Chapter I - Introduction
Chapter 1- Introduction

1.1 BACKGROUND:-

Economic growth with social justice has been an important objective of Indian and state planning.

Chhattisgarh's growth performance and economic prospects have been transformed over the past ten years since the state was formed as the 26th state of the Indian Republic. Since then the number of positive development is huge. Chhattisgarh state, which covers a geographical area of 135,000 sq km, is India's newest state and one of the country's fastest-growing states. It is one of the few landlocked states of the country; Uttar Pradesh and Bihar bind the State in north, in the east it is bound by Orissa, in the south by Andhra Pradesh and in the west by Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The present state of Chhattisgarh was carved out of Madhya Pradesh on November 1, 2000. The demand for a separate state was first raised in the 1920s and similar demands kept cropping up at regular intervals.1

1 A demand for separate Chhattisgarh was raised in 1924 by the Raipur Congress unit and also discussed in the Annual Session of the Indian Congress at Tripuri. A discussion also took place of forming a Regional Congress organization for Chhattisgarh. When the State Reorganisation Commission was set up in 1954, the demand for a separate Chhattisgarh was put forward, but was not accepted. In 1955, a demand for a separate state was raised in the Nagpur assembly of the then state of Madhya Bharat. The 1990s saw more activity for a demand for the new state, such as the formation of a state-wide political forum.
The President of India gave his consent to the Madhya Pradesh Reorganization Act 2000 on August 25, 2000. The Government of India subsequently set November 1, 2000, as the day the state of Madhya Pradesh would be divided into Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. Chhattisgarh state was formed with the all the 16 districts which constituted Chhattisgarh region in the undivided Madhya Pradesh. Now there are 27 districts in Chhattisgarh state.

The state has abundance of natural resources specially the minerals, forest and water resources. 41.33% area of Chhattisgarh covered by forest is an extremely valuable asset of the state. Nearly one-third of the forests comprise Sal forest produce, which provide livelihood to large number of our population. Timber wood has an important place among the major forest produce. It contributes about forty percent of the total forest revenue. Nearly ten thousand industrial units depend on forests for their raw material base. These small-scale industries include saw-mills, lac units furniture units, bidi, silk and ‘kattha’ industries.

2 Forests occupy 41.33% of the total area (as per the latest report by the Indian Forest Service) and the rich forest resources include wood, tendu leaves, honey and lac.

3 The State Government of Chhattisgarh has initiated strong measures for providing fair value for the labour put in by forest produce collectors. For the first time in the country, an institutional arrangement has been created in Chhattisgarh for fixing minimum support prices for minor forest produce. Some 120 minor forests produce except tendu leaves would be covered under the arrangement. Special efforts are being made to involve Gram-Sabhas in the protection of forests and the collection of minor forest produce.
Chhattisgarh region is as well known for its rich cultural heritage as for its abundant deposits of **natural resources**. A variety of mineral resources are found in this region, diamond, gold, iron-ore, coal, corundum, bauxite, dolomite, lime, tin, granite to name a few. Deposits of cumberlite pipe found in Pailikhand and Deobhog area and gold deposits in Sonakhan area of Raipur district have evoked investor’s interest. High quality iron-ore deposits are found in the Bailadila hill ranges as well as in Dalhi-Rajhara. Abundant deposits of lime stone are found in the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg and Bastar facilitating the growth of several large cement plants in the area. It produces 20% of the country’s total cement produce. It ranks third in the nation for coal production and second in reserves, second in iron ore production and first in tin production. It is the only tin-ore producing state in the country. The mining and value addition activities through industries provide employment to large sections of Chhattisgarh’s population.\(^4\) Chhattisgarh has 76.76 percent rural population which indicates Chhattisgarh is a rural people dominated state. Chhattisgarh is primarily a rural state with only 23.24% of population residing in urban areas.\(^5\) According to the report from the government of India, at least 31.8 % are Scheduled Tribes, 11.6 % are Scheduled Castes and over 50% belong to official list of OBC(census 2011).

\(^4\) The State Government follows a sound public policy of exploiting mineral wealth in keeping with sustainability and ecological balance.

