

# **ESTIMATES OF STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF UTTARAKHAND**

(1999-00 TO 2008-09 WITH BASE YEAR, 1999-00)



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# Foreword

*I am happy to note that fruitful and sustained efforts of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) makes it possible to prepare estimates of the State Domestic Product (SDP). This compilation, which is fifth of its series of publications on "Estimates of State Domestic Product of Uttarakhand", is an outcome of these efforts. The regularity maintained by the directorate in publication of this series is praiseworthy.*

*SDP is a reflection of economic development of the state and its derivative Per Capita Income is a suitable measure of the well-being of its citizen. Thus, various aggregates given in this document shed lights on the economic growth of the state and its people.*

*Estimates in this publication are given for the period 1999-2000 to 2008-09. Normally, estimates of Gross and Net Domestic Product by industry of origin, both at Current and Constant Prices (1999-2000) are presented but this time base-year' estimates of NSDP dichotomized for Rural-Urban areas and Organised-Unorganised sectors are also incorporated. Thus, a newer flavour is added.*

*Special thanks are extended to Shri P. S. Jangpangi, Additional Secretary (Planning) for providing his valuable guidance and direction to the DES. I would also like to place on record my deep and sincere appreciation for the efforts of officers, especially Shri Pankaj Naithani, Joint Director, and staff of the DES engaged in preparation of this document.*

*I hope this publication will immensely help the policy makers, development administrators, planners and academic & research community.*

*(Radha Raturi)*  
*Secretary (Planning)*  
*Government of Uttarakhand*  
*Dehradun*

# A c k n o w l e d g e m e n t

*The economic development of any state is well-reflected by the estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP), also known as State Income Estimates. These estimates provide a broader overview of economy of any region. The Planning Commission and the Finance Commission make use of these measures while allocating funds from the central pool to the various states.*

*The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Uttarakhand introduced the first of the series, "Estimates of State Domestic Product of Uttarakhand (1993-94 to 2001-02), in November 2004. Subsequent issues were released in March-2006, March-2007 and April-2008. The fifth issue, "Estimates of State Domestic Product of Uttarakhand (1999-2000 to 2008-09), is in your hand now. It presents the Revised Estimates (RE) of GSDP, NSDP and Per Capita Income (GSDP & NSDP) for 1999-2000 to 2006-07, the Quick Estimates (QE) for 2007-08 and the Advance Estimates (AE) for 2008-09. However, the DES has moved ahead this time. Income estimates for the base-year for rural-urban areas and income from organised-unorganised sectors are also incorporated in this publication.*

*This publication would not have been possible without cooperation from the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and data-furnished by the concerned departments of the government of Uttarakhand. Help and support from the officials of these organisations is gratefully acknowledged.*

*I would like to express my sincere thanks to Shri Pankaj Naithani, Joint Director and Shri B. P. Tiwari, ESTO and other members of the small GSDP-team for their dedication in making this publication a reality.*

**(P S Jangpangi)**

*Addl. Secretary (Planning)  
& Director, DES-Uttarakhand  
Dehradun*

# P r e f a c e

*The estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP), which are also known as State Income estimates, are macro-indicators of state's economy. These estimates provide a broader picture of outcomes due to various policy interventions, investments made and opportunities opened-up in the state. However, since establishment of the Human Development Index (HDI) by the UNDP in 1990, demand for estimates of Per Capita Income has also grown tremendously as it is a measure of economic well-being of people. Thus, various states are preparing and publishing estimates of the SDP together with Per Capita Income. And, in fact, some states have gone beyond it and are publishing estimates of District Domestic Product (DDP) and district-wise Per Capita Income.*

