

REGIONAL DISPARITIES AND INDIAN STATES: A MACRO LEVEL STUDY

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Abstract

The Indian economy seems to have entered into a higher growth trajectory with an unprecedented average growth rate of 8.7 per cent in gross domestic product and one of the fastest growing economies in the world it is also one of the most unequal country. The main objective of this present paper is to examine the disparities at the macro level in terms of NSDP, Per capita income, HD, work participation rate, and wages in six different regions of India from 1991 to 2018. The present study is based on secondary data. The secondary data for the study were collected from various published reports of government organizations. The records of the handbook of statistics on Indian states published by RBI and National Human Development reported - 2018 on UNDP. These records highlight the region's inequality including per capita income, NSDP, and Human Development Index in India. The data, thus, generated were analyzed through average and rank wise classified the regions with the help of the Gini Coefficient. The data were 1991 to 2018 for the first five years (1991-1995) merged by complete data. He was analyzed the NSSO reported on various years of publication in 61st round to 68th round India. 1991-2018 is divided by the six parts data. The study is based on the administrative division of India. The study comes across that the Gini Coefficient for regional per capita income of India indicated there is more inequality, which is 0.75 per cent throughout 1990-91 to 2017-18. The study finds that the NSDP growth rate of first place at 18.6 per cent increase the growth rate in southern regions because Tamil Nadu is the most industrial based State. The southern state is leading the chart of the most industrialized states with at least 37,378 factories till 2013-2014. There are increasing the number of factories were just 14,617 after 1990-91. The industry has grown with a rate of more than 2.5 times for 25 years. Against that last place of growth rate the 9.1 per cent in Northeast regions.

Key Words: Inequality, Poverty, Opportunity.

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INTRODUCTION

According to the World Inequality Report (2018) India is the second most "unequal" country in the world after Russia. Income inequality in India has reached historically high levels. As per 2014, the share of national income accruing to India is the top 1 per cent of earners was 22 per cent, while the share of the top 10 per cent was around 56 per cent. Inequality is the unequal distribution of income and opportunity between different groups in society. It is a concern in almost all countries around the world and often people are trapped in poverty with little chance to climb up the social ladder. But, being born into poverty does not automatically mean you stay poor. The most predominant forms of inequality measured are those of income inequality and wealth inequality. Income inequality or disparity is the incomes commanded by the comparison to the bottom percentiles, while wealth inequality measures look to do the same but by calculating disparities in wealth instead of income. Where income inequality is typically pronounced and there are large vulnerable populations. After the New Economic Policy implementation in India, although it is commonly believed that Liberalisation Privatisation and Globalisation model results in higher Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) little is known about its effects on income distribution. Recent years have seen a rise in interest in understanding trends and dimensions of inequality across India. Inequality has been rising sharply for the last few decades. India's economy continues to grow with its GDP rising faster than most nations, but a rise in national income GDP is not indicative of income equality of a nation.

The growing income inequality has negatively impacted poor citizens' livelihood. Rising income inequality makes it difficult for the poor to climb up the economic ladder and increases their risk of being victims of the poverty trap. Indian Human Development Report (IHDR, 2018) recommendations are put forward within

the framework of Sustainable Development Goal -5 for achieving gender equality, social inclusion, and human rights for all, with explicit targets on ending discrimination and reducing relative deprivation in well-being and other inequalities.

Dimensions and Trends in Inequality in India

The biggest inequality in India has been slow progress in social indicators and human development despite high economic growth. One example is that nearly 40 per cent of our children suffer from malnutrition in 2015-2016. Quality of employment, health, and education is a major concern. The approach of growth with equity has been followed since independence. However, the focus has been more on absolute poverty than inequality. Poverty numbers show that it declined faster in the period, poverty declined faster during 2004-2005 to 2011-2012 as compared to the period 1993-1994 to 2004-2005. However, inequality increased during the post-reform period.

Inequality of Opportunity

Equality of opportunity is important for reducing many other forms of inequalities. The two primary factors that adversely affect India's human development are poor health attainments and education. They are worse than many other developing countries including neighboring South Asian countries. They are critical for a reduction in inequalities. Poor education can block the mobility to quality employment, while poor health can give significant shocks to households which can lead to long-term instability.

There are significant regional, gender, social, and religious disparities in access to education and health. Even some of the states like Gujarat, social development are lower than economic growth.

