

AARDI- Indian Agri-business competitiveness Index



Alliance for Advanced Research and Development Initiatives

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India's Competitiveness: Role of the States and rural economy

The second phase of India's economic development is being scripted by the states. Agriculture being the mainstay of the state economies pulling the hidden rural value chains up and linking those to the markets is the task from a stakeholder driven growth perspective. The failure of one state will undermine the success of others as it pulls down the country's average. There are already views that the sizable rural sector will only save the national economy from global volatilities and stabilize the national economy for growth and sustainability. While there will always be high and low performing states in India, the country as an integrated whole cannot shine unless the growing gap between the standard of living of the people in different parts is halted. This requires the facilitation of value adding agri-businesses taking advantages of the competitiveness and the value chains systems. Hence, it becomes pertinent to study the competitiveness of the states in terms of their relative position within the country's competitiveness landscape across sectors and segments. This becomes more important given the task of establishing the triple bottom lines of inclusive, sustainable and competitive economy.

The second phase of economic reforms is progressively felt at the level of the states, especially since all factor markets are either in the state list or in the concurrent list of the Constitution and different states have reacted differently to economic reforms. The task therefore is to establish value chains at the disaggregated level to include sectors and segments ignored or not networked in the first phase.

India has states like Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka, which have grown as fast as Asia's tiger economies during the past 10 years. It also has Bihar, with low living standards. The divisions among the states are widening because in the 1990s the guiding principle for resource sharing has shifted from entitlement to competition. Competition among the states is likely to increase regional disparities in future. In 1991, Bihar's per capita income was 4 times lower than Goa's. By 2002, the difference had grown more than 8 times. This however does not imply that inter-state disparities in performance are wholly a post-economic reform phenomenon.

Liberalization and competition increase opportunity to reduce inequality. Because competition gives participants a chance to perform to their potential, even as it allows non-performers to drift. Private investment has shied away from

the poorly governed states and has flowed almost entirely to better-managed richer states. Not all mechanisms of transferring funds from the rich (often also the better performing) to the poor (often also the non-performing) have been given up. The Planning Commission and the Finance Commission still redistribute resources from the rich to the poor even now. Such redistribution has, however, shrunk a bit and private investment is free to go where it wants to. While inequalities magnified, inter-state competition seemed to have been intensified in the nineties. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka had been successfully hot selling themselves as alternatives and even better investment destinations than the established investment centres such as Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu. To a lesser extent, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and lately Chattisgarh have been competing for increased shares in the investment pie with varying degree of success. Capital has to flow into the rural sector and agri value chains to pull up the potential chains and link those to market as a source of enhanced income and standard of living thereof.

The states are now empowered with increased autonomy in many key areas such as infrastructure. Slowly but surely there is increasing realization among the states that they can shape their own destiny. This prompted the governments at the sub-national level to initiate measures to attract more financial resources into the states including foreign direct investments (FDIs). During the nineties some of the states emerged as the most happening places in India. Thus competition is a double-edged weapon. It can increase or decrease the inequalities in economic growth. Not all poor states are necessarily non-performers and competition allows the laggards the chance to catch up with the rich and thus bridge the inequality gap.

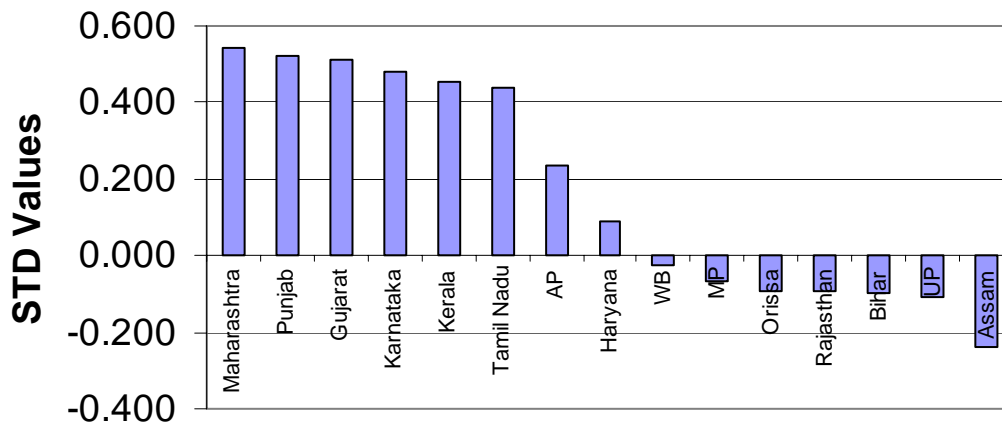
States in shaping the environment in which enterprises from both public and private sectors operate, despite globalization and liberalization is established. A significant part of the competitive advantage of states is believed to arise from far reaching incentive policies which are designed to attract foreign investment like tax breaks, subsidies etc. In the ongoing war in the market place economies should not, and indeed they did not, rely solely on products and services. They also competed with brains. The ability of a state to develop an excellent education system and to improve the knowledge of the labor force through training is vital to competitiveness. In addition to being competitive (temporarily) because of cheap labor, they aim to develop their competitiveness level so that it is based (permanently) on an educated workforce. Knowledge is perhaps the most crucial of the competitiveness criteria. As states move up the economic scale, the more they thrive on knowledge of the workforce higher will be their ability to compete in the fiercely competed world markets. How that knowledge is acquired and managed is almost entirely the state's responsibility.

The tables on State Competitiveness given in this document (below) are compiled from an earlier publication of National Productivity Council , New Delhi, titled “State Competitiveness Report 2004”

State competitiveness Indices

Ranking of states (graphical representation)

Standard Values - Overall Competitiveness : Bigger States



There were wide variations in the *Overall Competitiveness* among the bigger Indian states. Maharashtra came to the top of the list with a *Standard Value* of 0.543. Punjab with a *Standard Value* of 0.524 came the second followed by Gujarat (0.511). Karnataka (0.478) and Kerala (0.452) came to the fourth and fifth positions respectively. The *Standard Values* of UP (-0.106) and Assam (-0.238) at the bottom of the list were found far lower.

Table 1 Overall Competitiveness Ranking of Indian States

Bigger States	STD Values	Rank
Maharashtra	0.543	1
Punjab	0.524	2
Gujarat	0.511	3
Karnataka	0.478	4
Kerala	0.452	5
Tamil Nadu	0.440	6
AP	0.233	7
Haryana	0.090	8
WB	-0.023	9
MP	-0.066	10
Orissa	-0.091	11
Rajasthan	-0.091	12
Bihar	-0.100	13
UP	-0.106	14
Assam	-0.238	15

Wide variations were noted among bigger Indian states in the case of Competitiveness Factor *Economic Strength*. Maharashtra on the top of the list recorded a *Standard Value* as high as 0.750 (Fig 2). The next in the list, Tamil Nadu, achieved a *Standard Value* significantly lower, 0.197, closely followed by Karnataka (0.189). Assam (-0.623) and Orissa (-0.674) were at the bottom of the list.

Fig 2: Standard Values - Economic Strength: Bigger States

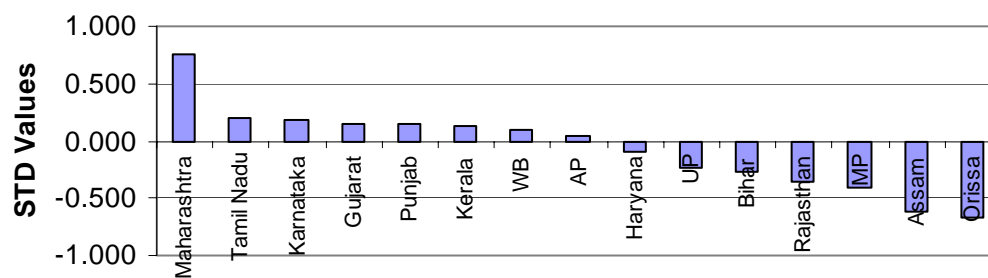


Table 2 Factor Competitiveness Ranking of Indian States - Economic Strength

Bigger States	STD Values	Rank
Maharashtra	0.750	1
Tamil Nadu	0.197	2
Karnataka	0.189	3
Gujarat	0.142	4
Punjab	0.140	5
Kerala	0.130	6
WB	0.099	7
AP	0.040	8
Haryana	-0.091	9
UP	-0.242	10
Bihar	-0.271	11
Rajasthan	-0.353	12
MP	-0.413	13
Assam	-0.623	14
Orissa	-0.674	15

Wide variations were found among the bigger Indian states in the case of Competitiveness Factor *Business Efficiency* too. Maharashtra on the top of the list recorded a *Standard Value* as high as 0.990 (Fig 3). The next best state, Gujarat, achieved a *Standard Value* significantly lower, 0.779. The third in the list, Punjab had a score only of 0.402. West Bengal and Bihar at the bottom of the table were found with very low standard values, -0.254 and -0.401 respectively.

Fig 3: Standard Values - Business Efficiency : Bigger States

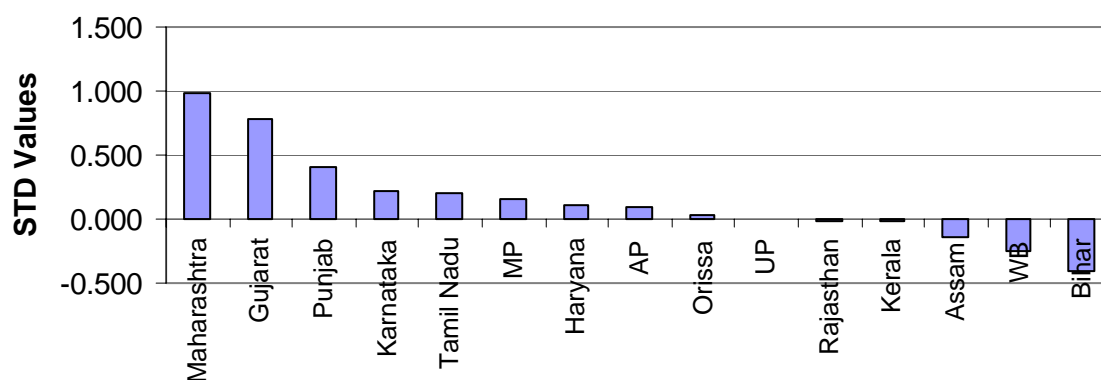


Table 3 Factor Competitiveness Ranking of Indian States - Business Efficiency

Bigger States	STD Values	Rank
Maharashtra	0.990	1
Gujarat	0.779	2
Punjab	0.402	3
Karnataka	0.225	4
Tamil Nadu	0.198	5
MP	0.151	6
Haryana	0.112	7
AP	0.092	8
Orissa	0.039	9
UP	-0.003	10
Rajasthan	-0.014	11
Kerala	-0.016	12
Assam	-0.138	13
WB	-0.254	14
Bihar	-0.401	15

Karnataka with a *Standard Value* of 1.194 came on the top of bigger Indian states in the case of *Governance Quality* closely followed by Kerala (1.074) and AP (1.003) (Fig. 4). *Standard Values* of the lowest in the list viz. Maharashtra and Rajasthan were found far lower, 0.027 and -0.310 respectively.

