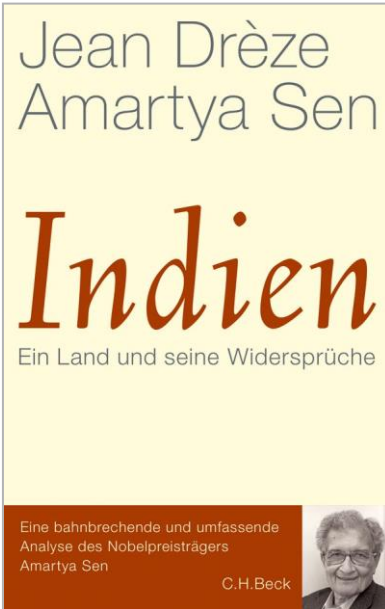


Statistischer Anhang



Jan Drèze, Amartya Sen **Indien**

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Statistical Appendix

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The economic and social statistics presented in this book draw principally on *World Development Indicators* for purposes of international comparisons, and on authoritative national sources for India-specific information – particularly the decennial censuses, the Central Statistical Organization, the Finance Ministry’s annual *Economic Survey*, the Reserve Bank of India, the National Sample Survey, the National Family Health Surveys, the Sample Registration System and the India Human Development Survey. We have tried to stay clear of unreliable or possibly unreliable sources.

For *World Development Indicators* (WDI), we have used online figures (from data.worldbank.org), accessed on 1 January 2013 – most of these figures are also available in the printed edition of these indicators (World Bank, 2012). For purposes of international comparisons, we have excluded countries with a population of less than 2 million.

Sometimes there are minor discrepancies between WDI figures for India and the corresponding figures from national sources (e.g. because the latter are more up to date). For instance, India’s infant mortality rate in 2011 is 47 per 1,000 live births according to WDI, but more recent data from the Sample Registration System suggest that it is actually 44 per 1,000.* When making international comparisons, we have used the WDI figures for India, without attempting to ‘update’ them based on national sources, since there are likely to be

* WDI figures are regularly updated as new data emerge; this and other discrepancies may diminish or disappear in due course.

similar lags in other countries. In any case, the discrepancies tend to be quite small.

Some aspects of Indian statistics, particularly social statistics, are a little out of date at the time of writing. The findings of the 2011 Census have been partially released, but many critical indicators (e.g. age-specific literacy rates and female labour force participation) are yet to be placed in the public domain. More importantly, the last national survey with comprehensive health and nutrition data is the third National Family Health Survey, conducted in 2005–6. Reliable child nutrition data, in particular, are not available for more recent years. We hope this gap will be partly remedied very soon, with the release of the second India Human Development Survey as well as the fourth National Family Health Survey. Meanwhile, we have used the most recent figures available from authoritative sources.

This Appendix presents further statistical information on aspects of Indian economic and social development. Table A.1 focuses on international comparisons of development indicators for selected Asian countries. Table A.2 attempts to integrate some of these comparisons with similar evidence of internal contrasts within India. Six Indian states are included in that table: three (Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu) with relatively favourable social indicators, and three (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh) from the comparatively deprived ‘northern heartland’. Table A.3 presents a broad range of indicators for India’s major states (those with a population of at least 5 million in 2011), and Table A.4 focuses on the smaller states of the north-eastern region. Finally, Table A.5 provides some information on trends over time at the all-India level. The sources used in Table A.3, on which many other tables in this book also draw, are listed at the end of this Appendix along with brief explanatory remarks.

Throughout Table A.3, except for 2004–5 data based on the India Human Development Survey (IHDS), figures for ‘North-East’ are indicative population-weighted averages of state-specific figures for Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. In cases of missing data for specific north-eastern states (e.g. District Level Household Survey 2007–8 for Nagaland), the average was taken over the north-eastern states for which data are available. Also in Table A.3, all IHDS-based figures for ‘Maharashtra’

EXPLANATORY NOTE

in 2004–5 apply to Maharashtra and Goa combined (see Desai et al., 2010).

Finally, Table A.5 presents two series of estimates of real agricultural wages: a series ending in 1999–2000, based on *Agricultural Wages in India* (see Drèze and Sen, 2002), and a new series starting from 1998–9, based on the Labour Bureau's *Wage Rates in Rural India* database, ably analysed by Yoshifumi Usami (2011, 2012). Both series use the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers to convert money wages into real wages. The figures in Table A.5 are based on the category 'unskilled labour' (adult male) for both series. In Tables 2.2 and 7.1 (Chapters 2 and 7 respectively), the post-2000 wage figures are also based on Usami's series. There, the wage rates for 'agricultural labour', 'non-agricultural labour' and 'rural labour' refer to unweighted averages of activity-specific wage rates for the relevant activities (e.g. ploughing, sowing, transplanting and harvesting, in the case of male agricultural labour). Since the trends in real wage rates are much the same for different activities, the exact method used to weigh different activities does not matter much for our purposes. We also constructed our own series of activity-specific real wage rates from the Labour Bureau's database and obtained results similar to those of Yoshifumi Usami.

Table A.1: Economic and Social Indicators in India and Selected Asian Countries, 2011

	India	Bangladesh	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	China	South Korea	Indonesia	Thailand
Population (millions)	1,241	150	30	177	21	1,344	50	242	70
Per-capita Income and Related Indicators									
GDP per capita (Constant 2000 US\$)	838	588	275	672	1,402	2,640	16,684	1,207	2,699
PPP estimates of GDP per capita (2005 international dollars)	3,203	1,569	1,106	2,424	4,929	7,418	27,541	4,094	7,635
Average annual growth rate of per capita GDP, 1961-2011 (%)	3.1	1.7	1.4	2.6	3.3	6.8	5.4	3.7	4.3
Average annual growth rate of per capita GDP ^h (%)									
1961-70	1.8	1.1	0.5	4.5	2.2	2.4	5.7	1.6	5.0
1970-80	0.9	-0.5	-0.2	2.2	2.6	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.6
1980-90	3.3	0.7	1.7	3.2	2.8	7.6	6.5	4.5	5.7
1990-2000	3.6	2.7	2.4	1.3	4.1	8.6	5.5	3.3	4.1
2000-11	5.5	4.4	2.0	2.5	4.7	9.6	3.9	4.1	3.1

Estimated proportion of the population below international poverty line of PPP \$2/day, 2010 (%)	68.7	76.5	57.3	60.2 ^b	29.1 ^c	29.8 ^b	n/a	46.1	4.6 ^a
Longevity, Mortality and Fertility									
Life expectancy at birth (years)									
Female	67	70	70	66 ^f	78 ^f	75 ^f	84 ^f	71	77
Male	64	68	68	64 ^f	72 ^f	72 ^f	77 ^f	67	71
Persons	65	69	68	65 ^f	75 ^f	73 ^f	81 ^f	69	74
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	47	37	39	59 ^f	11 ^f	13 ^f	4 ^f	25	11
Proportion of low-birth weight babies, 2010 (%)	28 ^d	22 ^d	21 ^d	32 ^c	17 ^c	3 ^b	–	11	7 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio, 2010 (per 100,000 live births)	200	240	170	260	35	37	16	220	48
Total fertility rate	2.6	2.2	2.7	3.4 ^f	2.3 ^f	1.6 ^f	1.2 ^f	2.1	1.6
Literacy and Education									
Adult literacy rate (age 15+), 2010 (%)									
Female	51 ^d	52	48	40	90	91	–	90 ^a	92 ^c
Male	75 ^d	61	73	69	93	97	–	96 ^a	96 ^c

(Continued)

Table A.1: (Continued)

	India	Bangladesh	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	China	South Korea	Indonesia	Thailand
Youth literacy rate (age 15–24), 2010 (%)									
Female	74 ^d	78	78	61	99	99	–	99 ^a	98 ^c
Male	88 ^d	75	88	79	98	99	–	100 ^a	98 ^c
Proportion of children reaching grade 5, 2009 (%)	69 ^d	66	62 ^c	62	99 ^d	–	99	92	–
Estimated mean years of schooling (age 25+)	4.4	4.8	3.2	4.9	9.3	7.5	11.6	5.8	6.6
Pupil-teacher ratio at primary level (pupils per teacher), 2010	40 ^e	43	32	41	24	17	21	16	16 ^b
Other Gender-related Indicators									
Female-male ratio in the population (females per 1,000 males)	937	976	1,016	968	1,027	926	1,006	1,006	1,035
Female labour participation rate, age 15+ (%)	29	57	80	22	35	68	49	51	64
Savings, Investment and Trade									
Gross domestic savings as a proportion of GDP (%)	31	16	9	8	15	53	31	34	31

Gross fixed capital formation as a proportion of GDP (%)	30	25	21	11	27	46	27	32	26
Foreign direct investment, net inflows as a proportion of GDP (%)	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.6	3.0	0.4	2.1	2.3
Exports of goods and services as a proportion of GDP (%)	25	23	9	14	23	31	56	26	77
Average annual growth rate of value of exports ^b (%)									
1961-90	6.1	6.3	n/a	6.8	3.2	n/a	20.6	5.1	11.5
1990-2011	13.6	12.0	n/a	6.0	5.7	16.5	12.0	7.4	8.4

^a 2009

^b 2008

^c 2007

^d 2006

^e 2005

^f 2010

^g 2004

^h Unweighted averages of annual growth rates.

