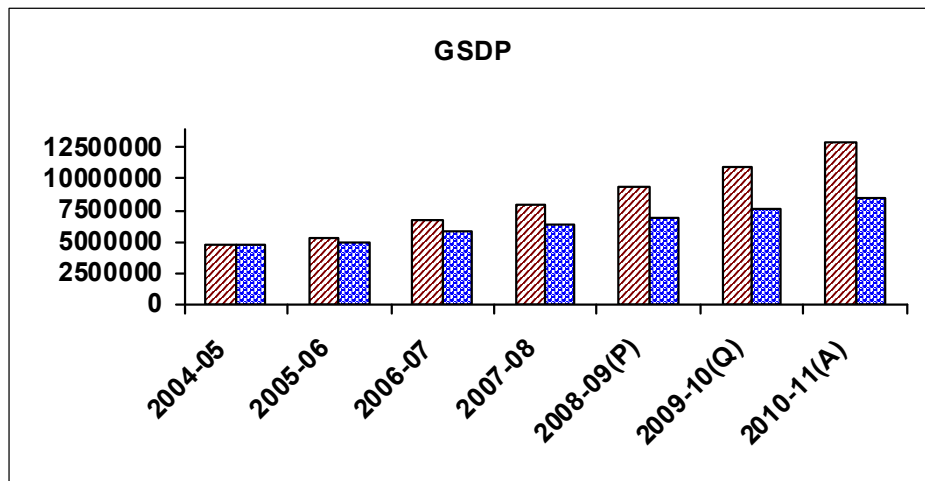




छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्य घरेलू
उत्पाद के अनुमान
वर्ष 2004-2005 से 2009-2010(Q)



**STATE DOMESTIC
PRODUCT OF CHHATTISGARH
Year 2004-2005 to 2009-2010(Q)**

आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी संचालनालय,
छत्तीसगढ़, रायपुर
**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS,
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PREFACE

The estimate of State Domestic Product (SDP) is an important indicator for measuring overall growth of the economy. The Central Statistical Organization has introduced in the year 2010 the revised series with the base year 2004-2005, in the place of old series, i.e. 1999-2000 as the base year. On the same pattern, this Directorate has revised the estimates of State Domestic Product from 2004-2005 to 2010-11 (A) following the methodology and guidance of Central Statistical Organization in estimating State Domestic Product for the new base year 2004-2005.

I would like to thank, Central Statistical Office and State Government department for their cooperation in supplying the requisite data for compiling the new series. I am equally thankful to the officers and staff of the state income unit of the Directorate for their efforts in compiling and preparation of estimates and bringing the publication in its present shape.

I hope this Publication will be useful to the policy makers, administrators, planners and researcher's. Suggestions for improvement of this Publication are always welcome.

Raipur

Date: March 2011

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संक्षिप्त विश्लेषण OVERVIEW

राज्यीय आय के संबंध में मूलभूत अवधारणाएँ

राज्यीय आय और संबंधित समुच्चयों, जिनका उपयोग राज्यीय आय की गणना के लिये होता है की विभिन्न अवधारणाओं का विशेष अर्थ होता है जो आम बोल चाल में प्रयुक्त होने वाले अर्थों के साथ मेल खाये यह आवश्यक नहीं है । अतएव यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि उपयोगकर्ता को इन अवधारणाओं को सही परिप्रेक्ष्य में समझने हेतु समर्थ बनाया जावे । राज्यीय आय में प्रयुक्त मूलभूत अवधारणाओं एवं शब्दों की परिभाषाएँ केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय नई दिल्ली द्वारा प्रदाय की गई है ।

राज्यीय उत्पाद

राज्यीय उत्पाद को एक अर्थव्यवस्था में किसी दी हुई अवधि में उत्पादित समस्त वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं की, बिना दोहरी गणना के, मौद्रिक माप के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है । स्पष्टतः माप, मूल्य के पदों में ली जानी होगी क्योंकि उत्पादन की विभिन्न इकाइयों एवं सेवा की विभिन्न मापों का सीधा योग संभव नहीं है । बन्द अर्थव्यवस्था में यह उत्पाद घरेलू उत्पाद के तुल्य होता है । यह माप राज्य के निवासियों द्वारा उत्पादित समस्त वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं को आच्छादित करती है । अतः वस्तुएँ उत्पादन की सभी संभव मदों को सम्मिलित करती है ।

निर्धारित अवधि में उत्पादित समस्त वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं को चाहे वे विक्रय की गई हो (अर्थात् मुद्रा के बदले या वस्तु विनिमय के द्वारा) या स्वयं के उपयोग के लिये उत्पादित की गई हो, शामिल किया जाता है । इसी प्रकार जो भवन, भवनों के स्वामियों द्वारा स्वयं उपयोग में लाये जाते हैं, का किराया भी गणना में लिया जाना आवश्यक है । इसी प्रकार स्वलेखी निर्माण कार्य को भी सम्मिलित किया जाता है । तथापि अन्य गतिविधियाँ जैसे गृह व्यवस्था में महिलाओं की सेवाओं को गणना की परिधि से बाहर रखा गया है जिसका मुख्य कारण माप की समस्या है । अवैधानिक गतिविधियाँ जैसे तस्करी, कालाबाजारी इत्यादि को भी शामिल नहीं किया गया है ।

इस माप की अन्य महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता यह है कि यह उत्पाद का दोहराव के बगैर मूल्य है या अन्य शब्दों में योग की माप के लिये प्रक्रिया के प्रत्येक स्तर पर केवल मूल्य वर्धित को गणना में लिया जाता है । अर्थात् राज्यीय आय की माप हेतु अंतिम और मध्यवर्ती उत्पाद में भेद किया जाता है और बिना दोहराये योग अंतिम उत्पाद के मूल्य के योग तक ही सीमित रहता है एवं मध्यवर्ती उत्पाद के मूल्य को शामिल नहीं किया जाता है ।

राज्यीय उत्पाद एवं राज्यीय आय

राज्यीय उत्पाद आर्थिक गतिविधियों से उदित समस्त वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं की माप है, जबकि राज्यीय आय आर्थिक गतिविधियों के परिणाम स्वरूप हुई समस्त आय का योग है । ये दोनों समानार्थी हैं । चूँकि वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं का उत्पादन निवेश के प्राथमिक कारक जैसे पूँजी एवं श्रम के साथ-साथ कच्चे माल के उपयोग का परिणाम है, प्रक्रिया में आय स्वतः ही उत्पन्न होती है । यह आय उत्पादन प्रक्रिया में उपयोग में लाये गये पूँजी एवं श्रम के प्रतिफल के रूप में होती है । उदाहरण के लिये एक स्टील बनाने वाली फर्म में कुल उत्पाद को समस्त उत्पादों के योग में से मध्यवर्ती उत्पादों को घटाकर मूल्यवर्धित प्राप्त किया जाता है । इस फर्म के मूल्यवर्धित में उत्पादन के दौरान अर्जित आय जैसे मजदूरी, वेतन एवं परिचालन अधिशेष सम्मिलित होता है । इस प्रकार एक फर्म का उत्पाद अवश्य ही किसी की आय होगा चाहे वह कर्मचारियों की रोजगार से अर्जित आय हो अथवा उसके स्वामी को परिचालन अधिशेष के रूप में प्राप्त राशि । अतः बिना दोहराए उत्पाद, उस आय के तुल्य होंगे जो उत्पादन के कारकों द्वारा अर्जित की जाती है ।

Basic concepts regarding STATE INCOME

Various concepts of State Income and related aggregates used in State Income suggest a particular meaning which may not necessarily confirm to the one used in common manner of speaking. It is therefore necessary that these are made familiar to the users to enable them to appreciate in these right perspective. The basic concepts and definitions of the terms used in State income preparation are supplied by Central Statistical Office New Delhi.

