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Status of BIMARU States in Socio-Economic Development of India

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Abstract
The objective of Socio–economic development in an economy is to increase the standard of living of the persons. Process of planning and different variables decided status of socio-economic development of any nation. In this study we will discuss only difference of socio-economic development status of BIMARU states in major Indian states in 2010-11. We will consider 17 Indian states and 39 variables for this study. This study divides the socio–economic indicators into six segments i.e., Economic Development, Industrial Development, Health Infrastructure Development, Physical Infrastructure Development, Demographic Development and Women Empowerment Development. These segments includes 39 variables of socio- economic development i.e., percentage of poverty, Gross State Domestic Product and Per capita Gross State Domestic Product in Economic Development; Number of Factories, Number of Employees, Invested Capital, Net Fixed Capital formation, Profit and Total Production in Industrial Development; Numbers on Per Lac of Population Doctors, Nurses, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Primary Health Center, Sub Primary Health Center, Beds and Budgetary expenditure on Health in Health Infrastructure Development; Percentage of Electricity Connected Villages, Per Capita Consumption of Domestic Electricity, Road Length Per 100 Squares kilometers of Area, Railway Route Length Per 1000 Squares kilometers of Area, Number of Banking offices Per Lac of Population, Per Capita Bank Deposit, Per Capita Bank credit and Number of telephones per 100 Population in Physical Infrastructure Development; Decadal Growth Rate of Population, Literacy Rate, Sex Ratio, Birth Rate, Infant Mortality rate, Life Expectancy and Percentage of Working Population in Demographic Development and woman Literacy Rate, Percentage of Woman Working Population, Woman Life Expectancy, Fertility rate, Couple protection Rate and Child Sex Ratio in Woman Empowerment Development are considered and on the basis of these indicators, the gap of socio–economic development amongst the BIMARU states and major states of India is estimated.
Keywords: *Socio–Economic Development Index, Regional Disparity,* BIMARU States, India.

1. Introduction

India is a large country consisting of 29 states and 7 Union territories. The area of the country is 32, 87,263 square kilometers which is widely differs in fauna and flora, in availability of minerals and fuels and in factors endowment. All these factors affect the economic development of a country. There are variations in the socio-economic development between the states. It is essential that this gap of social-economic development should be assessed continuously, which will help in proper development of states and in reducing the regional inequalities. This will also help in designating the states as special and general and the Planning Commission and Finance Commission to prepare the special development plans and in making available the specific grants for the purpose. In this paper an attempt is made to find out the gap in socio-economic developments by constructing the socio–economic development index. For this purpose 17 states are considered which represents the characteristics of all the states and union territories of the country. BIMARU is an acronym formed from the first letters of the names of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh states in India. It was coined by Ashish Bose in the mid-1980s. BIMARU has a resemblance to a Hindi word "Bimar" which means sick. This was used to refer to the poor demographic conditions within those states but in this paper we examine the development of these states not only demographic variables but also economic, industrial, health infrastructure, physical infrastructure and woman empowerment variables. On the above development segment, we select 39 variables for 17 Indian States and calculate socio-economic development index and find out socio-economic development rank of these states and status of BIMARU states in these states.

2. Objectives of study

- First objective of this study is prepared of socio-economic development index and giving ranking the Indian states.
- Second objective is to find out the status of BIMARU states in the given ranking and relevance of BIMARU acronym on these variables.

3. Survey of Literature

There are several studies examining the relationship between different physical infrastructure services and per

capita income and socio-economic development disparity between Indian states. These studies suggest that infrastructure does contribute towards the growth of output, income and employment of an economy and ultimately the quality of life of the people [Looney and Frederiksen 1981, Aschauer 1989, Ebert et al 1991; Queiroz and Gautam 1992]. Studies are also available on the inter–state disparities on the level of economic development and infrastructure facilities, [Hemlata Rao 1977; R.T. Tiwri 1984; R.H. Dholkia 1994; P.C. Sarkar 1994; Cashin and Sahay 1996; Jahangir Aziz and Chridtoph Doenwald 2003; Hemlata Rao 1984; Joseph Mathew 2004; Budhadeb Ghosh and Praben De 1998; Aditya Patra and Arabinda Acharya 2011; M.S. Ahluwalia 2000]. Sarkar (1994) adopts principal components method to compute the infrastructure index. CMIE (1997) obtained infrastructure index as a weighted average of various components of infrastructure facilities. However, weights have been assigned in an arbitrary manner. 10th and 11th Finance Commissions have used the index of infrastructure as one of the criteria for devolution of funds to states. Bhatia (1999) constructed an index of rural infrastructure and his study reveals that the development of infrastructure significantly influences the per hectare yield of food grains in the state. All above studies selected single segment from different development segments like BIMARU acronym based only demographic variables [Ashish Bose 1996,2007]; whereas this study included 39 variables from different development segments.