\(^5\) Stark observation drawn from the survey for Urban-rural disparity is accentuated at the state level is that while more than 70% of the rural population in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Bihar had MPCE below INR900/USD20.25 and less than 50% had MPCE above INR710/USD15.97: source: Report, NSSO Household Expenditure Survey 66th Round.
Agriculture is counted as the chief economic occupation of the state. According to a government estimate, net sown area of the state is 4.828 million hectares and the gross sown area is 5.788 million hectares. Horticulture and animal husbandry also engage a major share of the total population of the state. About 76.6 percent of the population of the state is rural and the main livelihood of the villagers is agriculture and agriculture-based small industry. The main crops are rice, maize, kodo-kutki and other small millets and pulses (tuar and kulthi); oilseeds, such as groundnuts (peanuts), soybeans and sunflowers, are also grown. Irrigation: Average rainfall in the state is around 1400 mm and the entire state falls under Rice-agro-climatic zone. Large variation in the yearly rainfall directly affects the main crop i.e. Paddy. Obviously, irrigation is the prime need of the state for its overall development and therefore the state government has given top priority to development of irrigation potential.

**Total irrigated area of the Chhattisgarh state was 1477079 hectares in 2009-10.**

There are 1239 canals, 127947 tube-wells, 152918 wells, 36758 ponds and 1045 tanks in Chhattisgarh state in 2009-10.⁶

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⁶ source: Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Chhattisgarh.

A total of 4 Major, 33 Medium and 2199 Minor irrigation projects have been completed and 5 Major, 9 Medium and 312 Minor projects are under construction, as on 31st March 2006. Proposed budget for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 8541.9 Million and the target is to create additional irrigation potential of 76000 hectares. Apart from the state budget, irrigation projects are also being financially assisted by NABARD and AIBP.
Although the state is rich in mineral and forest resources, the incidence of poverty in Chhattisgarh is very high but is better than Orissa and Bihar. The estimated poverty ratio in 2004–05 based on uniform reference period consumption was around 48.7 percent, which is approximately double the all India level. The incidence of poverty in the rural and urban areas is almost the same. More than half of the rural STs and urban SCs are poor. In general, the proportion of poor SC and ST households in the state is higher than the state average and their community’s respective national averages (except for rural SC households). Around 43.4 per cent of the state’s population comprises of STs and SCs, the high incidence of income poverty among them is a matter of serious concern in the state. This indicates that the good economic performance in recent years has not percolated to this socially deprived group, which is reflected in their poor performance in human development indicators.

7 Tendulkar Committee report says Bihar and Orissa are the worst affected states in term of poverty. Tendulkar Committee Report on poverty. A study by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative using a Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) found that there were 650 million people (53.7% of population) living in poverty in India, of which 340 million people (28.6% of the population) were living in severe poverty, and that a further 198 million people (16.4% of the population) were vulnerable to poverty. 421 million of the poor are concentrated in eight North Indian and East Indian states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

8 Human Development Indicators: 2007-08, Human Development Index Value (HDI) 0.358(CG)

Drawing on the experience of several states as well as that of India, various studies have concluded that economic growth is the most critical factor for reduction of incidence of poverty in the state.\textsuperscript{9} The economy of Chhattisgarh (the growth rate of 1.71 percent during 1993-94 to 2000-01, 1999-00 prices) has been lagging behind the national economy by several decades. Its per capita gross state domestic product is Rs.12, 483 in 2000-01 a measure of average income had been very low as compared to many other states and the national average. It now seems that there has been a turning point in the last few years and the economy of Chhattisgarh has witnessed acceleration in terms of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The economy of Chhattisgarh has grown rapidly in recent years with a growth rate of 11.49 per cent in GSDP for 2009–2010.\textsuperscript{10} Chhattisgarh’s success factors in achieving high growth rate are growth in agriculture and industrial production. The GSDP growth rate of Chhattisgarh is 8.42 percent during the eleventh plan as compared to 7.88 percent growth rate of GDP of Indian Economy. The evidence presented here clearly shows that the economy is poised for a take-off to a high growth phase, more than that of the national level.

