Indian Growth and Development Policy
Vol. 2, Nos. 1-2, 2026, pp. 37-50 • ISSN: 3048-4596
© Permanent Blue
URL: http://www.pbjournals.com/igdp
Publisher of Open Access Journals

Inevitable Economic Disparity in India – A State-wise Analysis

S.N. Nandy
HARSAC, CCS Haryana Agricultural University Campus, Hisar 125004, Haryana

To Cite this Article

S.N. Nandy (2026). Inevitable Economic Disparity in India – A State-wise Analysis. *Indian Growth and Development Policy,* 2: 1-2, pp. 37-50.

Abstract: The economic growth of India is neither uniform nor equitable across the state/regions, few states are having moderate level of socio-economic development, while most of the states are lagging behind for decades. The availability of economic resource (income and wealth) between rich and poor is gradually increasing and creating a huge gap (social divide) among the citizens in the country. The paper presents a detailed compilation of some socio-economic parameters including human population, GSDP, per capita NSDP, poverty ratio etc. across the states. Some quantitative techniques have been applied to map distribution across the country and presented using GIS tools. The information presented in the paper is a dispersal outline of above parameters in readily available module, which could be used as a reference by the stakeholders and administrator/planners for their valued judgement and assessment. Availability/accessibility of time-series data on various parameters is a limiting factor and hence the temporal dimension has not been considered. A detailed theoretical cross-section, temporal study would help to explain the causal relationship between economic growth and social inequality. Hence, the work leaves space for further research through the deployment of a host of techniques/methods in the domain of the welfare economics.

INTRODUCTION

India contributes about 2.4 percent of the world surface area, supporting to sustain its 1.4 billion people which is about 17.7 percent of world population. It is expected to be the largest country in terms of human populationand one of the fastest growing economies in the world. It is the world's fourth-largest economy by nominal GDP, however in terms of per capita income, India ranked 136th in the world by nominal

Received : 25 May 2026 • **Revised :** 27 June 2026 • **Accepted :** 10 July 2026 • **Published :** 30 October 2026

GDP (IMF, 2022). The country is republic union of 28 states and 9 union territories (UTs) of different size/areas varies from as large as Rajasthan (342,239 square km) to small one, Lakshadweep (32 square km).

Geographical diversity of India starts from the northern Himalayan range to coastal south and dense forest cover of north-east to *Thar* desert extension of Rajasthan in the west. Along with diverse physiography and dynamic demography, the country is having diverse distribution of natural and biological resources. The demographic and economic progression is also varied widely among the states/regions. The economic growth of India is neither equitable nor uniform; few state sare moderate to highly economically developed, whereas most of the states lagging far behind for decades. And this economic inequality is gradually increasing among states. For instance, the per capita NSDP (2022-23) of Goa is more than ninth times than that of Bihar. However, it is a case of extreme and size/volume of economy (and population, also) of these states are not comparable at same scale.

Economic development in general and economic growth in particular has a direct relationship with social development which leads to socio-economic transformation. The general trend indicates that higher income states are inclined to higher social progress than that of lower income states. However, this relationship is neither simple nor linear and within a large state the development also varies widely among different region/districts of the state. The present paper is an attempt to map and analyze the distribution of economic progression across the states/regions and its consequence to the bridge the gap of economic inequality among the citizens of different states in the country.

ECONOMIC GROWTH OF INDIA – A REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Economic development is a planned process through which a nation improves its economy, infrastructure, geo-political governance, and social well-being of its citizens. In the economic front, the first forty years (1950-90) after India's independence, the country followed a developmental policy based on central planning keeping in view of socialist path and thereafter, the government gradually shifted the focus towards market oriented economic reforms. The major thrust of the economic policy, since the inception of planning process in 1950s, has been to foster balanced regional development with active support for intensive agriculture and public sector-based industrialization in backward regions to minimize inter-regional disparities in costs and prices. The pace of policy change accelerated during

1990s from state intervention in the economy to intensive economic liberalization. Despite all these efforts regional differences have grown and intensity. The rise of regional inequality, particularly urban inequality got momentum since mid-1990s, and richer states have grown at a faster pace while poor states have lagged. Although, the Indian economy has grown considerably, but it is not uniform across the regions and gradually accumulates intra-state differential over time, resulting in socio-economic inequalities (Nandy, 2019).