Sources: *Human Development Report 2013* for mean years of schooling; all other indicators are from *World Development Indicators* (online, as on 1 January 2013). Unless stated otherwise, all figures related to 2011.

Table A.2: India in Comparative Perspective, 2011

Country or state	Population (millions)	Growth rate of per capita GDP or SDP ^a (% per year)		Youth literacy rate, aged 15-24, 2010 ^b (%)		Estimated life expectancy at birth ^c (years)		Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Total fertility rate ^d	Prevalence of undernutrition, children aged under 5 years ^e (%)		
		1980-1 to 1990-1	2000-1 to 2010-1	Female	Male	Female	Male					
		1990-1 to 2000-1	2010-11	Female	Male	Female	Male					
Bangladesh	150	0.9	2.6	4.4	78	75	70	68	46	2.2	43	41
Nepal	30	2.1	2.3	1.7	78	88	70	68	48	2.7	49	39
Sri Lanka	21	2.4	3.9	4.5	99	98	78	72	12	2.3	17	21
Kerala	33	1.7	4.6	7.0	99	99	77	72	13	1.8	25	23
Himachal Pradesh	7	2.9	4.5	5.4	95	99	72	68	46	1.8	39	37
Tamil Nadu	72	3.7	5.1	7.5	93	97	71	67	25	1.7	31	30
Bihar	104	2.5	0.4	5.0	52	81	66	66	59	3.6	56	56
Madhya Pradesh	73	1.7	2.9	4.5	68	88	64	61	77	3.1	50	60
Uttar Pradesh	200	2.5	1.3	3.9	65	85	64	62	73	3.4	57	42
INDIA	1,241	3.1	3.9	5.9	74	88	67	64	61	2.6	48	43

China	1,344	8.3	9.0	9.7	99	99	75	72	15	1.6	10	4
South Korea	50	7.5	4.7	3.5	–	–	84	77	5	1.2	–	–
Thailand	70	5.4	3.1	3.5	98	98	78	71	12	1.6	16	7

^a Gross domestic product (GDP) for countries; state domestic product (SDP) for Indian states; estimates are based on semi-log regression.

^b 2005 for Thailand; 2005–6 for India and Indian states.

^c 2010 for China, South Korea and Sri Lanka; 2006–10 for Indian states.

^d 2010 for China and South Korea.

^e 2006–10 (latest year for which data are available within that period) for countries; 2005–6 for India and Indian states.

Note: Figures pertain to 2011 or nearest year for which data are available (as indicated). The six Indian states listed here include three each with relatively good (Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu) and relatively poor (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh) development indicators, respectively.

Sources: Country-specific figures (including India) from *World Development Indicators* (online, as on 1 January 2013) and UNICEF (2012), Table 2. On state-specific figures for Indian states, see Table A.3 (the youth literacy rates are based on the National Family Health Survey 2005–6). There are minor discrepancies between the India figures from the World Development Indicators used here and the corresponding figures from national sources (e.g. due to differences in reference periods); for further details of the statistics for Indian states, see Table A.3.

Table A.3: Selected Indicators for Major Indian States

Part I: Income-related Indicators

	Population, 2011 (millions)	Average household expenditure per capita, 2009-10 (Rs/month)		Growth rate of per capita state domestic product, 2000-11 to 2010-11 (% per year)	Poverty estimates, 2009-10 (head-count ratio)			Proportion (%) of population falling in India's lowest wealth quintile, 2005-6	Proportion (%) of population 'multi- dimensionally poor', 2005-6
		Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban	Total		
Andhra Pradesh	84.7	1,234	2,238	6.9	22.8	17.7	21.1	10.8	44.5
Assam	31.2	1,003	1,755	3.4	39.9	26.1	37.9	19.8	60.1
Bihar	103.8	780	1,238	5.0	55.3	39.4	53.5	28.2	79.3
Chhattisgarh	25.5	784	1,647	6.3	56.1	23.8	48.7	39.6	69.7
Gujarat	60.4	1,110	1,909	8.2	26.7	17.9	23.0	7.2	41.0
Haryana	25.4	1,510	2,321	6.8	18.6	23.0	20.1	4.1	39.3
Himachal Pradesh	6.9	1,536	2,654	5.4	9.1	12.6	9.5	1.2	29.9
Jammu & Kashmir	12.5	1,344	1,759	3.7	8.1	12.8	9.4	2.8	41.0
Jharkhand	33.0	825	1,584	4.6	41.6	31.1	39.1	49.6	74.8
Karnataka	61.1	1,020	2,053	5.8	26.1	19.6	23.6	10.8	43.2
Kerala	33.4	1,835	2,413	7.0	12.0	12.1	12.0	1.0	12.7
Madhya Pradesh	72.6	903	1,666	4.5	42.0	22.9	36.7	36.9	68.1

Maharashtra	112.4	1,153	2,437	7.5	29.5	18.3	24.5	10.9	37.9
'North-East' ^a	14.4	1,224	1,700	5.5	25.3	23.2	24.3	8.9	48.4
Odisha	41.9	818	1,548	6.9	39.2	25.9	37.0	39.5	63.2
Punjab	27.7	1,649	2,109	4.2	14.6	18.1	15.9	1.4	24.6
Rajasthan	68.6	1,179	1,663	5.0	26.4	19.9	24.8	24.2	62.8
Tamil Nadu	72.1	1,160	1,948	7.5	21.2	12.8	17.1	10.6	30.5
Uttar Pradesh	199.6	899	1,574	3.9	39.4	31.7	37.7	25.3	68.1
Uttarakhand	10.1	1,747	1,745	10.0	14.9	25.2	18.0	6.0	39.5
West Bengal	91.3	952	1,965	5.1	28.8	22.0	26.7	25.2	57.4
India	1,210.2	1,054	1,984	6.0^b	33.8	20.9	29.8	20.0	53.7

^a Throughout Table A.3, figures for 'North-East' are indicative population-weighted averages of state-specific figures (see Explanatory Note).

^b Growth rate of 'per capita net national product'.

Part 2: Mortality and Fertility

	Life expectancy at birth, 2006-10 ^a (years)		Infant mortality rate, 2011 (per 1,000 live births)	Under-5 mortality rate, 2011 (per 1,000 live births)	Maternal mortality ratio, 2007-9 ^a (per 100,000 live births)	Death rate, 2011 (per 1,000)	Birth rate, 2011 (per 1,000)	Total fertility rate, 2011 (births per woman)
	Female	Male						
Andhra Pradesh	68.2	63.5	43	45	134	7.5	17.5	1.8
Assam	63.2	61.0	55	78	390	8.0	22.8	2.4
Bihar	66.2	65.5	44	59	261	6.7	27.7	3.6
Chhattisgarh	n/a	n/a	48	57	n/a	7.9	24.9	2.7
Gujarat	69.0	64.9	41	52	148	6.7	21.3	2.4
Haryana	69.5	67.0	44	51	153	6.5	21.8	2.3
Himachal Pradesh	72.4	67.7	38	46	n/a	6.7	16.5	1.8
Jammu & Kashmir	71.1	69.2	41	45	n/a	5.5	17.8	1.9
Jharkhand	n/a	n/a	39	54	n/a	6.9	25.0	2.9
Karnataka	69.7	64.9	35	40	178	7.1	18.8	1.9
Kerala	76.9	71.5	12	13	81	7.0	15.2	1.8
Madhya Pradesh	63.8	61.1	59	77	269	8.2	26.9	3.1
Maharashtra	71.9	67.9	25	28	104	6.3	16.7	1.8
'North-East'	n/a	n/a	30	n/a	n/a	5.2	17.4	2.1 ^b

Odisha	63.9	62.2	57	72	258	8.5	20.1	2.2
Punjab	71.6	67.4	30	38	172	6.8	16.2	1.8
Rajasthan	68.3	64.7	52	64	318	6.7	26.2	3.0
Tamil Nadu	70.9	67.1	22	25	97	7.4	15.9	1.7
Uttar Pradesh	63.7	61.8	57	73	359	7.9	27.8	3.4
Uttarakhand	n/a	n/a	36	n/a	n/a	6.2	18.9	2.6 ^b
West Bengal	71.0	67.4	32	38	145	6.2	16.3	1.7
India	67.7	64.6	44	55	212	7.1	21.8	2.4

^a Life expectancy and maternal mortality figures for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh apply to 'undivided' states (including Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand, respectively).

