GOVERNMENT OF UTTARANCHAL

ESTIMATES OF
STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT
OF UTTARANCHAL

(1993-94 to 2001-02)

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Foreword

I am pleased to note that the Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) has come out with its one of the most important and valuable publication **"Estimates of State Domestic Product of Uttaranchal – 1993-94 to 2001-02".**

The estimates of State Domestic Product representing the value of all goods & services produced within the state is one of the vitae parameters used to measure the growth of state's economy in a nutshell. It is also an important tool in the hands of planning commission and the finance commission for allocating the funds from the central pool to various states for allotment of special central plan assistance to the backward state's.

The present publication is the first issue which presents the estimates of GSDP and NSDP by industry of origin, both at current and constant prices from 1993-94 to 2001-02 including growth rate and sectoral contribution. Besides this, disaggregated estimates for each sector and inter-state comparison of per capita income of major states are also presented in this publication.

I hope that estimates incorporated in this publication would help policy makers and decision making authorities in their respective spheres.

I am happy to record my appreciations of the officers & staff members of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

Date : 28, Nov., 2004
Place   : Dehradun

(Amarendra Sinha, IAS)
Secretary Planning
Govt. of Uttaranchal
Dehradun.

Preface

The State of Uttaranchal came into existence on 9th Nov. 2000 as the twenty-seventh state of the country. Formation of this tenth Himalayan State is the fulfillment of a long standing aspiration of the people of the region who were demanding the accelerated pace for their socio economic development.

The State is gradually restructuring and gearing up its government machinery for accomplishing the new responsibilities as a vibrant development agency. In consonance with the same, the Directorate of Economic and Statistics (DES), Uttaranchal has been set up in the State with the prime objectives of collection and analysis of Statistics on important development parameters. Estimation of State Domestic Product (SDP) is the most important and desirous analytical report being prepared by the DES.

SDP estimation is comparatively a sophisticated and complex technical work, in which data on all macro economic activities performed in various economic sectors are required. As the data-designs of various economic activities very significantly, it is difficult to perform similar algorithms for all economic sector. Consequently, a mix of methods/ approaches is used to prepare the SDP.

With limited personnel on one hand and little experience on the other hand, SDP estimation was indeed a challenging task before the DES. Initially, DES accepted the estimates prepared by CSO as the counters were missing. However, gradually DES started gaining momentum and learned the basics of the SDP estimation from CSO and DES, Uttar Pradesh and worked upon the data supplied by the DES, Uttar Pradesh. Mean while, National Accounts Division of Central Statistical Organisation, the apex statistical body in India, extended its help holding the short term training- cum- workshops on the subject of GSDP estimation for newly created states. Due

to its active participation in these programmes, DES Uttaranchal could prepare the 'Estimates of State Domestic Product of Uttaranchal' from 1993-94 to 2001-02.

This volume contains the estimates of state domestic product (GSDP/NSDP and per capita income) at current and constant (1993-94) prices for Uttaranchal from 1993-94 to 2001-02. Most of the data used, is gathered from different Departments of state and central government. In some cases where previous time-series data was not available at the state level, the data available with the DES, U.P. has been used. Rates, ratios and different indices used in the report are supplied by the Central Statistical Organisation.

I am grateful to **Shri Ramesh Kolli, DDG, CSO & his NAD-Team** for their incessant, advice & cooperation in the preparation of estimates incorporated in this volume. The cooperation and help extended spontaneously by DES, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow is gratefully acknowledged.

I would like to thank the officials of different departments of the state government for extending cooperation in supplying the required data.

Under the intermediary supervision of **Mr. Pankaj Naithani, DD, Mr. B.P.Tiwari, ESTO,** headed a small team constitutes of just three technical staff **Shri R.K.Asthana, AESTO, Shri Sanjay Sharma, AESTO and Shri S.K.Giri, AESTO,** who have painstakingly completed this important task. The whole team have my special thanks for their efforts and initiative in bringing up this publication. Needless to say contribution of the non- technical staff of the DES is also equally important.

I hope that this publication will be useful for policy makers, administrators and research workers.

Date: 28, Nov., 2004   **(L. Fanai, IAS)**
Place: Dehradun   Addl. Secy. (Planning) & Director
                                                 Economic & Statistics,
                                                      Uttaranchal.

<u>Research Team</u>

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I – An Introduction to State Domestic Product Estimation

The SDP or State Income

The estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP), generally known as State Income, are considered as the most important macro-economic aggregates to measure the economic development of the state. The SDP of a State is defined as the aggregate money value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundary of the state, counted without duplication with reference to a specific time period, usually a year. As SDP reflects the production capacity of any State, it simultaneously reflects the outcomes of the investments made, opportunities available and the likely impact of forthcoming economic policies. Thus, in the context of planned development of the economy of a state, the estimates of state domestic product and its derivative, per capita income plays a vital role since these estimates help government in formulating the policies and programmes as per critical economic analysis.

The broader utilities of the GSDP estimates are as follows:

1. To know the growth of the economy.
2. To workout per capita income.
3. For allocation of funds.
4. To study structural changes in economy.
5. For fixing the plan targets.
6. To study the inter state comparison.

Sectors of Economy

In order to estimate the SDP and State Income, the whole economy of a State is divided into 3 major sectors comprised of 13 sub-sectors as follows:

1-**Primary Sector**

(i) Agriculture (including horticulture) & Livestock

(ii) Forestry and Logging

(iii) Fishing

(iv) Mining and Quarrying

2-**Secondary Sector**

(v) Manufacturing

      (a) Registered

      (b) Un-Registered

(vi) Construction

(vii) Electricity, Gas and Water Supply

3-Tertiary Sector

(viii) Transport, Storage and Communication

      (a) Railway

      (b) Transport by other means

      (c) Storage

      (d) Communication

(ix) Trade, Hotel and Restaurants

(x) Banking and Insurance

(xi) Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Business and

     Legal Services

(xii) Public Administration

(xiii) Other Services

The Estimation Approaches:

     The estimates of SDP from the above sectors are prepared individually by adopting one or more of the following three approaches;

1-Production Approach:

This approach is applicable when an analyst has the fair idea of the outputs and inputs of a sector. Moreover when the data on outputs and inputs is easily available. In this method the sum of economic values of all goods & services produced within the state during the year is appropriately adjusted for the inputs consumed in the process of production i.e., production is calculated as the algebraic sum of outputs (+) and inputs(-). This approach is suitable for calculating SDP from Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Mining & Quarrying and Manufacturing sectors.

