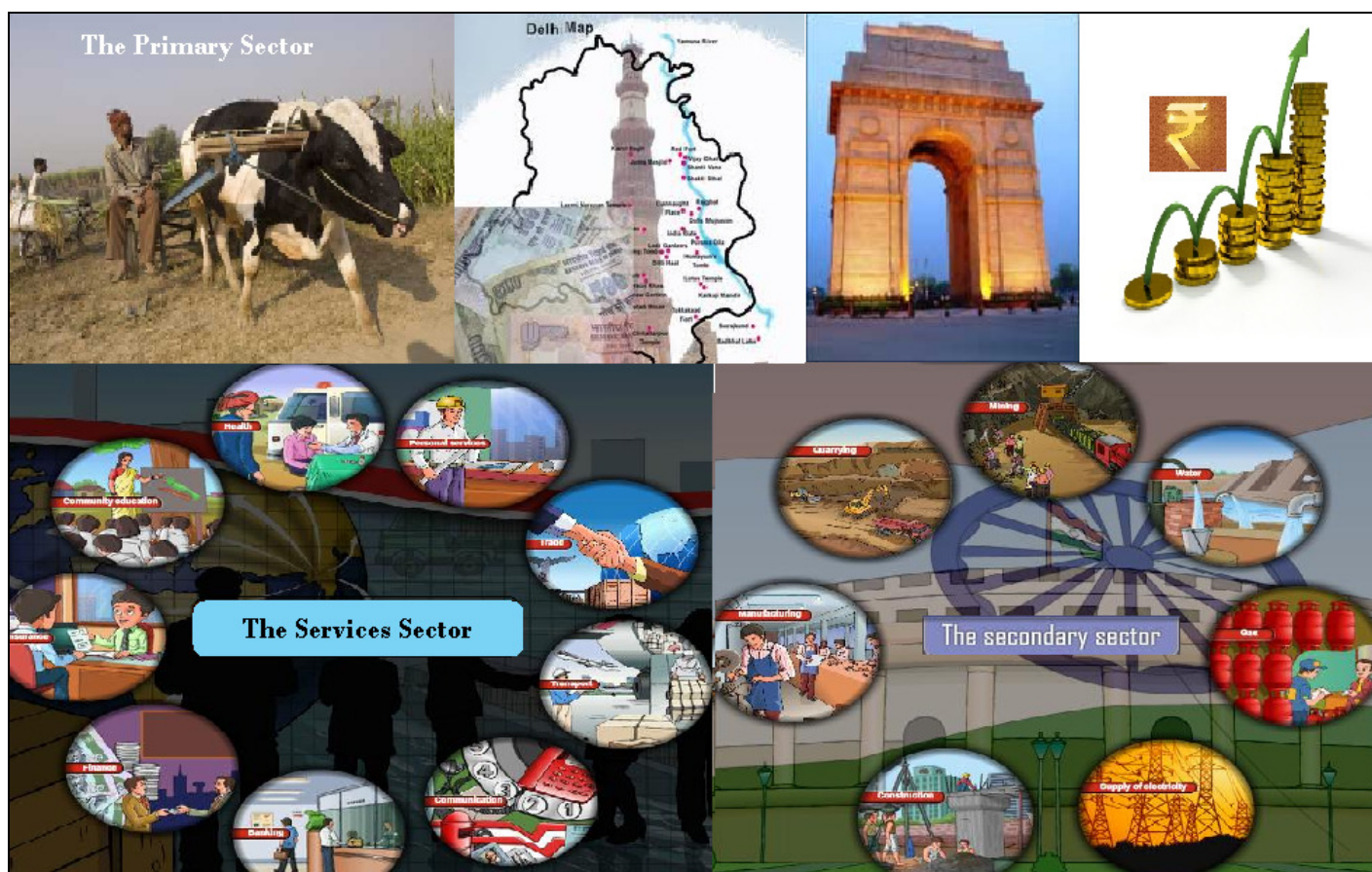




Govt of NCT of Delhi

ESTIMATES OF STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF DELHI 2012-13



DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
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GOVERNMENT OF N. C. T. OF DELHI

**ESTIMATES
OF
STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT**

**2012-13
(BASE YEAR: 2004-05)**

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PREFACE

The Estimates of State Domestic Product representing the value of all goods and services produced within the State is one of the important indicators used to measure the growth of the State's Economy in a nutshell. These estimates provide a broader picture of outcomes due to various policy interventions, investments made opportunities opened-up in the state. State Domestic Product is a reflection of economic development of the State and its derivative Per Capita Income is a suitable measure of the well-being of its people. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Delhi has been bringing out estimates of State Domestic Product since 1970, and making them up to date from time to time as per the guidelines and methodology provided by the National Accounts Division, Central Statistics Office M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation, Govt. of India.

This issue presents new series of Estimates of Gross/Net State Domestic Product of Delhi from 2004-05 to 2009-10 along-with provisional estimates 2010-11, Quick Estimates for 2011-12 and Advance Estimates for 2012-13 at current and constant prices with the base year 2004-05.

The publication has been prepared in the "State Accounts Division" of this Directorate due to the sincere efforts made by the officers/ officials of the Division. I also take this as an opportunity to pay my sincere gratitude to the officers/ officials of the National Accounts Division, Central Statistics Office for their unstinted guidance, help and support. The cooperation extended by various departments and organizations functioning in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, in the preparation of these estimates by providing required data is gratefully acknowledged.

It is earnestly hoped that this publication would meet the requirements of all those concerned with the economic development of the state and prove a strong tool in the hands of academicians for research work and administrators for policy formulations. It is our constant endeavor to improve the utility of the publication.

Suggestions, if any, for improvement of the coverage and contents of this brochure, are welcome.

DELHI
April, 2013

Dr. B.K. Sharma
Director

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Estimates of State Domestic Product 2011-12 (Quick) and 2012-13 (Advance) (Base year: 2004-05)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The salient features of the Report on Estimates of State Domestic Product 2011-12 (Quick Estimates) and 2012-13 (Advance Estimates) with Base year 2004-05 are as under:

A. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP)

- ❖ The GSDP of Delhi at Current Prices is expected to increase from ₹ 100325 Crore in 2004-05 to ₹ 310736 Crore in 2011-12 and ₹ 365726 Crore in 2012-13 signifying an annual compound growth rate of 17.55% (2004-05 to 2012-13).
- ❖ Annual increase for 2011-12 and 2012-13 was 18.84% and 17.7% over previous years respectively as compared to all India growth of 15.0% and 13.3% for the same year.
- ❖ In real terms, GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices is expected to increase from ₹ 100325 Crore in 2004-05 to ₹ 202726 Crore in 2011-12 and ₹ 220967 Crore in 2012-13 with annual compound growth rate of 10.37% (2004-05 to 2012-13).
- ❖ The annual growth of GSDP at constant prices was recorded at 9.20% and 9.00% during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively in Delhi, whereas the increase at national level was 6.2% and 5.0% respectively.

B. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP)

- ❖ State Income / NSDP of Delhi, at current prices, is expected to touch a level of ₹ 294242 Crore in 2011-12 and ₹ 347192 Crore in 2012-13 as compared to ₹ 94717 Crore during 2004-05, registering annual compound growth rate of 17.63% (2004-05 to 2012-13).
- ❖ The annual growth for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 was 19.12% and 18.00% over the previous year as compared to all India growth of 15.0% and 13.3% respectively.
- ❖ In real terms, NSDP at base year (2004-05) stood at ₹ 94717 Crores whereas Quick and Advance estimates for the years 2011-12 & 2012-13 at constant prices is estimated to be ₹ 190800 Crore and ₹ 207909 Crore respectively.
- ❖ Economy will grow at the rates of 9.12% and 8.97% as compared to All India growth of 5.8% and 4.4% respectively. It is also to be noted that the NSDP in real terms records annual compound growth rate of 10.33% for the period 2004-05 to 2012-13.

C. PER CAPITA INCOME

- ❖ Quick and Advance estimates of Per Capita Income for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 at current prices are estimated at ₹ 173686 and ₹ 201083, respectively with the respective annual growth rates of 16.88% and 15.77% over the previous years. It is also to be noted that the Per Capita Income at current prices recorded annual compound growth rate of 15.41% for the period 2004-05 to 2012-13. At the national level, Per Capita Income for

the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 were ₹ 61564 and ₹ 68747 respectively with the respective annual growths of 13.7% and 11.7%.

- ❖ Per capita Income at constant prices for the 2011-12 and 2012-13 is expected to touch a level of ₹ 112626 and ₹ 120414 as compared to ₹ 63877 during the base year 2004-05 indicating the annual growth rates of 7.06% and 6.91% respectively over the previous years. It is also to be noted that the Per Capita Income in real terms recorded annual compound growth rate of 8.25% for the period 2004-05 to 2012-13. At national level, Per Capita Income for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 is estimated at ₹ 38037 and ₹ 39143 respectively showing respective annual growth rates of 4.7% and 2.9%.

D. SECTORAL COMPOSITION

- ❖ Quick and Advance estimates of GSDP at current prices for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 shows that contribution of Primary Sector (comprising of Agriculture and Livestock, Forestry and logging, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying) in the economy of Delhi has decreased to 0.89% and 0.77% for both years respectively from 1.09% share in the base year 2004-05. At constant prices, same situation appears that contribution has declined to 0.71% and 0.64% in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. NSDP at current prices shows that contribution of primary sector in the economy of Delhi has declined from 1.14% in the base year 2004-05 to 0.92% and 0.79% respectively during the year 2011-12 (Quick Estimates) and 2012-13 (Advance Estimates) respectively. In real terms, the contribution has decreased to 0.74% and 0.68% in the year 2011-12 (Quick Estimates) and 2012-13 (Advance Estimates) respectively.
- ❖ GSDP at current prices reveals the fact that contribution of Secondary Sector (comprising of Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas & Water Supply and Construction) in the economy has decreased from 18.45% during the base year 2004-05 to 17.49% and 17.69% and at constant prices it has declined to 13.81% and 13.59% in the year 2011-12 (Quick Estimates) and 2012-13(Advance Estimates) respectively. Quick and Advance Estimates of NSDP at current prices for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 shows that contribution of this sector has declined from 17.30% during the base year to 16.16% and 16.45% and at constant prices it has decreased to 12.11% and 11.87% respectively.
- ❖ Contribution of Tertiary Sector (comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Railways, Transport by Other Means, Storage, Communication, Banking & Insurance, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Business and Legal Services, Public Administration and Other Services) in the economy is increasing continuously. GSDP at current prices shows that the contribution of tertiary sector in the economy was 80.46% during the base year 2004-05 that has increased to 81.62% and 81.54% and at constant prices, it has increased to 85.48% and 85.77% in the year 2011-12(Quick Estimates) and 2012-13(Advance Estimates) respectively. NSDP Estimates at current and constant prices shows that contribution of this sector in the economy of Delhi has increased from 81.56% during base year to 82.92% and 82.76% respectively, and at constant prices it has increased to 87.15% and 87.45% for the year 2011-12(Quick Estimates) and 2012-13(Advance Estimates) respectively.

Chapter I:

State Domestic Product **(Base Year: 2004-05)**

State Domestic Product is a measure in monetary terms of the volume of all goods and services produced by an economy during a given period of time accounted without duplication. SDP is a reflection of economic development of the State and its determinate Per Capita Income is a suitable measure of the well-being of its people. The measure obviously has to be in value terms as the different units of production and different measures of services are not directly additive. The estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) of the National Capital Territory of Delhi are prepared at current and constant prices by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Delhi. The estimates of SDP at current prices are obtained by evaluating the product at current prices prevailing during the year. The estimates of SDP at current prices, over the time do not reveal actual economic growth because these contain the combined effect of (i) the changes in volume of goods and services and (ii) the changes in the prices of goods and services. In order to eliminate the effect of price changes/inflation, the estimates of SDP are also prepared by evaluating the goods and services at the prices prevailing in the fixed year known as base year and are known as the estimates of State Domestic Product at constant prices.

The estimates of State Domestic Product are prepared for all the sectors of economy both in terms of Gross and Net basis. The difference between the two is that in the gross estimates, no deduction is made for Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) which takes place in the process of production, whereas in the net estimates, CFC is subtracted from the gross value figures. Net State Domestic Product is also called State Income. Again, capital is one of the primary factors used in production and this results in the consumption of the fixed capital and hence, a reduction in the economic life of the capital. In other words, the capital depreciates as a result of its use in the process of production. The CFC measures the replacement value of that part of the capital stock, which has been used up in the production process during the year.

The SDP estimates are prepared with respect to a base year and this base year gets revised from time to time to take into account the structural changes which have been taking place in the economy and to depict a true picture of the economy through macro aggregates like GSDP, consumption expenditure, capital formation etc. For examining the performance of the economy in real terms through the macro economic aggregates like Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), State Income, consumption expenditure, capital formation etc., estimates of these aggregates are prepared at the prices of selected year known as base year.

First series of estimates was compiled for the period 1960-61 to 1977-78 with base year 1960-61. Second series covers the period from 1970-71 to 1986-87 with base year 1970-71. The third series was w.e.f. 1980-81 to 1996-97 with base year 1980-81. Fourth revision took place in nineties with base year 1993-94 and continued up to 2004-05. Fifth revision took place in 2006 with base year 1999-00 and continued up to 2008-09. For the present series the base year has been revised to 2004-05. The estimates at the prevailing prices of the current year are termed “at

current prices”, while those prepared at base year prices are termed “at constant prices”. The comparison of the estimates at constant prices, which means “in real terms”, over the year gives the measure of real growth. Therefore, the base year of the present SDP series has been shifted to 2004-05.

Three major components influencing the present revision exercise include (i) revision to the base year to a more recent year (for meaningful analysis of the structural changes in the economy), (ii) complete review of the existing data base and methodology employed in the estimation of various macro-economic aggregates including choice of the alternative databases on individual subjects and (iii) to the extent feasible, implementing the recommendations of the System of National Accounts (1993 and 2008) prepared under the auspices of the Inter Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts comprising of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), United Nations and World Bank.

In the new series, efforts have been made to make use of as much current data as possible. Further, the results of latest available surveys have also been made use of. Some of the important sources of data, which have been used in the new series, are as follows:

- i) NSS 61st round (2004-05) on employment & unemployment and consumer expenditure;
- ii) NSS 62nd round (2005-06) on unorganized manufacturing;
- iii) NSS 63rd round (2006-07) on services sector;
- iv) All India Livestock Census, 2003;
- v) NSS 59th round (2002-03) on All India Debt and Investment Survey;
- vi) Population Census, 2001; and
- vii) Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, 2006-07.

Further, the results of various studies undertaken by the CSO through the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Forestry and also CSO’s input output transaction tables and the Ministry of Agriculture’s Cost of Cultivation Studies have been used in the new series for updating the rates and ratios used to estimate the production/consumption of fodder, market charges paid by the farmer, yield rates of meat, meat products and meat by products for different categories of animals, input rates for agriculture and forestry and the trade and transport margins.

The improvements in terms of coverage have been mainly the inclusion of production of industrial wood from trees outside forests (TOF), fodder from forest sources and output of wind power generation in the GSDP estimates.

Under the present series estimates of State Domestic Product of Delhi are compiled with effect from 2004-05 to 2009-10. Provisional estimates for 2010-11 have been prepared on the basis of provisional data from CSO and other data providers. Quick Estimates and Advanced Estimates of SDP for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13, respectively, have been projected by using extrapolation techniques/national trends at sub-economic activity level of various sub-sectors.

ESTIMATION OF SDP

For the purpose of estimation of SDP, the whole economy of the state has been divided into seventeen (17) sub-sectors in conformity with the procedure followed at the national level to estimate the National Income estimates. The procedure is followed by each state and union territory of the country to make the estimates comparable. The fourteen sectors have been further categorized into three broad sectors as follows.

(i) Primary Sector

- Agriculture and Livestock
- Forestry and logging
- Fishing
- Mining and Quarrying

(ii) Secondary Sector

- Manufacturing (Registered)
- Manufacturing (Un-Registered)
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply
- Construction

(iii) Tertiary Sector

- Trade, Hotels and Restaurants.
- Railways
- Transport by Other Means
- Storage
- Communication
- Banking and Insurance
- Real Estate, ownership of dwellings, business and legal services
- Public Administration
- Other services

Estimates of these sectors are prepared individually by adopting one or more of the following approaches.

(i) **Production Approach:** In this method, the sum of economic value of all goods and services produced within the State during the year is considered after deducting the inputs consumed in the process of production. This approach is followed in Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying and Manufacturing (Registered) sectors.

(ii) **Income Approach:** The income accrued to the factors of production namely land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship in form of rent, salaries and wages, interest and profit is taken into consideration in estimation of value added. This approach is being followed in Manufacturing (un-registered), Electricity, Gas and water supply, Trade, Hotels and restaurants, Transport, Storage and Communication, Financing, Insurance, Real Estate, Business services, Public Administration and other services.

(iii) **Expenditure Approach:** This method is based on the measurement of income at the stage of disposal. All that is produced is either ultimately consumed or part of it is saved for further consumption or future production of goods and services. Thus, the money value of consumption expenditure plus the savings gives the income. This approach is used in estimating income from construction sector.

2. SECTORAL COMPOSITION

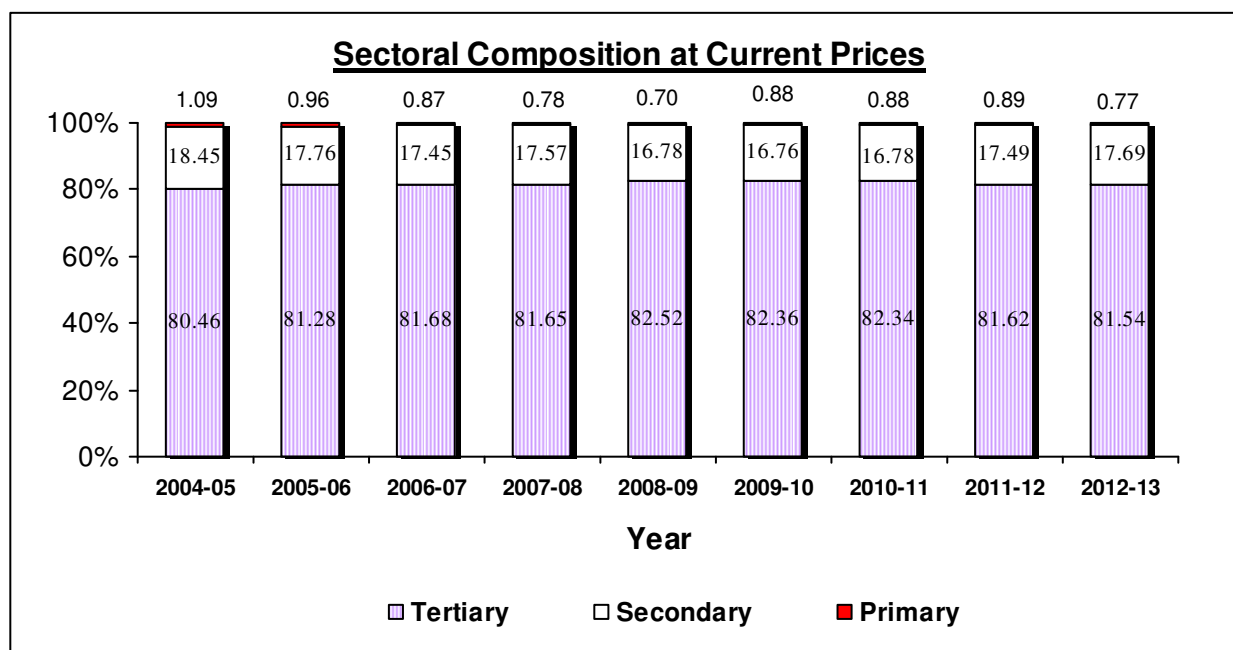
Statement 1.1: Sector wise Contribution of GSDP at Current Prices

(In %)

SECTOR	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
Primary	1.09	0.96	0.87	0.78	0.70	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.77
Secondary	18.45	17.76	17.45	17.57	16.78	16.76	16.78	17.49	17.69
Tertiary	80.46	81.28	81.68	81.65	82.52	82.36	82.34	81.62	81.54

(R)- Revised, (P) - Provisional, (Q) - Quick, (A) - Advance Estimates.

The analysis of sectoral composition of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices reveals that the progressive decline in the contribution of Primary Sector in the economy of Delhi (viz: Agriculture, Live Stock, Forestry, Fishing, Mining & Quarrying) has become a regular feature, whereas contribution of Secondary Sector comprising of Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Construction, is managing to retain its contribution. The Tertiary Sector, also known as Service Sector, comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication, Financial & Insurance, Real Estate, Business Services, Public Administration and Other Services, the major contributor in the economy of Delhi, is showing enhancing trend. The contribution of the Primary Sector, which was 1.09% during 2004-05, has declined to 0.77% in 2012-13 at current prices. Whereas the contribution of Secondary Sector was recorded at 18.45% in 2004-05, has declined to 17.69% in 2012-13. On the other hand, contribution of Tertiary Sector has enhanced to 81.54% in 2012-13 from 80.46% during the base year. The overall view of sectoral composition of State Economy at current prices since 2004-05 to 2012-13 has been depicted in the following graphical presentation:



Statement 1.2: Sector wise Contribution of GSDP at Constant Prices**(In %)**

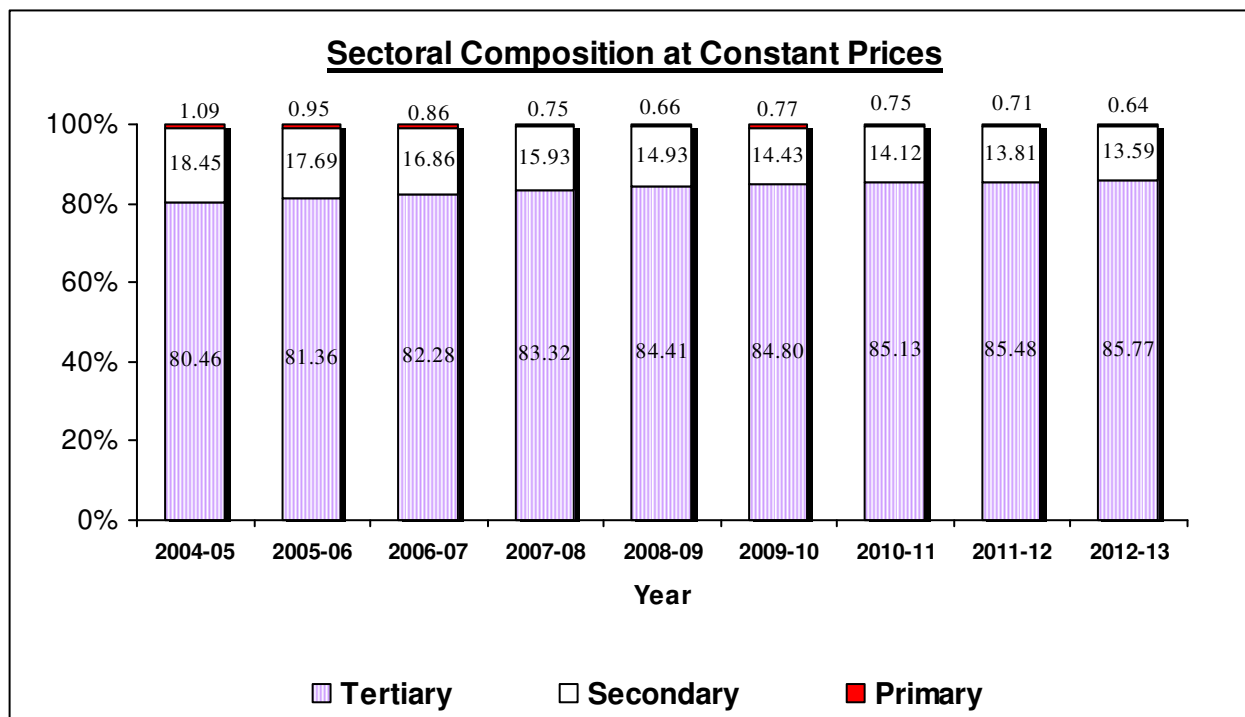
SECTOR	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
Primary	1.09	0.95	0.86	0.75	0.66	0.77	0.75	0.71	0.64
Secondary	18.45	17.69	16.86	15.93	14.93	14.43	14.12	13.81	13.59
Tertiary	80.46	81.36	82.28	83.32	84.41	84.80	85.13	85.48	85.77

(R)- Revised, (P) - Provisional, (Q) - Quick, (A) - Advance Estimates

Analysis of sectoral composition of GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices is also revealing the same trend as that of current prices in primary sector but with slight variations in percentages, whereas contribution of secondary sector is showing declining trend and tertiary sectors is increasing regularly. During 2012-13, contribution of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector was recorded as 0.64%, 13.59% and 85.77% respectively.

The reasons for change in the trend of sectoral composition of the Delhi's Economy may be attributed to the rapid urbanization of Delhi and consequential reduction in agricultural and allied activities.

3. GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT



Statement 1.3: GSDP at Current and Constant Prices

(₹ Crores)

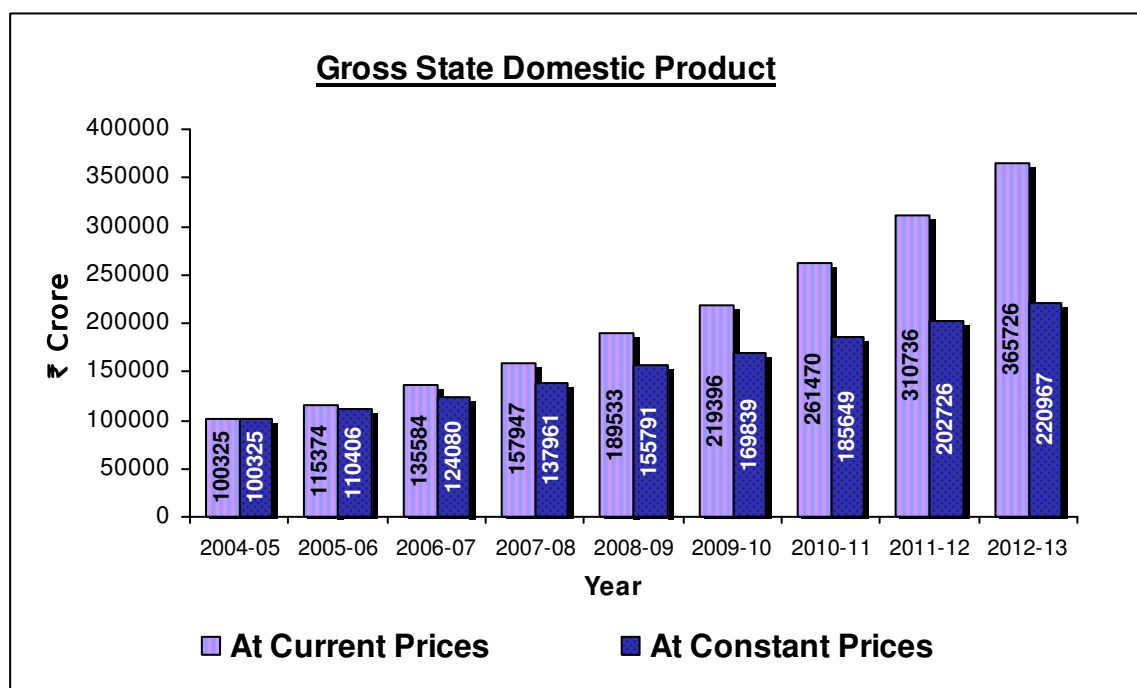
Prices	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
Current	100325	115374	135584	157947	189533	219396	261470	310736	365726
Constant	100325	110406	124080	137961	155791	169839	185649	202726	220967

(R)- Revised, (P) - Provisional, (Q) - Quick, (A) - Advance Estimates

GSDP at current prices has increased with annual compound growth rate of 17.55% from ₹ 100325 Crores in 2004-05 to ₹ 365726 Crores in 2012-13. However annual increase for 2012-13 was 17.70% over previous year as compared to all India growth of 13.30%.

At constant (2004-05) prices, GSDP has increased from ₹ 100325 Crores in 2004-05 to ₹ 220967 Crores in 2012-13 registering annual compound growth rate of 10.37%. For 2012-13 annual increase of 9.00% was recorded in GSDP at constant Prices. At national level annual increase in GDP for 2012-13 was 5.0% at constant prices.

