

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2407
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.12.2022

REGIONAL IMBALANCE

2407. SHRI JUAL ORAM:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that people are suffering from regional imbalance in the development activities in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to identify the areas in those States which are lagging behind in development; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to remove the regional imbalance?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

- a) The sub-continental dimensions of India diversified with inherent differences in geographical conditions results in differential resource endowment, infrastructure and socio-economic parameters. This leads to regional disparities in terms of development of different regions. This is reflected in variations in per capita income amongst different states. The State/ UT-wise per capita income (per capita Net State Domestic Product) at Current Prices is placed at Annexure I.
- b) While per capita Gross Domestic Product is one of the indices to indicate the variation in income across regions, the Government of India has been using various indices to identify such pockets where there is slow progress in critical socio-economic indicators. One such method is the publication of the National Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index in 2021. The State/ UT-wise figures of multi-dimensional poverty are available in the report, the copy of which is available at https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2021-11/National_MPI_India-11242021.pdf. Another notable effort is the identification of such districts which have shown relatively less progress in select socio-economic indicators under the Aspirational Districts Programme. A state-wise list of the Aspirational Districts identified is placed at Annexure II.
- c) The Union Government's aim has been to promote inclusive and balanced growth. A multi-pronged strategy is adopted to address regional imbalance. .As per the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), the Union Government increased the share of

net shareable taxes to the States from 32% earlier to 42% for the period 2015-20. This has provided more untied resources to the States. The same has also been retained by the 15th Finance Commission at 41% (1% adjusted on account of creation of UT of J&K) for the period (2020-21 & 2021-26). The objective has been to provide more untied resources to the States by providing greater autonomy in financing and design of schemes as per the needs and requirements including for filling the development gap in the deficit regions. Secondly, under important Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the share of the Centre and States in North East and Hilly States is 90:10, whereas in other States it is 60:40.

Thirdly, there are specific programs such as the Aspirational Districts Programme which aims to bring transformative changes in the most under-developed districts of India. The Programme aims at rapid transformation of these districts across sectors which are critical for improving quality of life or economic productivity of citizens. These sectors are Health and Nutrition, School Education and Basic Infrastructure, and also Agriculture and Water Resources and Financial Inclusion & Skill Development. 49 key performance indicators have been selected across these sectors and a district's performance is monitored on the basis of progress made on these indicators. The broad strategy of the Aspirational Districts Programme rests on the 3 Cs – Convergence (between Central and State Schemes), Collaboration (between Centre, State, District Administration, Development Partners and Citizens) and Competition (between Districts). Every month, districts are ranked on the basis of progress made on the key performance indicators mentioned above, and this instils them with a sense of competition which results in rapid improvement. These districts have shown rapid improvement in a short span of time. Details about the performance of the districts on the identified indicators are available on the Champions of Change Dashboard (<http://championsofchange.gov.in/site/coc-home/>).

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2407 FOR 21.12.2022 BY SHRI JUAL ORAM REGARDING REGIONAL IMBALANCE

Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices; base year 2011-12.As on 15.03.2022

S. No.	State\UT	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,54,031	1,69,320	1,76,707	2,07,771
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,55,076	1,68,679	1,78,068	NA
3	Assam	81,034	96,240	95,309	1,05,454
4	Bihar	40,715	45,071	46,292	NA
5	Chhattisgarh	98,254	1,05,089	1,04,943	NA
6	Goa	4,23,716	4,35,959	4,55,654	4,91,352
7	Gujarat	1,97,457	2,13,936	2,14,809	NA
8	Haryana	2,23,015	2,40,507	2,35,707	2,74,635
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,74,804	1,85,728	1,83,333	2,01,854
10	Jammu & Kashmir*	98,738	NA	NA	NA
11	Jharkhand	75,421	77,739	75,587	NA
12	Karnataka	2,04,804	2,22,002	2,36,451	2,78,786
13	Kerala	2,05,437	2,13,041	2,05,067	2,30,601
14	Madhya Pradesh	92,486	1,03,103	1,04,894	1,24,685
15	Maharashtra	1,86,074	1,96,100	1,93,121	NA
16	Manipur	73,795	82,437	87,832	NA