2-Income Approach:

This approach is suitable when it is difficult to straight away calculate the Gross Value of Output (GVO), but one can reach/ calculate the Gross Value Added (GVA). The value addition is estimated taking into consideration the income accrued to the four factors of production namely Land, Labour, Capital and Entrepreneurship in the form of Rent, Salary and Wages, Interest and Profit. This approach is utilized in estimating domestic product from the sectors of Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Transport, Storage and Communication, Trade, Hotel and Restaurant, Banking and Insurance, Real Estate, Business Services, Public Administration and Other Services.

3-Expenditure Approach:

This method is used when there is a fair idea about the disposal of the product i.e., the quantity ultimately consumed (Consumption and Expenditure), the part of it saved for future consumption (saving) and/ or for further production of goods and services. This method is based on measurement of income at the stage of disposal. All that is produced is either ultimately consumed or part of it is saved for future consumption or further production of goods and services, thus the money value of

consumption and expenditure plus saving gives the income. This approach is used primarily in estimating income from construction sector.

The sector wise approaches mentioned above are not the ultimate and only combination. These may vary depending upon the data availability. One must note that GSDP can be prepared following either of three approaches and result should not vary. However, in practice it is not possible to use all these three approaches separately. Thus, a mix of approaches is normally used in SDP estimation.

Current and Constant Price Estimates

An analyst may be interested to analyse the State Income or SDP estimates in two way:

1. The actual increase in value terms i.e., the estimates of current output at current prices.
2. The increase in output i.e., the estimates of current output at constant prices (base year price).

Whereas, the first estimate helps in analyzing the overall impact of increase in price and increase in the quantity, the second estimate is used to analyse the increase in quantity terms, when the price effects are eliminated.

Following the above approaches two types of estimates of SDP and State Income are prepared – current price estimates and constant price estimates.

Estimating the GSDP/ NSDP

Roughly the GSDP/ NSDP estimation procedure is performed in five steps:

Step 1: Calculation of GVA.

Step 2: Calculation of FISIM.

Step 3: Calculation of GSDP; Adjusting GVA for FISIM.

Step 4: Calculation of CFC.

Step 5: Calculation of NSDP; Adjusting GSDP for CFC.

Thus, one must understand the meaning of the terms are used above, such as, GVA, FISIM, GSDP, CFC & NSDP.

GVA: GVA of any sector is achieved as the net of outputs and inputs following approaches mentioned above. Mathematically,

GVA = Value of Outputs - Value of Inputs

Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM): There are various sectors in which banking and financial activities are involved but these are difficult to be considered while calculating GVA for those sectors of economy, such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining & quarrying, manufacturing, construction, electricity and gas, transport by other means, storage, trade, hotels and restaurants, business services and other services. Since banking and financing are supra-regional activities, it is difficult to calculate their impact (in terms of FISIM) on any states economy. Thus, these estimates (of FISIM) are calculated at the CSO and supplied to different states. FISIM, thus supplied to the states are further distributed to different user industries within the state in proportion to the respective sectoral GSDP.

FISIM is defined as "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.

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

The gross value added is worked out first by one or more of the approaches as indicated above and than an intermediate input-FISIM is deducted to get GSDP.

Mathematically,

The GSDP of any sector is calculated as

$$GSDP_{(unadjusted)} = GVA \qquad\qquad - - - - - - - - (1)$$

$$GSDP_{(Adjusted)} = GVA - FISIM \qquad - - - - - - - - (2)$$

Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)

The fixed assets, such as land, building, plant & machinery etc. are used in the production process, and hence play a vital role in building up the GSDP. However, two things are possible either the fixed capital would depreciate or it could become absolute thus, it is to necessary to adjust the GSDP for the 'consumption of fixed capital (CFC)' to reach to the estimates of NSDP

CFC is defined as current replacement cost of the fixed assets used up during a financial year as a result of normal wear and tear, and foreseen obsolescence.

The Consumption of Fixed Capital is specifically defined as the part of the gross product required to replace the fixed capital used in the production process. The industry wise estimates of CFC are provided by CSO.

Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)

The estimates of NSDP are arrived by deducting the estimates of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) of concerned sector from the estimates of GSDP of that sector, and than aggregated to get the NSDP.

Mathematically,

$$NSDP = GSDP - CFC$$

Per Capita Income

The estimates of aggregated NSDP (at current and constant prices) so arrived at is divided by mid- year (financial) population to get per capita income i.e.,

Per Capita Income = NSDP / Mid-year Population

Supra- Regional Sector

The activities of Railways, Communication, Banking & Insurance and Public Administration (Central Government) are not confined to one state and hence it is difficult to prepare estimates pertaining to the activities of these sectors within the state. The CSO, therefore prepare the estimates at national level by allocating them to various states on the basis of some physical indicators.

II – The GSDP / NSDP Estimates

The provisional estimates of GSDP/ NSDP and Per Capita NSDP at current and constant (1993-94) prices for the year 1993-94 to 2001-02 are as follows:

Table1: Estimates of GSDP/ NSDP and Per Capita Income at Current and Constant (1993-94) Prices

Year	GSDP (Rs. Crore) at		Per Capita GSDP at (Rs.)		NSDP (Rs. Crore) at		Per Capita NSDP at (Rs.)	
	Current Prices	Constant Prices	Current Prices	Constant Prices	Current Prices	Constant Prices	Current Prices	Constant Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1993-94	5588	5588	7542	7542	5010	5010	6762	6762
1994-95	6815	6098	9027	8077	6136	5474	8127	7250
1995-96	7455	6094	9693	7924	6651	5428	8648	7058
1996-97	8176	6501	10437	8298	7245	5785	9248	7384
1997-98	8926	6626	11188	8306	7886	5863	9885	7349
1998-99	9872	6748	12153	8308	8735	5946	10753	7320
1999-00	10613	6813	12833	8239	9350	5956	11306	7202
2000-01	12160	7562	14445	8983	10748	6606	12768	7847
2001-02	13012	7878	15186	9195	11364	6821	13263	7961

It can be seen from the above table that the estimates of GSDP/ NSDP and Per Capita NSDP at current prices which were Rs. 5588 crores, Rs. 5010 crores and Rs. 6762 respectively during 1993-94 have gone up to Rs. 13012 crores, Rs. 11364 crore and Rs. 13263 at current prices, it means that these estimates have respectively gone up by approximately 133%, 127% and 96%. Whereas at constant prices i.e. setting aside price fluctuation, these estimates are Rs. 7878 crores, Rs. 6821 crores and Rs. 7961 respectively. Thus, it is clear that even at constant prices the GSDP, NSDP and Per Capita NSDP have gone up by 41%, 36% and 18% respectively.