Fig 4: Standard Values - Governance Quality: Bigger States

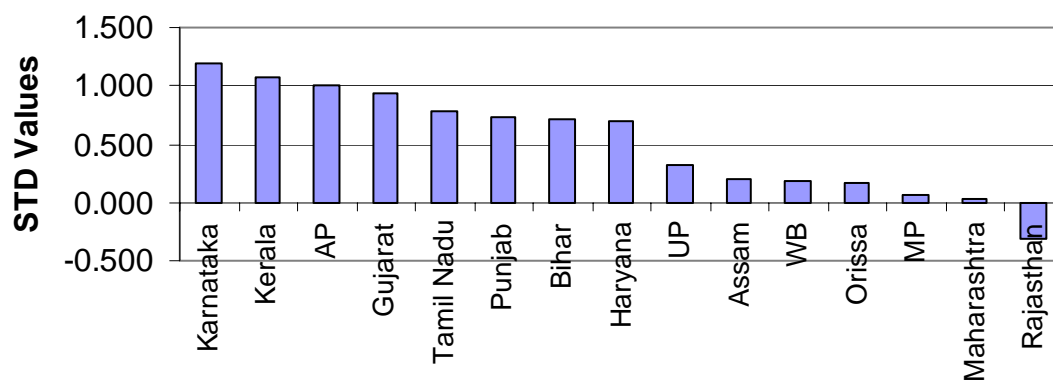


Table 4 Factor Competitiveness Ranking of Indian States - Governance Quality

Bigger States	STD Values	Rank
Karnataka	1.194	1
Kerala	1.074	2
AP	1.003	3
Gujarat	0.939	4
Tamil Nadu	0.776	5
Punjab	0.733	6
Bihar	0.710	7
Haryana	0.691	8
UP	0.317	9
Assam	0.199	10
WB	0.177	11
Orissa	0.160	12
MP	0.065	13
Maharashtra	0.027	14
Rajasthan	-0.310	15

Significantly wide variations were observed among the bigger states in the case of *Human Resources*. The list was headed by the highest literacy state in the country, Kerala with a *Standard Value* of 0.640 followed by Maharashtra (0.623) and Punjab (0.592). At the bottom of the list were Bihar (-0.362) and UP (-0.465) (Fig. 5).

Fig 5 : Standard Values - Human Resources : Bigger States

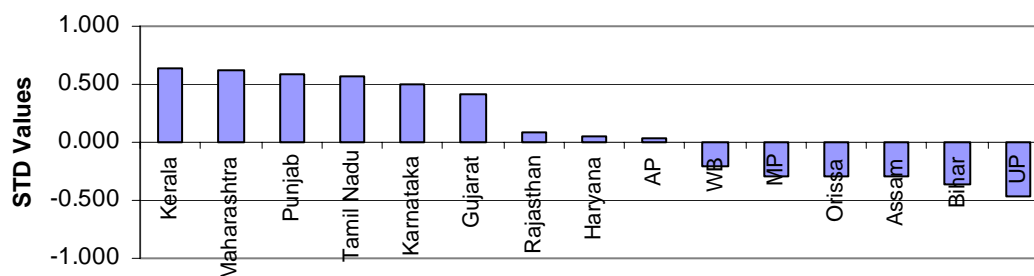


Table 5 Factor Competitiveness Ranking of Indian States - Human Resources

Bigger States	STD Values	Rank
Kerala	0.640	1
Maharashtra	0.623	2
Punjab	0.592	3
Tamil Nadu	0.560	4
Karnataka	0.504	5
Gujarat	0.408	6
Rajasthan	0.085	7
Haryana	0.049	8
AP	0.038	9
WB	-0.212	10
MP	-0.285	11
Orissa	-0.285	12
Assam	-0.296	13
Bihar	-0.362	14
UP	-0.465	15

Inter-state variations among bigger states in regard to *Infrastructure* were found to be very high. Punjab (0.751) headed the list followed by Tamil Nadu (0.469) and Kerala (0.435). Haryana (-0.309) and Assam (-0.330) were at the bottom of the list (Fig. 6).

Fig 6 : Standrad Values - Infrastructure : Bigger States

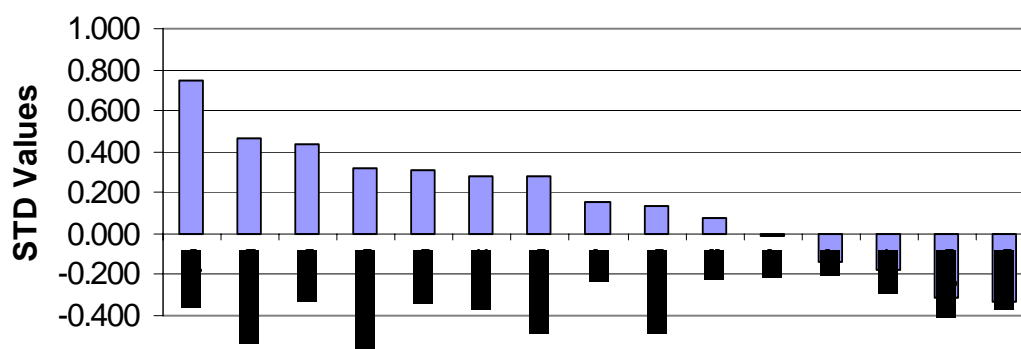


Table 6 Factor Competitiveness Ranking of Indian States – Infrastructure

Bigger States	STD Values	Rank
Punjab	0.751	1
Tamil Nadu	0.469	2
Kerala	0.435	3
Maharashtra	0.324	4
Orissa	0.306	5
Gujarat	0.285	6
Karnataka	0.279	7
MP	0.151	8
Rajasthan	0.136	9
WB	0.074	10
AP	-0.007	11
UP	-0.139	12
Bihar	-0.178	13
Haryana	-0.309	14
Assam	-0.330	15

As in the case of bigger states significant inter-state variations were observed among the smaller states in regard to Overall Competitiveness. Goa with a Standard Value of 0.776 came to the top followed very closely by Delhi (0.775). Himachal Pradesh (0.291) and Mizoram (0.172) at the third and fourth places respectively achieved significantly lower Standard Values. Nagaland at the bottom of the list recorded a Standard Value of -0.332 (Fig.7).

Fig 7 :Standard Values - Overall Competitiveness :
Smaller States

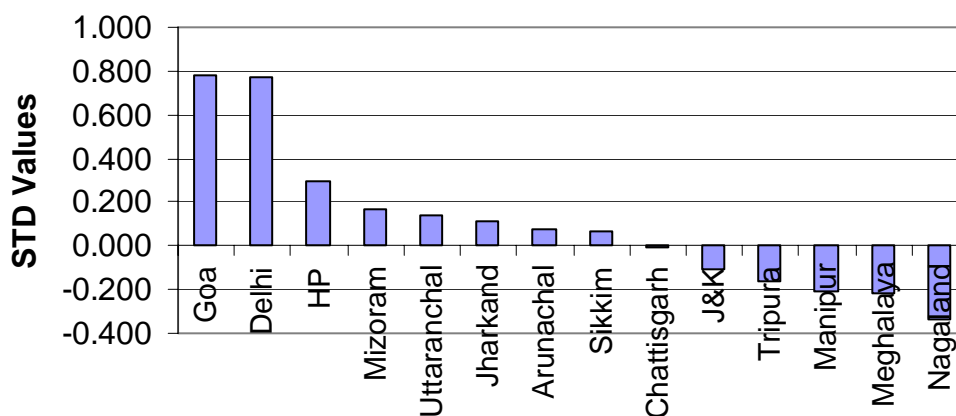


Table 7 Overall Competitiveness Ranking of Indian States

Smaller States	STD Values	Rank
Goa	0.776	1
Delhi	0.775	2
HP	0.291	3
Mizoram	0.172	4
Uttaranchal	0.144	5
Jharkhand	0.110	6
Arunachal	0.079	7
Sikkim	0.064	8
Chattisgarh	-0.011	9
J&K	-0.109	10
Tripura	-0.166	11
Manipur	-0.211	12
Meghalaya	-0.220	13
Nagaland	-0.332	14
-	-	-

Vast variations were seen among the smaller states in the case of *Economic Strength*. First in the list, Delhi with a *Standard Value* of 2.028 was far ahead of Goa (0.888) in the second and Uttaranchal (0.606) in the third. At the bottom of the list was Jharkhand with a *Standard Value* -0.504 followed by Arunachal (-0.744) (Fig. 8).

Fig 8: Standard Values - Economic Strength : Smaller States

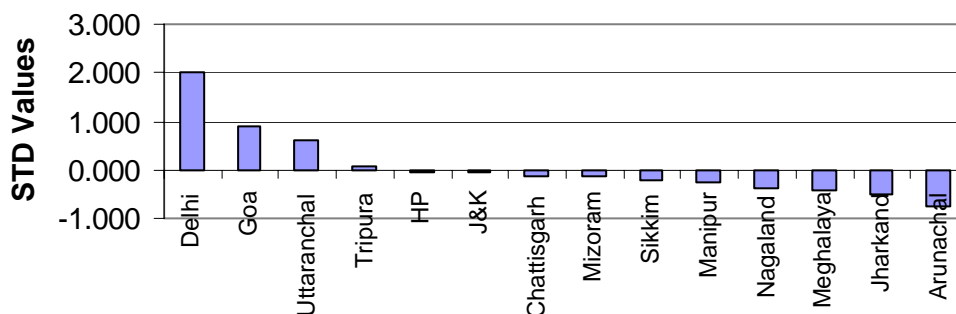


Table 8 Factor Competitiveness Ranking of Indian States - Economic Strength

Smaller States	STD Values	Rank
Delhi	2.028	1
Goa	0.888	2
Uttaranchal	0.606	3
Tripura	0.091	4
HP	-0.048	5
J&K	-0.057	6
Chattisgarh	-0.124	7
Mizoram	-0.133	8
Sikkim	-0.199	9
Manipur	-0.271	10
Nagaland	-0.377	11
Meghalaya	-0.416	12
Jharkhand	-0.504	13
Arunachal	-0.744	14
-	-	-