4. Data and Methodology

The sources of data are the publications of Reserve Bank of India, Planning Commission, of India, Annual Survey of Industries in India, Indian Census 2011, Health Information of India, CBHI Government of India, and some other Publications. We have mostly used the data for the latest period (2010-11), however the data about health information is related to (2000-01). This not going to make much difference in considering the Socio-economic gap as the development during this period in all the states should have taken place on the similar patterns. Out of 29 sates, we have considered 17 states which covers geographical area of 28,20,449 square kilometer which is 86 per cent of the total area and total population 11,05,61,128 out of 121 crores which is 91 per cent of total population.

Different kinds of Socio-Economic indicators combined together affect the development of an economy. They are mutually interdependent. Hence, it is not appropriate to take one of the indicators and analyses its effect on growth of the economy. There is need to compute a "Composite Index of Socio-Economic Development" by integrating various indicators in a suitable manner.

The studies cited above shows that there is no unanimity regarding the methodologies used to compute the infrastructure development index. Here an attempt is made to devise a method quite analogous to the one proposed by Morris and Liser (1977) and used by Mukherjee (1980). In this procedure Socio-Economic development index is computed as a weighted average of various components of socio-economic indicators from a multivariate data set where the weight is same 0.025. The detailed methodology runs as follow:

Let X_{ij} represent the value of the i^{th} infrastructural development indicator in j^{th} state, (i = 1, 2, 3 ……., 10; j = 1, 2, 3,…, 16). Let us write:-

$$Y_{ij} = \frac{X_{ij} - Min_j X_{ij}}{Max_j X_{ij} - Min_j X_{ij}} \quad \text{……. (1)}$$

Where, $Min_j X_{ij}$ and $Max_j X_{ij}$ are the minimum and maximum of X_{ij} respectively. However, if X_{ij} is negatively associated with the status of infrastructural development, equation (1) can be used as:

$$Y_{ij} = \frac{Max_j X_{ij} - X_{ij}}{Max_j X_{ij} - Min_j X_{ij}} \quad \text{……. (2)}$$

Obviously, the scaled values, Y_{ij}, vary from zero to one. The transformation employed here has a meaning of development, which is always a relative concept.

5. Findings

On the basis of 39 variables the Index number of socio-economic development is prepared which includes nurses, hospital, dispensaries, PHC, SHC and Beds per one lakh population as health development indicators, decadal growth rate of population, literacy rate, sex ratio, birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, life expectancy and percentage of working population in demographic development indicators and woman literacy rate, percentage of woman working population, woman life expectancy, fertility rate, couple protection rate, child sex ratio in woman empowerment development indicators. The physical infrastructure development indicators include percentage of electricity connected villages, per capita consumption of domestic electricity (in KWH) Road length per 100 square kilometer of area, Railway route length per 1000 square kilometers of area, number of banking offices per lakh of population, per capita bank deposits (in Rs.) per capita bank credit (in Rs.) and number of telephones per 100 persons. Similarly economic development indicators include percentage of poverty, Gross state domestic product (in crore Rs.) and per capita gross state domestic product (in Rs.); industrial development indicators include number of factories and employees, invested capital, net fixed capital formation, profit and total production.