Review of Growth in State's Economy

at Constant (1993-94) Prices

Although the above mentioned percentage increases reflect an overall growth of economy, it is necessary to analyse the year wise performance. The year wise growth in GSDP, NSDP and Per Capita Income (NSDP) at constant (1993-94) prices from 1994-95 to 2001-02 in percentage terms is presented in Table –2.

Table- 2: Yearly Growth in GSDP, NSDP and Per Capita

GSDP/ NSDP at Constant (1993-94) Prices.

Year	Percentage Growth Over Previous Year at Constant Prices			
	GSDP	Per Capita GSDP	NSDP	Per Capita NSDP
1	2	3	4	5
1994-95	9.14	7.10	9.25	7.21
1995-96	-0.07	-1.90	-0.83	-2.65
1996-97	6.67	4.73	6.57	4.62
1997-98	1.93	0.09	1.36	-0.47
1998-99	1.84	0.02	1.41	-0.40
1999-00	0.96	-0.83	0.18	-1.60
2000-01	10.99	9.04	10.91	8.96
2001-02	4.18	2.36	3.26	1.45

It can be seen from the Table – 2 that the Uttaranchal's economy witnessed highest growth in the year 2000-01 and the lowest growth in 1995-96; infact it was negative growth in 1995-96. Highest growth in 2001-02 is mainly due to the rapid performance of communication & industrial sectors during the year. Surprisingly highest growth and lowest growth coincide with the growth/ performance of the industrial sector. It is noteworthy that for two consecutive years, 2000 - 01 and 2001- 02 the growth rate has been quite satisfactory. Meaning thereby that a after the creation of the state the economy is growing.

Sectoral Performance of GSDP of Uttaranchal during

2000-01 & 2001-02

In order to have a better glimpse of these two years i.e., 2000-01 & 2001-02, sub-sector wise detail has been performed in table-3.

Table-3: Sectoral Growth Rate of GSDP for Uttranchal

at Constant (1993-94) Prices

Serial No.	Sector	Percentage change over the previous year	
		2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture	5.13	(-) 3.54
2	Forestry & Logging	(-) 14.40	4.15
3	Fishing	0.00	(-) 29.23
4	Mining & quarrying	(-) 8.09	39.33
	Primary sector	**2.85**	**(-) 1.69**
5	Manufacturing	47.74	(-) 9.10
5.1	Registered	66.11	(-) 11.80
5.2	Un Registered	4.91	0.83
6	Construction	6.49	30.43
7	Electricity, Gas and water supply	5.31	2.46
	Secondary Sector	**24.40**	**7.58**
8	Transport, Storage and Communication	39.23	5.35
8.1	Railway	0.03	7.25
8.2	Transport by other means	8.60	3.62
8.3	Storage	8.64	2.41
8.4	Communication	143.79	7.35
9	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	20.91	6.63
10	Banking and Insurance	7.15	5.36
11	Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings & Business Services	7.04	4.61
12	Public Administration	0.14	21.44
13	Other Services	5.78	2.76
	Tertiary Sector	**11.78**	**7.23**
	Total GSDP	**10.99**	**4.18**

The above table shows that while the economy has registered a positive growth after the creation of Uttaranchal as a new state, the critical areas remain are Agriculture, Forestry & logging, Fishing and Registered Industry. However, the identification of these sectors on the basis of the above tables needs in depth studies and collection of better Statistics by concerned departments.

Sectoral Shares of GSDP during 1993-94 & 2001-02

Table-4 has been prepared to analyse the share of the three broad sectors of the economy in the GSDP.

Table-4: Sectoral Share of GSDP during 1993-94 and 2001-02

Sector	1993-94		2001-02	
	At current prices (Rs. Crore)	At constant prices (Rs.Crore)	At current prices (Rs. Crore)	At constant prices (Rs.Crore)
1	2	3	4	5
Primary	39.1	39.1	33.7	33.1
Secondary	23.8	23.8	22.8	23.8
Tertiary	37.1	37.1	43.5	43.1
Total GSDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From Table–4, it can be observed that considerable changes in the sectoral composition of GSDP has been taken place, while in 1993-94 the major contributor was the primary sector, in 2001-02 it was tertiary sector. This gives an idea that Uttaranchal's economy is growing in similar terms with the global economy where service sector is likely to play a major role.

III - The Analytical Review

The estimates of Gross/ Net State Domestic Product at current and constant prices with base year 1993-94 have been prepared from 1993-94 to 2001-02 on the basis of latest available data. The analysis and salient features of these estimates are detailed below.

1. Sectoral Analysis

The overall view of sectoral composition of state economy at current prices since 1993-94 to 2001-02 and its graphical representation is Tabulated (Table-5) and depicted (Fig.-1) hereunder.

Table 5: Sectorwise Percentage Contribution of GSDP at Current Prices

Sector	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Primary	39.08	39.03	41.65	38.17	37.49	38.42	39.63	37.64	33.67
Secondary	23.76	26.88	22.07	23.89	23.49	21.68	20.05	21.68	22.84
Tertiary	37.16	34.09	36.28	37.94	39.02	39.90	40.32	40.69	43.49
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Rounding off has been done.