Vast variations were observed among the smaller states in regard to *Business Efficiency* as well. Goa with a *Standard Value* of 0.864 came to the top of the list followed closely by Delhi (0.833). Sikkim (-0.629) and Nagaland (-0.673) remained at the bottom of the list (Fig. 9)

Fig 9: Standard Values - Business Efficiency :
Smaller States

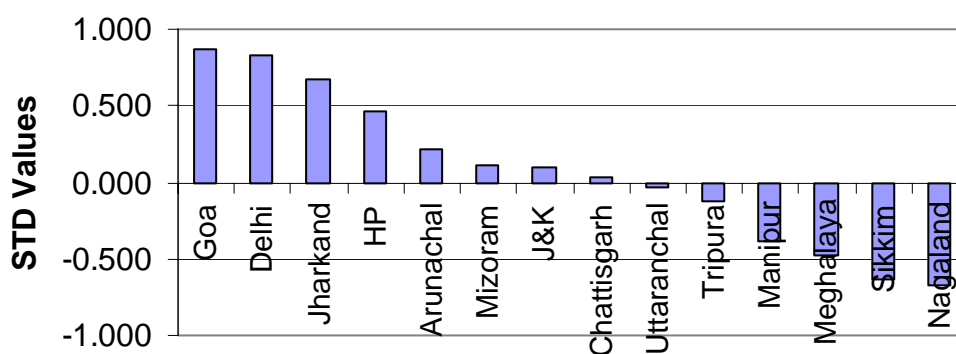


Table 9 Factor Competitiveness Ranking of Indian States - Business Efficiency

Smaller States	STD Values	Rank
Goa	0.864	1
Delhi	0.833	2
Jharkhand	0.672	3
HP	0.458	4
Arunachal	0.212	5
Mizoram	0.108	6
J&K	0.102	7
Chattisgarh	0.031	8
Uttaranchal	-0.031	9
Tripura	-0.120	10
Manipur	-0.382	11
Meghalaya	-0.477	12
Sikkim	-0.629	13
Nagaland	-0.674	14
-	-	-

Vast variations were seen among the smaller states in the case of *Governance Quality* too. Goa with a *Standard Value* of 1.254 came to the top followed by Sikkim (1.023). Delhi at the third place achieved far lower a *Standard Value*, 0.431. At the bottom of the list came Jammu & Kashmir (-0.193) (Fig. 10).

Fig 10 : Standard Values - Governance Quality : Smaller States

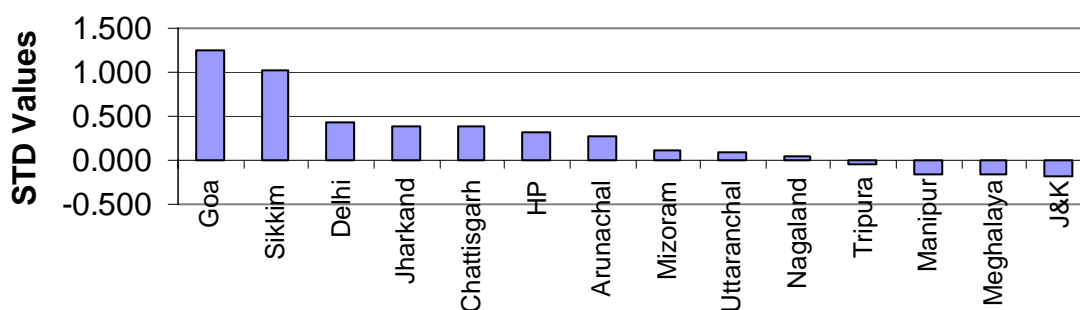


Table 10 Factor Competitiveness Ranking of Indian States - Governance Quality

Smaller States	STD Values	Rank
Goa	1.254	1
Sikkim	1.023	2
Delhi	0.431	3
Jharkhand	0.386	4
Chattisgarh	0.378	5
HP	0.315	6
Arunachal	0.268	7
Mizoram	0.104	8
Uttaranchal	0.099	9
Nagaland	0.039	10
Tripura	-0.041	11
Manipur	-0.149	12
Meghalaya	-0.161	13
J&K	-0.193	14
-	-	-

Smaller states showed significant variations among themselves in regard to *Human Resources*. Mizoram came to the top of the list with a *Standard Value* of 0.756 followed far below by Goa (0.369) and Himachal Pradesh (0.347) (Fig. 11). At the bottom of the list came Jharkand (-0.492) and Chattisgarh (-0.688).

Fig 11 : Standard Values - Human Resources: Smaller States

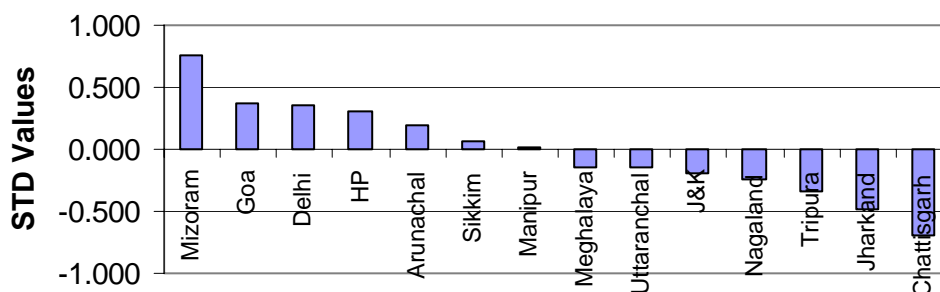


Table 11 Factor Competitiveness Ranking of Indian States - Human Resources

Smaller States	STD Values	Rank
Mizoram	0.756	1
Goa	0.369	2
Delhi	0.347	3
HP	0.302	4
Arunachal	0.200	5
Sikkim	0.067	6
Manipur	0.019	7
Meghalaya	-0.145	8
Uttaranchal	-0.148	9
J&K	-0.187	10
Nagaland	-0.244	11
Tripura	-0.337	12
Jharkhand	-0.492	13
Chattisgarh	-0.688	14
-	-	-

Smaller states were characterized by significant variations as far as *Infrastructure* was concerned. Goa with a *Standard Value* of 0.505 came to the top followed by Jharkhand (0.489). Nagaland (-0.402) and Tripura (-0.422) were at the bottom of the list (Fig 12).

Fig 12 : Standard Values - Infrastructure :
Smaller States

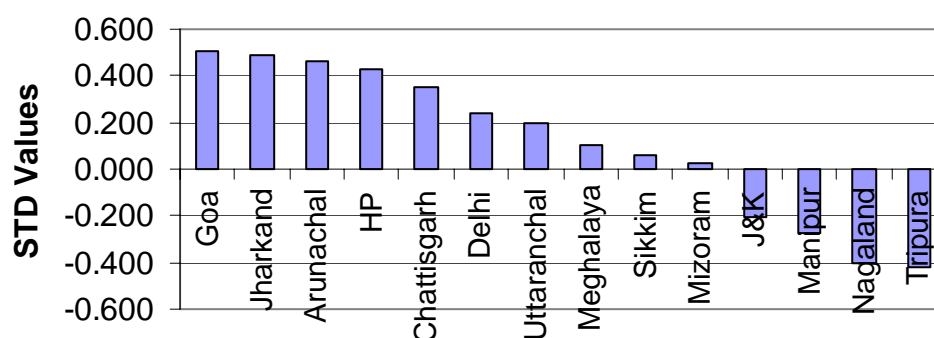


Table 12 Factor Competitiveness Ranking of Indian States – Infrastructure

Smaller States	STD Values	Rank
Goa	0.505	1
Jharkhand	0.489	2
Arunachal	0.460	3
HP	0.427	4
Chattisgarh	0.349	5
Delhi	0.238	6
Uttaranchal	0.195	7
Meghalaya	0.101	8
Sikkim	0.056	9
Mizoram	0.023	10
J&K	-0.208	11
Manipur	-0.272	12
Nagaland	-0.402	13
Tripura	-0.422	14
-	-	-

Table 13 Criterion wise Ranking of States - Economic Strength

Bigger States

States	Percapita SDP (1.1)	SDP Growth (1.2)	Percapita SDP Growth (1.3)	Share of Service (1.4)	Consumer Price (Capital Cities) (1.5)	Per capita Consumption Expenditure (1.6)
AP	8	8	5	6	12	10
Assam	12	13	12	10	NA	13
Bihar	15	1	2	4	3	14
Gujarat	4	14	14	9	2	6
Haryana	3	4	4	14	14	3
Karnataka	7	3	1	7	11	7
Kerala	6	5	6	1	10	1
MP	11	12	13	11	5	12
Maharashtra	2	11	10	2	9	4
Orissa	14	15	15	13	7	15
Punjab	1	6	8	15	1	2
Rajasthan	10	10	11	12	8	8
Tamil Nadu	5	7	7	3	13	5
UP	13	9	9	8	6	11
WB	9	2	3	5	4	9

Smaller States

Arunachal	6	14	13	11	NA	7
Chattisgarh	13	10	12	12	NA	NA
Delhi	2	4	7	1	2	1
Goa	1	3	3	5	NA	2
HP	3	5	6	10	3	6
J&K	11	6	9	8	1	5
Jharkhand	14	9	10	13	NA	NA
Manipur	12	8	4	9	NA	9
Meghalaya	10	11	8	4	4	8
Mizoram	4	12	11	2	NA	4
Nagaland	7	13	14	3	NA	3
Sikkim	5	7	5	7	NA	11
Tripura	9	2	1	6	NA	10
Uttaranchal	8	1	2	NA	NA	NA

Table 13 (Contd.)

