

“ECONOMIC ELEVATION: AN IN-DEPTH EXPLORATION OF GROWTH DYNAMICS IN JHARKHAND, CHHATTISGARH, AND UTTARAKHAND THROUGH MACROECONOMIC LENSES.”

Rahul Shrivas & Rahul Pandit

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K.K. Modi University, Durg, C.G.

Mr. Vikram.

Associate Professor, School of Management Studies

K.K. Modi University, Durg, C.G.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

LITERATURE REVIEW

RESEARCH GAP

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

RESEARCH DESIGN

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

TREND ANALYSIS

KEY FINDINGS

CONCLUSION

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

REFERENCES

INTRODUCTION

- Analysis focused on macroeconomic indicators such as GDP growth, sectoral composition, and fiscal standing
- Examination of growth trajectories of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand since their formation in 2000
- Comparison of economic performance and development pathways among the three states
- Aim to uncover underlying patterns, challenges, and opportunities for sustainable economic elevation

LITERATURE REVIEW

DESCRIPTION	SOURCE
<p>The paper examines India's economic growth history, highlighting shifts from state-led to market-oriented policies post-1991, resulting in higher growth driven by private sector dynamism. However, it notes persistent challenges in achieving inclusive growth, such as agricultural crises, manufacturing delays, infrastructure gaps, and inadequate human development outcomes (Mukherji, 2009).</p>	<p>Ali, M. A., Saifullah, K., & Kari, F. B. (2015). The Impact of key Macroeconomic factors on Economic Growth of Bangladesh: A VAR Co-integration Analysis. In International Journal of Management Excellence (Vol. 6, Issue 1).</p>
<p>Economic performance of 14 major Indian states from 1980-1998, revealing persistent divergence instead of catch-up between richer and poorer states. They highlighted the correlation between growth and initial urbanization levels, with coastal and urbanized states benefiting most from economic reforms in 1991. The study emphasizes the role of geographical factors, urbanization, and coastal access in shaping India's regional growth patterns during the 1980s and 1990s.</p>	<p>Irshad, M. (2022). Macroeconomic Variables the Indicators for the Economic Growth of Pakistan. <i>Pakistan Social Sciences Review</i>, 6(II). https://doi.org/10.35484/pssr.2022(6-ii)06</p>
<p>The literature on Madhya Pradesh's (MP) development highlights rapid population growth, low education and health outcomes, and significant income inequality. Scholars emphasize the importance of addressing human capital deficiencies to foster inclusive economic growth, advocating for targeted policy interventions.</p>	<p>Karumari, M. R. S. (1999). Academia and Society Volume 2 Number 2 An Analysis on the Growth of Tamil Nadu.</p>

RESEARCH GAP

- Limited exploration of economic growth dynamics specifically focusing on the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand formed in 2000.
- Scarcity of comparative studies analysing macroeconomic indicators across these states to understand their distinct trajectories and common challenges.



OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- Comparative analysis of macroeconomic indicators such as GDP growth, sectoral composition, and fiscal deficits since the formation of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand in 2000
- Examination of distinct growth trajectories and common challenges faced by these states in achieving sustainable economic development.
- In-depth exploration of factors influencing economic growth patterns, including initial conditions and policy approaches
- Identifying key areas of convergence and divergence among the three states to inform targeted policy interventions aimed at fostering inclusive and equitable growth

RESEARCH DESIGN

TITLE	DESCRIPTION
Research Design	Descriptive Research
Data Collection Method	Website: https://epwrfits.in/aboutus.aspx#:~:text=EPWRF%20India%20Time%20Series%20is,variables%20capsuled%20in%2027%20modules.
Technique Applied for the study	Descriptive Statistics & Multiple Regression
Sources of Data	Secondary Data

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Table I: This table indicates the descriptive statistics on the population (in 000's) of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand from the year 2000-23.