State Product

State product by definition is a measure in monetary terms of the volume of all goods and services produced by an economy during a given period of time, accounted without duplication. The measure obviously has to be in value terms as the different units of production and different measures of services are not directly additive. In the case of a closed economy the measure amounts to domestic product. The measure covers all the goods and services produced by the residents of a state. Thus the goods cover all possible items produced.

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. Similarly, account must be taken of the rental of buildings which are owned and occupied by the owners themselves. Own account construction activities are also similarly to be included. However, certain other activities like services of house-wives are excluded from production mainly due to the problem of measurement. Also excluded are illegal activities such as smuggling, black marketing, etc.

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, i.e., in the measurement of State output a distinction is made between “final” and “intermediate” products and unduplicated total is one that is confined to the value of the final products and excludes all intermediates products.

State product and State income

The state product measures all goods and services arising out of economic activity while state income is the sum of all incomes as a result of the economic activity. These two are synonymous. Since the production of goods and services is the result of the use of primary factors of inputs, namely capital and labour, along with the raw materials, the process automatically generates income. This income is in the form of return to capital and labour used in production process. For example the total product originating in a firm making steel could be obtained by adding the total product and then deducting the intermediate product to obtain the value added. The value added of this firm consists of the income that accrued in the course of production, namely, wages and salaries and operating surplus. Thus the product of a firm must be income to someone whether it is their employees in the form of employment income or to the owners in the form of operating surplus. Hence, the unduplicated production is equivalent to the income which accrues to the factors of production.

अन्य शब्दों में किसी राज्य की राज्यीय आय को उत्पादन इकाइयों से उत्पादन के कारको तक प्रवाहित होने वाली आय के मौद्रिक मूल्य के रूप में भी देखा जा सकता है । राज्यीय आय सभी आय का योग मात्र नहीं है । इसमें केवल वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं के चालू उत्पादन से सीधे प्राप्त आय जिसे कारक आय कहा जाता है, को सम्मिलित किया जाता है ।

आय के अन्य रूप जैसे वृद्धावस्था पेंशन, शैक्षिक अनुदान, बेरोजगारी प्रसुविधाएँ, उपहार इत्यादि को उत्पादन की चालू सेवाओं हेतु भुगतान के रूप में मान्य नहीं किया जा सकता । भुगतान, जिनके बदले कोई भी वस्तुएँ और सेवाएँ प्राप्त नहीं होती है, को हस्तांतरित भुगतान कहा जाता है । राज्यीय आय, उपलब्ध वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं का मूल्य होने से कारक आय और हस्तांतरित आय दोनों को सम्मिलित कर प्राप्त नहीं की जा सकती ।

राज्यीय उत्पाद एवं व्यय

एक अर्थव्यवस्था में दी गई समयावधि में हुए उत्पादन को, राज्य के अंतर्गत उसके सदस्यों द्वारा उपभोग या स्थायी परिसम्पत्ति में वृद्धि या उत्पादित परिसम्पत्तियों के वर्तमान स्क्ंध में वृद्धि में व्यय किया जाता है । अतः उत्पादन को पूर्ण की गई अथवा अंतिम वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं को क्रय करने वालों द्वारा किये गये व्यय के आधार पर भी मापा जा सकता है । राज्यीय व्यय राज्य के सभी संस्थागत क्षेत्रों जैसे शासन, परिवार एवं उद्यम द्वारा किये गये व्यय का योग है । यहाँ उल्लेखनीय है कि दोहराव को रोकने के लिये केवल अंतिम उपयोग में किये गये व्यय को शामिल किया जाता है अर्थात् सभी वस्तुओं के मध्यवर्ती विक्रय तंत्र जो आगे उत्पादन में आवश्यक है, को छोड़ दिया जाता है । अंतिम वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं में व्यय, शुद्ध रूप से उपभोग के उद्देश्य के लिये जैसे खाद्य पदार्थों, कपड़े, आश्रय, सेवाओं इत्यादि का उपभोग, पूँजी निर्माण जैसे भवनों, प्लान्ट, मशीनों, यातायात उपकरणों इत्यादि में वृद्धि हो सकता है । कुछ वस्तुएँ जो तात्कालिक रूप से बेची नहीं गई है उसे स्क्ंध के रूप में रखा जाना सम्भावित है । इन वस्तुओं को, जो स्क्ंध में वृद्धि करती है को भी अंतिम व्यय की गणना में लिया जाता है ।

उत्पादन/आय/व्यय

उपर्युक्त विवेचना से स्पष्ट है कि किसी राज्य की राज्यीय आय को तीन भिन्न तरीकों से जैसे उत्पादन, अर्जित आय एवं अंतिम उपभोग के द्वारा मापा जा सकता है । ये तीनों रूप चक्रीय है । यह उत्पादों से प्रारंभ होती है जहाँ उत्पादन इकाइयों द्वारा पूँजी एवं श्रम को वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं में परिवर्तित किया जाता है, जिसकी कुल माप राज्यीय आय होती है । इस उत्पादन प्रक्रिया में एक दी हुई मात्रा में आय उत्पन्न होती है, जिसे उत्पादन इकाइयों द्वारा उत्पादन के कारक श्रम एवं पूँजी में वितरण किया जाता है । आय की माप इस प्रकार राज्यीय उत्पाद के उत्पादन के कारको में वितरित अंश या अन्य शब्दों में कारक अंशों द्वारा राज्यीय आय को सूचित करती है । इस प्रकार उत्पादन के कारकों से प्राप्त आय या तो श्रमिकों द्वारा उनकी क्षमता के अनुसार परिवार में वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के अर्जन और उपभोग या उत्पादकों द्वारा अतिरिक्त पूँजी अर्जित करने और इसके लिये उनकी उत्पादन इकाइयों की भौतिक संपत्ति में वृद्धि करने में व्यय की जाती है ।

In other words State income of a state can also be viewed in terms of the money value of income flowing from the producing units to factors of production. State income is not simply an aggregate of all incomes. It includes only those incomes which are derived directly from the current production of goods and services called factor incomes.

Other forms of income such as old age pensions, education grants, unemployment benefit, gifts etc. cannot be regarded as payments for current services to production.. They are paid out of factor incomes and are called transfer incomes. Payments for which no goods or services are received in return are transfer payments. The state income being the value of goods and services becoming available cannot include both factor incomes and transfer incomes.

State product and Expenditure

The production within the economy over given period of time is spent either for consumption of its members or for addition of fixed assets or for addition to stock of existing productive assets within the State. Hence, production can also be measured by considering the expenditure of those who purchase the finished or final goods and services. The state expenditure is the sum of expenditure of all spending of institutional sectors viz., government, households and enterprises. Here also ,it is necessary to include only the expenditures on “final use” in order to avoid duplication .i.e., one has to omit the network of intermediate sales of all products needed in further production. The Expenditure on final goods and services may be purely for consumption purposes like consumption of food, clothing shelter, services etc. or for capital formation such as addition to buildings, plant, machinery, transport equipments etc. Some goods may not be immediately sold and may be kept aside as stocks. Theses goods which are added to stocks are also accounted for as final expenditure.

Production/ Income /Expenditure

From above discussion it can be seen that the state income of a state can be measured in three different ways, from the angle of production, from income generation and from final utilization. These three forms are circular in nature. It begins at the production stage where the productive units engage capital and labour and turn out goods and services, the total measure of which gives the state product. This production process generates a given amount of money income which is distributed by the productive units to the factors of production, namely, capital and labour. The measure of income this way indicates the share of state product distributed to the factors of production or in other words the state income by factor shares. The income thus received by the factors of production is then spent either by the labour in their capacity as households in terms of acquisition and consumption of goods and services or by the producers in acquiring more capital and thus increasing the physical assets of their production units.