There are several quantitative measures that express economic health of the country and its inhabitants. Economics suggests various aggregation measures like gross domestic product (GDP), gross national product (GNP) or relative income measure (like per capita income, per capita NSDP, etc.) as development indices to quantify the economic devevlopment of a country or a region. But the higher value of these indices are not always equitable to its social counterparts and often the development is concentrated in few areas depriving most of the regions. The quantification of social progress combining multiple parameters, is much complex as compared to the economic development, and there are clear disintiction between these economic measures and well-being of inhabitant (Shobha and Ambiga, 2014).

A regional disparity study has been carried out by the Centre for Multi-disciplinary Development Research (CMDR), Dharwad by comparing economic performance of different states. The ratio between GSDP and population is one of the key indicators of economic development. This ratio varied widely among the states and Bihar has recorded the minimum, whereas Goa recorded maximum which is about 12 times more than that of Bihar (Hanagodimath, 2019). Relative per capita income of a state is expressed as the ratio of the per capita NSDP and all-India per capita Net National Product or per capita Net National Income (NNI). This relative income of states also supports the fact that per capita income of Bihar is about 9th times lower that of Goa or Sikkim (Sanyal and Arora, 2024).

The overall economy exhibited a tendency towards divergence among its states. The larger states are showing a trend of growing income disparities, and the level of development are becoming increasingly unequal across different regions. Research indicates that the gap in per capita income between different Indian states is widening, with some states experiencing faster growth while others lag. In a regional growth dynamics study by Kar et al. (2023) conclude that, there is absolute divergence among Indian states. Apart from physiographic and regional variation of natural resources, there are several economic factors, that are contributing to

this divergence, including differences in infrastructure, investment patterns, access to resources, and policy implementations across states. In addition to these, among larger states there are few developed districts that have grown at par with peers in other states and their shares are gradually increasing widening gap/dispersion among the districts of the state.

However, studies focusing on smaller geographical units (mainly districts) find evidence of absolute convergence (Nayak and Sahoo, 2022). The evidence of convergence in per-capita income within smaller states having less geographical area or fewer numbers of districts is more as compared to larger states. Krushna (2019) has divided the Indian states into two groups, viz. high growth and low growth states based on per capita NSDP (PCNSDP) and there is a clear distinction between these two groups of states. The high growth group of states witnessed convergence in PCNSDP while low growth states exhibited divergence trends. In a macro-economic study of World Bank, Yue et al. (2018) analyzed the economic growth pattern across the districts of India. The study finds growth convergence at the local level can be reconciled with lack of convergence at the state level and divergence at the state level possibly due to stems from low-income states, which are not generating enough fast-growing locations. The growth divergence among Indian states was investigated by Ghosh and Kaustav (2024) in last two decades. The rising inequality among Indian states in terms of per capita state domestic product will continue to grow if policy actions are not taken in the low per capita GDP states.

The economic resources in terms of income, wealth are not equitable but concentrated to a small segment of population deprived more than billion population in the country (Table 1)

Table 1: Income and wealth share by percentage of population in India.

Percentage of population	*Income share*			*Wealth share*
	2000-01	*2019-20*	*2022-23*	*2022-23*
Top 10% (top 1%)	39.9 (15.1)	59.5 (25.1)	57.7 (22.6)	65.0 (40.1)
Middle 40%	39.5	26.0	27.3	28.6
Bottom 50%	20.6	14.5	15.0	6.4

Source: World Inequality Report 2026. World Inequality Lab, Paris

Figures in ( ) represent wealth and income share of top 1% population of India in the respective years.

India's top 10% population share 65% of country wealth and remaining 90% population share 35% of country's wealth and about 42% of income as on 2022-23.

Further the top 1% population share about 40% and bottom 50% population share merely 6.4% of country's wealth (Table 1).

All these studies depict the country's growth narrative in the economic front with some regional and state/district level analysis. But does these parameters of economic growth is contributing to the social development and level of human living in the country? Whether this economic growth is converging or diverging some region-specific development or distributed equally throughout the country? Generally, an economically rich state supposed to have higher social index, but whether a marginal economy may attain the same level of development in social front? And, if attain then what are the factors behind its achievement? The present paper is an attempt to quantify the distribution of economic status of population and its consequence across the states of the country. District wise poverty and dispersion of poverty ratio across the states are also mapped using GIS tool for prioritize critical district/regions across India.