On the basis of socio-economic development index, the state of Maharashtra emerges to be ranked first with an index of 0.611 while Bihar is ranked as the lowest with an index of 0.157. Amongst the 17 states considered,

the first five states in order of ranking in socio-economic development index are Maharashtra (0.611), Kerala (0.606), Tamil Nadu (0.589), Gujarat (0.520) and Andhra Pradesh (0.500). The lowest states in order of ranking on the basis of socio-economic development are Bihar (0.157), Uttar Pradesh (0.185), Assam (0.239), Jammu and Kashmir (0.282) and Madhya Pradesh (0.283). Amongst the middle level socio-economic developed states are, Punjab (0.492), Himachal Pradesh (0.491), Karnataka (0.484), West Bengal (0.417), Haryana (0.350), Rajasthan (0.332) and Orissa (0.296). [Table – 3]

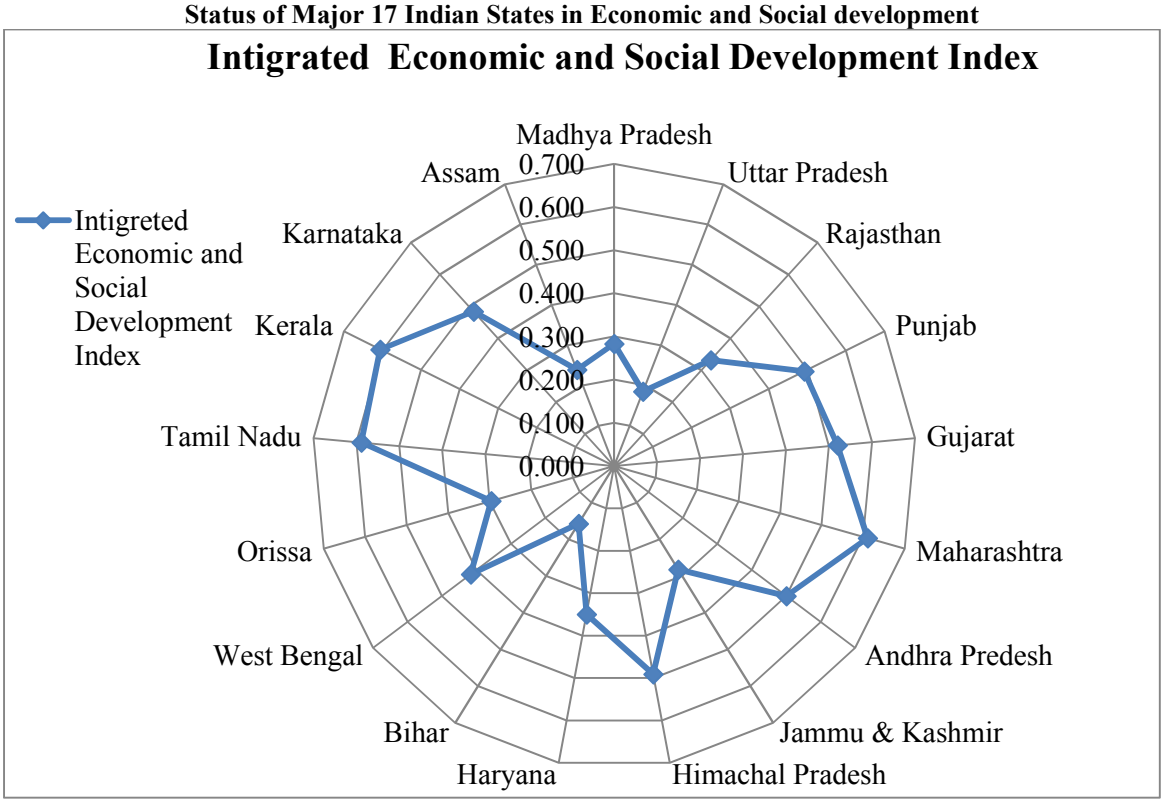
Table-3
Integrated Economic and Social Development Index and Rank of Indian States

S. No.	States	Integrated Economic and Social Development Index	Rank
1	Madhya Pradesh	0.283	13
2	Uttar Pradesh	0.185	16
3	Rajasthan	0.332	11
4	Punjab	0.492	6
5	Gujarat	0.520	4
6	Maharashtra	0.611	1
7	Andhra Pradesh	0.500	5
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0.282	14
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.491	7
10	Haryana	0.350	10
11	Bihar	0.157	17
12	West Bengal	0.417	9
13	Orissa	0.296	12
14	Tamil Nadu	0.589	3
15	Kerala	0.606	2
16	Karnataka	0.484	8
17	Assam	0.239	15

