.351	-3.298	0.869	139.3	23
62	HH with access to Safe drinking water-Urban 2000-81	0.36	0.61	4.233	-4.320	0.679	46.5	24
63	HH with electricity connections-Comb 1991-81	0.57	0.54	6.793	-8.980	0.799	111.1	30
64	HH with electricity connections-Comb 2000-91	0.18	0.80	2.704	-3.835	0.913	230.8	24
65	HH with electricity connections-Comb 2000-81	0.57	0.50	5.345	-6.246	0.635	38.3	24
66	HH with electricity connections-Rural 1991-81	0.53	0.62	4.634	-5.792	0.803	85.7	23
67	HH with electricity connections-Rural 2000-91	0.33	0.74	2.208	-2.676	0.720	56.5	24

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68	HH with electricity connections-Rural 2000-81	0.86	0.34	5.234	-7.299	0.395	14.3	24
69	HH with electricity connections-Urban 1991-81	0.55	0.48	7.092	-7.435	0.627	47.1	30
70	HH with electricity connections-Urban 2000-91	0.25	0.71	2.333	-2.802	0.682	47.2	24
71	HH with electricity connections-Urban 2000-81	0.68	0.30	7.010	-7.725	0.330	10.8	24
72	PC Cons of electricity 1991-86	0.05	1.08	0.327	0.686	0.727	77.1	31
73	PC Cons of electricity 1996-91	-0.11	1.19	-0.600	1.494	0.747	85.8	31
74	PC Cons of electricity 1996-86	0.29	0.94	0.864	-0.203	0.290	11.8	31
75	% of villages connected by roads-Pop<1000 1996-92	0.51	0.52	3.614	-6.163	0.608	43.4	30
76	% of villages connected by roads-Pop 1000-1500 1996-91	0.55	0.54	3.043	-3.041	0.318	13.1	30
77	% of villages connected by roads-Pop >1500 1996-91	0.33	0.78	1.068	-0.758	0.193	7.0	31
78	Age spec Enrol Ratio-Comb-6-11 Yrs-Boys 1991-81	0.03	0.96	0.439	-0.712	0.908	278.0	30
79	Age spec Enrol Ratio-Comb-6-11 Yrs-Chdrn 1991-81	0.12	0.86	1.656	-2.349	0.886	218.0	30
80	Age spec Enrol Ratio-Comb-6-11 Yrs-Girls 1991-81	0.23	0.76	2.944	-4.494	0.873	192.0	30
81	Age spec Enrol Ratio-Comb-11-14 Yrs-Chdrn 1991-81	0.64	0.37	14.194	-20.176	0.832	138.8	30
82	Age spec Enrol Ratio-Comb-11-14 Yrs-Boys1991-81	0.36	0.64	5.757	-6.487	0.825	131.8	30
83	Age spec Enrol Ratio-Comb-11-14 Yrs-Girls 1991-81	0.45	0.56	7.139	-10.134	0.859	170.2	30
84	Age spec Enrol Ratio-Rural-6-11 Yrs-Boys 1991-81	0.03	0.97	0.396	-0.478	0.883	210.8	30
85	Age spec Enrol Ratio-Rural-6-11 Yrs-Girls 1991-81	0.27	0.72	2.801	-4.606	0.837	143.3	30
86	Age spec Enrol Ratio-Rural-6-11 Yrs-Chdrn 1991-81	0.15	0.84	1.635	-2.375	0.856	166.3	30
87	Age spec Enrol Ratio-Rural-11-14 Yrs-Boys 1991-81	0.39	0.61	5.447	-6.322	0.783	101.0	30
88	Age spec Enrol Ratio-Rural-11-14 Yrs-Girls 1991-81	1.34	0.00	16.309	-294.9	0.005	0.1	30
89	Age spec Enrol Ratio-Rural-11-14 Yrs-Chdrn 1991-81	0.42	0.60	5.612	-7.153	0.802	113.4	30
90	Age spec Enrol Ratio-Urban-6-11 Yrs-Boys 1991-81	0.01	0.97	0.057	-0.216	0.637	49.1	30
91	Age spec Enrol Ratio-Urban-6-11 Yrs-Girls 1991-81	0.14	0.84	1.277	-1.594	0.724	73.4	30
92	Age spec Enrol Ratio-Urban-6-11 Yrs-Chdrn 1991-81	0.07	0.91	0.572	-0.786	0.686	61.3	30
93	Age spec Enrol Ratio-Urban-11-14- Yrs-Boys 1991-81	0.37	0.64	3.913	-4.117	0.647	51.4	30
94	Age spec Enrol Ratio-Urban-11-14- Yrs-Girls 1991-81	0.41	0.60	7.140	-7.950	0.832	138.5	30
95	Age spec Enrol Ratio-Urban-11-14- Yrs-Chdrn 1991-81	0.36	0.64	4.997	-5.426	0.770	94.0	30