^b 2010

Part 3: Literacy and Education

	Literacy rate, age 7 years and above, 2011 (%)		Proportion (%) of non-literate persons in the age group 15-19 years, 2007-8		Proportion (%) of population aged 15-19 years, 2007-8, who have completed:			
	Female	Male	Female	Male	5 years of schooling		8 years of schooling	
					Female	Male	Female	Male
Andhra Pradesh	59.7	75.6	19.0	8.7	87.8	90.9	69.6	72.8
Assam	67.3	78.8	10.8	6.9	85.3	83.4	56.5	52.6
Bihar	53.3	73.4	37.3	15.0	69.7	75.5	39.6	45.2
Chhattisgarh	60.6	81.5	16.7	6.7	72.3	80.3	34.0	41.2
Gujarat	70.7	87.2	16.3	7.4	85.9	88.5	52.6	61.2
Haryana	66.8	85.4	11.9	5.1	87.8	90.7	61.4	64.8
Himachal Pradesh	76.6	90.8	1.6	1.2	94.3	96.0	76.9	76.7
Jammu & Kashmir	58.0	78.3	12.4	2.9	92.2	94.4	68.1	68.2
Jharkhand	56.2	78.5	29.6	12.7	76.0	78.7	46.2	46.8
Karnataka	68.1	82.9	10.5	7.2	85.2	90.3	64.9	70.1
Kerala	92.0	96.0	0.9	0.8	99.2	98.8	93.6	87.1
Madhya Pradesh	60.0	80.5	22.9	11.1	78.9	83.9	37.4	43.0
Maharashtra	75.5	89.8	8.8	4.7	92.2	92.9	71.2	72.2
'North-East'	76.4	84.9	6.6	5.2	77.9	76.1	40.5	39.7

Odisha	64.4	82.4	20.9	8.9	79.8	83.7	56.4	58.3
Punjab	71.3	81.5	6.8	5.7	89.3	89.8	63.5	59.0
Rajasthan	52.7	80.5	27.2	8.4	72.5	86.0	36.6	49.2
Tamil Nadu	73.9	86.8	2.5	1.3	93.8	94.4	74.4	73.6
Uttar Pradesh	59.3	79.2	25.1	10.5	77.7	82.9	47.7	52.4
Uttarakhand	70.7	83.3	4.9	2.3	90.6	93.9	65.4	71.6
West Bengal	71.2	82.7	15.5	9.0	71.0	71.7	31.6	36.8
India	65.5	82.1	15.8	7.4	83.7	86.2	55.9	57.5

Part 4: School Attendance

	Proportion (%) of children aged 6-14 years who are currently in school, 2005-6		Proportion (%) of never-enrolled children in the 6-14 age group, 2004-5		Proportion of children aged 6-14 enrolled in a private school, 2004-5 ^a	Annual private schooling costs for children aged 6-14 years, 2004-5 (Rs per child)		
	Female	Male	Female	Male		Government schools		Private schools
Andhra Pradesh	78.1	84.6	6	4	31	574	3,260	
Assam	83.6	85.1	12	13	6	371	1,636	
Bihar	56.2	71.5	31	19	18	704	2,466	
Chhattisgarh	77.6	84.6	10	8	15	317	2,039	
Gujarat	78.5	87.0	8	4	22	766	4,221	
Haryana	81.2	86.5	9	8	47	1,043	4,372	
Himachal Pradesh	95.2	97.1	2	1	19	1,709	6,273	
Jammu & Kashmir	85.7	89.7	7	4	47	1,045	3,719	
Jharkhand	66.1	77.2	22	19	32	502	2,932	
Karnataka	82.0	85.9	7	6	28	638	3,848	
Kerala	97.7	97.6	2	4	31	1,537	3,259	
Madhya Pradesh	76.9	80.1	15	11	27	333	1,935	
Maharashtra	85.5	88.7	5	3	20	599	2,370	
'North-East'	80.1	79.4	4	4	34	1,441	4,237	

Odisha	74.7	80.3	8	5	8	612	2,851
Punjab	84.7	85.8	5	6	52	1,444	5,160
Rajasthan	65.9	84.2	23	11	32	676	2,612
Tamil Nadu	92.7	95.1	2	1	23	606	3,811
Uttar Pradesh	73.8	80.2	13	9	43	427	1,733
Uttarakhand	88.1	92.4	6	7	27	972	3,422
West Bengal	80.1	79.4	10	10	10	1,136	5,045
India	76.4	82.6	12	8	28	688	2,920

^a Among children enrolled in any school.

Part 5: School Facilities

	Proportion (%) of government schools with the following facilities, 2009-10:				Proportion (%) of government schools, 2009-10, providing:		Average pupil-teacher ratio in government schools, 2009-10	Average pupil-classroom ratio (all schools), 2009-10
	Drinking water	Toilet	Electricity	Computer	Midday meal	Health check-up		
		Common	Separate for girls					
Andhra Pradesh	89.8	71.3	60.7	13.2	92.0	46.9	20	24
Assam	83.9	42.2	39.4	11.5	80.5	8.6	25	30
Bihar	92.6	48.3	37.7	3.9	72.3	19.4	57	89
Chhattisgarh	94.2	36.9	33.9	19.1	88.6	85.0	27	28
Gujarat	96.2	38.9	54.6	94.0	92.5	91.2	31	34
Haryana	99.4	53.9	85.1	93.5	92.3	79.5	29	32
Himachal Pradesh	97.3	36.7	54.2	6.3	99.0	73.0	16	15
Jammu & Kashmir	83.7	29.3	16.0	7.9	97.7	16.5	16	17
Jharkhand	85.2	31.3	50.0	5.7	95.0	17.7	43	47
Karnataka	65.5	87.9	64.9	87.6	98.9 ^a	93.5	25	25
Kerala	99.0	54.1	83.3	88.5	96.4	68.3	23	27
Madhya Pradesh	93.1	56.1	32.8	8.7	93.7	75.1	37	30
Maharashtra	91.6	34.7	62.3	65.6	94.7	93.1	26	31

'North-East'	79.9	54.1	40.2	14.8	9.4	90.6	19.2	18	21
Odisha	89.3	83.5	37.3	14.2	6.4	87.7	18.7	34	30
Punjab	98.6	92.9	98.5	87.5	32.3	93.5	62.7	26	23
Rajasthan	95.5	50.9	88.8	21.7	9.5	96.6	85.2	27	24
Tamil Nadu	100.0	48.4	61.4	91.7	29.9	97.7	94.2	30	27
Uttar Pradesh	97.7	44.5	70.5	16.7	2.4	82.2	35.4	42	36
Uttarakhand	88.2	59.6	55.7	26.8	16.9	95.1	53.1	22	19
West Bengal	96.3	80.8	48.0	22.4	5.6	85.7	45.2	43	42
India	91.9	54.5	55.0	31.4	10.6	87.5	55.3	33	32

^a 2010-11 figure, for government and government-aided schools together.

Note: 'Schools' refers to primary and upper-primary schools. Private schools are excluded, except in the case of midday meals (where 'government-aided' private schools are included) and pupil-classroom ratios (where private schools – aided or unaided – are included).