Statement of the Problem

Thomas E Weisskopf wrote that in a country like India, where poverty is still an extensive problem, policy measures need to focus on the distribution of income. However, data on inequality does not adequately represent the real picture. In the absence of reliable data, how can effective policy be formulated.

Theoretical Background

Inequality in the distribution of income and resources is an age-old problem in both developed and developing countries. Customarily, it is observed that a certain group of the population possesses abundant resources, while the others are the drawers of the water and hewers of the woods. During the 18th and 19th centuries, political economists wrote about inequality as a central issue of their time, important as a mechanism of development and for its links with poverty and social harmony (Jolly, 2005). Adam Smith (1776), wherever there is great poverty, there is great inequality. For one very rich man there must be at least five hundred poor and the affluence of the few supposes the indigence of the many. The new political economy literature, on the other hand, links greater inequality to lower future growth paths and considers it an impediment to poverty-reducing growth as the elasticity of poverty concerning growth found to decline when inequality increases in the inequality may cause political and economic instability (Mckay, 2002) was of the view that inequality matters to the development agencies because of several reasons, such as (1) inequality matters for poverty; (2) inequality matters for growth; (3) inequality matters in its own right; (4) inequality is often a significant factor behind the crime, social unrest or violent conflict, and (5) inequality is likely to be critically important for the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. The point is that inequality has many different facets. Some are economic, wages, and incomes. Others are social, opportunities, status, or power. Most of these inequalities are deeply embedded in the structures of societies and economies, some are pathological; others are unimportant or even desirable. These are issues that have been explored in depth by Amartya Sen, Tony Atkinson, and others, and this article does not attempt to present or reproduce their ideas. But we need to retain the central point in their work that inequality is not casual or incidental, not a secondary issue that can be dealt with provided growth is sufficiently rapid. It is closely connected with the structures of society and of the economy. In today's world, inequality is on the rise in mature democracies as well as authoritarian regimes. The reason seems to be the money power, political patronage of the rich, and the middle class joining hands with the rich, leaving the rest behind. Indian political patronage democracy, which survived until now, despite its inherent class, caste, and gender inequities, has failed to achieve inclusive growth for the same reasons. Reforming the institution of democracy for inclusive growth is a formidable challenge. Income growth since the 1980s has been associated with rising inequalities in China, India, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Chile, and South Africa. In India and elsewhere, the faster growth of incomes on the top and slow growth at the bottom resulted in slow poverty alleviation. Inequalities have reached huge proportions, impeding growth. Economic theories of inequality

have been largely quantitative and focused on the relationship between inequality and growth. Adam Smith has taken inequality for granted. In his *Wealth of Nations* (reproduce in 2007; originally 1776), he develops the idea of a free market for goods and labour that leads to an increasing division of labour and thereby to economic growth. The seminal contribution in modern economic literature addressing explicitly the issue of economic inequality was developed by Kuznets (1955). Basing on empirical evidence, Kuznets maintains that inequality tends to rise in the early stages of economic development, as a consequence of industrialization, and then it declines in later stages, as capitalism matures. In this way income inequality presents the classical inverted-U shaped trend in time. In the late 1970s, Amartya Sen's capability framework brought a new way of thinking about human well-being, its measurement, and inter-personal comparisons. He proposed that well-being should be defined and measured in terms of the beings and doings valued by people (Alkire et al., 2015) and the freedom to choose and to act. This approach emphasizes the freedom to choose one type of life rather than another. In this framework, equalizing income should not be the goal, because not all people convert income into well-being and freedom in the same way. What is more, this relationship seems highly dependent on contingent circumstances, both personal and social (Sen, 1999: 70).

Objective

The main objective of this present paper is to examine the disparities at the macro level with special reference to different six regions in India from 1991 to 2018.

