



**GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA**

**STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
OF  
HARYANA**

**1993-94 to 2004-05**

**(Base Year 1993-94)**

**ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ADVISER  
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2006**

## **PREFACE**

*The estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) also known as state income estimates are important and reliable indicators for measure of overall growth of the economy as well as the level of development in various socio-economic sectors. These estimates provide a solid base for formulation of development programmes and to pursue a sound economic policy.*

*At the National level, the estimates of National Product or National Income are regularly prepared and published by the Central Statistical Organisation. Similarly, at the State level, state income estimates are regularly prepared and released by Economic & Statistical Organisation, Haryana.*

*The first series of State Income Estimates of Haryana for 1960-61 and 1965-66 to 1968-69 with 1960-61 as base year was issued by this Organisation in 1971. Since then, estimates have been prepared and issued annually. To incorporate substantial changes in the socio-economic structure of the economy, availability of additional data and improvement in methodology, these series have been revised thrice by adopting 1970-71, 1980-81 and 1993-94 as base years. Brochures containing estimates of State Domestic Product of Haryana, methodology adopted and source material with 1970-71, 1980-81 and 1993-94 as base year were published in 1983, 1992 and 2002 respectively. The second brochure on new series with base year 1993-94 containing estimates of State Domestic Product of Haryana for the years 1993-94 to 2001-02 and the third brochure for the years 1993-94 to 2002-03 were published in 2003 and 2004 respectively.*

*The present brochure is the fourth on the new series presenting estimates of State Domestic Product of Haryana for the years 1993-94 to 2004-05 with 1993-94 as base year. The first brochure on new series of estimates of State Domestic Product with base year 1993-94, published in 2002, presented estimates for the years 1993-94 to 1999-2000. For preparation of new series the standard methodology evolved by the Central Statistical Organisation with suitable modifications, wherever necessary, have been followed.*

*This brochure has been prepared by Mr. R.S.Malhan, Research Officer with the help of Mrs. Gurprit Kaur Puri and Mr. Umed Singh, Assistant Research Officers, Mrs. Koshalia Devi, Field Assistant, Mrs. Neelam Kumari, Junior Field Investigator and Mrs. Veena Rawat, Steno-typist under the guidance of Shri Deep Chand, Deputy Economic & Statistical Adviser & overall supervision of Shri O.P.Dhankhar, Additional Economic & Statistical Adviser to Government, Haryana.*

*I take this opportunity to thank Head of Departments/ Organisations and District Statistical Officers for furnishing basic data required for these estimates. My thanks are also due to the officers of Central Statistical Organisation for providing valuable guidance.*

**Chandigarh  
28<sup>th</sup> Oct, 2006**

**R.C.Sharma  
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## INTRODUCTION

Estimates of State Domestic Product are regarded as the most important single economic indicators to measure the economic development of a State. The Per Capita Income is used to determine both the absolute and relative performance of the economy of the State. It is regarded as an important tool to measure regional disparities. The indicator of Per Capita Income is now frequently used in India by policy makers like the Planning Commission and Finance Commission for allocation of a part of Plan resources and distribution of proceeds of union excise duties and additional excise duties to different States.

### **State Domestic Product (SDP)**

The State Domestic Product is defined as a measure in monetary terms of the volume of all goods and services produced within the boundaries of the State during a given period of time, accounted without duplication. This covers all the goods and services produced within the State. Thus, the goods cover all possible items produced, for example, agricultural crops, livestock and livestock products, fish, forest products, mineral products, manufacturing of various consumer items for consumption, machinery, transport equipment, defence equipment and construction of buildings, roads, dams, bridges etc. Similarly the services cover a wide spectrum including medical and educational services, trading services, sanitary services, Government services etc. All goods and services produced during the period have to be included whether they are marketed i.e. exchanged for money or bartered or produced for own use. Another important feature of the measure is that it is an unduplicated value of output or in other words only the value added at each stage of processing is taken into account while measuring the total.

State Domestic Product as such is Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Fixed Capital Assets i.e. Plants & Machinery and Equipments are employed to produce goods. A part of these Fixed Capital Assets is used in the process of production which is known as Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) or Depreciation. Thus consumption of fixed capital is defined as that part of gross product which is required to replace the fixed capital used in the process of production during the period of account. This flow is based on the concept of the expected economic life of individual assets and is designed to cover the expected loss in value terms due to obsolescence and the normal amount of accidental damage which is not made good by repair as well as normal



wear and tear. It is estimated from the value of fixed capital assets and information on the age of various type of assets. The estimates of CFC for all sectors of the economy are supplied by CSO after preparing the same at the National level and allocated to the States. This CFC is deducted from GSDP to obtain Net State Domestic Product (NSDP).

### **State Domestic Product at Current and Constant Prices**

The estimates of SDP at current prices are obtained by evaluating the product at prices prevailing during the accounting year. The estimates of SDP at current prices do not reveal actual economic growth as they contain the combined effect of (i) changes in the volume of goods and services and (ii) changes in the prices. The effect of changes in the prices is eliminated by evaluating the goods and services at the prices prevailing at certain fixed period known as base year. The estimates, thus, obtained are known as SDP at constant prices.

### **How State Domestic Product (SDP) is Calculated**

The economy has been divided into thirteen sectors for the purpose of calculation of SDP. These thirteen sectors have further been classified in three broad sectors as under:

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| I. Primary    | 1. Agriculture<br>2. Forestry<br>3. Fishing<br>4. Mining & Quarrying   |
| II. Secondary | 5. Manufacturing<br>5.1 Registered<br>5.2 Un-registered<br>6. Construction<br>7. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply   |
| III. Tertiary | 8. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants<br>9. Transport, Storage and Communication<br>10. Banking and Insurance<br>11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings,<br>Legal & Business Services<br>12. Public Administration<br>13. Other Services |

Estimates of State Domestic Product can be conceptually prepared by adopting two approaches viz. income originating and income accruing. In the first approach, the measurement corresponds to income originating to the factors of production physically located within the geographical boundaries of a State and represent net value of goods & services produced within the State. The second approach relates to the income accruing to the normal residents of a State.

Since this measures the income that becomes available to the residents of a State, it provides a better measure of the welfare of the residents of the State. But due to non-availability of data on inter-state income flows, compilation of estimates of income accruing concept is not possible at present. The estimates that are presently being compiled by the State Statistical Bureaus refer to the Net Domestic Product at factor cost, originating within the geographical boundaries of the respective States irrespective of the fact whether factors of production are owned by persons living inside or outside the State and are appropriately called State Domestic Product.

Theoretically, SDP can be measured by any one of the three alternative approaches viz. production, income and expenditure approach. Depending upon the availability of data different approaches are used to measure SDP of different sectors.

- (i) Production approach is followed in respect of Agriculture including Animal Husbandry, Forestry and Logging, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying & Registered Manufacturing.
- (ii) Income approach is followed in respect of Un-registered Manufacturing, Transport, Storage and Communication, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Legal & Business Services, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Public Administration and Defence, Electricity, Water Supply and Other Services.
- (iii) Expenditure approach is followed in respect of Construction Sector only.

The different States prepare estimates of Net Domestic Product by industry of origin by following the same classification of the sectors for which estimates are prepared at the National level. However, there are certain activities which are managed by the Central Government and are not confined to the boundaries of State. The sectors like Railways, Communication, Banking & Insurance and Central Government Administration where the activities are spread over to number of States, it is not possible to prepare independent estimates at State level in respect of these sectors. These are known as supra-regional sectors and State level estimates for these sectors are prepared by allocation of the National estimates on the basis of data on gross earning, gross expenditure, wages and salaries, employment and other relevant indicators. The estimates for these sectors are prepared by the CSO and supplied to State Statistical Bureaus (SSBs) to suitably incorporate in their state income estimates.

### **Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)**

The banking enterprises render services to their customers in the form of maintaining their accounts and advising them on financial matters. In return for these services,

customers are charged a nominal amount which is substantially smaller than the expenses of the enterprises. On the other hand, the banks provide loans and advances and the returns on such transactions are much higher than the payments made to depositors. The net return accruing to banks is large enough to meet their expenses and to earn a profit. If the financial enterprises are treated like any other productive enterprise, their income in the production account would only be limited to the charges made on customers which would mean that the banks would have a negative operating surplus and most likely negative value added. To circumvent this difficulty, an imputed income equivalent to interest and dividend receipt of banking and financial enterprises net of interest paid to depositors is defined as Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured –FISIM (income earned in return for services rendered) and is entered as a receipt item in the output of the financial enterprises. The output of the financial enterprises, thus, includes interest received which was paid by the producing industries. As the interest paid by the Industries is already accounted for in the GDP of the respective industries, its inclusion in the GDP of banking industry amounts to duplication. To avoid this duplication, FISIM is allocated to the user industries as intermediate input and thereby the GDP of the industries is reduced.

In the 1980-81 series of the National Accounts Statistics, FISIM was being allocated to only few organised segments of user industries and final consumers. In the new series, FISIM has been allocated to user industries in line with the recommendations of the 1993 System of National Accounts (1993 SNA). The Industries to which FISIM has been allocated are agriculture, livestock, mining and quarrying, manufacturing (registered and unregistered), electricity, gas, transport, construction, storage, trade, hotels & restaurants, business services and other services. This has necessitated the State- wise/industry- wise allocation of FISIM to get unduplicated estimates of the SDP. As the banking and insurance sector is a supra regional sector, the state wise estimates of the FISIM are estimated by the NAD of the CSO and are supplied to States. The National estimates of FISIM in respect of user industries are first allocated to different States in the state-wise ratios of the banking and insurance GDP (already prepared by CSO).The estimates of the State FISIM (supplied by CSO) are distributed to different user industries within the State in proportion to the respective sectoral GSDP.

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## Overview of State Economy

A brief note on sector wise methodology adopted and source material used for preparing State Domestic Product estimates in the new series is given in each chapter separately. The State Domestic Product estimates for the year 2002-03 & 2003-04 given in this brochure are provisional whereas the estimates for the year 2004-05 are quick. Brief analysis of the growth of economy of Haryana on the basis of Gross State Domestic Product has been given in the subsequent paragraphs.

State level estimates of GSDP and NSDP of Haryana both at current and constant prices during the period 1993-94 to 2004-05 are as under:

### State Domestic Product of Haryana ( At Current Prices )

Year	GSDP (Rs.Crore)	Growth Rate (Percent)	NSDP (Rs.Crore)	Growth Rate (Percent)
1993-94	22131.30	-	19421.55	-
1994-95	26244.77	18.6	23136.29	19.1
1995-96	29788.93	13.5	26165.58	13.1
1996-97	35642.38	19.6	31345.03	19.8
1997-98	38649.07	8.4	33909.39	8.2
1998-99	43645.99	12.9	38357.61	13.1
1999-00	48909.93	12.1	42922.17	11.9
2000-01	55005.45	12.5	48421.05	12.8
2001-02	60561.44	10.1	53244.12	10.0
2002-03	66175.43	9.3	58314.86	9.5
2003-04	73960.74	11.8	65309.97	12.0
2004-05	83002.54	12.2	73644.87	12.8

The GSDP at current prices increased from Rs. 22131.30 crore in 1993-94 to Rs.83002.54 crore in 2004-05 registering a growth of 275.0 percent. The average annual growth rate during the period 1994-95 to 2004-05 has been estimated as 12.8 percent. The annual increase during 1994-95 to 2004-05 varied from minimum of 8.4 percent in 1997-98 to maximum 19.6 percent in 1996-97.

The NSDP at current prices also increased from Rs.19421.55 crore in 1993-94 to Rs. 73644.87 crore in 2004-05 registering a growth of 279.2 percent. The average annual growth rate during the period 1994-95 to 2004-05 has been estimated as 12.9 percent.

**State Domestic Product of Haryana  
(At Constant 1993-94 Prices)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>GSDP (Rs.Crore)</b>	<b>Growth Rate (%)</b>	<b>NSDP (Rs.Crore)</b>	<b>Growth Rate (%)</b>
1993-94	22131.30	-	19421.55	-
1994-95	23692.13	7.1	20835.20	7.3
1995-96	24276.30	2.5	21253.91	2.0
1996-97	27094.82	11.6	23758.72	11.8
1997-98	27482.65	1.4	23965.19	0.9
1998-99	29010.69	5.6	25243.25	5.3
1999-00	31230.33	7.7	27063.58	7.2
2000-01	33367.16	6.8	28885.11	6.7
2001-02	35180.42	5.4	30444.41	5.4
2002-03	36938.70	5.0	31990.17	5.1
2003-04	40131.13	8.6	34867.63	9.0
2004-05	43501.62	8.4	37983.05	8.9

At constant prices, the GSDP increased from Rs.22131.30 crore in 1993-94 to Rs. 43501.62 crore in 2004-05 registering a growth of 96.6 percent. The average annual growth rate during 1994-95 to 2004-05 has been estimated as 6.4 percent. Growth rates during 1994-95, 1996-97, 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2003-04 and 2004-05 exceeded this average by recording growth rate of 7.1, 11.6, 7.7, 6.8, 8.6 and 8.4 percent respectively. However, the unfavourable weather year of 1995-96 due to unprecedented flood and 1997-98 due to draught conditions witnessed low performance of GSDP showing growth rate of 2.5 and 1.4 percent respectively during these years.

The NSDP at constant prices increased from Rs.19421.55 crore in 1993-94 to Rs. 37983.05 crore in 2004-05 registering a growth of 95.6 percent. The average annual growth rate during 1994-95 to 2004-05 has been estimated as 6.3 percent.

Per Capita Income is one of the important indicators to measure the standard of living of the people. The estimated per capita income of the State both at current and constant prices and the percentage change over previous year is shown in the following table: -

Year	Per Capita Income at Current and Constant (1993-94) Prices			
	At Current Prices		At Constant Prices	
	Per Capita Income(Rs.)	Growth Rate (Percent)	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	Growth Rate (Percent)
1993-94	11079	-	11079	-
1994-95	12879	16.2	11598	4.7
1995-96	14213	10.4	11545	- 0.5
1996-97	16611	16.9	12591	9.1
1997-98	17530	5.5	12389	-1.6
1998-99	19340	10.3	12728	2.7
1999-00	21105	9.1	13308	4.6
2000-01	23214	10.0	13848	4.1
2001-02	24883	7.2	14228	2.7
2002-03	26818	7.8	14712	3.4
2003-04	29504	10.0	15752	7.1
2004-05	32712	10.9	16872	7.1

It is evident from the above table that per capita income of Haryana at current prices has shown increasing trend over preceding years. At constant prices too barring the year 1995-96 and 1997-98, the per capita income has registered increase over preceding years. The per capita income at current prices has increased from Rs.11079 in 1993-94 to Rs. 32712 in 2004-05 showing a growth of 195.3 percent. On the other hand, per capita income at constant prices has increased from Rs.11079 in 1993-94 to Rs.16872 in 2004-05 by 52.3 percent. The maximum increase of 16.9 percent in per capita income at current prices was recorded in 1996-97.

**Per Capita Income of Haryana vis-à-vis All India**

(Rs.)

Year	At current Prices		At constant(1993-94) Prices	
	Haryana	All India	Haryana	All India
1993-94	11079	7690	11079	7690
1994-95	12879	8857	11598	8070
1995-96	14213	10149	11545	8489
1996-97	16611	11564	12591	9007
1997-98	17530	12707	12389	9244
1998-99	19340	14396	12728	9650
1999-00	21105	15886	13308	15886*
2000-01	23214	16729	13848	16223*
2001-02	24883	17883	14228	16910*
2002-03	26818	18988	14712	17281*
2003-04	29504	21142	15752	18517*
2004-05	32712	23222	16872	19649*

\* with base year 1999-2000

The above table shows that the per capita income of Haryana remained higher than National level during all the years from 1993-94 to 2004-05. It shows that Haryana is a well-off State of India.

**Annual Growth Rates of Gross State Domestic Product by Broad Sectors**

at Constant (1993-94) Prices

(Percent)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1994-95	7.0	9.1	5.4	7.1
1995-96	- 4.7	8.3	7.2	2.5
1996-97	10.9	6.8	16.7	11.6
1997-98	- 7.8	6.4	8.2	1.4
1998-99	3.4	7.0	6.5	5.6
1999-00	4.5	5.6	12.2	7.7
2000-01	2.7	5.7	11.4	6.8
2001-02	0.6	5.7	9.3	5.4
2002-03	-0.8	4.1	10.0	5.0
2003-04	9.1	7.7	8.9	8.6
2004-05	3.7	8.1	11.8	8.4

The above table reveals that the Economy of Haryana has registered over all positive growth rates from the year 1994-95 to 2004-05. The highest growth rate of 11.6 percent was recorded during the year 1996-97 whereas during the year 1997-98 it registered lowest growth rate of 1.4 percent due to drought conditions in the State.

The growth rate of different sectors of economy reveals that during the period 1994-95 to 2004-05, the primary sector has recorded an average annual growth rate of 2.6 percent, secondary sector 6.8 percent and tertiary sector 9.8 percent, which shows that secondary and tertiary sectors are growing at a faster rate than primary sector.

Composition of Gross State Domestic Product at Constant prices by three broad sectors viz. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary of the economy is as under:

**Composition of Gross State Domestic Product by Broad Sectors of Economy  
at Constant (1993-94) prices**

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1993-94	42.5	26.2	31.3
1994-95	42.4	26.7	30.9
1995-96	39.4	28.3	32.3
1996-97	39.2	27.1	33.7
1997-98	35.6	28.4	36.0
1998-99	34.9	28.8	36.3
1999-00	33.9	28.2	37.9
2000-01	32.6	27.9	39.5
2001-02	31.1	28.0	40.9
2002-03	29.3	27.8	42.9
2003-04	29.5	27.5	43.0
2004-05	28.2	27.4	44.4

The sectoral composition of the State economy reveals that although there has been gradual decline in the share of primary sector and increase in secondary and tertiary sectors over the preceding years, but the agriculture sector still continues to dominate the State economy. The sectoral composition clearly indicates that the economy is shifting from agriculture to manufacturing and services sectors, which is a sign of healthy economy.