राज्यीय आय, चाहे उत्पादन के बिन्दु या आय उत्पन्न करने के बिन्दु या अंतिम उपयोग के बिन्दु से मापी जावे, परिभाषानुसार समान होगी । अन्य शब्दों में शुद्ध उत्पादन, आय प्रवाह और अंतिम व्यय एक ही होंगे । प्रत्येक का महत्व इस तथ्य से स्पष्ट होता है कि वह अर्थव्यवस्था के पूर्ण प्रचालन को तीन आधार भूत आर्थिक फलनों जैसे उत्पादन, वितरण और विन्यास के स्तर पर प्रतिबिम्बित करता है ।

उत्पादन

राज्यीय आय को तीन वैकल्पिक तरीकों में से किसी एक तरीके से मापा जा सकता है । किन्तु यदि अर्थव्यवस्था का सम्पूर्ण विश्लेषण लक्ष्य है तो तीनों तरीके से माप करनी चाहिए । उत्पादन के बिन्दु पर राज्यीय आय मापने की विधि में सामान्यतः पूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्था को आर्थिक क्रियाकलापों के एक दिये हुये समुच्चय में विभाजित कर लिया जाता है । उत्पादन के मूल्य का और तत्संबंधित उत्पादन में प्रयुक्त कच्चे माल एवं उपयोग की गई सेवाओं में निवेश के अनुमान के आधार पर प्रत्येक खण्ड का मूल्य वर्धित, उत्पादन के कुल मूल्य से कच्चे माल एवं सेवाओं पर निवेश के मूल्य को घटाकर प्राप्त किया जाता है । सेवाओं के मामले में मूल्यवर्धित को सेवाओं के बदले कुल भुगतान की गई राशि में से निवेश की लागत जैसे परिवहन पर, विज्ञापन पर और अन्य विभिन्न प्रकार की सेवाओं पर व्यय, को घटाकर प्राप्त किया जाता है ।

आय के रूप

प्रत्येक उत्पादन इकाई के लिये उपलब्ध शुद्ध मूल्य वर्धित, इकाई द्वारा उत्पादन प्रक्रिया में उत्पन्न आय के बराबर होता है । यह आय दो प्राथमिक कारक निवेश पूँजी एवं श्रम में वितरित होती है । अन्य शब्दों में आय या तो पूँजी स्वामी की पूँजीगत आय के रूप में या नियोजित श्रमिकों की श्रम आय के रूप में वितरित की जाती है । स्वलेखी इकाई में कार्यरत व्यक्तियों की आय के मामले में रोजगार से प्राप्त आय एवं लाभ (परिचालन अधिशेष) में भेद नहीं किया जा सकता । ऐसी आय को पृथक रूप से स्वरोजगारित व्यक्ति की मिश्रित आय के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है । श्रम आय या तो मजदूरी एवं दलाली, पेंशन प्रसुविधाओं, बोनस इत्यादि को सम्मिलित कर वेतन या नियोजक द्वारा वस्तु रूप में पूरक भुगतान का रूप ले लेती है । परिचालन अधिशेष का कुछ भाग उत्पादक द्वारा रख लिया जाता है, जो अवितरित रहता है और आंशिक रूप से पुनर्निवेश में उपयोग किया जाता है, बचा हुआ भाग वितरित किया जाता है । वितरित पूँजीगत आय मुख्यतः लाभांश, ब्याज एवं किराये के रूप में होती है । भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में किराये में, भूमि के किराये के अलावा भवन एवं संरचना का किराया भी सम्मिलित है । लाभ के अतिरिक्त पूँजीगत आय, जो उद्यमियों के पास रहती है वह पूँजी स्वामी, जो या तो व्यक्ति या उद्यम होते हैं में लाभांश के रूप में वितरित की जाती है । मिश्रित आय सामान्यतः स्वनियोजित व्यक्तियों द्वारा जो उत्पादन के लिये स्वयं की पूँजी और श्रम नियोजित करते हैं, अर्जित की जाती है । इस आय में अंशतः अनिगमित उद्यमों के लाभ और अंशतः स्वनियोजित व्यक्तियों की श्रम आय सम्मिलित होती है । अतः कारक अंशों के रूप में उत्पन्न कुल आय में 1. मजदूरी और वेतन 2. ब्याज 3. किराया 4. लाभांश 5. अवितरित लाभ 6. स्वनियोजित व्यक्तियों की मिश्रित आय शामिल होती है ।

The state income by definition is the same whether measured at the point of production or at the point of income generation or at the point of final utilization. In other words the total of net output, income flows and final expenditure will be identical. The significance of each arises from the fact that they reflect total operations of the economy at the levels of three basic economic function namely production, distribution and disposition.

Production

State income can be measured in any one of the three alternative approaches but if a complete analysis of the economy is the object then it should be measured by all the three different approaches. For measurement of state income at the point of production, the method generally followed is to divide the whole economy into a given set of economic activities and to estimate the total value of output and the corresponding value of inputs of raw materials and services used for production and then arrive at the value added of each sector as a total value of output minus the value of inputs of raw materials and services. In the case of services the value added is measured in terms of the total amount of money paid in return for the services received minus the cost of inputs like expenditure on transport, advertisement, and other miscellaneous services.

Forms of income

The net value added available for each unit of production is equal to the amount of income generated by the unit in the process of production. This income is distributed between the two primary factor inputs, namely, capital and labour. In other words, income is distributed in the form of either capital income to the owner of the capital or labour income to the labour employed. The distinction between employment income and profits (operating surplus) cannot be made in the case of incomes of persons working on their own account. Such incomes are, therefore, separately classified as mixed income of the self employed.

The labour income takes the form of either wages and salaries including commission, pensionary benefits. Bonus, etc. or supplementary contribution of the employers towards payments in kind.

Some portion of operating surplus is retained by the producer which remains undistributed and is partly used for further investment and balance is distributed. The distributed capital income is mainly in the form of dividends, interest and rent. The rent in the Indian context includes not only rent on land but also rent on buildings and structures. The capital income other than profit retained by enterprises distributed to the owners of capital who are either individuals or enterprises in the form of dividends. The mixed income generally accrues to the self-employed people who employ their own capital and labour for production. This income consists partly of profits of unincorporated enterprises and partly of labour income of the self employed. Thus the total income generated in the form of factor shares consists of (1) wages & salaries (2) interest,(3)rent, (4) dividends, (5) undistributed profits, and (6) mixed income of self employed.