Fig.1: Percentage Sectoral Share of GSDP at Current Prices

	1993-94	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Primary	39.08	38.42	39.63	37.64	33.67
Secondary	23.76	21.68	20.05	21.68	22.84
Tertiary	37.16	39.90	40.32	40.69	43.49
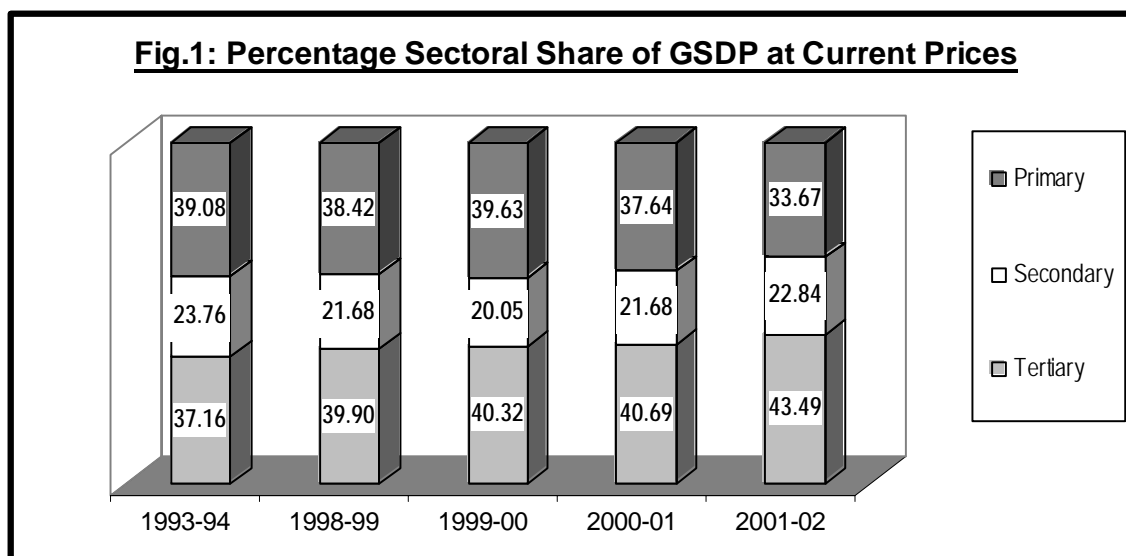
The contribution of the primary sector, which was 39.08% during 1993-94 has come down to 33.67% in 2001-02. Similarly, the contribution of the secondary sector recorded at 23.76% in 1993-94, has also declined to 22.84% in 2001-02. On the other hand, contribution of tertiary sector worked out 37.16% in 1993-94 has ascended to 43.49% in 2001-02.

The analysis of sectoral contribution in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices reveals that the contribution of primary sector comprising of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Mining & Quarrying and also the contribution of secondary sector comprising of Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas & Water Supply and Construction is decreasing. On the contrary, the contribution of tertiary sector, also called the services sector comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication, Banking & Insurance, Real Estates, Business Services, Public Administration and Other Services is increasing more or less regularly.

It is clear that the share of primary sector is decreasing, while the share of tertiary sector in GSDP is increasing. Whereas, the share of primary sector has gone down by 5.41 points in the reference period, the share of tertiary sector has gone up by 6.33 points.

Sectoral composition (Table-6) of state economy at constant (1993-94) prices since 1993-94 to 2001-02 and its pictorial representation (Fig.-2) is depicted here under.

Table-6: Sectorwise Contribution of GSDP at Constant Prices

Sector	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Primary	39.08	37.71	40.44	37.15	36.60	38.15	37.84	35.06	33.09
Secondary	23.76	27.36	22.53	25.03	23.31	21.62	20.52	23.00	23.76
Tertiary	37.16	34.93	37.03	37.82	40.09	40.23	41.64	41.93	43.16
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Rounding off has been done.

Fig.2: Percentage Sectoral Share of GSDP at Constant prices
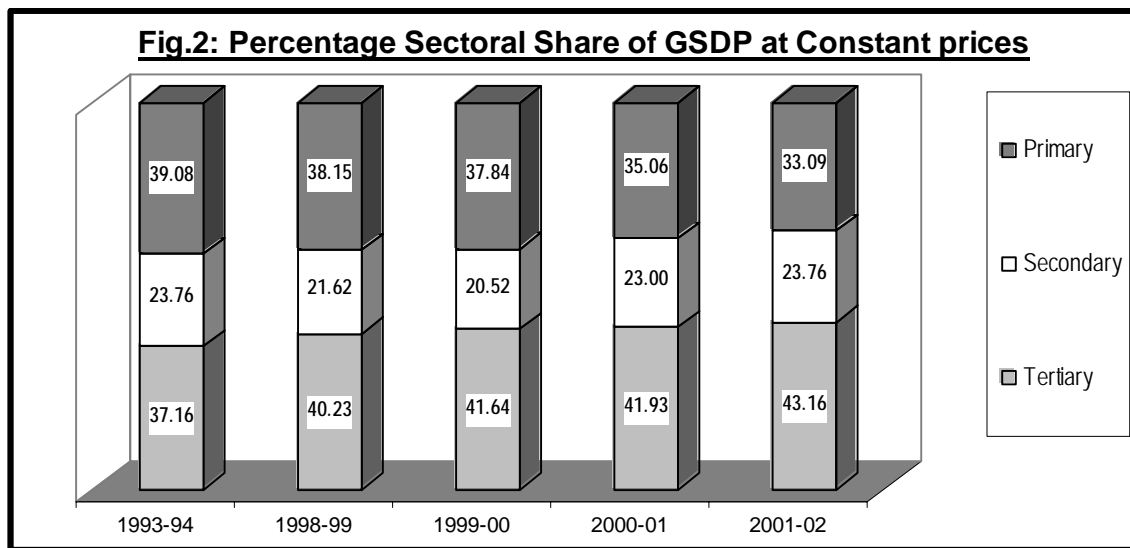
Sectoral composition of GSDP at constant (1993-94) prices also indicates the same trend as that of current prices but with slight variation in percentages. During 2001-02, contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sector are 33.09%, 23.76% and 43.15% respectively, while in 1993-94 their contribution was 39.08%, 23.76%, and 37.16% respectively.

The reasons for change in the sectoral composition of Uttaranchal's economy may be attributed to the urbanization and consequential stability in agricultural production on one hand and substantial increase in activities pertaining to the service sector on the other.

2. The Gross State Domestic Product

GSDP at current and constant prices have registered annual compound growth rate of 11.1% and 4.4% respectively during the reference period i.e., from 1993-94 to 2001-02. In absolute terms the GSDP at current prices has grown from Rs. 5588 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 13012 crores in 2001-02 and the GSDP at constant prices has grown from Rs. 5588 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 7878 crores in 2001-02. The macro analysis based on indices reveals that GSDP at current prices from primary and secondary sectors has almost doubled and from the tertiary sectors it has almost tripled during the reference period. GSDP at constant prices from primary, secondary and tertiary sectors has grown by 19%, 41% and 64% respectively. Thus, it is clear that the tertiary sector is growing at comparatively better rate than primary or secondary sector. Significant improvements have taken place in the Communication, Banking &

Insurance and Construction sector. GSDP at current and constant prices (Table-7) and its graphical representation (Fig.-3) is depicted here under.

