

## A study on impact of inclusive growth towards Employment Strategies

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### Abstract

In the recent past, the focus of economic policy in India has shifted to issues of equitable growth. This implies that the economy should not only maintain the tempo of growth but also spread the benefits of growth to all sections of the population and geographical regions of the country. This change in approach is particularly important for the hilly regions of the country, as they constantly struggle with underdevelopment, even when the rest of the economy is doing well. Recently the economic plans and policies in India have shifted to the problem of justifiable progress. This implies that the economy should not only maintain the growth but should also extend the profits of growth to every section of society and to all the geographical regions of the country. This modification in the approach is significant for the mountain regions and few plains of the country as they persistently struggle with under development. Uttarakhand, a state once known as money order economy is lastly acquiring the benefits of concessions approved by the Central Government from 2003 to encourage industries. The purpose of this paper is to study the impact government initiatives in generating investment and employment in Uttarakhand. This study is based on secondary analysis that leads to positivity on the prosperity and creation of assets in the state of Uttarakhand. Few important suggestions and conclusions are drawn from the study that how the state has developed in the past and what are the future scopes that it can develop in the future..

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**Key words:**Inclusive growth, Uttarakhand economy, Infrastructure, Horticulture, Tourism, Uttarakhand development, encouragement of Industries.

## Introduction

There has been a significant shift in the focus of economic policy in India in the last few years, with issues of equitable growth getting more importance. This is clearly revealed in the change in the Planning Commission’s perspective – from ‘high growth’ during the Tenth Five Year Plan to ‘inclusive growth’ in its Approach Paper to the Eleventh Five Year Plan. This implies that the economy should not only maintain the tempo of growth but also spread the benefits of growth to all sections of the population and geographical regions of the country. This change in approach is particularly important for the hilly regions of the country, as they constantly struggle with underdevelopment, even when the rest of the economy is doing well. This paper analyses the problems of a relatively new state in the hills, i.e., Uttarakhand and particularly the reasons for stagnation in the hilly regions. It also examines the policy priorities that can enable the state to achieve inclusive growth.

Growth and development is a multi-dimensional thought and is reflected in the economic and 'social status of the state. It is an extensive concept which comprise of the present quality of life of the people, creation of socio and economic infrastructure, investment patterns, population stabilization and much more. Growth and poverty reduction have been focal point of much debate amongst the policy makers and academicians in the recent times.

Inclusive growth by its very definition infers a justifiable distribution of resources with benefits accruing to every section of society, but the sharing of resources must be focused on securing long and short terms benefits. It is often used as an alternate word in lieu of collective growth’, and ‘pro-poor growth’. It states that together the step and form of growth should be well, intertwined, and therefore is needed to be addressed together. The idea that both the steps and strategy of growth are important for achieving a high, sustainable growth record, as well as poverty reduction, is consistent with the outcomes in the Growth Report: Strategies for Sustained Growth and Inclusive Development (Commission on Growth and Development, 2008). The commission summaries that inclusiveness – is a notion that includes necessary elements for any successful growth strategy. Here we stress on the idea of equality of opportunity in terms of access to markets, resources, and impartial regulatory environment for businesses and individuals. <sup>(1)</sup> The Commission on Growth and Development (2008) considers systematic inequality of opportunity “toxic” as it will derail the growth process through political channels or clash. The inclusive growth method takes a lengthier term viewpoint as the emphasis is on productive employment rather than on straight income reallocation, as a means of increasing incomes for excluded groups. In the short run, governments could practice income distribution system to lessen negative effects on the poor of policies planned to jump start growth, but redistribution schemes cannot be a solution in the long run and can be problematic also.

(2) In short such arrangements in poor countries, can levy significant load on already strained budgets, and it is ideally not possible to reduce poverty through reallocation of income in countries where average income is lower than US\$ 700 per year. According to a recent OECD study, even in advanced countries, redistribution arrangements cannot be the only response to rising poverty rates.

(3.) Developing India is now embracing inclusive growth as a key development goal because the benefit of raising GDP growth are not being equally shared resulting in rapidly raising income inequality.