व्यय के संवर्ग

व्यक्तियों के लिए उपलब्ध श्रम आय या पूँजीगत आय या उत्पादन इकाइयों के पास रखी हुई आय को व्यय किया जाता है । इस आय को विभिन्न रूपों में जैसे (अ) पारिवारिक उपभोग, (ब) शासकीय उपभोग व्यय और स्थायी पूँजी निर्माण एवं भण्डार संचय को सम्मिलित करते हुए पूँजी निर्माण में व्यय किया जाता है ।

घरेलू उपभोग व्यय

घरेलू उपभोग व्यय को अंतिम निजी उपभोग से संदर्भित किया जाता है जिसमें पारिवारों (गैर लाभदायी संस्थाओं को शामिल करते हुए) द्वारा गैर टिकाऊ उपभोग, वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं तथा भूमि एवं भवन के अतिरिक्त अन्य सभी टिकाऊ वस्तुओं पर किया गया व्यय सम्मिलित होता है ।

ऐसी वस्तुएँ जिसका जीवन काल एक वर्ष से अधिक हो जैसे फर्नीचर, रेडियो, टेलीविजन, ऑटोमोबाईल इत्यादि को टिकाऊ वस्तुओं के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है । आवासीय भवनों की खरीदी एवं निर्माण को परिवार का उपभोग व्यय नहीं माना जाता बल्कि कुल पूँजी निर्माण में शामिल किया जाता है । भवन स्वामी के स्वयं के मकान में निवासरत रहने के प्रकरण में आरोपित भाड़ा अंतिम उपभोग व्यय में शामिल किया जाता है । इसी प्रकार कृषि, वन, मत्स्य इत्यादि प्रक्षेत्र के प्राथमिक उत्पाद जो परिवारों द्वारा स्वयं के उपभोग के लिये उत्पादित किये जाते हैं, उपभोग व्यय का अंश निर्मित करते हैं । एक परिवार द्वारा दूसरे परिवार को दी गई घरेलू सेवा जैसे नौकरानियों, रसोई बनाने वाले, बच्चों की देख भाल करने वाले, माली इत्यादि को किये गये भुगतान भी अंतिम उपभोग में शामिल होते हैं । तथापि जैसे उत्पादन मापन क्रियाकलाप में खाना बनाना, पोंछा लगाना एवं बच्चों की देख भाल जो परिवार के सदस्यों द्वारा की जाती है, उत्पादन की परिधि से बाहर रखी जाती है, उसी प्रकार उपभोग व्यय में उसे शामिल नहीं किया जाता है ।

शासकीय अंतिम उपभोग व्यय

अर्थशास्त्रियों के मध्य बहुत लम्बे समय तक शासकीय उपभोग व्यय की धारणा विवाद का विषय रही है । अर्थव्यवस्था में शासन की भूमिका, उद्यमियों एवं परिवारों से सर्वथा भिन्न है । कुछ उदाहरण यहाँ उद्धृत किये जा रहे हैं, शासन द्वारा उद्यमियों एवं उपभोक्ताओं दोनों को सेवाएँ दी जाती हैं और अधिकांश प्रकरणों में उसके लिये कोई भुगतान नहीं प्राप्त करती है या यदि वह भुगतान प्राप्त करती भी है तो अल्प मात्रा में जिसका उपयोग करने वालों को दी गई सेवाओं के मूल्य से कोई संबंध नहीं होता है । सामूहिक सेवाएँ जैसे रक्षा, न्याय, स्वास्थ्य एवं शिक्षा के गठन की प्रक्रिया में शासन, अधिकारियों, कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं के साथ-साथ बहुत सी गैर टिकाऊ वस्तुएँ एवं अन्य आपूर्तिकर्ताओं से सेवाएँ क्रय करती है । चूँकि ये सेवाएँ निःशुल्क दी जाती हैं, अतः घरेलू उपभोग व्यय में प्रकट नहीं होती ।

इन सेवाओं का न केवल आर्थिक मूल्य होता है बल्कि ये व्यक्तियों के वास्तविक अंतिम उपभोग मूल्य की भी सृष्टि करती है । अतः इन्हे राज्यीय आय की गणना में शामिल करना आवश्यक है । एक बार शासकीय सेवाओं को राज्यीय व्यय में शामिल करने पर सहमति बनने पर यह आवश्यक हो गया कि सेवाओं के मूल्यांकन की विधि ज्ञात की जावें । चूँकि ये सामूहिक सेवाएँ विक्रय नहीं की जाती हैं, उनका मौद्रिक रूप में मूल्यांकन केवल शासन द्वारा शिक्षकों, चिकित्सकों, लोक प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों, सैन्य

Categories of expenditure

The income available to the individuals in the form of labour income or capital income or to the production units in the form of retained income is then spent. This utilisation of the income can take various forms, namely, (a) household consumptions (b) government consumption expenditure, and capital formation include fixed capital formation, and stock accumulation.

Household consumption expenditure

The household consumption expenditure referred to as private final consumption expenditure (PFCE), consists of expenditure by households (including non-profit institutions) on non-durable consumer goods and services and all durable goods except land and buildings.

The durable goods are defined as those whose life time are more than one year and consist of items such as furniture, radios, televisions, automobiles, etc. Purchase and construction of residential buildings are not treated as consumption expenditure of the households but are included in the gross capital formation. In the case of owner occupied buildings, the imputed rent is included in the final consumption expenditure. Similarly, the primary product of sectors like agriculture, forestry, fishing etc., which are produced for own consumption by the households will form part of consumption expenditure. Payments for domestic services which one household renders to another such as services of maid servants, cooking, child nursing and gardening are also included under consumption. However, as in the production measurement activities such as cooking meals, scrubbing floor and minding children undertaken by household members fall outside the production boundary and are therefore, excluded from consumption expenditure as well.

Government final consumption expenditure

The concept of government consumption expenditure has been debated by economists for a long time. The role of the government in the economy is essentially different from that of enterprises and households. To cite a few examples, the government offers services both to entrepreneurs and consumers and in most cases it receives no payment for that or even if it does receive payment, the same is likely to bear little or no relation to the value of the services to the user. In the course of organising collective services such as defence, justice, health and education, government purchases the services of its officials and also many non-durable goods and other services from other suppliers. Since these services are rendered free, these do not appear in the household consumer expenditure.

These services are not only of economic value, but also create real final consumption value, to the people. It is therefore necessary to reckon them in the state expenditure. Once it is agreed to include government services as part of state expenditure it would be necessary to find methods for valuing the services. Since these collective services are not sold, they can be valued in money terms only by

सेवाओं के कर्मचारियों इत्यादि की सेवाएँ एवं वस्तुओं और अन्य सामग्री क्रय करने में व्यय की गई मुद्रा के योग से किया जा सकता है । यह योग शासकीय उपभोग व्यय है और इसमें शासन द्वारा गैर टिकाऊ वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर किया गया व्यय शामिल है । प्रथानुसार रक्षा सेवाओं में उपयोग किये जाने वाले टिकाऊ वस्तुओं पर किया गया व्यय भी शासन के उपभोग व्यय का हिस्सा माना जाता है ।

सकल पूँजी निर्माण

सकल पूँजी निर्माण में अचल सम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण और भण्डार का संचयन शामिल रहता है । अचल सम्पत्ति भौतिक उत्पादक सम्पत्ति है जिसका उदाहरण भवन, सिविल कार्य, मशीनें, वाहन इत्यादि है । भण्डार संचयन, कच्चे माल के भण्डार में परिवर्तन, ईंधन, तैयार माल और तैयार होने की प्रतीक्षा में अर्द्ध तैयार माल के रूप में रहता है । अतः सकल पूँजी निर्माण राज्य के कुल व्यय का वह अंश है, जो उपभोग नहीं किया जाता बल्कि राज्य की वास्तविक सम्पत्ति और भण्डार में जोड़ा जाता है ।

बचत

बचत, अर्थव्यवस्था के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में वर्तमान व्यय पर वर्तमान आय की अधिकता का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है । यह उत्पादक उद्यमों, परिवारों, शासकीय प्रशासन एवं अन्य अंतिम उपभोक्ताओं की आय और परिव्यय खातों की संतुलन मद है । बन्द अर्थव्यवस्था में बचत, वर्ष के दौरान पूँजी निर्माण के बराबर होती है, जबकि खुली अर्थव्यवस्था में बचत, पूँजी निर्माण एवं वर्ष के दौरान विदेशों से शुद्ध पूँजी अन्तर्प्रवाह के योग के तुल्य होती है ।