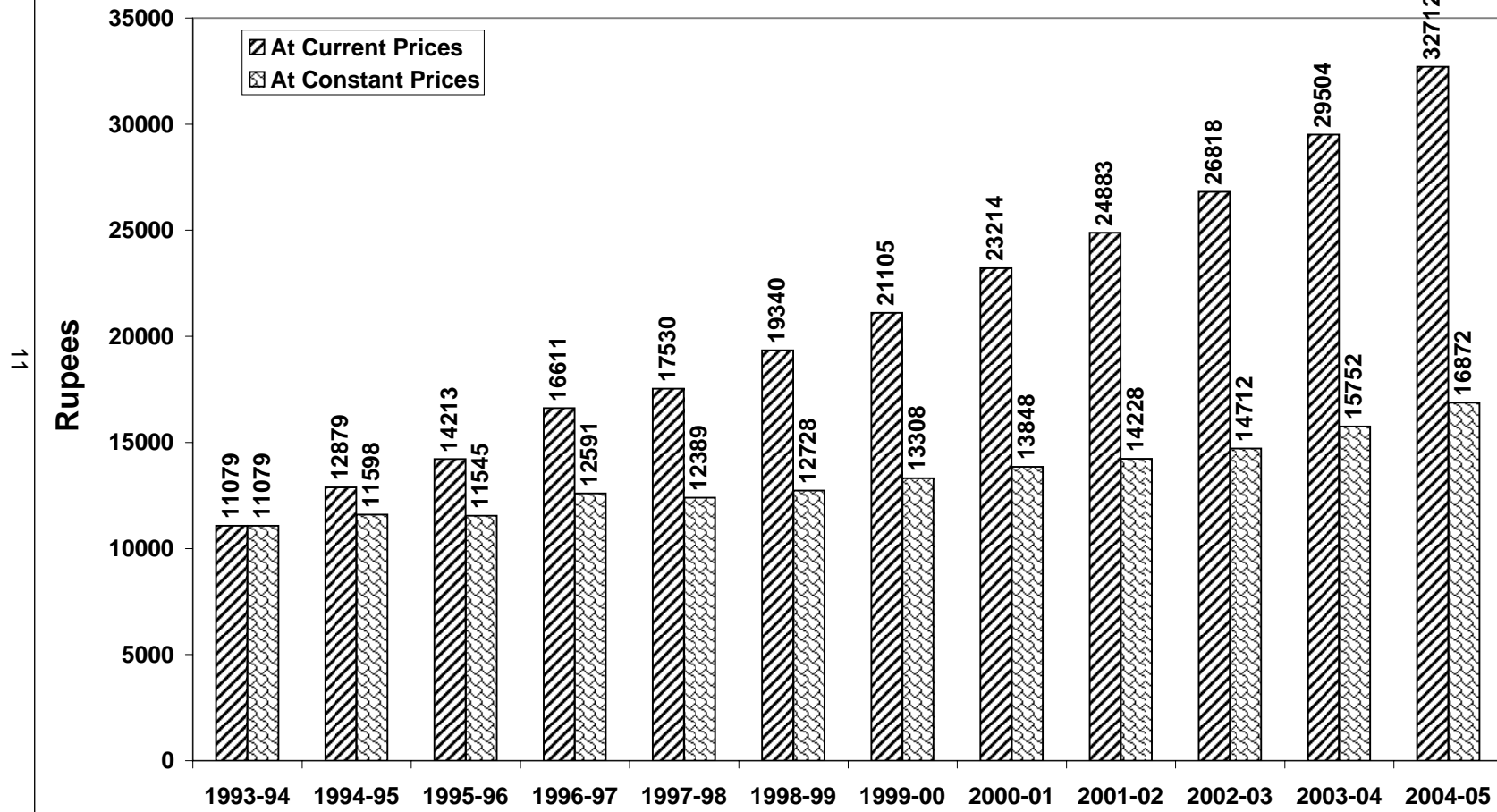


- (i) The share of primary sector comprising of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fishing and Mining and Quarrying sectors in the GSDP has declined by 33.6 percent during the period 1993-94 to 2004-05. It came down from 42.5 percent in 1993-94 to 28.2 percent in 2004-05. The share of primary sector fell by 9.2 percent in a single year when its level reached 35.6 percent in 1997-98.
- (ii) The share of secondary sector comprising of Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply sectors showed rising trend during this period. It increased from 26.2 percent in 1993-94 to 27.4 percent in 2004-05.
- (iii) The contribution of tertiary sector comprising of Transport, Storage and Communication, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Banking and Insurance, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Legal and Business Services, Public Administration and Other Services sectors has gradually increased from 31.3 percent in 1993-94 to 44.4 percent in 2004-05.

The change in the sectoral composition of the GSDP over the years points to general scenario of developing economy. The impact of urbanisation, industrial progress and development of social services is quite discernible.

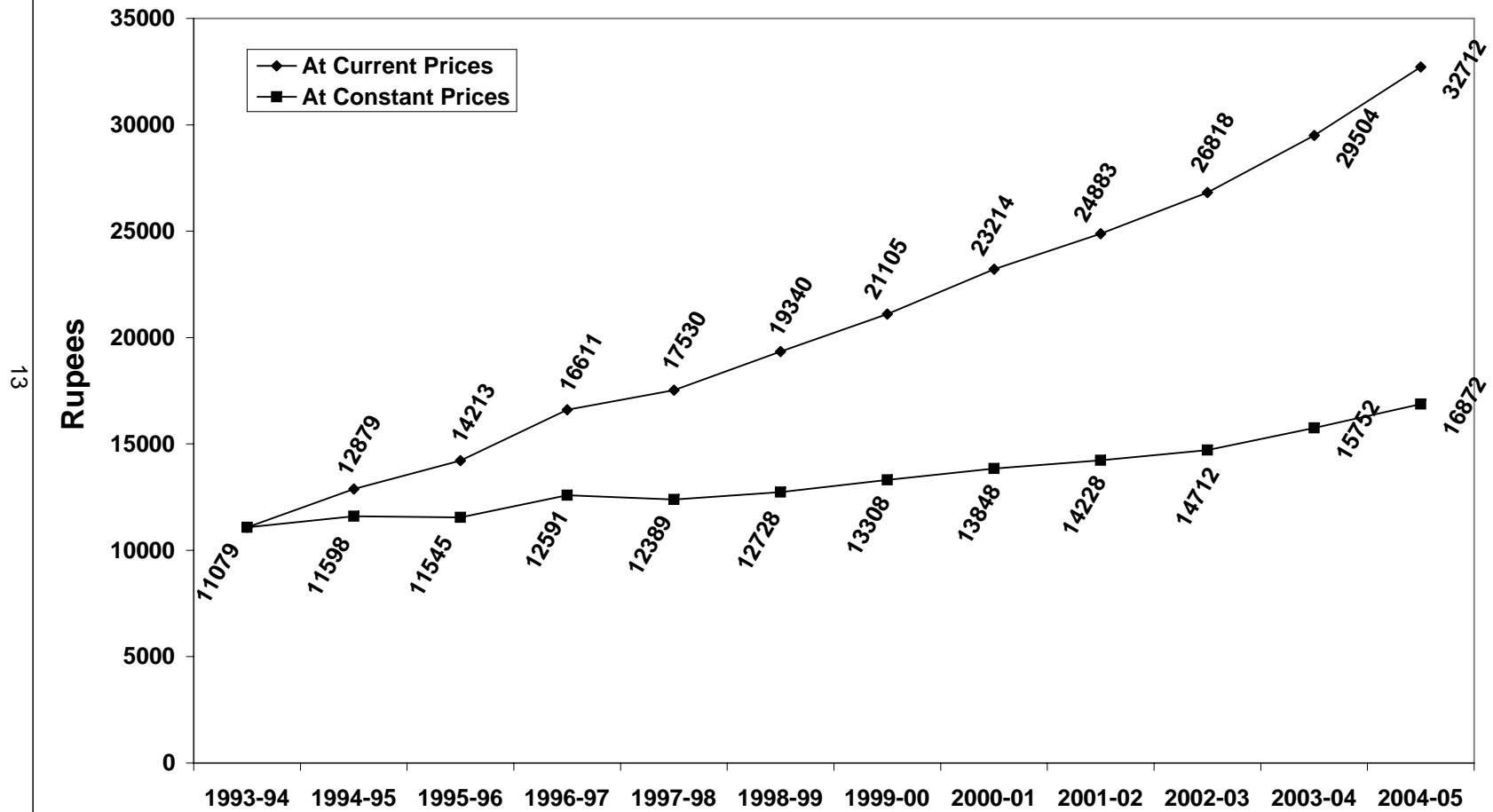
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## PER CAPITA INCOME OF HARYANA