Head	Chhattisgarh	Jharkhand	Uttarakhand
Mean	25501	33143.31	10060.69
Median	25785	33575	10164
Standard Deviation	3039.51	3948.83	998.06
Minimum	20700	27271	8426
Maximum	30037	39259	11587

Table II: This table indicates the descriptive statistics on the State Domestic Product (in Lakhs) of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand from the year 2000-23.

Heads	Chhattisgarh	Jharkhand	Uttarakhand
Mean	16289684.22	15674841.91	11459235.91
Median	15807382	15708393	11532759
Standard Deviation	6868913.365	5893792.046	5956721.519
Minimum	6521713	7557045	3328624
Maximum	28908241	25979986	20710398

Table III: This table indicates the descriptive statistics on the Production Foodgrain (in Tonnes) of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand from the year 2000-23.

Heads	Chhattisgarh	Jharkhand	Uttarakhand
Mean	5796.81	3204.00	882.26
Median	5863.2	3630.48	887.13
Standard Deviation	1457.55	1068.84	44.19
Minimum	2627	1576.38	761
Maximum	8492.84	5078.39	967.9

Table IV: This table indicates the descriptive statistics on the **Gross Fiscal Deficit (in Crores)** of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand from the year 2000-23.

Heads	Chhattisgarh	Jharkhand	Uttarakhand
Mean	4919.65	5938.86	3530.39
Median	2204	4918	2171
Standard Deviation	5780.43	4046.47	2681.63
Minimum	-410	1567	136
Maximum	17970	14911	8504

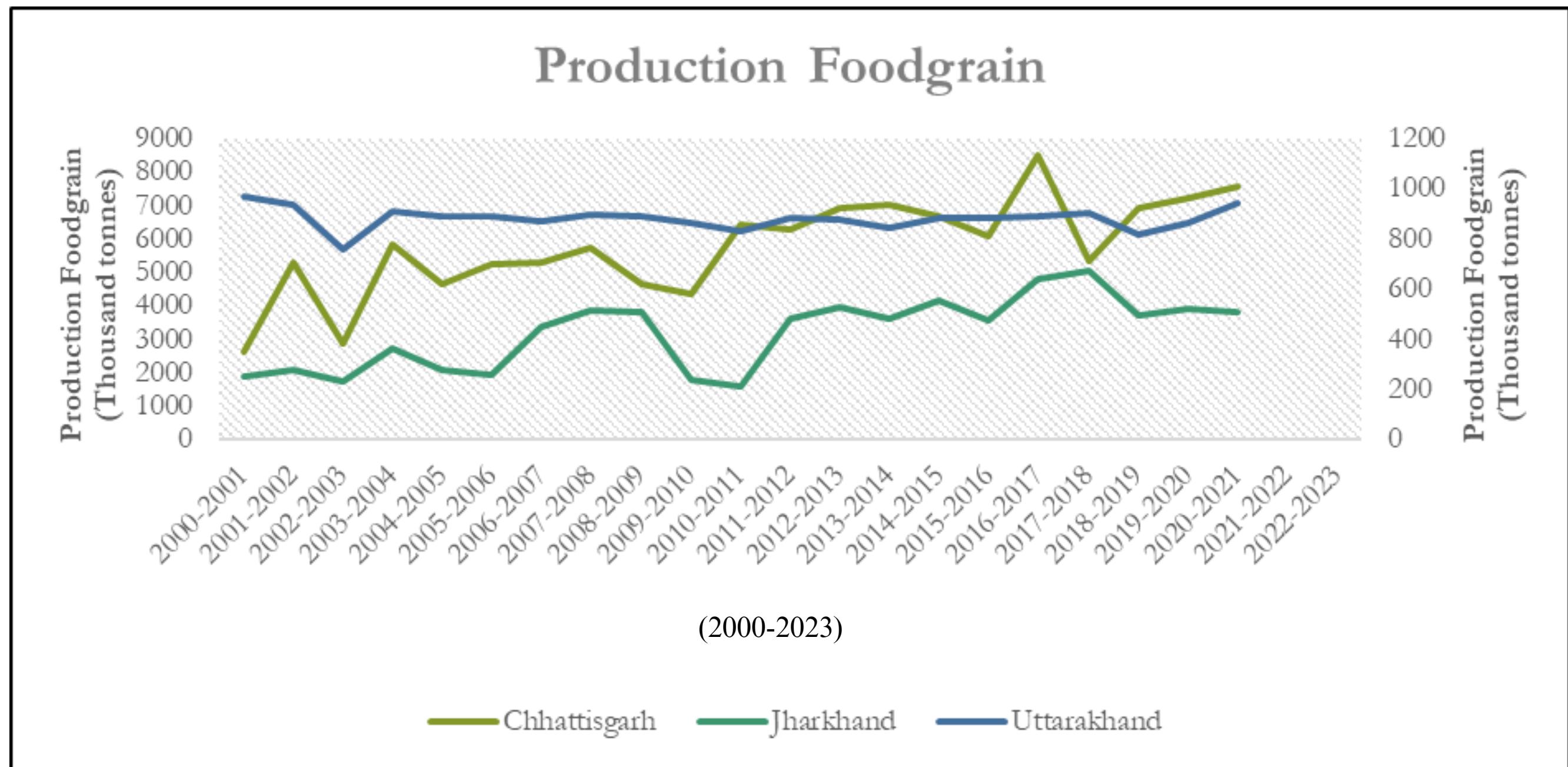
Table V: This table indicates the descriptive statistics on the **Power Consumption (in KWh)** total Utilities of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand from the year 2000-23.