निजी आय

राज्यीय आय का कुछ भाग शासकीय विभागों की सम्पत्ति आय एवं शासकीय उद्यमों के लाभ के रूप में अर्जित होता है । शासन निजी क्षेत्र को अनुदान, सामाजिक सुरक्षा भुगतान, उपहार आदि के रूप में हस्तांतरित भुगतान भी करती है, जो निजी क्षेत्र को प्राप्त होता है । निजी आय, राज्यीय आय की वह माप है, जो शासकीय हस्तांतरित भुगतान और शासकीय ऋण पर ब्याज के योग से शासकीय विभागों की सम्पत्ति आय एवं शासकीय उद्यमों के लाभ को घटा कर प्राप्त की जाती है । हस्तांतरित भुगतान ऐसे लेन देन के परिणाम हैं जो वस्तुओं या कारक सेवाओं का विनिमय नहीं करते हैं । मुद्रा का भुगतान, बदले में तत्संबंधी वस्तुओं या सेवाओं के प्राप्त किये बिना ही किया जाता है । यह सामान्य अभ्यास है कि राज्य के लेखों में केवल उन्हीं भुगतानों को शामिल किया जाता है जो वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के विनिमय से उत्पादन में योगदान करते हैं । अतः हस्तांतरित भुगतानों को मुख्य लेखों में कुल उत्पाद में वृद्धि के रूप में नहीं दर्शाया जाता । परिवारों को किये गये हस्तांतरित भुगतान के मूल्य को निजी क्षेत्र की सकल आय में शामिल किया जाता है ।

व्यक्तिगत आय

व्यक्तिगत आय, व्यक्तियों की समस्त स्रोतों से वास्तविक चालू आय प्राप्तियों की माप है । यह निजी आय से इन अर्थों में भिन्न है कि यह अवितरित लाभ को जो निजी क्षेत्र को प्राप्त होते हैं किन्तु व्यक्तियों को प्राप्त नहीं होते हैं को शामिल नहीं करती है ।

adding up the money spent by the government in buying these services of teachers, doctors, public administrative employees, the armed forces etc., together with the goods and other materials purchased. This total is the consumption expenditure of the government and it consists of purchase of non –durable goods and services by the government. By convention, expenditure on durable goods which are used for defence is also treated as part of consumption expenditure of the government.

Gross capital formation

Gross capital formation consists of the acquisition of fixed assets and the accumulation of the stocks. Fix assets are physical productive assets, examples of which are buildings, civil works, machinery, vehicles etc. The stock accumulation is in the form of changes in stock of raw materials, fuels, finished goods and semi-finished goods awaiting completion. Thus gross capital formation is that part of state's total expenditure which is not consumed but added to the State's fixed substantially real assets and stocks.

Saving

Saving represents the excess of current income over current expenditure of various sectors of the economy. It is the balancing item on the income and outlay accounts of the producing enterprises, households, government administration and other final consumers. For the closed economy savings equals capital formation during the year whereas for the open economy savings equals capital formation plus net capital inflow from abroad during the year.

Private income

Some of the state income accrues to the government in the form of property income of government departments and profits of government enterprises. The government also makes transfer payments to private sector in form of grants, social security payments, gifts, etc. The government pays interest on state debt which accrues to the private. Private income is a measure of the income derived from state income by adding the sum of government transfer payments and interest on state debt and subtracting the property income of government departments and profits of government enterprises. Transfer payments result from transactions which do not give rise to the exchange of commodities or factor services. A payment of money is made without a corresponding flow of goods and services in opposite direction. It is the general practice to consider in state account only payments which are in exchange for goods and services as contributing to output. So transfer payments are not shown in the major accounts as an addition to total product. The value of transfer payments to households is included in the income aggregate of private income.

Personal income

Personal income is a measure of the actual current income receipt of persons from all sources. It differs from private income in that it excludes the undistributed

इसमें निजी कम्पनी क्षेत्र द्वारा शासन को कर चुकाने में किये गये व्यय और निगम कर को भी शामिल नहीं किया जाता ।

व्यक्तिगत प्रयोज्य आय

व्यक्तिगत प्रयोज्य आय, व्यक्तिगत आय से प्रत्यक्ष कर और शासन को किये गये अन्य अनिवार्य भुगतान को घटाकर प्राप्त की जाती है । यह मुद्रा की उस मात्रा की माप है जो व्यक्तियों के पास उनके उपभोग अथवा बचत के लिये उपलब्ध रहती है ।

प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आय और प्रति व्यक्ति राज्यीय आय

प्रति व्यक्ति राज्यीय आय की गणना राज्य के निवल राज्य धरेलू उत्पाद (राज्यीय आय) को मध्य वर्ष की प्रक्षेपित जनसंख्या से विभाजित कर प्राप्त की जाती है । इसी प्रकार प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आय की गणना निवल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद को उस मध्य वर्ष की राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या से विभाजित कर प्राप्त किया जाता है । इस प्रकार जहां प्रति व्यक्ति राज्यीय आय की गणना का आधार उपार्जित उत्पन्न आय पद्धति है वहीं प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आय की गणना का आधार उपार्जित आय पद्धति है । राज्य स्तर में भिन्न अवधरण को लिए जाने का कारण राज्य की सीमा के अंतर्गत आय प्रवाह के आंकड़ों की अनुपलब्धता है ।

1. नई श्रेणी के लिए मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त

- 1.1 वर्तमान पुनरीक्षण को प्रभावित करने वाले तीन संघटक (1) पुनरीक्षण हेतु आधार वर्ष , अधिक नया हो (अर्थव्यवस्था में हुए संघटक परिवर्तनों के सही पदों में अर्थपूर्ण विश्लेषण हेतु) (2) वर्तमान आंकड़े एवं कार्यप्रणाली जो कि विभिन्न समष्टि – अर्थ रास्त्रीय अनुमानों में प्रयुक्त हो रही है, का विशेष विषय पर वैकल्पिक डाटाबेस के चयन को शामिल करते हुए , सम्पूर्ण पुनरावलोकन (3) जहाँ तक संभव हो ,राष्ट्रीय लेखा प्रणाली की अनुांसाएं 1993 और 2008 जो कि राष्ट्रीय लेखा पर यूरोपीयन कम्प्यूनिटी , अंतराष्ट्रीय मौद्रिक फंड यूनाईटेड नेशन का आर्थिक सहकारिता एवं विकास संगठन तथा विश्व बैंक के सम्मिलित तत्वावधान में अंतर्संचिवीय कार्य समूह द्वारा तैयार की गई थी, को लागू करना ।

वर्ष 2004 का आधार वर्ष के रूप में चयन

- 1.2 विगत में राष्ट्रीय लेखा सांख्यिकी का पुनरीक्षण प्रति दस वर्ष में 1 की संख्या से समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष को आधार वर्ष परिवर्तित कर, किया जाता था । प्रारंभिक रूप में ऐसा इसलिए किया जाता था, क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय लेखा के सामूहिक अनुमानों में, कार्य बल की जानकारी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करती है और कार्य बल के अनुमान, प्रति दस वर्ष में 1 संख्या से समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में परिचालित जनगणना से प्राप्त किये जाते थे। वर्ष 80-81 की श्रेणी तक यह परंपरा चलती रही। तत्पश्चात् केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन द्वारा, राष्ट्रीय न्याय सर्वेक्षण संगठन के प्रति पांच वर्ष में परिचालित रोजगार एवं बेरोजगार सर्वे के कार्य बल के अनुमानों का उपयोग किया जाने लगा, और परिणाम स्वरूप आधार वर्ष को प्रति पांच वर्ष में रोजगार और बेरोजगार सर्वे के अनुरूप पुनरीक्षित किया जाना प्रारंभ किया जाना प्रारंभ किया गया ।

profits which accrue to Private Sector but are not received by persons. It also excludes the expenditure tax paid to government by the Private Corporate sector and the corporation tax.

Personal Disposable Income

Disposable Personal income is derived from personal income by subtracting the direct taxes paid by individuals and other compulsory payments made to the government. It is a measure of amount of the money in the hands of the individuals and available for their consumption or savings.