Bigger States

States	Total Investment (1.7)	FDI Inflow (1.8)	Commercial Banks Deposit (1.9)	Credit Disbursement by Commercial Banks (1.10)	Commercial Bank Offices (1.11)
AP	3	5	9	7	11
Assam	14	15	15	14	12
Bihar	15	14	13	15	7
Gujarat	2	4	4	6	10
Haryana	11	10	7	8	5
Karnataka	7	3	6	4	8
Kerala	13	13	3	5	1
MP	9	6	11	10	15
Maharashtra	1	1	1	1	9
Orissa	12	8	14	12	13
Punjab	6	12	2	3	2
Rajasthan	10	11	12	11	14
Tamil Nadu	5	2	5	2	4
UP	4	9	10	13	6
WB	8	7	8	9	3

Smaller States

Arunachal	11	NA	8	12	11
Chattisgarh	1	NA	10	6	NA
Delhi	5	1	1	1	1
Goa	4	3	2	2	2
HP	3	2	3	5	4
J&K	8	5	5	3	10
Jharkhand	2	NA	6	7	NA
Manipur	13	7	13	13	8
Meghalaya	9	4	7	10	5
Mizoram	NA	NA	12	11	9
Nagaland	10	6	11	14	7
Sikkim	12	NA	4	8	6
Tripura	7	8	9	9	3
Uttaranchal	6	NA	NA	4	NA

Table 14 Criterion wise Ranking of States - Business Efficiency
Bigger States

States	Registered Factories (2.1)	Industrial Labour Productivity (2.2)	Industrial Labour Productivity Growth (2.3)	Capital Intensity (Mfg.) (2.4)	Average Hours Worked (2.5)	Labour Cost Per Worker (Mfg.) (2.6)
AP	6	15	8	12	11	2
Assam	12	12	5	13	1	1
Bihar	15	7	9	9	5	15
Gujarat	3	2	7	2	12	4
Haryana	4	5	1	8	13	11
Karnataka	8	8	14	7	10	13
Kerala	7	13	6	15	15	12
MP	5	3	4	5	6	9
Maharashtra	13	1	12	6	3	14
Orissa	14	6	15	1	2	8
Punjab	2	10	2	14	7	3
Rajasthan	9	9	10	4	4	5
Tamil Nadu	1	11	13	10	9	6
UP	11	4	3	3	14	10
WB	10	14	11	11	8	7

Smaller States

Arunachal	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	NA
Chattisgarh	7	3	7	3	NA	NA
Delhi	2	5	5	9	4	7
Goa	1	1	6	2	3	8
HP	4	2	4	4	1	5
J&K	9	11	1	8	6	3
Jharkhand	8	4	8	1	NA	NA
Manipur	10	7	2	7	8	4
Meghalaya	11	8	10	5	2	6
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nagaland	6	10	9	6	9	2
Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tripura	5	9	NA	10	5	1
Uttaranchal	3	6	3	11	NA	NA

Table 14 (Contd.)

Bigger States

States	Growth in Employment (Mfg.) (2.7)	Number of New Industries/Enterprises (2.8)	Profits (Mfg.) (2.9)	Number of Small Scale Industries (2.10)	Problem Solving Attitude of Managers (2.11)	Competent Senior Managers (2.12)
AP	2	4	11	13	12	3
Assam	7	14	12	14	NA	NA
Bihar	15	12	14	8	1	6
Gujarat	6	3	2	7	4	8
Haryana	4	15	7	5	NA	NA
Karnataka	5	11	5	6	3	2
Kerala	1	9	9	2	7	4
MP	14	10	6	4	8	10
Maharashtra	8	1	1	9	2	1
Orissa	12	8	13	15	5	7
Punjab	11	13	8	1	6	11
Rajasthan	10	7	10	12	9	12
Tamil Nadu	3	6	3	3	10	13
UP	13	5	4	10	11	9
WB	9	2	15	11	13	5

Smaller States

Arunachal	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	NA
Chattisgarh	5	NA	4	NA	5	5
Delhi	6	1	2	1	1	1
Goa	3	5	3	4	2	2
HP	7	2	5	2	4	3
J&K	4	NA	8	6	NA	NA
Jharkhand	8	NA	1	NA	3	4
Manipur	11	3	10	7	NA	NA
Meghalaya	10	6	9	8	NA	NA
Mizoram	NA	8	NA	3	NA	NA
Nagaland	9	7	11	9	NA	NA
Sikkim	NA	9	NA	11	NA	NA
Tripura	1	4	6	10	NA	NA
Uttaranchal	2	NA	7	NA	NA	NA

Table 15 Criterion wise Ranking of States – Governance Quality
Bigger States

States	Cognizable crimes (3.1)	Govt. Expenditure (3.2)	Interest payment (3.3)	Fiscal Deficit (3.4)	Revenue receipts (3.5)	State annual plan expenditure (3.6)	Expenditure on S&T (3.7)	Transport & Communication Spending (3.8)
AP	7	11	8	4	8	1	8	8
Assam	4	3	4	6	10	7	13	5
Bihar	6	1	9	9	15	15	NA	14
Gujarat	12	7	6	14	3	2	7	3
Haryana	8	9	10	7	2	5	11	1
Karnataka	10	12	1	2	7	3	9	6
Kerala	14	10	7	8	6	9	2	4
MP	9	4	3	1	9	4	12	7
Maharashtra	15	15	5	5	4	14	3	15
Orissa	5	2	13	13	12	11	1	12
Punjab	1	8	11	11	1	8	4	2
Rajasthan	13	6	12	12	11	13	10	13
Tamil Nadu	11	13	2	3	5	10	6	9
UP	3	5	14	10	14	6	5	11
WB	2	14	15	15	13	12	14	10

Smaller States

Arunachal	9	NA	12	13	4	2	NA	1
Chattisgarh	NA	NA	3	12	NA	14	NA	NA
Delhi	11	9	2	4	11	9	1	6
Goa	8	8	10	9	2	4	7	8
HP	7	6	1	2	7	7	4	5
J&K	6	4	4	7	6	11	2	12
Jharkhand	NA	NA	8	6	NA	13	NA	7
Manipur	4	3	9	3	9	10	3	11
Meghalaya	2	7	14	11	10	6	9	4
Mizoram	10	NA	13	8	3	3	NA	3
Nagaland	1	2	5	10	5	5	5	9
Sikkim	5	1	6	14	1	1	6	2
Tripura	3	5	7	5	8	8	8	10
Uttaranchal	NA	NA	11	1	NA	12	NA	NA

Table 15 (Contd.)

Bigger States

States	Investor friendliness (3.9)	Computeri- sation of Records (3.10)	Interface with Business (3.11)	Speed of Response (3.12)	Reform outlook (3.13)	Corruption Level (3.14)	Government Procedures (3.15)	Transpar- ency (3.16)	Entry/local Taxes (3.17)	Govt. Finances (3.18)
AP	9	1	5	1	7	13	1	10	2	1
Assam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bihar	10	5	10	7	8	4	2	1	5	3
Gujarat	1	6	4	8	6	3	4	5	4	9
Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Karnataka	2	2	3	3	2	1	5	6	7	5
Kerala	3	4	2	4	1	2	3	2	8	6
MP	11	7	12	12	13	10	11	12	11	4
Maharashtra	8	10	6	9	12	12	9	13	12	11
Orissa	12	12	11	11	9	6	6	7	10	13
Punjab	6	11	9	6	5	9	12	4	6	7
Rajasthan	13	13	13	13	10	11	13	8	3	10
Tamil Nadu	7	3	8	10	3	7	8	9	1	2
UP	5	9	7	5	11	8	7	3	13	8
WB	4	8	1	2	4	5	10	11	9	12

Smaller States

Arunachal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chattisgarh	4	3	2	2	3	5	4	4	3	3
Delhi	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	5	2
Goa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
HP	5	5	5	5	4	2	3	3	1	5
J&K	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jharkhand	3	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	2	4
Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tripura	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uttaranchal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 16 Criterion wise Ranking of States - Human Resources
Bigger States

States	Birth rate (4.1)	Death rate (4.2)	Industrial Workers (4.3)	Female labor (4.4)	Dependency Ratio (4.5)	Life Expectancy Male (4.6)	Life Expectancy Female (4.7)	Child Mortality (4.8)
AP	5	9	5	1	4	8	8	7
Assam	10	12	10	15	1	14	12	9
Bihar	14	11	15	13	6	10	11	12
Gujarat	9	4	2	7	3	9	9	10
Haryana	11	5	3	10	15	4	6	8
Karnataka	7	7	8	6	9	7	5	5
Kerala	1	1	7	9	14	1	1	1
MP	12	13	11	3	10	15	15	15
Maharashtra	4	6	6	5	8	3	3	2
Orissa	8	15	13	8	11	13	13	11
Punjab	6	3	4	11	13	2	2	3
Rajasthan	13	10	12	2	5	11	10	13
Tamil Nadu	2	8	1	4	7	5	4	4
UP	15	14	14	12	12	12	14	14
WB	3	2	9	14	2	6	7	6

Smaller States

Arunachal	10	6	NA	3	2	NA	NA	NA
Chattisgarh	12	13	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delhi	7	1	2	11	1	NA	NA	2
Goa	1	10	1	9	8	NA	NA	3
HP	9	9	4	1	10	0	0	1
J&K	5	7	8	6	NA	NA	NA	4
Jharkhand	11	11	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manipur	4	4	10	7	7	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	13	12	11	2	4	NA	NA	NA
Mizoram	3	2	NA	4	5	NA	NA	NA
Nagaland	NA	NA	9	5	6	NA	NA	NA
Sikkim	8	5	NA	8	3	NA	NA	NA
Tripura	2	3	7	10	9	NA	NA	NA
Uttaranchal	6	8	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 16 (Contd.)

States	Immunization-vaccination (4.9)	Registered Medical Practitioners (4.10)	No. of hospital beds (4.11)	Health Expenditure (4.12)	Access to Sanitation (4.13)	Literacy rate (4.14)	Enrolment ratio primary schools (4.15)	Enrolment ratio Secondary schools (4.16)
AP	8	9	5	9	11	12	9	13
Assam	14	8	2	12	15	9	2	6
Bihar	15	10	13	15	8	15	12	15
Gujarat	7	6	3	8	3	4	1	7
Haryana	5	15	10	11	7	7	14	9
Karnataka	6	2	7	5	1	8	3	5
Kerala	4	4	1	2	2	1	11	1
MP	11	13	14	13	14	10	6	10
Maharashtra	2	5	4	7	6	2	7	3
Orissa	9	11	15	14	13	11	4	11
Punjab	3	1	9	1	4	5	13	8
Rajasthan	13	12	11	10	5	13	5	4
Tamil Nadu	1	3	6	3	10	3	10	2
UP	12	14	12	6	12	14	15	14
WB	10	7	8	4	9	6	8	

Smaller States

Arunachal	8	NA	1	4	1	12	2	6
Chattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	14	NA	10	NA	NA
Delhi	3	1	3	8	3	3	11	11
Goa	1	2	2	1	8	2	10	5
HP	2	NA	6	6	6	4	9	1
J&K	4	3	4	5	10	13	8	7
Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	13	NA	14	NA	NA
Manipur	7	NA	8	9	9	8	7	2
Meghalaya	10	NA	7	7	7	11	3	10
Mizoram	5	NA	5	2	2	1	4	3
Nagaland	11	NA	9	10	11	9	5	9
Sikkim	6	NA	10	3	4	7	1	4
Tripura	9	NA	11	11	5	5	6	8
Uttaranchal	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	6	NA	NA

Table 16 (Contd.)