Source : Table 1

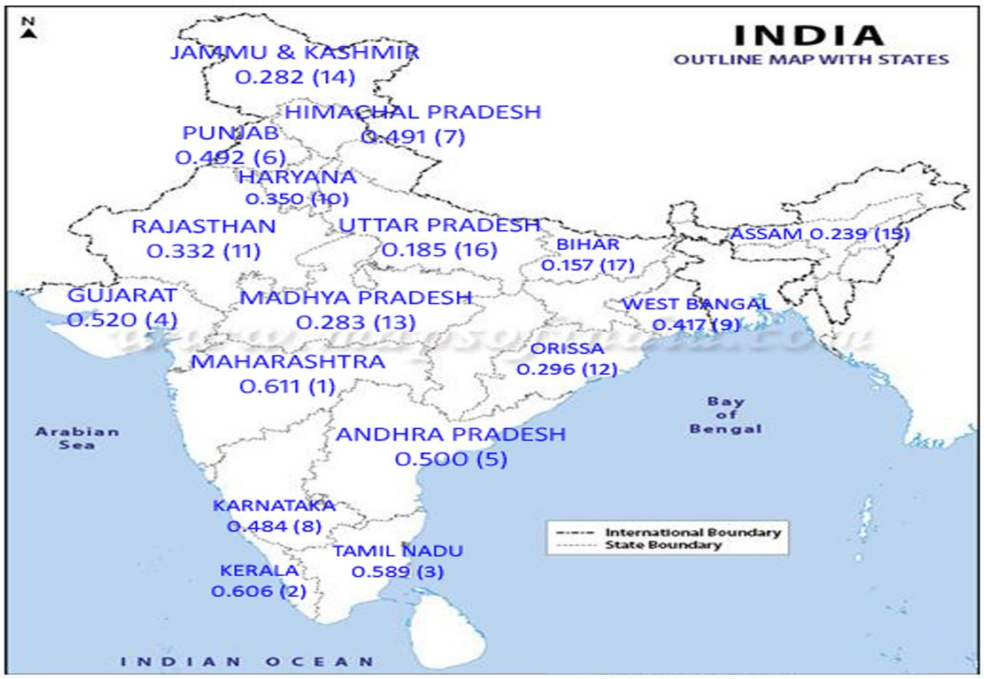
It is to be further noted that ranks of Kerala and Maharashtra are different in socio-economic development but there is no significant difference in the index number and hence these two states can be grouped together. Similarly Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh can also be grouped together on the basis of their index numbers. However, amongst the lowest socio-economic developed states; there are more differences in their index numbers. The index number of Bihar is 0.157 (Lowest of in ranking) while Uttar Pradesh as second lowest has 0.185 index numbers. The socio-economic index numbers for Assam is 0.239 whereas for Jammu and Kashmir it is 0.282. The difference between index number of highest developed (0.611) and lowest developed (0.157) states are 0.454. All these indicate that these are too many variations in the socio-economic development of the states. According to Ashish Bose study basis on demographic development in mid-1980s last four states were BIMARU state but basis of socio-economic development index calculated on 39 socio-economic variables in our study, we find out that Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are not included in last four states but Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are bottom in our study. So we can say that in broad sense of socio-economic development BIMARU acronym is not consist. [Chart-1]

Chart 1
Status of Major 17 Indian States in Economic and Social development



Source: Table - 3

MAP 1
Index Value and Ranking of Indian States according to socio economic development index



Source: Table – 3

6. Conclusion

From the above facts it is concluded that at the states level there is wide gap in the socio-economic development indicators. Coastal states excel in development in comparison to those which are landlocked. Exceptions are the states of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Orissa. The important conclusions emerges are that states of south are

more developed in compression to northern states and there is much differences between socio-economic developed states and those which are poor in socio-economic development. Acronym of BIMRU states developed on demographic variables is not consisting on broad sense of socio-economic variables in this study; because Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are not included lowest four backward states, but Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are lowest ranking in not only our study but also same in Ashish Bose's study. We can say that Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are backward state on the basis on both demographic and socio-economic development variables.

