

ABSTRACT

In common with most developing nations, India faces many trade-offs in its attempt to reduce poverty and improve the living standard of its people. There is a need for an empirical basis on which to base policy decisions on trade-offs among the many competing priorities of a developing nation, including inter-generational claims—for example, tradeoffs between the needs of present and future generations. Available indices of development, including the current system of national accounts with its primary focus on GDP (gross domestic product) growth rates, do not capture many vital aspects of national wealth such as changes in the quality of health, extent of education, and quality and extent of India's environmental resources. The paper tries to incorporate green accounting to check whether a state is on a path towards green growth. The conclusion and result could be adapted in policy making to check depletion of our valued natural resources in the state.