Bigger States

States	Primary Pupil-Teacher ratio (4.17)	Public Expenditure on Education (4.18)	Female literacy rate (4.19)	Female labour participation (Rural) (4.20)	Female labour participation (Urban) (4.21)	No. of Disputes (4.22)	Mandays lost (4.23)
AP	13	12	10	1	3	12	12
Assam	5	1	9	14	10	3	1
Bihar	15	3	15	13	15	4	7
Gujarat	10	8	6	4	9	13	8
Haryana	11	15	8	12	13	2	11
Karnataka	3	11	7	7	4	10	5
Kerala	1	2	1	10	1	11	14
MP	4	7	12	3	8	1	3
Maharashtra	9	10	2	2	6	9	9
Orissa	2	9	11	8	5	6	2
Punjab	6	14	4	9	11	5	6
Rajasthan	8	4	13	5	7	7	10
Tamil Nadu	7	5	3	6	2	14	13
UP	12	13	14	11	14	8	4
WB	14	6	5	15	12	15	15

Smaller States

Arunachal	3	7	12	5	8	NA	NA
Chattisgarh	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delhi	2	1	3	11	9	2	1
Goa	8	8	2	9	6	3	3
HP	4	5	4	3	7	4	2
J&K	6	NA	13	6	11	NA	NA
Jharkhand	NA	NA	14	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manipur	10	2	10	8	3	1	NA
Meghalaya	1	4	8	1	4	NA	NA
Mizoram	5	6	1	4	1	NA	NA
Nagaland	9	9	6	2	2	NA	NA
Sikkim	11	10	7	7	5	NA	NA
Tripura	7	3	5	10	10	NA	NA
Uttaranchal	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 16 (Contd.)

Bigger States

States	Unemployment rate (4.24)	Child labour (4.25)	Population below poverty line (4.26)	Average Calorie Intake (4.27)	Average Protein Intake (4.28)	Labour Ratios (4.29)	Work culture (4.30)	IT literates (4.31)	Educational system (4.32)
AP	4	15	6	10	13	12	9	10	13
Assam	14	4	12	14	14	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bihar	9	10	14	5	5	2	6	5	5
Gujarat	2	6	4	12	8	5	5	4	11
Haryana	6	2	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Karnataka	7	11	7	9	9	3	3	3	4
Kerala	15	1	3	13	10	13	10	7	12
MP	3	13	13	8	6	8	7	6	7
Maharashtra	11	12	9	11	7	6	2	2	1
Orissa	10	5	15	6	12	10	11	8	2
Punjab	8	3	1	3	3	1	4	9	8
Rajasthan	1	9	5	2	1	7	12	13	10
Tamil Nadu	12	7	8	15	15	4	1	1	3
UP	5	14	11	4	4	9	8	11	6
WB	13	8	10	7	11	11	13	12	9

Smaller States

Arunachal	2	3	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	5	5	5
Delhi	7	8	4	4	4	3	3	1	1
Goa	11	1	2	3	3	1	2	2	2
HP	3	10	3	2	2	2	1	4	3
J&K	5		1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	4	3	4
Manipur	8	4	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	1	9	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mizoram	4	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nagaland	10	6	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sikkim	6	2	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tripura	9	7	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uttaranchal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**Table 17: Criterion wise Ranking of States -Infrastructure
Bigger States**

States	Rail route kms (5.1)	Road kms (5.2)	No of telephone lines (5.3)	Cellular subscribers (5.4)	Electricity generation Capacity (5.5)	Average Tariff (5.6)	Electricity Connected villages (5.7)
AP	11	11	15	8	6	4	11
Assam	6	7	9	14	15	15	3
Bihar	7	13	10	12	14	11	4
Gujarat	8	14	6	3	2	8	12
Haryana	3	12	12	6	7	9	13
Karnataka	14	9	4	4	8	7	8
Kerala	9	1	8	1	4	1	15
MP	12	10	3	10	9	3	1
Maharashtra	10	5	11	7	3	14	9
Orissa	15	2	1	13	10	13	2
Punjab	2	3	7	2	1	2	7
Rajasthan	13	15	5	11	12	6	5
Tamil Nadu	5	4	2	5	5	12	14
UP	4	6	13	9	13	5	6
WB	1	8	14	15	11	10	10

Smaller States

Arunachal	13	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
Chattisgarh	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delhi	1	1	4	1	2	5	NA
Goa	2	2	2	NA	4	3	10
HP	7	5	1	2	1	4	1
J&K	10	11	3	NA	3	1	8
Jharkhand	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manipur	12	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	5
Meghalaya		7	NA	NA	NA	2	4
Mizoram	11	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	6
Nagaland	9	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	9
Sikkim	4	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	7
Tripura	8	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	3
Uttaranchal	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 17 (Contd.)

Bigger States

States	T & D Losses (5.8)	Universities or Equivalent (5.9)	Degree Colleges (5.10)	Secondary Schools (5.11)	Primary Schools (5.12)
AP	13	6	8	10	4
Assam	15	9	13	5	2
Bihar	7	12	15	8	6
Gujarat	5	11	11	3	14
Haryana	12	8	9	14	10
Karnataka	9	3	1	1	13
Kerala	6	7	7	12	15
MP	4	2	10	2	1
Maharashtra	2	4	2	7	12
Orissa	14	10	4	4	3
Punjab	3	5	6	11	9
Rajasthan	11	13	12	6	7
Tamil Nadu	1	1	3	13	11
UP	10	14	5	9	8
WB	8	15	14	15	5

Smaller States

Arunachal	4	4	2	5	4
Chattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delhi	10	3	11	11	11
Goa	5	1	1	10	8
HP	1	7	7	6	2
J&K	11	10	8	3	5
Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manipur	8	5	5	4	6
Meghalaya	2	8	10	2	1
Mizoram	9	11	4	1	3
Nagaland	7	6	6	8	9
Sikkim	3	2	3	7	7
Tripura	6	9	9	9	10
Uttaranchal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 17 (Contd.)

Bigger States

States	Primary/Village Health Centres (5.13)	Population covered by primary health centers (5.14)	Safe Drinking water (5.15)	Technical Institutes (5.16)	Forest Area (5.17)	Infrastructure Expenditure (5.18)
AP	10	6	11	4	4	6
Assam	7	3	13	13	3	14
Bihar	6	2	10	15	5	15
Gujarat	12	10	5	8	11	9
Haryana	13	4	3	7	15	10
Karnataka	2	15	4	3	7	12
Kerala	3	12	15	1	2	5
MP	5	5	12	10	8	11
Maharashtra	14	9	6	5	9	8
Orissa	1	14	14	9	1	13
Punjab	11	7	1	6	14	1
Rajasthan	4	13	9	12	13	4
Tamil Nadu	8	11	7	2	6	7
UP	9	8	8	11	12	3
WB	15	1	2	14	10	2

Smaller States

Arunachal	4	8	4	9	1	1
Chattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	NA
Delhi	11	1	1	4	13	2
Goa	10	2	6	1	10	9
HP	2	10	2	2	11	8
J&K	6	6	7	3	4	4
Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manipur	7	5	8	6	12	6
Meghalaya	5	7	10	5	8	7
Mizoram	1	11	11	11	2	5
Nagaland	9	4	5	10	6	10
Sikkim	3	9	3	8	9	3
Tripura	8	3	9	7	5	11
Uttaranchal	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	NA

Table 17(Contd.)

Bigger States

States	Power Availability (5.19)	Development & Maintenance of Infrastructure (5.20)	Quality of Urban Infrastructure (5.21)	Power Quality (5.22)
AP	12	5	1	12
Assam	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bihar	9	7	7	8
Gujarat	7	1	5	6
Haryana	NA	NA	NA	NA
Karnataka	11	9	10	11
Kerala	10	6	8	9
MP	13	13	13	13
Maharashtra	5	4	6	5
Orissa	1	11	4	2
Punjab	6	3	3	7
Rajasthan	2	2	2	3
Tamil Nadu	3	8	11	4
UP	8	12	12	10
WB	4	10	9	1

Smaller States

Arunachal	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chattisgarh	1	4	4	5
Delhi	4	2	2	3
Goa	2	1	1	2
HP	3	5	5	1
J&K	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jharkhand	5	3	3	4
Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tripura	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uttaranchal	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 18: Strengths & Weaknesses: Andhra Pradesh

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Total Investment (1.7)	Consumer Prices (1.5)
	FDI Inflow (1.8)	Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (1.6)
		Commercial Bank Offices (1.11)
Business Efficiency	Labour Cost (2.6)	Industrial Labour Productivity (2.2)
	Employment Growth (2.7)	Capital Intensity (2.4)
	Competent Senior Managers (2.12)	Small Scale Industries (2.10)
Governance Quality	Annual Plan Expenditure (3.6)	Govt. Expenditure (% of GDP) (3.2)
	Computerization of Records (3.10)	Corruption Level (3.14)
	Speed of State Government's Response to Private Initiative (3.12)	Transparency (3.16)
	Government's Procedures (3.15)	
Human Resources	Female Labor Participation (Rural) (4.4)	Enrollment Ratio (Secondary School) (4.16)
	Unemployment Rate (4.24)	Pupil Teacher Ratio (4.17)
		Child labour (4.25)
		Educational System (4.32)
Infrastructure	Electricity Tariff (5.6)	Number of Telephone lines (5.3)
	Primary Schools (5.12)	T&D Losses of Electricity (5.8)
	Urban Infrastructure (5.21)	Quality of Power (5.22)

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 19: Strengths & Weaknesses: Arunachal Pradesh

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Per capita SDP (1.3)	SDP Growth (1.2)
		Share of Service (1.4)
		Commercial Bank Offices (1.11)
Business Efficiency	Small Scale Industries (2.10)	Average Hours Worked (2.5)
Governance Quality	Plan Expenditure (3.6)	Interest Payment (3.3)
	Transport & Communication Spending (3.8)	Fiscal Deficit (3.4)
Human Resource	Dependency Ratio (4.5)	Literacy Rate (4.14)
	Number of Hospital Beds (4.11)	Female Literacy Rate (4.19)
	Access to Sanitation (4.13)	
Infrastructure	Electricity Connected Villages (5.7)	Rail Route kms (5.1)
	Degree Colleges (5.10)	Road kms (5.2)
	Forest Cover (5.17)	Technical Institutes (5.16)
	Infrastructure Expenditure (5.18)	

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 20: Strengths & Weaknesses: Assam

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength		SDP Growth (1.2)
		Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (1.6)
		Commercial Bank Deposits (1.9)
Business Efficiency	Average Hours Worked (2.5)	Capital intensity (2.4)
	Labour Cost (2.6)	Small Scale Industries (2.10)
Governance Quality	Cognizable Crimes (3.1)	Revenue Receipts (3.5)
	Govt. Expenditure (3.2)	Expenditure on S&T (3.7)
Human resource	Dependency Ratio (4.5)	Access to Sanitation (4.13)
	Number of Hospital Beds (4.11)	Female Labor Participation (4.20)
	Enrollment Ratio (Primary School) (4.15)	
	Public Expenditure on Education (4.18)	
Infrastructure	Primary Schools (Nos) (5.12)	Electricity Generation (5.5)
	Population Covered by Primary Health Centres (5.14)	Electricity Tariff (5.6)
		T & D Losses of Electricity (5.8)