METHODOLOGY OF DATA ANALYSIS

The present study is based on (or derived from) secondary sources collected from Census of Inda, *NITI Aayog,* National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), etc. The available data in various parameter like, GDP, net state domestic product (NSDP), poverty ratio, relative per capita income, have been compiled state-wise and presented for statistical inferences. Often these gross economic measures cannot assess the availability of economic resources with the inhabitants, so the relative economic measure like per capita NSDP, per capita income has also been used as relative development indices. For GIS mapping district and state boundaries (as on 2011 census) has been used to integrate these attributes with the spatial data (state/district boundaries). While presenting state-wise data, district boundaries have been dissolved and StateIDs has been shown on the map.

POPULATION AND ECONOMY – STATE-WISE ANALYSIS

Generally, income distributions are fairly proportional over time, as the economy grows the income also rises for all segments of society (including the poor) and as a result, a segment of extreme poor comes out of below poverty line (BPL). So economic growth indeed reduces poverty but has a little impact on income inequality. Particularly, the country like India, where income distribution is extremely uneven and few states having fairly decent income level, leaving behind most of states.

Poverty is one of the most important criteria which measure the economic deficiency of inhabiting people in the state. Often it is treated as a measure of state's economic health in terms of providing level of living to its citizens. The poverty ratio in India varies widely among states. The ratio is less than 1% in Kerala, while more than 50% in Bihar (*NITI Aayog*, 2021). The poverty ratio of other populous demographically lagging states like Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh are also miserable and a significant percentage of population of these states belongs to BPL. The huge BPL population of these states is dragging the country back and forming barrier to achieve the advantages of positive indicators of demography by majority of states.

Most often the sign of prosperity gets more attention than the suffering of under-privileged people. This gap is widening steadily and creating a social divide among the population. So, there is an urgent need to priorities the region specific and people specific development plan to reduce the gap of uneven growth.

Table 2: Distribution of population, GSDP and relative per capita income among Indian state/UTs

State ID	*State/UTs*	*Population 2021 (in million)@*	*GSDP 2022-23 current prices (Rs. in thousand crore)*	*Percentage share of population and GDP of the state in respect to the country*		*Per capita NSDP#2022-23 (Rs. in thousand)*	*Relative per capita income**	*SD (%) of intra-state poverty ratio*
				Population share (%)	*GSDP share (%)*			
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	52.79	1303.52	3.87	4.77	220	131.6	5.28
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1.53	35.11	0.11	0.13	200	118.0	13.95
3	ASSAM	35.04	478.78	2.57	1.75	119	73.7	10.85
4	BIHAR	123.08	746.42	9.03	2.73	53	32.8	9.71
5	CHATTISGARH	29.49	464.40	2.16	1.70	137	80.0	7.95
6	GOA	1.56	89.13	0.11	0.33	493	290.7	NA
7	GUJARAT	69.79	2203.42	5.12	8.06	272	160.7	8.96
8	HARYANA	29.48	984.06	2.16	3.60	297	176.8	2.91
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7.39	191.73	0.54	0.70	219	127.7	3.22
10	JAMMU &KASHMIR[b]	13.71	220.20	1.0	0.81	130	77.2	9.48
11	JHARKHAND	38.47	417.36	2.83	1.53	96	57.2	9.78
12	KARNATAKA	66.85	2270.00	4.9	8.30	304	180.7	8.62
13	KERALA	35.49	1023.60	2.6	3.74	253	152.5	3.99