Part 6: Gender-related Indicators

	Sex ratio, 2011 (females per 1,000 males)	Estimated ratio of female to male death rate in the age group of 1-4 years, 2007-9 ^a	Proportion (%) of women aged 20-24 married by age 18, 2005-6	Female labour force participation rate, age 15-59 years, 2009-10 (%)	Proportion (%) of women among organized sector employees, 2009	
	All ages	Age 0-6 years				
Andhra Pradesh	992	943	1.42	54.8	48.9	21.8
Assam	954	957	1.39	38.6	21.1	33.3
Bihar	916	933	1.51	69.0	9.0	5.2
Chhattisgarh	991	964	(1.59)	55.0	45.4	13.9
Gujarat	918	886	1.44	38.7	35.3	14.7
Haryana	877	830	(1.83)	41.2	28.9	17.1
Himachal Pradesh	974	906	(1.80)	12.3	58.3	15.6
Jammu & Kashmir	883	859	(0.58)	14.4	31.1	10.7
Jharkhand	947	943	1.49	63.2	21.1	7.5
Karnataka	968	943	0.94	41.8	40.2	32.7
Kerala	1,084	959	1.04	15.4	33.6	40.1
Madhya Pradesh	930	912	1.23	57.3	35.2	13.8
Maharashtra	925	883	1.24	39.4	38.6	16.8
'North-East'	961	953	n/a	27.9	35.8	25.2

Odisha	978	934	1.08	37.2	27.2	15.3
Punjab	893	846	1.72	19.7	28.6	21.3
Rajasthan	926	883	2.13	65.2	36.4	17.4
Tamil Nadu	995	946	0.84	22.3	42.3	33.7
Uttar Pradesh	908	899	1.83	58.6	18.2	11.6
Uttarakhand	963	886	n/a	23.0	43.7	14.3
West Bengal	947	950	0.83	54.0	20.5	12.5
India	940	914	1.47	47.4	30.7	19.9

NSS = National Sample Survey.

^a Figures for some of the smaller states (in parentheses) may not be reliable due to the small sample size. For related information on the estimated sex ratio at birth, see Table 8.3 in Chapter 8.

Part 7: Reproductive Health and Related Matters

	Contraceptive prevalence, 2005-6 (%)			Proportion (%) of births assisted by skilled health personnel, 2005-6	Proportion (%) of women who gave birth with specific types of maternal care, 2005-6			
	Any method	Modern permanent methods	Modern temporary methods		At least one ANC visit/ antenatal care	Tetanus vaccine (at least 2 doses)	IFA for 90 days	Post-natal check-up
Andhra Pradesh	67.6	65.8	1.4	74.9	94.3	85.3	41.2	73.3
Assam	56.5	13.2	13.9	31.0	70.7	65.4	16.2	15.9
Bihar	34.1	24.4	4.5	29.3	34.1	73.2	9.7	17.8
Chhattisgarh	53.2	44.0	5.1	41.6	88.5	74.6	20.7	36.5
Gujarat	66.6	43.5	13.0	63.0	86.7	80.4	37.0	61.4
Haryana	63.4	38.9	19.4	48.9	88.3	83.4	26.7	57.6
Himachal Pradesh	72.6	55.3	15.7	47.8	86.4	72.1	37.9	50.6
Jammu & Kashmir	52.6	28.9	15.9	56.5	84.6	81.0	27.6	51.6
Jharkhand	35.7	23.8	7.3	27.8	58.9	67.6	14.2	19.6
Karnataka	63.6	57.6	5.0	69.7	89.3	78.6	39.3	66.9
Kerala	68.6	49.7	8.2	99.4	94.4	88.7	75.1	87.4
Madhya Pradesh	55.9	45.6	7.2	32.7	79.5	70.6	12.4	33.8
Maharashtra	66.9	53.2	11.7	68.7	90.8	85.1	31.4	64.0

'North-East'	46.1	32.9	16.1	43.5	72.5	62.8	15.5	35.0
Odisha	50.7	34.1	10.6	44.0	86.9	83.3	33.8	40.9
Punjab	63.3	32.0	24.1	68.2	88.9	83.8	27.9	63.7
Rajasthan	47.2	35.0	9.4	41.0	74.9	65.2	13.1	31.8
Tamil Nadu	61.4	55.4	4.6	90.6	98.6	95.9	41.6	91.3
Uttar Pradesh	43.6	17.5	11.9	27.2	66.0	64.5	8.8	14.9
Uttarakhand	59.3	33.9	21.6	38.5	69.4	68.5	26.4	35.8
West Bengal	71.2	32.9	17.0	47.6	91.9	90.9	25.7	44.3
India	56.3	38.3	10.1	46.6	76.4	76.3	23.1	41.2

ANC = Ante-natal care.

IFA = Iron and folic acid.

Part 8: Nutrition-related Indicators

	Proportion (%) of women aged 15-49 years, with: 2005-6, with:		Proportion (%) of persons with moderate or severe anaemia, 2005-6		Proportion (%) of children below age 5 who are undernourished, 2005-6		Proportion (%) of households using adequately iodized salt, 2005-6	
	Low BMI	Any anaemia	Women aged 15-49 years	Children aged 6-59 months	Weight-for-age	Height-for-age		Weight-for-height
Andhra Pradesh	33.5	62.9	23.9	47.1	32.5	42.7	12.2	31.0
Assam	36.5	69.5	24.6	40.9	36.4	46.5	13.7	71.8
Bihar	45.1	67.4	16.9	48.4	55.9	55.6	27.1	66.1
Chhattisgarh	43.4	57.5	17.6	47.2	47.1	52.9	19.5	54.9
Gujarat	36.3	55.3	19.1	44.7	44.6	51.7	18.7	55.7
Haryana	31.3	56.1	18.4	46.5	39.6	45.7	19.1	55.3
Himachal Pradesh	29.9	43.3	11.7	29.0	36.5	38.6	19.3	82.5
Jammu & Kashmir	24.6	52.1	14.7	32.8	25.6	35.0	14.8	75.8
Jharkhand	43.0	69.5	19.9	41.0	56.5	49.8	32.3	53.6
Karnataka	35.5	51.5	17.1	41.8	37.6	43.7	17.6	43.3
Kerala	18.0	32.8	7.0	21.0	22.9	24.5	15.9	73.9
Madhya Pradesh	41.7	56.0	15.1	47.0	60.0	50.0	35.0	36.3
Maharashtra	36.2	48.4	15.6	41.4	37.0	46.3	16.5	61.0

'North-East'	20.7	50.2	12.7	28.2	33.2	41.2	18.7	83.0
Odisha	41.4	61.2	16.4	36.1	40.7	45.0	19.5	39.6
Punjab	18.9	38.0	11.8	44.7	24.9	36.7	9.2	74.6
Rajasthan	36.7	53.1	17.9	46.9	39.9	43.7	20.4	40.8
Tamil Nadu	28.4	53.2	15.8	37.2	29.8	30.9	22.2	41.3
Uttar Pradesh	36.0	49.9	14.8	48.6	42.4	56.8	14.8	36.4
Uttarakhand	30.0	55.2	18.8	32.9	38.0	44.4	18.8	45.9
West Bengal	39.1	63.2	17.4	30.9	38.7	44.6	16.9	69.1
India	35.6	55.3	16.8	43.1	42.5	48.0	19.8	51.1

BMI = Body Mass Index.

Part 9: Child Health

	Proportion (%) of children aged 12-23 months, 2005-6, with:		Proportion (%) of children aged 12-35 months who had at least one dose of Vitamin A in last 6 months, 2005-6	Proportion (%) of children under three years, 2007-8, who started breastfeeding:		Proportion (%) of children aged 0-3 years who suffer from diarrhoea, 2007-8	Proportion (%) of children aged 0-3 years who treated with oral rehydration therapy, 2005-6
	Full immunization	No immunization		Within 1 hour of birth	Later than 24 hours after birth		
Andhra Pradesh	46.0	3.8	29.0	47.5	24.4	6.7	43.1
Assam	31.4	15.2	18.7	64.9	7.1	4.1	24.6
Bihar	32.8	7.0	32.6	16.0	43.4	12.1	39.7
Chhattisgarh	48.7	2.5	14.4	49.6	19.4	6.3	46.4
Gujarat	45.2	4.5	20.6	48.0	22.2	11.8	38.8
Haryana	65.3	7.8	15.9	16.5	44.6	16.5	32.3
Himachal Pradesh	74.2	1.9	33.1	56.5	10.2	9.0	69.9
Jammu & Kashmir	66.7	4.5	17.2	54.1	10.5	12.3	44.0
Jharkhand	34.2	4.4	27.5	34.5	18.9	8.2	31.3
Karnataka	55.0	6.9	22.8	46.5	26.8	9.0	46.5
Kerala	75.3	1.8	46.5	64.6	3.2	5.9	80.9
Madhya Pradesh	40.3	5.0	20.1	42.7	27.7	15.0	44.2