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 21: Strengths & Weaknesses: Bihar

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	SDP Growth (1.2)	Per Capita SDP (1.3)
	Consumer Prices (1.5)	Total Investment (1.7)
		FDI Inflow (1.8)
		Commercial Bank Credit Disbursement (1.10)
Business Efficiency	Average Hours Worked (2.5)	Registered Factories (2.1)
	Problem Solving Attitude of Managers (2.11)	Employment Growth (Mfg.) (2.7)
		Profits of Manufacturing Industries (2.9)
Governance Quality	Government Expenditure (3.2)	Revenue Receipts (3.5)
	Government's Procedures (3.15)	Per Capita Plan Expenditure (3.6)
	Transparency (3.16)	Transport & Communication Spending (3.8)
	Government's Finances in Next Two Years (3.18)	
Human resource	Public Education Expenditure (4.18)	Birth Rate (4.1)
	Labour Relations (4.29)	Health Expenditure (4.12)
	IT Literates (4.31)	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (Primary Schools) (4.17)
		Female Literacy (4.19)
Infrastructure	Rail Route kms (5.1)	Degree Colleges (Nos) (5.10)
	Electricity Connected Villages (5.7)	Technical Institutes (Nos) (5.16)
	Population Covered by Primary Health Centres (5.14)	Infrastructure Expenditure (5.18)

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 22: Strengths & Weaknesses: Chattisgarh

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Total Investment (1.7)	Per Capita SDP (1.3)
		Share of Service (1.4)
Business Efficiency	Industrial Labour Productivity (2.2)	Registered Factories (2.1)
	Capital Intensity (2.4)	
Governance Quality	Government Interface with Private Sector (3.11)	Fiscal Deficit (3.4)
	Speed of Government's Response to Private Initiative (3.12)	Per Capita Plan Expenditure (3.6)
Human Resource	Birth Rate (4.1)	Health Expenditure (4.12)
	Death Rate (4.2)	Literacy Rate (4.14)
Infrastructure	Availability of Power (5.19)	

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 23: Strengths & Weaknesses: Delhi

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Share of Service (1.4)	Total Investment (1.7)
	Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (1.6)	
	FDI Inflow (1.8)	
	Commercial Bank Deposits (1.9)	
	Commercial Bank Credit Disbursement (1.10)	
Business Efficiency	Small Scale Industries (2.10)	Capital Intensity (2.4)
	Problem Solving Attitude of Managers (2.11)	Labour Cost (2.6)
	Competent Senior Managers (2.12)	
Governance Quality	Expenditure on S& T (3.7)	Cognizable Crimes (3.1)
	Investor Friendliness (3.9)	Revenue Receipts (3.5)
	Government's Interface with Private Sector (3.11)	
	Government's Reforms Outlook (3.13)	
Human Resource	Death Rate (4.2)	Female Labor Participation (4.4)
	Dependency Ratio (4.5)	Enrollment Ratio (Primary Schools) (4.15)
	Medical Practitioners (4.10)	
	Public Education Expenditure (4.18)	
Infrastructure	Rail route kms (5.1)	T&D Losses of Electricity (5.8)
	Cellular Subscribers (5.4)	Degree Colleges (Nos) (5.10)
	Population Covered by Primary Health Centres (5.14)	Secondary Schools (Nos) (5.11)
	Drinking Water (5.15)	Primary Schools (Nos) (5.12)

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 24: Strengths & Weaknesses: Goa

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Per capita SDP (1.1)	Consumer Prices (1.5)
	SDP Growth (1.2)	
	Commercial Bank Credit Disbursements (1.10)	
Business Efficiency	Registered Factories (2.1)	Labour Productivity (2.3)
	Industrial Labour Productivity (2.3)	Labour Cost (2.6)
	Employment Growth (2.7)	
Governance Quality	Investor Friendliness (3.9)	Interest Payment (% of Revenue) (3.3)
	Computerization of State Records (3.10)	Fiscal Deficit (3.4)
	Government's Interface with Private Sector (3.11)	
	Government's Reform Outlook (3.13)	
	Corruption Level (3.14)	
	Government's Procedures (3.15)	
	Transparency (3.16)	
Human Resource	Birth Rate (4.1)	Enrollment Ratio (Primary Schools) (4.15)
	Immunization (4.9)	Unemployment Rate (4.24)
	Child Labour (4.25)	
	Population Below Poverty Line (4.26)	
Infrastructure	Universities (Nos) (5.9)	Electricity Connected Villages (5.7)
	Degree Colleges (Nos) (5.10)	Secondary Schools (Nos) (5.11)
	Development & Maintenance of Infrastructure (5.20)	Primary Health Centres (5.13)
		Forest Area (5.17)

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 25: Strengths & Weaknesses: Gujarat

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Consumer Prices (1.5)	SDP Growth (1.2)
	Total Investment (1.7)	Per capita SDP Growth (1.3)
	FDI Inflow (1.8)	Commercial Bank Offices (1.11)
Business Efficiency	Industrial Labour Productivity (2.3)	Average Hours Worked (2.5)
	Capital Intensity (2.4)	Competent Senior Managers (2.12)
	New Industries (2.8)	
	Profits of Manufacturing Industries (2.9)	
Governance Quality	Investor Friendliness (3.9)	Fiscal Deficit (3.4)
	Corruption Level (3.14)	
	Entry/Local Taxes (3.17)	
Human resource	Industrial Workers (4.3)	Child Mortality (4.8)
	Enrollment ratio (Primary Schools) (4.15)	Pupil Teacher Ratio (4.17)
	Unemployment Rate (4.24)	Industrial Disputes (4.22)
	IT Literates (4.31)	Average Calorie Intake (4.27)
Infrastructure	Cellular Subscribers (5.4)	Road kms (5.2)
	Electricity Generation Capacity (5.5)	Electricity Connected Villages (5.7)
	Secondary Schools (Nos) (5.11)	Primary Schools (Nos) (5.12)
	Development & Maintenance of Infrastructure (5.20)	Forest Area (5.17)

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 26: Strengths & Weaknesses: Haryana

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Per Capita SDP (1.3)	Share of Service (1.4)
	Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (1.6)	Consumer Prices (1.5)
		Total Investment (1.7)
Business Efficiency	Registered Factories (2.1)	Average Hours Worked (2.5)
	Industrial Labor Productivity Growth (2.3)	Labour Cost (2.6)
	Employment Growth (2.7)	
Governance Quality	Revenue Receipts (3.5)	Interest Payment (% of Revenue) (3.3)
	Transport and Communication Spending (3.8)	Expenditure on S&T (3.7)
Human resource	Industrial Workers (4.3)	Dependency Ratio (4.5)
	Life Expectancy (Male) (4.6)	Registered Medical Practitioners (4.10)
	Industrial Disputes (4.22)	Enrolment Ratio (Primary Schools) (4.15)
	Average Calorie Intake Per Capita (4.27)	Public Expenditure on Education (4.18)
	Average Protein Intake Per Capita (4.28)	
Infrastructure	Rail route kms (5.1)	Electricity Connected Villages (5.7)
	Population covered by Primary Health Centres (5.13)	Secondary Schools (Nos) (5.11)
	Safe Drinking Water (5.15)	Forest Cover (5.17)

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 27: Strengths & Weaknesses: Himachal Pradesh

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	SDP Growth (1.2)	Share of Services (1.4)
	Total Investment (1.7)	Consumer Prices (1.5)
	FDI Inflow (1.8)	
Business Efficiency	Industrial Labour Productivity (2.2)	Labour Cost (2.6)
	Average Hours Worked (2.5)	Employment Growth (2.7)
	New Industries (2.8)	
	Small Scale Industries (2.10)	
Governance Quality	Interest Payment (% of Revenue) (3.3)	Cognizable Crimes (3.1)
	Fiscal Deficit (3.4)	Revenue Receipts (3.5)
	Entry/Local Taxes (3.17)	Computerization of Records (3.10)
Human Resource	Immunization (4.9)	Dependency Ratio (4.5)
	Enrolment Ratio (Secondary Schools) (4.16)	Enrollment Ratio (Primary Schools) (4.15)
	Female Labor Participation (Rural) (4.20)	Child Labour (4.25)
	Work Culture (4.30)	
Infrastructure	Telephone lines (5.3)	Rail route kms (5.1)
	Electricity Generation Capacity (5.5)	Population Covered by Primary Health Centres (5.14)
	Electricity Connected Villages (5.7)	Forest Area (5.17)
	T& D Losses (5.8)	
	Quality of Power (5.22)	

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 28: Strengths & Weaknesses: Jammu & Kashmir

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (1.6)	Per Capita SDP (1.3)
		Commercial Bank Offices (Nos) (1.11)
Business Efficiency	Industrial Labor Productivity Growth (2.3)	Registered Factories (2.1)
	Employment Growth (2.7)	Industrial Labor Productivity (2.2)
		Profits in Manufacturing Industries (2.9)
Governance Quality	Revenue receipts (3.5)	Plan Expenditure (3.6)
	Expenditure on S&T (3.7)	Transport & Communication Spending (3.8)
Human Resource	Population Below Poverty Level (4.26)	Literacy Rate (4.14)
	Average Calorie Intake (4.27)	Female Literacy Rate (4.19)
	Average Protein Intake (4.28)	Female Labor Participation (Urban) (4.21)
Infrastructure	Average Tariff on Electricity (5.6)	Rail Route kms (5.1)
	T&D losses of Electricity (5.8)	Road kms (5.2)
	Secondary Schools (Nos) (5.11)	Population Covered by Primary Health Centres (5.14)

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 29: Strengths & Weaknesses: Jharkhand

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Total Investment (1.7)	SDP Growth (1.2)
		Per Capita SDP (1.3)
		Consumer Prices (1.5)
Business Efficiency	Capital Intensity (2.4)	Industrial Labor Productivity Growth (2.3)
	Profits of Manufacturing (2.9)	Employment Growth (2.7)
	Problem Solving Attitude of Managers (2.11)	
Governance Quality	Investor Friendliness (3.9)	Interest Payment (% of Revenue) (3.3)
	Government's Reforms Outlook (3.13)	Plan Expenditure (3.6)
	Entry/Local Taxes (3.17)	
Human Resource	Industrial Workers (4.3)	Literacy Rate (4.14)
	Labour Relations (4.29)	Female Literacy Rate (4.19)
	IT Literates (4.31)	
Infrastructure	Development & Maintenance of Infrastructure (5.20)	Rail route kms (5.1)