Heads	Chhattisgarh	Jharkhand	Uttarakhand
Mean	549.34	448.40	700.82
Median	525.00	484.67	761.12
Standard Deviation	204.21	130.39	313.66
Minimum	248.32	248.92	254.68
Maximum	847.38	626.25	1091.63

TREND ANALYSIS

Production Foodgrain Kharif (Thousand tonnes)		
State	Trend	P Value
Chhattisgarh	Present	0.00
Jharkhand	Present	0.00
Uttarakhand	Absent	0.71

Figure I: This Figure indicates the of the Production of Foodgrain trend in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand Over the Year (2000-23).

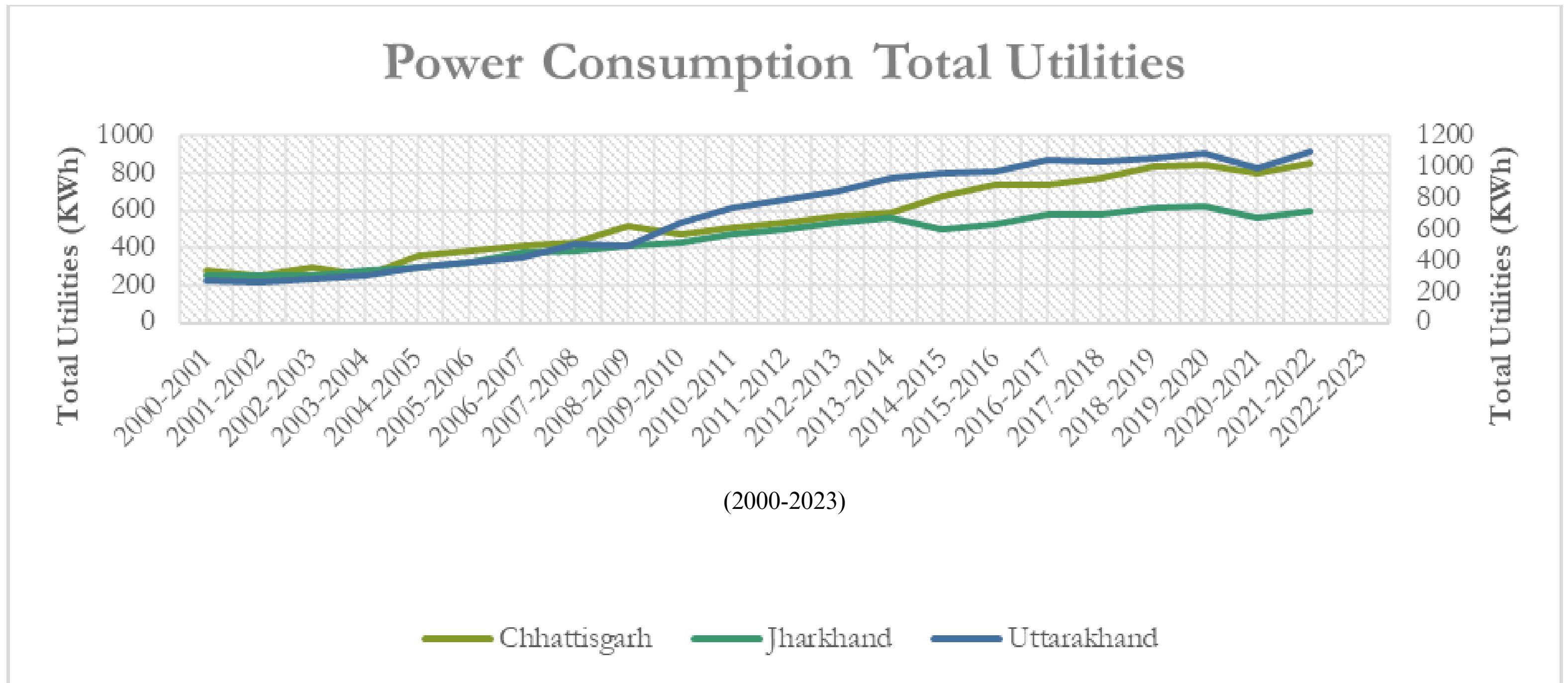


Power

Consumption Total Utilities (KWh)

State	Trend	P Value
Chhattisgarh	Present	0.00
Jharkhand	Present	0.00
Uttarakhand	Present	0.00

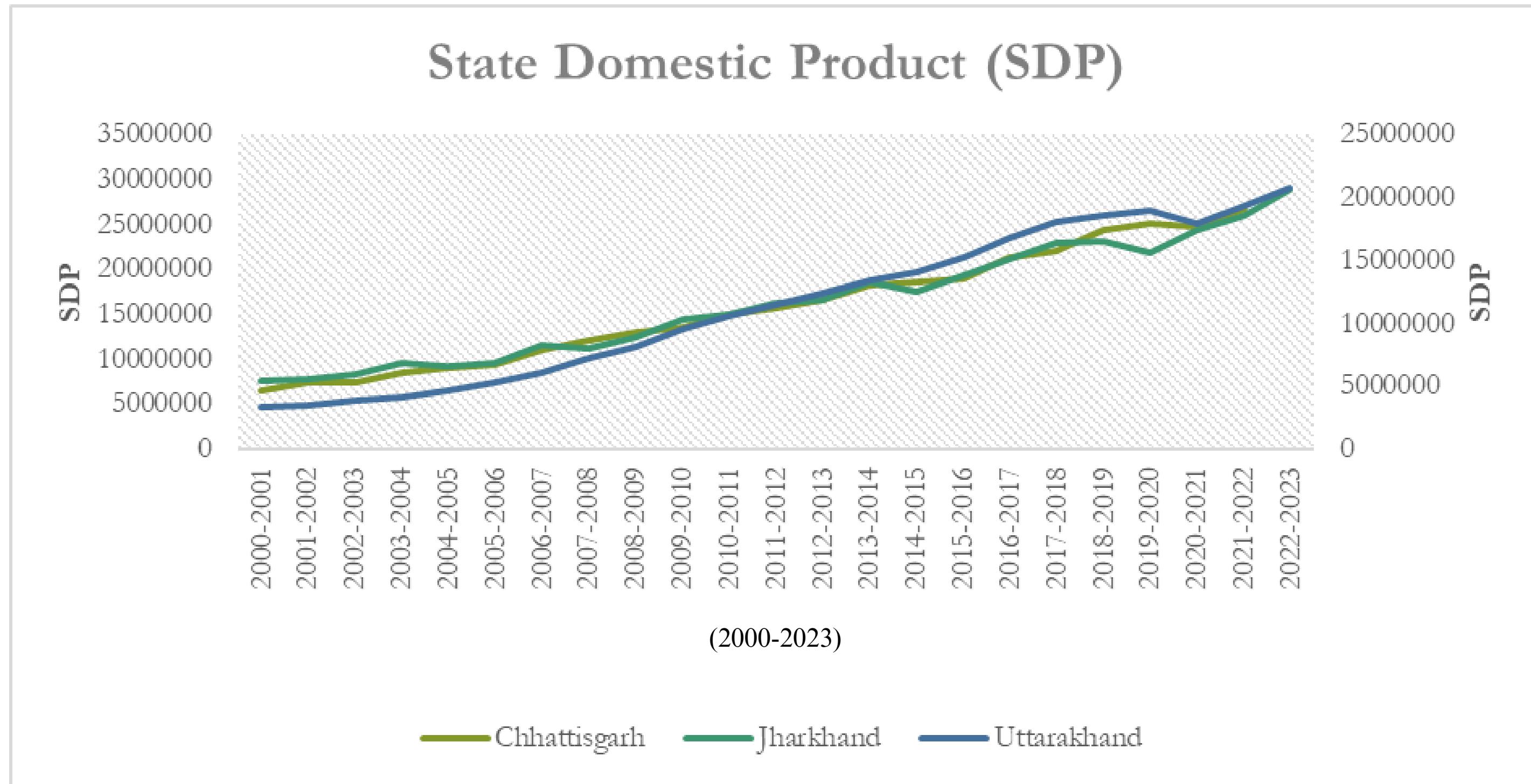
Figure II: This Figure indicates the Power Consumption (Total Utilities) trend in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand Over the Year (2000-23).