96	Literacy Rates-Comb-Total 1991-81	0.23	0.79	6.451	-7.090	0.964	749.7	30
97	Literacy Rates-Comb-Total 2001-91	0.43	0.57	12.487	-14.647	0.930	387.9	31
98	Literacy Rates-Comb-Total 2001-81	0.55	0.46	15.735	-18.472	0.896	249.8	31
99	Literacy Rates-Comb-Males 1991-81	0.24	0.78	7.952	-8.297	0.969	868.0	30
100	Literacy Rates-Comb-Males 2001-91	0.43	0.56	10.202	-11.366	0.881	214.1	31
101	Literacy Rates-Comb-Males 2001-81	0.56	0.44	14.482	-15.982	0.845	158.3	31

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102	Literacy Rates-Comb-Females 1991-81	0.33	0.92	6.021	-2.044	0.953	565.6	30
103	Literacy Rates-Comb-Females 2001-91	0.45	0.46	15.229	-29.78	0.956	634.4	31
104	Literacy Rates-Comb-Females 2001-81	0.59	0.43	16.296	-22.20	0.904	271.5	31
105	Literacy Rates-Rural-Males 1991-81	0.23	0.79	6.723	-7.296	0.964	747.4	30
106	Literacy Rates-Rural-Males 2001-91	0.43	0.56	8.936	-10.238	0.858	175.3	31
107	Literacy Rates-Rural-Males 2001-81	0.55	0.45	12.957	-14.861	0.841	153.0	31
108	Literacy Rates-Rural-Females 1991-81	0.28	0.75	5.146	-7.195	0.945	476.6	30
109	Literacy Rates-Rural-Females 2001-91	0.48	0.53	12.140	-17.418	0.928	376.1	31
110	Literacy Rates-Rural-Females 2001-81	0.62	0.40	14.551	-22.111	0.885	223.2	31
111	Literacy Rates-Rural-Comb 1991-81	0.22	0.81	5.416	-6.254	0.961	682.2	30
112	Literacy Rates-Rural-Comb 2001-91	0.44	0.57	10.033	-12.299	0.899	257.4	31
113	Literacy Rates-Rural-Comb 2001-81	0.55	0.47	13.514	-16.756	0.883	218.3	31
114	Literacy Rates-Urban-Male 1991-81	0.26	0.74	4.206	-4.331	0.838	145.1	30
115	Literacy Rates-Urban-Male 2001-91	0.34	0.69	7.350	-6.808	0.884	221.5	31
116	Literacy Rates-Urban-Male 2001-81	0.53	0.49	10.319	-9.925	0.765	94.3	31
117	Literacy Rates-Urban-Female 1991-81	0.25	0.75	4.872	-5.176	0.891	229.1	30
118	Literacy Rates-Urban-Female 2001-91	0.38	0.67	7.836	-6.688	0.869	192.3	31
119	Literacy Rates-Urban-Female 2001-81	0.53	0.52	10.702	-9.832	0.795	112.4	31
120	Literacy Rates-Urban-Comb 1991-81	0.23	0.77	3.947	-4.125	0.866	181.2	30
121	Literacy Rates-Urban-Comb 2001-91	0.33	0.71	8.848	-7.840	0.926	363.1	31
122	Literacy Rates-Urban-Comb 2001-81	0.49	0.54	10.334	-9.700	0.820	131.9	31
123	Adult Literacy Rate Comb-Male 1991-81	0.22	0.80	7.139	-7.456	0.969	882.3	30
124	Adult Literacy Rate Comb-Female 1991-81	0.25	0.78	4.916	-6.334	0.949	525.9	30
125	Adult Literacy Rate Comb-Total 1991-81	1.16	0.00	20.280	2.959	0.004	0.1	30
126	Girls Enrol in Class1-5-Comb 1993-78	0.53	0.48	10.984	-11.465	0.793	115.0	32
127	Girls Enrol in Class 6-8-Comb 1993-78	0.52	0.52	9.023	-9.347	0.769	99.9	32
128	Girls Enrol in Class 9 onwards-Comb 1993(9&10)-78	0.46	0.57	6.356	-6.979	0.744	87.4	32
129	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-5-Boys 1992-81	-0.12	0.96	-0.700	-0.236	0.536	33.6	31
130	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-5-Boys 1998-92	0.18	0.82	2.035	-1.932	0.712	74.3	32
131	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-5-Boys 1998-82	-0.16	1.05	-1.174	0.363	0.678	61.2	31