For the 10th five year plan (2002-03 to 2006-07), average annual growth was recorded at 15.05% at current prices. Likewise, the growth rate during the 11th Five year Plan i.e. 2007-08 to 2011-12 has been observed at 18.43%.



4. NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT/STATE INCOME

Statement 1.4: NSDP at Current and Constant Prices

(₹ Crores)

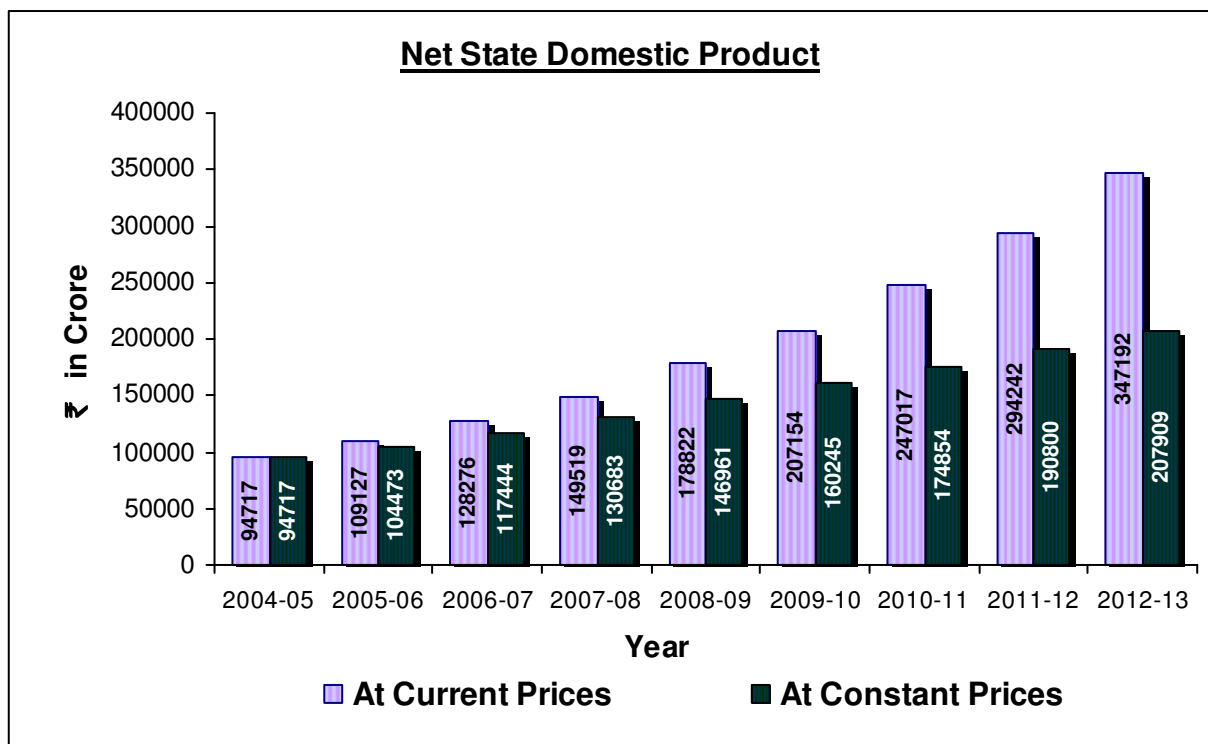
Prices	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
Current	94717	109127	128276	149519	178822	207154	247017	294242	347192
Constant	94717	104473	117444	130683	146961	160245	174854	190800	207909

(R)- Revised, (P) - Provisional, (Q) - Quick, (A) - Advance Estimates.

State Income/NSDP of Delhi at current prices was estimated at ₹ 347192 Crores during 2012-13 compared to ₹ 94717 Crores during 2004-05, registering compound growth rate of 17.63% per annum. Comparison of the estimates of NSDP 2012-13 with that of 2011-12 reveals an annual growth of 18.00%. During the same period annual compound growth rate of National Income at current prices was recorded to the tune of 15.62% per annum. However annual increase in National Income for 2012-13 was 13.30%.

At constant (2004-05) prices, State Income of Delhi was estimated at ₹ 207909 Crores in 2012-13 with annual compound growth rate of 10.33%. For the same period annual compound growth of 7.76% was recorded in National Income. Annual growth of State Income was 8.97% in 2012-13 over the previous year as compared to that of 4.4% in National Income.

For the 10th five year plan (2002-03 to 2006-07), average annual growth in the NSDP of Delhi was recorded at 14.86% at current prices. Likewise, the growth rate during the 11th Five year Plan i.e. 2007-08 to 2011-12 has been observed at 18.44% as compared to growth rate of 16.23% at National Level.



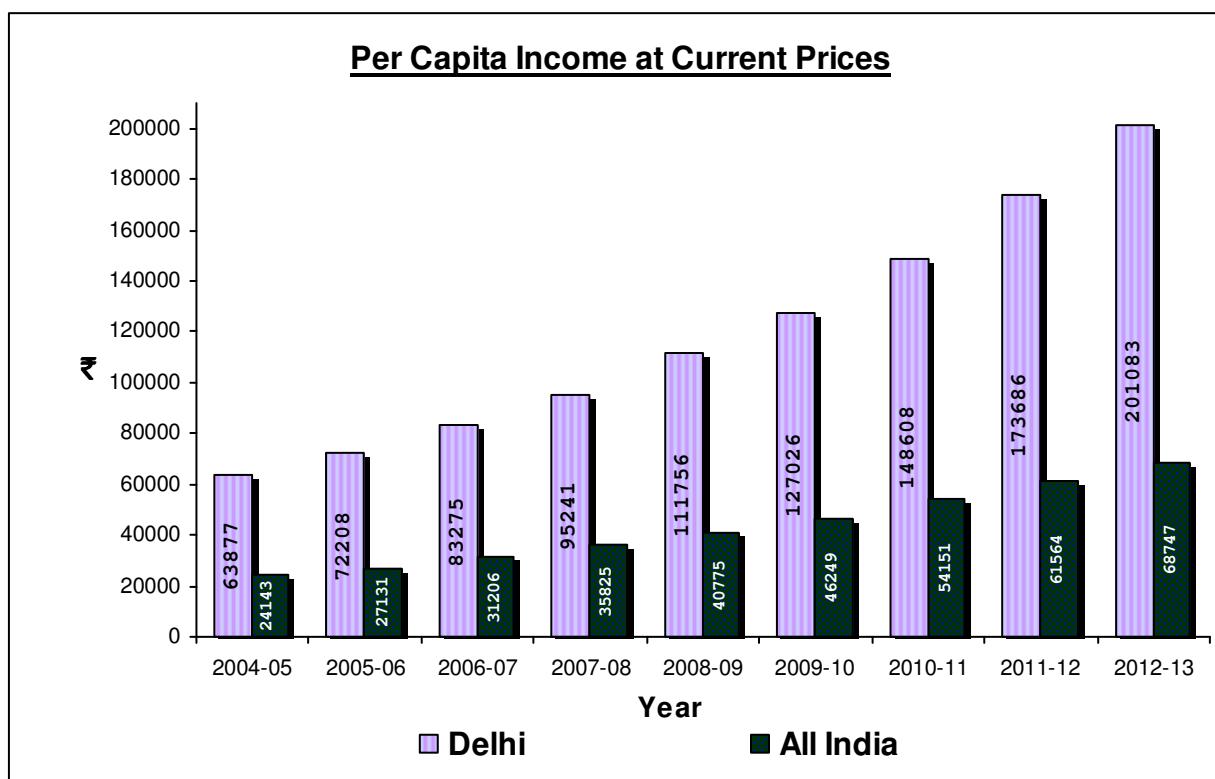
5. PER CAPITA INCOME (Delhi Vs All India)

Statement 1.5: Per Capita Income of Delhi and All India

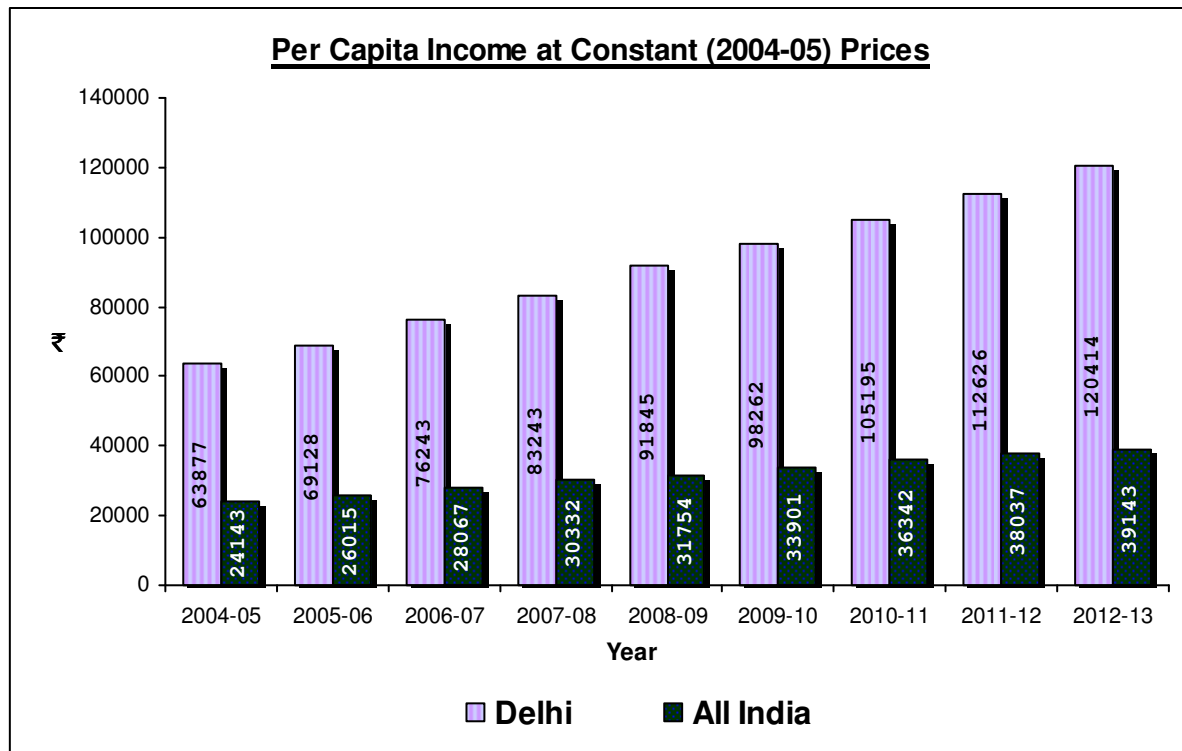
(Amount in ₹)

YEAR	CURRENT PRICES		CONSTANT PRICES	
	DELHI	ALL INDIA	DELHI	ALL INDIA
2004-05	63877	24143	63877	24143
2005-06	72208	27131	69128	26015
2006-07	83275	31206	76243	28067
2007-08	95241	35825	83243	30332
2008-09	111756	40775	91845	31754
2009-10	127026	46249	98262	33901
2010-11	148608	54151	105195	36342
2011-12	173686	61564	112626	38037
2012-13	201083	68747	120414	39143

Delhi's Per Capita Income for 2012-13 at current prices has been worked out to ₹ 201083 as against ₹ 173686 during 2011-12 showing annual increase of 15.77%. At All India level per capita income in 2012-13 at current prices has been worked out by CSO to the tune of ₹ 68747 with 11.70% annual growth over previous year. The compound growth rate of Per Capita Income of Delhi over the period 2004-05 to 2012-13, was registered at 15.41% per annum at current prices. In real terms, Per Capita Income of Delhi was calculated ₹ 120414 in 2012-13 as against ₹ 63877 in 2004-05, revealing an annual compound growth rate of 8.25%. At constant prices, annual growth during 2012-13 over the previous year was recorded at 6.91%. In real terms, per capita income at National Level has increased from ₹ 24143 in 2004-05 to ₹ 39143 in 2012-13 with annual compound growth rate of 6.23% while the annual increase in terms of percentage for 2012-13 over previous year was found to be 2.90%.



Here, it may be noted that per capita income of Delhi has always been more than double when compared to National averages both at Current and Constant prices.



6. GSDP TO GDP RATIO:

The ratio of GSDP Delhi to All India GDP both at current and constant prices has been increasing consistently as appeared in the two comparative statements given below. It is revealed from the statements mentioned below that share of GSDP Delhi in All India GDP at current prices in the year 2004-05 was 3.38% and it is expected to reach at 3.87% during 2012-13. The same figure for constant prices for the year 2004-05 was 3.38% and it is expected to reach at 4.02% during 2012-13.

Statement 1.6: GSDP (Delhi) to GDP (All India) Ratio (Current Prices)

(₹ Crores)									
Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
GSDP- DELHI	100325	115374	135584	157947	189533	219396	261470	310736	365726
GDP- ALL INDIA	2971464	3390503	3953276	4582086	5303566	6108903	7266967	8353495	9461979
RATIO	3.38	3.40	3.43	3.45	3.57	3.59	3.60	3.72	3.87

(R)- Revised, (P) - Provisional, (Q) - Quick, (A) - Advance Estimates.

Statement 1.7 GSDP (Delhi) to GDP (All India) Ratio (Constant Prices)

(₹ Crores)

Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
GSDP- DELHI	100325	110406	124080	137961	155791	169839	185649	202726	220967
GDP- ALL INDIA	2971464	3253073	3564364	3896636	4158676	4516071	4937006	5243582	5503476
RATIO	3.38	3.39	3.48	3.54	3.75	3.76	3.76	3.87	4.02

(R)- Revised, (P) - Provisional, (Q) - Quick, (A) - Advance Estimates.

The Primary sector of the economy extracts or harvests products from the earth. The primary sector includes the production of raw materials and basic foods. Activities associated with the primary sector include agriculture (both subsistence and commercial), mining, forestry, farming, grazing, hunting and gathering, fishing, and quarrying. The packaging and processing of the raw materials associated with this sector is also considered to be part of this sector. The Primary sector includes the following activities:-

- ❖ Agriculture and Allied Activities,
- ❖ Mining and Quarrying.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

1. Agriculture & Livestock

This activity comprises agriculture proper, livestock and livestock products and operation of irrigation system. The economic activities included in agriculture proper are (i) growing of field crops, fruits, nuts, seeds, and vegetables, (ii) management of tea, coffee and rubber plantations, (iii) agricultural and horticultural services on a fee or on contract basis such as harvesting, baling and thrashing, operation of tobacco for marketing, pest control, spraying, pruning, picking and packing and (iv) ancillary activities of cultivators such as gur making, transportation of own produce to primary markets, activities yielding rental income from farm building and farm machinery. Livestock and livestock products include breeding and rearing of animals and poultry besides private veterinary services, production of milk slaughtering, preparation and dressing of meat, production of raw hides and skins, eggs, dung, raw wool, honey and silkworm cocoons etc.

The estimates of GSDP for this activity are compiled by the production method except for the operation of government irrigation system, for which the income method is followed.

2. Forestry & Logging

The economic activities considered in this activity include (i) forestry (e.g., planting and conservation of forests, gathering of forest products, charcoal burning carried out in the forests), (ii) logging (e.g. felling and rough cutting of trees, hewing or rough shaping of poles, blocks etc.) and transportation of forest products to the sale depots/assembly centers and, (iii) farmyard wood (industrial wood and fuel wood collected by the primary producers from trees outside regular forests). The forest products are classified into two broad groups viz., (a) major products comprising industrial wood (timber, round wood, match and pulpwood) and fuel wood (firewood and charcoal wood) and (b) minor products comprising a large number of heterogeneous items such as bamboo, fodder, lac, sandalwood, honey, resin, gum, tendu leaves etc.

Estimates of GSDP are prepared following the production method. Gross value of output is estimated separately for (a) Industrial wood, (b) Fuel wood and (c) minor forest products. Estimates of Industrial wood are based on data pertaining to Tree Outside Forest (TOF) received from the Forest Survey of India (FSI).

3. Fishing

The activities covered in the fishing are (i) commercial fishing in (a) ocean, coastal and offshore waters and (b) inland waters, that include catching, tackling and gathering of fish from rivers, irrigation and other canals, lakes, tanks, fields inundated tract etc.,(ii) subsistence fishing in inland waters and artificial ponds, (iii) gathering of sea weeds, sea shells, pearls, sponges and other ocean and coastal water products and (iv) fish curing viz., salting and sun-drying of fish.

Estimates of GSDP of this activity are prepared by following the production method.

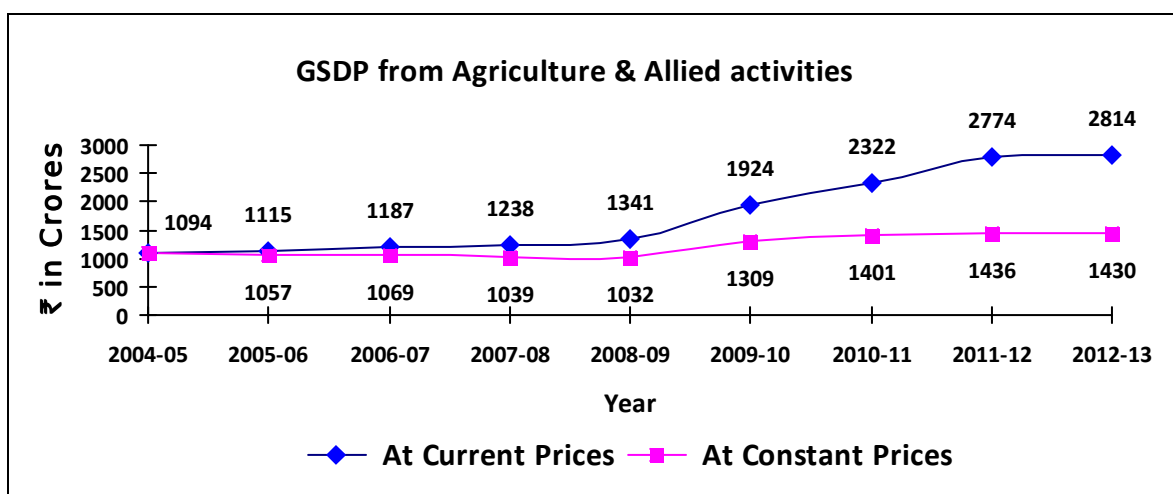
Statement 2.1: Agriculture and Allied Activities

(₹ Crores)

Year Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
GSDP Current	1094	1115	1187	1238	1341	1924	2322	2774	2814
GSDP Constant	1094	1057	1069	1039	1032	1309	1401	1436	1430
NSDP Current	1081	1100	1170	1219	1319	1899	2292	2740	2776
NSDP Constant	1081	1043	1054	1023	1015	1290	1381	1415	1408

(R)-Revised, (P)-Provisional, (Q) – Quick, (A) – Advance Estimates

The change in trend of this sub-sector is presented in the line graph given below:



GSDP of Delhi from Agriculture and allied activities was ₹ 1094 Crores during the base year 2004-05 at current prices. As per provisional estimates for 2010-11, GSDP was calculated at ₹ 2322 Crores while as per quick estimate the figure is likely to touch ₹ 2774 Crores during 2011-12 with annual growth of 19.5% and ₹ 2814 Crores during 2012-13 with annual growth of 1.4%, whereas at constant prices GSDP has increased to ₹ 1436 Crores and ₹ 1430 Crores during 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively from ₹ 1094 Crores in the base year (i.e. 2004-05). Year-wise growths in terms of percentages were as 1.9% (2005-06), 6.5% (2006-07), 4.3% (2007-08), 8.3% (2008-09), 43.6% (2009-10), 20.7% (2010-11), 19.5% in (2011-12), 1.4% in 2012-13 and at constant prices annual increases were found to be (-) 3.4% (2005-06), 1.1% (2006-07), (-) 2.8% (2007-08), (-) 0.6% (2008-09), 26.8% (2009-10), 7.1 % (2010-11), 2.5% (2011-12) and (-) 0.4% in 2012-13.

Analysis also reveals that by and large same trend was maintained by NSDP estimates as that of GSDP with slightly changed percentages. NSDP from Agriculture & Allied Activities was recorded at ₹ 1081 Crores in 2004-05, which has increased to ₹ 2740 Crores at current prices during 2011-12 and ₹ 2776 Crores during 2012-13 while at constant prices it is expected to be at ₹ 1415 Crores and ₹ 1408 Crores during 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively.

MINING AND QUARRYING

The economic activities covered in this activity, comprise extraction of minerals which occur in nature as solids, liquids or gases; underground and surface mines, quarries and oil wells, with all supplementary operations for dressing and beneficiating ores and other crude minerals such as crushing, screening, washing, cleaning, grading, milling, floatation, melting, pelletising, topping and other preparations needed to render the material marketable.

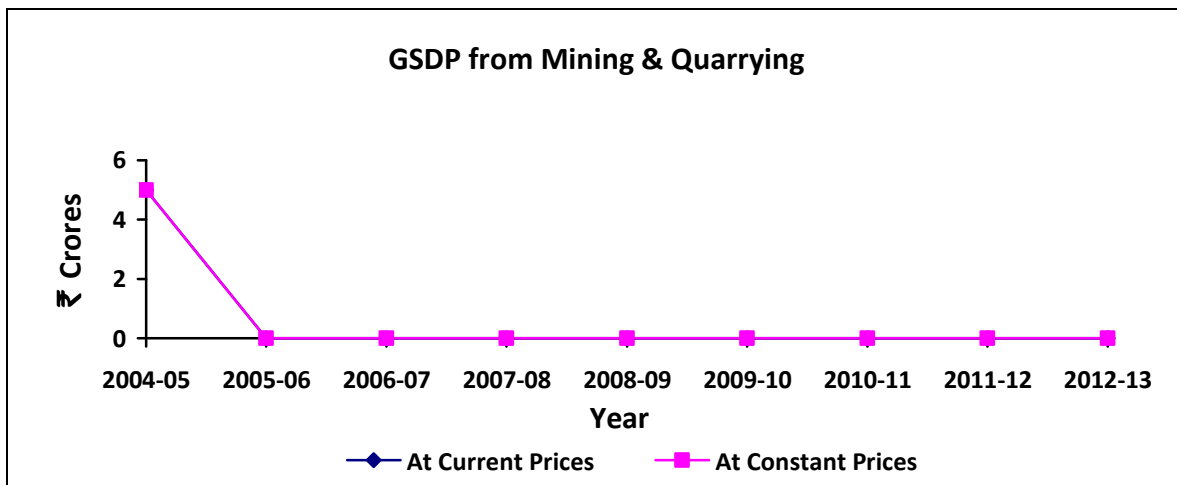
Estimates of GSDP in this industry are compiled by following the production method by calculating the value of output of each mineral in the state and deducting there from the value of corresponding inputs.

Statement 2.2: Mining and Quarrying

(₹ Crores)									
<div>Year</div> <div>Item</div>	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
GSDP Current	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GSDP Constant	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSDP Current	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSDP Constant	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(R)-Revised, (P)-Provisional, (Q) – Quick, (A) – Advance Estimates

The change in trend of this sub-sector is presented in the line graph given below:



Mining and Quarrying is curtailed by Court orders by way of imposing ban on mining & quarrying activities As such GSDP from this sub-sector, which was estimated at approximate ₹ 5 Crores at current prices and constant prices during base year 2004-05, has been Nil from 2005-06 onwards.

Similarly, NSDP from this activity, which was estimated at approximate ₹ 4 Crores during base year 2004-05 both at current and constant prices, has also been calculated as zero from the year 2005-06 onwards for the same reason as explained above.

The analysis of GSDP at current prices reveals that contribution of Primary Sector in the economy of Delhi (viz. Agriculture, livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying) was 1.09% during the base year i.e. 2004-05 and it is found to be 0.77% during the year 2012-13 whereas, at constant prices, it was found to be 0.64% during 2012-13.

Chapter 3:

Secondary Sector

The secondary sector of the economy includes those economic sectors that create a finished, usable product: manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas & water supply. This sector generally takes the output of the primary sector and manufactures finished goods or where they are suitable for use by other businesses, for export, or sale to domestic consumers.

The Secondary sector includes the following activities:-

- ❖ Manufacturing,
- ❖ Electricity, Gas & Water Supply,
- ❖ Construction.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing process, in general, is defined as any process for making, altering, repairing, finishing, packing, oiling, washing, cleaning, breaking up, demolishing or otherwise treating or adapting any article or substance with a view to its use, sale, transport, delivery or disposal. For the purposes of estimation of GSDP, the entire manufacturing activities are classified into two broad segments, namely, **manufacturing-‘registered’ and ‘unregistered’**.

1. **Manufacturing (Registered):** It covers all manufacturing factories registered under sections 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Indian Factories Act, 1948. Estimates of GSDP for registered manufacturing are prepared by following the production method. The industry-wise estimates are prepared on the basis of results of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI).
2. **Manufacturing (Unregistered):** The unregistered manufacturing segment- being complementary to registered manufacturing segment- covers all those units which are not covered under registered manufacturing segment. Estimates for manufacturing (unregistered) are first compiled for the base year and are extrapolated to later years using relevant indicators, like the IIP. Estimates of GSDP for this sub-sector are prepared by following the income approach.

Statement 3.1: Manufacturing

(₹ Crores)

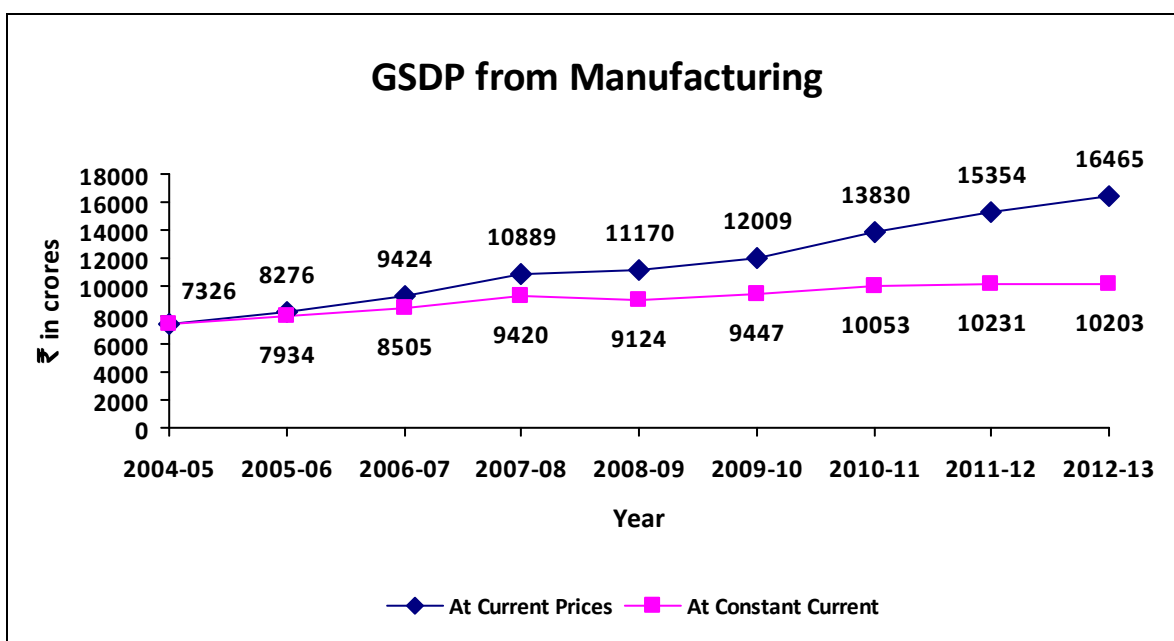
<div>Year</div> <div>Item</div>	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
GSDP Current	7326	8276	9424	10889	11170	12009	13830	15354	16465
GSDP Constant	7326	7934	8505	9420	9124	9447	10053	10231	10203
NSDP Current	6372	7219	8246	9641	9795	10463	12112	13465	14404
NSDP Constant	6372	6936	7433	8326	7951	8170	8671	8745	8612

(R)-Revised, (P)-Provisional, (Q) – Quick, (A) – Advance Estimates

As per the new series estimates, manufacturing sub-sector is the second largest contributor in economy of Delhi. GSDP from manufacturing is estimated at ₹ 15354 Crores and ₹ 16465 Crores at current prices during 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively with respective annual growths of 11.0% and 7.2% over previous year's estimates. Similarly, GSDP at constant prices is to the tune of ₹ 10231 crores and ₹ 10203 Crores during 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively registering annual growths of 1.8% and (-) 0.3% over previous years. The annual compound growth rate at current prices was registered at 10.65% while at constant prices it was noted at 4.23% for the period 2004-05 to 2012-13.