State ID	*State/UTs*	*Population 2021 (in million)[@]*	*GSDP 2022-23 current prices (Rs. in thousand crore)*	*Percentage share of population and GDP of the state in respect to the country*		*Per capita NSDP[#]2022-23 (Rs. in thousand)*	*Relative per capita income**	*SD (%) of intra-state poverty ratio*
				Population share (%)	*GSDP share (%)*			
14	MADHYA PRADESH	84.52	1246.57	6.2	4.56	132	77.4	18.19
15	MAHARASHTRA	124.44	3645.88	9.13	13.34	252	150.7	5.57
16	MANIPUR	3.17	40.24	0.23	0.15	112	66.0	11.70
17	MEGHALAYA	3.29	46.55	0.24	0.17	124	74.3	5.04
18	MIZORAM	1.22	30.69	0.09	0.11	215	126.9	5.79
19	NAGALAND	2.19	37.15	0.16	0.14	146	85.9	1.00
20	ODISHA	45.70	759.56	3.35	2.78	144	88.5	16.91
21	PUNJAB	30.34	681.25	2.26	2.49	182	106.7	1.46
22	RAJASTHAN	79.28	1357.85	5.82	4.97	151	91.2	9.99
23	SIKKIM	0.68	42.68	0.05	0.16	520	319.1	2.71
24	TAMIL NADU	76.40	2393.36	5.61	8.75	278	171.1	8.88
25	TRIPURA	4.07	72.35	0.3	0.26	157	96.5	8.53
26	UTTARAKHAND	11.40	303.78	0.83	1.11	231	141.3	1.63
27	UTTAR PRADESH	230.91	2284.10	16.94	8.35	84	50.8	13.14
28	WEST BENGAL	98.13	1531.76	7.2	5.60	139	83.7	8.89
29	A & N ISLANDS	0.40	11.67	0.03	0.04	258	152.3	NA
30	CHANDIGARH	1.21	54.99	0.09	0.20	400	235.8	NA
31	D & N HAVELI	0.61	-	0.04	-	--	-	NA
32	DAMAN & DIU	0.47	-	0.03	-	--	-	NA
33	DELHI	20.57	1014.69	1.51	3.71	430	250.8	NA
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0.07	-	0.005	-	--	-	NA
35	PUDUCHERRY	1.57	44.70	0.12	0.16	245	142.3	0.5
36	TELANGANA	37.73	1311.82	2.77	4.80	313	193.6	2.47

[@] Projected figures from Population Projections for India & States 2011-2036, Census of India;

[#]Per capita Net State Domestic Product (2022-23) at current prices (base year 2011-12);

[b]Data of Jammu & Kashmir include union territory of Ladakh formed in 2019 vide Jammu & Kashmir Reorganization Act.

*Relative per-capita income (%) = per-capita NSDP of the state / all-India per-capita NNI

NA represent not-assessed SD, due to less geographical spreador the state not having enough districts to measure the dispersion.

Uttar Pradesh, the largest and Bihar, the third largest state in terms of population are in the bottom line of per capita income among all state/UTs across

the country. Together these two states contribute more than one-fourth (about 26%) of total population in the country but merely contribute 11% GDP in the country. Whereas 5 states and 2 UTs in the south all together contribute merely 20% of country's population and share more than 30% of country's GDP. These southern states contributed positively for the country's economy and managed to control the population growth in their respective states. On the other hand, the high decadal growth rate of human population (>15%) of BIMARU[1] states reported disproportionate GSDP share in the country. Together these states combine 43.8% of total population and share less than 25% of GDP in the country resulting very high increase of dependency ratio in these states.

Relative per capita income indicates the relative standard of living of the state, and is calculated as per capita NSDP of state divided by per capita NNI of India multiplied by hundred. If the ratio is close to 100, then the state's per capita income is same as national average. And relatively below 100 indicate the state per capita is less than the national average, and need to accelerate the economic growth toward closing the gap. This metrics provides insight into how the average income of inhabitant in a particular state can be compared with the national average of the country. The minimum relative figure (32.8) of Bihar indicates that an average person in the state, still has an income level 77 percent lower than the average Indian.

The growth in GDP cannot be treated as an indicator of inclusive development, rather it is skewed or segmental, and sharp growth in some section/regions are also reflect as high GDP. As Bihar has experienced higher growth between 2005 and 2015, but could not able to generate good livelihood options for its people (Pandey and Gautam, 2020). There are several socio-economic factors effecting livelihood such are work participation, level of education, health infrastructure, women empowerment, etc.

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) to population ratio, also known as GSDP per capita, is a crucial economic indicator used to assess the economic output per resident in a state, and is calculated by dividing a state's GSDP by its population. This metrics provides insights into the average economic output per person within a state, helps policymakers to analyze the state's economic health and growth trends. Goa has recorded the highest GSDP per capita followed by Chandigarh, Delhi, Pondicherry, A&N Islands and Sikkim. However, these

1 ***BIMARU*** refers to four grossly under-developed states of un-divided Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