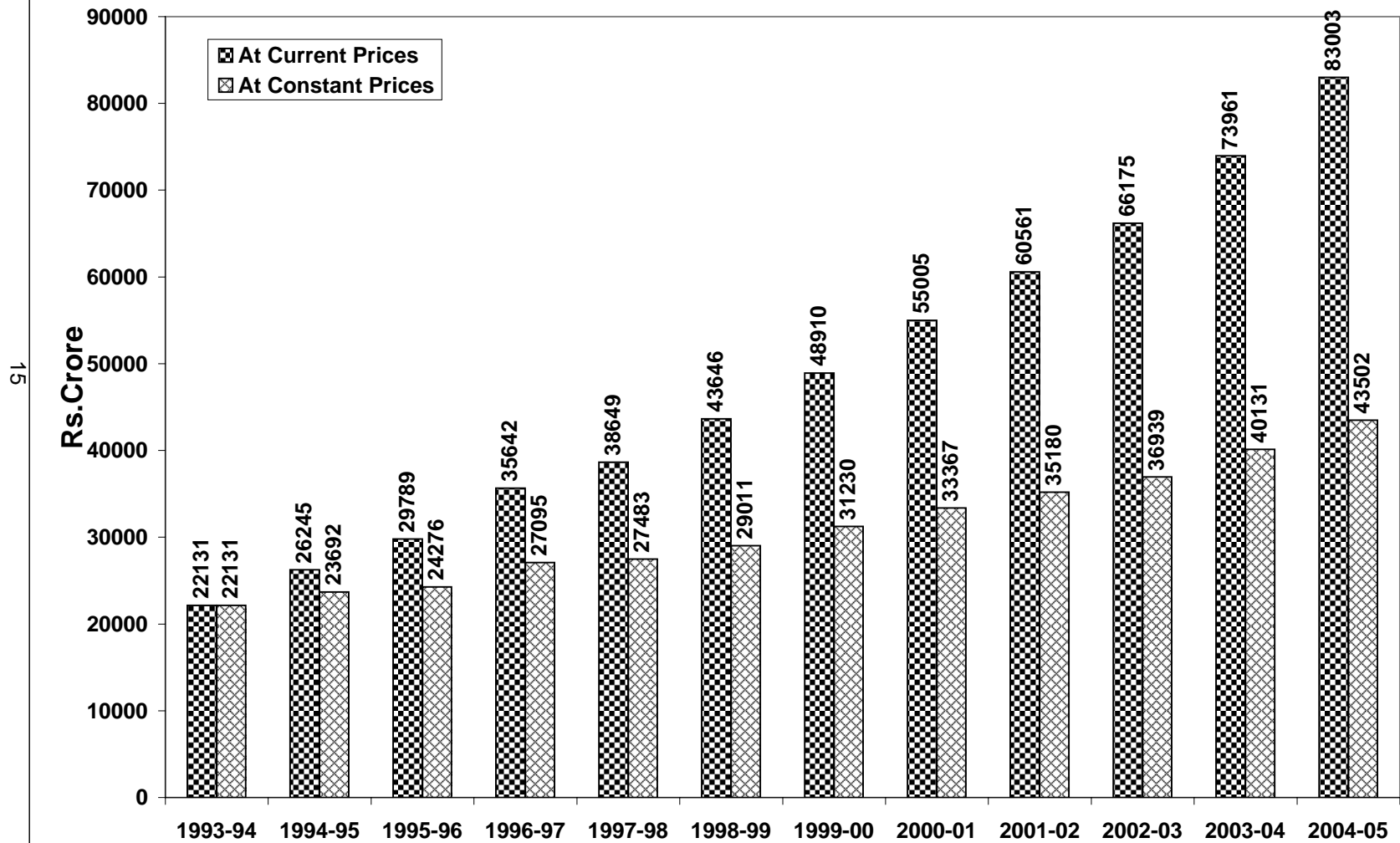


# PER CAPITA INCOME OF HARYANA



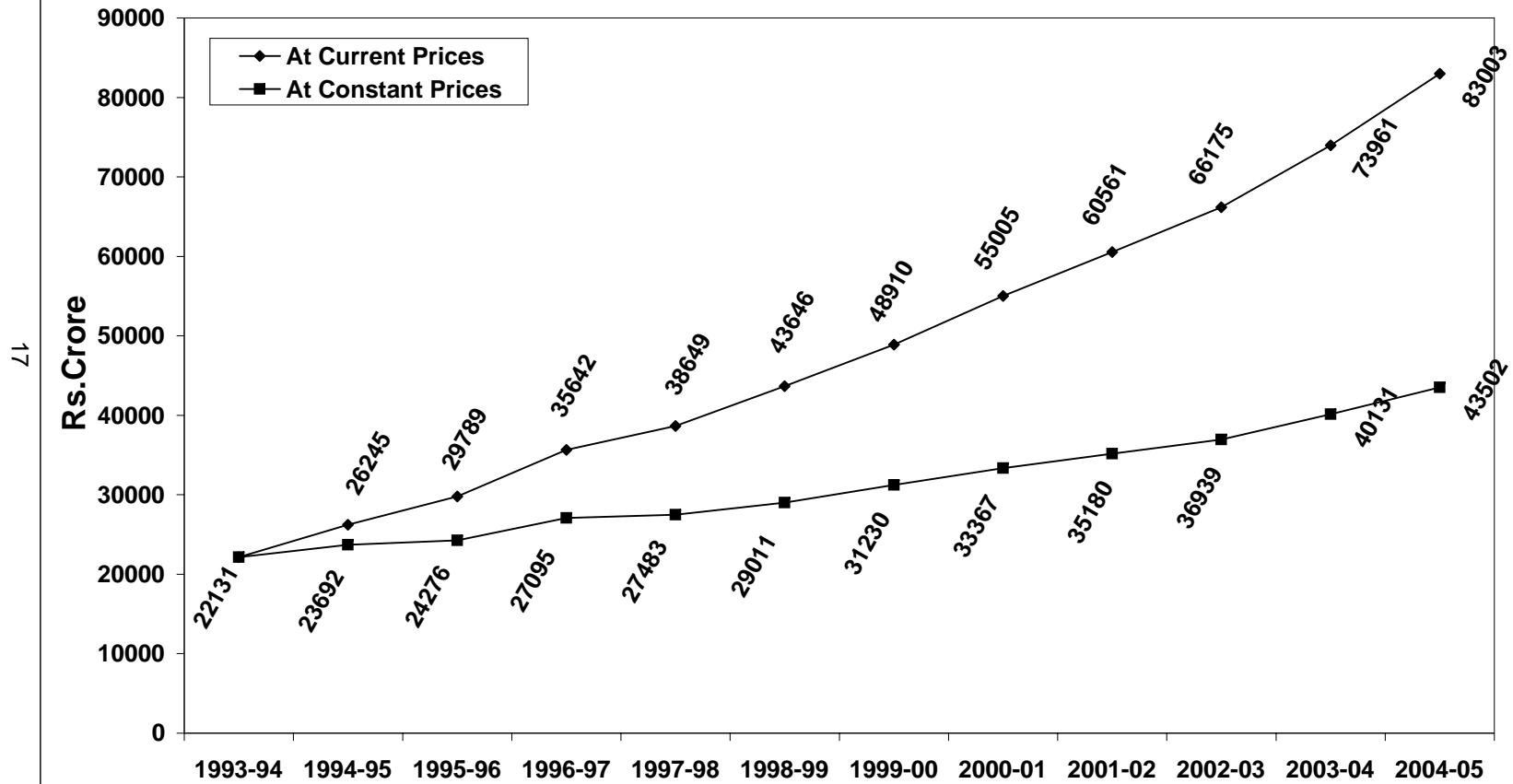


# GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF HARYANA





# GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF HARYANA

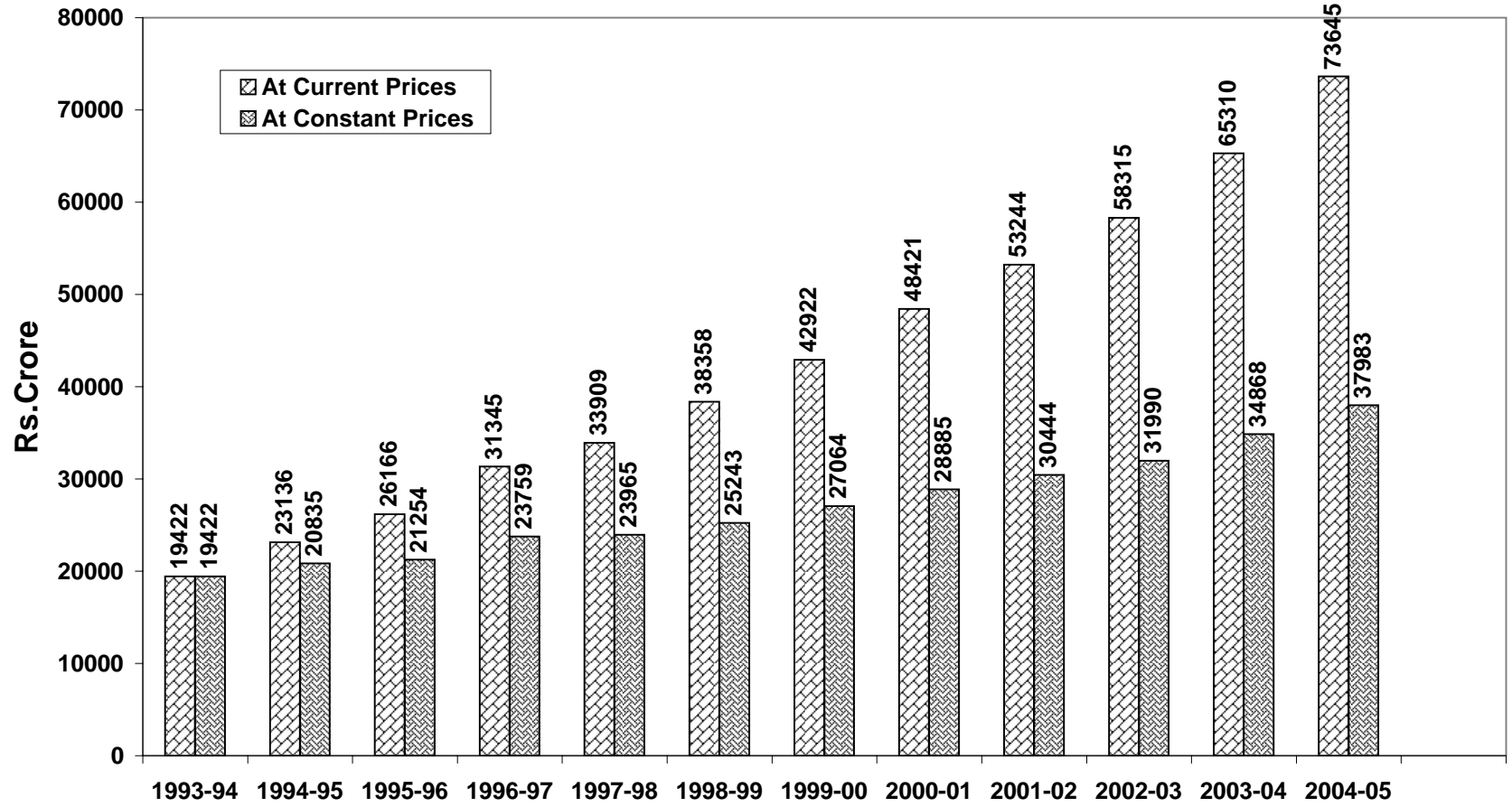






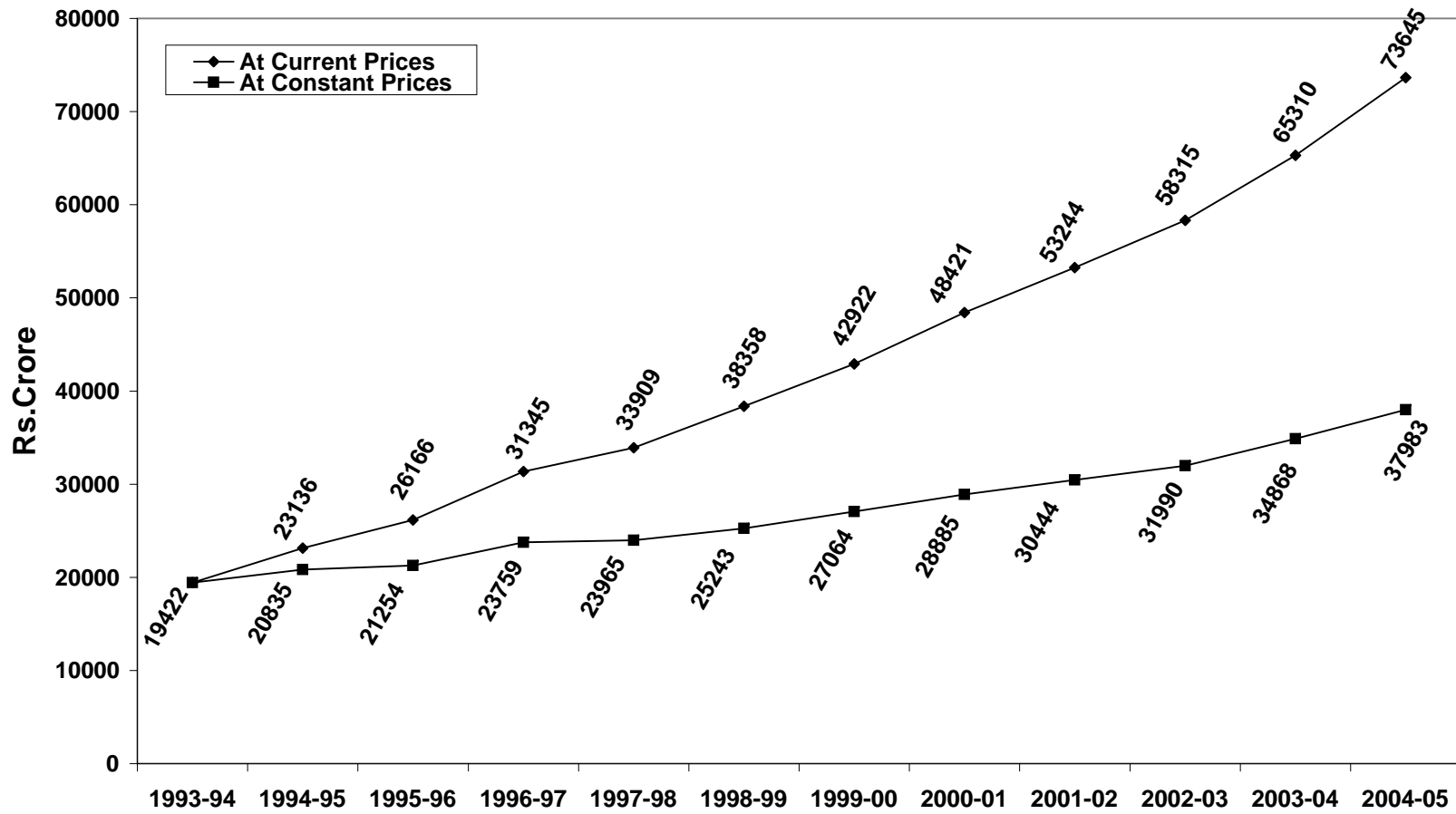
# NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF HARYANA

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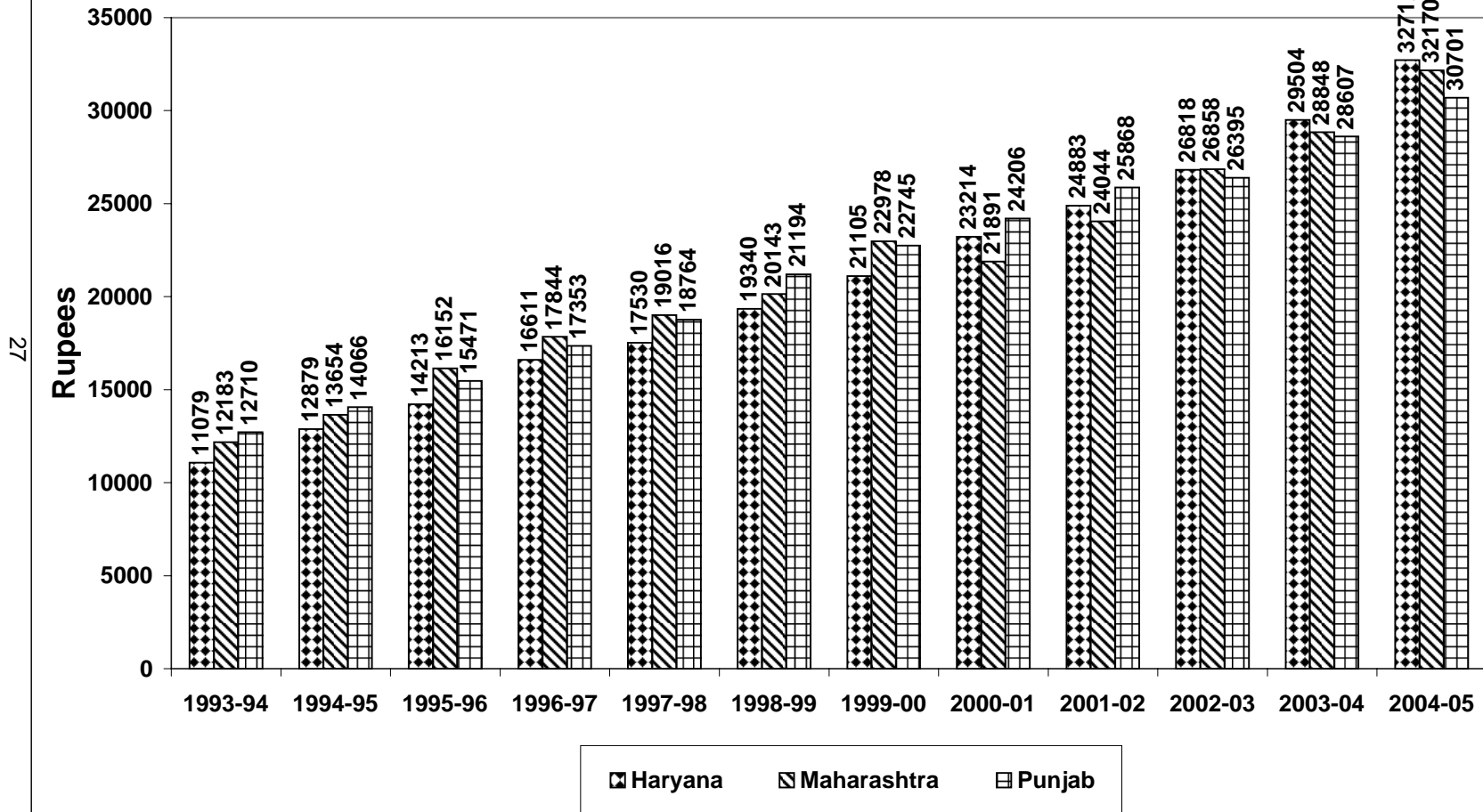


# NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF HARYANA



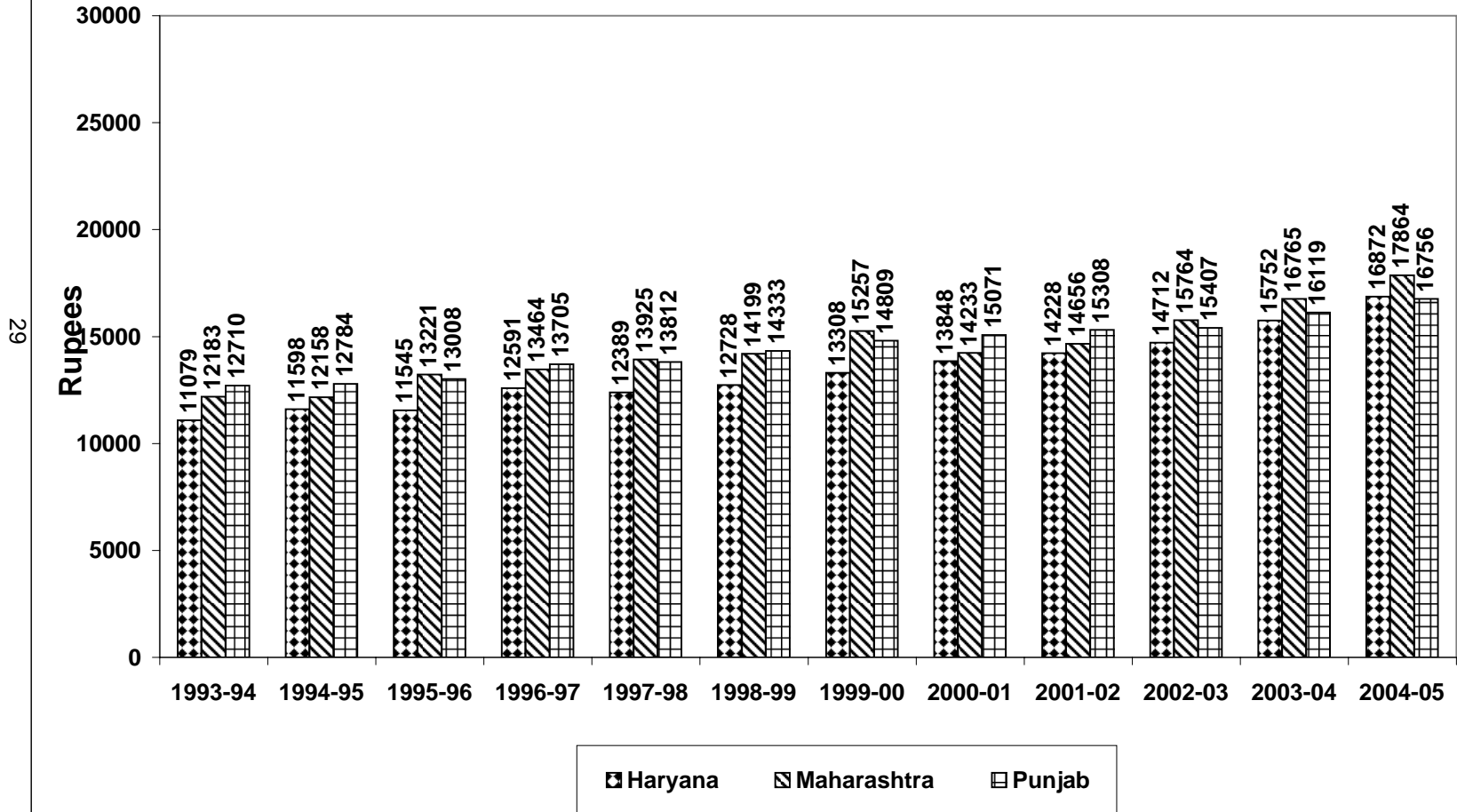


## PER CAPITA INCOME OF IMPORTANT STATES AT CURRENT PRICES





## PER CAPITA INCOME OF IMPORTANT STATES AT CONSTANT PRICES







**TABLE - 1**  
**State Domestic Product of Haryana at Factor Cost at Current and Constant Prices**

S.No.	Item	Unit	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
<b>1. At Current Prices</b>														
(i)	Gross State Domestic Product	Rs.Crore	22131.30	26244.77	29788.93	35642.38	38649.07	43645.99	48909.93	55005.45	60561.44	66175.43	73960.74	83002.54
(ii)	Net State Domestic Product	Rs.Crore	19421.55	23136.29	26165.58	31345.03	33909.39	38357.61	42922.17	48421.05	53244.12	58314.86	65309.97	73644.87
(iii)	Per Capita Gross State Domestic Product	Rs.	12625	14610	16181	18888	19980	22007	24050	26370	28302	30432	33412	36869
(iv)	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product	Rs.	11079	12879	14213	16611	17530	19340	21105	23214	24883	26818	29504	32712
<b>2. At Constant (1993-94) Prices</b>														
(i)	Gross State Domestic Product	Rs.Crore	22131.30	23692.13	24276.30	27094.82	27482.65	29010.69	31230.33	33367.16	35180.42	36938.70	40131.13	43501.62
(ii)	Net State Domestic Product	Rs.Crore	19421.55	20835.20	21253.91	23758.72	23965.19	25243.25	27063.58	28885.11	30444.41	31990.17	34867.63	37983.05
(iii)	Per Capita Gross State Domestic Product	Rs.	12625	13189	13186	14359	14207	14627	15356	15997	16441	16987	18129	19323
(iv)	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product	Rs.	11079	11598	11545	12591	12389	12728	13308	13848	14228	14712	15752	16872
<b>3. Index Number (with 1993-94 as base)</b>														
<b>a) At Current Prices</b>														
(i)	Gross State Domestic Product		100.0	118.6	134.6	161.0	174.6	197.2	221.0	248.5	273.6	299.0	334.2	375.0
(ii)	Net State Domestic Product		100.0	119.1	134.7	161.4	174.6	197.5	221.0	249.3	274.1	300.3	336.3	379.2
(iii)	Per Capita Gross State Domestic Product		100.0	115.7	128.2	149.6	158.3	174.3	190.5	208.9	224.2	241.0	264.6	292.0
(iv)	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product		100.0	116.2	128.3	149.9	158.2	174.6	190.5	209.5	224.6	242.1	266.3	295.3
<b>b) At Constant (1993-94) Prices</b>														
(i)	Gross State Domestic Product		100.0	107.1	109.7	122.4	124.2	131.1	141.1	150.8	159.0	166.9	181.3	196.6
(ii)	Net State Domestic Product		100.0	107.3	109.4	122.3	123.4	130.0	139.3	148.7	156.8	164.7	179.5	195.6
(iii)	Per Capita Gross State Domestic Product		100.0	104.5	104.4	113.7	112.5	115.9	121.6	126.7	130.2	134.6	143.6	153.1
(iv)	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product		100.0	104.7	104.2	113.6	111.8	114.9	120.1	125.0	128.4	132.8	142.2	152.3
<b>4. Population(000)</b>														
			17530	17964	18410	18870	19344	19833	20337	20859	21398	21745	22136	22513

**TABLE - 2**  
**Gross State Domestic Product of Haryana at Factor**  
**Cost by Industry of Origin at Current Prices**

(Rs.Crore)