NSDP estimates, by and large, are showing positive growth trend at Current Prices and at Constant Prices. As per quick estimates for 2011-12, NSDP is to the tune of ₹ 13465 Crores with an annual growth of 11.2% over previous year at current prices and ₹ 8745 Crores with an annual growth of 0.8% over previous year at constant prices. As per advance estimates for 2012-13, NSDP was to the tune of ₹ 14404 Crores with annual growth of 7.0% over previous year at current prices and ₹ 8612 Crores with annual growth of (-) 1.5% over previous year at constant prices whereas annual compound growths for the period 2004-05 to 2012-13 at current and constant prices were noted as 10.73% and 3.84% respectively.

The change in trend of this sub-sector is presented in the line graph given below:



ELECTRICITY, GAS & WATER SUPPLY

The economic activities relating to generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy are covered under the electricity sub-sector, the manufacturer of gas in gas works including gobar gas and distribution through mains to household, industrial, commercial and other users are covered under the gas sub-sector and the activities associated with collection, purification and distribution of water excluding the operation of irrigation system are covered under water supply sub-sector. The production of LPG has been included under manufacturing

and only supply of gas through pipelines, where it can not be alienated from the activity of its manufacturing is included in the gas sub-sector.

The GSDP estimates in Electricity sub-sector are prepared using the income method. The estimates are based on the analysis of annual accounts of State Electricity Boards and other electricity undertakings located in the State.

The estimates of GSDP in respect of Gobar Gas are prepared on the basis of value of production per plant (estimated on the basis of KVIC data) multiplied by total number of plants installed up to the current year, as furnished by Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy sources. The estimates of GSDP in respect of 'other gas' are compiled by the CSO, using the data supplied by Gas Authority of India Limited, are also added.

The estimates of SDP for water supply are compiled for the public and private sectors separately following the income method. The estimates of public sector in respect of State Government and Local Bodies are culled out from the Budget documents. The estimates of private sector are prepared separately for rural and urban areas using NSS workforce and average compensation of municipal workers engaged in Water Supply services.

Statement 3.2: Electricity, Gas & Water Supply

(₹ Crores)

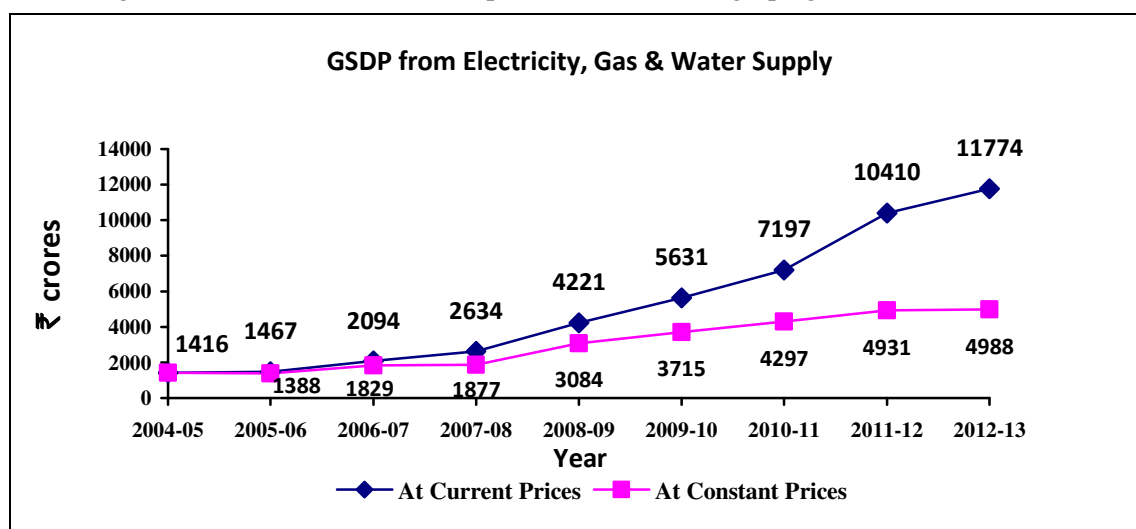
Year Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
GSDP Current	1416	1467	2094	2634	4221	5631	7197	10410	11774
GSDP Constant	1416	1388	1829	1877	3084	3715	4297	4931	4988
NSDP Current	639	646	978	906	2234	3127	4175	6870	7717
NSDP Constant	639	609	825	410	1422	1754	2106	2476	2268

(R)-Revised, (P)-Provisional, (Q) – Quick, (A) – Advance Estimates

GSDP from this industry was estimated at ₹ 10410 Crores and ₹ 11774 Crores at current prices for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively with respective annual growths of 44.6% and 13.1% over the previous years. Similarly, it is estimated at ₹ 4931 Crores and ₹ 4988 Crores at constant prices for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively with respective annual growths of 14.8% and 1.1% over the previous years.

By and large NSDP is also showing the same trend as that of GSDP. The quick estimates for 2011-12 with annual growth of 64.6% were noted at ₹ 6870 Crores at current prices while the advanced estimates for 2012-13 were noted at ₹ 7717 Crores with an annual growth of 12.3%. At constant prices, the annual growths were 17.5% and (-) 8.4% in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. It may be noted here that the decline in NSDP at constant prices in 2007-08 is due to presence of enhanced Consumption of Fixed Capital during this year.

The change in trend of this sub-sector is presented in the line graph given below:



CONSTRUCTION

The construction sector comprises two components namely (i) accounted construction (pucca construction) and (ii) unaccounted construction (kutcha construction). The GVA of former is measured through the commodity flow approach, while the later through the expenditure approach).

The estimates of accounted construction for the entire economy are compiled first through the commodity flow approach on the basis of availability of basic construction materials and factor inputs; this forms the control figure of overall output of accounted construction for the country. From this estimate, output of construction in public sector, private corporate sector and household sector (compiled independently utilizing the data sources of budget documents, profit & loss accounts, balance sheets and results of AIDIS) is separately estimated.

The unaccounted construction included kutcha construction undertaken in public sector, households sector and civilian construction in installing wind energy systems and capital expenditure in cultivating seventeen plantation crops. The capital expenditure incurred on cultivation of plantation crops during the gestation period is treated as output under kutcha construction of the 'Construction Industry' for that year. Using the information available in the agricultural census 2000-01 regarding crop-wise information on percentage of industrial holdings in the total area under plantation, estimates of GFCF in plantation for organized sector and unorganized sector have been worked out.

Statement 3.3: Construction

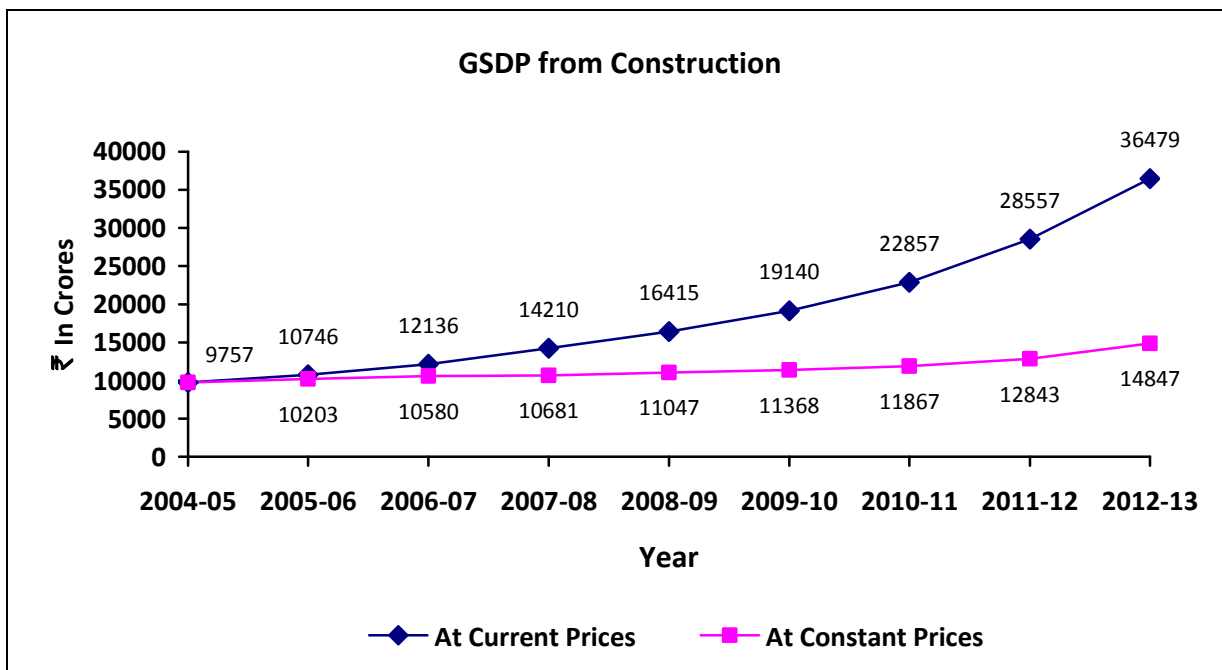
		(₹ Crores)							
Item \ Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
GSDP Current	9757	10746	12136	14210	16415	19140	22857	28557	36479
GSDP Constant	9757	10203	10580	10681	11047	11368	11867	12843	14847
NSDP Current	9376	10320	11630	13606	15591	18141	21684	27210	34957
NSDP Constant	9376	9795	10108	10136	10334	10540	10994	11889	13813

(R)-Revised, (P)-Provisional, (Q) – Quick, (A) – Advance Estimates

Construction sector is also one of the major contributors in the economy of Delhi and is contributing approximately one tenth of the total GSDP. Estimates of GSDP for Construction Sector at current prices have been increasing every year. It has increased from ₹ 9757 Crores in 2004-05 to ₹ 28557 Crores and ₹ 36479 Crores in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. The growth rates for different years were 10.1% (2005-06), 12.9% (2006-07), 17.1% (2007-08), 15.5% (2008-09), 16.6% (2009-10), 19.4% (2010-11), 24.9 (2011-12) and 27.7% (2012-13). However, at current prices annual compound growth rate was registered at 17.92% for the period 2004-05 to 2012-13. In real terms, GSDP increased from ₹ 9757 Crores in 2004-05 to ₹ 12843 in 2011-12 registering annual compound growth rate of 4.0% per annum while it has increased to ₹ 14847 Crores in 2012-13 registering annual compound growth rate of 5.39% per annum. The simple annual growth over previous years in terms of percentage was 4.6% (2005-06), 3.7% (2006-07), 1.0% (2007-08), 3.4% (2008-09), 2.9% (2009-10), 4.4% (2010-11), 8.2% (2011-12) and 15.6% (2012-13).

NSDP at current prices from Construction Sector was recorded at ₹ 9376 Crores in 2004-05 which has increased regularly with annual compound growth rate of 17.88% per annum and expected to touch ₹ 34957 Crores in 2012-13. However, annual growths over previous years in 2011-12 and 2012-13 were to the tune of 25.5% and 28.5% respectively. In real terms, NSDP from this sector has registered compound growth rate of 4.96% per annum for the period 2004-05 to 2012-13. However, annual increase in terms of percentages during 2011-12 and 2012-13 over previous years were found to be 8.1% and 16.2% respectively.

The change in trend of this sub-sector is presented in the line graph given below:



Unlike the Tertiary Sector the contribution of Secondary Sector in GSDP has decreased to 13.59% in 2012-13 from 18.45% in the base year i.e. 2004-05 at constant prices, rendering the overall positive growth of the economy intact.

The Tertiary Sector (also known as the Services Sector) has a pivotal role in the Delhi's economic development and constitutes a major part of the economy of the State both in terms of employment potential and its contribution to the State Income. The sector covers a wide range of activities from the most sophisticated in the field of Information and Communication Technology to simple services pursued by the unorganized/informal sector workers, such as, vegetable sellers, hawkers, rickshaw pullers, etc. In terms of industrial categories, this sector inter-alia includes subsectors like Trade; Hotels and Restaurants; Transport; Storage & warehousing; Communication; Banking and Insurance; Real Estate; Business Services; Public Administration ; Community Social and Personal Services; and Other Services including Education, Medical and Health, Religious and Other Community Services, Legal Services, Recreation and Entertainment Services.

A comprehensive overview of the said composition may be obtained with the help of following text:

TRADE, HOTELS & RESTAURANTS

1. Trade:

Trade includes wholesale and retail trade in all commodities. It covers activities of purchase and selling agents, brokers and auctioneers. Wholesale trade covers units, which resell without transformation, new and used goods generally to the retailer and industries, commercial establishments, institutional and professional users or to other wholesalers. Retail trade covers units, which mainly resell without transformation new and used goods for personal and household consumption.

2. Hotels & Restaurants:

The hotels and restaurants sector covers services rendered by hotels and other lodging places, restaurants, cafes and other eating and drinking places.

This sub-sector is the second highest contributor in the state economy and contributing about one fifth annually. We may have a glance at the following statistical facts:

Statement 4.1: Trade, Hotel & Restaurants

(₹ Crores)

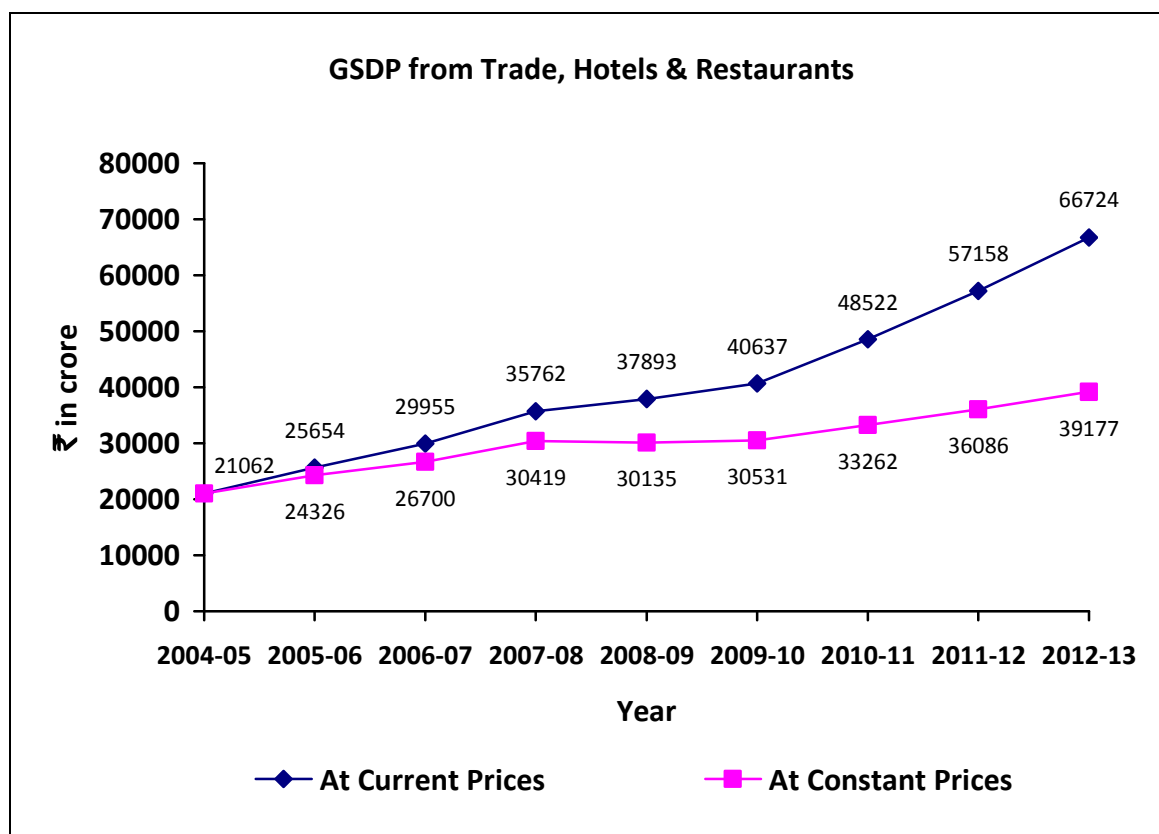
Year Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
GSDP Current	21062	25654	29955	35762	37893	40637	48522	57158	66724
GSDP Constant	21062	24326	26700	30419	30135	30531	33262	36086	39177
NSDP Current	20858	25401	29658	35404	37435	40141	47987	56586	66113
NSDP Constant	20858	24084	26429	30108	29768	30139	32826	35615	38671

(R)- Revised, (P) - Provisional, (Q) - Quick, (A) - Advance Estimates

GSDP for this sector at current prices in 2004-05 was recorded at ₹ 21062 Crores. As per quick estimates for 2011-12, GSDP was calculated at ₹ 57158 Crores while as per advanced estimates the figure is likely to touch ₹ 66724 Crores in 2012-13 with annual compound growth rate of 15.50%. The annual increase for 2011-12 and 2012-13 over the previous years were 17.8% and 16.7% respectively. GSDP at constant prices increased from ₹ 21062 Crores in 2004-05 to ₹ 36086 Crores and ₹ 39177 Crores in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively registering annual compound growth rate of 8.07% during the period 2004-05 to 2012-13. However, annual growths of 8.5% and 8.6% were observed during 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively over the previous years.

NSDP at current prices from Trade, Hotels & Restaurants has also been increasing regularly from ₹ 20858 Crores in 2004-05 to ₹ 56586 Crores and ₹ 66113 Crores in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively with annual compound growth rate of 15.51% during 2004-05 to 2012-13. However, annual increase was observed as 17.9% and 16.8% in 2011-12 and 2012-13. NSDP at constant prices increased from ₹ 20858 Crores in 2004-05 to ₹ 35615 Crores and ₹ 38671 Crores in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively with annual compound growth of 8.02% during 2004-05 to 2012-13 whereas annual growth during 2011-12 and 2012-13 were observed at 8.5% and 8.6% respectively over the previous year.

The change in trend of this sub-sector is presented in the line graph given below:



TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS

The economic activities covered in this sector are:

I. TRANSPORT

i) Transport by railways:

- Estimates of GSDP for railways are considered as part of supra-regional sectors and hence are provided by the CSO to the states. The GVA generated by the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) is also included.

ii) Transport by other means:

a. Road Transport (mechanized and non-mechanized)

- The economic activities covered in this sector are: (i) Mechanized road transport (NIC 98, codes – 6021+60221+60231 ;(ii) Non- mechanized road transport (NIC 98 codes- 60222+60232 ;(iii) Air Transport (NIC 98 code-62); (iv) Water transport (not exists in Delhi) (NIC 98 code-61); and (v) Supporting & Auxiliary transport activities (NIC 98 code -63-6302).
- The GSDP for the mechanized road transport (Public Sector) segment are obtained through economic analysis of annual reports/accounts for non-departmental transport undertakings in the state i.e. Delhi Transport Corporation. While for the GSDP (private sector), the state-wise estimates of GVA in respect of mechanized and non-mechanized road transport have been compiled for the base year as a product of GVAPW of 63rd round of NSSO and workforce estimates based on Employment-Unemployment Survey of 61st round & population Census 2001 of respective NIC Code.
- The GSDP for the non-mechanized road transport segment, the estimates have been prepared by multiplying the workforce with Gross Value Added (GVA) per worker available from the prescribed sources.

b. Air Transport

- The GVA estimates of air transport have been prepared in two parts i.e. public and private organized by analyzing the budget documents and annual accounts of Airlines both public and private segments.

II. STORAGE

The estimates with respect to public warehousing are prepared by the CSO and made available to states.

III. COMMUNICATION

- a. Public Communications:** The estimates of GSDP for Public communication are considered as part of Supra regional Sectors and hence are provided by the CSO to the States. Central Statistics Office, Govt. of India is estimating the GVA to Supra Regional Sectors at the national level since operation of these sectors are

not co-terminus with the geographical boundaries of the State, and apportioning to the States.

b. Private Communication Services: The economic activities covered under this are (i) Courier activities (NIC-98, code-64120), (ii) Activities of the cable operators (NIC-98, code-64204) and (iii) Other communication (NIC-1998, code-642 (-) 64204). Activity-wise methodology of estimation of GVA for the new series is given below.

- **Courier Services:** - The estimates of GVA for courier services have been compiled for private corporate and unorganised sector by using the estimates of value added per worker (VAPW) from the results of NSS 63rd round survey on services sectors and workforce estimates from Employment–Unemployment Survey, 2004-05 along with Population Census 2001. The estimates have been compiled separately for Rural/Urban/Private Corporate and un-organized segments.
- **Activities of cable operators:** - The activities covered under this compilation category are the activities of cable operators.
- **Communication services other than those of couriers and cable operators:** - The activities covered under this compilation category are all communication activities in the private sector other than those of couriers and cable operators. This sub-sector covers the activities of cellular and basic telecom services, and the activities of public call offices (PCOs). The estimates of GVA for unorganized sector for other communication services for the year 2004-05 have been compiled using the estimated VAPW from NSS 63rd round survey results and the estimated workforce in the activity, separately for Rural/Urban segments. The GVA estimates of private corporate sector have been prepared as a product of the average revenue per user (ARPU) per month and number of subscribers. The GVO/GVA ratio of sample private cellular companies has been applied on the revenue so obtained to get the GVA for this activity. The details of GVO to GVA ratio of Sample Private Corporate Companies are obtained from their annual accounts.

We may have a glance at the following statistical facts:

Statement 4.2: Transport, Storage & Communication

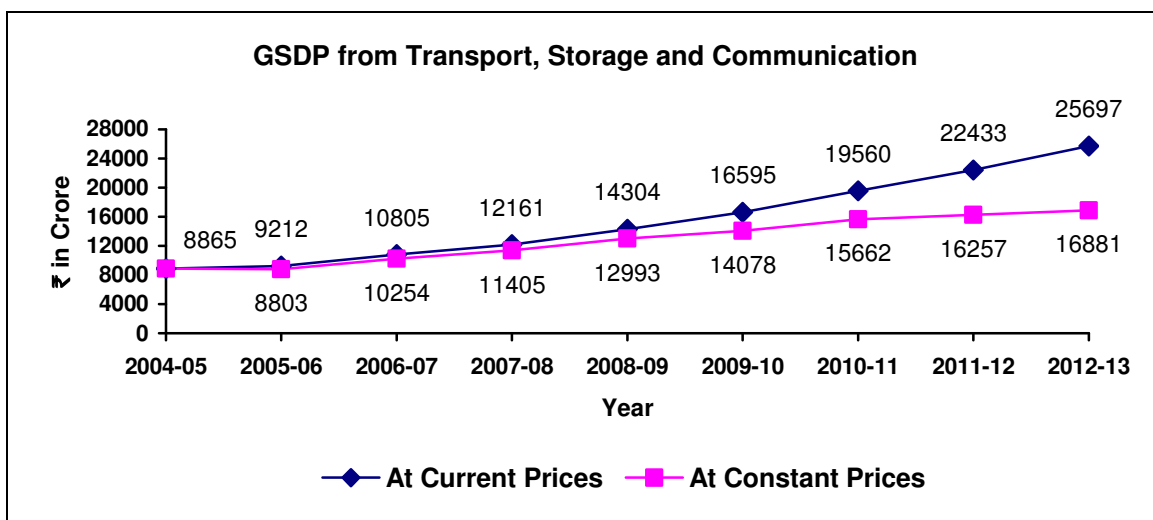
(₹ Crores)									
<div>Year</div> <div>Item</div>	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
GSDP Current	8865	9212	10805	12161	14304	16595	19560	22433	25697
GSDP Constant	8865	8803	10254	11405	12993	14078	15662	16257	16881
NSDP Current	8126	8459	9903	11196	13057	15057	17730	20312	23285
NSDP Constant	8126	8089	9429	10560	11943	12828	14236	14644	15080

(R)- Revised, (P) - Provisional, (Q) - Quick, (A) - Advance Estimates.

GSDP from Transport, Storage and Communications sector at current prices were ₹ 22433 Crores and ₹ 25697 Crores during 2011-12 and 2012-13 depicting respective growths of 14.7% and 14.5% over previous years. However, annual compound growth rate for this period was 14.23 %. In real terms, GSDP from this sector has been increasing regularly from ₹ 8865 Crores in 2004-05 to ₹ 16257 Crores and ₹ 16881 Crores in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively registering annual compound growth rate of 8.38% during 2004-05 to 2012-13, while the year-wise growth in terms of percentage were (-)0.7% (2005-06), 16.5% (2006-07), 11.2 % (2007-08), 13.9% (2008-09), 8.3% (2009-10), 11.2% (2010-11), 3.8% (2011-12) and 3.8% in 2012-13.

NSDP at current prices was recorded at ₹ 20312 Crores and ₹ 23285 Crores in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively against ₹ 8126 Crores in 2004-05 revealing annual compound growth rate of 14.06% during 2004-05 to 2012-13. However, year-wise growths in terms of percentages were 4.1% (2005-06), 17.1% (2006-07), 13.1% (2007-08), 16.6% (2008-09), 15.3% (2009-10), 17.8% (2010-11), 14.6% (2011-12) and 14.6% in 2012-13. NSDP at constant prices from this sector was recorded at ₹ 14644 Crores and ₹ 15080 Crores in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively with respective growths of 2.9% and 3.0% annual increase over the previous years.

The change in trend of this sub-sector is presented in the line graph given below:



FINANCIAL, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE & BUSINESS SERVICES

The economic services covered in this sector are:

- Banking and Insurance:** It includes commercial banks, banking department of RBI, Non Financial Banking Institutions, post office saving bank, Employee Provident fund Organization and postal life Insurance. Central Statistics Office, Govt. of India is estimating the GVA to Supra Regional Sectors at the national level since operation of these sectors are not co-terminus with the geographical boundaries of the State, and apportioning to the States. Therefore, GVA of Banking and Insurance Sector are provided by the Central Statistics Office, Govt. of India.

- b. **Real estate:** This sub-sector includes buying, selling, renting and operating of self-owned or leased real estate such as apartment building and dwellings, non-residential buildings, developing and subdividing real estate into plots, etc. Also included are developments and sale of land and cemetery lots, operating of apartment hotels and residential mobile home sites. Purchase, sale, letting and operating of real estate – residential and non-residential buildings, developing and subdividing real estate into lots, leasers of real property, Real estate activities with own or leased property, real estate activities on a fee or contract basis. The estimates of Value added for the base year (2004-05) from these services in the new series have been prepared using the estimates of VAPW from NSS 63rd round and the estimated workforce of NSS 61st round separately for rural / urban / private corporate and unorganised sectors.
- c. **Renting of machinery and equipment without operator:** The activities covered under this compilation category are the activities of renting of machinery and equipment without operator and personal and household goods. The estimates of GVA for these activities have been compiled separately in the new series by using the estimated VAPW and workforce in the activity, from the results of NSS 63rd round and NSS 61st round, respectively.
- d. **Computer and related activities in private sector:** The activities covered under this compilation category are hardware consultancy, software consultancy and supply, data processing, database activities, maintenance and repair of office/ accounting/ computing machinery and other computer related activities. The estimates of GVA are compiled for organized (private) and unorganised segments, separately by using data of VAPW from 63rd round and work force estimates from 61st round for the unorganised sector and the latest NASSCOM's data for the private corporate sector.
- e. **Legal activities:** The activities covered in this category are legal services such as those rendered by advocates, barristers, solicitors, pleaders, mukatiars, etc. The estimates of GVA for legal services is prepared using the data on workforce i.e. total number of advocates registered with the Bar Council of Delhi and VAPW from 63rd round.
- f. **Accounting, bookkeeping and related activities in private sector:** The activities covered under this compilation category are accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities and tax consultancy services. In the new series, the GVA estimates have been prepared using data of VAPW from 63rd round and work force estimates from 61st round for the unorganized and the private corporate sector.
- g. **Research and development, market research and public opinion polling, business and management consultancy, architectural, engineering and other technical activities, advertising and business activities n. e. c. excluding auctioning:** The estimates of GVA for these services in the new series for the year 2004-05 have been prepared by using the data on workforce and VAPW from the results of 61st round and NSS 63rd rounds, respectively, also separately for rural /urban/private corporate/un-organised sectors.

- h. **Ownership of dwellings:** The economic activities covered in this sector are ownership of dwellings (occupied residential houses) including imputed value of owner occupied dwellings also. Services rendered by non-residential buildings are considered to be a subsidiary activity of the industries, which occupy the buildings and therefore, are not included in this sector. GVA estimates for the ownership of dwellings are estimated as the gross rental (actual rent paid and imputed rent for owned dwellings) of the residential census houses less the cost of repairs and maintenance.