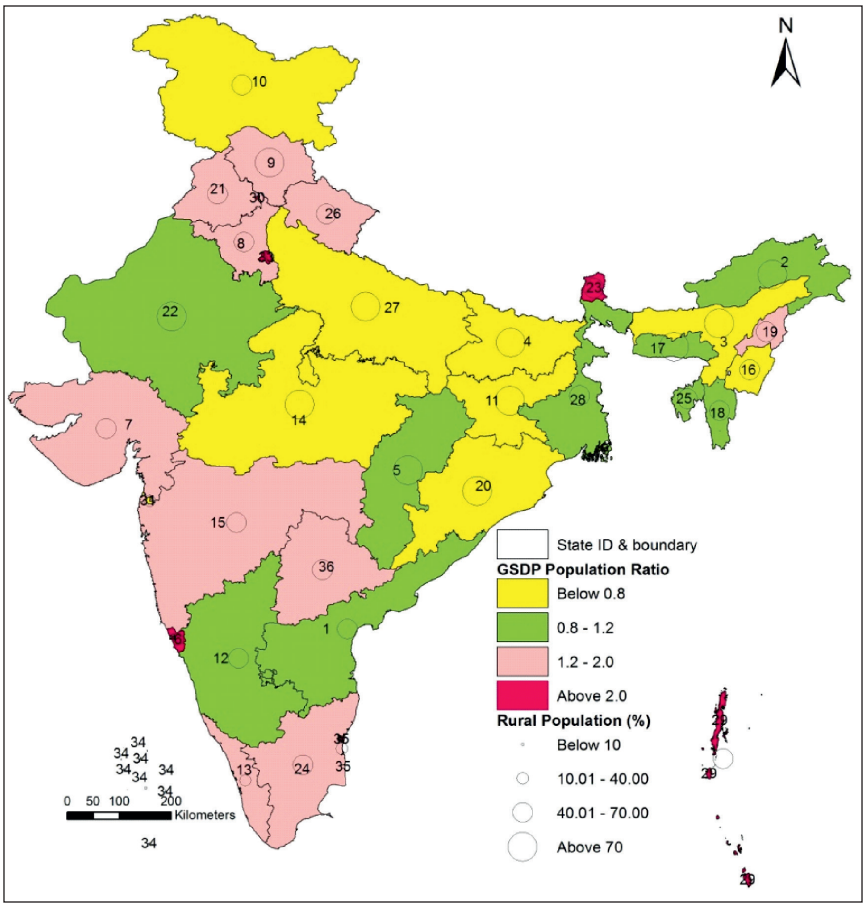


Figure 1: Human population, GSDP population ratio and percentage of rural across the states/UTs [Numbers (1 to 36) contained by state boundary indicate the state ID, which is also used in Table 1]

economically rich state/UTs cover a small geographical area and not representing the overall picture of the country. Among larger states Bihar recorded lowest GSDP per capita followed by Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Manipur and Madhya Pradesh.

POVERTY AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION – DISTRICT-WISE ANALYSIS

Intra-state standard deviation (SD) of poverty ratio has been calculated to assess the dispersion/scattering of poverty level among the districts of the respective state. The SD of poverty ratio is less in the higher relative per capita income state of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, indicating fewer dispersion in poverty among the districts of these states. It is also low in the hill states of Nagaland, Sikkim,

Uttarakhand, Meghalaya and Mizoram showing a homogenous distribution of less distress among the districts. In contrast, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh represent most un-equal distribution of poverty in the country.