S.No.	Industry	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	002-03(P)	003-04(P)	004-05(Q)
1	Agriculture	9253.30	10689.23	10802.35	13236.40	13272.59	14882.62	15739.53	16724.80	16854.01	17373.57	19335.23	20242.75
2	Forestry & Logging	57.52	60.54	75.11	96.60	89.35	104.09	116.37	119.58	134.60	136.03	131.44	181.08
3	Fishing	30.48	43.43	63.01	67.53	72.11	73.18	67.50	74.34	77.78	82.38	98.99	114.15
4	Mining & Quarrying	52.27	49.39	54.63	127.43	122.25	133.99	157.59	190.22	246.00	174.89	194.41	193.98
	<b>Sub-total: Primary</b>	<b>9393.57</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>10995.10</b>	<b>13527.96</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>16080.99</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>17312.39</b>	<b>17766.87</b>	<b>19760.07</b>	<b>20731.96</b>
5	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>4140.39</b>	<b>5238.06</b>	<b>6569.47</b>	<b>7552.78</b>	<b>8389.14</b>	<b>9260.02</b>	<b>10434.80</b>	<b>11593.12</b>	<b>13344.07</b>	<b>14928.87</b>	<b>16898.72</b>	<b>19665.73</b>
	5.1 Registered	2785.78	3664.98	4732.86	5469.66	6128.64	6715.94	7731.59	8638.59	10198.72	11535.19	13088.46	15288.03
	5.2 Un-registered	1354.61	1573.08	1836.61	2083.12	2260.50	2544.08	2703.21	2954.53	3145.35	3393.68	3810.26	4377.70
6	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	120.00	272.56	780.32	826.59	927.36	754.22	780.43	972.35	1176.12	1801.44	1889.22	1800.15
7	Construction	1545.81	1794.48	2015.89	2233.04	2627.53	3016.07	3242.99	3468.90	3768.30	3697.74	3947.28	4325.27
	<b>Sub-total: Secondary</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>7305.10</b>	<b>9365.68</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>
8	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	2557.78	3075.86	3625.48	4608.95	5161.38	5379.81	6427.98	8457.04	9852.25	11056.92	12619.66	15316.67
9	<b>Transport, Storage &amp; Communication</b>	<b>1443.53</b>	<b>1638.75</b>	<b>1855.42</b>	<b>2242.80</b>	<b>2463.00</b>	<b>3033.60</b>	<b>3518.01</b>	<b>4050.35</b>	<b>4800.07</b>	<b>5473.38</b>	<b>6330.81</b>	<b>7392.41</b>
	9.1 Railways	206.30	241.66	278.49	311.55	308.49	328.74	461.81	464.54	564.65	714.56	729.43	851.24
	9.2 Transport by other means	1077.60	1172.58	1293.53	1588.39	1706.29	2083.92	2400.97	2941.32	3448.97	3982.58	4669.77	5478.20
	9.3 Storage	15.89	25.92	38.02	29.77	30.63	48.05	70.81	78.15	124.20	73.23	77.16	81.21
	9.4 Communication	143.74	198.59	245.38	313.09	417.59	572.89	584.42	566.34	662.25	703.01	854.45	981.76
	<b>Sub-total : Transport , Communication &amp; Trade</b>	<b>4001.31</b>	<b>4714.61</b>	<b>5480.90</b>	<b>6851.75</b>	<b>7624.38</b>	<b>8413.41</b>	<b>9945.99</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>14652.32</b>	<b>16530.30</b>	<b>18950.47</b>	<b>22709.08</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	530.37	618.82	802.72	963.21	1325.28	1440.17	1905.28	2090.73	2316.51	2721.74	3045.47	3453.56
11	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwell- ings, Legal & Business Services	799.90	919.72	1008.70	1092.24	1263.64	1534.30	2122.30	2639.03	2928.02	3248.48	3568.58	3898.29
	<b>Sub-total : Finance &amp; Real Estate</b>	<b>1330.27</b>	<b>1538.54</b>	<b>1811.42</b>	<b>2055.45</b>	<b>2588.92</b>	<b>2974.47</b>	<b>4027.58</b>	<b>4729.76</b>	<b>5244.53</b>	<b>5970.22</b>	<b>6614.05</b>	<b>7351.85</b>
12	Public Administration	554.30	647.21	734.66	884.39	998.65	1570.87	1601.73	1588.86	1678.54	1770.21	1943.75	2192.26
13	Other Services	1045.65	1196.72	1401.17	1710.42	1936.79	2463.05	2795.42	3036.13	3385.17	3709.78	3957.18	4226.24
	<b>Sub-total : Community &amp; Personal Services</b>	<b>1599.95</b>	<b>1843.93</b>	<b>2135.83</b>	<b>2594.81</b>	<b>2935.44</b>	<b>4033.92</b>	<b>4397.15</b>	<b>4624.99</b>	<b>5063.71</b>	<b>5479.99</b>	<b>5900.93</b>	<b>6418.50</b>
	<b>Sub-total : Tertiary</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>8097.08</b>	<b>9428.15</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>
14	<b>Total:Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>
15	<b>Per Capita Gross State Domestic Product (Rs.)</b>	<b>12625</b>	<b>14610</b>	<b>16181</b>	<b>18888</b>	<b>19980</b>	<b>22007</b>	<b>24050</b>	<b>26370</b>	<b>28302</b>	<b>30432</b>	<b>33412</b>	<b>36869</b>

P: Provisional Estimates Q: Quick Estimates

**TABLE - 3**  
**Gross State Domestic Product of Haryana at Factor**  
**Cost by Industry of Origin at Constant Prices**

(Rs.Crore)

S.No.	Industry	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	Agriculture	9253.30	9902.98	9432.19	10424.55	9612.23	9928.04	10384.54	10650.61	10672.26	10660.66
2	Forestry & Logging	57.52	61.01	62.20	64.79	63.96	61.44	60.40	60.34	64.16	65.74
3	Fishing	30.48	32.57	37.81	40.52	43.27	43.91	40.50	44.60	46.67	47.53
4	Mining & Quarrying	52.27	53.22	45.88	89.66	69.59	88.56	96.43	118.21	147.46	73.95
	<b>Sub-total: Primary</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>9578.08</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>9789.05</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>
5	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>4140.39</b>	<b>4538.46</b>	<b>4983.99</b>	<b>5456.85</b>	<b>5813.38</b>	<b>6175.31</b>	<b>6548.78</b>	<b>6916.10</b>	<b>7246.78</b>	<b>7690.96</b>
	5.1 Registered	2785.78	3108.51	3463.73	3820.80	4108.45	4351.65	4620.28	4884.22	5126.18	5470.80
	5.2 Un-registered	1354.61	1429.95	1520.26	1636.05	1704.93	1823.66	1928.50	2031.88	2120.60	2220.16
6	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	120.00	134.90	144.07	162.63	177.22	204.61	203.57	239.37	247.17	264.81
7	Construction	1545.81	1661.14	1734.02	1712.12	1810.95	1969.67	2068.31	2171.03	2269.16	2378.31
	<b>Sub-total: Secondary</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>6334.50</b>	<b>6862.08</b>	<b>7331.60</b>	<b>7801.55</b>	<b>8349.59</b>	<b>8820.66</b>	<b>9326.50</b>	<b>9763.11</b>	<b>#####</b>
8	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	2557.78	2731.09	2983.60	3622.06	3880.89	3817.60	4419.35	5422.38	6076.16	6779.65
9	<b>Transport, Storage &amp; Communication</b>	<b>1443.53</b>	<b>1504.16</b>	<b>1626.39</b>	<b>1856.98</b>	<b>2000.59</b>	<b>2280.94</b>	<b>2594.42</b>	<b>2926.40</b>	<b>3264.44</b>	<b>3642.99</b>
	9.1 Railways	206.30	214.89	229.23	256.71	246.59	266.10	365.95	399.18	423.16	455.32
	9.2 Transport by other means	1077.60	1088.08	1156.08	1305.67	1368.48	1508.73	1629.02	1841.45	2054.09	2285.77
	9.3 Storage	15.89	17.69	17.24	16.54	17.24	17.96	19.33	20.15	24.60	27.85
	9.4 Communication	143.74	183.50	223.84	278.06	368.28	488.15	580.12	665.62	762.59	874.05
	<b>Sub-total :Transport, Communication &amp; Trade</b>	<b>4001.31</b>	<b>4235.25</b>	<b>4609.99</b>	<b>5479.04</b>	<b>5881.48</b>	<b>6098.54</b>	<b>7013.77</b>	<b>8348.78</b>	<b>9340.60</b>	<b>10422.64</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	530.37	585.91	638.06	896.63	1096.95	1079.52	1385.75	1382.40	1428.63	1535.78
11	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Legal & Business Services	799.90	832.23	863.56	898.00	932.65	968.66	1004.80	1043.01	1080.38	1120.64
	<b>Sub-total: Finance &amp; Real Estate</b>	<b>1330.27</b>	<b>1418.14</b>	<b>1501.62</b>	<b>1794.63</b>	<b>2029.60</b>	<b>2048.18</b>	<b>2390.55</b>	<b>2425.41</b>	<b>2509.01</b>	<b>2656.42</b>
12	Public Administration	554.30	584.17	599.09	655.53	686.72	947.64	938.77	893.59	915.66	949.13
13	Other Services	1045.65	1070.29	1125.44	1214.50	1294.25	1444.79	1484.71	1532.10	1602.84	1665.78
	<b>Sub-total: Community &amp; Personal Services</b>	<b>1599.95</b>	<b>1654.46</b>	<b>1724.53</b>	<b>1870.03</b>	<b>1980.97</b>	<b>2392.43</b>	<b>2423.48</b>	<b>2425.69</b>	<b>2518.50</b>	<b>2614.91</b>
	<b>Sub-total :Tertiary</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>7307.85</b>	<b>7836.14</b>	<b>9143.70</b>	<b>9892.05</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>
14	<b>Total :Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>
15	<b>Per Capita Gross State Domestic Product(Rs.)</b>	<b>12625</b>	<b>13189</b>	<b>13186</b>	<b>14359</b>	<b>14207</b>	<b>14627</b>	<b>15356</b>	<b>16012</b>	<b>16386</b>	<b>16951</b>

**TABLE - 10**  
**Net State Domestic Product of Haryana at Factor**  
**Cost by Industry of Origin at Current Prices**

(Rs. Crore)

S.No.	Industry	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	Agriculture	8201.49	9495.19	9513.38	11758.28	11630.91	13088.00	13795.19	14645.11	14753.59	15223.75
2	Forestry & Logging	48.01	49.56	62.06	81.63	72.25	85.11	95.82	97.86	110.16	113.48
3	Fishing	26.75	38.11	54.95	58.02	61.44	60.43	58.11	63.83	66.81	70.77
4	Mining & Quarrying	39.47	34.79	37.95	108.93	102.92	113.72	136.35	149.77	204.33	102.39
	<b>Sub-total: Primary</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>9617.65</b>	<b>9668.34</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>
5	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>3588.78</b>	<b>4616.33</b>	<b>5763.81</b>	<b>6472.76</b>	<b>7197.54</b>	<b>7900.98</b>	<b>8749.58</b>	<b>9764.84</b>	<b>11179.45</b>	<b>12163.78</b>
	5.1 Registered	2338.41	3171.12	4094.77	4581.91	5149.64	5598.44	6299.34	7085.30	8330.05	9119.27
	5.2 Un-registered	1250.37	1445.21	1669.04	1890.85	2047.90	2302.54	2450.24	2679.54	2849.40	3044.51
6	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-136.72	-26.03	434.76	427.99	485.34	262.26	244.68	398.09	436.37	643.26
7	Construction	1479.25	1708.39	1912.00	2120.59	2494.47	2859.31	3074.58	3289.64	3439.28	3680.11
	<b>Sub-total: Secondary</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>6298.69</b>	<b>8110.57</b>	<b>9021.34</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>
40	8 Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	2463.57	2963.23	3488.66	4458.11	5000.44	5200.56	6237.73	8248.53	9585.59	11069.38
	9 <b>Transport, Storage &amp; Communication</b>	<b>1193.44</b>	<b>1346.53</b>	<b>1515.51</b>	<b>1849.03</b>	<b>2041.50</b>	<b>2588.58</b>	<b>3006.63</b>	<b>3513.58</b>	<b>4140.79</b>	<b>4748.79</b>
	9.1 Railways	130.66	158.73	186.41	208.77	207.49	224.00	316.63	296.65	367.77	400.50
	9.2 Transport by other means	946.02	1016.71	1110.82	1377.18	1478.23	1842.81	2147.54	2659.14	3113.45	3583.57
	9.3 Storage	14.40	24.22	36.08	27.41	28.23	45.41	67.98	72.54	115.42	154.87
	9.4 Communication	102.36	146.87	182.20	235.67	327.55	476.36	474.48	485.25	544.15	609.85
	<b>Sub-total :Transport, Communication &amp; Trade</b>	<b>3657.01</b>	<b>4309.76</b>	<b>5004.17</b>	<b>6307.14</b>	<b>7041.94</b>	<b>7789.14</b>	<b>9244.36</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>13726.38</b>	<b>15818.17</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	521.88	607.21	787.62	944.82	1303.45	1411.90	1871.55	2053.91	2240.93	2574.83
11	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Legal & Business Services	562.61	655.96	684.87	734.43	872.35	1099.07	1639.45	2104.40	2319.60	2509.16
	<b>Sub-total: Finance &amp; Real Estate</b>	<b>1084.49</b>	<b>1263.17</b>	<b>1472.49</b>	<b>1679.25</b>	<b>2175.80</b>	<b>2510.97</b>	<b>3511.00</b>	<b>4158.31</b>	<b>4560.53</b>	<b>5083.99</b>
12	Public Administration	457.79	532.82	607.15	732.75	836.11	1374.44	1388.46	1400.10	1487.63	1596.61
13	Other Services	975.23	1114.20	1302.86	1597.69	1810.67	2313.25	2624.04	2843.61	3145.20	3441.18
	<b>Sub-total: Community &amp; Personal Services</b>	<b>1433.02</b>	<b>1647.02</b>	<b>1910.01</b>	<b>2330.44</b>	<b>2646.78</b>	<b>3687.69</b>	<b>4012.50</b>	<b>4243.71</b>	<b>4632.83</b>	<b>5037.79</b>
	<b>Sub-total: Tertiary</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>7219.95</b>	<b>8386.67</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>
14	<b>Total :Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>
15	<b>Per Capita Income(Rs.)</b>	<b>11079</b>	<b>12879</b>	<b>14213</b>	<b>16611</b>	<b>17530</b>	<b>19340</b>	<b>21105</b>	<b>23286</b>	<b>24820</b>	<b>26632</b>

**TABLE - 11**  
**Net State Domestic Product of Haryana at Factor**  
**Cost by Industry of Origin at Constant Prices**

(Rs. Crore)

S.No.	Industry	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	Agriculture	8201.49	8821.00	8377.74	9328.84	8472.16	8754.38	9161.26	9368.12	9388.39	9378.18
2	Forestry & Logging	48.01	51.16	51.89	54.20	52.99	50.28	48.99	48.45	51.52	52.79
3	Fishing	26.75	27.83	31.14	33.02	35.11	35.01	34.08	37.70	39.45	40.18
4	Mining & Quarrying	39.47	39.85	31.82	75.43	55.47	74.48	82.17	91.95	121.11	60.74
	<b>Sub-total: Primary</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>8939.84</b>	<b>8492.59</b>	<b>9491.49</b>	<b>8615.73</b>	<b>8914.15</b>	<b>9326.50</b>	<b>9546.22</b>	<b>9600.47</b>	<b>9531.89</b>
5	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>3588.78</b>	<b>3956.94</b>	<b>4286.02</b>	<b>4562.59</b>	<b>4849.29</b>	<b>5093.91</b>	<b>5227.66</b>	<b>5506.54</b>	<b>5775.48</b>	<b>6125.73</b>
	5.1 Registered	2338.41	2645.18	2907.45	3078.42	3307.69	3444.36	3476.92	3660.50	3849.76	4108.57
	5.2 Un-registered	1250.37	1311.76	1378.57	1484.17	1541.60	1649.55	1750.74	1846.04	1925.72	2017.16
6	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-136.72	-137.40	-142.75	-139.82	-140.26	-130.94	-149.88	-129.69	-134.07	-129.01
7	Construction	1479.25	1580.48	1643.00	1618.22	1701.19	1843.11	1934.23	2035.50	2132.14	2239.78
	<b>Sub-total: Secondary</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>5400.02</b>	<b>5786.27</b>	<b>6040.99</b>	<b>6410.22</b>	<b>6806.08</b>	<b>7012.01</b>	<b>7412.35</b>	<b>7773.55</b>	<b>8236.50</b>
8	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	2463.57	2625.54	2864.99	3496.89	3749.09	3676.38	4271.91	5268.07	5914.60	6610.50
9	<b>Transport, Storage &amp; Communication</b>	<b>1193.44</b>	<b>1233.08</b>	<b>1336.32</b>	<b>1543.62</b>	<b>1679.70</b>	<b>1954.13</b>	<b>2229.30</b>	<b>2529.02</b>	<b>2833.88</b>	<b>3168.33</b>
	9.1 Railways	130.66	137.30	150.19	174.07	168.66	187.47	259.01	279.55	301.06	324.54
	9.2 Transport by other means	946.02	943.22	999.10	1135.19	1191.33	1327.33	1444.08	1646.03	1836.20	2043.26
	9.3 Storage	14.40	16.14	15.63	14.70	15.43	16.12	17.39	16.44	19.99	22.13
	9.4 Communication	102.36	136.42	171.40	219.66	304.28	423.21	508.82	587.00	676.63	778.40
	<b>Sub-total :Transport, Communication &amp; Trade</b>	<b>3657.01</b>	<b>3858.62</b>	<b>4201.31</b>	<b>5040.51</b>	<b>5428.79</b>	<b>5630.51</b>	<b>6501.21</b>	<b>7797.09</b>	<b>8748.48</b>	<b>9778.83</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	521.88	575.07	624.93	881.46	1079.27	1057.33	1359.76	1355.50	1401.05	1504.73
11	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Legal & Business Services	562.61	587.30	610.25	634.86	657.57	676.02	691.04	704.33	714.94	726.33
	<b>Sub-total: Finance &amp; Real Estate</b>	<b>1084.49</b>	<b>1162.37</b>	<b>1235.18</b>	<b>1516.32</b>	<b>1736.84</b>	<b>1733.35</b>	<b>2050.80</b>	<b>2059.83</b>	<b>2115.99</b>	<b>2231.06</b>
12	Public Administration	457.79	480.26	495.38	543.38	575.06	821.64	808.16	781.08	793.81	817.17
13	Other Services	975.23	994.09	1043.18	1126.03	1198.55	1337.52	1364.90	1402.17	1459.92	1508.57
	<b>Sub-total: Community &amp; Personal Services</b>	<b>1433.02</b>	<b>1474.35</b>	<b>1538.56</b>	<b>1669.41</b>	<b>1773.61</b>	<b>2159.16</b>	<b>2173.06</b>	<b>2183.25</b>	<b>2253.73</b>	<b>2325.74</b>
	<b>Sub-total : Tertiary</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>6495.34</b>	<b>6975.05</b>	<b>8226.24</b>	<b>8939.24</b>	<b>9523.02</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>
14	<b>Total: Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>
15	<b>Per Capita Income(Rs.)</b>	<b>11079</b>	<b>11598</b>	<b>11545</b>	<b>12591</b>	<b>12389</b>	<b>12728</b>	<b>13308</b>	<b>13902</b>	<b>14250</b>	<b>14757</b>

## CHAPTER-I

### AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

#### Coverage

**1.1** This sector comprises agriculture proper, livestock & 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) Floriculture
- (iv) Agricultural and horticultural services on a fee or on contract basis such as harvesting, baling and thrashing, preparation of tobacco for marketing, pest control, spraying, pruning, picking and packing.
- (v) Foreyard and backyard cultivations
- (vi) Ancillary activities of cultivators such as gur making, transportation of own produce to primary markets, activities yielding rental income from farm buildings and farm machinery and interest on agricultural loans.