Today more and more economies of the world are searching their growth and development in inclusive growth and thereby adopting inclusive growth as a goal of development policy. India, which has a poverty reduction as a central focus of its development strategy for the last many years, has recently switched to a new strategy focusing on two objective: increasing economic growth and building it more inclusive (Planning commission of India 2006) There has been a significant shift in the focus of the economic policy in India in the last few years as the term of equitable growth is more emphasized and receiving more significance. This is clearly indicated in the planning commission’s perspective from high growth during the tenth plan to inclusive growth in the eleventh five year plan. This change in the approach is particularly important for the hill regions of the country as they constantly struggle with the underdevelopment even when rest of the economy is doing well

Uttarakhand, despite its natural resources, places of tourism and pilgrimage, is one is the most diffident state of India. The Uttarakhand, state, due to its typical geographical and strategic location, has acquired a special place in India’s security map at one side and on the other side due to its remoteness, distance from the Centre

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**1. According to the report of the Commission on Growth and Development, persistent, determined emphasis on inclusive long-standing growth by governments is an important ingredients of a successful growth strategy. Yet, there is inadequate investigative work incorporating the literature on growth and productive employment**

**2 The term ‘shared growth’ can be misinterpreted as indicating an effort on income distribution schemes, which is why inclusive growth is preferred.**

**3 Sources: Growing Unequal? Income Distribution and Poverty in OECD Countries, OECD (2008).**

and lack of infrastructural facilities, lags behind in the race of development. The growing poverty, backwardness, unemployment, male migration to the other areas in search of jobs and the insufficient governance has mounted the difficulties of the folks of Uttarakhand. The physical construction of the state does not provide favorable lands for the growth of industries or other opportunities of employment. The lack of industries and other opportunities of generating revenue and employment have always forced its residents to agriculture and allied activities. All these factors worked as a push factor for the youth to migrate from the state and over the period the level of migration became so large that the economy of the state was termed as money order economy". As a consequence of all these problems, the need for a separate state was felt. India's most recent Himalayan state, Uttarakhand, came into being on November 9, 2000. It was sliced out of the hilly northwestern corner of Uttar Pradesh. It spreads across an area of 53,485 sq. km. Nine out of its 13 districts are hilly while the remaining four southern districts have substantial portion that are plain. It is only after its inception the government of Uttarakhand has taken important initiatives to bring about all round development. Before the formation of the state the infrastructure and industrial development lack boost on the part of the government, even the important essentials like water, electricity and a road network were lacking. Although the state was rich at natural resources but unfortunately these resources were not judiciously utilized by the agencies responsible for it. Before 2000, when the state was carved out of Uttar Pradesh, the region had a handful of industrial units. But the number has grown steadily.

### **Growth in Uttarakhand : The past and the future**

Following its inception as an independent state in 2000-01, the Uttarakhand economy has been growing at very high rates in the last few years. This has led to expectations of continued high growth rates during the Eleventh Plan period as well. However, any objective projection of future growth rates has to be based on a careful analysis of the long-run trends in the economy. The relevant period for this exercise is the era following the reforms initiated in the Indian economy. Specifically, the data for the period 1993-94, up to the present needs to be analyzed in order to generate projections for the Eleventh Plan period. Trends in sectoral and sub-sectoral growth in the Uttarakhand economy since 1993-04 show two distinctly different kinds of growth dynamics. There are six sub-sectors that exhibit steady and unchanging growth dynamics for the whole period. These are (i) Agriculture, (ii) Forestry, (iii) Fishery, (iv) Mining, (v) Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services, and (vi) Banking and Insurance. On the other hand, the remaining seven sub-sectors show a distinct jump in growth rates since the time the state was established, i.e., 2000-01. These are (i) Manufacturing, (ii) Construction, (iii) Electricity, Gas and Water, (iv) Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, (v) Transport, Storage and Communications, (vi) Other Services, and (vii) Public Administration. These high rates of growth are partly due to the small base of these sectors while other factors like better administration and governance, together with fiscal incentives for private participation in these sectors, are also important. While some of these factors will remain significant even in the long run, others will have a more temporary impact on the growth rates. Clearly the capacity to sustain high growth rates will depend on whether the long-run factors remain more relevant than the temporary factors in the future. In order to generate growth projections that capture this changing economic behavior exhibited by the state following its inception, it is useful