Maharashtra	58.8	2.8	37.6	52.5	19.7	19.9	52.1
'North-East'	40.3	13.9	25.2	56.2	10.2	8.2	56.5
Odisha	51.8	11.6	29.5	63.2	11.0	13.4	48.6
Punjab	60.1	6.6	20.8	44.1	19.4	13.5	39.3
Rajasthan	26.5	5.5	16.4	41.4	20.0	8.4	21.4
Tamil Nadu	80.9	0.0	44.8	76.1	6.6	5.6	54.5
Uttar Pradesh	23.0	2.7	8.7	15.1	66.4	16.2	22.3
Uttarakhand	60.0	9.1	20.4	63.5	13.9	12.7	49.1
West Bengal	64.3	5.9	46.8	38.5	19.5	6.0	52.3
India	43.5	5.1	24.8	40.5	29.1	11.7	38.5

Part 10: Health Facilities

	Average population per PHC, 2007-8 (000)	Proportion (%) of PHCs with the following facilities, 2007-8							
		Medical officer	Pharmacist	Regular power supply	Newborn care equipment	Functional OT	Cold chain equipment	Essential drugs	
Andhra Pradesh	48.1	79.3	74.1	45.5	48.9	89.0	92.0	94.7	
Assam	111.4	91.3	97.4	57.4	43.1	72.3	78.0	71.3	
Bihar	158.3	87.6	32.6	9.5	9.9	43.9	59.2	57.3	
Chhattisgarh	25.7	53.0	48.2	67.7	31.1	46.6	25.9	62.6	
Gujarat	38.2	62.2	62.7	72.3	30.4	74.2	90.6	87.5	
Haryana	41.5	76.8	93.5	41.8	24.7	60.5	66.2	84.8	
Himachal Pradesh	13.2	75.7	72.9	61.8	14.6	34.7	67.4	75.0	
Jammu & Kashmir	25.8	51.8	95.1	6.3	14.0	25.2	39.2	29.3	
Jharkhand	127.3	93.5	72.8	44.0	31.5	65.8	89.1	79.4	
Karnataka	25.7	61.2	69.1	13.4	37.0	75.5	82.0	96.1	
Kerala	29.7	85.0	98.3	96.9	1.1	1.4	97.2	74.0	
Madhya Pradesh	43.4	66.0	32.1	20.4	30.0	78.4	49.4	52.7	
Maharashtra	45.3	90.8	88.9	13.6	42.2	81.5	88.8	85.7	
'North-East'	21.7	88.6	82.5	38.6	23.0	64.5	68.0	38.1	

Odisha	38.0	80.4	95.1	41.5	14.5	29.2	34.9	30.6
Punjab	29.2	59.0	96.3	7.5	20.9	50.0	53.0	40.3
Rajasthan	28.3	62.0	0.7	12.1	20.7	75.1	81.1	65.2
Tamil Nadu	32.1	85.3	93.9	86.5	63.8	90.1	94.8	97.9
Uttar Pradesh	69.0	79.6	79.0	11.6	15.0	44.6	21.4	54.6
Uttarakhand	24.4	67.9	95.2	52.4	17.9	50.0	46.4	73.8
West Bengal	37.9	80.3	76.9	37.2	7.6	25.2	32.4	43.1
India	49.2	75.8	69.2	35.7	27.9	61.3	67.2	69.6

PHC = Primary Health Centre.

OT = Operating theatre.

Part 11: Other Public Services

	Proportion (%) of villages, 2007-8, with:			Proportion (%) of households, 2005-6, with:			Proportion (%) of rural households employed under NREGA, 2009-10
	Primary or middle school	Any government health facility	Anganwadi worker	Electricity	Improved water source	Toilet facility	
Andhra Pradesh	98.7	46.7	80.9	88.4	94.0	68.3	35.4
Assam	94.3	57.1	92.3	38.1	72.4	69.9	18.2
Bihar	91.7	36.0	91.7	27.7	96.1	17.0	9.9
Chhattisgarh	99.1	32.1	95.2	71.4	77.9	17.9	47.9
Gujarat	98.3	46.9	96.5	89.3	89.8	43.5	21.5
Haryana	99.2	49.1	98.2	91.5	95.6	56.3	5.1
Himachal Pradesh	99.1	49.1	97.1	98.4	88.4	55.9	33.4
Jammu & Kashmir	97.7	62.2	93.7	93.2	80.8	60.2	9.7
Jharkhand	89.1	30.0	94.2	40.2	57.0	14.5	19.2
Karnataka	96.3	42.1	95.7	89.3	86.2	37.2	8.0
Kerala	100.0	99.8	100.0	91.0	69.1	96.7	11.2
Madhya Pradesh	97.7	28.9	92.3	71.4	74.2	22.9	40.6

Maharashtra	98.0	42.6	96.5	83.5	92.7	47.4	38.0	4.4
'North-East'	92.8	57.5	92.1	78.0	68.7	89.0	28.2	n/a
Odisha	94.6	66.3	70.6	45.4	78.4	16.9	60.5	22.0
Punjab	95.8	43.8	97.6	96.3	99.5	75.9	10.5	5.2
Rajasthan	98.6	48.9	94.9	66.1	81.8	25.1	15.9	61.8
Tamil Nadu	95.0	61.8	96.9	88.6	93.5	39.3	41.6	33.5
Uttar Pradesh	92.4	39.7	91.5	42.8	93.7	26.4	18.6	16.2
Uttarakhand	97.9	29.5	83.6	80.0	87.4	53.2	24.5	29.2
West Bengal	90.2	40.0	95.4	52.5	93.7	56.3	38.0	43.2
India	95.1	46.2	91.8	67.9	87.9	49.3	28.4	24.9

NREGA = National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (see Chapter 7).

Part 12: Household Amenities

Proportion (%) of households having various amenities, 2011

	Drinking water source:		Electricity as source of lighting	Sanitation facility:			Possession of durables goods:		
	Within premises	Far away		Latrine within premises	Public latrine	Open defecation	Phone (landline or mobile)	Two-wheeler	Television
Andhra Pradesh	43.2	19.5	92.2	49.5	2.5	48.0	63.1	18.6	58.8
Assam	54.8	18.5	37.1	64.9	1.9	33.2	47.9	10.2	27.5
Bihar	50.1	12.0	16.4	23.1	1.1	75.8	55.5	8.1	14.5
Chhattisgarh	19.0	26.5	75.3	24.6	1.4	74.0	30.7	15.6	31.3
Gujarat	64.0	12.4	90.4	57.4	2.3	40.4	69.0	34.1	53.8
Haryana	66.5	12.1	90.5	68.6	1.5	29.8	79.3	33.3	67.9
Himachal Pradesh	55.5	9.5	96.8	69.1	1.2	29.7	82.3	15.5	74.4
Jammu & Kashmir	48.2	23.1	85.1	51.2	2.7	46.1	69.5	12.9	51.0
Jharkhand	23.2	31.9	45.8	22.0	1.0	77.0	48.0	16.1	26.8
Karnataka	44.5	18.2	90.6	51.2	3.8	45.0	71.6	25.6	60.0
Kerala	77.7	8.2	94.4	95.1	1.1	3.8	89.7	24.1	76.8
Madhya Pradesh	23.9	30.5	67.1	28.8	1.2	70.0	46.0	18.8	32.1
Maharashtra	59.4	13.1	83.9	53.1	12.9	34.0	69.1	24.9	56.8

'North-East'	30.0	30.5	70.6	78.8	3.0	18.2	52.4	10.3	42.9
Odisha	22.4	35.4	43.0	22.0	1.4	76.6	39.8	14.5	26.7
Punjab	85.9	4.1	96.6	79.3	1.2	19.5	82.1	47.5	82.6
Rajasthan	35.0	25.9	67.0	35.0	0.7	64.3	70.6	24.1	37.6
Tamil Nadu	34.9	7.0	93.4	48.3	6.0	45.7	74.9	32.3	87.0
Uttar Pradesh	51.9	12.1	36.8	35.7	1.3	63.0	66.9	19.6	33.2
Uttarakhand	58.3	15.2	87.0	65.8	1.1	33.1	74.6	22.9	62.0
West Bengal	38.6	26.6	54.5	58.9	2.5	38.6	49.2	8.5	35.3
India	46.6	17.6	67.3	46.9	3.2	49.8	63.2	21.0	47.2