Table-7:GSDP at Current & Constant (1993-94) Prices

(Rs. crore)

GSDP	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Current	5588	6816	7455	8176	8926	9872	10613	12160	13012
Constant	5588	6098	6094	6501	6627	6748	6813	7562	7878

Fig.3: Gross State Domestic Product of Uttaranchal
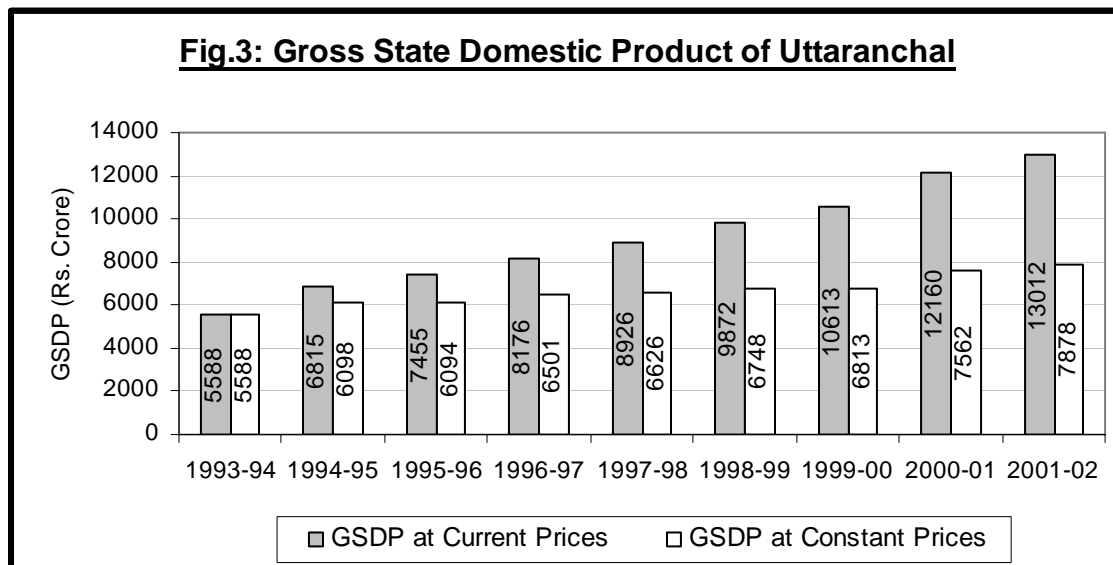
3. The Net State Domestic Product/ State Income

In absolute terms the NSDP at current prices has grown up from Rs. 5010 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 11364 crores in 2001-02 and NSDP at constant prices has grown from Rs. 5010 crores in 1993-94 to 6821 crores in 2001-02. NSDP at current and constant prices have recorded annual compound growth rates of 10.8% and 3.9% respectively during the reference period. The micro analysis of NSDP based on indices reveals the same trend as GSDP. It is doubled in

case of Primary and Secondary sector, while it has gone up approximately three times in case of Tertiary sector. NSDP at constant prices from Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector has grown by 20%, 23% and 63% respectively. NSDP at current and constant prices (Table-8) and its graphical representation (Fig.-4) is depicted here under.

Table-8: NSDP at Current & Constant (1993-94) Prices

(Rs. crore)

NSDP	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Current	5010	6136	6651	7245	7886	8735	9350	10748	11364
Constant	5010	5474	5428	5785	5863	5946	5956	6606	6821

Fig.4: Net State Domestic Product of Uttaranchal
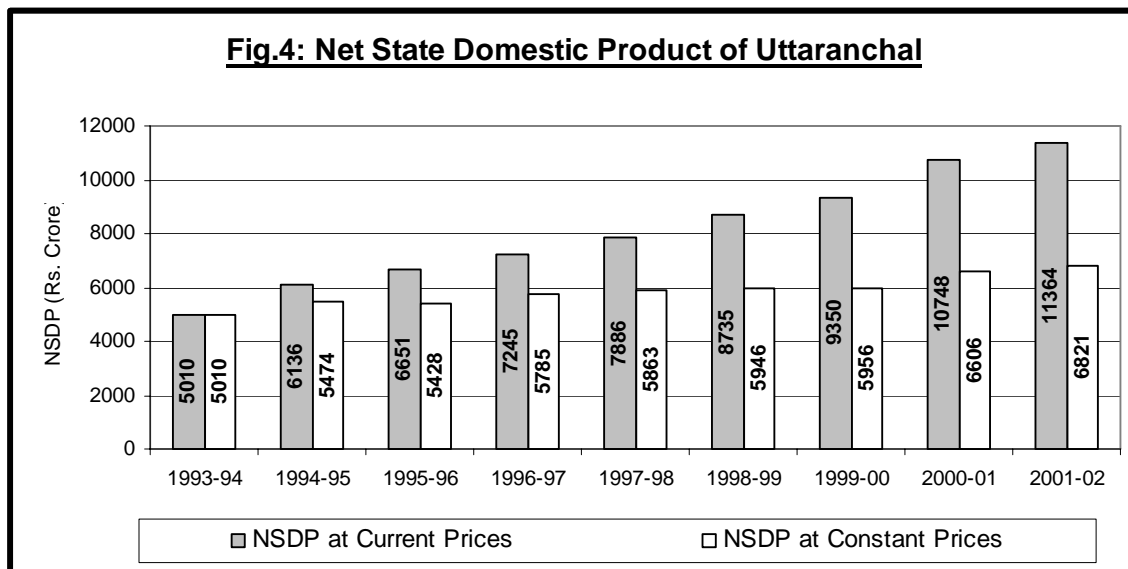
4. Per Capita Income In the State

The estimates, when studied in relation to the total population of the state, indicate, the level of per capita net output of goods and services available or standard of living of the people in the state. The

estimates of per capita income both at current and constant (1993-94) prices are presented in Table-9 and depicted in Fig.-5

Table-9: Per Capita Income

(Rupees)

Prices	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Current	6762	8127	8648	9248	9885	10753	11306	12768	13263
Constant	6762	7250	7058	7384	7349	7320	7202	7847	7961