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Table-1 Selected 39 Economic, Social and Infrastructure Indicators 2010-11 Cont…….

S.No. (1)	States (2)	Economic Development Indicators			Industrial Development Indicators					
		Percentage of Poverty (3)	GSDP (crore Rs.) (4)	PCGSDP (Rs.) (5)	Number of		Invested Capital (8)	Net Fixed Capital Formation (9)	Profit (10)	Total Production (11)
					Factories (6)	Employees (7)				
1	Madhya Pradesh	36.7	182647	22382	4212	310428	705368.8	37302.4	86740.8	1011820.3
2	Uttar Pradesh	37.7	394499	17349	13756	805748	1234690.3	52250.2	252896.6	2534869.3
3	Rajasthan	24.8	204398	25616	8172	429857	734146.8	48911.4	74024.5	122084.8
4	Punjab	15.9	148844	44752	12770	604172	639673.5	51909.6	100662.8	1294227.6
5	Gujarat	23.0	365295	52708	21282	1291224	3996056.1	246483.6	549293.9	7298650.8
6	Maharashtra	24.5	775020	62729	27892	1694086	3547372.5	175959.9	918684.5	6869088.5
7	Andhra Pradesh	21.1	381942	40366	26286	1268004	2261443.0	125984.5	326323.8	2949399.0
8	Jammu & Kashmir	9.4	38739	27607	795	55171	61291.4	2160.2	18437.6	159946.8
9	Himachal Pradesh	9.5	39066	47106	2210	156292	461030.1	28542.6	137278.4	669624.4
10	Haryana	20.1	166095	59221	5967	544861	866331.1	50548.1	99879.0	1880284.0
11	Bihar	53.5	144472	13632	2805	104392	88218.4	7019.0	32046.3	342779.5
12	West Bengal	26.7	317786	32228	8232	633845	932943.1	48921.5	63360.6	1632518.0
13	Orissa	37.0	128367	25708	2536	282543	1417483.2	213392.6	74319.6	796466.4
14	Tamil Nadu	17.1	391372	51928	36848	1935072	2325644.2	95781.8	318439.1	4059732.5
15	Kerala	12.0	193383	49873	6917	379559	269534.4	8805.9	31382.4	746952.0
16	Karnataka	23.6	279932	39301	10722	780525	1534462.2	179300.7	193781.8	2512900.7
17	Assam	37.9	74215	21406	2795	166089	173992.4	7094.7	39933.9	388628.0

Source – Reserve Bank of India, Indian Planning Commission, Annual Factory survey of India, Indian census 2011, *Health Information of India, CBHI, GOI, 2000-01 etc.*

Table-1 Selected 39 Economic, Social and Infrastructure Indicators Cont…….