METHODOLOGY

The scope of this is restricted to secondary data with a comparative analysis of the regional wise states in respect of a few key parameters which have an in both on social and economic development. The present study is based on secondary data. The secondary data for the study were collected from various published reports of government organizations. The records of the handbook of statistics on Indian states published by RBI and National Human Development reported - 2018 on UNDP. These records highlight the region's inequality including per capita income, NSDP, and Human Development Index in India. The data, thus, generated were analyzed employing average and rank wise classified the regions. The data were 1991 to 2018 for the first five years (1991-1995) merged by complete data. We also analyzed the NSSO data belongs to various years particularly 61st round to 68th rounds. The states and few unions' territories divided by the six regional's based on the administrative division of India. Namely **Northern region includes Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, and Rajasthan. Northeast region includes Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, and Sikkim. The central region includes Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh. Eastern region includes Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal. Western region includes Goa, Gujarat, and Maharashtra. The southern region includes Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana**

Table 1: Per Capita of Region wise (constant price)(Ten thousands)

Region's	1991-1995		1996-2000		2001-2005		2006-2010		2011-2015		2016-2018	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Northern	2.9	2	8.1	2	15.3	2	20.3	3	40.4	3	33.3	2
Northeast	0.8	6	4.2	4	8.6	4	14.3	4	37.2	4	19.3	5
Central	1.5	4	3.8	5	6.7	5	11.3	5	27.1	5	20.4	4

Eastern	1.4	5	3.4	6	6.1	6	9.5	6	19.5	6	14.9	6
Western	3.7	1	9.7	1	15.8	1	29.6	1	65.2	1	41.2	1
Southern	1.9	3	5.2	3	10.7	3	20.7	2	44.6	2	31.8	3
All India	12.4		33.9		63.4		106.0		234.3		161.1	

Source: Handbook of Statistics in Indian States RBI Report, 2019.

The Gini Coefficient

The coefficient varies between 0 and 1; 0 reflects complete equality and 1 indicates complete inequality. The Gini coefficient is calculated with the help of the Lorenz curve which provides a graphical representation of a nation's income distribution. The Gini coefficient is equal to the area between the line of equality and the Lorenz curve divided by the total. **Table 1** reflects the growth of per capita in India for a long period and the best measurement for understudies the socio-economic development of a certain per-capita income plays a crucial role in reducing inequality. Considering the per capita income performance of individual states, one would note that the low per capita income region, Eastern India (Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, and West Bengal).

Several studies based on the RBI estimates of per capita income and regional trends. To understand the income-inequality relationship more closely, we have said that state-wise per capita income are significant variations in the high to low states or regions. The per capita income in the central and eastern India was rank disclosure at 5-6 depicts a decline in the past years of

(1996-2018). Opposite, advantages are high per capita income of continue to grow the western regions like Gujarat, Goa, and Maharashtra. This reflects an uneven regional development in the post-reform years and is corroborated by other studies as well. The average per capita income of 1991 to 2018 is estimated the all – over India is statistically positive. For a better analysis of regional inequalities, we should analyze per capita income an average is presented by six regions. The latest report on the state per capita income released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on 20 Aug 2015, says that Goa has the highest state per capita income followed by Delhi and Sikkim respectively. While Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Assam, and Jharkhand are the top 5 poorest states in terms of NSDP per capita. Our study finds that the Gini Coefficient for regional per capita income of India indicated there is more inequality, which is 0.75 per cent throughout 1990-91 to 2017-18. It is a good indication of increasing female workforce participation in the state (Ananta Pegu, 2015). But northeast regional's decline in the NSDP for a high percentage of workers engaged in agricultural and allied industries indicates that the state's domestic product is low (Zirnunsanga, 2007).

Table 2: Net State Domestic Product (constant price)(Millions)

Regions	1991-1995		1996-2000		2001-2005		2006-2010		2011-2015		2016-2018	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Northern	3.9	5	11.5	5	22.9	5	39.8	5	95.2	5	69.1	5
Northeast	0.7	6	1.7	6	3.7	6	5.8	6	12.8	6	7.1	6
Central	8.7	2	20.8	2	37.5	3	61.6	3	142.4	3	108.2	3
Eastern	7.3	4	17.9	4	35.9	4	57.7	4	123.1	4	100.8	4
Western	14.1	1	35.2	1	62.9	1	128.1	1	284.7	1	216.2	1
Southern	7.8	3	20.1	3	39.5	2	73.1	2	180.0	2	148.7	2
All India	42.7		107.4		202.6		366.4		838.4		650.4	

Source: Handbook of Statistics in Indian States RBI Report, 2019.