**State
Domestic Product (SDP)(Rs Lakh)**

State	Trend	P Value
Chhattisgarh	Present	0.00
Jharkhand	Present	0.00
Uttarakhand	Present	0.00

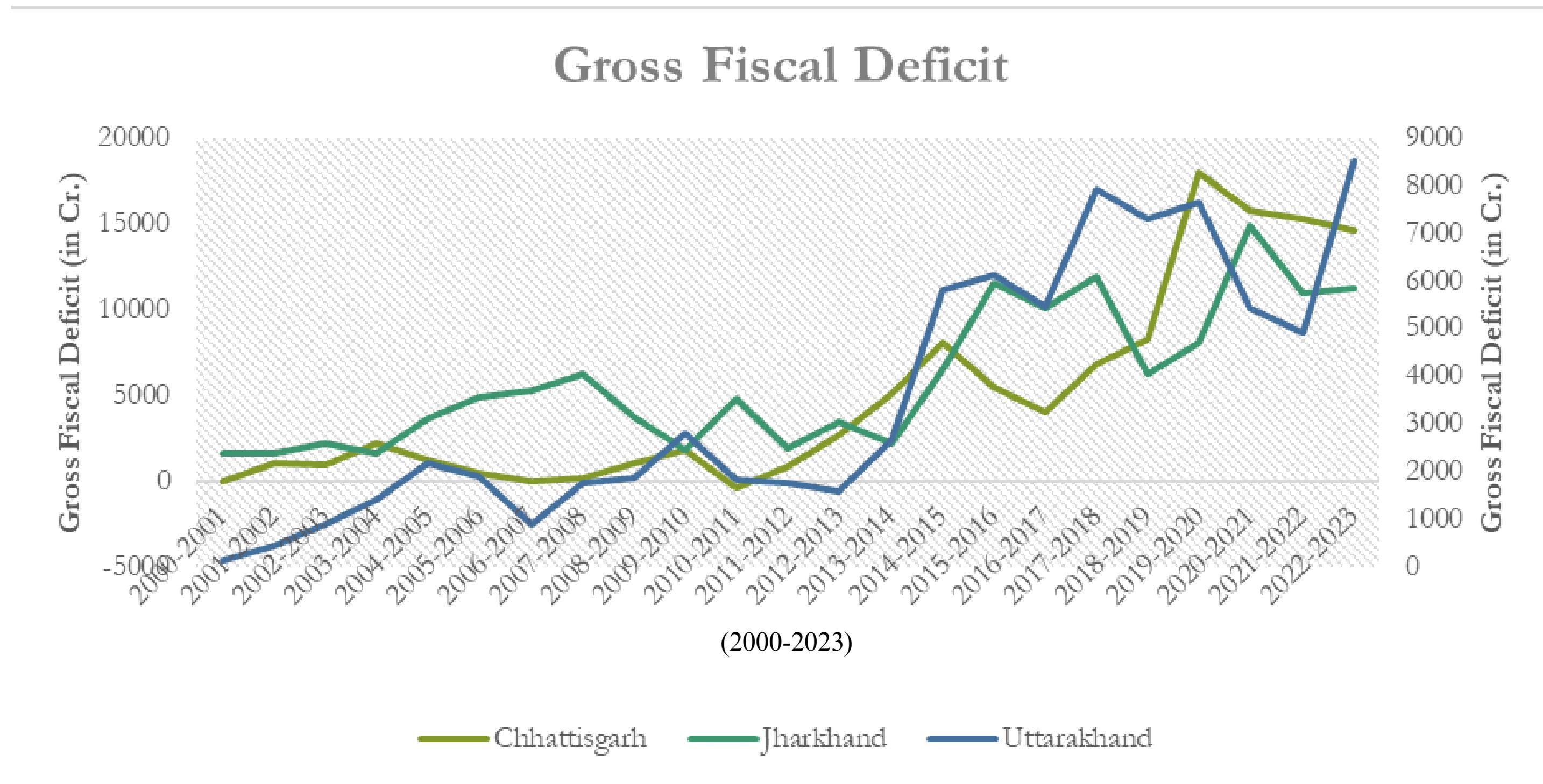
Figure III: This Figure indicates the State Domestic Product (SDP) trend in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand Over the Year (2000-23).