Fig.5: Per Capita Income Of Uttaranchal
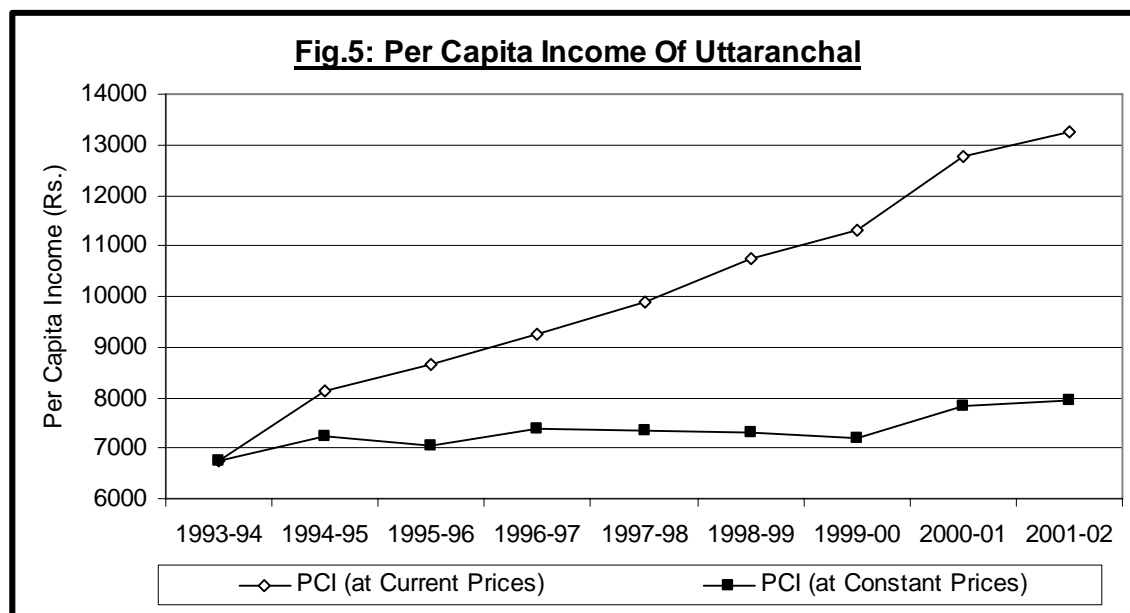
Annual compound growth rate of GSDP, NSDP and Per Capita Income at current prices during the reference period are 11.1%, 10.8% and 8.8% respectively. Thus, it is clear that state's economy is growing at relatively higher rate but the percolation of benefits of its growth to the population is getting affected due to higher population growth. In other words, the physical quality of life in the state is not improving at the rate of growth of the economy.

Percentage Share of GSDP by Broad Sectors of Economy Base Year (1993-94)

Total GSDP-
Rs. 5588 Crores

Community & Personal Services, 759, **14%**

Finan. & Real Estate, 635, **11%**

Trade, Hotels & Rest., 441, **8%**

Transport, Storage & Comm., 241, **4%**

Const., Elec., Gas & Water Supply, 521, **9%**

Agriculture, 1923, **35%**

Forestry, Fishing & Mining, 260, **5%**

Manufacturing, 806, **14%**
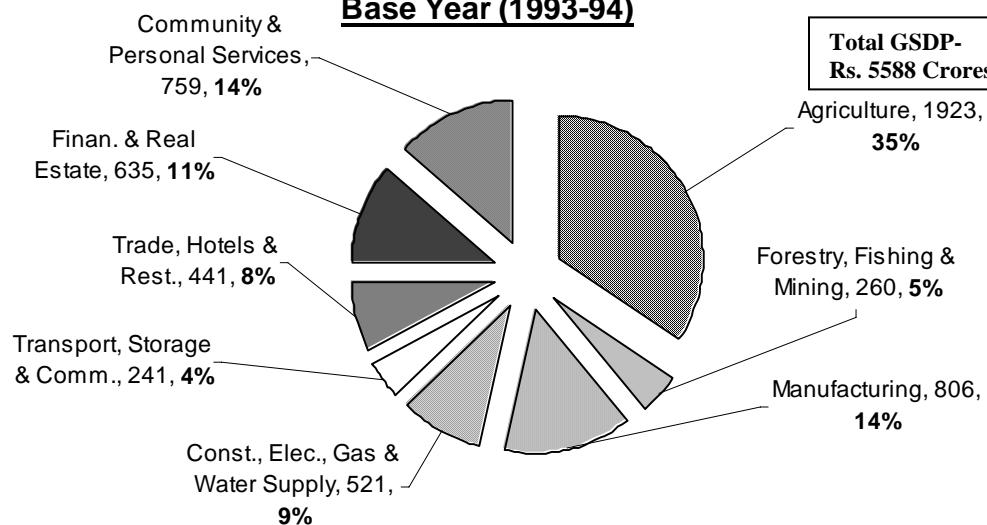
**Percentage Share of GSDP by Broad Sectors of Economy
(at Current Prices)
2001-02**

Total GSDP –
Rs. 13012 Crores
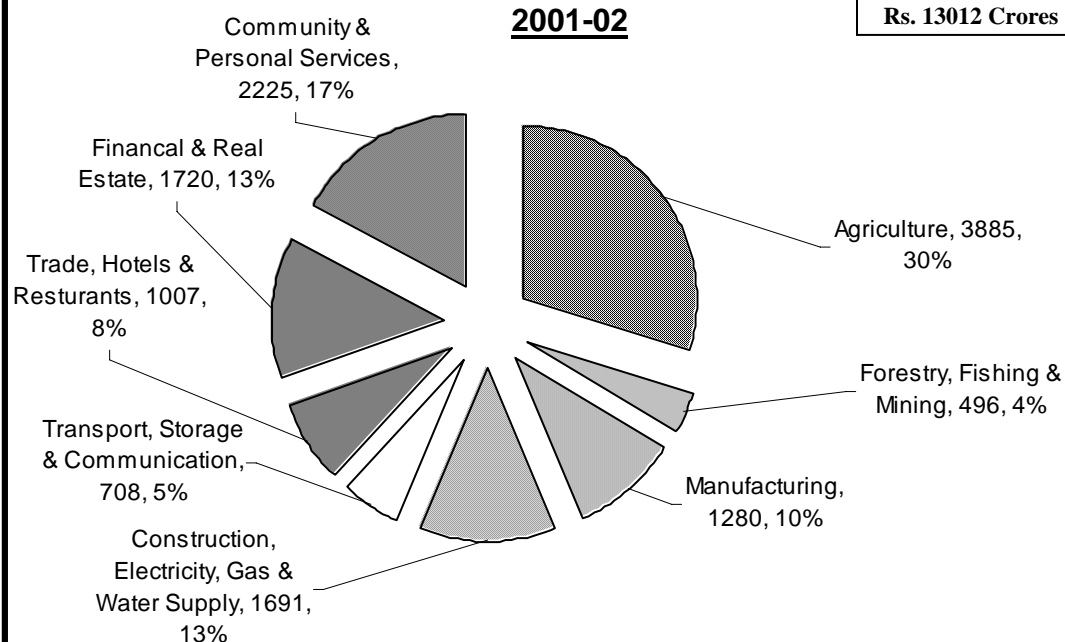
Community &
Personal Services,
2225, 17%