Table 2 shows the NSDP in different regions of India. The gap in NSDP levels between the richer and poorer states has widened over the past two decades. The table reveals that rich states have also grown all over India are average growth rate for the period 1991 to 2018 stood at 650.4 percent. It may be seen that except a few states like Goa, Gujarat, and Maharashtra. The importance of inequality, it may be worthwhile to mention that despite the limitations of the NSDP it has also played a major role in accelerating overall growth in regional's like Western India. On the other hand, Northeast India has seen even the last sixth rank of NSDP originating from 1991 to 2018. We can see that all the states show an increasing average NSDP was 1991 to 2018 and increasing the standard of living in the post-reform period. We find that the NSDP growth rate of first place at 18.6 per cent

increasing growth rate in southern regions because Tamil Nadu is the most industrial based State The southern state is leading the chart of the most industrialized states with at least 37, 378 factories till 2013-2014. There are increasing the number of factories that are just the 14,617 after 1990-91 (Business Today 2016 October 10). The industry has grown with a rate of more than 2.5 times for 25 years. Against that last place of growth rate the 9.1 per cent in Northeast regions. There was an overall growth rate less than the Northeast because the highest number states divided by the Northeast states like Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, and Sikkim. In his study of income disparities across states are an earlier period of 1991 to 2018, identifies one in regions with NSDP of average income, the other regions at 71.5 million of average income. In our case, the poor regional's club consists of Rajasthan, Manipur, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh,

Assam, Jharkhand, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar. Structurally, poor states bear many similarities, particularly a low industrial

base, a low productivity agricultural and service sector, and poor health and education.

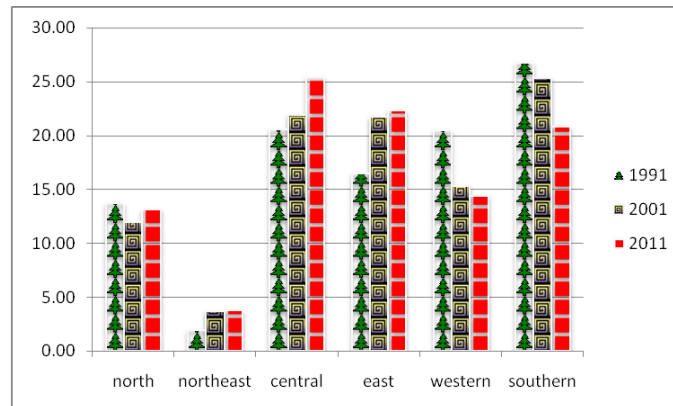


Figure 1: Population growth rate(percent)

Source: Census of India various years.

In comparison with the steep increase in population seen in some less developed regions over the last three decades, India has experienced a slow but steady population growth with some increment in recent years. In the northern and northeast regions where there are some ups and downs in the population. Despite this overall rising in population levels, there has been little effect on the pace of Indian population growth. The central region population growth rate increased from 20.5 per cent in 1991 to 25.4 per cent in 2011 whereas this too also increased from 16.5 per cent in 1991 to 22.3 per cent in 2011 for the eastern region.

Family planning in India continues to be synonymous with sterilization, although government policies strive to promote reversible methods (Bose, 1993). Indeed much of the recent fertility decline in India is attributed to increasing acceptance of sterilization, particularly female sterilization. Family planning evolution and the widespread high use of sterilization has several roots. During the early phases of health and family planning programmes in India, sterilization services were introduced only in few Indian states for men especially in large cities such as madras and Bombay for the major reason for decline in the population growth rate, particularly two regions (western and southern regions).

Table 3: Region's wise HDI(percent)

Regional's	1995		2000		2005		2010		2015		2018	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Northern	0.54	2	0.57	2	0.61	2	0.64	2	0.69	1	0.70	1
Northeast	0.49	5	0.52	4	0.56	4	0.64	4	0.66	3	0.66	4
Central	0.49	4	0.52	5	0.55	5	0.56	5	0.59	5	0.61	5
Eastern	0.46	6	0.48	6	0.51	6	0.54	6	0.58	6	0.59	6
Western	0.49	3	0.53	3	0.58	3	0.63	3	0.66	4	0.67	3
Southern	0.54	1	0.58	1	0.63	1	0.66	1	0.69	2	0.70	2
All India	0.50		0.54		0.58		0.62		0.65		0.66	

Source:Sub National Human Development Index, 2019.