*The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Uttarakhand has been enthusiastic enough in making strides in this highly technical and complex subject of statistics. It has been successful in publishing its first compilation of SDP estimates, titled "Estimates of State Domestic Product of Uttarakhand (1993-94 to 2001-02), in November 2004. There has been no stopping, and subsequent issues have been released in March-2006, March-2007 and April-2008. The current issue, titled "Estimates of State Domestic Product of Uttarakhand (1999-2000 to 2008-09)", is fifth of the series. Whereas, estimates of GSDP, NSDP and Per Capita Income (GSDP & NSDP) for 1999-2000 to 2006-07 have been revised, the Quick Estimates (QE) for 2007-08 and the Advance Estimates (AE) for 2008-09 are incorporated. However, this time an attempt has been made to prepare few newer estimates; bifurcating base-year estimates of NSDP for rural-urban areas and organised-unorganised sectors.*

*There are six Chapters in all, backed-up by two Annexure of 18 and 28 Tables respectively. 13 Figures and 8 Tables are also added in relevant chapters in order to give better flavour. Whereas, Chapter-1 introduces to the concept of State Domestic Product, Chapter-2 provides an analytical note. Chapter-3 is dedicated to income estimates of rural-urban areas and Chapter-4 highlights income estimates for organised-unorganised sectors. Chapter-5 and 6 respectively give comparison of the state GSDP with All-India GDP and Per Capita Income of the State with All-India Per Capita Income.*

*Though interested readers are suggested to go into details browsing text and peering into relevant tables, some highlights are being given below for those who want a bird's-eye view:*

- *During the period from 1999-2000 (Base year) to 2008-09, Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Constant Prices has shoot up from Rs. 12620 Cr. to Rs. 27515 Cr. and at Current Prices this has gone up from Rs. 12620 Cr. to Rs. 40159 Cr. Corresponding figures of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) during this period has gone up from Rs. 11187 Cr. to Rs. 24102 Cr. and from Rs. 11187 Cr. to Rs. 35048 Cr.*

- *Percentage share of primary (30%), secondary (19%) and tertiary (51%) sector reported in the base year has changed to 17%, 34% and 49% in 2008-09; clearly depicting that secondary sector has grown considerably during this period.*
- *Percentage contribution of 'agriculture' in primary sector is on decline (from 87% to 82%) whereas that of 'mining and quarrying' is on rise (from 04% to 10%). In secondary sector, percentage contribution of 'manufacturing' has gone down (from 50% to 40%) whereas that of 'construction' has gone up (from 40% to 53%). There is no considerable change reported in the pattern of share of various components constituting tertiary sector.*
- *Rural:Urban bifurcation of base year NSDP is in the ratio of 64:36. This bifurcation for primary, secondary and tertiary sector is 98:02, 55:45 and 47:53 respectively. However, percentage share of primary, secondary and tertiary sector in rural NSDP for base year is 48%, 16% and 36% and in urban NSDP it is 02%, 23% and 75%.*
- *Organised:Unorganised bifurcation of base year NSDP is in the ratio of 26:74. This bifurcation for primary, secondary and tertiary sector is respectively 05:95, 47:53 and 32:68. However, percentage share of primary, secondary and tertiary sector in base year NSDP of organised sector is 06%, 32% and 62% and for unorganised sector it is 41%, 13% and 46%.*
- *Average Annual Growth (Growth of GSDP at Constant Price) Rate of 9.0% reported for the period 1999-2000 to 2008-09 is higher than the corresponding figure of 7.2% for the nation. However, composite growth rate during this period when apportioned for each year is 13.1% for the state and 9.7% for the nation. Both of these estimates show that Uttarakhand's economy is growing at a rate higher than the growth rate of national economy.*
- *Per Capita Income, ₹. 13516/-, reported in the base year has gone up to ₹. 36520/- in the year 2008-09. At national level these figures have been ₹. 15881/- and ₹. 38084/- respectively. Thus, there has been difference of ₹. 2365/- in 1999-2000. But, it reduced to ₹. 1564/- in 2008-09. In percentage terms, state's Per Capita Income has been 85.10% of the national figure in the base year and it is 95.89% in 2008-09. This leads to infer that under similar circumstances it is highly likely that in near future Per Capita Income of Uttarakhand gets reported higher than the national average.*