Health Infrastructure Development Indicators (2000-01)								Demographic Development Indicators (2011)							
Numbers On per Lakh of Population							Expenditure on Health (in %) (19)	Decadal Growth Rate of Population (in %) (20)	Literacy Rate (in %) (21)	Sex Ratio (22)	Birth Rate (23)	Death Rate (24)	Infant Mortality Rate (25)	Life Expectancy (in years) (26)	Percentage of Working population (27)
Doctors (12)	Nurses (13)	Hospitals (14)	Dispensaries (15)	PHC (16)	SHC (17)	Beds (18)									
29.75	143	0.16	0.17	3.73	26.4	63.76	5.09	20.3	70.63	930	15.2	8.3	62	61	43.5
0.11	0.04	0.05	0.13	0.01	0.02	3.92	3.98	20.09	69.72	908	16	8.1	61	62.6	32.9
34.87	44.79	0.2	0.47	3.86	22.9	31.05	5.16	21.44	67.06	926	11.5	6.7	55	64.5	43.6
129.66	152.5	0.9	5.96	3.02	17.8	83.26	4.54	13.73	76.68	893	13.7	7	34	72.6	35.7
63.67	137.6	4.99	14.32	3.17	23	143.49	3.38	19.17	79.31	918	19.8	6.7	44	66.4	41
79.97	106.3	3.56	8.04	3.19	17.5	107.10	3.87	15.99	82.91	925	15.6	6.5	28	69.5	44
73.29	133.4	5.45	0.23	2.52	19.2	121.39	4.74	11.10	67.66	992	16.7	7.6	46	67	46.6
62.22	*	0.42	3.97	4.40	22.2	20.56	4.89	23.71	68.74	883	17.5	5.7	43	70.1	34.5
*	96.81	1.33	2.83	5.54	38	104.90	5.64	12.81	83.78	974	19.3	6.9	40	69.4	51.9
5.03	63.41	0.37	0.61	2.68	15.4	32.23	3.26	19.9	76.64	877	13.5	6.6	48	68.9	32.2
38.65	10.65	0.4	0.51	2.97	19.9	35.16	4.01	25.07	63.82	916	18.6	6.8	48	63	33.4
61.75	53.94	0.51	0.26	2.20	14.2	68.68	5.63	13.93	77.08	947	11.5	6	31	67.2	38.1
38.27	105.06	0.74	3.42	4.35	19.1	33.32	4.15	13.97	73.45	978	14.6	8.6	61	62.6	41.8
102.26	167	0.65	0.82	4.09	24.7	78.61	4.86	15.6	80.33	995	14.8	7.6	24	68.4	45.6
91.87	185.7	13.92	0.17	4.03	21.7	308.17	5.25	4.86	93.91	1084	16.4	7	13	75.8	34.8
109.29	146.4	0.55	1.51	4.83	23.5	75.01	5.11	15.67	75.6	968	20.5	7.1	38	67.9	45.6
53.72	33.29	1.01	1.22	2.64	22.1	47.66	4.66	16.93	73.18	954	22	8.2	58	61.9	38.4

Table-1 Selected 39 Economic, Social and Infrastructure Indicators (2010-11) **Cont…….**

Woman Empowerment Development Indicators						Physical Infrastructure Development Indicators							
Woman Literacy Rate (28)	Percentage of Woman Working population (29)	Woman Life Expectancy (30)	Fertility Rate (31)	Couple Protection Rate (in %) (32)	Child Sex Ratio (33)	Percentage of Electricity Connected Village (34)	Per Capita Consumption of Domestic Electricity (in KWH) (35)	Road Length Per 100 sq.km.of area (in km.) (36)	Railway Route Length Per 1000 sq.km.of area (in km.) (37)	Number of Banking offices per Lakh of Population (38)	Per Capita Bank Deposit (in Rs.) (39)	Per Capita Bank Credit (in Rs.) (40)	Number of Telephones per 100 Population (41)
60.02	32.60	63.80	3.20	46.40	912	97.1	78.83	48.91	16.05	6	19332	11538	30.08
59.26	16.70	63.70	3.50	27.70	899	88.3	85.87	145.67	6.45	6	18611	8114	24.91
52.66	35.10	68.30	3.10	45.70	883	95	97.67	56.44	15.81	7	18914	17024	37.15
71.34	13.90	71.60	1.80	46.20	846	100	287.3	158.51	42.37	15	55545	42960	58.25
70.73	23.40	69.00	2.50	47.90	886	99.8	159.7	76.03	26.89	9	44304	29385	45.16
75.48	31.10	71.90	1.90	41.80	883	99.8	175	127.32	18.21	8	130631	106217	37.90
59.74	36.20	68.20	1.80	61.50	943	100	172.2	79.56	19.14	9	34493	37927	39.59
58.01	19.10	71.10	2.00	15.20	859	98.2	107.71	11.29	1.15	9	34009	12145	32.76
76.60	44.80	72.40	1.80	41.80	906	99.5	189.36	69.51	5.32	17	48585	19218	55.50
66.77	17.80	69.50	2.30	36.90	830	100	197.65	84.67	33.9	11	50993	36469	43.75
53.33	19.10	66.20	3.70	16.50	933	77.5	21.95	125.74	38.36	4	12193	3537	22.18
71.16	18.10	71.00	1.80	27.90	950	99.5	99.84	325.08	44.36	6	35011	22300	22.51
64.36	27.20	63.90	2.30	25.90	934	76.5	88.42	153.44	15.81	8	25331	12984	23.30
73.86	31.80	70.90	1.70	41.50	946	100	240.73	140.89	31.23	10	50951	58141	50.46
91.98	18.20	76.90	1.80	31.80	959	100	201.46	514.49	27.02	14	49344	35536	58.48
68.13	31.90	69.70	2.00	49.60	943	99.9	136.09	139.78	16.02	11	58737	42599	45.21
67.27	22.50	63.20	2.50	13.10	957	90.9	43.87	295.37	31.03	5	18998	7385	20.65