132	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-5-Girls 1992-81	-0.25	1.13	-1.540	0.779	0.609	46.7	32
133	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-5-Girls 1998-92	0.18	0.79	2.161	-2.286	0.711	73.8	32
134	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-5-Girls 1998-81	-0.20	1.10	-1.450	0.724	0.664	59.2	32
135	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-5-Comb 1992-81	-0.15	1.01	-1.003	0.091	0.586	42.5	32

Sl. No.	*Appendix Table 1*:Trends in Regional Disparities in Social indicators,1981-2001 Varialbles	Intercept 'a'	Slope 'b'	t-Stat for a=0	t-Stat for b=1	R Square	F-Value	States & UTs
136	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-5-Comb 1998-92	0.18	0.80	2.108	-2.111	0.711	73.8	32
137	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-5-Comb 1998-81	-0.16	1.06	-1.281	0.446	0.701	70.5	32
138	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-8-Boys 1992-81	-0.16	1.08	-1.195	0.519	0.639	53.2	32
139	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-8-Boys 1998-92	0.01	0.98	0.187	-0.231	0.815	131.8	32
140	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-8-Boys 1998-81	-0.25	1.17	-1.683	1.087	0.644	54.2	32
141	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-8-Girls 1992-81	-0.39	1.31	-2.675	1.993	0.701	70.4	32
142	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-8-Girls 1998-92	-0.10	1.07	-1.361	0.902	0.854	175.2	32
143	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-8-Girls 1998-81	-0.65	1.55	-3.965	3.159	0.726	79.3	32
144	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-8-Comb 1992-81	-0.31	1.22	-2.470	1.620	0.735	83.2	32
145	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-8-Comb 1998-92	-0.06	1.05	-0.828	0.612	0.851	172.0	32
146	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-8-Comb 1998-81	-0.50	1.41	-3.685	2.812	0.760	95.0	32
147	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-10-Boys 1992-81	0.43	0.46	2.160	-2.591	0.139	4.8	32
148	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-10-Boys 1998-92	-0.06	1.09	-0.576	0.861	0.775	103.3	32
149	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-10-Boys 1998-81	-0.70	1.64	-3.374	2.992	0.669	58.6	31
150	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-10-Girls 1992-81	-0.25	1.18	-1.342	0.918	0.560	37.0	31
151	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-10-Girls 1998-92	-0.42	1.46	-2.625	2.575	0.691	66.9	32
152	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-10-Girls 1998-81	-1.31	2.28	-4.771	4.431	0.682	62.2	31
153	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-10-Children 1992-81	-0.23	1.15	-1.240	0.771	0.548	35.1	31
154	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-10-Children 1998-92	-0.30	1.28	-1.311	1.090	0.460	25.6	32
155	Drop-out Rates in Class 1-10-Children 1998-81	-1.35	2.26	-4.057	3.641	0.595	42.6	31
156	Intensity of Formal Edu-Adj-(Yrs)Chdrn 1993-78	0.40	0.68	3.186	-3.166	0.601	45.1	32
157	Intensity of Formal Edu-Adj-(Yrs)Boys 1993-78	0.44	0.63	2.922	-2.832	0.442	23.8	32
158	Intensity of Formal Edu-Adj-(Yrs)Girls 1993-78	0.46	0.63	4.227	-4.961	0.698	69.3	32