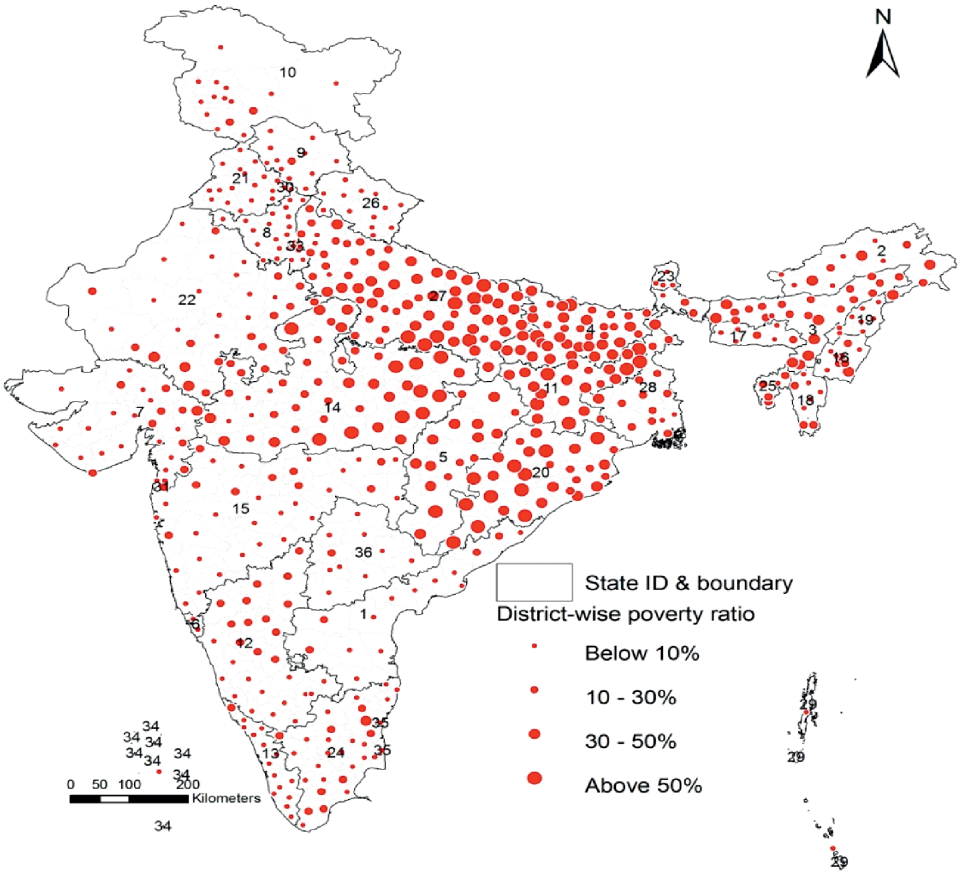


Figure 2: District-wise poverty ratio across the states/UTs

It is due to uneven scattering of poverty among large number of districts in these states, particularly the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh (adjoining Bihar-Jharkhand), the acute poverty is more prominent as compared to the western part of these states.

There is clear distinction of poverty ratio in the country, as most of eastern part (except few districts of Sikkim and Mizoram in the north-east) the ratio is very high, whereas in southern and western India, the poverty is comparatively low (Figure 2). The entire eastern India is facing acute socio-economical and developmental

challenges. Highest incidence of multi-dimensional poverty in the country has been reported in Bihar, Jharkhand, eastern Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh resulting economic marginalization from these states. The income distribution of eastern state particularly Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha are skewed toward lower to lower-middle class. The entire Northeast Region (NER) is endowed with vast natural resources and Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, parts of Odisha and West Bengal are the storehouse of minerals like, coal, steel, aluminum, mica, uranium and petroleum but legacy of unprivileged region is associated with these states for decades.

CONCLUSION

Development is multi-dimensional concept which includes economic, social, infrastructural, environmental and ecological dimensions. An increase in GDP is often perceived as a measure of economic success of a country but has a limited scope to improve the living quality of every segment of the population. Rather, the multi-dimensional or cross-sectional development is concentrated to some segment/ regions of the country. So, the economic growth model focusing GDP may lead to increases in wealth, infrastructure, transport and communication technology in the country; overlooking livelihood options and social infrastructure. And a gross economic measure cannot reveal the status of its inhabitants in terms of relative measure (like per capita).

The overall economic trend across India is characterized by increasing income disparities among the states. While examining the intra-state disparities of income or poverty within individual states, often there is evidence of convergence in smaller states with fewer number of districts. However, some large states with higher relative per capita income like Punjab, Haryana and Kerala are also showing convergence feature. This means the economic disparities are decreasing among the districts of these states. The western and southern regions of India have performed notably better than otherparts of the country. Particularly after economic liberalization, the southern states have significantly outpaced other parts of the country, with five southern states collectively accounted for 30 percent of India's total GDP. These development disparities also revive the debate on south-north divide in the country. Almost all the southern states including Goa and Maharashtra have reported the per capita NSDP is more the Rs 2.5 lakh rupees (in 2024) whereas in northern states it varies widely. As, the per capita NSDP of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are not

comparable with Haryana and Punjab. Among other indicators, the relative per capita income level provides insight into how the average income of individuals in a particular state compares to the national average. Uttar Pradesh, the largest populous state's relative per capita income is recorded as 50.8 percent of the national average, indicating that the average person in the state earns about half of average Indian, and the condition of Bihar is further miserable.