This sector is the highest contributor in the economy of Delhi and contributing nearly two fifth of the total GSDP of Delhi. We may have a glance at the following statistical facts:

Statement 4.3: Financial, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services

(₹ Crores)

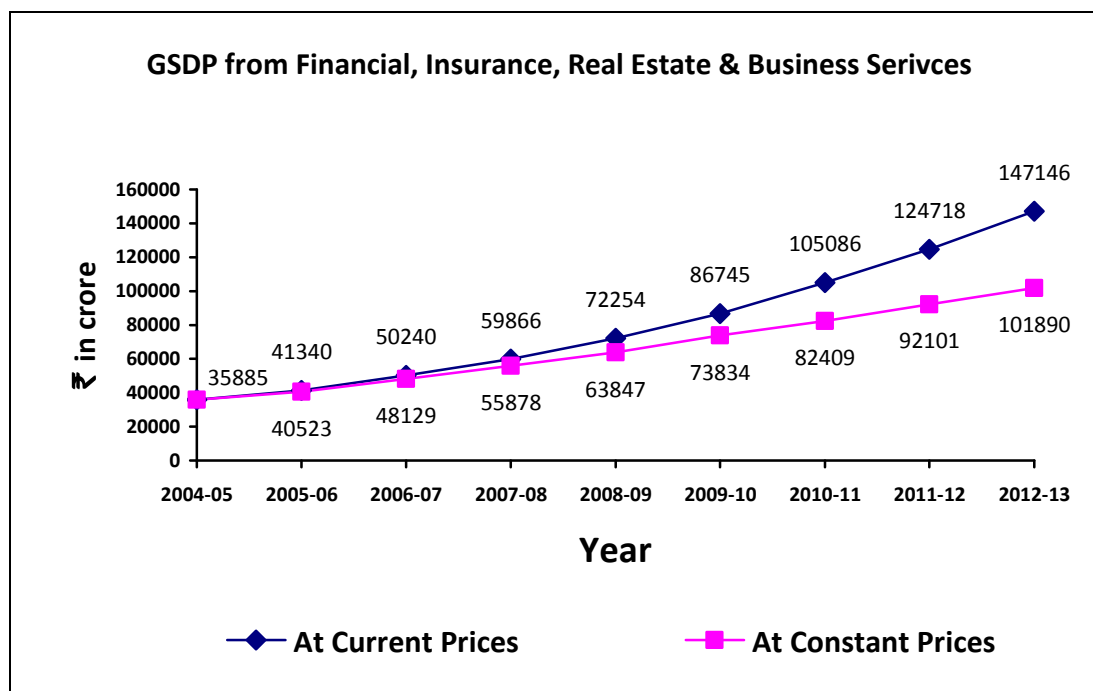
Year Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
GSDP Current	35885	41340	50240	59866	72254	86745	105086	124718	147146
GSDP Constant	35885	40523	48129	55878	63847	73834	82409	92101	101890
NSDP Current	34672	39968	48670	58041	70098	84197	102146	121385	143421
NSDP Constant	34672	39224	46717	54340	62164	71923	80270	89734	99295

(R)- Revised, (P) - Provisional, (Q) - Quick, (A) - Advance Estimates.

In terms of rupees, GSDP at current prices for 2004-05 was recorded at ₹ 35885 Crores against ₹ 124718 Crores and ₹ 147146 Crores in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively registering annual compound growth of 19.29% per annum during 2004-05 to 2012-13 whereas annual growth for 2011-12 and 2012-13 was noted at 18.7% and 18.0% respectively. In real terms, GSDP from this activity increased from ₹ 35885 Crores in 2004-05 to ₹ 92101 Crores and ₹ 101890 Crores in 2011-12 and 2012-13 with annual compound growth rate of 13.93% during 2004-05 to 2012-13 whereas simple annual growth for 2011-12 and 2012-13 was recorded at 11.8% and 10.6% respectively over previous years at constant prices.

NSDP at current prices was recorded at ₹ 34672 Crores in 2004-05 which has increased to ₹ 121385 Crores and ₹ 143421 Crores in 2011-12 and 2012-13 registering annual compound growth rate of 19.42% during 2004-05 to 2012-13. However, annual increase in NSDP in terms of percentages for 2011-12 and 2012-13 was found to be 18.8% and 18.2% respectively. In real terms, NSDP has increased from ₹ 34672 Crores in 2004-05 to ₹ 89734 Crores and ₹ 99295 Crores in 2011-12 and 2012-13 with annual compound growth rate 14.06% per annum during 2004-05 to 2012-13. Simple annual growth for 2011-12 and 2012-13 at constant prices were to the tune of 11.8% and 10.7% respectively over previous years.

The change in trend of this sub-sector is presented in the line graph given below:



COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSONAL SERVICES

The economic services covered in this sector are:

- A. Public Administration:** The estimates relating to States Governments are prepared by undertaking an economic and purpose classification analysis of the budgets of Delhi Government, MCD, NDMC, DCB, DDA and annual accounts of State Autonomous Institutions. For the Central share, Central Statistics Office, Govt. of India is estimating the GVA to Supra Regional Sectors at the national level by undertaking an economic and purpose classification analysis of the budgets documents of Central Government and sample annual accounts of Central Autonomous Institutions and apportioning to the States.
- B. Other Services:** The economic activities covered under this sector are (i) coaching and tuition (NIC-98 codes 80903 and 80904), (ii) education excluding coaching and tuition (NIC-98 code 80 (-) 80903 (-) 80904), (iii) human health activities including veterinary activities, (iv) sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation activities (NIC-98 code 90), (v) activities of membership organisations (+) social work (NIC-98, code 91+ 853), (vi) recreational cultural and sporting activities (NIC-98, code 92), (vii) washing and cleaning of textiles and fur products (NIC-98, code-9301), (viii) hair dressing and other beauty treatment (NIC-98, code 9302) (ix) funeral and related activities (NIC-98 code 9303+9309), (x) private households with employed person (NIC-98 code 95), (xi) custom tailoring (NIC-98, code 18105), and (xii) extra territorial organisations and bodies (NIC-98 code 99).

- a. **Coaching and tuition:** The activities covered under this compilation category are the activities of coaching centers and individuals providing tuitions. The estimates of GVA for coaching and tuition activities have been prepared for the year 2004-05 following the labour input method using the results of NSS 61st round on employment and unemployment and NSS 63rd round on services sectors.
- b. **Education excluding coaching and tuition:** The activities covered under this compilation category are the activities of education institutions for both public and private segments, excluding those of coaching centers and individuals providing tuitions. The GVA for public sector is taken to be equivalent to the budget expenditure on salaries and wages including pension payments of teaching and non-teaching staff of educational services. The estimates of private Corporate (proxy for recognized institutions) and unorganized sector (proxy for un-recognized institutions) have been prepared following the labour input method using the data on workforce from 61st round and the estimated VAPW from the NSS 63rd round.
- c. **Human health activities and veterinary activities:** The activities covered under this compilation category are the activities of human health and veterinary services. The GVA for the public sector has been taken to be equivalent to the budget expenditure on salaries and wages including pension payments of medical personnel obtained from the analysis of the budget documents and annual accounts. The GVA for private corporate sector and unorganized sector have been estimated using work force estimates from NSSO, 61st Round and VAPW estimated from the results of NSS 63rd round survey on services sectors.
- d. **Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation activities:** The activities covers in this category are the sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities. The GVA estimates for these activities have been prepared separately for public, private corporate and un-organised sectors. Public sector estimates are derived as the sum of budget expenditure on salaries and wages including pension payments of activities covered under government. The GVA for private corporate sector and unorganized sector have been estimated using work force estimates from NSSO, 61st Round and VAPW estimated from the results of NSS 63rd round survey on services sectors.
- e. **Activities of membership organisations and social work:** This sector includes the activities of associations of writers, painters, lawyers, doctors, journalists and other similar organizations, activities of trade unions, interested chiefly in the representation of their views concerning their work situation, activities of other membership organizations, activities of religious organisations, activities of political organizations, activities of other membership organizations, social work with accommodation, and social work without accommodation. The GVA for private corporate sector and unorganized sector have been estimated using work force estimates from NSSO, 61st Round and VAPW estimated from the results of NSS 63rd round survey on services sectors.

- f. **Recreational, cultural and sporting activities:** The activities covered in this category are recreational, cultural and sporting activities. The estimates of GVA for this activity have been compiled for the base year 2004-05, separately for public, private corporate and unorganized segments. The estimates of GVA for the Public Sector are from the annual reports of PRASAR BHARTI. The GVA for private corporate sector and unorganized sector have been estimated using work force estimates from NSSO, 61st Round and VAPW estimated from the results of NSS 63rd round survey on services sectors.
- g. **Washing and cleaning of textiles and fur products:** The activities covered in this category are washing and dry cleaning of textile and fur products. The GVA for private corporate sector and unorganized sector have been estimated using work force estimates from NSSO, 61st Round and VAPW estimated from the results of NSS 63rd round survey on services sectors.
- h. **Hair dressing and other beauty treatment:** The activities covered in this category are hairdressing and other beauty treatment. The GVA for unorganized sector have been estimated using work force estimates from NSSO, 61st Round and VAPW estimated from the results of NSS 63rd round survey on services sectors.
- i. **Custom tailoring:** The GVA for private corporate and unorganized sector have been estimated using work force estimates from NSSO, 61st Round and extrapolated VAPW of NSS 56th round survey on services sectors.
- j. **Funeral and related activities:** The activities covered in this category are funeral and related activities (NIC-98, code 9303) and other service activities, n. e. c. (NIC-98, code 9309). The GVA for private corporate and unorganized sector have been estimated using work force estimates from NSSO, 61st Round and extrapolated VAPW of NSS 63rd round survey on services sectors.
- k. **Private households with employed person:** The VAPW for this activity is estimated on the basis of wage data collected in the NSS 61th round Employment Unemployment Survey. The total weekly earnings of the workers falling under this category are divided by the number of workers to arrive at weekly wages/salaries. The GVA estimates in respect of these services were compiled using average weekly wage per unit of labour input (adjusted for annual wages), separately for rural and urban areas in the base year.
- l. **Extra territorial organisations and bodies:** The activities covered in this category (NIC-98, Code 99) are extra territorial organisations and bodies including the activities of international organizations such as United Nations and its agencies, regional bodies etc., and of International Monetary Fund, World Bank, European Commission, etc. The estimates of GVA of these services are prepared using the results of NSS 61th round workforce and thrice the VAPW of Public Administration and Defence (as a proxy), separately for rural and urban areas.

We may have a glance at the following statistical facts:

Statement 4.4: Community, Social & Personal Service

(₹ Crores)

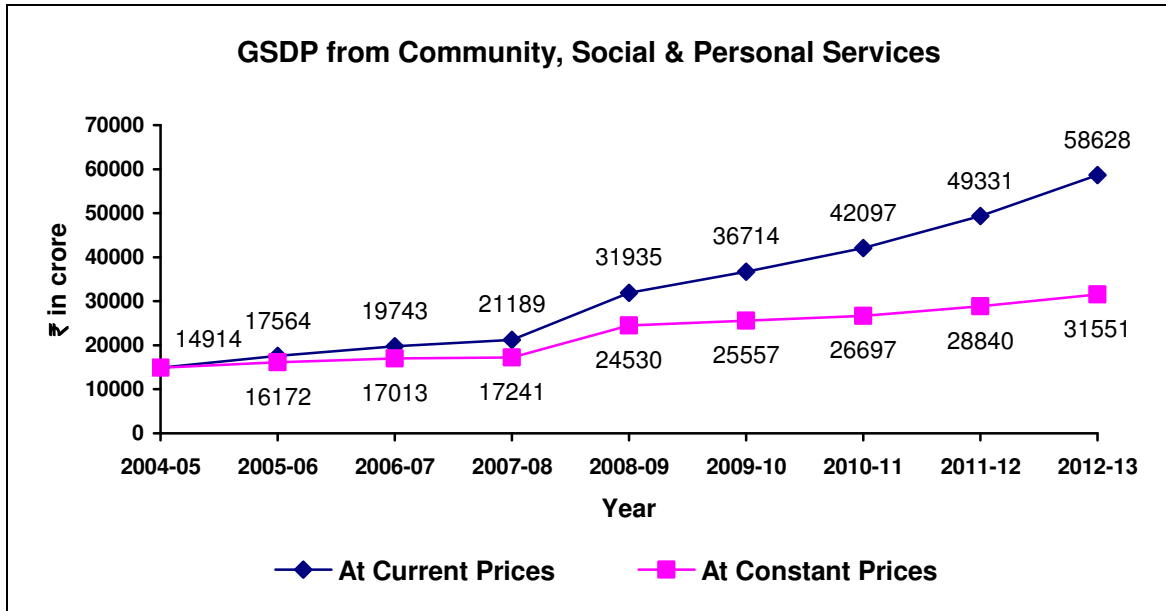
Item \ Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
GSDP Current	14914	17564	19743	21189	31935	36714	42097	49331	58628
GSDP Constant	14914	16172	17013	17241	24530	25557	26697	28840	31551
NSDP Current	13590	16015	18022	19506	29292	34130	38890	45674	54519
NSDP Constant	13590	14695	15448	15780	22363	23602	24369	26282	28763

(R)- Revised, (P) - Provisional, (Q) - Quick, (A) - Advance Estimates.

GSDP at current prices from Community, Social and Personal Services has increased from ₹ 14914 Crores in 2004-05 to ₹ 49331 Crores in 2011-12 and further ₹ 58628 Crores in 2012-13 showing annual increase of 17.2% and 18.8% in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. However, annual compound growth rate was registered at 18.66% (2004-05 to 2012-13). At constant prices GSDP has increased from ₹ 14914 Crores in 2004-05 to ₹ 28840 Crores and ₹ 31551 Crores in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. Annual growth in terms of percentages during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 were recorded at 8.0% and 9.4% respectively, while the annual compound growth rate at constant prices was recorded at 9.82% during 2004-05 to 2012-13.

NSDP at current prices increased from ₹ 13590 Crores in 2004-05 to ₹ 45674 Crores and ₹ 54519 Crores in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively with an annual compound growth rate of 18.96% per annum during 2004-05 to 2012-13. However, annual growth in 2011-12 and 2012-13 over the previous year was 17.4% and 19.4% respectively. NSDP at constant prices increased from ₹ 13590 Crores in 2004-05 to ₹ 26282 Crores and ₹ 28763 Crores in 2011-12 and 2012-13, showing an annual compound growth rate of 9.83% during 2004-05 to 2012-13. However, annual increase for 2011-12 and 2012-13 was recorded at 7.8% and 9.4% respectively over the previous years.

The change in trend of this sub-sector is presented in the line graph given below:



The Tertiary Sector comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication, Financial & Insurance, Real Estate, Business Services, Public Administration and Other Services, the major contributor in the economy of Delhi, is showing an enhancing trend and the contribution of this sector has increased to 85.48% and 85.77% in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively from 80.46% in the base year i.e. 2004-05 at constant prices.



STATISTICAL TABLES



TABLE : 1

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF SDP OF DELHI v/s ALL INDIA

ITEM		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
AT CURRENT PRICES										
GSDP/GDP (₹ Lakh)	DELHI	10032452	11537425	13558365	15794718	18953312	21939595	26147009	31073576	36572626
	<i>All India</i>	<i>297146400</i>	<i>339050300</i>	<i>395327600</i>	<i>458208600</i>	<i>530356600</i>	<i>610890300</i>	<i>726696700</i>	<i>835349500</i>	<i>946197900</i>
% change over previous year	DELHI		15.00	17.52	16.49	20.00	15.76	19.18	18.84	17.70
	<i>All India</i>		<i>14.1</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>13.3</i>
NSDP/NDP (₹Lakh)	DELHI	9471686	10912742	12827639	14951854	17882152	20715374	24701704	29424193	34719166
	<i>All India</i>	<i>265157300</i>	<i>302678200</i>	<i>353454700</i>	<i>409739000</i>	<i>473836900</i>	<i>544910400</i>	<i>650416600</i>	<i>747676400</i>	<i>846847100</i>
% change over previous year	DELHI		15.21	17.55	16.56	19.60	15.84	19.24	19.12	18.00
	<i>All India</i>		<i>14.2</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>13.3</i>
PER CAPITA INCOME (₹) #	DELHI	63877	72208	83275	95241	111756	127026	148608	173686	201083
	<i>All India</i>	<i>24143</i>	<i>27131</i>	<i>31206</i>	<i>35825</i>	<i>40775</i>	<i>46249</i>	<i>54151</i>	<i>61564</i>	<i>68747</i>
% change over previous year	DELHI		13.04	15.33	14.37	17.34	13.66	16.99	16.88	15.77
	<i>All India</i>		<i>12.4</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>11.7</i>
AT CONSTANT (2004-05)PRICES										
GSDP/GDP (₹ Lakh)	DELHI	10032452	11040607	12407958	13796086	15579109	16983898	18564853	20272587	22096659
	<i>All India</i>	<i>297146400</i>	<i>325307300</i>	<i>356436400</i>	<i>389663600</i>	<i>415867600</i>	<i>451607100</i>	<i>493700600</i>	<i>524358200</i>	<i>550347600</i>
% change over previous year	DELHI		10.05	12.38	11.19	12.92	9.02	9.31	9.20	9.00
	<i>All India</i>		<i>9.5</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.0</i>
NSDP/NDP (₹Lakh)	DELHI	9471686	10447341	11744414	13068304	14696123	16024499	17485430	19079998	20790903
	<i>All India</i>	<i>265157300</i>	<i>290218000</i>	<i>317866400</i>	<i>346900800</i>	<i>368977200</i>	<i>399416500</i>	<i>436495200</i>	<i>461880900</i>	<i>482112600</i>
% change over previous year	DELHI		10.30	12.42	11.27	12.46	9.04	9.12	9.12	8.97
	<i>All India</i>		<i>9.5</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>
PER CAPITA INCOME (₹) #	DELHI	63877	69128	76243	83243	91845	98262	105195	112626	120414
	<i>All India</i>	<i>24143</i>	<i>26015</i>	<i>28067</i>	<i>30332</i>	<i>31754</i>	<i>33901</i>	<i>36342</i>	<i>38037</i>	<i>39143</i>
% change over previous year	DELHI		8.22	10.29	9.18	10.33	6.99	7.06	7.06	6.91
	<i>All India</i>		<i>7.8</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>

N.B.:- (R)-Revised, (P)-Provisonal, (Q)-Quick Estimates ,(A) Advance Estimates

Projected on the basis of Provisional Results of Population Census 2011

TABLE : 2

**GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
AT CURRENT PRICES**

STATE : DELHI

(₹ lakh)

S.No.	INDUSTRY	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
A.	PRIMARY SECTOR (1+2)	109901	111478	118673	123807	134055	192443	232232	277404	281386
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	109448	111478	118673	123807	134055	192443	232232	277404	281386
1.1	Agriculture & Live Stock	101772	103786	110282	115257	125353	183636	223143	268072	271850
1.2	Forestry & Logging	6915	7274	7932	8036	8150	8231	8363	8506	8661
1.3	Fishing	761	418	459	514	552	576	726	826	875
2	Mining & Quarrying	453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B.	SECONDARY SECTOR (3+4+5)	1849876	2048930	2365419	2773232	3180591	3677989	4388377	5432101	6471835
3	Manufacturing	732602	827564	942414	1088893	1116981	1200926	1382978	1535417	1646488
3.1	Mfg. Registered	247471	269783	298595	367580	324322	348745	402908	470771	511697
3.2	Mfg. Un-Registered	485131	557781	643819	721313	792659	852181	980070	1064646	1134791
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	141606	146723	209388	263356	422106	563086	719684	1040969	1177400
5	Construction	975668	1074643	1213617	1420983	1641504	1913977	2285715	2855714	3647948
C.	TERTIARY SECTOR (6+7+8+9)	8072675	9377017	11074273	12897679	15638666	18069163	21526399	25364071	29819406
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	2106249	2565445	2995469	3576183	3789297	4063689	4852154	5715805	6672367
7	Transport, Storage & Communications	886450	921176	1080542	1216056	1430422	1659514	1955954	2243293	2569657
7.1	Railways	48337	63586	82496	104616	137777	160182	170980	183866	196752
7.2	Transport by Other Means	535177	602890	681665	757379	879384	996603	1182241	1383253	1596656
7.3	Storage	5531	5899	7132	8472	10157	12230	14589	17943	22045
7.4	Communications	297405	248801	309249	345589	403104	490499	588144	658232	754204
8	Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	3588545	4134019	5024000	5986567	7225419	8674517	10508638	12471831	14714607
8.1	Banking & Insurance	1636236	1701373	2088918	2429152	2906120	3639965	4483488	5215553	5947618
8.2	Real Estate/Own. Dwelling & Busi. Services	1952309	2432646	2935082	3557415	4319299	5034552	6025150	7256278	8766989
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	1491431	1756377	1974262	2118873	3193528	3671443	4209653	4933142	5862774
9.1	Public Administration	599954	692073	754461	702985	1409932	1353539	1483762	1620669	1778863
9.2	Other Services	891477	1064304	1219801	1415888	1783596	2317904	2725891	3312473	4083911
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (A+B+C)		10032452	11537425	13558365	15794718	18953312	21939595	26147009	31073576	36572626
	Population (in lakh) #	148.28	151.13	154.04	156.99	160.01	163.08	166.22	169.41	172.66
	PER CAPITA GSDP (₹)	67659	76341	88018	100610	118451	134533	157304	183422	211817

N.B.: (R)-Revised, (P)-Provisional, (Q)-Quick Estimates (A) Advance Estimates

Projected on the basis of Provisional Results of Population Census 2011

TABLE : 3
PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR IN GSDP
AT CURRENT PRICES

STATE : DELHI

S.No.	INDUSTRY	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
A.	PRIMARY SECTOR (1+2)	1.4	6.5	4.3	8.3	43.6	20.7	19.5	1.4
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1.9	6.5	4.3	8.3	43.6	20.7	19.5	1.4
1.1	Agriculture & Live Stock	2.0	6.3	4.5	8.8	46.5	21.5	20.1	1.4
1.2	Forestry & Logging	5.2	9.0	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.8
1.3	Fishing	-45.1	9.8	12.0	7.4	4.3	26.0	13.8	5.9
2	Mining & Quarrying	-100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B.	SECONDARY SECTOR (3+4+5)	10.8	15.4	17.2	14.7	15.6	19.3	23.8	19.1
3	Manufacturing	13.0	13.9	15.5	2.6	7.5	15.2	11.0	7.2
3.1	Mfg. Registered	9.0	10.7	23.1	-11.8	7.5	15.5	16.8	8.7
3.2	Mfg. Un-Registered	15.0	15.4	12.0	9.9	7.5	15.0	8.6	6.6
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	3.6	42.7	25.8	60.3	33.4	27.8	44.6	13.1
5	Construction	10.1	12.9	17.1	15.5	16.6	19.4	24.9	27.7
C.	TERTIARY SECTOR (6+7+8+9)	16.2	18.1	16.5	21.3	15.5	19.1	17.8	17.6
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	21.8	16.8	19.4	6.0	7.2	19.4	17.8	16.7
7	Transport, Storage & Communications	3.9	17.3	12.5	17.6	16.0	17.9	14.7	14.5
7.1	Railways	31.5	29.7	26.8	31.7	16.3	6.7	7.5	7.0
7.2	Transport by Other Means	12.7	13.1	11.1	16.1	13.3	18.6	17.0	15.4
7.3	Storage	6.7	20.9	18.8	19.9	20.4	19.3	23.0	22.9
7.4	Communications	-16.3	24.3	11.8	16.6	21.7	19.9	11.9	14.6
8	Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	15.2	21.5	19.2	20.7	20.1	21.1	18.7	18.0
8.1	Banking & Insurance	4.0	22.8	16.3	19.6	25.3	23.2	16.3	14.0
8.2	Real Estate/Own. Dwelling & Busi. Services	24.6	20.7	21.2	21.4	16.6	19.7	20.4	20.8
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	17.8	12.4	7.3	50.7	15.0	14.7	17.2	18.8
9.1	Public Administration	15.4	9.0	-6.8	100.6	-4.0	9.6	9.2	9.8
9.2	Other Services	19.4	14.6	16.1	26.0	30.0	17.6	21.5	23.3
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (A+B+C)		15.0	17.5	16.5	20.0	15.8	19.2	18.8	17.7
	Population #	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
	PER CAPITA GSDP	12.8	15.3	14.3	17.7	13.6	16.9	16.6	15.5

N.B.:- (R)-Revised, (P)-Provisional, (Q)-Quick Estimates (A) Advance Estimates

Projected on the basis of Provisional Results of Population Census 2011

TABLE : 4
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GSDP BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
AT CURRENT PRICES

STATE : DELHI

S.No.	INDUSTRY	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
A.	PRIMARY SECTOR (1+2)	1.09	0.96	0.87	0.78	0.70	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.77
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1.09	0.96	0.87	0.78	0.70	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.76
1.1	Agriculture & Live Stock	1.01	0.90	0.81	0.73	0.66	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.74
1.2	Forestry & Logging	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
1.3	Fishing	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Mining & Quarrying	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B.	SECONDARY SECTOR (3+4+5)	18.45	17.76	17.45	17.57	16.78	16.76	16.78	17.49	17.69
3	Manufacturing	7.31	7.17	6.95	6.90	5.89	5.47	5.29	4.95	4.50
3.1	Mfg. Registered	2.47	2.34	2.20	2.33	1.71	1.59	1.54	1.52	1.40
3.2	Mfg. Un-Registered	4.84	4.83	4.75	4.57	4.18	3.88	3.75	3.43	3.10
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.41	1.27	1.54	1.67	2.23	2.57	2.75	3.35	3.22
5	Construction	9.73	9.31	8.95	9.00	8.66	8.72	8.74	9.19	9.97
C.	TERTIARY SECTOR (6+7+8+9)	80.46	81.28	81.68	81.65	82.52	82.36	82.34	81.62	81.54
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	20.99	22.24	22.09	22.64	19.99	18.52	18.56	18.39	18.24
7	Transport, Storage & Communications	8.83	7.99	7.97	7.70	7.55	7.57	7.48	7.22	7.03
7.1	Railways	0.48	0.55	0.61	0.66	0.73	0.73	0.65	0.59	0.54
7.2	Transport by Other Means	5.33	5.23	5.03	4.80	4.64	4.54	4.52	4.45	4.37
7.3	Storage	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
7.4	Communications	2.96	2.16	2.28	2.19	2.13	2.24	2.25	2.12	2.06
8	Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	35.77	35.83	37.06	37.90	38.12	39.54	40.19	40.13	40.23
8.1	Banking & Insurance	16.31	14.75	15.41	15.38	15.33	16.59	17.15	16.78	16.26
8.2	Real Estate/Own. Dwelling & Busi. Services	19.46	21.08	21.65	22.52	22.79	22.95	23.04	23.35	23.97
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	14.87	15.22	14.56	13.41	16.85	16.73	16.10	15.88	16.03
9.1	Public Administration	5.98	6.00	5.56	4.45	7.44	6.17	5.67	5.22	4.86
9.2	Other Services	8.89	9.22	9.00	8.96	9.41	10.56	10.43	10.66	11.17
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (A+B+C)		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

N.B.:- (R)-Revised, (P)-Provisonal, (Q)-Quick Estimates (A) Advance Estimates

TABLE : 5
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

STATE : DELHI

(₹ Lakh)