**Gross
Fiscal Deficit (Rs Crore)**

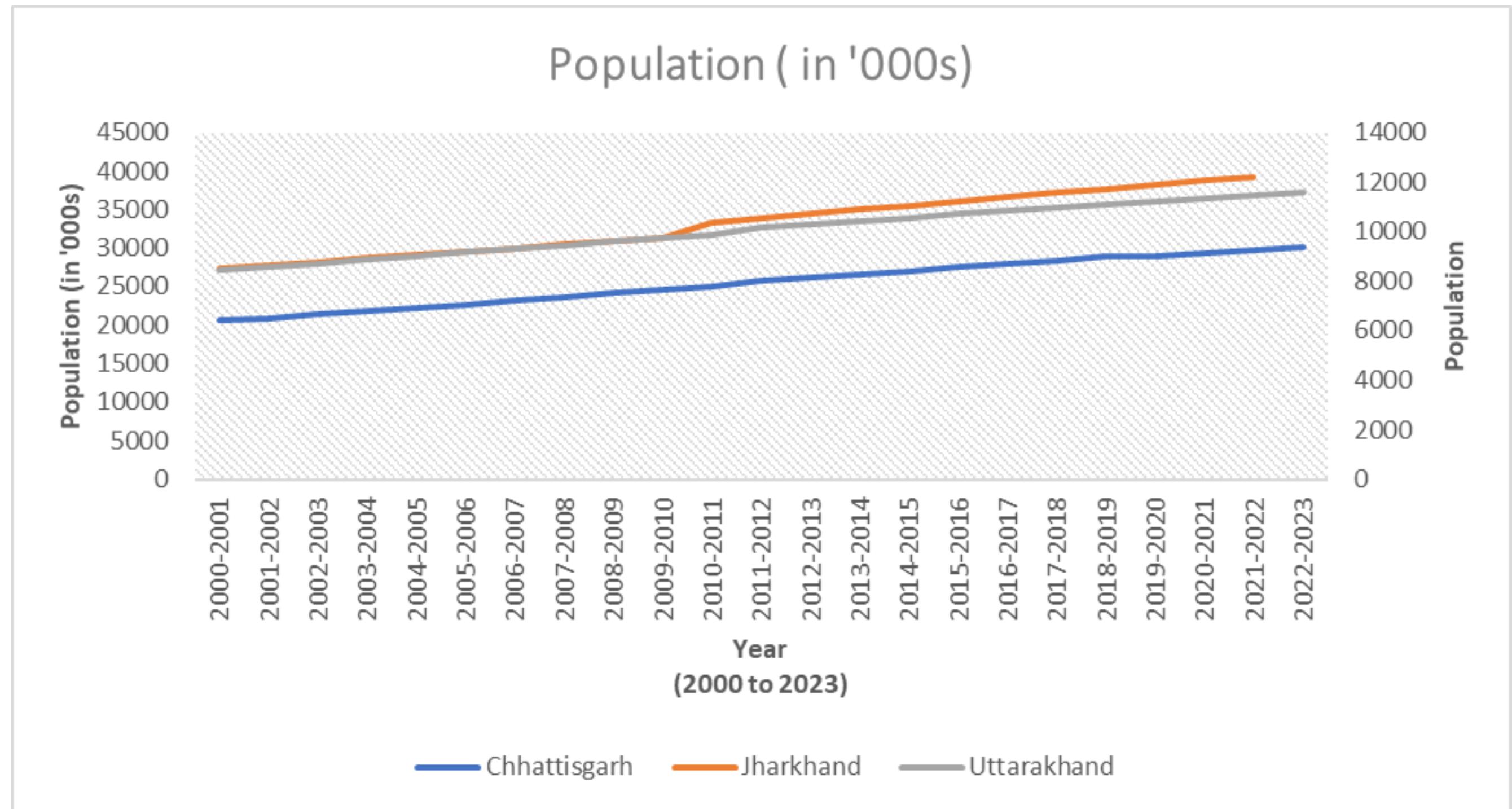
State	Trend	P Value
Chhattisgarh	Present	0.00
Jharkhand	Present	0.00
Uttarakhand	Present	0.00

Figure IV: This Figure indicates the Gross Fiscal Deficit trend in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand Over the Year (2000-23).



Population (in '000s)		
State	Trend	P Value
Chhattisgarh	Present	0.00
Jharkhand	Present	0.00
Uttarakhand	Present	0.00

Figure IV: This Figure indicates the Population trend in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand Over the Year (2000-23).



KEY FINDINGS

- Accelerated output growth post-bifurcation but lag in per capita income convergence (Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand)
- Rapid population expansion presenting pressures on livelihoods and services (All 3 states)
- Volatile agricultural production with overdependence on limited sectors (All 3 states)
- Persistent fiscal deficit issues needing redressal (All 3 states)
- Uneven infrastructure development as seen in power consumption patterns (All 3 states)



CONCLUSION

- Rapid population growth observed in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Uttarakhand, emphasizing the need for effective management of resources and services.
- Economic growth trajectories vary among the states, with Uttarakhand showing recent acceleration compared to its counterparts.
- Agricultural production displays volatility across all three states, indicating challenges in the agricultural sector.
- Fiscal deficits persist as a challenge, requiring attention for sustainable economic development.
- Infrastructure access, particularly in power consumption, has shown improvement but remains relatively low, indicating the need for further investment and development.
- Shared challenges include inadequate human capital development and infrastructure constraints, while sectoral overreliance poses risks, particularly in Uttarakhand.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- Tailor economic policies to specific state needs and challenges.
- Invest in human capital development to enhance productivity and long-term growth.
- Diversify economic activities to reduce dependency on primary sectors.
- Prioritize infrastructure development, especially in energy, to support economic activities.
- Address fiscal deficits through disciplined fiscal management strategies.



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