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 silk worm cocoons etc.

Operation of irrigation system comprises supply of water through various Government channels to the agriculturists.

Agriculture and livestock activities go together and it is not always feasible to segregate the various inputs like livestock feed, repairs and maintenance costs, Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) etc. into those used in agricultural and livestock production.

#### **Methodology and Source Material Estimates at Current Prices**

**1.2** The estimates of State Domestic Product of agriculture and allied activities except government irrigation have been prepared by using production approach which involves estimation of the gross value of products and by-products and ancillary activities and deduction of the value of inputs of raw material, services and consumption of fixed capital in

the process of production to obtain net product. For irrigation, an income approach has been used and the total factor income generated as a result of providing the irrigation services has been taken.

The estimates of gross value of output of agriculture crops and livestock production have been prepared separately while gross/net state domestic product estimates have been worked out for the activity as a whole.

## **Agriculture**

**1.3** Exhaustive district-wise statistics on area and output of different agricultural commodities are made available by the State Director of Land Records (DLR) and these are published annually in the "Seasons and Crops Report". The area statistics are available in respect of all crops but output data, however, are not so comprehensive. The output data are available only in respect of following crops

- (i) Cereals: wheat, barley, rice, maize, bajra, jowar.
- (ii) Pulses: gram, moong, mash, massar, arhar, other pulses.
- (iii) Oilseeds: sesamum, groundnut, rape & mustard, linseed, castor seed.
- (iv) Fibres: cotton(American and Desi), sanhemp, jute.
- (v) Fruits & vegetables: potatoes, onion, peas, sweet potatoes, mango, grapes, citrus fruits.
- (vi) Narcotics: tobacco.
- (vii) Condiments: dry chillies.
- (viii) Sugarcane: sugarcane(gur).

The above mentioned crops account for about 91 percent of total cropped area. For remaining crops\*, only area figures are available, but, not outturn.

**1.4** All the agricultural commodities including various by-products have been considered for evaluation and these can be divided into four categories according to reliability of data, viz.(i) principal crops\*\* (ii) minor crops\*\*\*(non-forecast) (iii) miscellaneous and unspecified crops \*\*\*\* groups which have not been included in any of two categories mentioned above and (iv) other products and by-products.\*\*\*\*\*

\* Other cereals, other oil seeds, other condiments and spices, other fibres, fodder, other fruits and vegetables, other miscellaneous food and non-food crops.

\*\* Rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, gram, barley, other kharif pulses, other rabi pulses, groundnut, sesamum, rape and mustard, linseed, cotton, sanhemp, sugarcane, tobacco, potatoes and chillies.

\*\*\* Ragi, small millets, jute, mangoes, citrus fruits, sweet potatoes, grapes and flowers



\*\*\*\* Other cereals, other oil seeds, other fibres, other dyes and tanning material, other drugs and narcotics, other condiments and spices, other fruits and vegetables, fodder, miscellaneous food crops and miscellaneous non-food crops.

\*\*\*\*\* Gur (indigenous production only), bagasse, cotton sticks, sesamum sticks, jute sticks, arhar sticks, cane trash, grass, stalks and straw.

In case of crops under category (i) the estimates of production made available by DLR have been used. Estimates of Production of flowers are made available by Horticulture Department. Area under crops in foreyard/backyard of houses has been estimated as 0.21 percent of the net area sown. In respect of other miscellaneous and unspecified crops for which only area figures are available, the value has been estimated directly by applying the appropriate average value of yield per hectare to total estimated area under each crop.

The estimates of value of output of stalks and straw of cereals and pulses have been prepared on the basis of results of Cost of Cultivation Studies (CCS) which provide value per hectare of area for these by products.

In case of grass, estimates of production for the year 1960-61 prepared and supplied by CSO have been projected to other years on the basis of change in combined area under (i) permanent pasture and grazing lands, (ii) miscellaneous tree crops and groves, (iii) culturable waste, (iv) fallow lands and (v) net area sown by adopting weights 4:1:2:2:1 respectively for combining the same. In case of fodder, value of output has been estimated directly by applying value per hectare to estimated area under this crop.

Estimates of production of cane trash and bagasse have been prepared by taking 10 percent and 22.5 percent of total sugarcane production and of actual gur production respectively.

The information on utilisation of sugarcane for seeding, chewing, juice making etc. has been supplied by CSO. The information on the quantity of sugarcane crushed by the factories during each year is available from the Cane Commissioner, Haryana. Out of the total outturn of sugarcane, the quantity of sugarcane left over after allowing for the above uses is assumed to be converted into gur.

### **Value of Agricultural Output**

**1.5** Evaluation of the output of agricultural commodities has been done at district level by using weighted average wholesale prices prevailing in the selected primary markets during peak market arrival periods. For calculating weighted average prices, the following procedure has been adopted:

- (a) Arithmetic average of the weekly prices prevailing in the selected primary markets during peak period has been calculated to get centre-wise prices.
- (b) Weighted average price for a district has been worked out by taking simple average price obtained at 'a' above and outturn of each crop available for sale, outturn being the weights. The district price so arrived at has been used for evaluation of all such commodities for which district wise prices and outturn are available. In case, outturn of certain commodity in the district is negligible and separate price for that district is not available, the price of adjoining district has been used.

**1.6** For all such agricultural crops for which both price and production figures are available, the district-wise prices so arrived have been used alongwith outturn for obtaining the value of output. However, in cases where these data are not available or deviation in the method has been done, the procedure adopted in respect of all such crops is set out in the following paragraphs.

- (i) **Sugarcane :** In case of sugarcane, data on prices of gur and sugarcane purchased by sugar mills for crushing is available. The sugarcane used for seeding, chewing and juice making and for khandsari has been evaluated at average cane price paid by sugar mills.
- (ii) **Fodder :** The fodder crops have been evaluated separately for guar and green fodder. In case of guar, production is available from DLR and price data is obtained from Farm Accounts Reports.
- (iii) **Other Pulses :** On the basis of data given in NSS Report No. 32 the price of other pulses works out to about 85 percent of the weighted average price of arhar, urd, moong, massar and horsegram. On the basis of this relationship, value of other pulses has been estimated.
- (iv) **Other Cereals :** The gross value of other cereals has been estimated by applying weighted average value per hectare of jowar, bajra, barley, maize and ragi to the area under other cereals.
- (v) **Other Oilseeds :** The value per hectare of other oil seeds has been assumed as 85 percent of weighted average value per hectare of linseed, sesamum and castor.
- (vi) **Other Fibres:** Value per hectare of sanhemp less 10 percent has been used.
- (vii) **Other Condiments and Spices:** The average value per hectare has been assumed to be equal to 90 percent of weighted average value per hectare of cardamom, black pepper and dry ginger. As there is no production of cardamom, black pepper, and dry ginger in the State, 90 percent of average value per hectare of dry chillies has been applied.

- (viii) **Other Fruits and Vegetables:** The average value of yield per hectare has been taken to be equal to the weighted average value of yield per hectare of mangoes, citrus fruits, potatoes, sweet potatoes and onion.
- (ix) **Miscellaneous Food and Non-food Crops:** In case of miscellaneous food and non-food crops, the all India estimates of yield per acre (converted to hectare) as estimated by the National Income Committee (NIC) have been projected to other years with the help of movement of composite wholesale price index of agricultural commodities for the period.
- (x) **Crops in Foreyard/Backyard of Houses:-**Output is estimated by using value per hectare of other fruits and vegetables.
- (xi) For all straw and sticks, the value per hectare data based on results of Cost of Cultivation Studies, has been used.
- (xii) In case of grass, all India price for 1960-61 and adjusted for the later years on the basis of price movement of wheat straw, has been used for evaluating the estimated output of grass.

## **Livestock**

**1.7** For the purpose of estimation of gross value of output, livestock products are divided into 7 sub-groups viz., (i) milk (ii) meat group (iii) dung (iv) wool, hair and bristles (v) eggs (vi) honey and (vii) increment in livestock. The production estimates of main livestock products viz. milk, meat, eggs and wool are based on the results of the Integrated Sample Surveys conducted by the State Animal Husbandry Department on annual basis. In the absence of current direct information on output of various other livestock products, their annual production has been estimated with the help of yield rates obtained from relevant reports and estimated population of different categories of livestock. The main source of information on livestock numbers is quinquennial livestock censuses held in the State. For the inter censal and post-census years, the estimates have been arrived at by using the geometric growth rate observed for each category between the two consecutive livestock censuses.

**(i) Milk:** Data regarding milk production in the State is obtained from the State Animal Husbandry Department annually.

**(ii) Meat Group:** Meat Group comprises of meat products (fats, heads, legs etc.) and meat by products comprising hides (cattle and buffalo hides), skin (goat and sheep skin) and other products like guts, blood, bones, horns, hoofs etc. The production of goat meat, sheep meat and pig meat is made available by the State Animal Husbandry Department.

The output of meat products and other products have been estimated by using the number of animals slaughtered and fallen and average yield of meat for different categories of

animals. The total number of animals slaughtered is provided by the State Animal Husbandry Department on annual basis. Data regarding number of animals fallen is derived from the livestock population by using the mortality rates supplied by CSO. The average yield rates of meat products and other products for different types of animals have also been supplied by CSO.

The production of meat by products (hides and skins) is obtained mostly from (i) animals slaughtered for the production of meat and (ii) animals fallen due to natural death. The number of animals slaughtered for production of meat and number of animals fallen due to natural death, thus, have been added for estimating the number of hides and skins.

The production of poultry meat has been calculated from the number of adult fowls and chickens slaughtered by the formula given below:

Poultry meat = 50 per cent of total adult fowls plus chickens and ducklings killed

Chickens and ducklings killed = Estimated number of chickens during the year  
+ Chickens survived during the year + 50 per cent of adult fowls  
- Estimated number of total fowls during the following year

**(iii) Dung :** Production of dung has been estimated by using the evacuation rates collected by Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (IASRI) and State Animal Husbandry Department (1966-67). The production of dung, thus estimated, has been divided into two groups (i) Dung used as manure and (ii) Dung used as fuel. The utilisation rates used are based on results of IASRI (1972) report. The quantity of dry dung-cakes has been taken as 40 percent of green dung.

**(iv) Wool, Hair and Bristles :** The production of wool clipped in the State is based on Integrated Sample Survey conducted by State Animal Husbandry Department on annual basis. The total production of wool has been obtained by adding the estimated plucked wool calculated on the basis of data on yield rates per sheep contained in the Marketing Report (Director of Marketing & Inspection, 1964). The estimates of goat hair and pig bristles have been prepared on the basis of information given in the relevant MR's (DMI-1961 and 1962). As regards camel hair similar unpublished information has been made available by the DMI for 1958-59.

**(v) Eggs :** The production of eggs in the State is based on the results of Integrated Sample Survey conducted by the State Animal Husbandry Department.

(vi) **Honey:** The Production as well as honey prices in the State are made available by the State Agriculture Department.

(vii) **Increment in Livestock:** The annual net increase in the population has been calculated separately for each category of livestock on the basis of the projected population based on Livestock censuses.

### **Evaluation of Livestock Output**

**1.8** The gross value of various products has been obtained by evaluating the output of each commodity at the corresponding average annual wholesale price separately for urban and rural area. Wholesale prices of different categories of livestock and livestock products are collected separately for urban and rural area on bi-annual basis by the District Statistical Agencies. For this purpose, one centre in urban area and two centres in rural area have been selected in each district. Wherever the prices are not available or found unsatisfactory, corresponding price of adjoining district have been used. However, the wholesale prices of some of the livestock products are not available from the markets. These commodities have been evaluated at the prices available from relevant reports and duly adjusted for subsequent years with the help of relevant indicators.

### **Inputs**

**1.9** To arrive at the estimates of gross product from agriculture and live-stock, necessary deductions from the value of output have been made on account of current cost of inputs. These consist of (i) seed, (ii) manure (chemical fertilizers and organic manure), (iii) current repairs and maintenance of fixed assets and other operational costs, (iv) livestock feed, (v) irrigation charges (payable to Govt.), (vi) market charges, (vii) electricity, (viii) pesticides and insecticides and (ix) diesel oil. Detailed methodology and source material is given below:-

**1.10 Cost of Seed:** The quantity of seed used for each crop has been estimated on the basis of seed rates as available from results of Cost of Cultivation Studies (CCS). The quantity of seeds used, thus estimated, has been evaluated at the current district average prices.

**1.11 Cost of Manure:** This consists of chemical fertilizers and organic manure. The material-wise quantity of chemical fertilizers consumed and the rates of different types of fertilizers are available from State Agriculture Department. In case of organic manure, the estimates of dung used for manuring purposes as evaluated in livestock sub-sector together with the value of compost sold by Municipal Committees have been used. Information in respect of compost has been obtained from all the Municipal Committees in the State.

**1.12 Current Repairs and Maintenance of Fixed Assets and Other Operational Costs:** The estimates of expenditure on current repairs and maintenance of fixed assets and other operational costs have been supplied by CSO.

**1.13 Cost of Livestock Feed:** The method broadly comprises of estimating total cost of up-keep of entire live-stock population. Items considered under feed-cost are:

- (i) Roughages
- (ii) Concentrates

As regards roughages, the entire value of fodder crops ( green and dry ) and 95 percent value of stalks and straw have been assumed to contribute towards livestock feed.

The norms of consumption of concentrates by various categories of animals and poultry-feed have been calculated and supplied by CSO. These calculations, in case of bovine only, are based on the results of NSS Draft Report No. 281 "Live-stock Number and Products-Some Aspects of Production of Livestock Products and Related Characteristics" NSS 30<sup>th</sup> round ( July,1975-June,1976 ) and various reports on surveys of milk production and study of bovine practices carried out by IASRI/State Animal Husbandry Department. The NSS Draft Report No. 288 "A Note on Some Characteristics of Household Dairy Enterprises", NSS 30<sup>th</sup> round ( July 1975 to June 1976) provides information on the consumption of different items of concentrates in terms of quantity as well as value for the year 1975-76. The total quantity of consumption of concentrates for each category of animals already estimated have been split up into each type of concentrate and evaluated using prices for each item of concentrates derived from the NSS Report No. 288. The consumption of medicines and chemicals has also been estimated using the NSS reports keeping in view the relative values of medicines and chemicals and other concentrates.

**1.14** Consumption of concentrates for goats and sheep have been estimated by CSO using IASRI study on 'Cost of Production of Sheep and Wool in Himachal Pradesh 1963-65. As regards poultry, the consumption of grains and ready made feed has been estimated by CSO from data available from report "Estimation of Cost of Production of Poultry and Eggs, Hoshiarpur District (Punjab)1967-69".

The quantity of consumption of concentrates for subsequent years is obtained by estimating the number of animals of each category on the basis of growth rate observed from the consecutive livestock censuses using the norms of consumption derived from the NSS 30<sup>th</sup> round as above. The NSS Draft Report No. 288 provides prices of different items of concentrates

for the year 1975-76 only. For other years, these prices have been estimated by using the trends in the state weighted average wholesale prices of the relevant commodities.

**1.15 Irrigation Charges:-** Annual data on irrigation charges payable in lieu of water supplied to producers from Government canals and other means of irrigation have been culled out from the State Budget .

**1.16 Market Charges:-**The estimates of market charges have been prepared separately for agriculture and livestock. For agriculture, the market charges have been taken as 1.29 percent of gross value of output of agriculture. This ratio has been supplied by CSO. Charges for marketing of meat are available in terms of per animal slaughtered on the basis of DMI's, Marketing Report "Meat in India, 1955". Total market charges have been estimated using this information and number of slaughtered animals in slaughter-houses. The percentage of such expenses to total value of output was developed and assumed to remain unchanged to obtain the estimates for subsequent years.

**1.17 Electricity:-** The expenditure on electricity used for agricultural purposes is considered as electricity charges. Estimates of electricity charges have been based on the information contained in the Annual Reports of Haryana Vidyut Parsaran Nigam.

**1.18 Pesticides and Insecticides :-** The estimates of consumption of pesticides and insecticides for agriculture in the State are prepared by CSO and used as such.

**1.19 Diesel Oil:-** The estimates of consumption of diesel oil per tractor and per diesel engine are supplied by CSO which are based on results of Cost of Cultivation Studies. The data regarding total number of tractors and diesel sets in the State is made available by State Agriculture Department on annual basis.

### **Gross Value Added**

**1.20** The estimates of gross value added from this sector (Agriculture and Livestock) have been arrived at by deducting from the total value of output, the estimated total value of inputs used in production. Since the operation of government irrigation system is also an activity to be accounted for in the agriculture sector, the gross value added from such services has been added to obtain the corresponding total for the sector. The GVA from the operation of government irrigation system has been obtained by the income-method as the sum of compensation of employees, interest payments, operating surplus and maintenance provisions, the details of which are available from the State Government Budget. It is observed that the operating surplus which is taken to be the excess of current receipts over the current expenditure, is generally

found to be negative. Hence, the operating surplus is treated as zero and an equal amount is treated as irrigation subsidy. The information relating to depreciation of government irrigation system is supplied by CSO.

### **Estimates at Constant Prices**

**1.21** For estimation of value added at constant prices, the double deflation method has been used and both the output of each crop, their by products and live-stock products as well as cost of inputs have been evaluated at 1993-94 prices. The estimates of cost of each item of input have been prepared using base year's prices. However, in case of pesticides and insecticides and current repairs and maintenance, the constant prices estimates are supplied by CSO. In case of irrigation charges, the base year estimates are projected to subsequent years with the index of gross area irrigated by Govt. canals. In case of government irrigation system, the constant prices estimates have been arrived at by deflating the component of wages, salaries and pension with the CPI of Industrial workers with base 1993-94.