Part 13: Exposure to Mass Media

Periodicals circulated per 100 persons, 2010	Proportion (%) of adults aged 15-49 years, 2005-6, who:											
	Read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week		Watch television at least once a week		Listen to radio at least once a week		Go to the cinema at least once a month		Are not exposed to any media			
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Andhra Pradesh	6.3	21.6	51.6	78.4	19.8	21.3	17.7	54.2	18.1	8.4		
Assam	3.2	19.8	39.1	56.6	35.4	44.8	2.2	10.2	38.6	22.1		
Bihar	1.2	10.8	40.4	33.4	27.7	50.7	2.5	19.4	58.2	27.3		
Chhattisgarh	3.2	11.7	44.2	55.6	18.4	30.7	2.2	8.0	47.4	30.2		
Gujarat	2.7	31.2	59.0	62.0	23.4	45.6	6.4	17.6	28.4	15.3		
Haryana	5.4	25.0	50.6	62.1	19.0	30.6	3.0	5.9	32.3	21.8		
Himachal Pradesh	5.4	32.5	64.6	72.4	34.5	48.9	2.4	7.2	21.3	7.0		
Jammu & Kashmir	1.1	24.4	45.2	62.6	58.5	64.3	2.2	3.9	17.6	12.8		
Jharkhand	2.5	9.9	33.3	36.8	12.6	25.7	3.5	16.9	60.0	40.2		
Karnataka	7.2	27.2	59.1	69.5	32.4	57.4	10.4	38.3	22.1	7.8		
Kerala	18.5	59.6	87.6	73.0	41.5	49.1	8.1	35.6	9.5	1.7		
Madhya Pradesh	2.8	17.7	40.9	43.0	24.5	38.2	2.8	10.0	46.9	30.8		
Maharashtra	14.2	39.2	68.0	69.4	33.7	48.8	7.0	23.3	23.6	10.5		

'North-East'	n/a	29.8	46.7	62.1	67.1	33.7	43.3	5.5	8.7	27.1	19.7
Odisha	7.3	11.5	43.6	52.1	60.8	22.3	38.8	2.8	14.1	38.8	24.8
Punjab	5.8	31.9	55.7	80.4	84.8	19.0	30.5	4.8	7.4	15.7	9.5
Rajasthan	3.9	18.2	57.3	40.4	55.0	13.9	32.6	2.2	10.7	53.1	26.4
Tamil Nadu	6.9	27.5	67.8	81.4	83.9	46.8	63.1	7.9	31.1	11.2	5.1
Uttar Pradesh	2.1	14.3	49.7	40.1	50.1	29.7	52.0	1.6	8.3	47.5	23.1
Uttarakhand	4.9	26.1	56.6	66.3	70.4	20.8	29.1	3.7	7.1	26.8	16.6
West Bengal	5.0	18.5	43.9	51.6	56.9	33.7	43.2	5.7	15.4	36.0	22.3
India	5.6	22.9	53.0	55.0	63.2	28.8	44.3	5.6	19.5	34.6	18.3

Part 14: Electoral Participation and Outcomes

	Voter turnout, Lok Sabha elections, 2009 (%)		Share (%) of women in:			Proportion (%) of candidates/MPs with pending criminal cases, Lok Sabha 2009		Proportion (%) of MPs' among Lok Sabha MPs, 2010 ^a	Average number of days of Assembly/ Parliament sittings in a year, 2000-2010
	Female	Male	Lok Sabha seats, 2009	Rajya Sabha seats, 2012	Assembly seats, 2011	Candidates	MPs		
			All women	SC/ST women					
Andhra Pradesh	71.4	73.4	11.9	16.7	n/a	11	26	38	n/a
Assam	66.7	72.1	14.3	14.3	11.9	8	14	14	26
Bihar	42.6	46.1	10.0	0	14.8	28	45	23	32
Chhattisgarh	52.2	58.2	18.2	20.0	13.2	5	18	17	n/a
Gujarat	43.4	52.1	15.4	18.2	8.8	19	42	19	31
Haryana	65.8	68.8	20.0	0	11.1	10	20	70	14
Himachal Pradesh	59.1	57.6	0	33.3	4.4	3	0	25	31
Jammu & Kashmir	33.8	45.0	0	0	3.4	5	17	33	26
Jharkhand	47.7	53.9	0	0	n/a	31	57	0	n/a
Karnataka	56.6	60.9	3.6	0	1.5	11	32	25	42
Kerala	72.6	73.8	0	11.1	5.0	22	35	19	n/a
Madhya Pradesh	43.9	57.6	20.7	27.3	10.9	10	14	24	n/a

Maharashtra	47.4	53.7	6.3	10.5	n/a	n/a	18	54	29	42
'North-East'	74.9	76.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	n/a
Odisha	64.4	66.1	0	10.0	4.7	3.4	21	24	38	n/a
Punjab	69.4	70.1	30.8	14.3	6.0	1.7	9	15	77	n/a
Rajasthan	44.8	51.5	12.0	10.0	14.5	7.0	10	8	20	n/a
Tamil Nadu	71.9	74.0	5.1	16.7	3.8	n/a	8	26	23	n/a
Uttar Pradesh	44.2	50.7	15.0	9.7	5.7	2.0	16	39	39	n/a
Uttarakhand	50.6	55.5	0	0	7.1	1.4	14	20	20	n/a
West Bengal	80.3	82.3	16.7	0	11.2	4.7	13	17	19	48
India	55.8	60.2	10.9	11.0	-	-	15	30	29	72

MP = Member of Parliament.

^a 'Hereditary MPs' refers to MPs who are sons or daughters of former MPs, or have other strong family connections to politics.

Part 15: Other Indicators

	Average daily wages/earnings of casual labourers aged 15-59 years, 2009-10 ^a (Rs/day)				Proportion of persons aged 60+ getting old-age or widow pension, 2004-5	Murder rate, 2010 (per 100,000)	Suicide rate, 2010 (per 100,000)
	Rural		Urban				
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Andhra Pradesh	115	76	155	93	16.3	3.0	18.9
Assam	94	75	116	82	1.7	3.9	9.7
Bihar	81	66	94	60	10.2	3.2	1.3
Chhattisgarh	71	65	127	72	10.0	4.2	26.6
Gujarat	87	71	119	66	1.9	1.7	10.7
Haryana	146	99	154	71	60.6	4.0	11.8
Himachal Pradesh	141	110	149	158	19.0	1.9	8.1
Jammu & Kashmir	157	207	152	137	2.2	1.7	1.9
Jharkhand	104	82	109	74	4.7	5.1	4.0
Karnataka	97	63	123	68	8.6	3.0	21.5
Kerala	227	119	237	121	6.9	1.1	24.6
Madhya Pradesh	74	58	89	75	7.9	3.3	12.5
Maharashtra	86	58	122	58	4.2	2.4	14.5
'North-East'	127	98	140	100	15.3	3.9	9.8
Odisha	81	59	100	73	24.8	3.1	10.4
Punjab	133	92	143	86	11.8	3.3	3.4

Rajasthan	132	94	146	100	8.5	2.1	7.3
Tamil Nadu	132	73	155	76	3.4	2.6	24.5
Uttar Pradesh	97	69	109	72	5.9	2.2	1.8
Uttarakhand	122	96	141	99	5.6	1.7	2.9
West Bengal	88	66	99	78	3.1	2.6	17.8
India	102	69	132	77	9.0	2.8	11.4

^a Excluding public works.