S.No.	INDUSTRY	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
A.	PRIMARY SECTOR (1+2)	109901	105697	106908	103907	103234	130865	140120	143578	143034
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	109448	105697	106908	103907	103234	130865	140120	143578	143034
1.1	Agriculture & Live Stock	101772	98332	99460	96369	95608	123138	132234	135623	134938
1.2	Forestry & Logging	6915	6987	7067	7152	7242	7341	7444	7555	7673
1.3	Fishing	761	378	381	386	384	386	442	400	423
2	Mining & Quarrying	453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B.	SECONDARY SECTOR (3+4+5)	1849876	1952555	2091464	2197891	2325425	2453002	2621673	2800469	3003704
3	Manufacturing	732602	793373	850545	942047	912372	944674	1005261	1023065	1020259
3.1	Mfg. Registered	247471	254875	262947	309571	253646	266666	285356	304623	307982
3.2	Mfg. Un-Registered	485131	538498	587598	632476	658726	678008	719905	718442	712277
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	141606	138841	182909	187715	308351	371520	429719	493111	498776
5	Construction	975668	1020341	1058010	1068129	1104702	1136808	1186693	1284293	1484669
C.	TERTIARY SECTOR (6+7+8+9)	8072675	8982355	10209586	11494288	13150450	14400031	15803060	17328540	18949921
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	2106249	2432584	2670022	3041866	3013451	3053103	3326195	3608623	3917717
7	Transport, Storage & Communications	886450	880270	1025375	1140528	1299348	1407831	1566202	1625747	1688113
7.1	Railways	48337	64663	76655	91589	119443	123917	142504	151730	163261
7.2	Transport by Other Means	535177	550446	579944	610260	667135	689944	741319	794760	842025
7.3	Storage	5531	5340	6020	6779	7693	8454	9128	10298	11588
7.4	Communications	297405	259821	362756	431900	505077	585516	673251	668959	671239
8	Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	3588545	4052283	4812938	5587841	6384678	7383375	8240919	9210139	10188975
8.1	Banking & Insurance	1636236	1832627	2309243	2712863	3091917	3883818	4441989	5002870	5518525
8.2	Real Estate/Own. Dwelling & Busi. Services	1952309	2219656	2503695	2874978	3292761	3499557	3798930	4207269	4670450
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	1491431	1617218	1701251	1724053	2452973	2555722	2669744	2884031	3155116
9.1	Public Administration	599954	652658	671010	591646	1104647	959728	972055	992272	1018385
9.2	Other Services	891477	964560	1030241	1132407	1348326	1595994	1697689	1891759	2136731
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (A+B+C)		10032452	11040607	12407958	13796086	15579109	16983898	18564853	20272587	22096659
	Population (in lakh) #	148.28	151.13	154.04	156.99	160.01	163.08	166.22	169.41	172.66
	PER CAPITA GSDP (₹)	67659	73054	80550	87879	97363	104145	111688	119666	127977

N.B.-: (R)-Revised, (P)-Provisional, (Q)-Quick Estimates, (A) Advance Estimates

Projected on the basis of Provisional Results of Population Census 2011

TABLE : 6
PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR IN GSDP
AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

STATE : DELHI

S.No.	INDUSTRY	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
A.	PRIMARY SECTOR (1+2)	-3.8	1.1	-2.8	-0.6	26.8	7.1	2.5	-0.4
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	-3.4	1.1	-2.8	-0.6	26.8	7.1	2.5	-0.4
1.1	Agriculture & Live Stock	-3.4	1.1	-3.1	-0.8	28.8	7.4	2.6	-0.5
1.2	Forestry & Logging	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
1.3	Fishing	-50.3	0.8	1.3	-0.5	0.5	14.5	-9.5	5.8
2	Mining & Quarrying	-100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B.	SECONDARY SECTOR (3+4+5)	5.6	7.1	5.1	5.8	5.5	6.9	6.8	7.3
3	Manufacturing	8.3	7.2	10.8	-3.2	3.5	6.4	1.8	-0.3
3.1	Mfg. Registered	3.0	3.2	17.7	-18.1	5.1	7.0	6.8	1.1
3.2	Mfg. Un-Registered	11.0	9.1	7.6	4.2	2.9	6.2	-0.2	-0.9
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	-2.0	31.7	2.6	64.3	20.5	15.7	14.8	1.1
5	Construction	4.6	3.7	1.0	3.4	2.9	4.4	8.2	15.6
C.	TERTIARY SECTOR (6+7+8+9)	11.3	13.7	12.6	14.4	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.4
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	15.5	9.8	13.9	-0.9	1.3	8.9	8.5	8.6
7	Transport, Storage & Communications	-0.7	16.5	11.2	13.9	8.3	11.2	3.8	3.8
7.1	Railways	33.8	18.5	19.5	30.4	3.7	15.0	6.5	7.6
7.2	Transport by Other Means	2.9	5.4	5.2	9.3	3.4	7.4	7.2	5.9
7.3	Storage	-3.5	12.7	12.6	13.5	9.9	8.0	12.8	12.5
7.4	Communications	-12.6	39.6	19.1	16.9	15.9	15.0	-0.6	0.3
8	Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	12.9	18.8	16.1	14.3	15.6	11.6	11.8	10.6
8.1	Banking & Insurance	12.0	26.0	17.5	14.0	25.6	14.4	12.6	10.3
8.2	Real Estate/Own. Dwelling & Busi. Services	13.7	12.8	14.8	14.5	6.3	8.6	10.7	11.0
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	8.4	5.2	1.3	42.3	4.2	4.5	8.0	9.4
9.1	Public Administration	8.8	2.8	-11.8	86.7	-13.1	1.3	2.1	2.6
9.2	Other Services	8.2	6.8	9.9	19.1	18.4	6.4	11.4	12.9
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (A+B+C)		10.0	12.4	11.2	12.9	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.0
	Population #	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
	PER CAPITA GSDP	8.0	10.3	9.1	10.8	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.9

N.B.-: (R)-Revised, (P)-Provisional, (Q)-Quick Estimates ,(A) Advance Estimates

Projected on the basis of Provisional Results of Population Census 2011

TABLE : 7
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GSDP BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

STATE : DELHI

S.No.	INDUSTRY	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
A.	PRIMARY SECTOR (1+2)	1.09	0.95	0.86	0.75	0.66	0.77	0.75	0.71	0.64
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1.09	0.95	0.86	0.75	0.66	0.77	0.75	0.71	0.64
1.1	Agriculture & Live Stock	1.01	0.89	0.80	0.70	0.61	0.73	0.71	0.67	0.61
1.2	Forestry & Logging	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03
1.3	Fishing	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Mining & Quarrying	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B.	SECONDARY SECTOR (3+4+5)	18.45	17.69	16.86	15.93	14.93	14.43	14.12	13.81	13.59
3	Manufacturing	7.31	7.19	6.86	6.82	5.86	5.56	5.42	5.04	4.61
3.1	Mfg. Registered	2.47	2.31	2.12	2.24	1.63	1.57	1.54	1.50	1.39
3.2	Mfg. Un-Registered	4.84	4.88	4.74	4.58	4.23	3.99	3.88	3.54	3.22
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.41	1.26	1.47	1.36	1.98	2.19	2.31	2.43	2.26
5	Construction	9.73	9.24	8.53	7.74	7.09	6.69	6.39	6.34	6.72
C.	TERTIARY SECTOR (6+7+8+9)	80.46	81.36	82.28	83.32	84.41	84.80	85.13	85.48	85.77
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	20.99	22.03	21.52	22.05	19.34	17.98	17.92	17.80	17.73
7	Transport, Storage & Communications	8.83	7.98	8.26	8.26	8.34	8.29	8.44	8.02	7.64
7.1	Railways	0.48	0.59	0.62	0.66	0.77	0.73	0.77	0.75	0.74
7.2	Transport by Other Means	5.33	4.99	4.67	4.42	4.28	4.06	3.99	3.92	3.81
7.3	Storage	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
7.4	Communications	2.96	2.35	2.92	3.13	3.24	3.45	3.63	3.30	3.04
8	Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	35.77	36.70	38.79	40.50	40.99	43.48	44.39	45.43	46.11
8.1	Banking & Insurance	16.31	16.60	18.61	19.66	19.85	22.87	23.93	24.68	24.97
8.2	Real Estate/Own. Dwelling & Busi. Services	19.46	20.10	20.18	20.84	21.14	20.61	20.46	20.75	21.14
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	14.87	14.65	13.71	12.50	15.74	15.05	14.38	14.22	14.28
9.1	Public Administration	5.98	5.91	5.41	4.29	7.09	5.65	5.24	4.89	4.61
9.2	Other Services	8.89	8.74	8.30	8.21	8.65	9.40	9.14	9.33	9.67
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (A+B+C)		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

N.B.:- (R)-Revised, (P)-Provisonal, (Q)-Quick Estimates ,(A) Advance Estimates

TABLE : 8

**NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
AT CURRENT PRICES**

STATE : DELHI

(₹ lakh)

S.No.	INDUSTRY	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
A.	PRIMARY SECTOR (1+2)	108442	110014	117023	121886	131867	189853	229240	274010	277590
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	108064	110014	117023	121886	131867	189853	229240	274010	277590
1.1	Agriculture & Live Stock	100577	102464	108787	113503	123348	181238	220352	264888	268273
1.2	Forestry & Logging	6824	7184	7834	7933	8044	8126	8259	8403	8559
1.3	Fishing	663	366	402	450	475	489	629	719	758
2	Mining & Quarrying	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B.	SECONDARY SECTOR (3+4+5)	1638698	1818493	2085379	2415317	2762075	3173099	3797113	4754463	5707823
3	Manufacturing	637193	721859	824559	964127	979515	1046298	1211188	1346465	1440374
3.1	Mfg. Registered	210437	230555	256191	324647	278211	298262	348053	411544	448098
3.2	Mfg. Un-Registered	426756	491304	568368	639480	701304	748036	863135	934921	992276
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	63900	64599	97808	90594	223425	312658	417509	687047	771731
5	Construction	937605	1032035	1163012	1360596	1559135	1814143	2168416	2720950	3495719
C.	TERTIARY SECTOR (6+7+8+9)	7724546	8984235	10625237	12414651	14988210	17352422	20675350	24395720	28733753
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	2085755	2540063	2965827	3540355	3743478	4014066	4798727	5658574	6611332
7	Transport, Storage & Communications	812586	845867	990263	1119630	1305693	1505670	1772995	2031219	2328468
7.1	Railways	41736	50412	68084	87792	117659	138173	147080	158075	169070
7.2	Transport by Other Means	515707	582283	658652	732599	849185	960588	1140410	1335606	1543193
7.3	Storage	5437	5788	6991	8285	9913	11916	14205	17489	21521
7.4	Communications	249706	207384	256536	290954	328936	394993	471300	520050	594684
8	Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	3467244	3996808	4866989	5804111	7009821	8419690	10214582	12138546	14342093
8.1	Banking & Insurance	1604252	1667555	2050441	2386625	2860047	3582789	4415209	5136171	5857133
8.2	Real Estate/Own. Dwelling & Busi. Services	1862992	2329253	2816548	3417486	4149774	4836901	5799373	7002375	8484960
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	1358961	1601497	1802158	1950555	2929218	3412996	3889046	4567381	5451860
9.1	Public Administration	482331	555071	603774	560036	1181450	1141558	1220259	1322650	1446329
9.2	Other Services	876630	1046426	1198384	1390519	1747768	2271438	2668787	3244731	4005531
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (A+B+C)		9471686	10912742	12827639	14951854	17882152	20715374	24701704	29424193	34719166
	Population (in lakh) #	148.28	151.13	154.04	156.99	160.01	163.08	166.22	169.41	172.66
	PER CAPITA INCOME (₹)	63877	72208	83275	95241	111756	127026	148608	173686	201083

N.B.:- (R)-Revised, (P)-Provisional, (Q)-Quick Estimates (A) Advance Estimates

Projected on the basis of Provisional Results of Population Census 2011

TABLE : 9
PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR IN NSDP
AT CURRENT PRICES

STATE : DELHI

S.No.	INDUSTRY	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
A.	PRIMARY SECTOR (1+2)	1.4	6.4	4.2	8.2	44.0	20.7	19.5	1.3
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1.8	6.4	4.2	8.2	44.0	20.7	19.5	1.3
1.1	Agriculture & Live Stock	1.9	6.2	4.3	8.7	46.9	21.6	20.2	1.3
1.2	Forestry & Logging	5.3	9.0	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.9
1.3	Fishing	-44.8	9.8	11.9	5.6	2.9	28.6	14.3	5.4
2	Mining & Quarrying	-100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B.	SECONDARY SECTOR (3+4+5)	11.0	14.7	15.8	14.4	14.9	19.7	25.2	20.1
3	Manufacturing	13.3	14.2	16.9	1.6	6.8	15.8	11.2	7.0
3.1	Mfg. Registered	9.6	11.1	26.7	-14.3	7.2	16.7	18.2	8.9
3.2	Mfg. Un-Registered	15.1	15.7	12.5	9.7	6.7	15.4	8.3	6.1
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.1	51.4	-7.4	146.6	39.9	33.5	64.6	12.3
5	Construction	10.1	12.7	17.0	14.6	16.4	19.5	25.5	28.5
C.	TERTIARY SECTOR (6+7+8+9)	16.3	18.3	16.8	20.7	15.8	19.1	18.0	17.8
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	21.8	16.8	19.4	5.7	7.2	19.5	17.9	16.8
7	Transport, Storage & Communications	4.1	17.1	13.1	16.6	15.3	17.8	14.6	14.6
7.1	Railways	20.8	35.1	28.9	34.0	17.4	6.4	7.5	7.0
7.2	Transport by Other Means	12.9	13.1	11.2	15.9	13.1	18.7	17.1	15.5
7.3	Storage	6.5	20.8	18.5	19.6	20.2	19.2	23.1	23.1
7.4	Communications	-16.9	23.7	13.4	13.1	20.1	19.3	10.3	14.4
8	Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	15.3	21.8	19.3	20.8	20.1	21.3	18.8	18.2
8.1	Banking & Insurance	3.9	23.0	16.4	19.8	25.3	23.2	16.3	14.0
8.2	Real Estate/Own. Dwelling & Busi. Services	25.0	20.9	21.3	21.4	16.6	19.9	20.7	21.2
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	17.8	12.5	8.2	50.2	16.5	13.9	17.4	19.4
9.1	Public Administration	15.1	8.8	-7.2	111.0	-3.4	6.9	8.4	9.4
9.2	Other Services	19.4	14.5	16.0	25.7	30.0	17.5	21.6	23.4
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (A+B+C)		15.2	17.5	16.6	19.6	15.8	19.2	19.1	18.0
	Population #	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
	PER CAPITA INCOME	13.0	15.3	14.4	17.3	13.7	17.0	16.9	15.8

N.B.:- (R)-Revised, (P)-Provisional, (Q)-Quick Estimates (A) Advance Estimates

Projected on the basis of Provisional Results of Population Census 2011

TABLE : 10
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NSDP BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
AT CURRENT PRICES

STATE : DELHI

S.No.	INDUSTRY	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
A.	PRIMARY SECTOR (1+2)	1.14	1.01	0.92	0.81	0.73	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.79
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1.14	1.01	0.91	0.81	0.73	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.79
1.1	Agriculture & Live Stock	1.06	0.94	0.85	0.76	0.69	0.87	0.89	0.90	0.77
1.2	Forestry & Logging	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
1.3	Fishing	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Mining & Quarrying	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B.	SECONDARY SECTOR (3+4+5)	17.30	16.66	16.26	16.15	15.45	15.32	15.37	16.16	16.45
3	Manufacturing	6.73	6.61	6.43	6.45	5.48	5.05	4.90	4.58	4.15
3.1	Mfg. Registered	2.22	2.11	2.00	2.17	1.56	1.44	1.41	1.40	1.29
3.2	Mfg. Un-Registered	4.51	4.50	4.43	4.28	3.92	3.61	3.49	3.18	2.86
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	0.67	0.59	0.76	0.61	1.25	1.51	1.69	2.33	2.22
5	Construction	9.90	9.46	9.07	9.10	8.72	8.76	8.78	9.25	10.07
C.	TERTIARY SECTOR (6+7+8+9)	81.56	82.33	82.82	83.04	83.82	83.77	83.71	82.92	82.76
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	22.02	23.28	23.12	23.68	20.93	19.38	19.43	19.23	19.04
7	Transport, Storage & Communications	8.58	7.75	7.71	7.50	7.31	7.28	7.19	6.91	6.70
7.1	Railways	0.44	0.46	0.53	0.59	0.66	0.67	0.60	0.54	0.49
7.2	Transport by Other Means	5.44	5.34	5.13	4.90	4.75	4.64	4.62	4.54	4.44
7.3	Storage	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
7.4	Communications	2.64	1.90	2.00	1.95	1.84	1.91	1.91	1.77	1.71
8	Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	36.61	36.62	37.94	38.82	39.20	40.65	41.35	41.26	41.31
8.1	Banking & Insurance	16.94	15.28	15.98	15.96	15.99	17.30	17.87	17.46	16.87
8.2	Real Estate/Own. Dwelling & Busi. Services	19.67	21.34	21.96	22.86	23.21	23.35	23.48	23.80	24.44
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	14.35	14.68	14.05	13.05	16.38	16.47	15.74	15.53	15.71
9.1	Public Administration	5.09	5.09	4.71	3.75	6.61	5.51	4.94	4.50	4.17
9.2	Other Services	9.26	9.59	9.34	9.30	9.77	10.96	10.80	11.03	11.54
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (A+B+C)		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

N.B.: - (R)-Revised, (P)-Provisonal, (Q)-Quick Estimates (A) Advance Estimates

TABLE : 11
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

STATE : DELHI

(₹ Lakh)

S.No.	INDUSTRY	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
A.	PRIMARY SECTOR (1+2)	108442	104297	105422	102271	101494	129000	138128	141460	140790
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	108064	104297	105422	102271	101494	129000	138128	141460	140790
1.1	Agriculture & Live Stock	100577	97069	98118	94883	94014	121415	130382	133642	132828
1.2	Forestry & Logging	6824	6901	6979	7065	7160	7268	7374	7491	7615
1.3	Fishing	663	327	325	323	320	317	372	327	347
2	Mining & Quarrying	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B.	SECONDARY SECTOR (3+4+5)	1638698	1733963	1836648	1887203	1970798	2046337	2177132	2310971	2469249
3	Manufacturing	637193	693608	743295	832618	795121	816978	867120	874479	861228
3.1	Mfg. Registered	210437	217369	223502	270855	213764	224378	240662	257523	258476
3.2	Mfg. Un-Registered	426756	476239	519793	561763	581357	592600	626458	616956	602752
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	63900	60875	82533	41004	142233	175371	210647	247562	226750
5	Construction	937605	979480	1010820	1013581	1033444	1053988	1099365	1188930	1381271
C.	TERTIARY SECTOR (6+7+8+9)	7724546	8609081	9802344	11078830	12623831	13849162	15170170	16627567	18180864
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	2085755	2408378	2642940	3010844	2976844	3013916	3282596	3561528	3867126
7	Transport, Storage & Communications	812586	808870	942903	1055992	1194312	1282807	1423612	1464380	1507969
7.1	Railways	41736	52288	63395	77122	103482	105908	122447	129625	139108
7.2	Transport by Other Means	515707	530617	558262	587624	640812	658985	707660	757433	801030
7.3	Storage	5437	5234	5893	6620	7502	8219	8783	9876	11089
7.4	Communications	249706	220731	315353	384626	442516	509695	584722	567446	556742
8	Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	3467244	3922358	4671739	5434030	6216360	7192263	8027013	8973439	9929481
8.1	Banking & Insurance	1604252	1800417	2273736	2674892	3052345	3836489	4386903	4940027	5447925
8.2	Real Estate/Own. Dwelling & Busi. Services	1862992	2121941	2398003	2759138	3164015	3355774	3640110	4033412	4481556
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	1358961	1469475	1544762	1577964	2236315	2360176	2436949	2628220	2876289
9.1	Public Administration	482331	521961	534161	467862	917836	799574	778769	780801	788729
9.2	Other Services	876630	947514	1010601	1110102	1318479	1560602	1658180	1847419	2087560
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (A+B+C)		9471686	10447341	11744414	13068304	14696123	16024499	17485430	19079998	20790903
	Population (in lakh) #	148.28	151.13	154.04	156.99	160.01	163.08	166.22	169.41	172.66
	PER CAPITA INCOME (₹)	63877	69128	76243	83243	91845	98262	105195	112626	120414

N.B.-: (R)-Revised, (P)-Provisional, (Q)-Quick Estimates ,(A) Advance Estimates

Projected on the basis of Provisional Results of Population Census 2011

TABLE : 12
PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR IN NSDP
AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

STATE : DELHI

S.No.	INDUSTRY	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
A.	PRIMARY SECTOR (1+2)	-3.8	1.1	-3.0	-0.8	27.1	7.1	2.4	-0.5
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	-3.5	1.1	-3.0	-0.8	27.1	7.1	2.4	-0.5
1.1	Agriculture & Live Stock	-3.5	1.1	-3.3	-0.9	29.1	7.4	2.5	-0.6
1.2	Forestry & Logging	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
1.3	Fishing	-50.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.9	-0.9	17.4	-12.1	6.1
2	Mining & Quarrying	-100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B.	SECONDARY SECTOR (3+4+5)	5.8	5.9	2.8	4.4	3.8	6.4	6.1	6.8
3	Manufacturing	8.9	7.2	12.0	-4.5	2.7	6.1	0.8	-1.5
3.1	Mfg. Registered	3.3	2.8	21.2	-21.1	5.0	7.3	7.0	0.4
3.2	Mfg. Un-Registered	11.6	9.1	8.1	3.5	1.9	5.7	-1.5	-2.3
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	-4.7	35.6	-50.3	246.9	23.3	20.1	17.5	-8.4
5	Construction	4.5	3.2	0.3	2.0	2.0	4.3	8.1	16.2
C.	TERTIARY SECTOR (6+7+8+9)	11.5	13.9	13.0	13.9	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.3
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	15.5	9.7	13.9	-1.1	1.2	8.9	8.5	8.6
7	Transport, Storage & Communications	-0.5	16.6	12.0	13.1	7.4	11.0	2.9	3.0
7.1	Railways	25.3	21.2	21.7	34.2	2.3	15.6	5.9	7.3
7.2	Transport by Other Means	2.9	5.2	5.3	9.1	2.8	7.4	7.0	5.8
7.3	Storage	-3.7	12.6	12.3	13.3	9.6	6.9	12.4	12.3
7.4	Communications	-11.6	42.9	22.0	15.1	15.2	14.7	-3.0	-1.9
8	Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	13.1	19.1	16.3	14.4	15.7	11.6	11.8	10.7
8.1	Banking & Insurance	12.2	26.3	17.6	14.1	25.7	14.3	12.6	10.3
8.2	Real Estate/Own. Dwelling & Busi. Services	13.9	13.0	15.1	14.7	6.1	8.5	10.8	11.1
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	8.1	5.1	2.1	41.7	5.5	3.3	7.8	9.4
9.1	Public Administration	8.2	2.3	-12.4	96.2	-12.9	-2.6	0.3	1.0
9.2	Other Services	8.1	6.7	9.8	18.8	18.4	6.3	11.4	13.0
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (A+B+C)		10.3	12.4	11.3	12.5	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0
	Population #	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
	PER CAPITA INCOME	8.2	10.3	9.2	10.3	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.9

N.B.-: (R)-Revised, (P)-Provisional, (Q)-Quick Estimates, (A) Advance Estimates

Projected on the basis of Provisional Results of Population Census 2011

TABLE : 13
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NSDP BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

STATE : DELHI

S.No.	INDUSTRY	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R)	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)	2012-13 (A)
A.	PRIMARY SECTOR (1+2)	1.14	1.00	0.90	0.78	0.69	0.81	0.79	0.74	0.68
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1.14	1.00	0.90	0.78	0.69	0.81	0.79	0.74	0.68
1.1	Agriculture & Live Stock	1.06	0.93	0.84	0.73	0.64	0.76	0.75	0.70	0.64
1.2	Forestry & Logging	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
1.3	Fishing	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Mining & Quarrying	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B.	SECONDARY SECTOR (3+4+5)	17.30	16.60	15.64	14.44	13.41	12.77	12.45	12.11	11.87
3	Manufacturing	6.73	6.64	6.33	6.37	5.41	5.10	4.96	4.58	4.14
3.1	Mfg. Registered	2.22	2.08	1.90	2.07	1.45	1.40	1.38	1.35	1.24
3.2	Mfg. Un-Registered	4.51	4.56	4.43	4.30	3.96	3.70	3.58	3.23	2.90
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	0.67	0.58	0.70	0.31	0.97	1.09	1.20	1.30	1.09
5	Construction	9.90	9.38	8.61	7.76	7.03	6.58	6.29	6.23	6.64
C.	TERTIARY SECTOR (6+7+8+9)	81.56	82.40	83.46	84.78	85.90	86.42	86.76	87.15	87.45
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	22.02	23.05	22.50	23.04	20.26	18.81	18.77	18.67	18.60
7	Transport, Storage & Communications	8.58	7.74	8.03	8.08	8.12	8.00	8.14	7.67	7.25
7.1	Railways	0.44	0.50	0.54	0.59	0.70	0.66	0.70	0.68	0.67
7.2	Transport by Other Means	5.44	5.08	4.75	4.50	4.36	4.11	4.05	3.97	3.85
7.3	Storage	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
7.4	Communications	2.64	2.11	2.69	2.94	3.01	3.18	3.34	2.97	2.68
8	Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	36.61	37.54	39.78	41.58	42.30	44.88	45.91	47.03	47.76
8.1	Banking & Insurance	16.94	17.23	19.36	20.47	20.77	23.94	25.09	25.89	26.20
8.2	Real Estate/Own. Dwelling & Busi. Services	19.67	20.31	20.42	21.11	21.53	20.94	20.82	21.14	21.56
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	14.35	14.07	13.15	12.07	15.22	14.73	13.93	13.77	13.83
9.1	Public Administration	5.09	5.00	4.55	3.58	6.25	4.99	4.45	4.09	3.79
9.2	Other Services	9.26	9.07	8.60	8.49	8.97	9.74	9.48	9.68	10.04
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (A+B+C)		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

N.B.:- (R)-Revised, (P)-Provisonal, (Q)-Quick Estimates ,(A) Advance Estimates

Table - 14
GSDP/GDP OF STATES, UNION TERRITORIES & ALL INDIA
AT CURRENT PRICES

(Rupee In Crores)

Sl. No.	STATES/U.T.s	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Andhra Pradesh	224713	255941	301035	364813	426765	476835	570992	655181	NA
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3488	3755	4108	4810	5687	7473	8732	11136	12702
3	Assam	53398	59385	64692	71076	81074	95975	112466	126544	143567
4	Bihar	77781	82490	100737	113680	142279	164547	198135	246487	294388
5	Chhattisgarh	47862	53381	66875	80255	96972	99364	117978	139515	160188
6	Goa	12713	14327	16523	19565	25414	29126	33562	35932	NA
7	Gujarat	203373	244736	283693	329285	367912	431262	530430	611767	NA
8	Haryana	95795	108885	128732	151596	182522	223600	265034	307606	353440
9	Himachal Pradesh	24077	27127	30274	33963	41483	48189	56355	63812	72076
10	Jammu & Kashmir	27305	29920	33230	37099	42315	48385	56976	65979	76115
11	Jharkhand	59758	60901	66935	83950	87794	100621	115535	130505	147841
12	Karnataka	166747	195904	227237	270629	310312	337516	406470	463243	527492
13	Kerala	119264	136842	153785	175141	202783	231999	269474	315206	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	112927	124276	144577	161479	197276	227984	260198	309687	361874
15	Maharashtra	415480	486766	584498	684817	753969	855751	1035086	1199548	1372644
16	Manipur	5133	5718	6137	6783	7399	8254	9108	10410	11713
17	Meghalaya	6559	7265	8625	9735	11617	12709	14528	16173	18363
18	Mizoram	2682	2971	3290	3816	4577	5260	6058	6991	NA
19	Nagaland	5839	6588	7257	8075	9436	10527	11315	12272	13322
20	Odisha	77729	85096	101839	129274	148491	162946	194465	215899	258744
21	Punjab	96839	108637	127123	152245	174039	197500	226867	259223	296007
22	Rajasthan	127746	142236	171043	194822	230949	265825	341865	416755	NA
23	Sikkim	1739	1993	2161	2506	3229	6133	7145	8400	NA
24	Tamil Nadu	219003	257833	310526	350819	401336	479720	566422	639025	723106
25	Tripura	8904	9826	10914	11797	13573	15403	17545	19910	22139
26	Uttar Pradesh	260841	293172	336317	383026	444685	523394	600917	684173	776433
27	Uttarakhand	24786	29968	36795	45856	56025	70736	82918	93162	107548
28	West Bengal	208656	230245	261682	299483	341942	398880	475146	544282	630384
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1813	2044	2538	2990	3480	4123	4553	5026	NA
30	Chandigarh	8504	10185	12276	13669	15334	17577	20493	23368	NA
31	Delhi	100325	115374	135584	157947	189533	219396	261470	310736	365726
32	Puducherry	5754	7977	8335	9251	10050	12304	13667	14081	16532
All-India GDP		2971464	3390503	3953276	4582086	5303567	6108903	7266967	8353495	9461979

Source: For Sl. No. 1-32 -- Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India-Central Statistics Office