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 30: Strengths & Weaknesses: Karnataka

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Per Capita SDP Growth (1.3)	Consumer Prices (1.5)
	FDI Inflow (1.8)	Commercial Bank Offices (1.11)
	Commercial Bank Credit Disbursement (1.10)	
Business Efficiency	Problem Solving Attitude of Managers (2.11)	Industrial Labor Productivity Growth (2.3)
	Competent Senior Managers (2.12)	Labour Cost (2.6)
		New Industries (2.8)
Governance Quality	Interest Payment (3.3)	Cognizable Crimes (3.1)
	Computerization of Records (3.10)	Government Expenditure (% of SDP) (3.2)
	Reform Outlook (3.13)	
Human Resource	Medical Practitioners (4.10)	Literacy Rate (4.14)
	Access to Sanitation (%) (4.13)	Public Expenditure on Education (4.18)
	Labor Relations (4.29)	Child Labor (4.25)
	IT Literates (4.31)	
Infrastructure	Telephone Lines (5.3)	Rail Route Kms (5.1)
	Cellular Subscribers (5.4)	Primary Schools (Nos) (5.12)
	Degree Colleges (Nos) (5.10)	Population Covered by Primary Health Centre (5.14)
	Secondary Schools (Nos) (5.11)	Infrastructure Expenditure (5.18)
	Technical Institutes (Nos) (5.16)	Quality of Power (5.22)

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 31: Strengths & Weaknesses: Kerala

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Share of Service (1.4)	Consumer Prices (1.5)
	Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (1.6)	Total Investment (1.7)
	Commercial Bank Offices (1.11)	FDI Inflow (1.8)
Business Efficiency	Employment Growth (2.7)	Industrial Labour Productivity (2.2)
	Small Scale Industries (2.10)	Capital Intensity (2.4)
	Competent Senior Managers (2.12)	Average Hours Worked (2.5)
Governance Quality	Expenditure on S&T (3.7)	Cognizable Crimes (3.1)
	Corruption Level (3.14)	Government Expenditure (% of SDP) (3.2)
	Transparency (3.16)	
Human Resource	Birth Rate (4.1)	Dependency Ratio (4.5)
	Child Mortality (4.8)	Mandays Lost (4.23)
	Hospital Beds (4.11)	Industrial Disputes (4.22)
	Literacy Rate (4.14)	Unemployment Rate (4.24)
	Female Literacy Rate (4.19)	
Infrastructure	Road kms (5.2)	Electricity Connected Villages (5.7)
	Electricity Generation Capacity (5.5)	Drinking Water (5.15)
	Cell Phone Subscribers (5.4)	
	Average Electricity Tariff (5.6)	

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 32: Strengths & Weaknesses: Maharashtra

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Total Investment (1.7)	SDP Growth (1.2)
	FDI Inflow (1.8)	Per capita SDP Growth (1.3)
	Commercial Bank Deposits (1.9)	
	Commercial Bank Credit Disbursement (1.10)	
Business Efficiency	Labour Cost (2.6)	Industrial Labour Productivity Growth (2.3)
	New Industries (Nos) (2.8)	
	Profits in Manufacturing (2.9)	
	Competent Senior Managers (2.12)	
Governance Quality		Government's Expenditure (% of SDP) (3.2)
		Per Capita Plan Expenditure (3.6)
		Transport & Communication (3.8)
Human Resource	Life Expectancy (Male) (4.6)	Health Expenditure (4.12)
	Life Expectancy (Female) (4.7)	Child Labor (4.25)
	IT Literates (4.31)	
	Work Culture (4.30)	
	Educational System (4.32)	
Infrastructure	Electricity Generation Capacity (5.5)	T&D Losses (5.8)
	Degree Colleges (Nos) (5.10)	Primary Schools (Nos) (5.12)
		Forest Cover (5.17)

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 33: Strengths & Weaknesses: Manipur

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Per Capita SDP Growth (1.3)	Total Investment (1.7)
		Commercial Banks Credit Disbursement (1.10)
Business Efficiency	Industrial Labour Productivity Growth (2.3)	Registered Factories (2.1)
	Labour Cost (2.6)	Employment Growth (2.7)
		Profits in Manufacturing Industries (2.9)
Governance Quality	Cognizable Crimes (3.1)	Per Capita Plan Expenditure (3.6)
	Govt. Expenditure (% of SDP) (3.2)	Transport & Communication Spending (3.8)
	Fiscal Deficit (3.4)	
	Expenditure on S&T (3.7)	
Human Resource	Death Rate (4.2)	Number of workers (4.3)
	Enrolment Ratio (Secondary Schools) (4.16)	Access to Sanitation (4.13)
	Public Expenditure on Education (4.18)	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (Primary Schools) (4.17)
	Child Labor (4.25)	Female Literacy Rate (4.19)
Infrastructure	Universities (Nos) (5.9)	Rail Route kms (5.1)
	Secondary Schools (Nos) (5.11)	Drinking Water (5.15)
	Population Covered by Primary Health Centres (5.14)	Forest Area (5.17)

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 34: Strengths & Weaknesses: Meghalaya

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Share of Service (1.4)	SDP Growth (1.2)
	Consumer Prices (1.5)	Total Investment (1.7)
	FDI Inflow (1.8)	Commercial Banks Credit Disbursement (1.10)
Business Efficiency	Average Hours Worked (2.5)	Registered Factories (2.1)
		Industrial Labour Productivity Growth (2.3)
		Employment Growth (2.7)
Governance Quality	Cognizable Crimes (3.1)	Interest Payment (% of Revenue) (3.3)
	Transport & Communication Spending (3.8)	Fiscal Deficit (3.4)
		Revenue Receipts (3.5)
Human Resource	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (Primary Schools) (4.17)	Birth rate (4.1)
	Female Labor Participation (Rural) (4.20)	Industrial Workers (4.3)
	Unemployment Rate (4.24)	Immunization (4.9)
		Literacy Rate (4.14)
Infrastructure	Electricity Tariff (5.6)	Degree colleges (Nos) (5.10)
	T&D Losses of Electricity (5.8)	Drinking Water (5.15)
	Secondary Schools (Nos) (5.11)	

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 35: Strengths & Weaknesses: Mizoram

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Per Capita SDP (1.1)	SDP Growth (1.2)
	Share of Service (1.4)	Commercial Bank Deposits (1.9)
		Commercial Banks Credit Disbursement (1.10)
Business Efficiency	Small Scale Industries (2.10)	New Industries (Nos) (2.8)
Governance Quality	Revenue Receipts (3.5)	Cognizable Crimes (3.1)
	Per Capita Plan Expenditure (3.6)	Interest Payment (% of Revenue) (3.3)
	Transport & Communication Spending (3.8)	
Human Resource	Death Rate (4.2)	Public Expenditure on Education (4.18)
	Health Expenditure (4.12)	
	Literacy Rate (Total) (4.14)	
	Female Literacy Rate (4.19)	
	Female Labor Participation (Urban) (4.21)	
Infrastructure	Secondary Schools (Nos) (5.11)	Rail Route kms (5.1)
	Primary Schools (Nos) (5.12)	Universities (Nos) (5.9)
	Primary Health Centres (5.13)	Drinking Water (5.15)
	Forest Cover (5.17)	

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 36: Strengths & Weaknesses: Madhya Pradesh

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Consumer Prices (1.5)	Per Capita SDP (1.1)
	FDI Inflow (1.8)	Per Capita SDP Growth (1.3)
		Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (1.6)
		Commercial Bank Offices (1.11)
Business Efficiency	Industrial Labour Productivity (2.2)	Employment Growth (2.7)
	Profits in Manufacturing (2.9)	New Industries (2.8)
	Small Scale Industries (2.10)	Competent Senior Managers (2.12)
Governance Quality	Interest Payment (% of Revenue) (3.3)	Expenditure on S& T (3.7)
	Fiscal Deficit (3.4)	Reform Outlook (3.13)
	Per Capita Plan Expenditure (3.6)	Transparency (3.16)
	Government's Finances in Next Two Years (3.18)	
Human Resource	Industrial Disputes (4.22)	Hospital Beds (4.11)
	Unemployment Rate (4.24)	Access to Sanitation (4.13)
	Female Labour Participation (Rural)(4.20)	Health Expenditure (4.12)
Infrastructure	Telephone Lines (5.3)	Availability of Power (5.19)
	Electricity Tariff (5.6)	Development and Maintenance of Infrastructure (5.20)
	Electricity Connected Villages (5.7)	Quality of Power (5.22)
	Secondary Schools (Nos) (5.11)	Safe Drinking Water (5.15)
	Primary Schools (Nos) (5.12)	

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 37: Strengths & Weaknesses: Nagaland

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Share of Service (1.4)	Per Capita SDP Growth (1.1)
	Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (1.6)	Commercial Bank Deposits (1.9)
		Commercial Banks Credit Disbursement (1.10)
Business Efficiency	Labour Cost (2.6)	Industrial Labour Productivity (2.2)
		Profits in Manufacturing (2.9)
		Small Scale Industries (Nos)(2.10)
Governance Quality	Cognizable Crimes (3.1)	Fiscal Deficit (3.4)
	Govt expenditure (% of SDP) (3.2)	Transport & Communication Spending (3.8)
	Revenue Receipts (3.5)	
	Per Capita Plan Expenditure (3.6)	
Human Resource	Female Labour Participation (Rural) (4.20)	Immunization (4.9)
	Female Labor Participation (Urban) (4.21)	Access to Sanitation (4.13)
Infrastructure	Road Kms (5.2)	Rail Route Kms (5.1)
	Population Covered by Primary Health Centres (5.14)	Technical Institutes (Rs) (5.16)
	Drinking Water (5.15)	Infrastructure Expenditure (5.18)

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 38: Strengths & Weaknesses: Orissa

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Consumer Prices (1.5)	Per Capita SDP (1.1)
		SDP Growth (1.2)
		Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (1.6)
		Commercial Bank Deposits (1.9)
Business Efficiency	Capital Intensity (2.4)	Industrial Labour Productivity Growth (2.3)
	Average Hours Worked (2.5)	Employment Growth (2.7)
		Small Scale Industries (2.10)
Governance Quality	Government Expenditure (% of SDP) (3.2)	Fiscal Deficit (3.4)
	Expenditure on S & T (3.7)	Interest Payment (% of revenue) (3.3)
		Transport and Communication Spending (3.8)
		Govt. Finances in the Next Two Years (3.18)
Human Resource	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (Primary Schools) (4.17)	Death Rate (4.2)
	Mandays Lost (4.23)	Hospital Beds (4.11)
	Educational System (4.32)	Health Expenditure (4.12)
		Population Below Poverty Line (4.26)
Infrastructure	Road kms (5.2)	Rail Route kms (5.1)
	Telephones Lines (5.3)	Universities (Nos) (5.9)
	Availability of Power (5.19)	Drinking Water (5.15)
	Quality of Power (5.22)	