Sources: **Population, 2011:** Government of India (2011b), Statement 3, p. 47, based on Census data. **Average household expenditure per capita, 2009–10:** National Sample Survey Office (2011b), Tables T5C–R and T5C–U, pp. 2.6–7. **Growth rate of per capita state domestic product:** Calculated (by semi-log regression) from SDP data presented in Reserve Bank of India (2012). The all-India figure applies to per capita net national product at 2004–5 prices. **Poverty estimates, 2009–10:** Planning Commission estimates based on National Sample Survey data, presented in Government of India (2012c), p. 29. **Proportion of population falling in India's lowest wealth quintile, 2005–6:** International Institute for Population Sciences (2007a), Table 2.7, p. 44, based on the third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3). **Multi-dimensional poverty, 2005–6:** Alkire, Roche and Seth (2011). **Life expectancy at birth, 2006–10:** Government of India (2012j), based on Sample Registration System (SRS) data. **Infant mortality rate, 2011:** Government of India (2012g), Table 1, based on SRS data. **Under-5 mortality rate, 2011:** Government of India (2012i), based on SRS data. **Maternal mortality ratio, 2007–9:** Government of India (2011i), based on SRS data. **Death rate, 2011:** Government of India (2012g), Table 1, based on SRS data. **Birth rate, 2011:** Government of India (2012g), Table 1, based on SRS data. **Literacy rate, age 7+, 2011+:** Government of India (2011b), Statement 22(d)2, p. 106, based on Census data. **Literacy and schooling achievements, in the 15–19 age group, 2007–8:** Compiled from Table 2.4 of the state reports of the District Level Household and Facility Survey 2007–8 (International Institute for Population Sciences, 2010b). **Proportion of children aged 6–14 who are currently in school, 2005–6:** Compiled from Table 6 of the NFHS-3 state reports (International Institute for Population Sciences, 2008). **Proportion of never-enrolled children in the 6–14 age group, 2004–5:** Calculated from India Human Development Survey (IHDS) data available at icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/DSDR/studies/22626; see also Desai et al. (2010). **Proportion of children aged 6–14 enrolled in a private school, 2004–5:** Desai et al. (2010), p. 92, based on IHDS data. **Schooling costs:** Desai et al. (2010), p. 84, based on IHDS data. **Drinking water and other facilities in government schools, 2009–10:** National

University of Educational Planning and Administration (2011b), Table 2.1, p. 10. **Proportion of government and government-aided schools providing midday meals:** National University of Educational Planning and Administration (2011a), Table 2.12, p. 69. **Proportion of government schools providing health check-ups, 2009–10:** National University of Educational Planning and Administration (2011b), Table 2.1, p. 10. **Pupil-teacher and pupil-classroom ratios, 2009–10:** National University of Educational Planning and Administration (2011c), pp. 5 and 14. **Female-male ratios, 2011:** Government of India (2011b), Statement 13, p. 88, based on Census data. **Estimated ratio of female to male death rate in the age group of 1–4, 2007–9:** Three-year average calculated from SRS data (Government of India, various years). **Proportion of women aged 25–49 married by age 18, 2005–6:** Compiled from Table 2.9 of the NFHS-3 state reports (International Institute for Population Sciences, 2008). **Female labour force participation rate, 2009–10:** National Sample Survey Office (2011a), Table S5, p. 33, based on 'current weekly status'. **Proportion of women among organized sector employees, 2009:** Government of India (2011f), Table 2.8, p. 57. **Contraceptive prevalence, 2005–6:** International Institute for Population Sciences (2007a), Table 5.7, p. 127, based on NFHS-3 data. **Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, 2005–6:** International Institute for Population Sciences (2007a), Table 8.22, p. 210, based on NFHS-3 data. 'Skilled provider' includes doctor, ANM/nurse/midwife/Lady Health Visitor, and other health personnel. **Coverage of ante-natal care, 2005–6:** International Institute for Population Sciences (2007a), Table 8.10, p. 204, based on NFHS-3 data. **Coverage of post-natal care, 2005–6:** International Institute for Population Sciences (2007a), Table 8.22, p. 220, based on NFHS-3 data. Figures are based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey; post-natal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth. **Proportion of women aged 15–49 with low BMI, 2005–6:** International Institute for Population Sciences (2007a), Table 10.23.1, p. 308, based on NFHS-3 data; low BMI means a Body Mass Index below 18.5 kg/m². **Proportion of women aged 15–49 with any anaemia, 2005–6:** International Institute for Population Sciences (2007a), Table 10.25, p. 313, based on NFHS-3 data. Women are classified as anaemic if their haemoglobin count is below 12.0 g/dl (11.0 g/dl for pregnant women), with adjustments for altitude and smoking status, if known. **Proportion of adult women with moderate or severe anaemia, 2005–6:** International Institute for Population Sciences (2007a), Table 10.25, p. 313, based on NFHS-3 data. Women are classified as moderately or severely anaemic if their haemoglobin count is below 9.9 g/dl, with adjustments for altitude and smoking status, if known. **Proportion of children aged 6–59 months with moderate or severe anaemia, 2005–6:** Calculated from NFHS-3 data presented in the International Institute for Population Sciences (2007a), Table 10.13, p. 290. **Proportion of children below 5 who are undernourished, 2005–6:** International Institute for Population Sciences (2007a), Table 10.2, p. 273, based on NFHS-3 data (using the WHO Child Growth Standards released in 2006). **Proportion of households using adequately iodized salt, 2005–6:** International Institute for Population Sciences (2007a), Table 10.18, p. 298, based on NFHS-3 data. Adequately iodized salt means salt containing more than 15 ppm of iodine. **Immunization**

of children aged 12–23 months, 2005–6: International Institute for Population Sciences (2007a), Table 9.5, p. 231, based on NFHS-3 data. Full immunization means all BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccines (excluding polio vaccine given at birth). Coverage of Vitamin A supplementation among children aged 12–35 months, 2005–6: International Institute for Population Sciences (2007a), Table 10.16, p. 295, based on NFHS-3 data. Breastfeeding practices, 2007–8: International Institute for Population Sciences (2010a), Table 5.5, p. 88, based on the District Level Household and Facility Survey 2007–8 (DLHS-3). Proportion of children aged 0–3 years who suffer from diarrhoea, 2007–8: International Institute for Population Sciences (2010a), Table 5.13, p. 102, based on DLHS-3 data. Proportion of children with diarrhoea who were treated with ORS therapy, 2005–6: International Institute for Population Sciences (2007a), Table 9.13, p. 245, based on NFHS-3 data. ORS therapy means giving oral rehydration solution or ‘gruel’ to children with diarrhoea. Average population per PHC, 2007–8: International Institute for Population Sciences (2010a), Table 9.1, p. 213, based on DLHS-3 data. Other indicators (Part 10), 2007–8: International Institute for Population Sciences (2010a), Tables 9.6, 9.7 and 9.8, pp. 219–21, based on DLHS-3 data. Proportion of villages with school, health or anganwadi facilities, 2007–8: International Institute for Population Sciences (2010a), Table 2.13, p. 29, based on DLHS-3 data. Proportion of households with various amenities, 2007–8: International Institute for Population Sciences (2007a), Table 2.9, p. 22, based on DLHS-3 data. Effective coverage of anganwadi services, 2005–6: International Institute for Population Sciences (2007a), Table 9.19, p. 254, based on NFHS-3 data. Proportion of rural households employed under NREGA, 2009–10: Dutta et al. (2012), Table 1, p. 57, based on National Sample Survey data. Proportion of households having various amenities, 2011: Government of India (2012h), based on Census data. Periodicals circulated per 100 persons, 2010: Calculated from Audit Bureau of Circulation (2010). Proportion of adults exposed to various media, 2005–6: International Institute for Population Sciences (2007a), Table 3.6.1 and 3.6.2, pp. 68–9, based on NFHS-3 data. Voter turnout, Lok Sabha elections, 2009: Election Commission of India (2009), Chapter 3, Figure 3.1. Share of women in Lok Sabha seats, 2012: Secretariat of the Rajya Sabha (2012). Share of women in Lok Sabha candidates/MPs with pending criminal cases, 2009: Association for Democratic Reforms (2010), p. 11. Proportion of ‘hereditary MPs’ among Lok Sabha MPs, 2010: The India Site (2011). Average number of days of Assembly sittings in a year, 2000–10: PRS Legislative Research (2011). Average daily wages/earnings of casual labourers, 2009–10: National Sample Survey Office (2011a), Table S-39, pp. 95–6. Proportion of persons aged 60 or above getting old-age or widow pension, 2004–5: Desai et al. (2010), p. 206, based on IHDS data. Murder rate, 2010: Calculated from National Crime Records Bureau (2011b), Table 3.1, and population figures from Census of India 2011. Suicide rate, 2010: National Crime Records Bureau (2011a), p. viii.