\textsuperscript{9} The income elasticity of poverty in India seems to have reduced to 0.4 between 1993-94 and 2004-05 (Panda, 2008). In order to make the Indian growth process more broad based, the Planning Commission (2008) has recently advocated measures for ‘inclusive growth’. “Economic Development in Orissa: Growth Without Inclusion?”, Manoj Panda

\textsuperscript{10}Economic Survey of Chhattisgarh: 2010-11.Govt. of Chhattisgarh.
Chhattisgarh’s accelerated growth rate and with it the higher productivity of the economy and improved living standard of the people, is a cause of celebration. Even than 48.7 percent of rural people live below poverty line as per NSSO 61st round in the year 2004-05 specially the tribal people of Chhattisgarh are living in acute poverty. In the year 2001, the Chhattisgarh government had published “Chhattisgarh Vision 2010” under which the basic strategies were framed, which is as under:

1) The Gross State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh would double within ten years.

2) Fifty percent of the total cropped area will be brought under irrigation which will motivate the farmers for crop-diversification and changing the crop cycle pattern of the state.

3) Horticulture, floriculture and farming of medicinal plants would be promoted and the state developed as ‘food park, agro park and herbal park” by using forest product and medicinal plants.

4) The Chhattisgarh state would also be developed as “power hub” by using its coal resources. Thus the state would be transformed as industrial state by using its natural, forest and mineral resources and Chhattisgarh would be developed state by 2020 as India would be a developed nation.11

11 Chhattisgarh and UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) , Status and Progress at Half Way Mark (2007)
The estimates of the income of a state have for long been accepted as an important indicator of the overall performance of its economy and the living standard of people is reflected by change in real per capita income of the people.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the growth rate of GSDP of Chhattisgarh and the contribution of various sectors in GSDP and the growth of different sectors to reduce the poverty of the people of Chhattisgarh and also to improve the standard of living of the masses and to provide evidence and argue that Chhattisgarh’s success is stunning and need is for still more reform and more rapid growth in different sectors of the Chhattisgarh’s economy.

1.2 Meaning of National Income:

National Income is defined as the sum total of all the goods and services produced in a country, in a particular period of time. Normally this period consists of one year duration, as a year is neither too short nor long a period. National product is usually used synonymous with National income.

Alfred Marshall in his ‘Principle of Economics’ (1949) defines National income as:

“The labour and capital of a country, acting on its natural resources, produce annually a certain net aggregate of commodities, material and immaterial, including services of all kind and net income due on account of foreign investments must be
added in. This is the true net National income or Revenue of the country or the national dividend.”

**Irving Fisher defined national income as:**

“The national dividend or income consists solely of services as received by the ultimate consumers, whether from their material or from human environments. Thus, a piano or an overcoat made for me this year is not a part of this year’s income, but an addition to capital. Only the services rendered to me during this year by these things are income.”

**Central Statistical Organization defines National income as:**

“National Income is the sum of factor income earned by the normal residents of a country in the form of wages, rent, interest and profit in an accounting year.\(^{13}\)

**Concepts of National Income:**

There are different concepts of National Income, namely; GNP, GDP, NNP, Personal Income and Disposable Income.

\(^{12}\) Alfred Marshal’s book, *Principles of Economics* (1890) brings the ideas of supply and demand, marginal utility, and costs of production into a coherent whole. He is known as one of the founders of economics. Its main technical contribution was a masterful analysis of the issues of elasticity, consumer surplus, increasing and diminishing returns, short and long terms, and marginal utility; many of the ideas were original with Marshall, others were improved version of ideas by W. S. Jevons and others.

\(^{13}\) CSO (2005), On-line Database, National Accounts Division, Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India ([www.mospi.nic.in](http://www.mospi.nic.in)).
**Gross National Product (GNP)**

GNP at market price is sum total of all the goods and services produced in a country during a year and net income from abroad. GNP is the sum of Gross Domestic Product at Market Price and Net Factor Income from abroad.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

Gross Domestic Product is the market value of the final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country during one year inclusive of depreciation.

**Net National Product (NNP)**

In the process of production of goods and services, there will be some depreciation of fixed capital also called as consumption of fixed capital, if the value of depreciation is deducted from the value of gross national product in a year; we obtain the value of net national product.

**Per Capita Income (PCI)**

Per capita Income is derived from dividing national income from the total population of the country.