Per Capita National Income & Per Capita State Income:

Per Capita state income is obtained by dividing the Net state domestic product (NSDP) by mid year projected population of the state and is in contrast to the per Capita National Income which is obtained by dividing the Net national product by the mid year population of the country. Thus compilation of per capita State Income is based on income originating approach whereas compilation of Per Capita National Income is based on income accruing approach. Adoption of different concept at state level is due to non availability of data on income flows across the boundaries of the state.

1. Guiding Principles for New Series

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

Choice of 2004-05 as the Base Year

- 1.2 In the past, National Accounts Statistics were revised decennially changing the base to a year, which ends with 1. It was primarily because in the base year estimates of national accounts aggregates, the information on work force plays an important role and work force estimates were obtained from the Population Census conducted decennially in the years ending with 1. This practice continued upto the series with base year 1980-81. Since then, the CSO started using the work force estimates from the results of Quinquennial Employment and Unemployment Surveys of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), which are conducted once in every five years, and consequently started revising the base years of national accounts statistics once in every five years coinciding with the years for which the NSSO conducts the Quinquennial Employment and Unemployment Surveys.

1.3 इस परम्परा को निरंतर रखते हुए, राष्ट्रीय लेखा की नई श्रेणी आधार वर्ष 2004-05 दिनांक 29 जनवरी 2010 को जारी की गई जिसमें एन.एस.एस. के 61 वें दौर के रोजगार और बेरोजगार सर्वे के परिणाम से प्राप्त कार्य बल के आंकड़ों का प्रयोग किया गया है।

नये सर्वेक्षणों , संगणना और प्रकार अध्ययन के परिणामों का उपयोग:-

- 1.4 नई श्रेणी में तथा संभव प्रचलित आंकड़ों के प्रयोग का प्रयास किया गया है। नवीनतम उपलब्ध सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामों का भी उपयोग किया गया है। कुछ महत्वपूर्ण आंकड़ों के स्रोत जो नई श्रृंखला में प्रयोग किये गये हैं, निम्नानुसार हैं:-
- (i) रोजगार और बेरोजगार और उपभोक्ता व्यय पर एन.एस.एस.का 61वां दौर
 - (ii) असंगठित विनिर्माण पर एन.एस.एस. का 62वां दौर
 - (iii) सेवा क्षेत्र पर एन.एस.एस. का 63वां दौर
 - (iv) अखिल भारतीय पं. संगणना 2003
 - (v) अखिल भारतीय ऋण और निवेश सर्वेक्षण पर एन.एस.एस. का 59 वां दौर
 - (vi) जनगणना 2001 और
 - (vii) सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों की अखिल भारतीय चतुर्थ संगणना 2006-07
- 1.5 पर्यावरण मंत्रालय और राज्य शासन द्वारा किये गये विभिन्न अध्ययनों के परिणामों तथा केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन के आगत-प्रदा लेन-देन की तालिका और कृषि मंत्रालय के कृषि लागतों का अध्ययन का उपयोग , नई श्रृंखला में , चारे के उत्पादन / उपभोग , बाजार शुल्क जो किसानों द्वारा दिया जाता है, विभिन्न वर्ग के पशुओं के लिए मांस की उत्पादन दर , मांस के उत्पाद और मांस के उपउत्पाद , कृषि और वन हेतु आगत दर तथा व्यापार और परिवहन के लिये दरों और अनुपातों को अद्यतन करने हेतु किया गया है।

क्षेत्राच्छादन और संकलन की विधियों में वृद्धि

- 1.6 क्षेत्राच्छादन में वृद्धि वन बाह्य वृक्षों से प्राप्त औद्योगिक काष्ठ, वन स्रोतों से प्राप्त चारे और सौर उर्जा से प्राप्त उत्पाद को जी.डी.पी के अनुमानों में शामिल करने से हुई है।

1.7 नई श्रृंखला में किये गये महत्वपूर्ण प्रक्रियात्मक परिवर्तन

- 1) जी.डी.पी के अंतिम अनुमानों में राज्यो / संघ क्षेत्र द्वारा अंतिम रूप दिये गये क्षेत्रफल और उत्पादन का प्रयोग,
- 2) वर्तमान में कृषि क्षेत्र में इनपुट के लिये भारत के फर्टिलाइजर असोसियेशन द्वारा प्रदाय किये गये खाद की रवानगी के आंकड़ों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है के स्थान पर उसी स्रोत से प्राप्त कृषि में खाद का उपभोग के आंकड़ों का प्रयोग,
- 3) पंजीकृत विनिर्माण के जी.डी.पी के अनुमानों में औद्योगिक उत्पादन के सूचकांक के स्थान पर सी. एस.ओ. के उद्योगों के वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण के आंकड़ों का उपयोग,

1.3 In continuation with this practice, the new series of national accounts has been released with base year 2004-05 on 29th January, 2010 using the work 3 force data from the results of NSS 61st round (2004-05) on Employment and Unemployment Survey.

Use of results of recent surveys and censuses and type studies:-

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

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

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

Improvements in coverage and procedures of compilation

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

1.7 The important procedural changes made in the new series are the incorporation of data on

- (i) area and production of crops as finalized by the States/UTs for the final estimates of GDP;
- (ii) consumption of fertilizers in agriculture, as provided by the Fertilizer Association of India in lieu of data on dispatches of fertilisers being used at present from the same source in the estimation of inputs of agriculture sector;
- (iii) results of the CSO's Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) in place of the index of industrial production (IIP) for estimating the GDP of registered manufacturing;

- 4) अपंजीकृत विनिर्माण एवं सेवाओं के जी.डी.पी. के अनुमानों में वर्तमान प्रचलित निवास के आधार पर श्रम इनपुट के स्थान पर कार्य-स्थान पर आधारित श्रम इनपुट का उपयोग
- 5) संगठित क्षेत्र के श्रम इनपुट के लिये वर्तमान स्रोत श्रम मंत्रालय के महानिदेशक रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण के वार्षिक रोजगार बाजार प्रज्ञान (ई.एम. आई.) के स्थान पर एन.एस.एस. के रोजगार और बेरोजगार सर्वे से प्राप्त श्रम इनपुट का उपयोग है।

1.8 नई श्रृंखला में अन्य प्रक्रियात्मक परिवर्तन:-

- (1) 2008 के एस.एन.ए की अनुशंसा के अनुसार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में शोध एवं विकास पर हुए व्यय के रूप में लेना।
- (2) ह्रासोन्मुख शेष (सम्पत्ति के जीवनकाल हेतु) विधि को स्थायी पूँजी के उपभोग और पूँजीगत सामग्री के अनुमान के लिये अपनाना।
- (3) ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में भूस्वामि के आधिपत्य के निवास स्थानों की सेवाओं के लिये उपयोगकर्ता लागत विधि को, वर्तमान प्रचलित प्रति निवास स्थान किराया के आधार पर इन सेवाओं के लिये अधिरोपित करने के स्थान पर अपनाना
- (4) संचार के उत्पाद के अनुमानों के लिये सामान्यतः ऑकड़ों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर प्रति उपयोगकर्ता औसत राजस्व को लेना।
- (5) स्वाशासी संस्थाओं एवं स्थानीय संस्थाओं के उत्पाद ,उपभोग व्यय, बचत एवं पूँजी निर्माण के अनुमानों में इन संस्थाओं के न्यादर्श विधि से लेखा विश्लेषण द्वारा बढ़ोतरी इत्यादि है।