Table - 15
GSDP/GDP OF STATES, UNION TERRITORIES & ALL INDIA
AT CONSTANT PRICES

(Rupee In Crores)										
Sl. No.	STATES/U.T.s	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Andhra Pradesh	224713	246210	273730	306645	327731	342571	375664	405046	NA
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3488	3584	3772	4227	4596	5049	5112	5666	5936
3	Assam	53398	55214	57783	60568	64033	69794	75298	80172	85690
4	Bihar	77781	77912	90135	95287	106877	114458	127381	144278	157957
5	Chhattisgarh	47862	49408	58598	63644	68982	71343	78297	84674	91933
6	Goa	12713	13672	15042	15875	17466	19248	21202	23192	NA
7	Gujarat	203373	233776	253393	281273	300341	334127	367540	398884	NA
8	Haryana	95795	104608	116344	126171	136478	152474	165960	179097	191821
9	Himachal Pradesh	24077	26107	28481	30917	33210	35897	39036	41939	44554
10	Jammu & Kashmir	27305	28883	30602	32561	34664	36227	38385	40771	43628
11	Jharkhand	59758	57848	59226	71377	70129	77240	83935	91421	99758
12	Karnataka	166747	184277	202660	228202	244421	247562	271485	286410	303444
13	Kerala	119264	131294	141667	154093	162659	177571	191867	210107	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	112927	118919	129896	135986	152946	168058	180034	201290	221463
15	Maharashtra	415480	470929	534654	594832	610191	666944	735212	787426	843565
16	Manipur	5133	5459	5568	5900	6287	6720	7061	7535	8073
17	Meghalaya	6559	7078	7626	7970	9001	9591	10427	11085	12072
18	Mizoram	2682	2869	3006	3336	3781	4249	4557	5017	NA
19	Nagaland	5839	6436	6938	7445	7917	8463	8925	9379	9871
20	Odisha	77729	82145	92701	102846	110812	115851	124537	130669	142607
21	Punjab	96839	102556	112997	123223	130431	138636	147683	156454	164575
22	Rajasthan	127746	136285	152189	160017	174556	186245	214698	227824	NA
23	Sikkim	1739	1909	2024	2178	2535	4401	4759	5148	NA
24	Tamil Nadu	219003	249567	287530	305157	320085	353237	387973	416549	435734
25	Tripura	8904	9422	10202	10988	12025	13306	14397	15645	16993
26	Uttar Pradesh	260841	277818	300225	322214	344726	367417	396101	423261	445976
27	Uttarakhand	24786	28340	32190	38022	42832	50598	55626	58561	62586
28	West Bengal	208656	221789	239077	257632	270248	291955	318871	339844	365920
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1813	1907	2251	2479	2834	3208	3471	3684	NA
30	Chandigarh	8504	9413	10795	11581	12519	13766	14899	15959	NA
31	Delhi	100325	110406	124080	137961	155791	169839	185649	202726	220967
32	Puducherry	5754	7188	7453	8093	8794	10176	11200	11469	12966
All-India GDP(2004-05 base)		2971464	3253073	3564364	3896636	4158676	4516071	4937006	5243582	5503476

Source: For Sl. No. 1-32 -- Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India-Central Statistics Office

Table - 16
PER CAPITA INCOME OF STATES, UNION TERRITORIES & ALL INDIA
AT CURRENT PRICES

(Figures in Rupees(₹))

S.No.	STATES / U.Ts.	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25321	28539	33135	39727	46345	51114	60703	68970	NA
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26610	28054	30000	34352	39656	51031	59415	74059	81583
3.	Assam	16782	18396	19737	21290	24099	28383	33348	37250	42036
4.	Bihar	7914	8223	9967	11051	13728	15626	18507	22691	26793
14.	Chhattisgarh	18559	20117	24800	29385	34360	34366	40166	46743	52689
6.	Goa	76968	84720	94882	108708	135966	149164	164962	167838	NA
7.	Gujarat	32021	37780	43395	50016	55068	64097	78802	89668	NA
8.	Haryana	37972	42309	49261	56917	67405	82037	95135	109064	123554
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33348	36949	40393	43966	49903	58402	67475	74694	82611
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	21734	23240	25059	27448	30212	33650	38880	44533	50806
5.	Jharkhand	18510	18326	19789	24789	25046	28223	31993	35652	40158
11.	Karnataka	26882	31239	35981	42419	48084	51386	61073	69051	78049
12.	Kerala	31871	36276	40419	45700	53046	60226	69465	80924	NA
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15442	16631	19028	20935	25278	28712	32223	37994	43864
15.	Maharashtra	36077	41965	49831	57760	62234	69765	83395	95339	107670
16.	Manipur	18640	20395	21419	23093	24773	27095	29281	32865	36290
17.	Meghalaya	24086	26284	30952	34229	40583	43142	48690	53542	60156
18.	Mizoram	24662	26698	28764	32488	38582	42715	48591	54689	NA
19.	Nagaland	30441	33792	36568	39985	46207	50263	53635	56461	59535
20.	Odisha	17650	18846	22237	27735	31416	33029	38878	41896	49489
21.	Punjab	33103	36199	41883	49380	55315	61805	69837	78594	89345
22.	Rajasthan	18565	20275	24055	26882	31279	35254	44709	53735	NA
23.	Sikkim	26690	30252	32199	36448	46983	90749	104506	121440	NA
24.	Tamil Nadu	30062	35243	42288	47606	54137	64336	75449	84496	94720
25.	Tripura	24394	26668	29081	31111	35587	39815	45087	50175	55004
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12950	14221	16013	17785	20422	23671	26741	30051	33520
27.	Uttarakhand	24726	29441	35111	42619	50657	62764	72217	79940	90843
28.	West Bengal	22649	24720	27823	31567	35487	41039	48592	55222	63530
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	40921	44754	53778	61430	69177	79396	85741	93075	NA
30.	Chandigarh	74173	84993	97568	102980	108486	117371	130461	140073	NA
31.	Delhi	63877	72208	83275	95241	111756	127026	148608	173686	201083
32.	Puducherry	48302	67205	68673	74201	79306	96860	105557	98055	112986
All-India Per Capita NNI		24143	27131	31206	35825	40775	46249	54151	61564	68747

Source: For Sl. No. 1-32 -- Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India -- Central Statistics Office

Note: Population as per the Provisional figures released by RGI for Census 2011 have been used by the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha and Delhi for all years and by the State of Himachal Pradesh for 2011-12.

Table - 17
PER CAPITA INCOME OF STATES, UNION TERRITORIES & ALL INDIA
AT CONSTANT(2004-05) PRICES

(Figures in Rupees(₹))

S.No.	STATES / U.Ts.	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Andhra Pradesh	25321	27486	30114	33239	35272	36303	39434	42119	NA
2	Arunachal Pradesh	26610	26759	27554	30187	31971	34020	33950	36877	37934
3	Assam	16782	17050	17579	18089	18922	20406	21793	22910	24198
4	Bihar	7914	7749	8900	9233	10241	10771	11792	13178	14268
5	Chhattisgarh	18559	18530	21580	22929	23926	24189	25788	26979	28666
6	Goa	76968	80844	86257	87085	90409	95320	104445	112602	NA
7	Gujarat	32021	36102	38568	42498	43685	49168	53789	57508	NA
8	Haryana	37972	40627	44423	47046	49780	55044	59140	62927	66410
9	Himachal Pradesh	33348	35806	38195	40143	41666	43492	46821	48923	51586
10	Jammu & Kashmir	21734	22406	23375	24470	25641	26519	27881	29215	30889
11	Jharkhand	18510	17406	17427	20996	19867	21534	23168	24974	27030
12	Karnataka	26882	29295	31967	35574	37687	37297	40332	42218	44389
13	Kerala	31871	34837	37284	40288	42433	45921	49391	53877	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	15442	15927	17073	17572	19462	21029	22091	24395	26514
15	Maharashtra	36077	40671	45582	50138	50183	54246	59038	62457	66066
16	Manipur	18640	19479	19431	20106	21169	22197	22867	23953	25205
17	Meghalaya	24086	25642	27242	27764	30963	32569	35191	36937	39873
18	Mizoram	24662	25826	26308	28467	31921	34699	36732	39546	NA
19	Nagaland	30441	33072	35074	37317	39041	40590	42511	43267	43967
20	Odisha	17650	18194	20194	21640	22963	22846	23875	24134	25584
21	Punjab	33103	34096	37087	39567	41003	42831	44783	46422	48496
22	Rajasthan	18565	19445	21342	21922	23356	24304	27625	28851	NA
23	Sikkim	26690	29008	30293	31722	35394	60774	64693	69202	NA
24	Tamil Nadu	30062	34126	39166	41314	42936	46886	51117	54550	56505
25	Tripura	24394	25688	27558	29022	31711	34544	36826	39542	42481
26	Uttar Pradesh	12950	13445	14241	14875	15713	16390	17378	18249	18905
27	Uttarakhand	24726	27781	30644	35444	38621	44557	48240	50045	52642
28	West Bengal	22649	23808	25400	27094	27914	29799	32299	34166	36505
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	40921	41645	47522	50629	56304	61729	65210	68432	NA
30	Chandigarh	74173	78167	85372	86923	88284	91934	94417	95937	NA
31	Delhi	63877	69128	76243	83243	91845	98262	105195	112626	120414
32	Puducherry	48302	60046	61142	64749	69760	80363	86884	81188	90836
	All-India Per Capita NNI (2004-05 base)	24143	26015	28067	30332	31754	33901	36342	38037	39143

Source: For Sl. No. 1-32 -- Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India -- Central Statistics Office

Note: Population as per the Provisional figures released by RGI for Census 2011 have been used by the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha and Delhi for all years and by the State of Himachal Pradesh for 2011-12.



ANNEXURE

**METHODOLOGY
RECOMMENDED BY CSO**



**SOURCES AND ASSUMPTIONS / METHODOLOGY RECOMMENDED BYC.S.O
FOR THE NEW SERIES OF GSDP WITH BASE YEAR 2004-05**

Item	Source of data	Assumption / method of estimation	
		At Current Prices	At Constant (2004-05) Prices
1. Agriculture, including livestock			
(a) Value of output – (1) Major and minor crops			
(i) Major crops (25) (paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, small millets, gram, tur, other kharif pulses, other rabi pulses, groundnut, sesamum, rapeseed & mustard, linseed, castorseed, safflower, nigerseed, soyabean, sunflower, cotton, jute, mesta and sugarcane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture (DES Ag) for production❖ State Directorates of Economics (DES) and Statistics for prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Value of output = production * current year price	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Value of output = production * base year price
(ii) Minor crops (17) (potato, onion, banana, tapioca, sweet potato, pepper, ginger, garlic, chilles, turmeric, arecanut, coriander, cardamom, sunhemp, tobacco, guarseed and coconut).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture (DES Ag) for production❖ State Directorates of Economics (DES) and Statistics for prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Value of output = production * current year price	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Value of output = production * base year price
(iii) small millets (includes korra, vargu, samai, cheena, kodan and kutki, sawan, trumba, kangani, kudroo, sewal, phoolan, grim, navane, harake, save, bargu, sanva, rala, kakun, basara, bhadli, banti, vari, buck wheat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ DESAg and State DESs for production	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Value of output = production * current year price❖ Price= 75% of weighted average price of jowar, bajra, barley, maize and ragi	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Value of output = production * base year price❖ Price= 75% of weighted average price of jowar, bajra, barley, maize and ragi

(iv) other pulses	❖ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) under the crops and production.	❖ Value of output = production * current year price ❖ Price=0.85* weighted average price of arhar, urad, moong, masur and horsegram	❖ Value of output = production * base year price ❖ Price=0.85* weighted average price of arhar, urad, moong, masur and horsegram
(2) Commercial Crops			
(i) tea	❖ Tea Board for production of processed tea ❖ State DESs for prices	❖ Value of output = production * current year price ❖ Production of raw tea = processed tea / 0.225	❖ Same as in current prices, price adopted is the base year price
(ii) coffee	❖ Coffee Board for production and prices	❖ Value of output = production * current year price	❖ Value of output = production * base year price
(iii) rubber	❖ Rubber Board for production ❖ State DESs for prices	❖ Value of output = production * current year price	❖ Value of output = production * base year price
(iv) cashew nuts and cocoa	❖ Directorate of Cashewnut and Coca Development for production and prices	❖ Value of output = production * current year price	❖ Value of output = production * base year price
(v) horticulture crops (other than those covered in the minor crops (banana, onion, potato, sweet potato and tapioca))	❖ National Horticulture Board (NHB) for production ❖ State DESs for prices	❖ Value of output = production * current year price	❖ Value of output = production * base year price
(vi) opium	❖ Central Bureau of Narcotics for production and prices	❖ Value of output = production * current year price	❖ Value of output = production * base year price
(vii) arecanut	❖ Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development for production and prices	❖ Value of output = production * current year price	❖ Value of output = production * base year price

(viii) flowers (separately for cut flowers and sticks)	❖ National Horticulture Board (NHB) for production ❖ State DESs for prices	❖ Value of output = production * current year price	❖ Value of output = production * base year price
(3) Miscellaneous Crops			
(i) other cereals	❖ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) under the crops	❖ Value of output = area * value per hectare ❖ Value per hectare = weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, jowar, bajra, barley, maize and ragi	❖ Value of output = area * value per hectare ❖ Value per hectare = weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, jowar, bajra, barley, maize and ragi in the base year
(ii) other sugars (excluding palmyra)	❖ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) under the crops	❖ Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.90* value per hectare of the crop, sugarcane	❖ Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.90* value per hectare of the crop, sugarcane in base year
(iii) other oilseeds (excluding taramira)	❖ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) under the crops	❖ Value of output = area * value per hectare ❖ Value per hectare = 0.85* weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, linseed, sesamum, castorseed, niger seed and safflower	❖ Value of output = area * value per hectare ❖ Value per hectare = 0.85* weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, linseed, sesamum, castorseed, niger seed and safflower in the base year
(iv) other fibers	❖ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) under the crops	❖ Value of output = area * value per hectare ❖ Value per hectare = 0.90* weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, sanhemp and mesta	❖ Value of output = area * value per hectare ❖ Value per hectare = 0.90* weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, sanhemp and mesta in the base year

(v) other drugs and narcotics	❖ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) under the crops	❖ Value of output = area * value per hectare ❖ Value per hectare = 0.90* weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, opium (Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) and tobacco and tobacco stem (all other states)	❖ Value of output = area * value per hectare ❖ Value per hectare = 0.90* weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, opium (Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) and tobacco (all other states) in the base year
(vi) other condiments and spices	❖ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) under the crops	❖ Value of output = area * value per hectare ❖ Value per hectare = 0.90* weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, dry chillies, dry ginger, turmeric and garlic	❖ Value of output = area * value per hectare ❖ Value per hectare = 0.90* weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, dry chillies, dry ginger, turmeric and garlic in the base year
(vii) other fruits and vegetables	❖ NHB for production	❖ Value of output = production * current year price ❖ Price = weighted average price of all fruits and vegetable crops for which separate data is available	❖ Value of output = production * base year price ❖ Price = weighted average base year price of all fruits and vegetable crops for which separate data is available
(ix) Tobacco stem	❖ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) under the crops	❖ Production = some % of tobacco production ❖ Price = 50% of the price of tobacco ❖ Value of output = production * current year price	❖ Production = some % of tobacco production ❖ Price = 50% of the price of tobacco in the base year ❖ Value of output = production * base year price
(x) Toddy	❖ NSS Report of 61 st round on Consumption of some important commodities in India (July 2004-June 2005) ❖ Census data on rural and urban population	❖ Value of output = estimate at constant price*WPI (non-food articles)	❖ Value of output = value consumption of toddy per annum per person in the base year * current population

(xi) fodder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) under fodder crops (land use statistics) ❖ State DESs for prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = production * current year price ❖ Production= irrigated area under fodder crops* 50MT+un irrigated area under fodder crops* 25MT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = production * base year price ❖ Production= irrigated area under fodder crops * 50MT+unirrigated area under fodder crops* 25MT
(xii) grass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) under the crops ❖ State DESs for prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = production * current year price ❖ Production = total area (4* area under permanent pastures + 1* miscellaneous tree crops + 2* culturable waste + 2* fallow lands + 1*net area sown) * fixed yield rates (statewise) (based on NSS results) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = production * base year price
(xiii) mulberry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ State DESs and State DESs for area (ha) and value per hectare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = area * Value per hectare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = area * Value per hectare in the base year
(xiv) miscellaneous food and non-food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ State DESs and State DESs for area (ha) and value per hectare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = area * Value per hectare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = area * Value per hectare in the base year
(4) By products			
(i) paddy straw (ii) wheat straw (iii) bajra straw (iv) barley straw (v) jowar straw (vi) maize straw (vii) ragi straw (viii) gram straw (ix) moong straw (x) arhar stick (xi) urad straw (xii) groundnut straw (xiii) cotton sticks (xiv) jute sticks (xv) sugarcane trash (xvi) poppy seed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) ❖ cost of cultivation studies for value per hectare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = area * Value per hectare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = area * Value per hectare in the base year

(5) Other products			
(i) Gur	❖ State DESs for prices	❖ Value of output = production * current year price ❖ Production of gur = about 0.1 * sugarcane used for gur making (derived as a residual from total sugarcane production of that part which is used for chewing, for seed, crushed by factories and in unregistered manufacturing, estimates made available by the Dte. of Sugar, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	❖ Value of output = production * base year price
(ii) Bagasse	❖ State DESs for prices	❖ Value of output = production * current year price ❖ Production of bagasse = 3.5% * sugarcane used for gur making	❖ Value of output = production * base year price
(iii) Kitchen garden	❖ Results of NSSO survey on landholdings for area (ha) under kitchen garden	❖ Value of output = 0.21% of net sown area * value of output per hectare of other fruits and vegetables	❖ Value of output = area under kitchen garden * value of output per hectare of other fruits and vegetables, in the base year
(6) Livestock products			
(i) milk, eggs and wool	❖ Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) conducted by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) for production ❖ State DESs for prices	❖ Value of output = production * current year price	❖ Value of output = production * base year price
(ii) Camel milk	❖ Yield rate supplied by State AHD	❖ Value of output = value of yield per camel in the current year * population	❖ Value of output = value of yield per camel in the base year * population

(iii) Goat milk, buffalo milk and duck eggs not estimated in some states by ISS	❖ ISS and State AHD	❖ Value of output = production * current year price ❖ Production= annual yield per animal / duck * Population	❖ Value of output = production * base year price
(ii) meat (unregistered meat if not included is to be estimated on the basis of the rates prevalent in the neighboring states)	❖ State DESs for production and prices	❖ Value of output = production (after adjusting for the quantity produced by the manufacturing sector)* current year price	❖ Value of output = production (after adjusting for the quantity produced by the manufacturing sector)* base year price
(iii) fats	❖ State DESs for no. of animals slaughtered and prices ❖ Directorate of Marketing Inspection (DMI) reports for mortality rates, ❖ National Accounts Division (NAD) for rates and ratios	❖ Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen * yield rate * current year price	❖ Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen * yield rate * base year price
(iv) heads and legs	❖ State DESs for no. of animals slaughtered and fallen and prices ❖ National Accounts Division (NAD) for rates and ratios	❖ Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen * yield rate * current year price	❖ Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen * yield rate * base year price
(v) edible offals and glands	❖ State DESs for no. of animals slaughtered and fallen and prices ❖ NAD for rates and ratios	❖ Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep and pigs) * yield rate * current year price	❖ Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen * yield rate * base year price

(vi) poultry meat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Indian livestock census for population ❖ State DESs for prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output is estimated separately for four components (a) chicken and ducklings killed, (b) adult fowls killed, (c) adult ducks killed and (d) other poultry killed multiplied by the respective prices ❖ (a) chickens & ducklings killed = total poultry of current year (chicks survived + 50% of hens & cock population + 50% of ducks & drakes population + population of chickens, ducklings, 37.5% of other poultry) – total poultry of next year (population of hens + cocks + ducks + drakes + chickens + other poultry), where chicks survived = 1/3 rd of eggs kept for hatching (eggs kept for hatching = fixed ratio* total egg production) ❖ (b) adult fowls killed = 50% of population of hens & cocks ❖ (c) adult ducks killed = 50% of population of ducks & drakes ❖ (d) other poultry = 37.5% of other poultry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Same procedure as adopted for the current price estimates, but the prices used are the respective base year prices
(vii) meat by products – guts, blood, oesophagus, useless meat, bones, horns, hoofs, tail stumps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ States DESs for no. of animals slaughtered and prices ❖ (NAD) for rates and ratios ❖ States DESs for no. of animals slaughtered & fallen and prices ❖ (NAD) for rates and ratios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = % value of meat and meat products (13.2%, 13.3%, 2.4%, 2.5%, and 5% respectively for cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep and pigs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = % value of meat and meat products (13.2%, 13.3%, 2.4%, 2.5%, and 5% respectively for cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep and pigs)
(viii) cattle / buffalo hides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ States DESs for no. of animals slaughtered & fallen and prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (cattle / buffalo) * current year price 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (cattle, buffalo) * base year price
(ix) goat / sheep skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ States DESs for no. of animals slaughtered & fallen and prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (goat / sheep) * current year price 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (goat / sheep) * base year Price

(x) camel / goat / pig hair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Indian Livestock Census for population ❖ DMI reports and NAD for yield rates ❖ State DESs for prices 	❖ Value of output = yield rate * population of camel / goat / pig * current year price	❖ Value of output = yield rate * population of camel / goat / pig * base year price
(xi) dung (a) dung cakes (b) dung manure (c) dung used for other purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ ISS for yield rates of dung and utilization rates ❖ Indian Livestock Census for population ❖ State DESs for prices and conversion rates 	❖ Quantity output of dung = population of cattle and buffalo * yield rate (a) dung cakes ❖ Value of output = 0.4* utilization rate for estimating dung used for making cakes * dung production * current year price (b) dung manure ❖ Value of output = utilization rate for estimating dung used for manure purpose * dung production * current year price (c) dung used for other purposes ❖ Value of output = utilization rate for estimating dung used for other purposes * dung production * current year price	❖ Same procedure as adopted for the current price estimates, but the prices used are the respective base year prices
(xii) other products – silk-ere, tassar, muga and honey and bee wax	❖ Central silk board for production and prices of silk and KVIC for production and prices of honey	❖ Value of output = quantity * price	❖ Value of output = quantity * base year price

(xiii) increment in livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Indian Livestock Census for population ❖ State DESs for prices 	❖ Value of output = additions to livestock population during the year * price	❖ Value of output = additions to livestock population during the year * base year price
(7) Irrigation System			
(i) operation of irrigation system	❖ Budget documents of state governments	❖ Gross value added = compensation of employees + operating surplus + consumption of fixed capital	❖ Benchmark estimates are moved with index of area irrigated
(b) Inputs – (1) seed			
(i) paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, barley, maize, ragi, small millets, gram, arhar, urad, moong, masoor, linseed, sesamum, Linseed Sesamum, Groundnut, Rapseed & Mustard, Castor, Sugarcane, Black pepper, Turmeric, Potato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ DESAg through cost of cultivation studies ❖ State DESs for prices 	❖ Value of inputs = seed rate * area * current year price	❖ Value of inputs = seed rate * area * base year price
(ii) other cereals, other condiments & spices, coconut, miscellaneous food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ DMI studies for value of seed inputs per hectare ❖ Ministry of Industry for WPI 	❖ Value of inputs = area * value of seed inputs per hectare of Base year estimate * relevant wholesale price index (WPI)	❖ Value of inputs = area * value of seed inputs per hectare of Base year estimate
(iii) misc. non-food crops, tapioca, fodder, guar seed, cotton, dry chillies, other vegetables & dry ginger	❖ State DESs for seed rates	❖ Value of inputs = seed rate * area * current year price	Value of inputs = seed rate * area * base year price
(2) pesticides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Pesticides Association of India for despatches ❖ Dte. Of Quarantine & Plant Protection for state-wise consumption 	❖ Total despatches at current year prices distributed to various states on the basis of state-wise consumption figures	❖ Total despatches at base year prices distributed to various states on the basis of state-wise consumption figures

(3) repair and maintenance	❖ All India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS), 2002-03	❖ Benchmark estimates moved with the estimates of capital stock of farm business	❖ Benchmark estimates prepared using AIDIS, 2002-03 results
(4) operational costs for livestock	❖ State DESs	❖ $0.25 \times \text{value of output of poultry meat, silk, wool, hides and increment in livestock}$	❖ $0.25 \times \text{value of output of poultry meat, silk, wool, hides and increment in livestock at base year prices}$
(5) electricity	❖ Central Electricity Authority for consumption of electricity and prices	❖ $\text{Value of electricity inputs} = \text{electricity consumption} \times \text{current year price}$	❖ $\text{Value of electricity inputs} = \text{electricity consumption} \times \text{base year price}$
(6) chemical fertilizers	❖ Fertilizer Association of India for dispatches and prices	❖ $\text{Value of inputs} = \text{quantity consumed} \times \text{current year price}$	❖ $\text{Value of inputs} = \text{quantity consumed} \times \text{base year price}$
(7) diesel oil	❖ DESAg for consumption (in value terms) per diesel engine and per tractor ❖ State DESs for no. of diesel engines and tractors	❖ $\text{Value of inputs} = \text{no. of diesel engines / tractors} \times \text{consumption in value terms per diesel engine/ tractor in the current year}$	❖ $\text{Value of inputs} = \text{no. of diesel engines / tractors} \times \text{consumption in value terms per diesel engine/ tractor in the base year}$
(8) irrigation charges	❖ State DESs for irrigation charges	❖ Compiled from the Budget documents	❖ Base year estimate moved with area irrigated through government sources
(9) market charges for crops	❖ Benchmark survey conducted by the DESAg for determining the market charges	❖ $\text{Market charges} = 0.0322 \times \text{value of output at current prices (which is derived from the survey)}$	❖ $\text{Market charges} = 0.0322 \times \text{value of output at base year prices (which is derived from the survey)}$
(10) feed of livestock (i) roughages	❖ Output estimates of certain crops	❖ $\text{Value of roughages} = \text{value of output of fodder, grass, cane trash} + 0.95 \times (\text{value of output of straw and stalks}), \text{ at current year prices}$	❖ $\text{Value of output of roughages} = \text{value of output of fodder, grass, cane trash} + .95 \times (\text{value of output of straw and stalks}), \text{ at base year prices}$

(ii) concentrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Indian Livestock Census for prices ❖ CCS results on consumption rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of concentrates = Annual Consumption rates of different categories of animals of different items * population of these categories * Weighted average price of different items ❖ Rates as in Constant Prices moved with price indices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of concentrates = Annual Consumption rates of different categories of animals * population of these categories. ❖ Cattle/ Buffalo: ₹ 685.26 per year Goats, sheep and pig: ₹ 66 per year. ❖ Poultry ₹ 121.38 per year.
2. Forestry			
Value of output (1) Industrial wood (i) recorded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ State forest departments (SFD) for production ❖ State DESs for prices 	❖ Value of output = production * current year price	❖ Value of output = production * base year price
(ii) unrecorded	❖ Expert Committee	❖ Value of output = 0.1 * value of output of recorded production	❖ Value of output = 0.1 * value of output of recorded production
(iii) Trees outside forest	❖ FSI	❖ Value = production (using growing stocks in forest given by FSI)* Price (weighted average price of industrial wood at current price)	❖ Value = production (using growing stocks in forest given by FSI)* Price (weighted average price of industrial wood at base price)
(2) Fuelwood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ NSS Consumer Expenditure Surveys, 61st round for rates of consumption of firewood & chips by the households, moved for the current year ❖ Office of the Registrar General of India for population projections ❖ Enterprise Survey results for consumption of firewood & chips by the industries ❖ State DESs for prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Total production of fuel wood = rates of consumption per person * population (separately rural and urban) – agricultural by products used as fuel wood (output of certain by products in the agriculture sector) ❖ Total value of output = 1.06 * production of fuel wood estimated above * current year price (the addition of 6 per cent is to account for the consumption of fuel wood by non-households, namely, the enterprises, which is derived from the data of enterprise surveys for the benchmark year) 	❖ Same procedure as adopted for the current price estimates, but the prices used are the respective base year prices