PCI = NI/Population
1.3 Meaning of Gross state domestic product/Gross domestic product and its components:-

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is one of the important indicators to measure the economic development of the State/UT. In the context of planned economic development of the State/UT, State Income and Per Capita Income (PCI) plays a vital role in formulation of policies by policy makers, planners and administrators. These estimates of GSDP and its analysis serve as an indicator to assess the status of the economy among the States/UTs in the country as well as overall impact of various developmental programmes implemented by the Government. It gives an overall picture of the economy over a period of time. But the question is, what is the state income or the Domestic Product of a State? So here is the answer, the domestic product is defined as a measure in monetary terms of the volume of all goods and services produced within the boundaries of the state during a given period of time, accounted with duplication. This covers all the goods and services produced within the state.

The Gross State Domestic Product is defined as the aggregate of the economic value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the State/UT, counted without duplication during a specified period of time, usually a year. In India these estimates are prepared both at Current and Constant prices.
In the present study the GSDP is taken at constant prices for both (1999-2000) prices and (2004-05) prices. The Gross State Domestic Product estimates at Current prices are obtained by evaluating the goods and services at prices prevailing during the year. The estimates of Gross State Domestic Product at Current prices, over the time do not reveal actual economic growth because this contains the combined effect of the changes in volume of goods and services. In order to eliminate the effect of price changes or inflation, the estimates of State Domestic Product are deflated by the price indices constructed on the base year prices known as estimates at constant prices. These aggregates can be further broken down to obtain the sectoral estimates, their contributions, their growth etc. While the estimate of state income covering a long period of time reveal the magnitude and direction of growth of a state, its sectoral composition throws light on the relative position of the different sectors in the economy. An analysis of the changes in the growth and contribution of the sectors over time provides a method of structural changes in the pattern of production and services.

14. The data for GSDP of Chhattisgarh for the period 1993-94 to 1999-00 is available at 1993-94 prices and for period 2000-01 to 2009-10 is available at 1999-00 prices, data of GSDP for all India and neighboring states for period 2000-01 to till date are available at 1999-00 and 2004-05 prices, for analysis the data of GSDP at 1993-94 series has been changed at 1999-00 prices.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Govt. of Chhattisgarh
Analysis of structural transformation in the economy suggests that structural change has been there or not, and if there is any structural change than the question arises whether it is moderate or strong enough to bring about a major change either in terms of the growth centers of the economy or the main contributors to the growth centers of the economy. Economic growth leads to a shift in the structure of production from agriculture to industry to services.

In today’s era of globalization, the role of various sectors in the development of economy - namely, primary, secondary and tertiary - is changing day by day. As in the past, agriculture was the dominating sector in many states but with rapid policy changes, the secondary and tertiary sectors seem to be gaining importance. Due to changes in the general level of affluence the indicators like per capita and GSDP become the most important for development and with increasing product complexity and life expectancy, the tertiary sector is gaining more importance because of increased demand of services.

The living standard of people is a function of real per capita income of the people. The per capita income is used to determine both the absolute and relative performance of the economy of the state. It is regarded as an important tool to measure regional disparities. The indicator per capita income is now frequently used in India by policy makers like Planning Commission and the Finance Commission for allocation of a part of plan resources and additional excise duties to different states.
Hence, the issue “Gross State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh”: An Economic Analysis (1993-94 to 2009-10)” has been chosen for the study.

The study of structural change concomitant to economic development divides the set of all economic activities into three broad sectors – The Primary Sector, The Secondary Sector and The Tertiary Sector. In India, the national income classification given by Central Statistical Organization is followed.

**Primary Sector**
When the economic activity depends mainly on agriculture and on exploitation of natural resources then that activity comes under the primary sector. Agriculture and agriculture related activities are the primary sectors of economy.

1. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
2. Forestry
3. Fishing
4. Mining & Quarrying

**Secondary Sector**
When the main activity involves manufacturing then it is the secondary sector. All industrial production where physical goods are produced come under the secondary sector.

1. Manufacturing
(1.1) Registered

(1.2) Un-registered

3. Construction

4. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply

**Tertiary Sector**

When the activity involves providing intangible goods like services then it is part of the tertiary sector. Financial services, management consultancy, transport and communications and telephony and IT are good examples of service sector.