As developing societies like India, the standard of living continues to raise weight gain. Higher inequality can lead to lower human development. The distribution of wealth provides a complementary perspective on consumption and income inequality of all-over India. A estimates both Human Development Index (HDI) and inequality-adjusted HDI for all India and States (Table 3). The rank of Bihar for inequality-adjusted HDI is the lowest, while Kerala has the highest rank. The average loss in HDI due to inequality at the All-India level is 0.66

per cent in 2018, the lowest states for Bihar 0.165 per cent. The continuously first rank of southern regions because of Kerala is the topper of rank; on the other hand Tamil Nadu and Puducherry are six ranks of HDI in the southern region. We are said that the recent years of report donated by the first rank were Northeast regionals because Chandigarh, Delhi, Punjab, and Himachal Pradesh are the first five ranks in the HDI on the report. Between 1995 to 2019 in (24 years) the progress of HDI in India increased from 0.56 per cent to 0.66 around 0.16 increased and per annum and the growth rate of HDI is 0.006.

Table 4: Region's wise Work Participation Rate(percent)

Region's	1991		2001		2011	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Northern	30.01	4	39.39	5	38.91	5
Northeast	41.42	1	43.32	1	43.74	1
Central	27.47	5	39.73	4	40.62	4
Eastern	25.47	6	36.79	6	38.23	6
Western	39.5	2	41.73	2	41.51	3
Southern	38.98	3	40.52	3	41.65	2
All India	33.80	-	40.24	-	40.77	-

Source: Census of India various years

All the regions show mixed ranked 1991 to 2011, except the northeast and eastern region of India. The emphasis on 'demographic dividend' makes it important to understand additions made to the workforce. Table 4 shows the regional's wise changes in the share of workers in the work participation rate. The work participation rate in terms of per cent value and rank wise classification of workers continues to be high in the regions and the all-India level. Importantly, social stigma against females working outside the home and source of the reasons for low female WPR in both regions and at the national level.

Regional inequality in average wage has increased over time, wages rose more rapidly in high wage states (Northeast region and eastern) than in low wage ones. According to the census report, from 1991 to 2011 notifying the northeast region's continuously first rank in India. Because of the female work participating in the North-Eastern region continues increasing Arunachal Pradesh place at above the national average rate whereas Assam and Tripura are the lower than all India level. However, Tripura female work participation rate is continuously increased from 12.7 percent in 1981 to 23.6 per cent in 2011.

Table 5: Average daily wage rate of all Regions'

Region's	2004-05		2005-6		2007-8		2009-10		2011-12	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Northern	199.7	2	112.7	5	193.4	2	347.4	2	427.2	2
Northeast	224.6	1	171.6	1	238.2	1	355.3	1	515.3	1
Central	151.6	5	139.1	4	152.5	5	283.5	3	329.9	5
Eastern	185.6	3	146.1	3	159.2	4	280.9	5	349.9	3
Western	171.3	4	165.6	2	176.9	3	281.9	4	343.8	4
Southern	146.7	6	89.7	6	150.6	6	269	6	313.6	6
All India	179.9		137.4		178.4		303		379.9	

Source: NSSO of various years

The almost negligent rate of economic growth and employment, the WPR indicates the stagnant nature of the labour market in NE, eastern, and all regions. The restrictive nature of female mobility, growth of education, and the social wage inequality remains a series challenge to India's path to achieving decent were conditions and inclusive growth wage. Inequality in the labour market can be reflected the living standard of the people. We examine the region's wage and inequality of male and female workers engaged in formal and informal sectors both in the rural and urban economies at the regional and national levels. The regional's wise wage inequality has table 5 shows that northeast regions continuously maintaining the first rank in an average daily wage rate increased from 224.6 to 515.3. In this case, the northeast regional's highly migrated people in the nation. studies of demography at various times and places have shown that people migrated in search of better economic opportunities from low wage to high wage areas and from areas of labour surplus to those with labour shortages, In other words, net migration flows some tendency to be functionally related to the wage or per capita income differential between regions of destination and origin (Zirnunsanga, 2007).

Suggestion

To bifurcate large states are creating new independent states for improving equality and reducing inequality.

CONCLUSION

The challenges that India faces in reducing inequality in the future and more effectively than it has in the past are an enormous one. India has met and mastered other major challenges and is pursuing its goal of higher Economic growth in all regions with the policies of structural adjustment programmes. India NSDP and HDI need to focus on deregulating sectors on which depends the livelihood of many of the poor and on improving the provision of resource allocation and creation of more employment to the underprivileged regions like Eastern and Central India. Inequalities in the income caused the greater disparities in the living standard of all-over India as well as poor regions.

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