Table A.4: Selected Indicators for the North-Eastern States (Part I)

	Population, 2011 (millions)	Female-male ratio, 2011 (females per 1,000 males)	Average household expenditure per capita, 2009-10 (Rs/month)		Proportion (%) of population falling in India's lowest wealth quintile, 2005-6	Proportion (%) of non-literate persons in the age group 15-19 years, 2007-8		Literacy rate, age 7+, 2011 (%)	Female labour force participation rate, age 15-59 years, 2009-10 (%)	
			Rural	Urban		Female	Male			
			0-6	All ages		Female	Male			
Arunachal Pradesh	1.4	960	1,546	1,947	21.1	2.5	2.9	59.6	73.7	39.3
Manipur	2.7	934	1,027	1,106	2.4	2.4	3.1	73.2	86.5	27.4
Meghalaya	3.0	970	1,110	1,629	11.3	9.6	10.5	73.8	77.2	48.7
Mizoram	1.1	971	1,262	1,947	2.5	2.7	2.2	89.4	93.7	49.0
Nagaland	2.0	944	1,476	1,862	7.8	n/a	n/a	76.7	83.3	37.0
Sikkim	0.6	944	1,321	2,150	1.9	4.8	3.8	76.4	87.3	42.4
Tripura	3.7	953	1,176	1,871	11.0	10.3	4.3	83.2	92.2	24.7
'North-East' ^a	14.4	953	1,224	1,700	8.9	6.6	5.2	76.4	84.9	35.8
India	1,210.2	914	1,054	1,984	20.0	15.8	7.4	65.5	82.1	30.7

^a Population-weighted average of the state-specific figures (except for the population figure itself, in the first column).

Table A.4: Selected Indicators for the North-Eastern States (Part 2)

	Proportion of women aged 20-24 married by age 18, 2005-6	Infant mortality rate, 2011 (per 1,000 live births)	Proportion of children aged 6-14 who are currently in school, 2005-6		Proportion (%) of children aged 12-23 months, 2005-6, with		Proportion of births assisted by skilled health personnel, 2005-6 (%)	
			below 5 years who are underweight (%)	Female	Male	Full immunization		No immunization
Arunachal Pradesh	42.0	32	32.5	69.0	75.8	28.4	24.1	30.2
Manipur	12.9	11	22.1	84.2	85.9	46.8	6.5	59.0
Meghalaya	24.6	52	48.8	68.5	64.3	32.9	16.5	31.1
Mizoram	20.6	34	19.9	88.2	91.5	46.5	7.0	65.4
Nagaland	21.4	21	25.2	78.1	74.9	21.0	18.4	24.7
Sikkim	30.1	26	19.7	82.7	81.8	69.6	3.2	53.7
Tripura	41.6	29	39.6	88.7	86.5	49.7	14.7	48.8
'North-East' ^a	27.9	30	33.2	80.1	79.4	40.3	13.9	43.5
India	47.4	44	42.5	76.4	82.6	43.5	5.1	46.6

^a Population-weighted average of the state-specific figures.

Sources: See Table A.3.

Table A.5: Time Trends

	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1993-4	2000-2001	2004-5	2010-11
Population (millions)	361	439	548	683	846	-	1,029	-	1,210
Gross Domestic Product at constant prices (1950-51=100)	100	147	211	286	482	544	838	1,063	1,766
GDP at constant prices (1950-51 = 100)									
Primary sector	100	136	172	204	296	319	394	433	545
Secondary sector	100	183	315	458	811	890	1,421	1,855	3,113
Tertiary sector	100	150	238	364	694	825	1,429	1,909	3,426
Per capita net national product at constant prices (1950-51 = 100)	100	125	141	151	201	213	286	339	511
Index of agricultural production (triennium ending 1981-2 = 100)	46.2	68.8	85.9	102.1	148.4	-	165.7	-	215.3
Index of industrial production (1993-4 = 100)	7.9	15.6	28.1	43.1	91.6	100	162.6	204.8	-
Per capita net availability of cereals and pulses ^b (grams/day, three-year average)	397	460	463	440	485	477	455	443	447
Gross domestic capital formation (as % of GDP)	9.3	14.3	15.1	19.2	26.0	22.2	24.4	32.8	36.8

Volume index of foreign trade (1978-9 = 100)										
Exports	-	-	59	108	194	258	576	825	1,401	
Imports	-	-	67	138	238	329	698	1,058	2,193	
Employment in the organized private sector (million persons)	-	5.0	6.7	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.6	8.5	11.4	
Employment in the public sector (million persons)	-	7.1	10.7	15.5	19.1	19.4	19.3	18.0	17.5	
Per capita emoluments of employees of central public-sector enterprises (Rs/month at 2010-11 prices)	-	-	10,542	12,141	17,681	19,365	34,296	38,190	61,000	
Real wages of male agricultural labourers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rs/day at 1960 prices	-	-	1.52	1.65	2.48	2.59	2.95 ^a	-	-	
Rs/day at 1986-7 prices	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.8	17.6	20.3	
Proportion of population below the poverty line (%)										
Datt and Ravallion estimates based on official poverty line ^d										
Rural	46.5	48.1	56.6	50.7	35.9	37.0	-	28.9	-	
Urban	36.8	46.7	46.2	37.8	32.1	30.2	-	25.1	-	

(Continued)

Table A.5: (Continued)

	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1993-4	2000-2001	2004-5	2010-11
Tendulkar Committee methodology									
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	50.1	-	41.8	33.8 ^b
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	31.8	-	25.7	20.9 ^b
Gini coefficient of per capita consumer expenditure									
Rural	33.7	32.5	28.8	-	27.7	28.6	26.3 ^a	30.5	29.9 ^b
Urban	40.0	35.6	34.7	-	34.0	34.3	34.7 ^a	37.6	39.3 ^b
Literacy rate, age 7 years and above ^c (%)									
Female	9	15	22	30	39	-	54	-	65
Male	27	40	46	56	64	-	76	-	82
Total fertility rate	5.9	5.8	5.2	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	≈ 180	n/a	129	110	80	74	66	58	44
Life expectancy at birth (years)	32.1	41.3	45.6	53.9	59.0	60.5	-	63.5	66.1

^a 1999-2000.

^b 2009-10.

^c 2010.

^d Unweighted average of the two nearest years for which estimates are available, except in years of NSS 'thick round' (1993–4 and 2004–5).

^e Age 5 years and above for 1951, 1961 and 1971.

Sources: **Population:** Government of India (2011b), p. 41, based on decennial censuses. **GDP at constant prices:** Calculated from Government of India (2013). **Per capita net national product at constant prices:** Government of India (2012a), p. A-3. **Index of agricultural production:** Government of India (2012a), p. A-1. **Index of industrial production:** Government of India (2012a), p. A-1. **Per capita availability of cereals and pulses:** Government of India (2012a, 2013), p. A-22 (three-year average centred on the reference year, except for 1950–51 and 2010–11 where the three-year averages pertain to 1951–3 and 2009–11 respectively). **Gross domestic capital formation:** Government of India (2013), p. A-11. **Volume index of foreign trade:** Reserve Bank of India (2012), using 1999–2000 as the 'link year' between two different series. **Employment in organized private sector and in the public sector:** Government of India (2013), p. A-56, and Drèze and Sen (2002), Table A.6 ('2000–2001' figure applies to 2000). **Per capita emoluments of employees of central public-sector enterprises:** Calculated from Government of India (2013), p. A-57 (using the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers as deflator). **Real wages of male agricultural labourers:** Drèze and Sen (2002), Table A.6; the second series was calculated from Usami (2012), based on the Labour Bureau's 'Wage Rates in Rural India' database, partly published in *Wage Rates in Rural India* (the figures in this series pertain to 'unskilled labour' and are three-year averages centred on the reference year, except for the last figure which is a two-year average). **Head-count index of poverty:** Datt and Ravallion (2010), Government of India (2009c), and Government of India (2012c), based on National Sample Survey data. **Gini coefficients:** Jayaraj and Subramanian (2012), Table 1, for 1999–2000, 2004–5 and 2009–10; Drèze and Sen (2002), Table A.6, for earlier years. **Literacy rates:** Decennial censuses (see Government of India 2011b). The 1981 literacy rates exclude Assam, and the 1991 literacy rates exclude Jammu and Kashmir. **Total fertility rate:** United Nations Population Division (2011), for 1951 and 1961; Sample Registration System data (Government of India, 2011f, 2012i) from 1971 onwards. **Infant mortality rate:** Government of India (1999, 2011f, 2012g), Table 1, and Government of India (2011f), p. 3. The 1951 estimate is from Dyson (1997), pp. 111–17. **Life expectancy at birth:** Up to 1970–71: Census-based estimates presented in Government of India (2001b), p. S-1; 1980–81, 1990–91 and 1993–4: SRS-based estimates presented in Government of India (1999); 2004–5: Government of India (2008), estimate for 2002–6; 2010–11: Government of India (2012j), estimate for 2006–10. See also Drèze and Sen (2002), Statistical Appendix, Table A.6.

Note: In cases where the original source gives figures for calendar years, we have placed the figure for a particular year in the column corresponding to the pair of years *ending* in that year (e.g. the 1991 literacy rate appears in the 1990–91 column).