- *Average Annual Growth Rates reported for the period prior to the Tenth Plan (1999-2002), during the Tenth Plan (2002-07) and in the Eleventh Plan (2007-09) for the state are 8.8%, 9.2% and 9.0% respectively. Corresponding figures for the nation are 5.1%, 7.8% and 8.1%.*
- *Composite growth rates apportioned for each year falling in the period prior to the Tenth Plan (1999-2002), during the Tenth Plan (2002-07) and in the Eleventh Plan (2007-09) for the state are 9.1%, 11.0% and 9.4%. Corresponding figures for the nation are 5.2%, 9.1% and 8.4%.*
- *Average Per Capita Incomes reported for the period prior to the Tenth Plan (1999-2002), during the Tenth Plan (2002-07) and in the Eleventh Plan (2007-09) for the state are ₹. 15011/-, ₹. 23264/- and ₹. 34702/-. Corresponding figures for the nation are ₹. 16784/-, ₹. 23692/- and ₹. 35684/-.*

*I also take this as an opportunity to pay my sincere gratitude to the officials of the CSO. It is due to their sustained guidance, help and support that the DES, Uttarakhand has succeed, though to a limited extent, in mastering this highly technical subject, which involves sophisticated and complex statistical calculations. The CSO keeps our interest alive organising Regional Workshops and Discussion Meetings annually. Whereas workshops help us go deeper into the subject, meetings provide a platform for comparison of estimates prepared by the state and the centre. Efforts put-in in organising these programmes and suggestions given to improve the estimation procedure are greatly acknowledged. I would like to thank Dr. Savita Sharma, DDG and Ms. Anjana Dubey, Director of CSO for their support in this regard.*

*I still remember various sessions of the first Regional Workshop, which was organised for the newly created states at Raipur, Chattisgarh from 21-25 October 2002. And, I must say that first lesson from Dr. Gulab Singh, Dr. Jitendra Kumar, Shri Ramesh Kolli, Shri Bodh Raj and other officials of the CSO motivated us and created our interest in the subject. However, what has benefitted us most during this journey is the hand-holding by Shri Ramesh Kolli, ADG. As he will be retiring before preparation of the next issue, I would like to pay him my special gratitude and personal regards.*

*A good statistical analysis is possible only when data is reliable and error-free. Moreover, a data-supply agency has to comply with the demand from the data-users. Timely production of consistent data is need of hour. Various departments of the state government are appreciated for supplying us reliable data in time. As it is difficult to name each of the officials of these departments, their help and support is collectively acknowledged.*

*Thanks are also due to all our staff, directly and indirectly associated with this exercise, of the directorate and regional units. However, it would not be fair on my part if I fail to mention name of Shri R. K. Asthana, AEstO, Shri Sanjay Sharma, AEstO, Shri S. K. Giri, AEstO, and Shri B.*

*S. Rawat, AEstO explicitly as they are the real building-blocks. It is their dedication and commitment which ensures timely publication of this series. This year's delay, as it appears, is not due to them but due to the strategic decision of publishing state level data after scheduled release of GSDP estimates by the CSO in June.*

*Lastly and more importantly, I sincerely thank Shri B. P. Tiwari, Deputy Director who has been the torch-bearer for most of the members of the GSDP-team during the course covered by the DES. Despite close to his retirement he has never ever expressed any sign of tiredness, getting bored or even trapped in 'why-to-do-it' syndrome. His zeal to work and dedication to achieve goals is highly appreciated. When I suggested him to dichotomise base year's NSDP for rural-urban areas and organised-unorganised sectors for this issue, he accepted it with great enthusiasm. And, that-is-why something new is there!*

*Finally, I warmly and wholeheartedly thank Smt. Radha Raturi, Secretary (Planning) and Shri P. S. Jangpangi, Additional Secretary (Planning) and Director for recognising our efforts in this endeavour.*

***(Pankaj Naithani)***

*Joint Director*

*Directorate of Economics & Statistics  
Govt. of Uttarakhand, Dehradun*