159	Pupils per teacher-Prim 1992-82	-0.03	0.94	-0.290	-0.438	0.649	55.5	32
160	Pupils per teacher-Prim 1997-92	0.16	0.88	2.001	-1.211	0.718	76.5	32
161	Pupils per teacher-Prim 1997-82	0.46	0.63	4.227	-4.961	0.698	69.3	32
162	Pupils per teacher-Upper Prim 1992-82	-0.05	0.91	-0.594	-0.831	0.714	70.1	30
163	Pupils per teacher-Upper Prim 1997-92	0.12	0.93	1.546	-0.668	0.746	82.1	30
164	Pupils per teacher-Upper Prim 1997-82	-0.02	0.96	-0.198	-0.285	0.670	58.9	31
165	Pupils per teacher-Secondry 1992-82	-0.08	1.15	-0.318	0.538	0.373	17.3	31
166	Pupils per teacher-Secondry 1997-92	0.24	0.67	2.339	-3.107	0.586	41.0	31
167	Pupils per teacher-Secondry 1997-82	0.07	0.94	0.277	-0.223	0.294	11.7	30
168	Schools per thousand pop Prim 1992-82	0.16	0.72	1.375	-3.695	0.762	89.7	30
169	Schools per thousand pop Prim 1997-92	0.24	0.76	2.622	-3.410	0.809	122.6	31

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170	Schools per thousand pop Prim 1997-82	0.28	0.60	2.802	-6.314	0.760	91.8	31
171	Schools per thousand pop Upper Prim 1992-82	0.10	0.85	0.985	-1.969	0.815	123.6	30
172	Schools per thousand pop Upper Prim 1997-92	-0.06	1.01	-0.848	0.230	0.938	438.6	31
173	Schools per thousand pop Upper Prim 1997-82	0.03	0.87	0.241	-1.526	0.789	108.7	31
174	Expectation of life at birth 1991-1981	0.16	0.83	2.261	-2.417	0.920	149.2	15
175	Life Expecttion at Birth 2001-1991	0.16	0.82	5.478	-6.230	0.984	794.1	15
176	Life Expecttion at Birth 2001-1981	0.31	0.67	4.135	-4.584	0.870	86.8	15
177	Under 5 Mortality Rate 1991-81	0.14	0.94	1.599	-0.613	0.772	94.7	30
178	Mortality Rate 5-9 yrs 1991-81	-0.01	1.03	-0.042	0.136	0.564	16.8	15
179	Overall Sex ratio 1991-81	0.20	0.80	5.272	-5.092	0.942	437.9	29
180	Overall Sex ratio 2001-91	0.16	0.83	0.852	-0.924	0.402	19.5	31
181	Overall Sex ratio 2001-81	0.25	0.75	2.534	-2.508	0.660	54.4	30
182	Sex Ratio for age 0-4-Comb 1991-81	-0.23	1.24	-2.372	2.431	0.856	160.2	29
183	Sex Ratio for age 0-4-Comb 2001-91	-0.47	1.47	-3.752	3.772	0.826	137.3	31
184	Sex Ratio for age 0-4-Comb 2001-81	-0.84	1.85	-3.948	3.988	0.728	75.1	30
185	Sex Ratio for age 5-9-Comb 1991-81	14.82	-13.36	2.229	-2.187	0.133	4.1	29
186	Births Attended by health Proffessionals 1998-92	0.22	0.79	2.840	-3.620	0.897	182.6	23
187	Births Delivered in medical institutions 1998-92	0.24	0.77	3.534	-5.119	0.934	296.5	23
188	Two or more doses of TT Vacc during pregnancy	0.35	0.62	4.056	-5.136	0.766	68.8	23
189	Fully Vaccined Children aged 12-23 Months 1998-92	0.01	0.96	0.165	-0.599	0.905	199.7	23
190	Couple protection rate 1998-92	0.18	0.80	2.507	-3.211	0.885	162.2	23
191	Total Fertility Rates 1992-82	-0.20	1.24	-0.874	1.047	0.693	29.4	15
192	Total Fertility Rates 1997-92	0.24	0.66	2.331	-3.119	0.556	35.1	30
193	Total Fertility Rates 1997-82	0.29	0.68	0.898	-0.997	0.252	4.4	15
194	Old age dependency Ratio 1991-81	1.06	-0.03	1.710	-1.500	0.000	0.0	30
195	Child Labour age 5-14 - 1991-81	0.04	0.95	0.387	-0.444	0.710	68.4	30

Source: Planning Commission (2002); Census of India 1981,1991,2001; www.indiastat.com