वर्ष 1993 एवं 2008 की राष्ट्रीय लेखा पद्धति का कियावयन

- 1.9 नए आधार वर्ष की कवायद के दौरान राष्ट्रीय लेखा पद्धति (एस.एन.ए.) 1993 और 1998 को आंकड़ों की उपलब्धता की सीमा में लागू करने का प्रयास किया गया । यहाँ उल्लेखनीय है कि भारत में राष्ट्रीय लेखा का संकलन 1993 के एस.एन.ए के आधार पर हो रहा है। कुछ अनुशंसाएं जो नई श्रृंखला के भाग हैं निम्नानुसार हैं:-
 - 1) 2008के एस.एन.ए. की अनुशंसा के अनुसार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में शोध एवं विकास पर हुए व्यय को पूँजीगत व्यय के रूप में लेना।
 - 2) ह्रासोन्मुख शेष (सम्पत्ति के जीवनकाल हेतु) विधि को स्थायी पूँजी के उपभोग और पूँजीगत सामग्री के अनुमान के लिये अपनाना।
 - 3) ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में भूस्वामि के आधिपत्य के निवास स्थानों की सेवाओं के लिये उपयोगकर्ता लागत विधि को, वर्तमान प्रचलित प्रति निवास स्थान किराया के आधार पर इन सेवाओं के लिये अधिरोपित करने के स्थान पर अपनाना
 - 4) रक्षा सेवाओं के पूँजी लेखों के निर्माण घटके एवं म िन /परिवहन परिव्यय को पूँजी निर्माण के रूप में लेना जो कि पूर्व में अंतरिम उपयोग के रूप में लिया जाता रहा है।

(iv) labour input on the basis of work-place as against the present practice of using labour input data on the basis of location in respect of estimation of GDP of unorganised manufacturing and services; and

(v) labour input for the organised sector from the NSS Employment and Unemployment Surveys in place of the present source, namely, the Annual Employment Market Intelligence (EMI) of the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET), Ministry of Labour.

1.8 Other procedural changes in the new series include

- (i) Treating R&D expenditures in public sector as capital expenditures in line with the recommendations of 2008 SNA;
- (ii) Adopting the declining balance (of life of assets) method for estimating the consumption of fixed capital and capital stock;
- (iii) Adopting the user cost approach for estimating the services of owner occupied dwellings in rural areas as against the present practice of imputing these services on the basis of rent per dwelling;
- (iv) Estimating the output of communication in nominal terms on the basis of data available on average revenue per user (ARPU); and
- (v) Improvements in the estimation of output, consumption expenditure, saving and capital formation of autonomous government bodies and local bodies by analysing their accounts on a sample basis

Implementation of 1993 and 2008 SNA

1.9 While undertaking the new base year exercise, efforts have also been made to implement the recommendations of the System of National Accounts (SNA) 1993 and 2008 to the extent data are available. It may be mentioned here that the compilation of national accounts in India are on 1993 SNA basis. Some of the recommendations which presently form part of the new series are:

- (i) Treating R&D expenditures in public sector as capital expenditures in line with the recommendations of 2008 SNA;
- (ii) Adopting the declining balance (of life of assets) method for estimating the consumption of fixed capital and capital stock;
- (iii) Adopting the user cost approach for estimating the services of owner occupied dwellings in rural areas as against the present practice of imputing these services on the basis of rent per dwelling;
- (iv) Treating the construction component and machinery/transport outlay of Defence capital account as capital formation, which was earlier being treated as intermediate consumption.

नई श्रृंखला में कार्यशील जनसंख्या का अनुमान:-

- 1.10 वार्षिक उद्यम सर्वेके अभाव में सकल मूल्य वर्द्धित के अनुमानों के संबंध में
- 1) विनिर्माण एवं सेवाओं के असंगठित अनुभाग और 2) निजी संगठित सेवा क्षेत्र के कुछ अनुभागों को अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से श्रम इन पुट विधि द्वारा बेंचमार्क सूचकांक की प्रक्रिया का प्रयोग कर ,संकलन किया गया है। इस प्रक्रिया में राष्ट्रीय आय श्रृंखला के आधार वर्ष हेतु विस्तृत कार्यकलापों के स्तर पर बेंचमार्क जी.वी.ए. के अनुमान ,अनुमानित कार्यरत श्रम इनपुट एवं प्रति कर्मचारी मूल्य वर्द्धित का उपयोग कर प्रारंभिक रूप में तैयार किये जाते हैं। उत्तरवर्ती वर्षों के लिये जी.वी.ए. के अनुमान आर्थिक क्रियाकलापों से संबंधित उचित प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले सूचकांकों की सहायता से बाह्य गणन द्वारा प्राप्त किये जाते हैं। अतएव अर्थव्यवस्था के इन प्रखंडों के लिये आधार वर्ष के श्रम इनपुट एवं प्रतिकर्मचारी मूल्य वर्द्धित की आव यकता पडती है। यहाँ यह उल्लेखनीय है कि राष्ट्रीय लेखा में उपयोग किये जाने वाला श्रम इनपुट आर्थिक क्रियाकलापों में किये गये कार्यों की संख्या से संबंधित है न कि कार्य में लगे हुए व्यक्तियों से। तात्पर्य यह है कि एक व्यक्ति दो कार्य करता है तो उसे राष्ट्रीय लेखा में ली गई श्रम इनपुट प्रक्रिया में दो बार गणना में लिया जावेगा। यह श्रम इनपुट धारणात्मक रूप में एन.एस.एस. उद्यमों के सर्वेक्षण से प्राप्त प्रति कर्मचारी मूल्य वर्द्धित के अनुमानों हेतू उपयोग में लाए गए श्रम इनपुट से संबंधित है।
- 1.11 राष्ट्रीय लेखा सांख्यिकी में विस्तृत कार्य कलापों के स्तर पर मूल्य वर्द्धित के अनुमानों को संकलित करने को "संकलन प्रवर्ग"के रूप में जाना जाता है। ये संकलन संवर्ग राष्ट्रीय उद्योगों के वर्गीकरण (एन.आइ.सी.) 1998 जो कालांतर में अंतराष्ट्रीय के 4 एवं 5 अंकीय स्तर में वर्णित आर्थिक क्रियाकलापों के पुनर्संयोजन के आधार पर निर्धारित किये जाते हैं।
- 1.12 एन.एस.एस. की नई श्रृंखला के लिये सार्वजनिक, निजी निगमों और असंगठित प्रखंड के पृथक -पृथक ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों के श्रम इनपुट, एन.एस.एस. के 61 वें दौर रोजगार और बेरोजगार सर्वे (ई.यू.एस.) के परिणामों से वर्गवार संकलन और 1-10-2004 की स्थिति में भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार (आर.जी. आई) के कार्यालय से प्राप्त जनसंख्या को प्रक्षेपित कर प्राप्त किये गये हैं। सलाहकार समिति के निर्णय के अनुसार सार्वजनिक, निजी निगमों एवं असंगठित प्रखंडों के एल.आई. के अनुमान ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों के लिये कर्मचारियों के स्थायी कार्य स्थान नहीं होते हैं। अतः ऐसे कर्मचारियों जिनके निश्चित कार्य स्थान नहीं थे, का उनके निवास स्थान के आधार पर पुनर्वितरण किया गया । इसके अतिरिक्त नई श्रृंखला में , निजी निगमों के प्रखंड में श्रम इनपुट के अनुमान की प्रक्रिया में आंकड़ों के स्रोत से संबंधित अन्य परिवर्तन किये गये हैं। पूर्व में (1999-2000 एन.एस.एस. श्रृंखला), इस प्रखंड के श्रम इनपुट को महानिदेशक,रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण (डी.जी.इ.टी.) द्वारा वार्षिक विपणन प्रज्ञान (इ.एम.आइ.) सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से प्रावधानिक आँकड़ों से अनुमानित किया जाता था । नई श्रृंखला में निजी एवं निगमित प्रखंड के लिये श्रम इनपुट के आंकड़े भी एन.एस.एस. के रोजगार एवं बेरोजगार सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों से अनुमानित किये गये हैं।