In India, the national income classification given by Central Statistical Organization is followed. In the National Income Accounting in India, service sector includes the following:

1. **Transport, storage and communication**
   
   1.1 Railways
   
   1.2 Transport by other means
   
   1.3 Storage
   
   1.4 Communication

2. **Trade, hotels and restaurants (THR)**

   2.1 Trade
   
   2.2 Hotels and restaurants
3. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services

3.1 Banking and Insurance

3.2 Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services

4. Community, Social and Personal services

4.1 Public Administration and defense (PA & D)

4.2 Other services

**Interdependency of Sectors:**

The sustainability of economy depends on the strength of interdependence among primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

To understand this interdependency, let us take an example of a cold drink. A cold drink contains water, sugar and artificial flavor. Suppose if there is no sugarcane production then procuring sugar will become difficult and costly for the cold drink manufacturer. Now to transport sugarcane to sugar mills and sugar to the cold drink plant needs the services of a transporter. A person or system of persons is required to maintain and monitor all these movements of goods from farm to factory to shop in different locations. That is where role of administrative staffs comes. Let us go back to the farmer. He also needs fertilizers and seeds which are processed in some factory and which will be delivered to his doorstep by some means of transportation.
To top it all at every step of these activities we require the proper monetary and banking system. So, in a nutshell this describes how interrelated all sectors of an Economy is. In old ages, economies in every demographic area were mostly dependent on agriculture. Agricultural products were exchanged through some service activities but most of those services were not well organized. Service sector did not have institutional appearance. Society and economy both relied on production of agriculture and agriculture oriented production. After achieving sufficiency in food production and gathering inventive knowledge people became interested in industrial production. Most of the developed countries proved the effectualness of industrial sector to guarantee faster growth in the economy. Alongside, with the emergence of industrial sector as a prominent sector economy became well organized and specialized. Specialization towards specific economic activities and market based economy demanded a well organized sector which was helpful for the agricultural and industrial production as well as its marketization. Continuous economic growth and development encouraged people to earn additional income – more than subsistence level. Additional income encouraged them to spend their income towards services. Now-a-days we face many service activities which were regarded as the household affaires (domestic services, child care, firm accounting etc.) in old ages. Some services are treated new; just because those have been arrived under assessment process. Some services have emerged
as fresh sectors (WAP services, new communication services, value added services of mobile companies etc.) and other service sectors extended their existing activities (advertising activities, gaming, management services in institutions and companies etc.). This tertiary sector is now dominating in state, national and world economy.

**Thus, agriculture sector provides raw materials to industry and industry provides essential inputs to the agriculture sector and service sector plays an important role as middle path.**

### SUBSECTORS

These sectors have been further divided into sub sectors, with the primary sector including Agriculture and animal husbandry, fishing, forestry and mining and quarrying. Secondary sector includes Manufacturing industry(Registered and Unregistered), Construction and Electric, Gas and Water supply, and the Tertiary sector includes Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Transport, Storage and Communication, Banking, Insurance, Real estate, Public administration and other services.

**Karl Marx** points out that some services (transport, communication, and maintenance and repairs) are productive, since they alters the material form of things, but all other services (including commercial labor, engaged in wholesale and retail trade; financial labor, engaged in finance, insurance, and real estate; and
government labor, involves in the maintenance of law and order) are unproductive in his view and the labor employs in these activities are therefore unproductive too.

1.4 **Gross State Domestic Product at current and constant prices:**

The estimates of GSDP at current prices are obtained by evaluating the product at prices prevailing during the accounting year. The estimates of GSDP at current prices do not reveal actual economic growth as they contain the combined effect of:-

i) Changes in the volume of goods and services.

ii) Changes in the prices.

The effect of changes in the prices is eliminated by deflating the prices of the goods and services through price index constructed on base year. The estimates, thus obtained are known as Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices.