Table-2 Index of Selected 39 Economic, Social and Infrastructure Indicators (2010-11)

S.No.	States	Economic Development Indicators			Industrial Development Indicators					
		Percentage of Poverty	GSDP	PCGSDP	Number of		Invested Capital	Net Fixed Capital Formation	Profit	Total Production
					Factories	Employees				
1	Madhya Pradesh	0.010	0.005	0.005	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.002	0.003
2	Uttar Pradesh	0.009	0.012	0.003	0.009	0.010	0.007	0.005	0.007	0.008
3	Rajasthan	0.016	0.006	0.009	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.005	0.002	0.000
4	Punjab	0.021	0.004	0.017	0.008	0.007	0.004	0.005	0.002	0.004
5	Gujarat	0.017	0.011	0.021	0.014	0.016	0.025	0.025	0.015	0.025
6	Maharashtra	0.016	0.025	0.022	0.019	0.022	0.022	0.018	0.025	0.024
7	Andhra Pradesh	0.018	0.012	0.014	0.018	0.016	0.015	0.013	0.009	0.010
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0.025	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.025	0.000	0.019	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002
10	Haryana	0.019	0.004	0.025	0.004	0.007	0.005	0.005	0.002	0.006
11	Bihar	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001
12	West Bengal	0.015	0.009	0.010	0.005	0.008	0.006	0.005	0.001	0.005
13	Orissa	0.009	0.003	0.008	0.001	0.003	0.009	0.022	0.002	0.002
14	Tamil Nadu	0.021	0.012	0.019	0.025	0.025	0.014	0.010	0.008	0.014
15	Kerala	0.017	0.005	0.017	0.004	0.004	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.002
16	Karnataka	0.009	0.008	0.014	0.007	0.010	0.009	0.018	0.005	0.008
17	Assam	0.013	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

Source - calculated.

Table-2 Index of Selected 39 Economic, Social and Infrastructure Indicators **Cont…….**

Health Infrastructure Development Indicators (2000-01)								Demographic Development Indicators(2011)							
On per Lakh of Population							Expenditure on Health	Decadal Growth Rate of Population	Literacy Rate	Sex Ratio	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Life Expectancy	Percentage of Working population
Doctors	Nurses	Hospitals	Dispensaries	PHC	SHC	Beds									
0.006	0.019	0.000	0.000	0.017	0.017	0.005	0.019	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.015	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.014
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.014	0.004	0.001	0.003	0.001
0.007	0.006	0.000	0.001	0.017	0.015	0.002	0.020	0.005	0.003	0.006	0.025	0.016	0.004	0.026	0.014
0.025	0.021	0.002	0.010	0.014	0.012	0.007	0.013	0.014	0.011	0.002	0.020	0.014	0.014	0.020	0.004
0.012	0.019	0.009	0.025	0.014	0.015	0.011	0.001	0.007	0.013	0.005	0.005	0.016	0.009	0.009	0.011
0.015	0.014	0.006	0.014	0.014	0.012	0.008	0.006	0.011	0.016	0.006	0.015	0.018	0.017	0.014	0.015
0.014	0.018	0.010	0.000	0.011	0.013	0.010	0.016	0.017	0.003	0.014	0.013	0.009	0.008	0.010	0.018
0.012	*	0.001	0.007	0.020	0.015	0.001	0.017	0.002	0.004	0.001	0.011	0.025	0.010	0.015	0.003
*	0.013	0.002	0.005	0.025	0.025	0.008	0.025	0.015	0.017	0.012	0.006	0.015	0.011	0.014	0.025
0.001	0.009	0.001	0.001	0.012	0.010	0.002	0.000	0.006	0.011	0.000	0.020	0.017	0.007	0.013	0.000
0.007	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.013	0.013	0.003	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.008	0.016	0.007	0.003	0.002
0.012	0.007	0.001	0.000	0.010	0.009	0.005	0.025	0.014	0.011	0.008	0.025	0.022	0.016	0.010	0.007
0.007	0.014	0.001	0.003	0.020	0.013	0.002	0.009	0.014	0.008	0.012	0.018	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.012
0.020	0.022	0.001	0.001	0.018	0.016	0.006	0.017	0.012	0.014	0.014	0.017	0.009	0.019	0.013	0.017
0.018	0.025	0.025	0.000	0.018	0.014	0.025	0.021	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.013	0.014	0.025	0.025	0.003
0.021	0.020	0.001	0.002	0.022	0.015	0.006	0.019	0.012	0.010	0.011	0.004	0.013	0.012	0.012	0.017
0.010	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.012	0.015	0.004	0.015	0.010	0.008	0.009	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.008