to define alternative growth scenarios. In fact the most feasible outcomes for Uttarakhand for the Eleventh Plan period can be taken care of by three alternative scenarios. These may be termed as the Optimistic Scenario, the Pessimistic Scenario and the Realistic Scenario. These scenarios are defined for the sub-sectoral growth behavior and then aggregated to generate the sectoral (agriculture, industry and services) and aggregate GSDP growth behavior for Uttarakhand.

### **Literature review:**

There are not many books and literature that have tried to study inclusive growth, employment and investment in Uttarakhand after the formation of the state. Bhist argues that the state has to endure forestry and agriculture for the existence of the people who principally live in rural and hilly areas.

A study by **kar (2007)** pinpoints the importance of just growth concentrating on GDP growth and its distribution to all sections of the population and the geographical regions of the country. The study shows that the higher growth rate of the state in the early years has assisted the state to transmute itself, but most of the growth has been restricted to the plains and the development in the hill areas have been slow due to structural problems. The development has been mainly in the plain regions of the state while the hills regions remained cut off from the rest of the world. Thus there is a need to change or reorganize the existing policies and patterns according to the hill districts of the state.

**Bandyopadhyay (1996)** associated the revenue earnings from dairy farming in dairy towns of Amul and Himul which exhibited that the income of dairy villages of Himul dairy is higher in proportion to Amul. Dairy Farming has made a remarkable impact on the cultivation of Amul Villages and Himul also has exhibited the same, however the role of Himul is not so significant. Himul has helped to improve the economic standing of the people of dairy villages, particularly in hill regions by reducing the poverty in rural areas.

**Sekhar (2007)** in his study said that women's involvement in the rural economy is significant in Uttarakhand. Generally the young men migrates to the plains in the search of employment, while women are left behind to nurture the land and to look after the children and the older people at home. One of the options to reduce the drudgery of the women in the agriculture is to identify activities that are viable given the fiscal, societal and institutional restrictions. The study pinpoints commercial activities like dairy, poultry and mushroom farming, quilt making and small business like papad and pickle making. As alternate /supplementary economic activity, the last three i.e. poultry farming, papad production and small business contribute more than half to house hold income.

**Surabhi Mittal, Gaurav Tripathi and Deepti Sethi**, in their research work, held that although it is a small state, it has important features that make it different from other states of the country. It is

further said that the state has high potential for development. However, development has mainly been in the plains, and the hill regions are left behind. Wholly the hill districts have subsistence farming as their chief economic activity.

**Manoj Kumar Aggarwal (1996)** study the interrelationship between traditional agriculture and modern industrial sector. His study explores the complex web of relations between agriculture and industry with reference to Uttar Pradesh. The study finds that the growth of the economy accelerated since 70s . Share of industry in the state income increased and it started playing a leading role in the economy. The study also highlights concrete policy measures to strengthen the bonds between agriculture and industry

**G.S. Mehta** in his book Uttarakhand issues and prospective examined the pattern of socio economic development and issues related to the problems of development. He also examined approaches of development planning outcome of various development programmes and the cause of unsatisfactory progress in the development process. It also provide a detailed framework for introducing an area specific comprehensive planning approaches for the differences economic activities the books reviewed is near the study area of inclusive Growth best.

**Dutt and Sundharam (2008)** According to them small scale manufacturing provide fast and enormous employment, they offer this as a technique for justifiable dispersal of Nation income and they facilitate an effective deployment of capital resources and skill which may otherwise remain unutilized some of the problem that unplanned urbanization tend to create will be escaped by the formation of small units of industrial production all over the country

The Annual Report 2008-09 of the Planning Commission, Government of India highlights the continuous state emphasis on the improvement of the social sector. This is also clearly revealed in both the Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan proposal. Where 37 percent of the plan outlay was allocated for social service. Acceleration to develop infrastructure –like roads, bridges that have been recommended. One of the major concerns expressed by the state government is the detachment and unreach ability of the interior hill regions.

### **Objective of the study:**

Keeping in view the increasing role of inclusive growth in generating employment and investment in global economy. The study aims to know:

- a) The role played by different sectors in the state economy.
- b) Industrial investment and their contribution in employment generation, growth and development of the state.
- c) To study and compare the status of industry in hill and plain areas of the state.

### **Research Methodology**

This report is primarily based on secondary data and provides the findings from the secondary data exploration. Study, involves collection and evaluation of information and data from official documents, research papers/reports, media reports and articles. The secondary data analysis plan is designed to collect information from a variety of available sources within state government and non-government agencies. Information that stands on the chief research questions is included in the final research plan.

### **Post state hood progress and growth:**

It is only after the inception of the state that the proper stress has been placed on encouraging improvement in all three segments of the economy that is agriculture, industry and services. The State Infrastructure & Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand Limited (SIDCUL), was unified in the year 2002 for the promotion of industrial development in the state. It offers financial support to encourage industries and grow industrial setup in the state of Uttarakhand openly or by the Special Purpose means, Joint Ventures, assisted companies, etc. SIIDCUL has established and stimulated industrial estates in the state and arrange for land for the industrialists. **(Table 1)** The state has also encouraged industrial estates in PPPs/JVs. These estates have received stamp duty concessions and rationalized land use conversion and development charges.

**Table 1: Industrial estate development by SIDCUL**

Name of Industrial Estate	Area (acres)
Integrated Industrial Estate Haridwar	2,034
Integrated Industrial Estate Pantnagar	3,339
Integrated Industrial Estate Sitarganj	1,200
IT Park Dehradun	More than 60
Pharma City Dehradun (Selaqui Industrial Area)	50
Sigaddi Growth Center, Kotdwar	100

**Source: SIDCUL**

48 private/joint/cooperative sector industrial estates/areas have been notified by the state government spread over an area of 3,263 acres<sup>(4)</sup> State put its trust in the conventional model of development with the aim of accumulating monetary wealth through the process of industrialization. Union governments also supported this approach. The Union government gave a Special Category State status to the state on January 2003 (along with the neighboring mountain state of Himachal Pradesh), and declared economic concessions for the promotion of industrialization. It is remarkable that the progress in industrial sector has been substantial in spite of the restrictions of the terrain topography. Districts of Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar and Dehradun have emerged as the leading industrial destinations in north India. This industrial growth imparted new employment opportunities for 2, 54,000 persons in 2011 against 67,600 persons in 2000. (Table 2)

**Table 2 Industrialization in Uttarakhand**

<b>Cumulative Progress upto</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2011</b>
Number of small & medium industries	14,163	39,160
Investment in small & medium industries (Rs billion)	7	68
No of large scale industries	41	215
Investment in large scale industries (Rs billion)	57	270
Total employment created	67,600	254,000

Source: Presentation on ‘Uttarakhand 12th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 2012-13’

These policy actions bring about double- digit annual growth in the economy of Uttarakhand. (Figure 1) shows that after the creation of the state, Uttarakhand annual economic growth rate surpassed the national rate that of its maternal state, Uttar Pradesh, and its neighboring state , Himachal Pradesh. 16,012 new industrial units were established in Uttarakhand with an outlay of 23,905 crores by March 2010. (Tomar 2012). The parallel data for Himachal Pradesh was 7,606 units with an investment of 10,104 cr. This infused new employment avenues for 161,610 persons in Uttarakhand against 95,618 persons in H.P. <sup>(5)</sup>

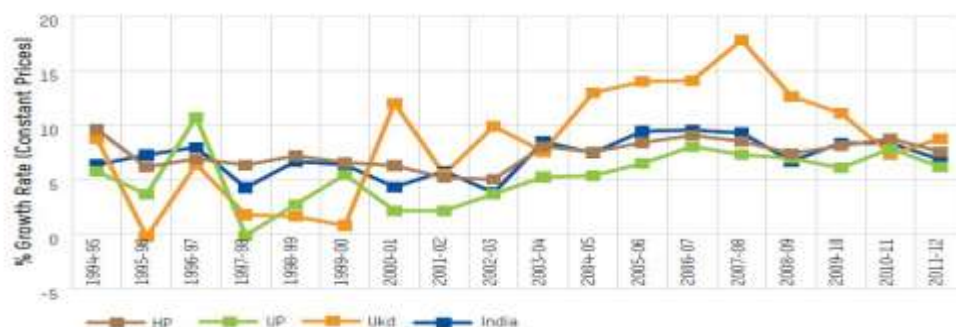
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(4) Department of Industries, Uttarakhand

(5) Ravi Chopra, Uttarakhand development and ecological sustainability. Oxfam India publication page 8.



Figure 1: Annual GSDP Growth Rate



Source: Data book for use of deputy chairman, planning commission, GOI, New Delhi, April 2012Pg.103

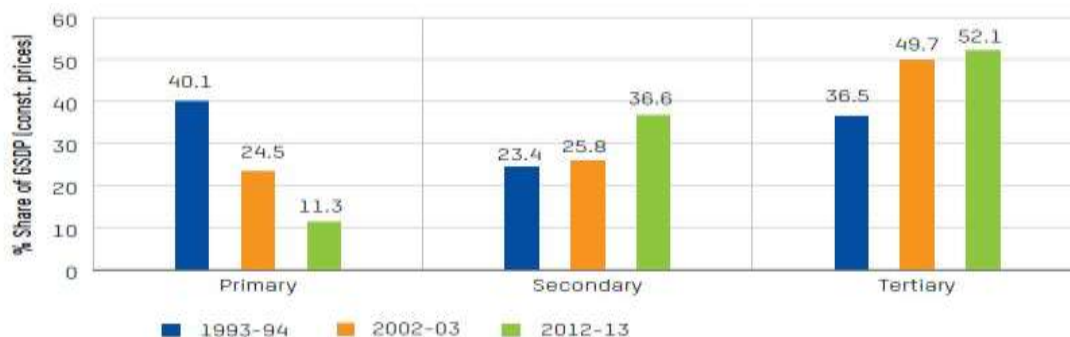
The growth in the state during the early phase from 2001–08 originated primarily from industry reveals a severe change in the structure of the economy. From 1993-94 to 2012-13 the effect of primary sector in Utrkhand’s GSDP has dropped almost 72 percent (Figure 2) Almost complete growth in the state’s economy is contributed by secondary and tertiary sectors. In out-and-out the real growth in primary sector between 2004-2011 was 22.5 percent and these figures for secondary and tertiary sectors were 245 and 168 percent.

This is also clear in the subsector growth study of GSDP between 2004 -2011. It shows sluggish growth in agriculture which was about 20%, forestry about 28 %, mining 34%, fishing 57% , real estate 42% ,manufacturing 414%, construction 86%, communication transport and storage 191% Restaurants and hotels 272%, insurance and banking 274%. Among all sub sectors the growth shown by the agriculture was lowest during this time. Its contribution in GSDP at constant prices declined from 16.7 percent in 2004 to 7.8 % in 2011.but the census of 2011 reveals that more than 51 percent of the state’s labor strength was engaged in agriculture therefore the per capita share of the agriculture household is much lower than folks in secondary and tertiary sectors<sup>(6)</sup>

The state’s natural assets and setup, assisted by policy inducements, support investments in manufacturing industries such as auto & its components, FMCG,

(6) Ravi Chopra, Utrkhand development and ecological sustainability. Oxfam India publication page 9.

Figure 2 : Sector wise share of GSDP



Source : 1993-94: trends in agriculture & agricultural practices in Ganga Basin, part-1: Uttarakhand 2004-05 and 2012-13: directorate of economics & statistics, GOU, Report June 15, 2011

Engineering, pharmaceuticals, electronics & electrical and food processing. The state has developed as an important auto center in North India with auto giant's including

Tata Motors, Ashok Leyland, Hero Honda, Mahindra & Mahindra and Bajaj Auto by setting up plants in the state.

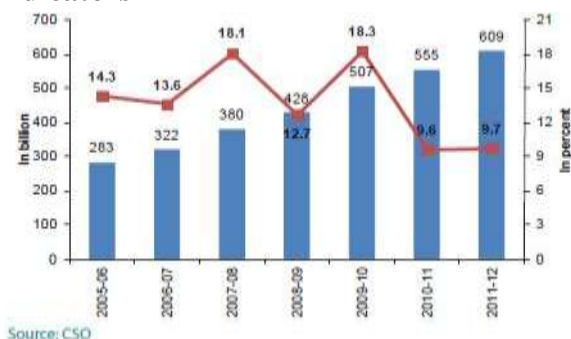
IT/ITes have been rendered industry grade. Several initiatives have been taken for establishment of IT expansion agency and locating IT park at Dehradun.

The economy of Uttarakhand has changed from agricultural to one dependent on the services and secondary sector. The GSDP of the state was 609 billion in 2011-12 in contrast to 248 billion in 2004-05, recording a CAGR of 13.7 percent. A major portion of the state's GSDP came from the services and secondary sector, which contributed around 52.6 and 36.4 percent respectively during 2011-12. The services sector recorded a CAGR of 14.7 percent, whereas the secondary sector rose at a CAGR of 18.7 percent during 2004-05 to 2011-12<sup>(7)</sup>

The growth spurt in the State is also indicated by the per capita income which increased from 19,457 in 2001-02 to 52,125 by 2011-12 which was around 168 per cent. It was from 20,943 to 37,851 at the national level during the same period. (Mohanty 2012) The rise in the State per capita income was much more when compared to the all-India level which grew by 81 percent from 20,943 to 37,851.

(7) CII , Investment climate in Uttarakhand Pg.1

**Figure 3: Growth of GSDP Uttarakhand indicators**



**Table 3: Key economic indicators**

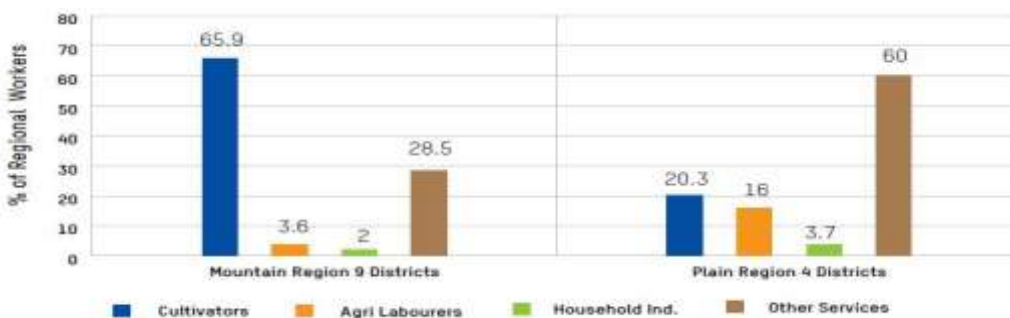
Key Economic Indicator (2011-12)	Value
GSDP	Rs 609 billion
Growth in GSDP	9.7 percent
Per capital Income	Rs 52,125
National Per capita Income	Rs 37,851

Source: CSO

**Inter-regional growth:**

The economic regional imbalance is visible in the structure of the state. Most of the secondary and tertiary activities are located in the plain areas of the state. Availability of industrial units in hills is still a dream and not much have been achieved in this area so far. The employment distribution structure of the state clearly demonstrate disparity in the regional growth and development (Figure 4)

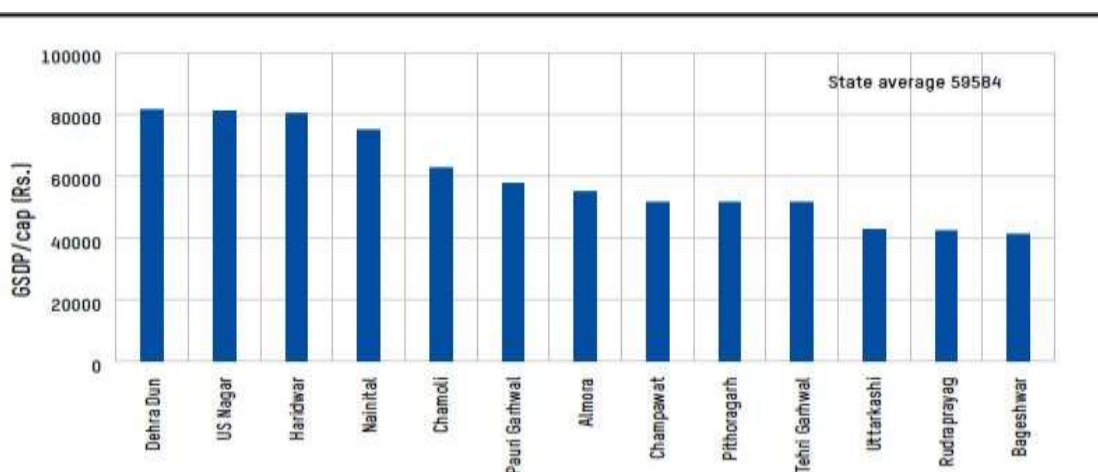
**Figure 4 Sectorial distribution of regional workers (Main & Marginal).**



Source : Census 2011

In the hill districts of the state about 70 percent of the population is employed in agriculture as agricultural labor or cultivators. On the other hand in the plain districts of the state this figure is 36 percent. Consequently a big segment of the households in the hilly areas of the state have a low per capita GSDP. (Figure 5) demonstrates that excluding chomali the per capita GSDP of all remaining hilly districts is below the state average

Figure 5 : District wise provisional per capita GSDP 2010-11



Source: Uttrakhand statistical Daity 2011-12, Directorate of economics & statistics Dept. ,GOU, Dehradun P. 58

### Investment in the state:

In order to attract investment into the various sectors of the state and thus contribute to the development of the economy as a whole, the Government of Uttarakhand has made several policy announcements. These policies provide a roadmap and attempt to boost the industrial climate and remove various path chunks which hindered the industrial expansion of the state. These policy documents also encompass investment incentives and other valuable schemes for the venture capitalist. The state received industrial investment proposals amounting to 679.8 billion during the period August 1991 to May 2012. During the year 2011 the state has attracted investment intentions of 68.5 billion <sup>(8)</sup>. According to CII report, Investment climate Uttarakhand Collective FDI inflow from the period April 2000 to July 2012 amounted US\$ 330 million (Including Utter Pradesh) and from April 2012 to July 2012 this amount was US\$ 13 million. The state has been effective in drawing long-term funds because of its strategic industrial and sector-specific strategies. Growth of the essential infrastructure in the state has also been a key factor to attract investments in numerous industries.

(8) CII , Investment climate in Uttarakhand Pg.7

## Conclusion:

The State Uttarakhand has developed itself as one of important investment destination, due to its natural wealth and infrastructure, supported by policy incentives. The state has encouraged investments in business industries such as auto & its components, FMCG, engineering, pharmaceuticals, electronics & electrical and food processing. Udham sing Nagar, Haridwar and Dehradun have developed as a big industrial cluster. This cumulative increase in the process of industrialization also given boost to the employment generation in the state by double, triple times which was not possible otherwise. This ultimately raised standard of living of the people in the state

It is noteworthy that the main beneficiaries of the growth in the state were mainly from the plains and development in the hilly region lacked behind. Thus the development in the hilly districts of the state is now need of the state and ask for high primacy in Uttarakhand's development planning in the future.

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