**1.22** From the Gross Product obtained from Agriculture Sector as a whole, FISIM has been deducted. The estimates of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) supplied by CSO are deducted to arrive at the net product.

Detailed estimates of SDP from Agriculture and Allied Sector for the years 1993-94 to 2003-04 both at current and constant prices have been given at Table No.18 to 23.

\*\*\*



**GSDP**  
**AGRICULTURE**

## **CHAPTER- II**

### **FORESTRY AND LOGGING**

#### **Coverage**

**2.1** The economic activities considered in this sector include :

- (i) Forestry(e.g. planting & conservation of forests, gathering of forest products, charcoal burning carried out in the forests and the like)
- (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 centres
- (iii) Farmyard wood (industrial wood & 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 pulp wood) and fuel wood (fire wood and charcoal wood) and (b) minor products, comprising a large number of heterogeneous items such as bamboo, sandal wood, charcoal, lac, fodder, honey, resin, gum, tendu leaves etc.

#### **Methodology and Source Material**

##### **Estimates at Current Prices**

**2.2** Estimates of State Domestic Product from this sector have been prepared by following the production approach. The major source of forest statistics is the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Haryana. Data regarding out-turn and value of major forest products and value of minor forest products have been obtained from the State Forest Department.

**2.3** Data regarding value of output of industrial wood obtained from the State Forest Department are for recorded production and considerable quantity of industrial wood escape official recording. As suggested by CSO, an allowance of 10 per cent of the recorded production of industrial wood has been made to cover unrecorded production and unauthorised removal. Value of output of minor forest products has been estimated as 10 times of the revenue collected from minor forest products.

**2.4** As reliable estimates on production of fuel wood are not available, the output of fuel wood has been estimated through consumption approach. The estimated production of fuel wood is based on three components, namely :

- (i) Household fuel wood consumption
- (ii) Agriculture by products used as fuel
- (iii) Fuel wood consumed by industries and on funerals

State-wise data on per capita consumption of firewood and chips (quantity) separately for rural and urban area is available in Report No. 404 pertaining to NSS 50<sup>th</sup> Round (1993-94), Consumer Expenditure Survey. The information available in the report relates to consumption per head for 30 days. To arrive at total consumption of fuel wood for the year 1993-94, projected census population for rural and urban area has been used. By following the same procedure as has been done for 50<sup>th</sup> Round data, similar exercise has been done for the data relating to 43<sup>rd</sup> Round to arrive at per head consumption of fuel wood for 1987-88. For preparing these estimates for the subsequent years, the estimated per head consumption of fuel wood for the year 1993-94 has been projected by using the compound growth rate observed between per head consumption of fuel wood based on 1987-88 and 1993-94 survey results. The total consumption of fuel wood is estimated by using the projected per head consumption and population in that year. From the total consumption of fuel wood, the value of output of agricultural by products (arhar sticks, cotton sticks, jute sticks and sugarcane bagasse) is subtracted to avoid duplication as the value of output of these by products is also accounted for in agriculture sector.

As per survey conducted by this Organisation, the contribution of fuel wood from agricultural by products in Haryana has been estimated as 39.3% of the total consumption of fuel wood in the State. From the total consumption of fuel wood, 39.3 % has been subtracted as fuel wood accounted for in agriculture sector.

**2.5** The consumption of fuel wood in industry and on funerals is about 6 percent of the consumption of fuel wood by the households ( net of agricultural by products ) as suggested by CSO.

**2.6** To arrive at estimates of gross product, deductions have been made for expenditure on repairs and maintenance and other operational costs . In the absence of any data, expenditure on repairs and maintenance and other operational costs has been taken to be 10 percent of the total value of output.

## Estimates at Constant Prices

**2.7** In the case of major forest products for which information on physical output is available, constant prices estimates of value of output have been obtained by evaluating output at the base year (1993-94) prices. In case of minor products, the value of output at current prices has been deflated with the help of specially prepared index of wholesale prices of major products which is given as under.

<b>Item</b>	<b>Industrial Wood</b>	<b>Fuel Wood</b>
Wholesale price in current year	P11	P12
Wholesale price in 1993-94	P01	P02
Out-turn in 1993-94	Q1	Q2
Index number of implicit prices of major forest products for current year with 1993-94 as base	$\frac{Q1 \cdot P11 + Q2 \cdot P12}{Q1 \cdot P01 + Q2 \cdot P02}$	

The same proportion of expenditure on repairs & maintenance and other operational costs to the total value of output as for estimates of current prices, have been used to obtain corresponding estimates of gross product. Estimates of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) supplied by the CSO are deducted to arrive at the net product.

Detailed estimates of SDP from Forestry and Logging Sector for the years 1993-94 to 2003-04 both at current and constant prices have been given at Table No. 24 & 25.

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## **CHAPTER -III**

### **FISHING**

#### **Coverage**

**3.1** The activities covered in the fishing sector are :

- (i) Commercial fishing in (a) ocean, coastal and offshore waters & (b) inland waters , that include catching, tackling and gathering of fish from rivers, irrigation and other canals, lakes, tanks, fields in undated tracts etc.
- (ii) Subsistence fishing in land waters and artificial ponds.
- (iii) Gathering of sea weeds, sea shells , pearls, sponges and other ocean and coastal water products .
- (iv) Fish curing viz., salting and sundrying of fish.

#### **Methodology and Source Material**

##### **Estimates at Current Prices**

**3.2** The estimates of SDP have been prepared by following production approach. The data on output of inland fish and average wholesale prices obtained from the State fisheries department have been used. As the output estimates are inclusive of subsistence fishing, no adjustment has been made on that account.

**3.3** To arrive at gross product, deduction on account of repairs, maintenance and other operational costs has been made. In the absence of any data regarding this item, repairs & maintenance and other operational costs has been assumed as 10% of the value of output as suggested by CSO.

##### **Estimates at Constant Prices**

**3.4** For estimation of the value of output at constant prices, production of fish for each year has been valued at 1993-94 prices. The same proportion of expenditure on repairs and maintenance and other operational costs to total value of output as for estimates of current prices have been used to obtain corresponding estimates of gross value added.

**3.5** Estimates of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) supplied by CSO are deducted to arrive at net product.

The detailed estimates of SDP from Fishing Sector for the years 1993-94 to 2003-04 both at current and constant prices have been given at Table No. 26 & 27.

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## **CHAPTER- IV**

### **MINING AND QUARRYING**

#### **Coverage**

**4.1** The economic activities covered under this sector comprise of extraction of minerals which occur in nature as solids, liquids or gases, under-ground 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, palletizing, topping and other preparations needed to render the material marketable. All these activities are covered to the extent they are carried on at the mine site. Production of 'rock salt' is included but production of salt obtained by way of evaporation of water from sea, lakes, etc. is excluded from the purview of this sector. Similarly, expenditure on preparing mining sites, prospecting and boring activities is not included here.

#### **Methodology and Source Material**

##### **Estimates at Current Prices**

**4.2** The estimates of state domestic product from this sector have been prepared by production approach. Accordingly, the gross value of production has been estimated first and then deductions have been made for the inputs and consumption of fixed capital(CFC) used in production activity.

**4.3** Data on quantity and value of major minerals is obtained from the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM). As regards value of output of minor minerals, it is obtained from the State Mines & Geology Department.

**4.4** The estimates of GSDP at current prices have been obtained by deducting value of inputs and FISIM from the total value of output. The value of inputs is worked out on the basis of mineral-wise deductible rates as supplied by IBM for each State separately in respect of all major minerals. For minor minerals, the deductible rates are supplied by CSO.

##### **Estimates of Constant Prices**

**4.5** The value of output of major minerals at 1993-94 prices has been derived by evaluating the quantity of each major mineral at the corresponding pit head price of 1993-94. In the case of minor minerals which are reported in value terms only, the ratio of value of output of the total non-metallic minerals at constant to current prices is multiplied by the value of

minor minerals at current prices to obtain value of output at constant (1993-94) prices. Adjustment for value of inputs and FISIM is done to arrive at GSDP at constant prices.

The estimates of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) are deducted from GSDP to arrive at NSDP.

The detailed estimates of SDP from Mining and Quarrying Sector for the years 1993-94 to 2003-04 both at current and constant prices have been given at Table No.28 & 29.

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## **CHAPTER –V**

### **REGISTERED MANUFACTURING**

#### **Coverage**

**5.1** The registered manufacturing sector covers all organised manufacturing and processing establishments which are registered under Section 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Indian Factories Act, 1948 which respectively refers to the factories employing 10 or more workers and using power or those employing 20 or more workers but not using power on any day of the preceding 12 months and bidi and cigar establishments registered under Bidi and Cigar Workers(condition of employment) Act, 1966 and employing 10 or more workers using power or 20 or more workers and not using power. The establishments not engaged in manufacturing activities, such as, those providing water and sanitary services, recreational and cultural services, personal services etc. though registered under Indian Factories Act, have been excluded from the scope of manufacturing sector and covered under services sector. The establishments' engaged in generation, transmission and distribution of electricity are also not covered under registered manufacturing. Similarly, operation of cold storages though classified under manufacturing, are not covered here but included under storage. Railway workshops, mints, ordinance factories and other manufacturing establishments of public sector, are covered under this sector. Further, output of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) has also been included under this sector as the production of LPG is essentially a manufacturing activity. However, distribution of LPG in cylinders, which is a trading activity, is covered under trade sector.

#### **Methodology and Source Material**

##### **Estimates at Current Prices**

**5.2** The estimates of net domestic product i.e.net value added from this sector have been worked out by the production approach. Accordingly from the value of output (comprising value of products and by products manufactured, value of work done for customers, value of adjustments in stock and sale value of goods sold in the same condition as purchased), deductions have been made on accounts of inputs i.e. cost of (i) basic raw materials used in production, (ii) fuel and electricity consumed, (iii) services purchased from outside and (iv) allowance for consumption of fixed capital involved in the process of production to arrive at the estimates of net domestic product.



**5.3** The National Sample Survey Organisation(NSSO) carries out annually a survey of industries known as Annual Survey of Industries (ASI). This survey provides data regarding capital expenditure, employment, input, output, value added etc. separately for census and the non-census (sample) sectors. Gross Domestic Product by manufacturing has been estimated by tabulating essential characteristics of ASI returns made available by the concerned NSS office responsible for collection of the data. The estimates of gross product from ASI are duly adjusted for non-response units. However, it was observed that the activity pertaining to repair of locomotives and other rail road equipments (NIC code 397) is not adequately captured under ASI. This activity is entirely undertaken by Railways and the exact information on output, inputs etc. is readily available in budget documents of railways. Therefore, in the new series, gross product from this activity has been estimated using the information available in the budget documents of railways and not from ASI.

#### **Estimates at Constant Prices**

**5.4** The estimates of gross product at constant prices have been obtained by projecting industry group wise base year (1993-94) estimates of gross product with the index of industrial production of the corresponding group being prepared annually at the State level.

**5.5** From the gross product so obtained, adjustment for FISIM has been done. To arrive at the net product, estimates of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) as supplied by CSO are deducted from the gross product.

The detailed estimates of SDP from Registered Manufacturing Sector for the years 1993-94 to 2003-04 both at current and constant prices have been given at Table No. 30 & 31.

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**GSDP  
REGISTERED  
MANUFACTURING**



## **CHAPTER- VI**

### **UNREGISTERED MANUFACTURING**

#### **Coverage**

**6.1** The registered manufacturing sector and the unregistered manufacturing sector are complementary to each other. These together constitute manufacturing sector. The manufacturing sector covers all manufacturing, processing and repairs & maintenance services units irrespective of their employment size, investment and location. The unregistered manufacturing sector being complementary to registered manufacturing sector-thus, by implication, covers all those units which are not covered under the registered manufacturing sector. In other words, the unregistered manufacturing sector covers all the manufacturing, processing, repairs and maintenance services units employing less than 10 workers and using power or less than 20 workers and not using power. It, by implication, also covers Own Account Enterprises (OAEs) engaged in the manufacturing activity. However, conversion of sugarcane into indigenous gur, slaughtering of animals and dressing of meat carried out by farmers and individuals are excluded from this sector as they are included under agriculture and allied activities.

#### **Methodology and Source Material**

##### **Estimates at Current and Constant Prices**

**6.2** The estimates of gross product from this sector have been prepared by following production approach. In the new series (base 1993-94), these estimates have been compiled separately for the units belonging to the Small Scale Industries (SSI) group and others. The estimates of GVA for the unregistered units belonging to Small Scale Industries group have been prepared using the estimates of GVA per worker based on the results of Second All India Census on Small Scale Industrial Units, 1987-88 published by Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries and the corresponding work force. This GVA per worker has been duly inflated for the base year 1993-94 using WPI and the corresponding workforce has been duly extrapolated using the inter-survey growth rate of the working force of 43rd Round and 50<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS. The estimates of other unregistered manufacturing units, i.e. the units other than the one belonging to SSI group mentioned above, have been compiled using information on GVA per worker from the follow-up surveys of the Economic Census for Directory Manufacturing Establishments (DMEs) and from the results of NSS 51st Round (1994-95) for

Non-Directory Manufacturing Establishments (NDMEs) & Own Account Enterprises (OAEs). Average of GVA per worker of Central and State Samples from 51<sup>st</sup> Round of NSS that relates to the year 1994-95 is suitably deflated to 1993-94. The estimate of work force for this portion of unregistered manufacturing, i.e. for the units neither belonging to ASI nor to SSI, has been obtained from the total work force on manufacturing activities by subtracting the working force relating to ASI and SSI (non-ASI) segments. These industry-wise estimates of gross product for 1993-94 have been moved forward to subsequent years with the help of suitable physical indicators of output/input as detailed below:

**1. Food and Food Products (20-21)**

Index of total value of output of paddy, wheat, sugarcane, pulses and oil seeds at current and constant prices.

**2. Beverage & Tobacco (22)**

Index of total value of output of mangoes, citrus fruits and tobacco at current and constant prices.

**3. Wood, Furniture etc. (27)**

Index of the value of output of industrial wood at current and constant prices.

**4. Leather & Fur Products (29)**

Index of the value of output of hides and skins at current and constant prices.

**5.** For the remaining industry groups, index of industrial production of the relevant group have been used to arrive at the constant prices estimates. Current prices estimates have been obtained by superimposing the wholesale price index of the respective group on the constant prices estimates.

**6.3** To arrive the net value added from this sector, the estimates of FISIM and Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) as supplied by CSO have been deducted from the aggregate gross product.

The detailed estimates of SDP from Unregistered Manufacturing Sector for the years 1993-94 to 2003-04 both at current and constant prices have been given at Table No.32 & 33.

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**GSDP  
UNREGISTERED  
MANUFACTURING**



## **CHAPTER – VII**

### **ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY**

#### **Coverage**

**7.1** The economic activities covered in this sector are:

- (i) Generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy
- (ii) Manufacture of bio-gas and supply of gas through pipe-lines
- (iii) Collection, purification and distribution of water for domestic and industrial consumers.

The operation of irrigation system is, however, excluded and is covered in "Agriculture Sector". Output of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), which hitherto was included in gas under this sector has now been included under manufacturing sector as the production of LPG is essentially a manufacturing activity.

#### **Methodology and Source Material**

##### **Estimates at Current Prices**

**7.2** Estimates of State Domestic Product have been obtained by following income approach and have been built up separately for each industry group.

##### **Electricity**

**7.3** Estimates of SDP have been prepared by analyzing annual accounts of the State Electricity Board which thereafter converted into four separate bodies namely Haryana Vidyut Parsaran Nigam Ltd., Haryana Power Generation Corporation Ltd., Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd. and Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd. Compensation to employees including basic wages, dearness allowance, overtime payments, gratuity, contribution to provident fund, pension and the other social security, staff-welfare expenses, directors fee, etc. and operating surplus have been taken to form SDP from electricity.

##### **Gas**

**7.4** The estimates of SDP in respect of Gobar Gas are prepared by multiplying the total number of plants installed up to the current year by value of production per plant. The data regarding number of plants installed is made available by Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources and the value of production per plant is estimated on the basis of Khadi and Village Industry Commission (KVIC) data. This data is supplied by CSO to the States. In the absence of input structure, the value of output of Gobar Gas is treated as value added. This is on the



assumption that the value of Gobar used in manufacture of gas also results in equivalent value of by products in the form of indigenous fertilizer(manure).

### **Water Supply**

**7.5** The estimates of State Domestic Product have been arrived at by adopting income approach and have been prepared separately for public and private part. In Haryana, almost in all the urban and rural area, the water supply services are being maintained by the State Public Health Department for which the data on wages and salaries and other benefits to staff is available from the State Budget. The urban area in which the water supply services are maintained by the municipal committee/corporation, the data regarding wages, salaries and other benefits for such area is obtained from their annual budgets. The total expenditure on water supply services obtained from State Budget and municipal committees budgets has been treated as net product from water supply services in the public sector.

**7.6** In Haryana, all the villages have been provided with safe drinking water facility by the State Public Health Department. However, a pilot survey has been conducted in both the rural and urban area in the State by this Organisation to account for value added from private water supply services. Data regarding number of workers engaged in private water supply services and their wages during the year 2000-2001 have been collected through this survey. Number of workers and value added per worker so arrived at for the year 2000-2001 has been moved backward/forward with the growth rate observed between 1981-1991 census workers and CPI-UNME respectively.

### **Estimates at Constant Prices**

**7.7** The base year 1993-94 estimates of net product from electricity sector have been moved to the subsequent years with the help of quantum index prepared from the data on quantity of electricity consumed.

**7.8** In case of water supply, estimates at constant prices have been obtained by deflating the current prices estimates of State Domestic Product with the consumer price index of industrial workers with base 1993-94.

**7.9** The estimates of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) have been supplied by CSO. In case of electricity and gas sub sectors, adjustment has been done for FISIM.

Detailed estimates of SDP from Electricity, Gas & Water Supply Sector for the years 1993-94 to 2003-04 both at current and constant prices have been given at Table No.34 & 35.