Source - calculated.

Table-2 Index of Selected 39 Economic, Social and Infrastructure Indicators (2010-11) **Cont…….**

Woman Empowerment Development Indicators						Physical Infrastructure Development Indicators								Integrated socio-economic Development Index
Woman Literacy Rate	Percentage of Woman Working population	Woman Life Expectancy	Fertility Rate	Couple Protection Rate	Child Sex Ratio	Percentage of Electricity Connected village	Per Capita Consumption of Domestic Electricity (in KWH)	Road Length Per 100 sq.km. of area (in km.)	Railway Route Length Per 1000 sq.km. of area (in km.)	Number of Banking offices per Lakh of Population	Per Capita Bank Deposit (in Rs.)	Per Capita Bank Credit (in Rs)	Number of Telephones per 100 Person	
0.005	0.015	0.001	0.006	0.017	0.016	0.022	0.005	0.002	0.009	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.006	**0.283**
0.004	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.008	0.013	0.013	0.006	0.007	0.003	0.004	0.001	0.001	0.003	**0.185**
0.000	0.017	0.009	0.008	0.017	0.010	0.020	0.001	0.002	0.008	0.006	0.001	0.003	0.011	**0.332**
0.012	0.000	0.015	0.024	0.017	0.003	0.025	0.025	0.007	0.024	0.021	0.009	0.010	0.025	**0.492**
0.012	0.008	0.011	0.015	0.018	0.011	0.025	0.013	0.003	0.015	0.010	0.007	0.006	0.016	**0.520**
0.015	0.014	0.016	0.023	0.015	0.010	0.025	0.014	0.006	0.010	0.008	0.025	0.025	0.011	**0.611**
0.005	0.018	0.009	0.024	0.025	0.022	0.025	0.014	0.003	0.010	0.010	0.005	0.008	0.013	**0.500**
0.003	0.004	0.014	0.021	0.001	0.006	0.023	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.005	0.002	0.008	**0.282**
0.015	0.025	0.017	0.024	0.015	0.015	0.024	0.016	0.003	0.002	0.025	0.008	0.004	0.023	**0.491**
0.009	0.003	0.012	0.018	0.012	0.000	0.025	0.017	0.004	0.019	0.013	0.008	0.008	0.015	**0.350**
0.000	0.004	0.005	0.000	0.002	0.020	0.001	0.000	0.006	0.022	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	**0.157**
0.012	0.003	0.014	0.024	0.008	0.023	0.024	0.007	0.016	0.025	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.001	**0.417**
0.007	0.011	0.001	0.018	0.007	0.020	0.000	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.003	0.002	0.002	**0.296**
0.013	0.014	0.014	0.025	0.015	0.022	0.025	0.021	0.006	0.017	0.012	0.008	0.013	0.020	**0.589**
0.025	0.003	0.025	0.024	0.010	0.025	0.025	0.017	0.025	0.015	0.019	0.008	0.008	0.025	**0.606**
0.010	0.015	0.012	0.021	0.019	0.022	0.025	0.011	0.006	0.009	0.013	0.010	0.010	0.016	**0.484**
0.009	0.007	0.000	0.015	0.000	0.025	0.015	0.002	0.014	0.017	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.000	**0.239**

Source - calculated.