Financal & Real
Estate, 1720, 13%

Trade, Hotels &
Resturants, 1007,
8%

Transport, Storage
& Communication,
708, 5%

Construction,
Electricity, Gas &
Water Supply, 1691,
13%

Agriculture, 3885,
30%

Forestry, Fishing &
Mining, 496, 4%

Manufacturing,
1280, 10%

**Percentage Share of GSDP by Broad Sectors of Economy
Base Year (1993-94)**

Total GSDP –
Rs. 5588 Crores

Community &
Personal Services,
759, **14%**

Finan. & Real
Estate, 635, **11%**

Trade, Hotels &
Rest., 441, **8%**

Transport, Storage
& Comm., 241, **4%**

Const., Elec., Gas &
Water Supply, 521,
9%

Agriculture, 1923,
35%

Forestry, Fishing &
Mining, 260, **5%**

Manufacturing, 806,
14%
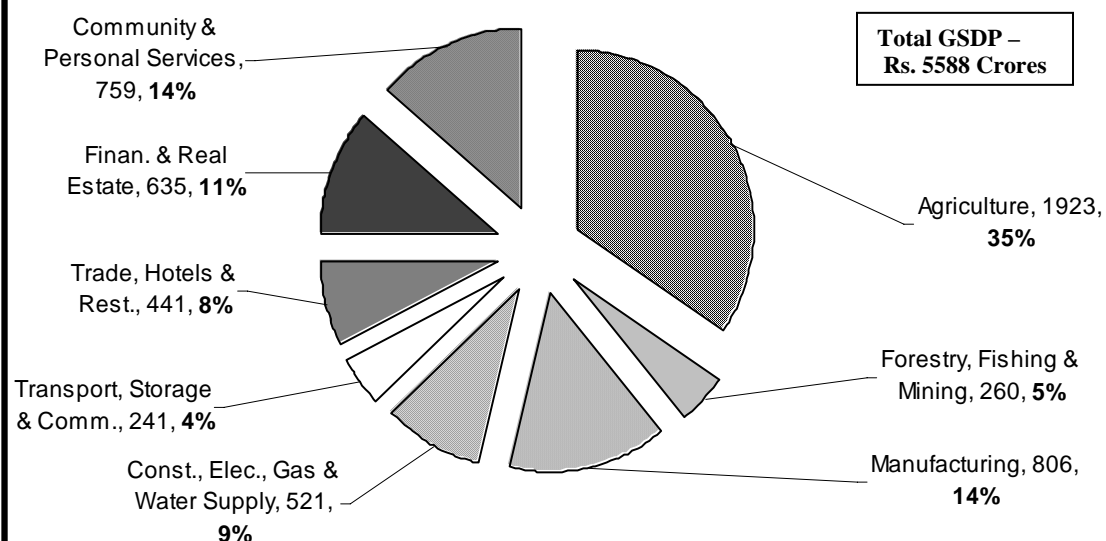
**Percentage Share of GSDP by Broad Sectors of Economy
at Constant (1993-94) Prices
(2001-02)**

Total GSDP –
Rs. 7878 Crores

Community &
Personal Services,
1230, 16%

Financal & Real
Estate, 1066, 14%

Trade, Hotels &
Restaurants, 618,
8%

Transport, Storage
& Communication,
486, 6%

Construction,
Electricity, Gas &
Water Supply, 1051,
13%

Agriculture, 2256,
29%

Forestry, Fishing &
Mining, 351, 4%

Manufacturing, 821,
10%

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY, 1993-94 to 2001-02

AT CURRENT PRICES

UTTARANCHAL (Lac Rs.)

S.No.	Industry	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture	192340	239448	281060	288509	305329	333055	369171	413853	388532
2	Forestry & Logging	16030	15728	19045	15111	20822	33860	34359	29323	33964
3	Fishing	1748	1863	1959	2035	2265	2646	2787	2787	1972
4	Mining & Quarrying	8268	8961	8414	6469	6255	9692	14272	11664	13655
	PRIMARY SECTOR	218386	266000	310478	312124	334671	379253	420589	457627	438123
5	Manufacturing	80638	123824	91691	113130	110747	84903	86509	134811	128027
5.1	Registered	69452	109499	74293	94898	90302	63004	62015	107948	100427
5.2	Un-Registered	11186	14325	17398	18232	20445	21899	24494	26863	27600
6	Construction	39924	43355	55529	64471	77297	103537	101273	106713	148595
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	12195	16025	17347	17723	21588	25613	25049	22047	20504
	SECONDARY SECTOR	132757	183204	164567	195324	209632	214053	212831	263571	297126
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	24119	27907	31187	36368	40389	46806	50979	64967	70759
8.1	Railways	2452	2606	3035	3190	3616	3972	4166	3912	4719
8.2	Transport by other means	17040	18765	20925	24763	29052	34010	37408	42276	46256
8.3	Storage	682	806	912	951	1109	1658	1817	2061	2253
8.4	Communication	3945	5730	6315	7464	6612	7166	7588	16718	17531
9	Trade, Hotels & Resturants	44117	47498	52525	59873	61493	66029	66797	87978	100691
10	Banking & Insurance	24891	29610	37917	49177	57227	55952	62074	69521	78259
11	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	38569	41618	44826	48479	52448	59037	68172	79760	93715
12	Public Administration	31502	33697	42830	46779	58472	66002	74959	77608	98414
13	Other Services	44436	52011	61187	69492	78264	100059	104877	114925	124069
	TERTIARY SECTOR	207634	232341	270472	310168	348293	393885	427858	494759	565907
14	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	558777	681545	745517	817616	892596	987191	1061278	1215957	1301156
15	State Population ('000)	7409	7550	7691	7834	7978	8123	8270	8418	8568
16	PER CAPITA GSDP (Rs.)	7541.87	9027.09	9693.37	10436.76	11188.22	12153.03	12832.87	14444.73	15186.23

(All the above estimates are provisional.)

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY, 1993-94 to 2001-02

AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES

UTTARANCHAL (Lac Rs.)