## **CHAPTER -VIII**

### **CONSTRUCTION**

#### **Coverage**

**8.1** This sector covers contract construction by general builders, civil engineering contractors and special trade contractors together with own account construction carried out by independent units of enterprises or other organisations which are not part of construction industry proper. Thus the activities covered are construction, repair and demolition of buildings, high-ways, streets, culverts, heavy construction, sewers, water mains, rail-road beds, rail road sub-ways, elevated high-ways, bridges, dams, drainage projects, hydro-electric plants, water power projects, sanitation projects, irrigation and flood control projects, land drainage, leveling and reclamation, water wells, communication lines and all other construction works whether undertaken by private bodies or governmental authorities. Due to lack of data, demolition activity has, however, been excluded.

#### **Methodology and Source Material**

##### **Estimates at Current Prices**

**8.2.** The estimates of net product have been prepared by expenditure approach using data from sample surveys, budget documents, annual reports etc. The estimates of expenditure on construction by types have been prepared separately for public and private sector.

##### **Public Sector**

**8.3** Public Sector covers (i) Public Administration, (ii) Departmental Enterprises and (iii) Non-departmental Enterprises of the Government at Central and State level.

##### **(i) Public Administration**

**(a) Central Government Administration.-** Under this sub-sector activities of public administration of Central Government Offices located in the State have been covered. Data regarding expenditure on construction and repairs and maintenance have been obtained from Central Government offices located in the State.

**(b) State Government Administration:** The data have been obtained from the reports on "Economic and Functional Classification of State Government Budget."

**(c) Local Authorities:** Under this sub-sector local authorities such as municipal committees/notified area committees, market committees, panchayats, panchayat samities, improvement trusts, cantonment boards have been covered. Information from all local bodies

except municipal/notified area committees has been obtained directly. In case of Municipal Committees/Notified Area Committees, the requisite information has been obtained from the report on, "Economic Classification of the Budgets of Municipal Committees/Notified Area Committees."

**(d)** Expenditure made under Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) and Decentralised Planning has been taken as expenditure on construction and repairs and maintenance.

**(ii) Departmental Enterprises**

Under this sub-sector, departmental enterprises run by Central and State Government in the State have been covered.

**(a) Central Government Enterprises:** This sub sector includes the Railways and Communication. The estimates of gross product of construction in respect of both these activities prepared by the CSO have been used.

**(b) State Government Enterprises:** Data on expenditure on new construction and repairs and maintenance have been obtained from the reports on, "Economic and Functional Classification of State Government Budget".

**(iii) Non-departmental Enterprises**

Non-departmental enterprises in the public sector are of two types namely (i) Government Companies (in which more than 51 percent share capital is held by Central/State Government) and (ii) Statutory Corporations setup under special enactment of the Parliament/State legislation.

**8.4** For preparing the SDP estimates, NDCU's have been classified into two broad groups namely (i) non-financial enterprises and (ii) financial enterprises. The estimates have been prepared either by analysing their annual accounts or by collecting requisite information direct from them.

**(a) Central Government Non-departmental Enterprises:** The estimates of expenditure on construction have been prepared by obtaining requisite information from their head/zonal offices or direct from them.

**(b) State Government Non-departmental Enterprises:** The estimates have been prepared separately for non-financial enterprises and financial enterprises and necessary information has been obtained directly from them or from their annual accounts.

## **Private Sector**

**8.5** The estimates of Gross State Domestic Product have been prepared separately for residential buildings, non-residential buildings and other construction. In this case also, first the estimates of expenditure on construction have been prepared and thereafter estimates of gross product have been arrived at.

(i) **Household Sector:** Household sector covers residential and non-residential buildings of individual households both in rural and urban area.

(a) **Residential buildings:** The estimates of expenditure on new construction and repairs and maintenance on rural and urban residential buildings are available for the year 1991-92 in the latest All India Debt & Investment Survey(AIDIS), 1991-92 Report No.437 entitled "Household Capital Expenditure during 1.7.1991 to 30.6.1992" brought out by NSS in September, 1998. These estimates of expenditure on new construction and repairs & maintenance for the year 1991-92 as available from this publication are moved to later years with the help of geometric growth rate of rural and urban census dwellings based on 1981 and 1991 population census data. Price change have been superimposed with the index of cost of construction of rural and urban buildings at the State level to obtain the estimates at current prices.

(b) **Non-residential buildings:** The estimates of expenditure on new construction and repairs and maintenance in respect of rural and urban non-residential buildings and other construction works for the year 1991-92 are also available from the aforesaid report of AIDIS. These estimates for the year 1991- 92 so obtained are moved to later years with the help of combined index of GVA from agriculture and manufacturing in the State.

(ii) **Residual part :** Estimates of GVA from residual part for the base year 1993-94 prepared and supplied by CSO have been used. The ratio of GVA of residual sector to the total GVA of public and private sector observed in the base year 1993-94 have been used to work out GVA for the residual sector in the subsequent years.

**8.6** The estimates of gross product are arrived at from the expenditure on construction as derived above for public and private sector in the ratio of GVA to expenditure supplied by CSO separately for public sector, private urban residential buildings, rural residential buildings and rural and urban non- residential buildings.

### **Estimates at Constant Prices**

**8.7** In case of public and private corporate sector, estimates at constant prices are arrived at by deflating the current prices estimates of gross product with the index of wages of skilled

and unskilled workers for urban area. In case of residential part, estimates at constant prices are prepared by moving the base year estimates of expenditure on new construction and repairs and maintenance with the geometric growth rate of rural/urban residential buildings based on 1981 and 1991 population censuses. In case of non-residential part, the estimates at constant prices are obtained by moving the base year estimates of expenditure on new construction and repairs and maintenance with the combined index of GVA of agriculture and manufacturing at constant prices.

**8.8** From the estimates of gross product so arrived FISIM has been deducted. Net product has been obtained after deducting Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) from gross product. Estimates of CFC have been supplied by CSO.

Detailed estimates of SDP from Construction Sector for the years 1993-94 to 2003-04 both at current and constant prices have been given at Table No. 36 & 37.

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## CHAPTER-IX

### TRADE, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

#### Coverage

**9.1** The activities considered in this sector are

- (i) Wholesale and retail trade in all commodities both produced at home (including exports) and imported
- (ii) Purchase and selling agents, brokers and auctioneers
- (iii) Services rendered by hotels and other lodging places, restaurants, cafes and other eating and drinking places.

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 or household consumption.

#### Methodology and Source Material

##### Estimates at Current Prices

**9.2** The estimates of gross product for this sector have been prepared separately for public sector, private organised sector and private un-organised sector.

- (i) **Public Sector:** Estimates of gross product relating to public sector trading units are based on analysis of accounts of public sector trading enterprises .
- (ii) **Private Organised Sector:** The estimates of gross product prepared by CSO have been used.
- (iii) **Private Unorganised Sector :** For estimating the contribution of the unorganised segment, income approach has been used i.e. product of working force and value added per worker. The estimates of workforce of this segment for the base year 1993-94 for the urban area have been obtained from the total workforce for trade by subtracting the work force of public sector and private organised segment available from the D.G.E. & T. The work force for rural area has been taken as such. The estimates of value added per worker for the base year 1993-94 for urban and rural area are based on results on Directory Trade Establishment (DTE) Survey 1996-97 and Non-Directory Trade Establishment (NDTE) Survey 1997 for trade and Enterprise Survey 1993-94 for hotels and restaurants sub sector. The base year 1993-94 estimates of gross

product prepared separately for urban and rural area are added and projected to subsequent years with the index of gross turn over based on total sales tax receipts in the State.

### **Estimates at Constant Prices**

**9.3** The estimates at constant (1993-94) prices have been prepared by deflating the current prices estimates with the wholesale price index of all commodities with base 1993 -94.

**9.4** The estimates of gross product from trade, hotels and restaurants are adjusted for FISIM .To arrive at net product, estimates of Consumption of fixed Capital (CFC) supplied by CSO have been deducted from the gross product.

Detailed estimates of SDP from Trade, Hotels & Restaurants Sector for the years 1993-94 to 2003-04 both at current and constant prices have been given at Table No. 38 & 39.

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## **CHAPTER – X**

### **TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION**

#### **Coverage**

**10.1** The economic activities covered in this sector are :

- (i) Transport by railways
- (ii) Transport by other means, namely; road transport (mechanised and non mechanised), water transport (coastal, ocean and inland), air transport and services incidental to transport
- (iii) Storage
- (iv) Communication services rendered by Post & Telecommunication Department and Overseas Communication Services.

Railway workshops and railway manufacturing establishments are excluded from railway transport and included in the 'manufacturing' sector. Construction activity of the railways is also excluded and taken into account in the 'construction' sector. Expenditure on education, medical & health services is also excluded here and included in 'other services'. Similarly, the activities relating to post office savings bank, postal life insurance and telecommunication workshops are excluded from communication and included in banking, insurance and manufacturing sectors respectively.

#### **Methodology and Source Material**

##### **Estimates at Current Prices**

**10.2** Estimates of gross product have been prepared by following income approach and have been built up separately for each industry group.

##### **Railways**

**10.3** The estimates of state domestic product of this sub-sector are prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation and are used as such.

##### **Transport by Other Means**

**10.4** This covers all transport services other than railways and SDP is estimated separately under broad categories as given below:

**Road Transport:** The estimates have been prepared for mechanised and the non-mechanised road transport separately.

**(i) Mechanised road transport:** The estimates of mechanised road transport have been prepared separately for (a) passenger transport by bus service (b) passenger transport by other than bus service and (c) goods transport:

**(a) Passenger transport by bus service:** The estimates of passenger transport by bus service have been prepared separately for public and private transport. For public transport, the estimates are based on the analysis of annual accounts of State Transport Department contained in State Govt. Budget. In case of private transport, the working force has been obtained by deducting the working force of State Transport Department from the total working force based on 50<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS (1993-94) on employment and unemployment, engaged in omni bus service projected to subsequent years on the basis of growth observed in number of buses in the State. GVA per worker of public sector has been applied to working force of private sector to prepare estimates of private bus transport.

**(b) Passenger transport by other than bus service:** GVA per worker obtained from Transport Survey 1999-2000 conducted by Economic & Statistical Organisation Haryana in the State during 1999-2000 duly adjusted for other years with the help of CPI-Urban Non-manual Employees and working force based on 50<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS (1993-94) survey results projected to subsequent years with the index of other passenger transport vehicles have been used to prepare GVA estimates for passenger transport other than bus service .

**(c) Goods transport :-** The results of the Transport Survey 1999-2000 conducted by Economic & Statistical Organisation Haryana in the State during 1999-2000 and working force based on 50<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS ( 1993-94 ) projected to subsequent years with the index of goods vehicles have been used. GVA per worker for 1999-2000 have been moved backward to 1993-94 with the help of index of CPI-Urban Non-manual Employees.

**(ii) Non-mechanised road transport:-** In the new series, the services incidental to transport have been covered under non-mechanised road transport. The gross value added per worker in rural and urban areas based on the results of Enterprise Survey 1993-94 and the working force based on NSS 50<sup>th</sup> Round (1993-94) have been used for preparing base year estimates. The bench mark year estimates have been moved with the help of indices of value of output of commodity producing sectors to arrive at estimates for subsequent years.

## **Air and Water Transport**

**10.5** The estimates of air and water transport have been prepared by allocating the all India estimates on the basis of ratio of State's working force to all India working force of the respective category.

## **Storage**

**10.6** Estimates of State Domestic Product from storage sub-sector have been prepared separately for (i) warehousing, (ii) cold storage and (iii) storage not elsewhere classified.

In case of warehousing, gross product have been obtained by analysing the annual accounts of Central and State Warehousing Corporations. The value added from Central Warehousing Corporation has been allocated to the States in proportion to the capacity of CWC Warehouses in the State to total storage capacity of CWC.

In case of cold storage, estimates of gross product have been obtained as product of workforce and gross product per worker. Estimates of workforce have been obtained by moving 50<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS 1993-94 workforce to other years on the basis of growth observed in the number of cold storages in the State. Average annual earning per worker have been arrived at by analysing annual accounts of selected cold storages.

For storage not elsewhere classified, average gross/net value added per worker of warehousing and cold storage has been applied to estimated number of workers engaged in storage activities not elsewhere classified. The number of workers have been estimated from NSS 50<sup>th</sup> Round 1993-94 workforce with the help of growth rate observed in sub-sector of warehousing & cold storage.

## **Communication**

**10.7** The estimates of SDP of this sub-sector for public part are prepared by CSO. The estimates of gross product relating to private communication services have been prepared by using the gross value added per worker based on Enterprise Survey 1991-92 and the corresponding workforce. The estimates of workforce for private communication services have been obtained by subtracting public sector workforce from the total working force of communication services based on 50<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS (1993-94) Survey results. The public sector workforce of communication services has been made available by State Employment Department.

## **Estimates at Constant Prices**

### **Railways**

**10.8** The estimates of gross product at constant prices are prepared by CSO and are used as such.

### **Transport by Other Means**

**10.9** The estimates of gross product of mechanised road transport at 1993-94 prices have been obtained by multiplying the estimated workforce of the corresponding year with gross value added per worker of 1993-94. In case of non-mechanised transport, estimates of gross domestic product at constant prices have been obtained by carrying forward the base year estimates with the index of value of output of commodity producing sectors at constant prices.

### **Air and Water Transport**

**10.10** Estimates of gross/net domestic product of these sub-sectors have been obtained by allocating national totals at constant prices on the basis of workforce .

### **Storage**

**10.11** In case of warehousing and cold storage sub-sectors, base-year estimates of 1993-94 have been projected with the help of index of employment of the respective sub sector to arrive at the estimates at constant prices for the subsequent years. In case of storage not elsewhere classified, average of above index of warehousing and cold storage sub sectors has been used for projecting the base year estimates to subsequent years.

### **Communication**

**10.12** The constant prices estimates of communication sub sector for public part are prepared/supplied by CSO. For private communication services, the constant prices estimates are obtained by multiplying the estimated workforce of the corresponding year with gross value added per worker of 1993-94.

**10.13** Gross product from transport and storage is adjusted for FISIM. To arrive at net product, estimates of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) as supplied by CSO have been deducted from the gross product.

Detailed estimates of SDP from Transport, Storage and Communication Sector for the years 1993-94 to 2003-04 both at current and constant prices have been given at Table No. 40 & 41.

\*\*\*

**GSDP  
TRANSPORT, STORAGE  
AND COMMUNICATION**



## **CHAPTER-XI**

### **BANKING AND INSURANCE**

#### **Coverage**

**11.1** This sector covers:

- (i) Commercial Banks
- (ii) Banking and Issue Department of RBI
- (iii) Public Non-banking Financial Corporations
- (iv) Organised Non-banking Financial Companies such as stock exchanges and chit funds
- (v) Un-organised Non-banking Financial Undertakings such as professional money lenders and pawn brokers
- (vi) Post Office Saving Banks including operations concerning Cumulative Time Deposits and National Savings Certificates
- (vii) Co-operative Credit Societies and
- (viii) Life and Non-life Insurance Activities.

#### **Methodology and Source Material**

##### **Estimates at Current and Constant Prices**

**11.2** Due to non-availability of State wise data in respect of this Supra-regional Sector, the allocation of SDP shares of the States from the national totals is done by CSO each year both at current and constant prices and communicated to States. These estimates have been taken as such to represent the income from this sector.

Detailed estimates of SDP from Banking and Insurance Sector for the years 1993-94 to 2003-04 both at current & constant prices have been given at Table No. 42 & 43.

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## **CHAPTER-XII**

# **REAL ESTATE, OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS, LEGAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES**

### **Coverage**

**12.1** The economic activities covered in this sector are :

- (i) Real estate services (activities of all types of dealers such as operators, developers and agents connected with real estate.
- (ii) Ownership of dwellings (occupied residential houses)
- (iii) Legal services
- (iv) Business services.

Ownership of dwellings also includes the imputed value of owner occupied dwellings. 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.

### **Methodology and Source Material**

#### **Estimates at Current Prices**

#### **Real Estate Services**

**12.2** The estimate of gross product for real estate services are prepared using work force based on NSSO 50th Round (1993-94) and value added per worker based on Enterprise Survey 1991-92 separately for rural and urban area. For subsequent years, the estimates of working force have been obtained using the annual compound growth rate observed between 1987-88 and 1993-94, NSSO Quinquennial Surveys on Employment and Unemployment and the value added per worker in rural and urban areas have been projected to subsequent years with the CPI Agricultural-Labourers and CPI- UNME respectively.

#### **Ownership of Dwellings**

**12.3** The GVA for the ownership of dwellings is equivalent to the gross rental of the residential census houses less the cost of repairs and maintenance. The number of 1991 census residential houses in urban and rural areas are projected to get the estimates for the mid year 1993-94 by applying the average compound growth rates observed between 1981 and 1991 residential census houses. For subsequent years also the estimates of rural and urban census

residential houses have been prepared by using the same average compound growth rates. The projected number of residential houses ( wholly/partially residential census houses ) and rent per household obtained from results of Household Consumption Expenditure Survey 1993-94 (50<sup>th</sup> Round NSS ) have been used to estimate the gross rental separately for rural and urban areas. Cost of repairs and maintenance of rural and urban sectors have been subtracted from the gross rental, to obtain estimates of GVA for rural and urban areas in the base year(1993-94). For current prices estimates, rent per dwelling has been moved with the index of house rent separately for rural and urban areas. In case of urban areas the growth in CPI (UNME) of house rent subgroup has been used to get the estimates at current prices. In absence of any suitable indicator, half the growth of urban index has been assumed to hold good for the rural areas. Expenditure on repair and maintenance based on AIDIS 1991-92 is subtracted from the gross rental to get estimates of GVA.