(3) Non traditional Forest Products (i) minor forest products	❖ SFDs for value of output ❖ Ministry of Industry for Wholesale Price Index (WPI)	❖ Value of output estimates are directly furnished by the SFDs	❖ Value of output at current prices deflated by the relevant WPI
(ii) Fodder	❖ CCS	❖ Value directly from feed of livestock	❖ Value directly from feed of livestock
Inputs of forestry sector	❖ Standard rate computed from state budgets	❖ 15.6% of total value of output	❖ 15.6% of total value of output
3. Fishing			
Value of output (1) marine fish, inland fish and prawns	❖ State Fisheries departments for production and disposals ❖ State DESs for prices	❖ Value of output = fish sold in raw form * prices (separately for marine, inland and prawns) + fish sold as salted and dried * prices + frozen fish * price	❖ Same procedure as adopted for the current price estimates, but the prices used are the respective base year prices
(2) subsistence fish	❖ State DESs and the state fisheries departments	❖ Value of output = 0.125 * production of inland fish * price (for the states for which the production of subsistence fish is not included in the production of inland fish)	❖ Value of output = 0.125 * production of inland fish * base year price
Inputs (1) marine fish and prawns	❖ State DESs and the state fisheries departments	❖ Value of inputs = 0.225 * value of output of total production of marine fish and prawns	❖ Value of inputs = 0.225 * value of output of total production of marine fish and prawns at base year prices
(2) inland fish	❖ State DESs and the state fisheries departments	❖ Value of inputs = 0.1 * value of output of total production of inland fish	❖ Value of inputs = 0.1 * value of output of total production of inland fish at base year prices
(3) fish salting	❖ State DESs and the state fisheries departments	❖ Value of inputs = 0.01 * value of output of salted fish	❖ Value of inputs = 0.01 * value of output of salted fish at base year prices

4. Mining & Quarrying			
(1) coal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Annual Reports of Coal India Ltd. & its subsidiaries for value of Output Inputs & GVA ❖ Coal Directory of India published by office of Coal Controller 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output input and GVA of Public is determined by analyzing the annual reports ❖ Share of public sector in total production is worked out. Utilizing the said share public sector estimates are duly adjusted to arrive at total estimates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output= production * base year price (derived from the base year total value of output divided by total prodn.) ❖ Value of material inputs is derived using the input-output ratio at current prices ❖ Input rates pertaining to public sector are utilized.
(2) lignite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Indian Bureau of Mines for production and prices ❖ Neyveli Lignite Corporation for inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = production * current year price ❖ Value of material inputs are directly available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = production * base year price ❖ Value of material inputs are directly available
(3) crude petroleum and natural gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ ONGC and OIL for production, prices and inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = production * current year price ❖ Value of material inputs are directly available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = production * base year price ❖ Value of material inputs are directly available
(4) other major minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Indian Bureau of Mines for production, prices and inputs (except salt) ❖ Salt Commissioner's office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = production * current year price ❖ Input rates are directly available from IBM ❖ In respect of salt input rates of minor minerals are used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output = production * base year price ❖ Input rates are directly available from IBM
(5) minor minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ State Geological Departments for value of output ❖ IBM for input rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output estimates are directly available at current year price ❖ Input rates are directly available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output is obtained using the ratio of value of output of total non metallic minerals at constant to current prices ❖ Input rates are directly available

5. Manufacturing			
(i) registered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSO for Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) ❖ CSO for Index of Industrial Production (IIP) ❖ Ministry of defence for the defence production ❖ Centre/ State budgets for railway workshops ❖ Annual Reports of Security, Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd. ❖ Ministry of Industry for the WPI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of output material inputs and GVA are obtained from the results of ASI ❖ The IIP and WPI based on NIC-98 are used to arrive at quick estimates ❖ Data of Input and output of Defence production units are utilized to obtain GVA ❖ Government Budget Analysis ❖ Value Added from mints and security printing presses obtained by analysis of SPMCIL annual accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Current price estimates are deflated with the relevant WPI
(ii) unregistered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises 2006-07 conducted by the Office of the Development Commissioner for Micro, Small & Medium (MSME) for value added per worker (VAPW) of MSME units ❖ Survey on unorganized manufacturing sector conducted by the NSSO, 2005-06 for VAPW ❖ NSS / Population Census for Workforce (WF) estimates. ❖ CSO for the IIP ❖ M/ Industry for the WPI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Benchmark estimates of GDP for the year 2004-05 = value added per worker (VAPW) * number of workers (separately for compilation category level of NIC for the segments of MSME and non-MSME, which comprises of directory manufacturing establishments, non-directory manufacturing establishments and own-account manufacturing enterprises) ❖ The benchmark industry wise estimates are moved with the relevant IIP and the WPI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The benchmark industry wise estimates are moved with the relevant IIP

6. Electricity, gas and water supply			
(1) (a) electricity (excluding wind power)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Annual Reports of state Electricity Boards for output and inputs ❖ Annual Reports of electricity generating private companies for output and inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Both value of output and value of material inputs are available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate moved with the index of quantum sales of electricity
1 (b) Electricity (Wind Energy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Directorate of Economics & Statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Both quantity and value of power generated is available. ❖ Approximated value of input of per MW is also available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate moved with the index of quantum of wind power generated.
(2) gobar gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ministry of Non-conventional Energy for no. of bio gas plants ❖ Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for value of production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of production is directly treated as value added. Value of material inputs (dung) is assumed to be equal to the value of after use by-product (dung manure) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate moved with the index of no. of bio gas plants
(3) gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Gas Authority of India Ltd. For output and inputs ❖ Indraprastha Gas Ltd. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Both value of output and value of material inputs are available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Current price estimates are deflated with the index of price of gas
(4) water - public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Budget documents of centre and states for data on salaries and wages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value added = salaries and wages + consumption of fixed capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Current price estimates are deflated with the CPI (IW)
(5) water - private	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Data from municipalities for data on salaries and wages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value added = workforce * salaries and wages per worker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Current price estimates are deflated with the CPI (IW)

7. Construction			
(1) Pucca construction			
(a) value of output		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Estimates made from the availability of basic materials through the commodity flow method ❖ Value of output = (total value of construction materials + factor inputs) ❖ Total value of construction materials = total value of basic materials / 0.76 	
(i) Basic Materials (five basic groups)			
❖ cement & cement products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Cement Manufacturers' Association for total cement consumption ❖ CSO's ASI -2004-05 detailed results for cement products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Cement available for construction * price of cement + trade and transport margin (TTM) + value of cement products covered through ASI inclusive of excise duty & TTMs 	❖ Current price estimates deflated by index of wages of rural / urban construction workers
❖ iron & steel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ ASI -2004-05 for iron & steel used in construction ❖ Receipt Budget for duties ❖ Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence for imports and exports ❖ Office of the Coal Controller for coal dispatches to brick industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value of iron & steel used in construction + net imports used in construction + import duties on the value used in construction + value of iron & steel used in construction from small scale sector + TTMs 	-Same as above-
• bricks & tiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ State DES for Prices ❖ ASI 99-00 for bricks and tiles in organized sector ❖ SFDs for production of industrial wood ❖ ASI for data on veneer and plywood ❖ State DES for Prices ❖ Imported timber from DGCIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Bricks produced in un-organized sector (16 tonnes of coal is used for producing one lakhs of bricks) * price of bricks + Value of bricks and tiles used in construction from organized sector inclusive of TTM 	-Same as above-
• timber & round wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CSO's ASI 2004-05 detailed results for NIC-98 codes: 25203, 25206, 25207, 25209, 26109, 26914, 26915, 26944, 26945, 26960, 27203, 28112, 28994 and 31300 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Total value of timber and round wood used in construction activity plus the ex-factory value of veneer and plywood inclusive of excise duty and TTM 	-Same as above-

• Fixtures & fittings		❖ Value of output of products and by-products adjusted with the proportions used in construction items stated in column 2, plus TTMs	-Same as above-
(ii) other materials used in construction	❖ NBO, CPWD, and NSS results for the norms	❖ Value of other materials used in construction = total value of construction materials in pucca construction – total value of basic materials (assumed 24 per cent of total value of supply of material used in construction)	-Same as above-
(b) gross value added from pucca construction (factor inputs)		❖ 0.534* total value of construction materials in pucca construction	-Same as above-
(2) Kutchha construction – GDP (a) public sector	❖ Budget documents for outlays on kutchha construction	(a + b + c) ❖ 75% of total of kutchha construction outlays	❖ Deflated by index of rural unskilled labour
(b) private corporate sector	❖ For Tea, Coffee, rubber, Coconut, Areca nut, Cashew Nut, Mango, Sapota, Grapes, Citrus Fruits, banana, papaya, apple, litchi, pineapple, guava, and pomegranate area under plantations and data on cost structures from NABARD or NHB publication.	❖ The expenditure incurred on cultivation of 17 plantation crops, using crop wise information on percentage of institutional holding in the total area under plantation from agriculture census 2001, the estimates have been proportioned into private corporate sector and household sector.	Same as above

<p>(b) house hold sector</p> <p>❖ rural residential buildings (RRB) (new construction outlays)</p> <p>❖ RRB-repair and maintenance (R&M)</p> <p>❖ Urban residential buildings (URB) (new construction outlays)</p> <p>❖ URB – R & M</p> <p>❖ R/U non residential building other construction works (new construction outlays)</p> <p>❖ R/U Non-residential building other construction works R&M</p> <p>❖ Plantations in household sector</p>	<p>❖ AIDIS, 2002-03 for investment in rural and urban residential buildings</p> <p>❖ Population Census for number of dwellings</p> <p>❖ Commodity Boards for plantation crops, NHB, NABARD publication for cost structures</p> <p>❖ NSSO 58th Round Results Report No 488 “Housing Conditions in India</p>	<p>❖ 75% of total expenditure including repairs & maintenance of un-accounted construction in household Sector is treated as GVA</p> <p>❖ 21% of total expenditure including repairs & maintenance is assumed to be for kutch construction as output (7799 + 1825). 75% of the output is taken to be GVA for new rural residential buildings and repair and maintenance.</p> <p>❖ 3% of total expenditure including repairs & maintenance is assumed to be output under kutch construction as (1194 + 103). 75% of the output is taken to be GVA for new urban residential buildings and repair & maintenance.</p> <p>❖ Total expenditure including repairs & maintenance for R/U non residential building & other construction works excluding non-farm non-residential buildings and urban wells, is assumed to be part of out put of kutch construction. The output of plantation crops is apportioned among institutions and 75% of the share of plantation crops apportioned to household sector is taken to be GVA.</p>	
8. Trade			
<p>(1) Trade – Public sector dealing in wholesale and retail trade (except motor vehicles) + auctioning activity</p>	<p>❖ Budget documents for the Departmental Commercial Undertakings (DCU) for output and inputs</p> <p>❖ Annual reports of the Non-Departmental Commercial Undertakings (NDCU) for output and inputs.</p>	<p>❖ Both value of output (trading margins) and value of inputs are available</p>	<p>❖ Base year estimate is moved with the quantum index (obtained on the basis of purchase and sales of public sector trading companies).</p>

<p>(2) Trade – Private Organized sector (i) private corporate units dealing in wholesale and retail trade (except motor vehicles) + auctioning activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ RBI's study of the finances of a sample of companies for value added ❖ Ministry of Corporate Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Value added from sample companies multiplied by the ratio of total paid-up capital to the paid up capital of the sample companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Current Price estimates deflated by Implicit deflator of GDP (GDP excluding the GDP of trade, hotels and restaurants)
<p>(2) Trade – Private Organized sector (ii) trading co-operative units engaged in wholesale and retail trade (except motor vehicles) + auctioning activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ NABARD's publication, 'Statistical Statements Relating to Co-operative movement in India' for value added ❖ Ministry of Industry for WPI for various sub-groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Direct data from the publication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate is moved with the help of index of deflated sales of corporate sector (sale deflated by the WPI of manufactured products and non-food articles).
<p>(2) Trade – Private Organized sector (iii) Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ RBI's study of the finances of a sample of companies for value added ❖ Ministry of Corporate Affairs for the total paid-up capital ❖ DGET report ❖ Ministry of industry for WPI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year: GVA (VAPW * LI) ❖ For other years, base year estimates extrapolated with growth trend observed in private corporate sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Current price estimates of GVA are deflated by wholesale price index
<p>(2) Trade – Private Organized sector (iv) Repair of personal household goods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ RBI's study of the finances of a sample of companies for value added ❖ Ministry of Corporate Affairs for the total paid-up capital ❖ DGET report ❖ Labour Bureau for CPI-IW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Constant price estimates are inflated with CPI (IW) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year GVA: (VAPW *LI), ❖ VAPW estimated from private corporate sector and LI from DGET, is moved with growth in Labour Input.

<p>(3) Trade – Private Unorganized sector</p> <p>(i) wholesale trade (except motor vehicles) + auctioning activity</p> <p>(ii) Retail trade except motor vehicles</p> <p>(iii) Repair of personal household goods</p> <p>(iv) Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles</p> <p>(v) Sale of motor vehicles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Informal sector survey, NSS 55th round 1999-2000 for VAPW ❖ EUS, NSS 61st round 2004-05 Population Census 2001 for WF estimates ❖ Gross Value of output from commodity producing sectors both at current and constant prices ❖ Trade and transport margin from IOTT 2003-04 ❖ Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Ministry of Agriculture and DMI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year GVA (VAPW * WF) is moved with the index of gross trading income of commodity producing sectors evaluated at current prices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate is moved with the index of gross trading income of commodity producing sectors evaluated at constant prices.
9. Hotels and Restaurants			
<p>(1) Hotels and restaurants -public sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Budget documents for DCUs for value of output and inputs ❖ Annual reports of the NDCU for value of output and inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Both value of output and value of material inputs are available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate is moved with the quantum index (obtained on the basis of purchase and sales of public sector trading companies).
<p>(2) Hotels and restaurants- private organized</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ RBI's study of the finances of a sample of companies for GVA ❖ Ministry of Corporate Affairs for the total paid-up capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base Year Value added from sample companies multiplied by the ratio of total paid-up capital to the paid up capital of the sample companies. Subsequently moved through RBI sample companies growth in value added in hotels sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate GVA are deflated by wholesale price index.

<p>(3) Private unorganized -</p> <p>(i) Hotels</p> <p>(ii) Restaurants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Enterprise survey, NSS 57th round 2001-02 for VAPW ❖ EUS, NSS 61st round 2004-05 Population Census 2001 for WF estimates. ❖ Gross Value of output from commodity producing sectors both at current and constant prices ❖ Trade and Transport margins from IOTT 2003-04 ❖ 'Agricultural Statistics at Glance', Ministry of Agriculture and DMI for marketable surplus ratios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate (VAPW * WF) is moved with the index of gross trading income of commodity producing sectors, at current prices as derived for the trade sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate is moved with the Index of gross trading income of commodity producing sectors at constant prices as derived for the trade sector
10. Railways			
<p>(1) railways</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Annual railway budget for compensation of employees and operating surplus ❖ Railway Board for data on passenger and goods traffic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Estimated through income method (sum of compensation of employees, operating surplus and consumption of fixed capital) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate moved with combined indicator of passenger kilometers and net tonne kilometers, combined with their earnings in the base year as weights
11. Other Transport			
<p>(1) Public</p> <p>(i) Mechanized road transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Budget documents for DCUs for value of output and inputs ❖ Annual reports of the NDCUs for value of output and inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Both value of output and value of material inputs are available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate is moved with the quantum index of passenger kilometers
<p>(1) Public</p> <p>(ii) water transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Budget documents for DCUs for value of output and inputs ❖ Annual reports of the NDCUs for value of output and inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Both value of output and value of material inputs are available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate of GVA is moved with the index of volume of cargo handled

(1) Public (iii) air transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Budget documents for DCUs ❖ Annual reports of the NDCUs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Both value of output and value of material inputs are available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate is moved with the air transport volume index
(2) Private organized (i) Water transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Annual reports of companies for value of output and inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Constant Price estimates are inflated with WPI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate of GVA (WF*VAPW) is moved with the growth in cargo handled at ports.
(2) Private organized (ii) Air transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Annual reports of companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Constant price estimates are inflated with WPI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year = WF*GVAPW separately for rural and urban and corporate sector. Subsequently the aggregate GVA estimates are moved through using growth in commercial vehicles.
(2) Private organized (iii) Mechanized Road Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Enterprise survey, NSS 63rd round 2006-07 for VAPW ❖ EUS, NSS 61st round 2004-05/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates ❖ “Motor Transport Statistics of India” M/o Shipping, Road Transport & Highways for category wise number of registered vehicles ❖ WPI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Constant price estimates are inflated with WPI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year = WF*GVAPW separately for rural and urban and corporate sector. Subsequently the aggregate GVA estimates are moved through using growth in commercial vehicles.

<p>(2) Private organized (iii) Non-Mechanized Road Transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Enterprise survey, NSS 63rd round 2006-07 for VAPW ❖ EUS, NSS 61st round 2004-05/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates ❖ “Motor Transport Statistics of India” M/o Shipping, Road Transport & Highways for category wise number of registered vehicles ❖ WPI ❖ RBI sales growth of sample companies relating to transport & storage sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year = WF*GVAPW separately for rural and urban and corporate sector. Subsequently the aggregate GVA estimates are moved through using growth in sales relating to transport and storage sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Current prices deflated with WPI
<p>(3) Private unorganized - (i) Mechanized road transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Enterprise survey, NSS 63rd round 2006-07 for VAPW ❖ EUS, NSS 61st round 2004-05/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates ❖ “Motor Transport Statistics of India” M/o Shipping, Road Transport & Highways for category wise number of registered vehicles ❖ WPI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Constant price estimates are inflated with WPI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year GVA = (WF *VAPW) is moved with the index of number of registered vehicles
<p>(3) Private unorganized - (ii) Non-mechanized road transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Enterprise survey, NSS 63rd round 2006-07 for VAPW ❖ EUS, NSS 61st round 2004-05/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates ❖ CPI (IW) & AL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year = WF*VAPW ❖ For the years, WF is projected using inter survey growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI(AL) and CPI (IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Constant price estimates are inflated with CPI(IW) & AL.

(3) Private unorganized - (iii) Water transport -unorganized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Enterprise survey, NSS 63rd round 2006-07 for VAPW ❖ EUS, NSS 61st round 2004-05/Population Census 2001 for WF estimates ❖ EA for WPI 	❖ Constant price estimates are inflated with WPI.	❖ Base year estimate of GVA = (WF *VAPW) is moved with the growth in cargo handled at ports.
(4) Services incidental to transport (i) Organized public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Light houses and light ships part of the Budget documents for value of output and inputs ❖ Annual reports of companies engaged in services incidental to water and air transport like Port trusts, Inland Water Authority, Dredging Corporation and Airport Authority of India ❖ Labour Bureau for CPI-IW 	❖ Both value of output and value of material inputs are available	❖ Current price estimates of GVA are deflated by CPI-IW
(4) Services incidental to transport (ii) Private corporate (iii) unorganized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Enterprise survey, NSS 63rd round 2006-07 for VAPW ❖ EUS, NSS 61st round 2004-05/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates ❖ Labour Bureau for CPI-IW 	<u>Private corporate and unorganized.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate of $GVA = GVAPW * WF$ ❖ WF & VAPW estimated separately for private corporate, unorganized and rural & urban is moved with the inter survey growth of WF. For subsequent movement, the combined growth in GVA at current prices of air, water and road transport is used to move this estimate forward. 	<u>Private corporate and unorganized.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate = $GVA = GVAPW * WF$ ❖ For subsequent movement, the combined growth in GVA at current prices of air, water and road transport is used to move this estimate forward.
12. Storage and Warehousing			
(1) Storage & Warehousing -Public	❖ Central and state warehousing corporations' Annual Reports for value of output and inputs	❖ Both value of output and value of material inputs are available	❖ Current price estimates are deflated by storage index.

(2) Storage & Warehousing – Private organized Unorganized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Employment and Unemployment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force. ❖ Value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round ❖ Annual Survey of Industries. 	<u>Private corporate</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Constant Price estimates are inflated by WPI. <u>Unorganized.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate of GVA=GVAPW*WF ❖ WF estimated separately for private corporate, unorganized and rural & urban is moved with the inter survey growth of WF. VAPW is moved forward using CPI AL & IW 	<u>Private corporate</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate of GVA (WF*VAPW) is moved using the ASI based Storage Index. <u>Unorganized.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Deflated by CPI AL and IW
13. Communication			
(1) Communication – public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Demands for Grants relating to posts and telecommunication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Estimated through income method (sum of compensation of employees, operating surplus and consumption of fixed capital) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate moved with a combined weighted index of number of money orders, number of telegrams, number of telephones and number of postal articles, with respective earnings in the base year as weights.
(2) private communication services- corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Courier services ❖ Cable operators ❖ Other communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Employment and Unemployment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force, ❖ Value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round ❖ CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) ❖ No. of Cellular subscribers ❖ RBI sales growth in communication of sample companies. ❖ Average revenue per user (ARPU) per month, number of subscribers and GVA to GVO ratio of sample cellular private companies in 2004-05. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate = WF * VAPW in respect of rural and urban for <u>Courier and cable operators</u>. Projected for other years using the RBI Sales Growth in respect of sample companies of communication sector. ❖ For the <u>other private communication sector</u>, using the ARPU, no. of subscribers and the ratio of GVA to total sales, GVA of the sector is determined for the base year which is moved forwarded using RBI sales growth in communication sector of sample companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The constant price estimates for rural and urban are obtained by deflating current price estimates with WPI respectively <u>for cable and courier sectors</u>. ❖ In respect of <u>other private communication</u>, the constant price is obtained using growth in number of subscribers.

<p>(3) private communication services-unorganized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Courier services ❖ Cable operators ❖ Other communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Employment and Unemployment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force, ❖ Value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round ❖ CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) ❖ No. of Cellular subscribers 	<p>For <u>Courier and cable operators.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate = $WF \times VAPW$ ❖ For other years, WF is projected using inter survey growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas. <p><u>Other private communication sector</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate = $WF \times VAPW$ ❖ Subsequent years estimates are obtained using the implicit deflator of corporate sector. 	<p>For <u>Courier and cable operators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Current price estimates deflated using CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas. <p>In respect of <u>Other private communication</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The constant price estimates are obtained by moving the base year estimate using growth in number of subscribers.
14. Real estate, ownership of dwellings, business services			
<p>(1) Real estate</p> <p><u>Private Organized.</u> <u>Un-organized sector.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Employment and unemployment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force. ❖ Value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round, ❖ CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) ❖ RBI results on sample group of companies relating to real estate. 	<p><u>Private organised</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate = $WF \times VAPW$. ❖ For the other years, move forward using growth in RBI sample. <p><u>Private Unorganised.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate = $WF \times VAPW$ ❖ For other years, WF is projected using inter-survey growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas. 	<p><u>Private organised</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Constant price estimates are obtained by deflating current price estimates with WPI. <p><u>Private Unorganised.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Constant price estimates for rural and urban are obtained by deflating current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively.

<p>(2) Ownership of dwellings</p> <p>Rural</p> <p>Urban</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 2001 Census residential houses in urban and rural areas and ❖ NSS 61st round results for rent per household separately for rural and urban areas. ❖ CPI (AL), CPI (IW) and CPI (UNME) of house rent sub group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The GVA for the ownership of dwellings is equivalent to gross rental of the residential census houses less the cost of repairs and maintenance. <p><u>Urban Dwelling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate = no. of census houses (rural and urban separately) * gross rental ❖ For other years, Rent per household moved with the index of house rent (separately for rural and urban areas) and total residential houses with the inter-censal growth rate of dwellings to get the estimates of gross rental <p><u>Rural Dwelling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In the user cost measure, the net operating surplus imputed using the opportunity cost principle, i.e. the net operating surplus is imputed on the basis of what owner occupiers could have earned on alternative investments. Then, the dwelling costs are added to the imputed net operating surplus to obtain the imputed rent. Thus, the user cost approach consist of estimating each of the expenditure that owner of dwellings would need to take into account in fixing a market rent if they decide to rent their dwellings to other people rather than to live in them themselves. These expenditures at current prices for estimation at factor cost are: intermediate consumption, consumption of fixed capital, Net operating surplus. 	<p><u>Urban Dwelling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The constant price estimates are obtained by multiplying the base year rent per household with the projected residential census houses. <p><u>Rural Dwelling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The intermediate consumption, consumption of fixed capital, Net operating surplus which are required for the current prices are estimated at constant prices also.
<p>(3) Legal services</p> <p>Private organized</p> <p>Unorganized.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Employment and unemployment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force. ❖ Value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round ❖ CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) 	<p><u>Private Organized and Unorganized</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate = WF * VAPW ❖ For other years, WF is projected using inter-survey average compound growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI for Agriculture Labourer and CPI (IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas. 	<p><u>Private Organized and Unorganized</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The constant price estimates for rural and urban are obtained by deflating current price estimates with CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively.

<p>(4) Accounting</p> <p>Private organized Unorganized.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Employment and unemployment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force. ❖ Value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round ❖ CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) 	<p><u>Private Organized and Unorganized</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate = $WF * VAPW$ ❖ For other years, WF is projected using inter-survey average compound growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI for Agriculture Labourer and CPI (IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas. 	<p><u>Private Organized and Unorganized</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The constant price estimates for rural and urban are obtained by deflating current price estimates with CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively.
<p>(5) Renting of Machinery</p> <p>Private organized Unorganized.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Employment and unemployment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force. ❖ Value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round ❖ CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) 	<p><u>Private Organized and Unorganized</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate = $WF * VAPW$ ❖ For other years, WF is projected using inter-survey average compound growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI for Agriculture Labourer and CPI (IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas. 	<p><u>Private Organized and Unorganized</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The constant price estimates for rural and urban are obtained by deflating current price estimates with CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively.
<p>(6) Research & Development</p> <p>Private organized Unorganized.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Employment and unemployment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force. ❖ Value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round ❖ CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) 	<p><u>Private Organized and Unorganized</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate = $WF * VAPW$ ❖ For other years, WF is projected using inter-survey average compound growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI for Agriculture Labourer and CPI (IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas. 	<p><u>Private Organized and Unorganized</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The constant price estimates for rural and urban are obtained by deflating current price estimates with CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively.
<p>(7) Computer related services</p> <p>Private organized Unorganized.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ NASSCOM data of output ❖ Annual Reports/ accounts of software companies for GVA to GVO ratio. ❖ WPI 	<p><u>Private organized</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ GVA to GVO ratio of software companies applied on NASSCOM data of output to get the estimates of GVA for organized activities for each year. <p><u>Unorganized Sector</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ For others, Base year estimate=$WF*VAPW$ subsequent years: using the NASSCOM growth in GVA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Current prices deflated by WPI.

15. Banking and Insurance			
(1) commercial banks	❖ RBI for group-wise data on earnings and expenses of banks	Direct data	❖ Current price estimates deflated by implicit GDP deflator
(2) banking department of RBI	❖ RBI for data on income and expenditure.	Direct data	❖ Current price estimates deflated by implicit GDP deflator of Commercial Banks.
(3) non-banking financial institutions	❖ Annual reports of Non-departmental Non-banking financial companies and corporations containing their annual accounts ❖ Annual accounts of private financial companies (ICICI and HDFC) ❖ RBI Bulletin	❖ Direct data on non-departmental financial companies and corporations, and HDFC ❖ For private non-banking financial companies the data on income and expenditure for a set of sample companies published in RBI bulletin is blown up with the total paid up capital of non government non banking financial companies (excluding HDFC) ❖ For the unorganized financial sector, the GDP = one third of GDP estimates in the organized sector (Non Banking Financial Companies)	❖ Current price estimates deflated by implicit deflator of commercial banks
(4) post office saving bank (POSB), employees provident fund organization (EPFO) and postal life insurance	❖ Budget Documents	Direct data	❖ Current price estimates deflated with CPI (IW)
(5) co-operative credit societies	❖ NABARD for income and expenditure	Direct data	❖ Base year estimates are moved with the average of index of deflated deposits and index of membership
(6) life insurance	❖ Annual reports of LIC for economic classification	Direct data	❖ Base year estimates are moved with the average of deflated indices of change in life fund and sum assured

(7) non-life insurance	❖ Annual Reports of Insurance Companies for economic classification	Direct data	❖ Base year estimates are moved with the deflated index of change in 'Gross premium less claims', for non-life insurance other than ESIC. For ESIC, the current price estimates are deflated with the WPI.
16. Other Services			
(1) Education, medical, etc. (public) ❖ Education, ❖ Medical, ❖ Sanitary, ❖ TV & radio	❖ Budget documents for salaries and wages	❖ Income method (Total earnings of staff + consumption of fixed capital)	❖ Current price estimates deflated with CPI (IW)
(2) Coaching centre Private organized Unorganized sector	❖ Employment and unemployment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force, ❖ Value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round ❖ CPI (AL) and CPI (IW)	❖ Base year estimate (WF * VAPW) WF is projected inter survey for organized and unorganized separately, for rural & urban VAPW is projected with the index of CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively.	❖ By deflating the current price estimates with CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively.
(3) Education (-) Coaching centre Private organized Unorganized Sector.	❖ Employment and unemployment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force. ❖ Value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round ❖ CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) ❖ 55th and 61st round on consumption expenditure on education.	<u>Private Organized and Unorganized</u> ❖ Base year estimate = WF * VAPW ❖ For other years, Base year estimate of GVA is moved forward using the growth in consumer expenditure of educational services (1999-2000 and 2004-05) in real terms.	❖ By deflating the current price estimates with CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively.