S.No.	Industry	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture	192340	202990	217488	219236	217979	223131	222438	233854	225582
2	Forestry & Logging	16030	15111	18191	13928	17121	24043	22516	19273	20072
3	Fishing	1748	1847	1919	1972	2113	2416	2545	2545	1801
4	Mining & Quarrying	8268	10039	8863	6370	5295	7837	10312	9478	13206
	PRIMARY SECTOR	218386	229987	246461	241506	242508	257427	257811	265150	260661
5	Manufacturing	80638	114196	76288	100768	84434	62458	61111	90284	82064
5.1	Registered	69452	101048	61526	85773	68073	45669	42767	71039	62659
5.2	Un-Registered	11186	13148	14762	14995	16361	16789	18344	19245	19405
6	Construction	39924	39403	47272	48086	55863	68493	64988	69205	90262
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	12195	13244	13733	13839	14177	14973	13737	14466	14822
	SECONDARY SECTOR	132757	166843	137293	162693	154474	145924	139836	173955	187148
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	24119	25534	27167	28348	28970	30390	33123	46118	48584
8.1	Railways	2452	2306	2484	2582	2709	2972	3088	3089	3313
8.2	Transport by other means	17040	17186	18117	18346	19557	20161	21189	23012	23844
8.3	Storage	682	743	771	736	808	1079	1146	1245	1275
8.4	Communication	3945	5299	5795	6684	5896	6178	7700	18772	20152
9	Trade, Hotels & Resturants	44117	42460	43257	47618	47206	47930	47935	57957	61799
10	Banking & Insurance	24891	27160	28117	39867	49681	43798	46045	49335	51980
11	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	38569	39863	41271	42514	44148	46344	48804	52241	54651
12	Public Administration	31502	30612	35204	35137	41007	41358	45308	45373	55099
13	Other Services	44436	47364	50644	52402	54651	61660	62463	66072	67898
	TERTIARY SECTOR	207634	212993	225660	245886	265663	271480	283678	317096	340011
14	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	558777	609823	609414	650085	662645	674831	681325	756201	787820
15	State Population ('000)	7409	7550	7691	7834	7978	8123	8270	8418	8568
16	PER CAPITA GSDP (Rs.)	7541.87	8077.13	7923.73	8298.25	8305.90	8307.66	8238.51	8983.14	9194.91

(All the above estimates are provisional.)

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY, 1993-94 to 2001-02

AT CURRENT PRICES

UTTARANCHAL   (Lac Rs.)

S.No.	Industry	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture	176265	221431	260391	264958	279384	304605	338915	387932	357979
2	Forestry & Logging	15618	15262	18505	14494	20118	33067	33494	28379	32934
3	Fishing	1567	1666	1744	1789	1989	2317	2447	2447	1490
4	Mining & Quarrying	7161	7458	6443	4332	4022	7357	11075	8676	10953
	PRIMARY SECTOR	200611	245817	287083	285573	305513	347346	385931	427434	403356
5	Manufacturing	73885	113833	79872	98074	93035	65335	62225	95658	88315
5.1	Registered	64409	101606	65223	82997	76078	47230	42106	73788	66090
5.2	Un-Registered	9476	12227	14649	15077	16957	18105	20119	21870	22225
6	Construction	37876	41160	52808	61297	73777	99432	97277	102631	142788
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	5835	8627	8786	7847	10637	13487	12482	12300	4595
	SECONDARY SECTOR	117596	163620	141466	167218	177449	178254	171984	210589	235698
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	19233	22101	24320	28239	31467	37286	41062	53905	57792
8.1	Railways	1646	1720	2063	2105	2484	2813	2999	2691	3403
8.2	Transport by other means	13993	15156	16694	19872	23776	28516	31910	36705	39152
8.3	Storage	618	733	836	869	1003	1544	1700	1929	2123
8.4	Communication	2976	4492	4727	5393	4204	4413	4453	12580	13114
9	Trade, Hotels & Resturants	42068	45048	49549	56592	58008	62305	61965	82890	92067
10	Banking & Insurance	24356	28938	37117	48202	56132	54730	60693	68014	76464
11	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	29527	31568	32487	34845	37541	42460	49580	58933	69701
12	Public Administration	24563	26075	33770	36482	46624	53728	62249	61898	81644
13	Other Services	43066	50415	59303	67335	75864	97363	101549	111167	119678
	TERTIARY SECTOR	182813	204145	236546	271695	305636	347872	377098	436807	497346
14	Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)	501020	613582	665095	724486	788598	873472	935013	1074830	1136400
15	State Population ('000)	7409	7550	7691	7834	7978	8123	8270	8418	8568
16	PER CAPITA NSDP (Rs.)	6762.32	8126.91	8647.71	9247.97	9884.66	10753.07	11306.08	12768.23	13263.31

(All the above estimates are provisional.)

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY, 1993-94 TO 2001-02

AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES

UTTARANCHAL (Lac Rs.)

S.No.	Industry	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture	176265	186664	200580	201778	199962	204497	203403	217889	207734
2	Forestry & Logging	15618	14693	17764	13491	16669	23576	22036	18780	19565
3	Fishing	1567	1681	1750	1788	1911	2196	2322	2322	1503
4	Mining & Quarrying	7161	8662	7202	4726	3664	6214	8165	7539	11557
	PRIMARY SECTOR	200611	211700	227296	221783	222206	236483	235926	246530	240359
5	Manufacturing	73885	104852	66056	88324	70120	46639	42760	60026	53105
5.1	Registered	64409	93643	53619	75821	56439	32678	27490	44150	37117
5.2	Un-Registered	9476	11209	12437	12503	13681	13961	15270	15876	15988
6	Construction	37876	37346	44888	45435	52959	65167	61807	66128	86060
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	5835	6498	6627	6346	6312	6688	5436	8203	5111
	SECONDRY SECTOR	117596	148696	117571	140105	129391	118494	110003	134357	144276
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	19233	20157	21317	21902	22206	23445	26138	38699	40112
8.1	Railways	1646	1477	1650	1710	1835	2102	2228	2219	2393
8.2	Transport by other means	13993	13831	14482	14398	15459	16019	17177	19159	19010
8.3	Storage	618	677	708	672	728	998	1066	1158	1194
8.4	Communication	2976	4172	4477	5122	4184	4326	5667	16163	17515
9	Trade, Hotels & Resturants	42068	40164	40677	44895	44352	44939	44190	54215	55716
10	Banking & Insurance	24356	26533	27422	39063	48794	42839	44981	48234	50721
11	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	29527	30530	31619	32487	33669	35198	36722	39049	40348
12	Public Administration	24563	23688	27835	27521	32867	33482	37524	35968	45495
13	Other Services	43066	45890	49068	50709	52830	59686	60136	63542	65072
	TERTIARY SECTOR	182813	186962	197938	216577	234718	239589	249691	279707	297464
14	Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)	501020	547358	542805	578465	586315	594566	595620	660594	682099
15	State Population ('000)	7409	7550	7691	7834	7978	8123	8270	8418	8568
16	PER CAPITA NSDP (Rs.)	6762.32	7249.77	7057.66	7384.03	7349.15	7319.54	7202.18	7847.40	7961.01

(All the above estimates are provisional.)