### **Legal Services**

**12.4** The number of advocates registered with Bar Council of India is higher than the estimated total work force on legal services. The Bar Council data has been used for preparing the estimates of these services. The number of munshis etc. engaged in these activities have been obtained separately in the base year on the basis of the ratios of advocates and munshis in the past. The excess work force is adjusted in the work force estimates of other personal services. For the new series, the SDP estimates have been prepared by using estimated work force and value added per worker of Enterprise Survey, 1991-92. For subsequent years the estimates of work force have been obtained using latest inter-survey exponential growth rate of Quinquennial Employment & Unemployment Surveys 1987-88 and 1993-94 and value added per worker of rural and urban area has been projected to subsequent years with the CPI-Agriculture Labourers and CPI-UNME respectively. In the new series legal services have been placed along with the activities ' real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services' instead of the 'other services' in the earlier series.

### **Business Services**

**12.5** The estimates prepared by CSO have been used.

## **Estimates at Constant Prices**

### **Ownership of Dwellings**

**12.6** The estimates of gross rental for the base year (1993-94) have been moved to subsequent years with the growth rate of census dwellings in urban and rural area separately. The base year expenditure on current repairs and maintenance has also been moved to subsequent years with same index.

### **Real Estate and Legal Services**

**12.7** The base year estimates of gross/net domestic product for Real Estate and Legal Services sub-sectors have been moved to the later years with the growth rate of working force.

**12.8** The estimates of Gross Product of Business Services have been adjusted for FISIM.

**12.9** To arrive at Net Product, estimates of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) supplied by CSO have been deducted from the Gross Product.

Detailed estimates of SDP from Real Estate ,Ownership of Dwellings, Legal and Business Services Sector for the years 1993-94 to 2003-04 both at current & constant prices have been given at Table No. 44 & 45.

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## **CHAPTER XIII**

### **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

#### **Coverage**

**13.1** The Services included in Public Administration are those rendered by the administrative departments of Central Government, State Government, Quasi Government Bodies, Municipal Committees, Notified Area Committees, Improvement Trusts, Zila Parishads, Village Panchayats, Panchayat Samities and Cantonment Board. It may, however, be stated that this sector does not cover the entire field of activities of Government or local bodies. The activities of departmental commercial undertakings of Government such as, railways, communication, forest, road transport, electricity, irrigation, Government printing presses, milk schemes and defence manufacturing establishments are excluded and are included in the appropriate industry groups. Similarly, the construction activities undertaken by the Government are covered under the industry 'construction', and education and medical & health services are included in the industry group of other services. The scope of this sector is, thus, practically the same as that of the industry 'government services' as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification.

#### **Methodology and Source Material** **Estimates at Current Prices**

**13.2** The estimates of State Domestic Product from public administration are prepared separately for various administrative services covered under this sector. Payments of wages and salaries have been taken to constitute SDP from administrative services. Wages and salaries includes basic wages, allowances and honoraria (excluding travelling allowances), wages paid to contingency staff, pension actually paid, employer's contribution to provident fund, if any, and supplement to wages and salaries in cash or kind.

**(i) Central Government:** The estimates of Gross/ Net State Domestic Product from Central Government Administration, under the supra-regional sector, have been prepared and supplied by the CSO.

**(ii) State Government:** The budget documents of the State Government provides detailed material on the expenses incurred by the State Government on its various activities. Data on expenditure on wages and salaries have been culled out from the budget documents. Expenditure shown under pay of officers, pay of establishments, allowances and honoraria (other than

travelling allowance) have been taken into account. Wages and salaries of staff engaged in departmental commercial undertakings, construction activities, education, medical and public health have been excluded and accounted for in the respective industry groups. In case of minor heads, where break-up of accounts is not available in the budget documents, details are obtained from the concerned departments. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance is considered as current expenditure and has been included under the industry 'Construction' . Wages and salaries component of contingent expenditure, where it is available, has been taken into account. In case where details are not available, the same have been ignored.

**(iii) Quasi Government Bodies:** The estimates of SDP relating to services provided by Quasi Government Bodies have been prepared using the 1993-94 working force based on 50<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS and the value added per worker of Public Administration of the State. For subsequent years workforce has been projected by using index of total employment in State Quasi Government Bodies.

**(iv) Municipal Committees:** Only expenditure on wages and salaries and other allowances have been taken from the major head 'General Administration' in G-I form (budget) of all the municipal committees in the State. Expenditure on education, medical and public health have been excluded as these have been accounted for in respective industry groups.

**(v) Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samities:** Expenditure on wages and salaries has been culled out from the annual receipts and expenditure statements of all the Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samities.

**(vi) Gram Panchayats:** Expenditure on wages and salaries have been obtained from annual statements-(Statement No. V Panchayat Funds).

**(vii) Market Committees, Improvement Trusts and Cantonment Boards:** Required data have been collected from all the market committees, improvement trusts and cantonment boards in the State.

### **Estimates at Constant Prices**

**13.3** The estimates of value added at constant prices have been obtained by deflating the current prices estimates with the All India Consumer Price Index Number (CPI) of Industrial Workers with base year 1993-94. But in case of Quasi Government Bodies the base year estimates are projected with the index of work force.

**13.4** The estimates of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) supplied by CSO, have been used.

Detailed estimates of SDP from Public Administration Sector for the years 1993-94 to 2003-04 both at current & constant prices have been given at Table No. 46 & 47.

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## **CHAPTER XIV**

### **OTHER SERVICES**

#### **Coverage**

**14.1** The economic activities covered under this sector are :

- (i) Educational, Research and Scientific Services
- (ii) Medical and Health Services including Veterinary Services
- (iii) Sanitary Services
- (iv) International and Other Extra-territorial Bodies
- (v) Tailoring Services
- (vi) Recreation and Entertainment Services including TV and Radio Broadcasting
- (vii) Rest of the Services covering (community services, personal services and services N.E.C.).

#### **Methodology and Source Material**

##### **Estimates at Current Prices**

**14.2** Estimates of SDP from this sector have been prepared by following income approach. The method generally followed for estimating value added from different categories of services is to use total number of persons engaged and value added/earning per person. While estimating labour income, the earnings of both primary and secondary workers engaged in such services have been taken into account.

**14.3 Educational, Research and Scientific Services:** For this sub-sector, net value added has been taken to be the sum of total wages and salaries of teachers and other staff employed in educational institutions and the secondary income arising from educational services. Information regarding wages and salaries of teachers and other staff working in recognised educational institutions have been obtained from all educational institutions located in the State and the State Education Department. In the absence of information in respect of persons working in the unrecognised educational institutions and those having secondary occupation in educational services, their contribution has been assumed to be 2.8 percent of net value added from recognised institutions which is based on Enterprise Survey 1991-92.

**14.4 Medical and Health Services:** For medical and health services, the value added has been estimated separately for public and private counterparts. For public sector, net value added has



been taken to be equivalent to the budget expenditure on salaries and wages of doctors and other medical staff.

The value added estimates for private sector have been estimated separately for private organised and unorganised part. The estimates of net product for private organised part are obtained using workforce of private organised part and value added per worker of public sector of medical & health services. The data of workforce for private organised part have been taken from 'The Director, Employment Department, Haryana'. The estimates of workforce for private unorganised part are obtained after subtracting the public sector work force of medical & health including veterinary services and work force of private organised part from the total workforce of medical & health including veterinary services based on 50<sup>th</sup> Round NSS (1993-94) results. Work force for 1993-94 thus arrived is multiplied with the valued added per worker based on Enterprise Survey 1991-92 separately for rural and urban area to get the estimates for private unorganised segments in the base year. The estimates of value added per worker of rural and urban sectors are projected to subsequent years with CPI of agricultural labourers and CPI-UNME respectively. The base year workforce has been projected to subsequent years with the intercensal growth rate of workforce of 1981 and 1991 census.

**14.5 Sanitary Services:** The estimates of State Domestic Product have been arrived at by adopting income approach and have been prepared separately for public and private part. In case of public part, data on employment, wages and salaries and other benefits are collected annually from the municipalities in the State on complete enumeration basis.

For preparing the estimates of private part, authentic data was not available because the total number of workers in sanitary services based on NSS 50<sup>th</sup> Round (1993-94) data supplied by CSO for the year 1993-94 were even less than the number of workers in sanitary services in public sector. So for this purpose a survey was conducted by this Organisation to cover the private part of sanitary services in the State alongwith the 55<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS (1999-2000) both in rural and urban area. Based on this survey, the number of workers engaged in private sector of sanitary services and their value added per worker for the year 1999-2000 has been worked out separately in rural and urban area. The value added per worker for the year 1999-2000 have been moved backward to the base year 1993-94 by using CPI-UNME in case of urban area and CPI-Agricultural Labourers in case of rural area. The workforce for the year 1999-2000 has been moved backward to the base year 1993-94 by using intercensal growth

observed between 1981 and 1991 census number of households. By multiplying the number of workers in a year by the corresponding value added per worker, total value added in a year in private sector has been worked out.

**14.6 International and Other Extra-territorial Bodies:** The estimates of net product of these services are prepared using workforce and thrice the value added per worker of public administration of the State as suggested by Central Statistical Organisation . For subsequent years the estimates of work force are obtained using latest inter- survey exponential growth rate of Quinquennial Employment & Unemployment Surveys 1987-88 and 1993-94.

**14.7 Recreation and Entertainment Services including T.V. & Radio:** The GSDP estimates of recreation and entertainment services other than Radio and T.V. broadcasting have been estimated on the basis of total receipts of entertainment tax obtained from State Excise and Taxation Department, Haryana. The estimates of radio and T.V. activities under private sector have been supplied by CSO.

**14.8 Rest of Services (community services, personal services and services N.E.C) :** The estimates of these services are prepared using workforce and value added per worker based on Enterprise Survey, 1991-92 separately for rural and urban area. For subsequent years the estimates of workforce have been obtained using latest intercensal growth rate of 1981 and 1991 censuses and value added per worker have been moved to subsequent years using CPI of agricultural labourers for rural area and CPI -UNME for urban area.

Similar methodology have been used for preparing the estimates of tailoring services.

#### **Estimates at Constant Prices :**

**14.9** The base year estimates of gross/net value added have been moved by relevant physical indicators to arrive at the annual estimates at constant prices for subsequent years. For educational services, the indicator used is the simple average of the growth rate in number of teachers and number of students enrolled. The growth rate for each has been prepared separately for various levels of education viz. schools, colleges, universities, technical institutes etc. For rest of the services, the growth rate of the working force separately for rural and urban area has been used. The estimates of gross product are adjusted for FISIM.

**14.10** The estimates of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) as supplied by CSO have been used.

Detailed estimates of SDP from Other Services Sector for the years 1993-94 to 2003-04 both at current and constant prices have been given in Table No. 48 & 49.

**TABLE - 50**  
**Per Capita Income of Various States and All India**  
**(at current prices)**

		(Rs.)											
S.No.	States	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	7416	8732	9999	11202	11650	13965	15049	16708	17932	19087	21372	23153
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8733	9148	10956	10816	11642	12955	13669	14699	15690	16946	19063	19566
3	Assam	5715	6493	7001	7394	7966	8826	10080	10718	11423	12247	12821	13633
4	Bihar	3037	3372	3041	4001	4014	4495	4794	5161	5004	5606	5362	5772
5	Chhattisgarh	6539	6983	7479	8353	9218	10056	10405	9922	12032	12244	14863	..
6	Goa	16558	19317	22207	26418	32647	40248	44349	49693	51073	57432	58677	..
7	Gujarat	9796	12640	13665	16153	16585	19001	18831	17938	19713	22624	26672	28355
8	Haryana	11079	12879	14213	16611	17530	19340	21105	23214	24883	26818	29504P	32712
9	Himachal Pradesh	7870	9451	10607	11960	13488	16144	18160	19925	21570	22902	25059	27486
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6543	6915	7783	8667	9491	11591	12373	12781	13444	14507	15318	16190
11	Jharkhand	5897	6455	6904	7235	9581	10715	10362	8749	10129	11139	11999	13013
12	Karnataka	7838	8960	10217	11670	12832	15396	16345	17816	18091	19576	21238	23945
13	Kerala	7983	9632	11626	13280	14523	16370	18117	20107	20287	22776	24492	27048
14	Madhya Pradesh	6584	7099	7809	8819	9440	10678	11764	10777	12209	11500	13722	14069
15	Maharashtra	12183	13654	16152	17844	19016	20143	22978	21891	24044	26858	28848	32170
16	Manipur	5846	6111	6901	7920	8813	9742	11070	11066	12683	12878	13732	14901
17	Meghalaya	6893	7347	8641	9243	10270	11914	13088	14632	15813	16803	18135	19572
18	Mizoram	8319	8793	10953	12210	12393	13479	14909	18491	19704	22207	..	..
19	Nagaland	9129	10175	11057	11805	13052	12408	12594	17629	18911	20746	..	..
20	Orissa	4896	5795	6985	6548	7973	8766	9507	9245	9879	10164	12645	13601

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>
21	Punjab	12710	14066	15471	17353	18764	21194	22745	24206	25868	26395	28607	30701
22	Rajasthan	6182	7647	8467	10102	10997	12360	12765	12514	13621	12641	15738	16212
23	Sikkim	8402	8888	10239	11332	12665	14270	14761	16503	17644	20013	22062	24115
24	Tamil Nadu	8955	10503	11819	13269	15388	17383	18337	20346	20326	21740	23358	25965
25	Tripura	5534	5656	6828	8109	9658	11012	13195	15253	17383	18550	20357	..
26	Uttar Pradesh	5066	5767	6331	7476	7826	8470	8970	9162	9320	9953	10627	11473
27	Uttaranchal	6896	3260	8746	9334	9961	10848	11443	12863	13466	14947	16982	19652
28	West Bengal	6756	7711	9041	9857	11682	13641	14817	16146	17499	18494	20548	22497
29	All India	7690	8857	10149	11564	12707	14396	15886	16729	17883	18988	21142	23222

**TABLE - 5I**  
**Per Capita Income of Various States and All India**  
**(at constant 1993-94 Prices)**

(Rs.)

S.No.	States	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	7416	7711	8071	8514	8191	9144	9445	10195	10609	10876	11756	12352
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8733	8342	9352	8590	8634	8712	8890	9153	9399	9760	10253	10266
3	Assam	5715	5737	5760	5793	5796	5664	5785	5943	6122	6254	6466	6721
4	Bihar	3037	3306	2728	3338	3100	3210	3282	3831	3340	3851	3396	3773
5	Chhattisgarh	6539	6445	6474	6654	6810	6873	6692	6423	7400	7250	8383	..
6	Goa	16558	16977	17929	20686	20595	25364	25371	25710	27603	29222	30506	..
7	Gujarat	9796	11535	11649	13206	13018	13735	13298	12489	13321	14194	16302	16878
8	Haryana	11079	11598	11545	12591	12389	12728	13308	13848	14228	14712	15752P	16872
9	Himachal Pradesh	7870	8489	8801	9140	9625	10131	11051	11085	11326	11818	12765	13471
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6543	6619	6732	6978	7128	7296	7384	7385	7552	7675	7878	8075
11	Jharkhand	5897	6050	6105	5647	7259	7754	7238	6569	6587	7500	7732	8025
12	Karnataka	7838	8097	8368	8990	9416	10549	10912	11854	11857	12212	12634	13820
13	Kerala	7983	8598	8868	9145	9265	9819	10430	10714	10762	11605	12328	13321
14	Madhya Pradesh	6584	6550	6790	7089	7301	7621	8248	7195	7708	7062	8149	8238
15	Maharashtra	12183	12158	13221	13464	13925	14199	15257	14233	14656	15764	16765	17864
16	Manipur	5846	5558	5616	6022	6434	6401	7097	6851	7445	7446	7532	8015
17	Meghalaya	6893	6940	7535	7602	7881	8507	8996	9476	9905	10262	10795	11278
18	Mizoram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Nagaland	9129	9410	9646	9880	10287	9118	8726	11473	11674	12292	..	..
20	Orissa	4896	5054	5204	4773	5382	5471	5742	5549	5803	5747	6640	7176

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21	Punjab	12710	12784	13008	13705	13812	14333	14809	15071	15308	15407	16119	16756
22	Rajasthan	6182	7134	7216	7862	8601	8754	8555	8175	8763	7903	10010	9853
23	Sikkim	8402	8277	8822	9146	9539	9914	9874	10119	10415	11367	12026	12637
24	Tamil Nadu	8955	9932	10147	10451	11260	11592	12167	12994	12484	12696	12976	13999
25	Tripura	5534	5364	5707	6239	6828	7396	7967	9397	9664	10261	11136	..
26	Uttar Pradesh	5066	5209	5256	5706	5518	5432	5675	5575	5603	5821	5966	6114
27	Uttaranchal	6896	7369	7163	7476	7429	7385	7256	7883	8154	8694	9580	10584
28	West Bengal	6756	7094	7492	7880	8408	8814	9320	9796	10380	10987	11608	12271
29	All India	7690	8070	8489	9007	9244	9650	15886*	16223*	16910*	17281*	18517*	19649*

\* With base year 1999-2000

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE PUBLICATION

AIDIS	All India Debt and Investment Survey
ASI	Annual Survey of Industries
CSO	Central Statistical Organisation
CFC	Consumption of Fixed Capital
CCS	Cost of Cultivation Studies
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CWC	Central Warehousing Corporation
DME	Directory Manufacturing Establishment
DCU	Departmental Commercial Undertaking
DMI	Director of Marketing & Inspection
DLR	Director Land Records
DGE&T	Director General Employment and Training
DTE	Directory Trade Establishment
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
GVO	Gross Value of Output
IBM	Indian Bureau of Mines
IASRI	Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute
KVIC	Khadi and Village Industries Commission
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MR	Marketing Report
NDP	Net Domestic Product
NSDP	Net State Domestic Product
NVA	Net Value Added
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
NSS	National Sample Survey
NDME	Non Directory Manufacturing Establishment
NDCU	Non Departmental Commercial Undertaking

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE PUBLICATION

NAD	National Accounts Division
NEC	Not Elsewhere Classified
NIC	National Income Committee
NDTE	Non Directory Trade Establishment
OAE	Own Account Enterprise
RGI	Registrar General of India
SDP	State Domestic Product
SSB	State Statistical Bureau
SSI	Small Scale Industries
T.A.	Travelling Allowance
TV	Television
UNME	Urban Non-Manual Employees
WPI	Wholesale Price Index
..	Not Available
-	Nil or Negligible

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