<p>(4) Medical & Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Private Organized ❖ Private Unorganized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Employment and unemployment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force. ❖ Value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round ❖ CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) ❖ Health Accounts (satellite accounts- Min of Health and Family Welfare-2004-05) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate = WF * VAPW separately for rural urban and private organized and unorganized. ❖ For other years, GVA moved using the trends of consumer expenditure of Private Medical Services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ By deflating the current price estimates with CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively.
<p>(5) Sewage and refuse disposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Private sector ❖ Private Unorganized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Employment and unemployment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force. ❖ Value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round ❖ CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate = WF * VAPW ❖ For other years, WF is projected using Inter Survey Growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI(AL) and CPI (IW) for rural / urban areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ By deflating the current price estimates with CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas.
<p>(6) Activity of membership organization</p>	-do-	-do-	-do-
<p>(7) Recreational activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Organized ❖ Un-organized 	-do-	-do-	-do-
<p>(8) For:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Pvt. Organised and Un-organised of the following services. ❖ Washing & cleaning ❖ Hair dressing 	-do-	-do-	-do-

(9) Funeral and NEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Employment and unemployment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force. ❖ Value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round ❖ CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Current price estimates by inflating constant prices by CPI AL and IW respectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate=WF*VAPW ❖ Moved GVA forward using projected population growth for rural and urban areas.
(10) Tailoring services Private organized Unorganized sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ NSSO 56th round data on Value Added per Worker (VAPW) and 56th round NSSO estimates of work force separately for rural and urban areas in the base year ❖ Employment and unemployment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate = WF * VAPW ❖ Work force determined separately for corporate and unorganized . ❖ For subsequent years, the estimates of workforce have been prepared using the inter-survey average compound growth rate of quinquennial Employment and Unemployment Surveys as observed between 1999-00 and 2004-05 of NSS and VAPW of rural and urban sectors have been projected to subsequent years with the index of CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <u>For organized and unorganized</u> ❖ By deflating current price estimates with CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas.
(11) Private Household with employed persons unorganized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Employment and unemployment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force. ❖ 61st round consumption expenditure survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Base year estimate: ❖ GVAPW is an annualized daily earnings of persons employed from the consumption expenditure survey and the WF from the EUS. Subsequently, moved forward, WF using intersurvey growth rate and earnings by CPI IW & AL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <u>For organized and unorganized</u> ❖ By deflating current price estimates with CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas.
(12) international and other extra territorial bodies Private corporate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Employment and unemployment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ WF * thrice the VAPW of Public Administration & Defence for the base year. Moved subsequently by CPI(IW) and growth in WF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ By deflating current price estimates with CPI (IW)

17. Public administration and defence			
(1) Public administration and defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Budget documents from state governments, central government and local authorities for details on salaries and wages ❖ Labour Bureau for the CPI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Income method (Total earnings of staff + consumption of fixed capital) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Current price estimates deflated by the CPI(IW)
(2) Autonomous Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Annual Financial Accounts of some important Central Autonomous Institutions. ❖ DGE&T Census of Central Government Employees for 2004-05. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Gross Value Added is worked out from the total income of the sample autonomous institutions for the base year and subsequent years. These ratios (GVA/total income) are applied on the total income of all the autonomous institutions to obtain GDP for base year and subsequent years at current prices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Current price estimates deflated by the CPI(IW)
II PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE			
1. food grains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Production:- Same as for GDP ❖ Wastages:- DMI ❖ Marketable surplus ratios: Sub-group on estimation of Marketable Surplus of Agriculture Commodities, Ministry of Agriculture ❖ Inter Industry Consumption: DMI and ASI reports ❖ Imports & Exports: DGCI &S, Ministry of Commerce ❖ Allocation of partly capital goods: All India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS) ❖ Government consumption – Analysis of Government's annual budget documents, ❖ Trade and Transport Margins (TTM): IOTT ❖ Retail Prices: NSSO/DES Ag for rural / urban retail prices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The production data is adjusted for seed & feed to work out marketed surplus and quantity retained by producers. The marketable surplus is further adjusted for stock, wastage, net imports, inter-industry consumption and government consumption, to work out net marketable supplies, which are available for consumption. The quantity retained by the producers and net marketable supplies are evaluated separately. The ex-farm prices for evaluation of quantity retained by the producers are the same as used in the estimates of domestic product. The average retail prices based on rural retail prices and urban retails prices are used, to evaluated net market supplies. Adjustment for PDS supplies is also done for rice, wheat. The values of quantity retained and net market supplies available for consumption are added to obtain estimates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Same method as adopted for current price estimates, but the prices used are the base year prices

(2) bread and biscuits	❖ Same sources as mentioned against manufacturing sector, below	❖ For registered manufacturing sector, value of output is taken from ASI. For the unregistered part, output is estimated using ratios of value of output of unregistered to registered manufacturing in the old series for the year 1999-00. the combined value of output from registered and unregistered sectors is marked up with TTM of these items to arrive at the value at market prices.	❖ Deflating current price estimates by WPI
(3) sugarcane, gur, refined sugar and palm sugar	❖ Same sources as mentioned for the food grains and manufacturing sector	❖ Same procedure as adopted for the food grains and manufactured products	❖ Deflating current price estimates by WPI
(4) oils , vanaspati, mustard, coconut, gingelly, groundnut, linseed, castor, other edible oils, imported oils and oilseeds , sesamum, linseed, rapeseeds/mustards and others	❖ Same sources as mentioned for the food grains and manufacturing sector	❖ Same procedure as adopted for the food grains and manufactured products	❖ Deflating current price estimates by WPI
(5) fruits and vegetables, banana, mango, grapes, citrus fruits, cashew kernels, onion, other fruits and vegetables, groundnuts, fruits and vegetable products, coconut, copra, potato, sweet potato, tapioca, milk and milk products	-Same as above-	-Same as above-	-Same as above-
(6) beef, pork, mutton, goat meat, buffalo meat, other meat products, ducks, fowls, chicken, eggs and fish and fish products	-Same as above-	-Same as above-	-Same as above-
(7) coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, salt, sugar confectionery and other food products	❖ Same as above, except for spices and salt, for which the source of data is the NSS Consumer Expenditure Survey	❖ Same as above, except for spices and salt which are prepared using the value of per capita consumption	-Same as above-

(8) non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages	❖ Same as for manufacturing sector	Same as for cereals	Same as above
(9) pan, areca nut and opium	❖ Same as above, except for pan, for which the source of data is the NSS Consumer Expenditure Survey	❖ Same as above, except for spices and salt which are prepared using the value of per capita consumption	Same as above
(10) tobacco raw, cigarettes, biris, snuff, cigars and cheroots and other tobacco products	❖ Same sources as those used for food grains in the case of raw tobacco ❖ Same sources as those used for manufacturing sector for others	❖ Same method as that used for food grains in the case of raw tobacco ❖ Same sources as that used for manufacturing sector for other items	Same as above
Manufactured Products			
(1) cotton, silk, woollen and misc., textiles, carpets, coir, wooden furniture, paper, footwear, leather products, tyres, tubes and other rubber products, plastics, toilet articles, fireworks, glass products, earthenware, non-metallic products, steel furniture, metal utensils, other metal products, refrigerators, office machinery, non-electric machinery batteries, electric appliances, radio and TV sets, motor vehicle parts, motor cycles, scooters, photographic equipment and opticals, watches and clocks, jewellery, sports goods, musical instruments, stationery articles and misc. personal goods.	1. Output/Product and by products:- Same as for GDP 2. Share of consumable goods: <i>(i) Registered:</i> Detailed ASI results at commodity level. <i>(ii) Un-registered:</i> surveys conducted by the NSSO. 3. Excise and Import duty: DGCI & S 4. Imports & Exports: DGCI & S 5. Govt. consumption: Ratios from IOTT 6. Partly capital goods: IOTT 7. Non households / inter-industry consumption: IOTT. 8. Trade and transport Margins: IOTT. 9. Change in stocks: <i>(i) Registered:</i> ASI <i>(ii) Unregistered:</i> surveys conducted by the NSSO	❖ The database for the preparation of estimates for a majority of manufactured items is the same as those utilized for estimation of domestic product. Since the commodity wise details of value of products and by products for consumable goods are not available in ASI 'summary results' for factory sector, detailed ASI results of production available for the latest year (2004-05) at commodity level are utilized to develop ratios for working out the share of items consumed by the households to the total production. Applying these ratios to the products and by products of summary results (3-digit level of NIC code) of ASI, the relevant output of commodity products are estimated. ❖ For the unregistered part, output is estimated using ratios of value of output of unregistered to registered manufacturing in the old series for the year 2004-05. ❖ The estimates of distributive margins for the manufacturing sector are obtained from IOTT. These distributive margins are applied to the imports also. Import duties and excise duties are added to the value of output of different commodities before applying the distributive margins.	❖ Current price estimates deflated by WPI

Services			
(1) purchase of transport services – Rail, air, buses including tramways, taxis, auto-rickshaws and organized water transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Railway Board ❖ Ministry of Surface Transport ❖ Enterprise Surveys of NSSO /CSO ❖ Air India, Indian Airlines and Private Airlines-annual reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The estimates of PFCE in respect of mechanized road transport (buses and tramways, taxis and auto-rickshaw), rail transport, air transport and organized water transports are based on the total passenger earnings in these services. For railways, air transport and organized shipping 80 per cent, 40 per cent and 75 per cent of the earnings are taken as PFCE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Current price estimates are deflated with the help of implicit price indices as used for domestic product.
(2) Non-mechanized road transport, unorganized water transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Same sources as those used for the GDP estimates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ For non-mechanized road transport as also for un-organized water-transport, the output to value added ratios are applied to the estimates of GVA as available separately for rural and urban areas, to obtain the estimates of value of output. 95 per cent of this is taken as the private consumption expenditure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Same method (as followed for current price estimates), but the GDP estimates used are at constant prices
(3) Services incidental to transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Same sources as those used for the GDP estimates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The estimates of private consumption expenditure for services incidental to transport are based on gross agency earnings, which are available from the same sources from where gross earnings of the various transport services are obtained. 5 per cent of the agency earnings are taken as PFCE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Deflated by implicit price index of GDP
(4) Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Department of Tele communications ❖ Department of Posts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 40 per cent of the total earnings from postal articles, money orders, telephone, telegraph, miscellaneous and private communication is assumed to be the share of PFCE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Deflated by implicit price index of GDP
(5) Recreation, Education & Cultural services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ministry of HRD ❖ Ministry of Finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ For recreation and entertainment, the estimates of PFCE are build up on the basis of rates of entertainment taxes and revenues of State governments. The estimates under educational services are prepared for such services as purchased by the households. The GVA estimate for education is converted into output on the basis of GVO / GVA ratio. 70 per cent of the output of the private sector is taken as the PFCE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Deflated by implicit price index of WPI

(6) Medical care & Health Services	❖ National Health Accounts, M/o Health & Family Welfare.	❖ For the new series, the benchmark PFCE estimates are based on the 61st round NSS Health Care Survey. The PFCE for subsequent years has been estimated using growth rate in the private expenditure during 2004-05 and 2005-06 as given in the Nation Health Account of India 2004-05. Further, estimate of PFCF have been prepared in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the World Health Organisation who were also engaged at the same time compiling the National Health Accounts for the country. The receipts by Central government on account of CGHS, compiled from the Central Government budget are also taken as an item of household consumption.	❖ Deflated Current price estimates by WPI
(7) Personal care and effects (barber and beauty shops, religious, funeral and other services n.e.c., sanitary, domestic, laundry, and general insurance services, petrol and diesel, repair charges, services n.e.c., tailoring services and TV and Radio services and other miscellaneous services namely, banking charges, legal, business services and life insurance.	❖ Same sources as those used for the GDP estimates	❖ The estimates for religious and other community services and other personal services like domestic services, laundry, barber and beauty shops and sanitary services are domestic product based. The total output in the case of religious and domestic services is treated as household consumption while for laundry services and barber & beauty shops 90 per cent and 100 per cent respectively, of output are taken. For business Services, 6 per cent of output is assumed to be household expenditure while for legal services it is 50 per cent. For sanitary and funeral & other services n.e.c the share for household consumption is 50 per cent and 85 per cent respectively. The PFCE on banking and insurance charges is estimated as imputed charges.	❖ Current price estimates are deflated by the implicit deflator used for the GDP estimates.
(8) gross rent & water charges	Same as above	❖ The expenditure on house rent (including repair and maintenance) is estimated to include rented dwellings and imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings. Water charges are only for urban areas only, at 3% of GVA	❖ By taking GDP at 2004-05 prices

(9) hotels and restaurants	Same as above	❖ The estimates of GVA are converted into the value of output. Of the total expenditure, 30% is taken as PFCE.	❖ GDP at 2004-05 prices is converted into the value of output and 30 per cent is taken as PFCE.
(10) fuel & power, namely, electricity, LPG, kerosene, coal, firewood, vegetable waste, dung cake, lignite, gas coke, bagasse, charcoal and gobar gas and matches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Central Electricity Authority ❖ Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas ❖ KVIC ❖ Same sources as used for GDP estimates 	❖ Data on electricity sold to domestic consumers and prices is obtained from the Central Electricity Authority. For LPG domestic consumption and retail prices are obtained from the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. For kerosene oil, the data on domestic consumption and retail prices are obtained from the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. In case of firewood, production is the same as used for estimation of value of output in the forestry sector. Gobar gas consumption is taken from the annual report of the KVIC.	❖ In place of current prices, estimates have been evaluated at 2004-05 prices i.e. the base year to obtain estimates at constant prices.
III GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE			
Government final consumption expenditure	❖ Same sources as those used for the GDP estimates	❖ Sum of compensation of employees, net purchase of goods and services and consumption of fixed capital (no provision is made in the budget documents for consumption of fixed capital of the central / state governments and local authorities. These are worked out from the estimated value of capital stock and the expected age of various types of assets at the aggregate level	❖ Deflation of current price estimates relating to (i) salaries and wages and (ii) TA allowances by index of CPI (IW), and new purchases of goods and services by the WPI in respect of 14 important sub-groups and remaining sub-groups of railway, communication, electricity, pucca construction etc., by their implicit price indices of GVA.
IV. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION – commodity flow method			
(1) construction	❖ Five basic material groups viz. Cement & Cement Products, Iron & Steel, Bricks & Tiles, Timber & Round wood and fixtures and fittings and other materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Through commodity flow approach for accounted construction using basic materials, other materials and factor payments and expenditure approach for un-accounted construction. ❖ Only new construction forms part of GFCF. 	❖ Current prices estimates deflated by appropriate price indices based on WPI

(a) public sector	❖ Budget documents for admn. Departments ❖ Annual Reports for others	❖ New capital outlay on construction as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & annual reports (RO,BO,CO)	-Same as above-
(b) private corporate sector	❖ RBI, NABARD, NRE	❖ Same method as worked out for the construction sector	-Same as above-
(c) household sector	❖ Residual Method and All India Debt & Investment Survey (AIDIS) 2002-03 ❖ NSSO, 58 th Round Survey Results Report No.488 on Housing Conditions in India” ❖ Census 2001, Housing stock	❖ Total Value of New Construction less Value of new construction in Public Sector and Private Corporate Sector is the value of output in household sector from which accounted new outlays in rural and urban residential & non-residential buildings and other construction works covered through AIDIS-02-03, are segregated. New construction in unaccounted category of household sector is estimated through AIDIS results and NHB area & NABARD cost structures for plantation crops.	-Same as above-
(2) machinery and transport equipment	❖ ASI 04-05 for organized sector ❖ DGCI&S for foreign trade ❖ Receipt Budget for duties ❖ NSSO 62 nd Round Survey Results, for unorg. sector ❖ Software Cos. Reports ❖ NABARD publication	❖ Sum of total ex-factory value of capital goods from organized and un-organized sectors + Import + Import duty + Re-Export + TTMs – Exports + Fixed Assets in livestock + GFCF in Computer Software + incidentals in installation of wind energy system	-Same as above-
(a) public sector	❖ Budget documents & Annual Reports of DCU & NDCUs	❖ Capital outlay and repair and maintenance as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports.	-Same as above-
(b) private corporate sector	❖ RBI for corporate sector ❖ NABARD for co-ops	❖ Based on data from RBI & NABARD	-Same as above-
(c) Household sector		❖ Derived as a residual from the total	-Same as above-
(3) valuables*	❖ DGCI & S for exports and imports for the specified HS codes production figures of Gold and Silver from publication	❖ Production + Imports – Exports – GVA of the industry – CIS in the trade sector of valuables	❖ Appropriate WPI index is used

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY INDUSTRY OF USE – expenditure method			
1. Agriculture (a) public sector	❖ Budget documents & Annual Reports	❖ Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & annual reports	❖ The constant prices estimates for each industry are obtained first applying appropriate price indicator (WPI) on the current price estimate. Thereafter, the difference in the total estimate obtained from commodity flow method and expenditure method for all industries is again apportioned in proportion to industry wise constant price estimate, and finally added to the constant price estimate.
(b) private corporate sector	❖ RBI	❖ GFCF of sample joint stock companies are blown up on the basis of paid up capital	-Same as above-
(c) household sector ❖ Construction ❖ machinery	❖ AIDIS 2002-03 for proportion ❖ ASI 2004-05	❖ Base year estimates are moved with output of agriculture	-Same as above-
2. forestry & logging (a) public sector	❖ Budget documents & Annual Reports	❖ Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	-Same as above-
(b) private corporate sector		❖ Only private estimate is prepared and covered under household sector	No coverage
(c) household sector		❖ Private forestry estimate is prepared by inflating the Public Sector estimate by 5%	-Same as above-
3. fishing (a) public sector	❖ Budget documents & Annual Reports	❖ Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports.	-Same as above-

(b) private corporate sector		❖ Only private estimate is prepared and treated under household sector	
(c) household sector	❖ 1999-2000 series fixed capital stock to GVA proportion.	❖ GFCF estimated based on the ratio of fixed capital stock to GVA from 1999-00 series and moved to succeeding years by the growth rate in GVA in private fishing. GFCF is estimated as the difference between two successive years' GFCS.	-Same as above-
4. mining & quarrying (a) public sector	❖ Budget documents & Annual Reports	❖ Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	-Same as above-
(b) private corporate sector	❖ RBI	❖ GFCF of sample joint stock companies are blown up on the basis of paid up capital.	-Same as above-
(c) household sector	❖ Enterprise Survey, 1992-93	❖ Base year estimate is moved with minor mineral output collected from State Geological departments. GFCF is estimated as the difference between two successive years' GFCF.	-Same as above-
5. manufacturing, registered (a) public sector	❖ Budget documents & Annual Reports	❖ Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	-Same as above-
(b) private corporate sector	❖ RBI ❖ NABARD	❖ GFCF of sample joint stock companies are blown up on the basis of paid up capital and that of non credit Co-operative Societies are based on the data obtained from NABARD	-Same as above-
(c) household sector	❖ ASI 2004-05	❖ GFCF estimated from ASI 2004-05 unit level data. Only new addition from the gross block for proprietary and partnership enterprise has been taken as GFCF.	-Same as above-

6. manufacturing, unregistered (a) public sector		No coverage	
(b) private corporate sector		No coverage	-Same as above-
(c) household sector	❖ 1999-2000 series capital to GVO proportion.	❖ Applying the Capital output ratio as obtained from 1999-2000 series on GVO unregistered manufacturing sector, the GFCS is estimated. GFCF is estimated as the difference between two successive years' GFCF.	-Same as above-
7. electricity, gas and water supply (a) public sector	❖ Budget documents & Annual Reports	❖ Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	-Same as above-
(b) private corporate sector	❖ RBI	❖ GFCF of sample joint stock companies are blown up on the basis of paid up capital.	-Same as above-
(c) household sector	❖ M/o New and Renewable Energy ❖ NABARD	❖ GFCF = Number of bio-gas plants* Price	-Same as above-
8. construction (a) public sector	❖ Budget documents & Annual Reports	❖ Capital outlay on new construction & purchase of machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	-Same as above-
(b) private corporate sector	❖ RBI	❖ GFCF of sample joint stock companies are blown up on the basis of paid up capital	-Same as above-
(c) household sector	❖ Analysis of central NDCU construction companies to derive the capital output ratio in absence of any survey data.	❖ Capital output ratio as obtained from the central NDCU construction companies are applied on GVO of construction by the household sector to arrive at the GFCS for construction in household sector. GFCF is estimated as the difference between two successive years' GFCF'.	-Same as above-

9. trade (a) public sector	❖ Budget documents & Annual Reports	❖ Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	-Same as above-
(b) private corporate sector	❖ RBI ❖ NABARD in case of non credit Co-operative Societies	❖ GFCF of sample joint stock companies are blown up on the basis of paid up capital and the Co-operative Societies are based on the data obtained from NABARD	-Same as above-
(c) household sector	❖ Result of survey on Informal Sector in 1999-2000.	❖ The ratio of Capital to GVA is derived from the survey result and applied on GVA for unorganized sector to arrive at the GFCS estimate. GFCF is estimated as the difference between two successive years' GFCF.	-Same as above-
10. hotels and restaurants (a) public sector	❖ Budget documents & Annual Reports	❖ Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	-Same as above-
(b) private corporate sector	❖ RBI	❖ GFCF of sample joint stock companies are blown up on the basis of paid up capital.	-Same as above-
(c) household sector	❖ Enterprise Survey results of 2006-07	❖ The ratio of Capital to GVA is derived from the survey result and applied on GVA for unorganized sector to arrive at the GFCS estimate. GFCF is estimated as the difference between two successive years' GFCS.	-Same as above-
11. railways	❖ Budget documents & Annual Reports	❖ Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	-Same as above-

12. transport by other means (a) public sector	❖ Budget documents & Annual Reports	❖ Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	-Same as above-
(b) private corporate sector	❖ RBI	❖ GFCF of sample joint stock companies are blown up on the basis of paid up capital. No co-operative sector	-Same as above-
(c) household sector	❖ Enterprise Survey results of 2006-07	❖ The ratio of Capital to GVA is derived from the survey result and applied on GVA for unorganized sector to arrive at the GFCS estimate. GFCF is estimated as the difference between two successive years' GFCS.	-Same as above-
13. storage (a) public sector	❖ Budget documents & Annual Reports	❖ Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	-Same as above-
(b) private corporate sector			-Same as above-
(c) household sector	❖ Enterprise Survey results of 2006-07	❖ The ratio of Capital to GVA is derived from the survey result and applied on GVA for unorganized sector to arrive at the GFCS estimate. GFCF is estimated as the difference between two successive years' GFCS.	-Same as above-
14. communication (a) public sector	❖ Budget documents & Annual Reports	❖ Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	-Same as above-
(b) Private corporate sector	RBI	❖ GFCF of sample joint stock companies are blown up on the basis of paid up capital.	-Same as above-

(c) Household Sector	❖ Enterprise Survey results of 2006-07	❖ The ratio of Capital to GVA is derived from the survey result and applied on GVA for unorganized sector to arrive at the GFCS estimate. GFCF is estimated as the difference between two successive years' GFCS.	-Same as above-
15. banking & Insurance (a) public sector	❖ Budget documents & Annual Reports	❖ Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	-Same as above-
(b) private corporate sector	❖ RBI, NABARD in case of credit societies	❖ GFCF of sample joint stock companies are blown up on the basis of paid up capital and the GFCF estimates of Co-operative Societies are based on the data obtained from NABARD.	-Same as above-
16. real estate, ownership of dwellings & business services	❖ Budget documents & Annual Reports	❖ Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	-Same as above-
(b) private corporate sector	❖ NASSCOM	❖ GFCF estimate of the business services under the software companies are estimated using the analysis of books of accounts / results.	-Same as above-
(c) household sector	❖ Enterprise Survey, 2006-07. ❖ AIDIS, 2002-03 ❖ Budget documents	❖ The ratio of Capital to GVA is derived from the survey result and applied on GVA for unorganized sector to arrive at the GFCS estimate. GFCF is estimated as the difference between two successive years' GFCF. ❖ GFCF Estimates for ownership of dwellings obtained for the year 02-03 at constant prices are moved by applying inter census growth of no. of residential housing stock from population censuses and the WPI of rural and urban housing are used to arrive at the current price estimates. ❖ Capital transfers from the budget documents are included.	-Same as above-

17. Public Administration and Defence	❖ Budget documents & Annual Reports	❖ Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents (only administration units)	-Same as above-
❖ Autonomous Institutions.	❖ Annual Financial Accounts of some important Central Autonomous Institutions.	❖ GFCF is worked out from the total income of the sample autonomous institutions for the base year and subsequent years. These ratios (GFCF/Total Income) are applied on the total income of the Central Autonomous Institutions to obtain GFCF estimates for base year and subsequent years at current prices.	-Same as above-
18. Other services (a) public sector	❖ Budget documents & Annual Reports	❖ Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports.	-Same as above-
(b) private corporate sector	❖ RBI	❖ GFCF of sample joint stock companies are blown up on the basis of paid up capital	
(c) Household Sector	Enterprise Survey results of 2006-07	❖ The ratio of Capital to GVA is derived from the survey result and applied on GVA for unorganized sector to arrive at the GFCS estimate. GFCF is estimated as the difference between two successive years' GFCS.	-Same as above-
SAVING Not prepared at constant prices			
(a) Household Sector		❖ Total of Financial Saving and Saving in the form of Physical Assets	
(i) Financial Saving (a) Currency (b) Net Deposits (c) Shares and debentures (d) Net Claims on Govt. (e) Provident and Pension Fund (f) Insurance Fund	❖ RBI ❖ Provident fund Organizations ❖ LIC ❖ Budget documents	❖ Residual methods i.e. Total minus Share of Public Sector & Private Corporate Sector except for P.F. & Pension fund & Life funds. ❖ P.F & Pension Fund = Contribution – Withdrawals + Interest. ❖ Life Fund = Income – Expenditure	
(ii) Saving in the form of physical assets	❖ Household Capital Formation	❖ Household investment in fixed assets is derived as residual deducting the corresponding estimates of public and private corporate sector from the total capital formation plus change in stock derived by industry of use	

(b) Private corporate sector	❖ RBI	❖ Total of joint stock companies and co-operative bank and societies	
(i) Companies	❖ RBI	❖ Retained profit plus depreciation provision minus reinvested earnings of foreign companies	
(ii) Co-op banks & societies	❖ NABARD	❖ Gross saving is equal to sum of statutory reserve and other reserves	
(c) Public sector		❖ Total of public authorities and non departmental enterprises	
(I) Public authorities	❖ Budget Documents	❖ Total of government administration and departmental commercial enterprises	
(a) Government Administration	❖ Budget Documents	❖ Current receipt minus current expenditure	
(b) DCUs	❖ Budget Documents	❖ Current receipt minus current expenditure	
(II) NDCUs	❖ Annual Reports	❖ Gross Saving is equal to Net transfer to balance sheet + transfer to reserve adjusted for expenditure net of income relating to previous year + Depreciation	
2. Net Capital Inflow from abroad	❖ RBI	❖ Net capital inflow is the deficit of the nation on current account in balance of payment account excluding official transfer payment	
3. Finances for gross Capital Formation		❖ Gross Saving plus Capital Inflow from abroad	❖ Current price estimates deflated by implicit index of unadjusted GCF, estimated from commodity-flow approach
VI. EXTERNAL TRANSACTION ACCOUNT			
1. Export / Import of Merchandise and Services.	❖ DGCIS, RBI		❖ Exports of goods and services at current prices are deflated by unit value of export index; ❖ Imports of goods and services at current prices are deflated by unit of import index
2. Other Components	❖ RBI	❖ Records of Exchange Control/ International Finance department of RBI	

VII. NET FACTOR INCOME FROM ABROAD			
1. Net Factor Income from Abroad (at Current Prices)		Total of Compensation of employees and Property & Entrepreneurial	
2. Compensation of Employees and Property & Entrepreneurial	RBI	Export of Compensation of employees and Property & Entrepreneurial. Import of Compensation of Employees Property & Entrepreneurial.	Current price estimates are deflated by implicit price index number of service sector.