17	Meghalaya	82,653	87,170	82,182	89,889
18	Mizoram	1,64,708	1,88,012	2,10,629	NA
19	Nagaland	1,09,198	1,20,871	1,19,274	NA
20	Odisha	1,00,838	1,10,081	1,09,071	1,27,383
21	Punjab	1,49,974	1,55,590	1,54,517	1,67,995
22	Rajasthan	1,06,624	1,15,356	1,15,933	1,35,218
23	Sikkim	3,75,773	4,03,376	4,24,454	4,80,593
24	Tamil Nadu	1,94,373	2,13,396	2,25,106	2,56,935
25	Telangana	2,09,848	2,30,955	2,34,751	2,78,833
26	Tripura	1,13,016	1,25,675	1,29,995	1,46,918
27	Uttar Pradesh	62,380	66,136	65,338	71,472
28	Uttarakhand	1,86,169	1,88,179	1,76,744	NA
29	West Bengal	1,03,944	1,13,163	1,21,267	NA
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,04,254	2,18,649	NA	NA
31	Chandigarh	3,07,816	3,32,625	3,09,338	NA
32	Delhi	3,38,730	3,56,151	3,44,136	NA
33	Jammu & Kashmir-U.T.		1,06,627	1,08,768	1,21,463
34	Puducherry	2,18,673	2,20,590	2,15,583	2,16,495

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2407 FOR 21.12.2022 BY SHRI JUAL ORAM REGARDING REGIONAL IMBALANCE

State-wise list of all 112 Aspirational Districts

S. No.	State	District
1	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitaramaraju
2	Andhra Pradesh	Parvathipuram Manyam
3	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R. Kadapa
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai
5	Assam	Goalpara
6	Assam	Barpeta
7	Assam	Hailakandi
8	Assam	Baksa
9	Assam	Darrang
10	Assam	Udalguri
11	Assam	Dhubri
12	Bihar	Sitamarhi
13	Bihar	Araria
14	Bihar	Purnia
15	Bihar	Katihar
16	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
17	Bihar	Begusarai
18	Bihar	Khagaria
19	Bihar	Banka
20	Bihar	Sheikhpura
21	Bihar	Aurangabad
22	Bihar	Gaya
23	Bihar	Nawada
24	Bihar	Jamui

S. No.	State	District
25	Chhattisgarh	Korba
26	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon
27	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund
28	Chhattisgarh	Kanker
29	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur
30	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada
31	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur
32	Chhattisgarh	Bastar
33	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon
34	Chhattisgarh	Sukma
35	Gujarat	Dahod
36	Gujarat	Narmada
37	Haryana	Mewat
38	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba
39	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara
40	UT of Jammu & Kashmir	Baramulla
41	Jharkhand	Garhwa
42	Jharkhand	Chatra
43	Jharkhand	Giridih
44	Jharkhand	Godda
45	Jharkhand	Sahibganj
46	Jharkhand	Pakur
47	Jharkhand	Bokaro
48	Jharkhand	Lohardaga
49	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum
50	Jharkhand	Palamu
51	Jharkhand	Latehar
52	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh

S. No.	State	District
53	Jharkhand	Ramgarh
54	Jharkhand	Dumka
55	Jharkhand	Ranchi
56	Jharkhand	Khunti
57	Jharkhand	Gumla
58	Jharkhand	Simdega
59	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum
60	Karnataka	Raichur
61	Karnataka	Yadgir
62	Kerala	Wayanad
63	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur
64	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh
65	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani
66	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh
67	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha
68	Madhya Pradesh	Guna
69	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli
70	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
71	Maharashtra	Nandurbar
72	Maharashtra	Washim
73	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
74	Maharashtra	Osmanabad
75	Manipur	Chandel
76	Meghalaya	Ribhoi
77	Mizoram	Mamit
78	Nagaland	Kiphire
79	Odisha	Dhenkanal
80	Odisha	Gajapati

S. No.	State	District
81	Odisha	Kandhamal
82	Odisha	Balangir
83	Odisha	Kalahandi
84	Odisha	Rayagada
85	Odisha	Koraput
86	Odisha	Malkangiri
87	Odisha	Nabarangpur
88	Odisha	Nuapada
89	Punjab	Moga
90	Punjab	Firozpur
91	Rajasthan	Dholpur
92	Rajasthan	Karauli
93	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
94	Rajasthan	Sirohi
95	Rajasthan	Baran
96	Sikkim	Soreng
97	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar
98	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram
99	Telangana	Asifabad
100	Telangana	Bhoopalapally
101	Telangana	Bhadradi-Kothagudem
102	Tripura	Dhalai
103	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot
104	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur
105	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
106	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
107	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
108	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar

S. No.	State	District
109	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli
110	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra
111	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar
112	Uttarakhand	Haridwar