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 39: Strengths & Weaknesses: Punjab

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Consumer Prices (1.5)	Share of Service (1.4)
	Per Capita SDP (1.1)	FDI Inflow (1.8)
	Commercial Bank Deposits (1.9)	
	Commercial Bank Offices (1.11)	
Business Efficiency	Registered Factories (Nos) (2.1)	Capital Intensity (2.4)
	Industrial Labour Productivity Growth (2.3)	New Industries (2.8)
	Small Scale Industries (2.10)	Competent Senior Managers (2.12)
Governance Quality	Cognizable Crimes (3.1)	Fiscal Deficit (3.4)
	Revenue Receipts (3.5)	Computerization of Records (3.10)
	Transport & Communication Spending (3.8)	Govt. Procedures (3.15)
Human Resource	Life Expectancy (Male) (4.6)	Dependency Ratio (4.5)
	Life Expectancy (Female) (4.7)	Enrollment Ratio (Primary Schools) (4.15)
	Medical Practitioners (4.10)	Public Expenditure on Education (4.18)
	Population Below Poverty Line (4.26)	
	Labour Relations (4.29)	
Infrastructure	Rail Route kms (5.1)	Secondary Schools (Nos) (5.11)
	Cellular Subscribers (5.4)	Primary Health Centres (5.13)
	Electricity Generation Capacity (5.5)	Forest Cover (5.17)
	Drinking water (5.15)	
	Infrastructure Expenditure (5.18)	

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 40: Strengths & Weaknesses: Rajasthan

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength		Share of Services (1.4)
		Commercial Bank Deposits (1.9)
		Commercial Bank Offices (1.11)
Business Efficiency	Average Hours Worked (2.5)	Small Scale Industries (2.10)
	Labour Cost (2.6)	Competent Senior Managers (2.12)
	Capital Intensity (2.4)	
Governance Quality	Government Expenditure (% of SDP) (3.2)	Per Capita Plan Expenditure (3.6)
	Entry/Local Taxes (3.17)	Transport & Communication Spending (3.8)
		Govt. Procedures (3.15)
Human Resource	Enrollment Ratio (Secondary Schools) (4.16)	Birth Rate (4.1)
	Unemployment Rate (4.24)	Immunization (4.9)
	Per Capita Protein Intake (4.28)	Literacy Rate (4.14)
		Female Literacy Rate (4.19)
Infrastructure	Infrastructure Expenditure (5.18)	Rail Route Kms (5.1)
	Availability of Power (5.19)	Road kms (5.2)
	Development & Maintenance of Infrastructure (5.20)	Universities (Nos) (5.9)
	Urban Infrastructure (5.21)	Forest Cover (5.17)
	Quality of Power (5.22)	

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 41: Strengths & Weaknesses: Sikkim

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Commercial Bank Deposits (1.9)	Total Investment (1.7)
	Per Capita SDP (1.1)	Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (1.6)
Business Efficiency		Small Scale Industries (2.10)
		New Industries (Nos) (2.8)
Governance Quality	Govt Expenditure (% of SDP) (3.2)	Fiscal Deficit (3.4)
	Revenue Receipts (3.5)	Expenditure on S&T (3.7)
	Per Capita Plan Expenditure (3.6)	
Human Resource	Dependency Ratio (4.5)	Hospital Beds (4.11)
	Enrollment Ratio (Primary Schools) (4.15)	Pupil Teacher Ratio (Primary Schools) (4.17)
	Child Labour (4.25)	Population Below Poverty Line (4.26)
Infrastructure	Universities (Nos) (5.9)	Road kms (5.2)
	T&D Losses (5.8)	Population Covered by Primary Health Centres (5.14)
	Degree Colleges (Nos) (5.10)	Technical Institutes (Nos) (5.16)
	Primary Health Centres Nos (5.13)	Forest Cover (5.17)
	Drinking Water (5.15)	

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 42: Strengths & Weaknesses: Tamil Nadu

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Share of Service (1.4)	Per Capita SDP (1.3)
	FDI Inflow (1.8)	Consumer Prices (1.5)
	Commercial Bank Credit Disbursement (1.9)	
Business Efficiency	Registered Factories (2.1)	Industrial Labour Productivity Growth (2.3)
	Profits in Manufacturing (2.9)	Competent Senior Managers (2.12)
	Small Scale Industries (2.10)	
Governance Quality	Interest Payment (% of SDP) (3.3)	Cognizable Crimes (3.1)
	Computerization of Records (3.10)	Govt. Expenditure (% of GDP) (3.2)
	Entry/Local Taxes (3.17)	Per Capita Plan Expenditure (3.6)
	State Govt. Finances in Next Two Years (3.18)	
Human Resource	Industrial Workers (4.3)	Industrial Disputes (4.22)
	Immunization (4.9)	Unemployment Rate (4.24)
	Industrial Disputes (4.22)	Average Calorie Intake (4.27)
	Work Culture (4.30)	Average Protein Intake (4.28)
	IT Literates (4.31)	
Infrastructure	Telephone Lines (5.3)	Electricity Tariff (5.6)
	T&D Losses of Electricity (5.8)	Electricity Connected Villages (5.7)
	Universities (Nos) (5.9)	Secondary Schools (Nos) (5.11)
	Degree Colleges (Nos) (5.10)	Forest Cover (5.17)
	Technical Institutes (Nos) (5.16)	

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 43: Strengths & Weaknesses: Tripura

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	SDP Growth (1.2)	Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (1.6)
	Per Capita SDP Growth (1.3)	Commercial Bank Credit Disbursement (1.10)
	Commercial Bank Offices (1.11)	
Business Efficiency	Labour Cost (2.6)	Capital Intensity (2.4)
	Employment Growth (2.7)	Small Scale Industries (2.10)
Governance Quality	Cognizable Crimes (3.1)	Per Capita Plan Expenditure (3.6)
	Government Expenditure (3.2)	Expenditure on S& T (3.7)
Human Resource	Birth rate (4.1)	Health Expenditure (4.12)
	Death rate (4.2)	Female Labour Participation (Rural) (4.20)
	Literacy Rate (4.14)	Female Labour Participation (Urban) (4.21)
	Public Expenditure on Education (4.18)	Unemployment Rate (4.24)
		Population Below Poverty Line (4.26)
Infrastructure	Road kms (5.2)	Degree Colleges (Nos) (5.10)
	Electricity Connected Villages (5.7)	Primary Schools (Nos) (5.12)
	Population Covered by Primary Health Centres (5.14)	Drinking Water (5.15)
		Infrastructure Expenditure (5.18)

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 44: Strengths & Weaknesses: Uttar Pradesh

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	Consumer Prices (1.5)	Per Capita SDP (1.1)
	Total Investment (1.7)	Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (1.6)
	Commercial Bank Offices (1.11)	Commercial Banks Credit Disbursement (1.10)
Business Efficiency	Industrial Labour Productivity Growth (2.3)	Registered Factories (2.1)
	Capital Intensity (2.4)	Average Hours Worked (2.5)
	Profits of Manufacturing (2.9)	Employment Growth (2.7)
Governance Quality	Cognizable Crimes (3.1)	Interest Payment (% of SDP) (3.3)
	Expenditure on S & T (3.7)	Fiscal Deficit (3.4)
	Transparency (3.16)	Revenue Receipts (3.5)
		Entry/Local Taxes (3.17)
Human Resource	Industrial Disputes (4.22)	Birth Rate (4.1)
	Man-days Lost (4.23)	Death Rate (4.2)
	Unemployment Rate (4.24)	Enrolment Ratio (Primary Schools) (4.15)
	Average Calorie Intake (4.27)	Female Literacy (4.19)
	Average Protein Intake (4.28)	Child Labour (4.25)
Infrastructure	Rail Route kms (5.1)	Electricity Generation Capacity (5.5)
	Average Electricity Tariff (5.6)	Universities (Nos) (5.9)
	Infrastructure Expenditure (5.18)	Forest Cover (5.17)

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 45: Strengths & Weaknesses: Uttarakhand

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	SDP Growth (1.2)	Total Investment (1.7)
Business Efficiency	Industrial Labour Productivity Growth (2.3)	Capital Intensity (2.4)
	Employment Growth (2.7)	Profits of Manufacturing (2.9)
Governance Quality	Fiscal Deficit (3.4)	Per Capita Plan Expenditure (3.6)
		Interest Payment (% of Revenue) (3.3)
Human Resource	Industrial Workers (4.3)	Health Expenditure (4.12)
	Death Rate (4.2)	Female Literacy Rate (4.19)
Infrastructure	Forest Cover (5.17)	Rail Route kms (5.1)

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes

Table 46: Strengths & Weaknesses: West Bengal

Factors	Strong Criteria	Weak Criteria
Economic Strength	SDP Growth (1.2)	Per Capita SDP (1.3)
	Per Capita SDP Growth (1.3)	Consumption Expenditure (1.6)
	Consumer Prices (1.5)	
	Commercial Bank Offices (1.11)	
Business Efficiency	New Industries (Nos) (2.8)	Industrial Labour Productivity (2.2)
	Competent senior managers (2.12)	Capital Intensity (2.4)
		Profits of Manufacturing (2.9)
		Problem Solving Attitude of Managers (2.11)
Governance Quality	Cognizable Crimes (3.1)	Government Expenditure (% of GDP) (3.2)
	State Government's Interface with Private Sector (3.11)	Interest Payment (% of Revenue) (3.3)
	Speed of Government Response (3.12)	Fiscal Deficit (3.4)
		Expenditure on S& T (3.7)
Human Resource	Death Rate (4.2)	Industrial Disputes (4.22)
	Dependency Ratio (4.5)	Pupil Teacher Ratio (Primary Schools) (4.17)
		Female labor Participation (Rural) (4.20)
		Mandays Lost (4.23)
		Unemployment Rate (4.24)
Infrastructure	Rail Route kms (5.1)	Cellular Subscribers (5.4)
	Drinking Water (5.15)	Universities (Nos) (5.9)
	Quality of Power (5.22)	Degree Colleges (Nos) (5.10)
	Population Covered by Primary Health Centres (5.14)	Secondary Schools (Nos) (5.11)
	Infrastructure Expenditure (5.18)	Primary Health Centres (5.13)
		Technical Institutes (Nos)(5.16)

Figures in brackets are the criteria codes