It is the need of the hour, that economically weak state to catch up the states with higher per capita GDP levels to minimize the disparities among the states. To achieve this goal, the weaker states should plan for long term actions to increase the share of industry and utilize its workforce into this sector and decrease the share of population pressure agriculture and allied sector. States must improve the credit/GDP ratio and focus on controlling the population growth. Convergence at the district level can be achieved by providing wages to migrated workers, redistribution of income, and improved economic policies in low-growth regions. Preventive measure such as, structural reforms to generate employment, enhancing public services and human capital like boosting public spending, skill development, labor-intensive manufacturing can help to absorb India's massive workforce to formal jobs. The government should promote the intensive manufacturing units in construction, textile, clothing/garments, footwear, handicrafts, food processing sectors, which has the potential to absorb millions of people who are leaving farming. This will serve as an alternative livelihood option, as farming has become an overburdened living option in rural India. Targeted social security program such as guaranteed wage employment for unskilled work for every rural household (like MGNREGA), Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme - a social welfare policy for vulnerable city dwellers may be enhanced by reaching more people and by increasing number of man-days. These schemes are not only providing the livelihood security for the extreme poor but empower communities and informal workers to take care of their development at local level.

The economic development, particularly human development indicates all aspects human well-being such as, health & medical infrastructure, food & nutrition, education & employment, housing & shelter, and other public amenities enabling ease of living. The main constraints to quantify such development are non-availability of authentic data, ambiguous qualitative data, data not in same time scale/frame, non-identical parameters among states/districts and sometime data is not current (not up to date, old data), etc. The information presented in this paper is based on

(or derived from) secondary data collected from different sources, and the analysis of these data has some limitations. The compilation of time-series data is also a limiting factor, due to non-availability/accessibility of data on various parameters. Another constraint is comparison of different states/UTs on the uniform scale, having varied size (area/population) and geography (location/physiography/climatic zone). The cross-section survey could highlight the disparity among the states and sectors; and the availability of such cross-section, time-series authentic data could reveal whether this economic inequality is converging or diverging over time.

Acknowledgements

The author acknowledges the National Informatics Centre and the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for providing digital data. The author expresses his sincere gratitude to Director-Haryana Space Applications Centre, Hisar for logistic support to carry out the study.

References

Ghosh, T. and Kaustubh 2024. Growth Divergence between Indian States. MPRA Paper No. 122775. Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research. Pp 32

Hanagodimath, S.V. 2019. Regional disparities in per capita income in India: a study on inter-state and intra-state analysis. Centre for Multi-disciplinary Development Research (CMDR), Dharwad. Pp.58

IMF Data Mapper, 2022. World economic outlook, GDP per capita current price. International Monetary Fund (https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/NGDPDPC@WEO/OEMDC/ADVEC/WEOWORLD?year=2022)

Kar, S. and Jha, D. and Jain, M. 2023 Diverging States but Converging Districts? Resolving the Puzzle of Regional Growth Dynamics in India. Available at http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4542482

Krushna, A.V. 2019. Convergence or Divergence Among Indian States: A Study Of New Series Data. IRA-International Journal of Management & Social Sciences (ISSN 2455-2267), 15(1), 1-6. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.21013/jmss.v15.n1.p1

Nandy, S.N. 2019. Development disparities in India: an inter-state and intra-state comparison. *Journal of Land and Rural Studies*, 7(2), 99-120. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1177/2321024919844407.

Nayak, S. and Sahoo, D. 2022. Regional economic growth in India: convergence or divergence? *Competitiveness Review*, Vol. 32 No. 1, pp. 155-178. https://doi.org/10.1108/CR-10-2020-0131

Pandey, A. and Gautam, R. 2020. Regional inequality in India: a state level analysis. Journal of Community Positive Practices, XX (4): 56-86.

Sanyal, S. and Arora, A. 2024. Relative economic performance of Indian states: 1960-61 to 2023-24. EAC-PM Working Paper (EAC-PM/WP/31/2024). Economic Advisory Council to Prime Minister, NITI Bhawan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi 110001. Pp 19.

Shobha, K. and Ambiga, D.P. (2014). Inter-state disparities in India: Linkages between human development and economic indicators. Journal of Global Economics, 2(3):1-3.

Yue, Li; Rama, M. and Zhao, Q. 2018. States Diverge; Cities Converge: Drivers of Local Growth Catch-up in India. Policy Research Working Paper No. 8660. The World Bank, NW Washington DC 20433 USA.