1.5 **Contribution of each sector to the Economy:**

As the economy has been divided into three major sectors namely primary, secondary and tertiary sectors which produce different goods and services, in order to understand the relative strength of a sector in GSDP, we have to see how much
goods and services are produced by each sector that is the contribution of each sector is estimated. The sum of the value of goods and services produced in each sector during a particular period in a country represents the national income [NI] of that country. In India, we calculate this as Gross Domestic Product [GDP]. In the same way, each State will add up the value of final goods and services produced in each sector to get its Gross state domestic product [GSDP]. The growth and contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors to GSDP during the period 1993-94 to 2009-10 is taken in this study.

Based on the analysis, we try to find out

- What is the contribution of each sector to GSDP?
- Which sector contributes the largest share to GSDP?
- Which of the sub category in each sector contributes the largest share?
- Which sector is the driver of engine of growth of Chhattisgarh?
- What are the weaknesses in the economy which hinders the GSDP growth?

The study examines growth experience in various sectors of the state domestic product of the Chhattisgarh’s economy and analyzes the medium and long term growth potential of the economy. Sector wise performance of Chhattisgarh economy is analyzed with a focus on key engines of growth and the effective role of these growth engines in macroeconomic acceleration of Chhattisgarh Economy. After the formation of the new state, Chhattisgarh has improved its economic performance
remarkably in secondary and tertiary sectors. The analysis in the succeeding chapters show that while Chhattisgarh has very strong performance in the manufacturing, electricity, construction, transport & communication, and services sector however, its major weaknesses is in the primary sector. The Thesis attempts to identify principal drivers of the economy in the state and their contribution to economic growth and to find the weaknesses in the economy and suggest measures to eliminate them.

1.6 Plan of the study:

The present study spreads over seven chapters, with chapter one the introductory chapter consisting of a brief idea about the Chhattisgarh state, definition of national income and gross state domestic product and its importance, objectives of the study and the hypothesis made for the study. The second chapter is devoted to the conceptual frame and review of literature, which is utmost important because it provides the base of the analysis. The fourth chapter deals with the analysis of the GSDP and its components and per capita income of Chhattisgarh state for the period 1993-94 to 2000-01 i.e. the pre Chhattisgarh period and its comparison with national average. Chapter five analyses the GSDP and its components and per capita income of Chhattisgarh state for the period 2001-02 to 2009-10, i.e. the post
Chhattisgarh period and its comparision with the growth of GDP of India. Chapter six deals with the comparision of the GSDP of Chhattisgarh in the pre and post periods and a comparision of the GSDP of Chhattisgarh with neighbouring states some major states of India. Chapter seven is the concluding chapter which consists of findings, conclusion and suggestions.

1.7 Objectives of the Study:

The basic objectives of the study are given below:

(1) To find out the growth of GSDP of Chhattisgarh during the study period.

(2) To find out the impact of different components on growth of GSDP during the study period.

(3) To find out the structure of GSDP of Chhattisgarh and the changes in their components during the study period.

(4) To analyze the growth of per capita income of Chhattisgarh state during the study period.

(5) To find out the weaknesses of the economy to accelerate the economic growth of the state and also suggest appropriate measures to accelerate the economic growth and per capita income of the state.
1.8 Hypothesis to be tested:

- The growth rate achieved during the period 2001-02 to 2009-10 after the emergence of Chhattisgarh state was higher than the growth rate achieved during the period 1993-94 to 2000-01 before the emergence of Chhattisgarh state.

- The growth rate of Chhattisgarh state is more influenced by the performance of primary sector as compared to secondary and tertiary sector during the period 2001-02 to 2009-10.

- The growth rate achieved in Chhattisgarh state is higher than the growth of the India during the period 2001-02 to 2009-10.

1.9 Limitations and Scope of Study:

The study undertaken consists of the period 1993-94 to 2009-10, in which the period 1993 to 2000 is the period when Chhattisgarh was a part of Madhya Pradesh before the emergence of the Chhattisgarh state and 2001 to 2010 is the period after the emergence of the Chhattisgarh state, the comparison of the GSDP for the two periods has been done on the basis that the whole region of Chhattisgarh is same before and after the emergence of Chhattisgarh state and the data for the study was available with the government of Chhattisgarh. The study consists of a comparison
of the GSDP of Chhattisgarh state with the neighboring states; some of these states are very large and old states while Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are the still in their childhood hence, the comparison is done only of the growth rates of GSDP and per capita income keeping aside many factors.
References:


