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Gujarat-Demography

Population - 6,04,39,692

Male -3,14,91,260

Female- 2, 89, 48,432

Population Density -300 (Per sq.km)

Area- 75,755 sq miles

Coastline -990 miles

Share in India's GDP-6.14%

Growth Rate- 15.33%

GSDP-3988840 Rs. Million

HDI Score-0.527

Kaleidoscope into the Gujarat Model of Development

-Gayathri .R

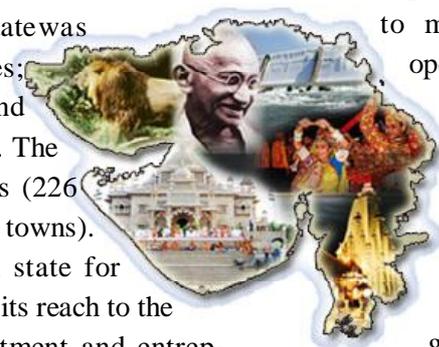
Gujarat was formed in 1960 when the erstwhile bilingual Bombay State was split into two separate states: Gujarati speaking Gujarat and Marathi speaking Maharashtra. The state currently has 26 districts (226 talukas, 18,618 villages, 242 towns).

Gujarat has become a model state for development and progress with its reach to the global world attracting investment and entrepreneurs from all across the globe. It thus becomes imperative to understand the basics of this model.

Gujarat model of development emphasizes that, the investor is no longer just the source for resources but, the one who determine the priorities of development. This means that, the path of growth, its trajectory, is not defined by the state, or any planning body; it is decided by investors, financial institutions, and corporate firms. In implementing this development strategy Gujarat has sought private investment across the board. Key sectors held to be the preserve of the state such as ports, roads, rail and power have been handed over to corporates. It is to be noted here that Gujarat has been successfully implementing BOOT (Build Own Operate Transfer) model.

37% of the total investment in Gujarat for the last two and a half decades has been on infrastructure development. The state's infrastructure development strategy involves two basic components:

- 1) Promoting private integrated investment to develop ports, rail, road and power sectors
- 2) Developing large enclaves for industrial and service sector growth as 'Greenfield sites' with world class infrastructure.



The policy restricts the role of government to minimum and allows complete operational and tariff freedom to the investor. Private initiative is similarly promoted in case of development of roads and railways under the PPP (Public Private Partnership) model. Most of the investment in expanding the communication networks has gone into improving access of new ports, Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and Special Investment Regions (SIR) falling in rural areas. Again in the case of the power sector, huge concessions in terms of tariff and transfer of operational control to private sector through legislative changes have resulted in substantive private investments in power plants and a 34% increase in overall power generation.

Increasing emphasis on corporatization of agriculture has made agriculture a highly profitable activity with an average growth two-and-a-half times faster than the national average. There has been a shift in cropping patterns away from food to non-food and high value crops in terms of acreage, output and value.

Change in the quality of life is always indicative of the nature of economic development. These estimates are significant in their ability to capture the influence of a wide array of factors such as quality of food and water, the quality of housing and clothing, ability to earn livelihoods, household decision making, social and health outcomes in any population group. Not surprisingly, in keeping with the larger development vision, the roots of Gujarat's experience lie in an unswerving faith on the private sector. Accordingly, the share

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Inclusive Indices to Measure Development

-Deepa T.M.

We have seen intellectual evolution in the area of Human Development since after the launch of the First Human Development Report in 1990. Different new ways of measuring development by combining different indicators and sub indicators are in vogue depending upon the nativity. The Gujarat Human Development Report 2004 adopted indicators such as Gender Empowerment Measure, Human Poverty Index, and The Gender-Related Development Index which were not adopted in its previous state Human Development Reports in order to go more closer to the accuracy in understanding human development of the state along with the three basic indicators of Health, Income and Education.

Apart from the basic indicators, the other indices used are;

Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) : a. Political participation & decision making – women & men percentage shares in parliament seats b. Economic participation & decision making power; women and men percentage shares in positions held and women and men percentage shares of professional and technical positions.

Human Poverty Measure (HPI) : a. Vulnerability to death at a relatively early age, as measured by the probability at birth of not surviving to age 40. b. Knowledge exclusion from the world of reading and communication, as measured by the adult illiteracy rate. c. Lack of access to overall economic provisioning as measured by the percentage of population not using improved water resources and the percentage of children under five who are underweight.

Gender Development Measure (GDI): GDI measures achievements in the same basic capabilities as HDI, but takes note of inequality in achievement between men and women. Thus, GDI is HDI adjusted for gender inequality. GDI is calculated as a simple average of the equally distributed equivalent percentage.

Human Development Measure -1 (HDM-1): a. Standard of living, which refers to control over resources. b. Access to knowledge or educational attainment. c. Ability to lead a long and healthy life.

Gender Development Measure -1(GDM-1): Measures the level of capabilities/opportunities available to women in relation to men. GDM-1 is HDM-1 adjusted for gender inequality. a. Income share of women in total income b. Woman's control over resources c. District level male, female agricultural wages.

Human Development Measure-2 (HDM -2): Looks at economical and sustainable development; a. Environmental and ecological capabilities/ opportunities b. Basic services c. Structural inequalities d. Patriarchy

Patriarchy is seen through the following indicators; a. Age at marriage b. Juvenile sex ratio c. Percent of women using contraceptives.

Gender Equity Index (GEI): Measures gender inequality *per se*, independent of level of development. a. Computation of a ratio of male-female achievements for each of the indicators b. Averaging of the indicator ratios for computing component ratios c. Averaging of the component indices to calculate the composite GEI.

The indices used are broad based and inclusive of the critical concerns of the country. It also measures and helps in improving the level of human development. There is an effort by the state to bring out the status of development in a broader frame work.

Source: Gujarat Human Development Report 2004.

The basic Human Development Indicators and sub indicators used in Gujarat HDR;

Indicator & Sub indicators	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Crude Birth rate b. Crude Death Rate c. Maternal Mortality Rate d. Infant Mortality Rate e. Life Expectancy at Birth f. General Fertility Rate g. Total Fertility Rate Gross Reproduction rate
Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) b) Incidence of poverty c) Child population
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Literacy Rate: Male & Female b) Female Enrolment Rate (age 6-11): Male & Female c) Drop-out rates after Std v: Male & Female d) Average years of Schooling



If you go into the specificity of the Gujarat model, like encouraging industrial growth or investing more into farming, then it won't work everywhere. Every state has its own way of maximizing growth.

-Ravindra Dholakia, Economist

India HDR 2011 vis-a-vis Gujarat

-Arjun .R

This article is an attempt to understand Gujarat’s position in the India Human Development Report 2011 in terms of HDI value, rank and other indicators as compared with other states. The India Human Development Report 2011 (IHDR) thrusts mainly on interventions in human capital and expansion of human functioning which are key requirements for economic growth to be more successful in reducing income poverty, and calls for an integration of social and economic policies.

Table 1: Human Development Index and its Components by States, 1999–2000 and 2007–08

Non Special Category States	Health Index 2000	Health Index 2008	Income Index 1999–2000	Income Index 2007–08	Education Index 1999–2000	Education Index 2007–08	HDI 1999–2000	HDI 2007–08	HDI Difference from 2000 to 2008
All India	0.497	0.563	0.223	0.271	0.442	0.568	0.387	0.467	0.08
Gujarat	0.562	0.633	0.323	0.371	0.512	0.577	0.466	0.527	0.061
Kerala	0.782	0.817	0.458	0.629	0.789	0.924	0.677	0.790	0.173
Madhya Pradesh	0.363	0.430	0.127	0.173	0.365	0.522	0.285	0.375	0.009
Bihar	0.506	0.563	0.100	0.127	0.271	0.409	0.292	0.367	0.075
Karnataka	0.567	0.627	0.260	0.326	0.468	0.605	0.432	0.519	0.087

Source: India Human Development Report 2011

On the whole, the Human Development Index (HDI) for the country has improved through the last decade. (Table-1) India’s HDI increased by 21% from 0.387 in 1999-2000 to 0.467 in 2007-08—and the differences and inequality between the states reduced over time. The HDI of Gujarat show increasing

Table 2: Unemployment Rate by Gender (Rural)

Non Special Category States	Males		Females		Persons	
	1993-94	2004-05	1993-94	2004-05	1993-94	2004-05
All India	1.4	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.2	1.7
Gujarat	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5
Karnataka	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.7
Bihar	2.0	1.7	0.7	0.2	1.7	1.4
Madhya Pradesh	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4
Kerala	5.4	5.0	9.8	20.1	7.0	10.7

Source: India Human Development

Table 3: Unemployment Rate by Gender (Urban)

Non Special Category States	Males		Females		Persons	
	1993-04	2004-05	1993-94	2004-05	1993-94	2004-05
All India	4.1	3.7	6.3	6.9	4.5	4.4
Madhya Pradesh	5.3	3.1	3.9	1.6	5.0	2.8
Gujarat	3.0	2.3	4.6	2.9	3.2	2.4
Karnataka	3.0	1.9	5.8	5.8	3.6	2.8
Bihar	6.9	6.6	9.2	4.1	7.2	6.3
Kerala	6.6	6.2	18.5	33.4	10.3	15.6

Source: India Human Development Report 2011

performance from 0.466 in 2000 to 0.527 in 2008 improvements

are observed in all three basic indicators. We can see 0.061 rise in overall HDI performance but on the other hand, contrastingly, the state like Bihar which had 0.367 as its HDI in 2008 has shown improvement

of 0.075 compared with 2000 HDI. However, we cannot compare the social and infrastructural development of the two states because they are at different levels. Gujarat can be placed between Kerala and Karnataka whose performance in consistent.

Table 2 and Table 3 illustrate that unemployment problem is rising in India both in rural and urban with 1.7% and 4.4% during 2004-05. Here two states, Gujarat and Kerala are in contrast in action towards reducing unemployment with 0.5% in Gujarat 15.6% in Kerala. Their Historical statistics show that over a decade Gujarat administration has brought down its unemployment rate from 0.8% to 0.5% in urban areas from 1993-94 to 2004-05 and 3.2% to 2.4% in rural areas i.e. 0.3% and 0.8 % reduction respectively. Whereas, unemployment in Kerala has increased from 7.0% to 10.7% and 10.3% to 15.6% from 1993-94 to 2004-05 in rural and urban areas i.e. 3.07% and 5.3 % increases respectively. But, a drastic reduction of urban unemployment problem is noticed in Madhya Pradesh from 5.0% to 2.8% from 1993-94 to 2004-05 i.e. 2.2% decrease.

States like Gujarat and Kerala with HDI 0.527 and 0.790 have to be consistent, whereas, states like Madhya Pradesh and Bihar having HDI 0.375 and 0.367 must always try to improve and state like Karnataka with HDI 0.519 must keep an eye on all these states and understand the historical lessons that has been authored in each state.

Source: India Human Development Report 2011



Gujarat is behind, particularly on the social side. What has been rather efficient in business has not been so efficient on things that we are trying to concentrate in India- to have a healthy educated labour force.

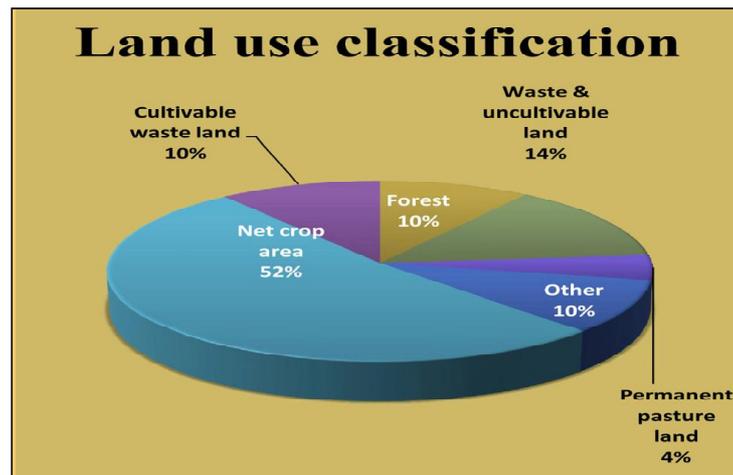
-Amartya Sen, Economist

Shift from Traditional to Value Farming

-Shivaprasad B.M

Gujarat has a total geographical area of 19,602,400 hectares, of which cropped area is 10,630,700 hectares. The major thrust in agriculture of the state comes from cotton production, growth high-value foods like livestock, fruits, vegetables, and wheat production. The annual growth rate in agriculture is 11% in Gujarat. Agriculture continues to contribute 15% of Gujarat's Gross

State Domestic Product (GSDP) and provides employment to almost 51.58% of workforce. The agricultural growth rate in Gujarat has seen a massive rise from 3.3% to 11.1% during 2001-02 & 2011-12 respectively. The homeland of Operation Flood has sustained the growth of dairy farming by adopting to new ways & means like that of contract farming. Animal



Source: Agricultural Department, Gujarat.

husbandry and dairy development have emerged as an important sub-sector which contributes from 22 to 33 % (in drought years) to agricultural output. Due to the use of high yielding variety of seeds Gujarat produces 35.5% of total India's cotton from only 26% of sown area. This shows that the state is seeing a shift from over

dependency on traditional farming to value farming.

The land classification table clearly shows that, the state has 52% of net sown area and still there is a scope for improvement with 10% being cultivable wasteland. There is a 10% of forest cover which also houses many sanctuaries. 4% of land is occupied by permanent pastures and 10% is used for

other purposes. 14% of the total land has been categorized as waste & uncultivable. The 2011 -12 NSSO survey suggests that there is diversification from agriculture where 7.1% of population have moved from agriculture in last 6 years.

Source: Socio-Economic Review, Gujarat State, 2012-13

Gujarat Under 'Less Developed States'-Report

-Nandeesh H.K.

According to Raghuram Rajan committee Gujarat scores 0.491 and hence come under the less developed states category which falls in the score range of 0.4 to 0.6. This can be explained through examples; the all-India literacy rate was 52.2 per cent in 1991, 65.4 per cent in 2001 and 74 per cent in 2011. Gujarat's literacy rate was 61.2 per cent in 1991, 69.1 percent in 2001 and 79.3 percent in 2011. In percentage point terms, the all-India literacy rate has improved more than Gujarat's between 1991, 2001 & 2011. If you take into consideration the Sex ratio the all-India child sex ratio (0-6 years) was 945 in 1991, 927 in 2001 and 919 in 2011. The Gujarat child sex ratio was 928 in 1991, 883 in 2001 and 890 in 2011. Between 2001 and 2011, the all-India child sex ratio worsened, while that in Gujarat improved marginally. So, taking each demographic parameter the development of the state is compared to other states and all India average while ranking them.

Committee on "Evolving a Composite Development Index of States" popularly known as Raghuram G.Rajan Committee submitted its report to the then Govt. of India in September 2013. The committee has proposed a general method for allocating funds from the center to states based on state's

developmental needs and its development performance. In other words, The Rajan Committee has come up with a Multi Dimensional Index that will help measure backwardness and aid the Centre in allocating funds to states.

The committee used a methodology including simple index of (under) development to allocate funds across states. The index proposed here is an average of the following ten variables; 1) Monthly Per capita consumption expenditure 2) Education 3) Health 4) Household amenities 5) Poverty rate 6) Female literacy 7) Percent of SC-ST population 8) Urbanization rate 9) Financial inclusion 10) Connectivity.

The Committee's recommended that each state may get a fixed basic allocation of 0.3 per cent of overall funds, to which its share will be added further depending on the need and performance of that particular state to arrive at overall share. The Committee classifies states according to a reverse score where, score 0.6 and above on the index may be classified as least developed; states that score below 0.6 and above 0.4 may be classified as less developed and the states that score below 0.4 may be classified as relatively developed.

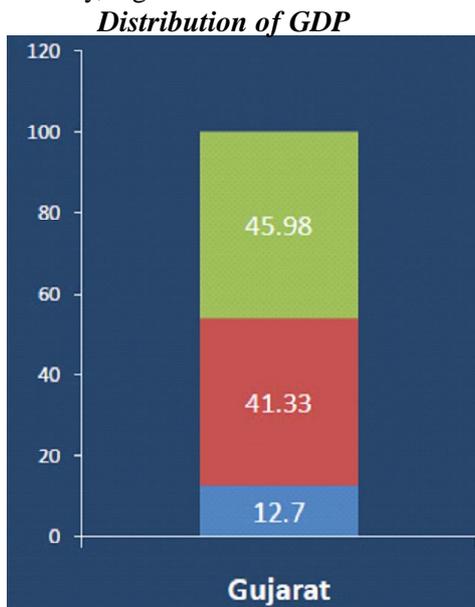
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PPP Playing the Power Pact in Economy

Mahamadmusstaf .P.S

Gujarat is known for its role in trade & commerce ever since the period of Indus Valley civilization. Since the post liberalization era, the state of Gujarat has utilized opportunities coming their way that would enhance their entrepreneurship. This is fostered by technological innovation and communication revolution. Today, Gujarat contributes 16% of country's total industrial production with annual growth rate being 10.4%. The above table shows the percentage distribution of GDP in the sectors like, Services, Industry, Agriculture & allied. Of which,

Service sector contributes 45.98%. Gujarat throwing open the economy to more a more foreign capital is seeing a boom in this sector. Industry contributes 41.33 % rightly so, as Gujarat is known for its industrial hubs. Finally, agriculture & allied with 12.7 % respectively. It is one of the first few states in India to have encouraged private-

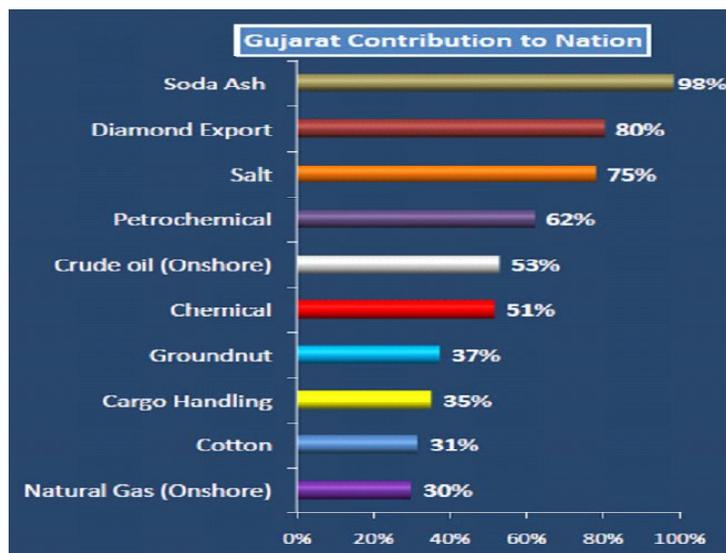


Source: Centre for Monitoring India Economy (CMIE), 2010-11.

sector investment in all fields.

The table shows Gujarat's contribution to nation across different industries. It is a leader in Soda Ash with 98% of total India's Soda Ash coming from Gujarat. Known for its jewelry market and diamonds, Gujarat contributes 80% of diamond export of the country. This is followed by 75% of salt production. Blessed with the Arabian sea, Gujarat is successfully utilizing this natural resource. Other sectors that are majorly contributing are; Petrochemical - 62%, Crude Oil - 53%, Chemical - 51%, Groundnut - 37%, Cargo Handling - 35%, Cotton - 31% & Natural Gas - 30%. Gujarat has a well developed gas market with Ankleshwar and Mehsana being among the early gas discoveries in the country.

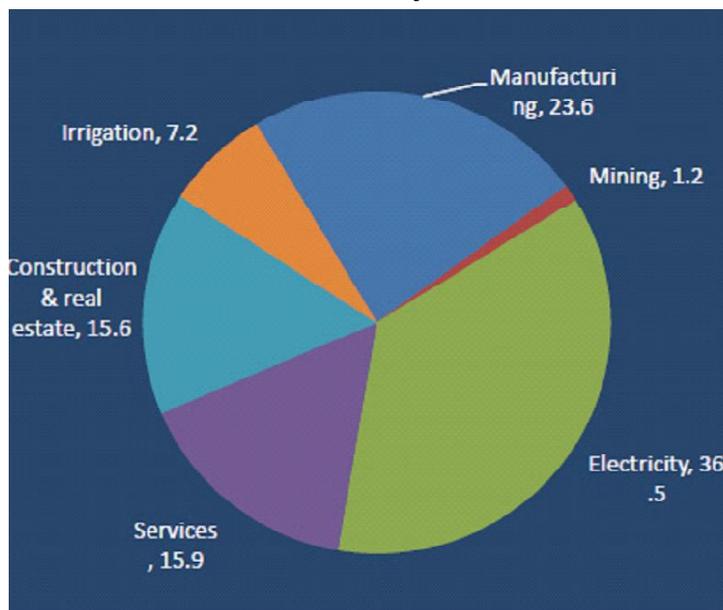
The table point to the fact that, Gujarat is a leader among the Indian states as far as the industrial sector is concerned. The share of industrial investment covering mining, manufacturing, electricity and construction comes up to 76.9 %. In recent past, Gujarat is investing on Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services (IT-ITES) and its sub-sectors including tourism with a view to give a boost to its economy and accordingly, 15.9% of investment of the state is been channelized



Source: Centre for Monitoring India Economy (CMIE), 2010-11.

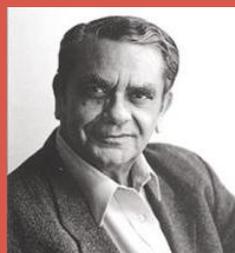
towards services & allied sectors. 7.2% is been invested on irrigation and allied activities. This point to the fact that, Gujarat is levying more emphasis on industrial sector followed by services and last comes agricultural sector.

Sector wise distribution of investment



Source: Centre for Monitoring India Economy (CMIE), 2010-11.

Source: Gujarat Economic Profile, 2012



It (Gujarat model) is also about using the wealth that is created, to increase social spending.

– Jagdish Bhagwati, Economist

Inter District Inequalities Curtail Development

Sreenivasa .D

To know the development of any state it is essential to know the performance of the state among its districts. This will give an entire picture of the development that has taken place

in the state. This will also give an idea about the inter districts inequality and idea to enhance the development activities in such areas.

Index values, HDM-1, districts, Gujarat, 2001

HDM-1 rank	Districts	Income Index	Education Index	Health Index	HDI
1	Ahmedabad	0.217	0.761	0.738	0.572
2	Gandhinagar	0.298	0.756	0.674	0.576
3	Rajkot	0.131	0.656	0.829	0.539
4	Navsari	0.202	0.733	0.812	0.582
5	Surat	0.116	0.713	0.724	0.517
6	Bharuch	0.066	0.715	0.763	0.515
7	Valsad	0.202	0.700	0.742	0.548
8	Porbandar	0.106	0.689	0.713	0.503
9	Junagadh	0.106	0.685	0.700	0.497
10	Jamnagar	0.129	0.619	0.770	0.506
11	Vadodara	0.021	0.646	0.770	0.479
12	Kheda	0.118	0.705	0.625	0.483
13	Anand	0.118	0.716	0.652	0.496
14	Mehsana	0.037	0.721	0.621	0.459
15	Amreli	0.037	0.646	0.710	0.464
16	Bhavnagar	0.066	0.646	0.676	0.463
17	Sabarkantha	0.021	0.702	0.615	0.446
18	Kachchh	0.308	0.547	0.531	0.462
19	Narmada	0.061	0.637	0.722	0.473
20	Patan	0.032	0.630	0.664	0.442
21	Surendra nagar	0.032	0.615	0.535	0.394
22	Panchmahals	0.018	0.582	0.517	0.372
23	Banaskantha	0.011	0.484	0.440	0.312
24	Dangs	0.013	0.561	0.447	0.340
25	Dahod	0.018	0.502	0.406	0.309

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat State.

The table shows data for 25 districts of Gujarat.

As per the table, district wise highest income is at Katch with 0.308 on Income index and Banaskantha district with 0.011 has the lowest income. When we look at the education index highest is in Ahmedabad district (0.761) and the lowest education index is again in Banaskantha district (0.484). Rajkot district with score 0.829 stands highest in health index and Dahod district with 0.406 has lowest health index. The highest composite human development index is seen in Navsari district (0.582) with its consistency performance in income, health and education indices and the lowest human development index is seen in Dahod district (0.309).

As per the Human Development Report 2011 highest population is in Ahmedabad district with 7,208,200 people and the lowest in Narmada District. The highest literates are in Ahmedabad both in 2001 (4012140), and also in 2011 (5,551,238). The lowest literacy rate is in Dangs district (143,908). In Sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) the highest sex ratio is in Dangs district with 1007/1000 and the lowest sex ratio in Surat 788/1000. This shows that a district like Dangs which fairs poor in literacy tops the sex ratio in Gujarat, which implies to the fact that education do not directly corresponds to being sensitive and aware about the issues. Surat has had highest population density even in 2001 and also in 2011 with 1367 and 960 respectively and Katch has lowest density with 46 and 35 per square kilometer in 2001 & 2011 respectively.

Source: censusgujarat.gov.in

Kaleidoscope into the Gujarat Model of Development

(continued from page 1)

of expenditure in development, health and education in total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) has been falling continuously over the past decades. This is also reflected in lower access to and utilization of government services and a move towards private service providers with rising per capita health and education expenditures. The proportion of people dependent on government aided and government and local bodies run institutions is higher or the same, much more so in rural areas, indicating that the far costlier private-sector-run institutions are unable to substitute the educational needs of people at large. This brings out a clear mismatch in government's policy to rely on and encourage

unaided private sector in education and the people's capacity to afford the same.

Economist Bibek Debroy says that the Gujarat model was not merely about GDP growth numbers but "about certain principles" such as public-private partnership concerning the corporate as well as the social sector. Along with the tale of ports, roads, rail and power, this turns out to be a fable 'of the private investor, by the private investor and for the private investor'.

Source: Poverty Amidst Prosperity: Essays edited by sood Adul

Gujarat's Literacy Higher than National Average

-Venugopal Gowda M.K.

Education has a multiplier effect on other social sectors like health, women development, employment, child development, labour etc. Education not only improves the quality of life of the people, it also provides opportunities for progress. The state with annual GSDP of 8% has not shown the same result when it comes to improving literacy rate. When we look at the literacy rates, Gujarat has 79.31% as per 2011 data, this is slightly higher than the national average of 74.04%. This puts Gujarat in 15th position. Of which, 87.2% male were literate as against 70.7% of female, a gap of 17.2% is seen.

primary level and from 8th to 14th rank in the upper primary level. The composite ranking of the state, taking into account both the primary and upper primary levels is 18th.

The above table shows the decrease in dropout rate over the years. There is a total decrease of 15.6 % from 2002-03 to 2010-11 from 17.83% to 2.09% in class 1 to 5 and 25.78% decrease in dropout rate in class 1 to 7 from 2002-03 to 2010-11. This decrease in dropout ratio is also evident among boys and girls, where statistics have been positive giving a positive

Dropout rate in primary education

Year	Standard I to 5			Standard 1 to 7		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2002-03	17.79	17.84	17.83	36.59	31.49	33.73
2007-08	02.77	03.25	02.98	08.81	11.08	09.87
2008-09	02.28	02.31	02.29	08.58	09.17	08.87
2009-10	02.18	02.23	02.20	08.33	08.97	08.65
2010-11	02.08	02.11	02.09	07.87	08.12	07.95

Source- Gujarat Socio Economic Review 2011-12

State	Literacy Rate	Male literacy	Female Literacy
Gujarat	79.31%	87.2%	70.7%
India	74.04%	82.14%	65.46%

Source: Gujarat census-2011

variation in education levels, with the literacy rate being low in the tribal belt and dry areas. The literacy rate among STs is the lowest among all the social groups in the state. Since STs constitute about 17 % of the state's population, their low literacy rate is a matter of serious concern.

Gujarat has slipped from ninth position to 18th in a latest educational index brought out by the District Information System for Education (DISE) which was prepared by National University of Education Planning and Administration (NEUPA). The report cites that, Gujarat has slipped from 12th to 28th position in the

outlook. It appears that the root causes of the low educational attainments in Gujarat are closely related to some of the macro problems and constraints of the state economy such as poverty, environmental degradation, massive seasonal migration, etc on the one hand and the low priority given to education, particularly to primary education by parents and children, lack of awareness created by government. To combat these hindrances government has taken steps to implement programs like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, education of Girls at Elementary Level, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya and many more programmes. It is necessary that the development path is modified by removing the constraints to achieve the goal of universal primary education in the state.

Source: <http://censusindia.gov.in/2011>

Gujarat Under 'Less Developed States'-Report

(continued from page 4)

As per the list, Odisha, Bihar, MP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan come under the least developed category. Under the less developed category are; Manipur, West Bengal, Nagaland, and Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram, Gujarat, Tripura, Karnataka, Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh and relatively developed states

are Haryana, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Goa.

The reason why this particular committee is of importance is because, this is the first effort to look into fund transfer between centre – state including new dimensions as against already existing Gadgil-Mukherjee formula which gives greatest weight on the State's population, followed by other factors like per capita

income and literacy. Under this formula, Centre – State total fund transfer constitute 3.8% and 8.2% fund transfers were made by the Planning Commission. It is through this committee that a new ten indicators have been evolved which measures development of states taking into consideration both economic as well as social indicators.

Source: finmin.nic.in, Government of India

Gujarat Ranks 13th in Hunger Index-IHDR2011

Kiranbabu .P

Health care is important for having a healthy productive workforce and general welfare so as to achieve the goal of population stabilization. At present Gujarat spends around 2499.41 crore on health and related aspects. Sex Ratio in Gujarat is 919 female for each 1000 male.

indicators over the years. According to 2012 sample registration system (SRS), the Crude Birth Rate, which was 24.9% in 2001 has come down to 21.1 % in 2012 has seen a reduction of over 3.8%. The crude death rate is also reduced by 1.2% from 7.8% to 6.6%. These data

which was 2.9% in 2001 and 2.5% in 2010. The Maternal Mortality Rate in Gujarat also decline to 122 lakh from 202 lakh in 1999-2000. The Infant Mortality Rate which were 60 in 2001 and has come down to 38 in 2013 and Child Mortality Rate (0-4) decreased 4.8 in 8 years which was 18.5 in 2001 and 13.7 in 2009. It shows that mother and child health schemes and programmes carried on by government are efficiently implemented in the state. As per the latest available data of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), the use of current contraceptive have seen a rise from 59% in 2001 and 66.6% in 2005-06, thus, reducing unintended pregnancies and abortions, and facilitating family planning. Therefore, effective contraception provides both health and social benefits to mothers and their children. The life expectancy at birth of male and female is 62.9 and 65.2 in 2002-06 and 65.8 and 68.1 in 2006-10 respectively in the state. These data show that, the efforts of government towards better health and welfare is diffusing through the state and creating awareness of the same.

Health Demographic Details

Sl. No	Particulars	1991	2001	Current level
1	Crude Birth Rate (CBR) (Per 1000 population)	27.5	24.9	21.1 (SRS 2012)
2	Crude Death Rate (CDR) (Per 1000 population)	8.5	7.8	6.6 (SRS 2012)
3	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	3.1	2.9	2.5 (SRS 2010)
4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (Per lakh live births)	389 (1992-93)	202 (SRS 1999-01)	122 (SRS 2012)
5	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (Per '000 live births)	69	60	38 (SRS 2012)
6	Child (0-4) Mortality Rate (Per '000 live births)	31.7	18.5	13.7 (SRS 2009)
7	Current Contraceptive Use Any Method (%)	49.3 NFHS -I	59.0 NFHS -II	66.6 NFHS -III
8	Life Expectancy at birth			
	8.1 Male	60.9	62.9	65.8
	8.2 Female	62.7 (1991-95)	65.2 (2002-06)	68.1 (2006-10)

Source: SRS bulletin 2012

Gujarat ranks 20th in terms of sex ratio. The state ranks 13th in hunger index as per IHDR2011. The table shows that there is an improvement in all the health

show us that, health care system is picking up in Gujarat and the expenditure borne by state is showing positive results. The Total Fertility Rate fell down by 0.4%,

Source: censusgujarat.gov.in & Socio-Economic Review, Gujarat State, 2011-12

University with Potential for Excellence of University Grants Commission was awarded to the University of Mysore in the disciplines of Science and Social Science. In Social Science, the focus area of study is '**Media and Social Development: A Case Study of Karnataka**'. The Newsletter ABHYUDAYA is an initiative to create awareness in the area of media and social development by encouraging Project Fellows to submit contributions in interdisciplinary areas of social sciences.

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