Estimation of workforce for use in New Series

- 1.10 In the absence of annual enterprise surveys, the GVA estimates in respect of
- (i) unorganized segments of manufacturing and services sectors, and (ii) for some segments of private organized services sectors, are compiled indirectly through labour input method using the benchmark-indicator procedure. In this procedure, the benchmark GVA estimates are initially prepared at detailed activity level for the base year of national accounts series using the estimated labour input engaged and the value added per worker (VAPW) in the activity. For subsequent years, the GVA estimates are extrapolated with appropriate proxy indicators relevant to the economic activity. Therefore, for estimating the GVA for these segments of economy, data on labour input and VAPW are required for the base year. It is pertinent to mention here that the labour input used in the national accounts relates to the number of jobs performed in the economic activities, rather than the number of persons employed. This means that a person performing two jobs is counted twice in the labour input procedure adopted in the national accounts. This labour input corresponds conceptually to the labour input used in estimating the value added per worker from the NSS enterprise surveys.
- 1.11 In the national accounts statistics, the estimates of value added are compiled at detailed activity level, known as 'compilation categories'. These compilation categories are determined by regrouping the economic activities at 4 and 5 digit level described in the National Industrial Classification (NIC), 1998, which, in turn, follows the International Standards Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev.3 (ISIC Rev.3) of the United Nations. As per the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, the same compilation categories of 1999-2000 series have been used for the base year 2004-05 as well for the sake of comparability of the data between the two series.
- 1.12 For the new series of NAS, the estimates of Labour Input (LI) for the public, private corporate and unorganised sectors, separately for rural and urban areas, have been derived compilation category-wise from the results of NSS 61st round (2004-05) of Employment Unemployment Survey (EUS) and population projections as on 1.10.2004 of the Office of the Registrar General of India (RGI). In accordance with the decisions of the Advisory Committee, the estimates of LI for the public, private corporate and unorganised sectors have been derived on the basis of place of work in rural and urban areas rather than on the basis of place of residence of the workers. However, while adopting this decision, it was observed that a number of workers had no fixed place of work. Therefore, these workers who had no fixed place of work were redistributed on the basis of their place of residence. Yet another change made in the procedure of estimation of labour input in the new series relates to the source of data for estimating the labour input in the private corporate sector. Previously (till the 1999-2000 NAS series), the labour input for this sector was estimated from the data provided by the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET) through their Annual Employment Market Intelligence (EMI) survey. In the new series, the labour input data for the private corporate sector has also been estimated from the results of NSS Employment and Unemployment Survey.

1.13 विनिर्माण प्रखंड से संबंधित संकलन प्रवर्ग के लिये पंजीकृत प्रखंड के श्रम इनपुट को वर्ष 2004–2005 के उद्योगों के वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण (ए.एस.आई.) के उपलब्ध आंकड़ों से लिया गया है। अपंजीकृत विनिर्माण खंड जो एम.एस.एम.ई. के अंतर्गत आच्छादित होता है के श्रम इनपुट के अनुमान चतुर्थ अखिल भारतीय सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों की संगणना (एम.एस.एम.ई., 2006–07) से प्राप्त किये गये हैं। अपंजीकृत विनिर्माण प्रखंड (जो एम.एस.एम.ई. की परिभाषा में सम्मिलित नहीं है) के श्रम इनपुट को कुल विनिर्माण कार्यकलापों में लगे श्रम इनपुट से ए.एस.आई. एवं एम.एस.एम.ई. के श्रम इनपुट को घटाकर प्राप्त किया गया है। अन्य संकलन प्रवर्गों के श्रम इनपुट को एन.एस.एस.के 61वें दौर (2004–05) के रोजगार और बेरोजगार पर सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों से निजी निगमों एवं असंगठित प्रखंडों के लिये पृथक-पृथक अनुमानित किया गया है।

(VAPW) प्रति कामगार मूल्य वर्धित:-

1.14 विनिर्माण (एस.एस.आई. भाग में असम्मिलित) और सेवा प्रखंड के असंगठित एवं कुछ निजी संगठित खंड के प्रति कर्मचारी मूल्य वर्धित के अनुमान असंगठित प्रखंड में विनिर्माण उद्यम पर एन. एस.एस.के 62वें दौर (2005–2006) और एन.एस.एस.के सेवा प्रखंड में असंगठित उद्यमों (व्यापार को छोड़कर) पर 63वें दौर (2006–2007) के उपलब्ध विस्तृत आंकड़ों से संकलित किये गए हैं। संकलन प्रवर्ग के स्तर पर प्रति कर्मचारी मूल्य वर्धित के अनुमान को सकल मूल्य वर्धित को विशेष संकलन प्रवर्ग के कुल कर्मचारी के अनुपात से प्राप्त किया गया है।

अनुमान की विधियाँ

राज्यीय घरेलू उत्पाद के अनुमान तैयार करने के लिए राज्य की सम्पूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्था को मुख्यतः प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक एवं तृतीयक क्षेत्रों में विभाजित किया गया है। प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के अनुमान तैयार करने के लिए निम्न विधियों में से किसी एक या एक से अधिक विधियों का प्रयोग किया गया है।

1. उत्पादन विधि
2. आय विधि
3. व्यय विधि

1. उत्पादन विधि

इस विधि में वर्ष के दौरान राज्य की सीमाओं के अंदर उत्पादित समस्त वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं के आर्थिक मूल्य में से उत्पादन प्रक्रिया में लगने वाली लागत को घटा दिया जाता है। इस विधि का उपयोग कृषि, पशुधन एवं मत्स्यपालन, वन, खनिज तथा विनिर्माण (पंजीकृत) क्षेत्र के अनुमान तैयार करने में किया जाता है।

2. आय विधि

इस विधि में उत्पादन के कारक सामान्यतः भूमि, श्रम, पूँजी और उद्यमशीलता में किराया वेतन एवं भत्ते ब्याज और लाभ आदि को शामिल कर मूल्य वर्धित अनुमान तैयार किये जाते हैं। इस विधि का उपयोग विनिर्माण (अपंजीकृत), विद्युत गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति, व्यापार, होटल एवं रेस्टोरेंट, यातायात तथा संचार, स्थावर संपदा व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ, लोक प्रशासन तथा अन्य सेवाओं के अनुमान तैयार करने में किया जाता है।

- 1.13 For the compilation categories relating to manufacturing sector, labour input for registered sector is available from the data of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) in 2004-05. The estimates of labour input for unregistered manufacturing segment covered under MSME have been derived from the 'Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), 2006-07'. The labour input for the unregistered manufacturing sector (not covered under MSME definition) has been derived by subtracting the labour input in ASI and MSME from the total labour input in the manufacturing activity. For all other compilation categories, the labour input has been estimated separately for private corporate and unorganised sectors from the results of NSS 61st round (2004-05) on Employment and Unemployment.

Estimates of value added per worker (VAPW)

1.14 The estimates of VAPW for the unorganized and some private organized segments of manufacturing (non-SSI part) and services sectors have been compiled from the detailed data available from the NSS 62nd round (2005-06) on manufacturing enterprises in the unorganised sector, and NSS 63rd round (2006-07) on unorganised enterprises in service sector (excluding trade). The estimates of VAPW at the compilation category level have been arrived at as a ratio of the gross value added to the total employees in the particular compilation category..

Methods of estimation

For the purpose of estimation of State Domestic Product, the economy of the state is broadly divided into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors. Estimates of these sectors are prepared individually by adopting one or more of the following approaches:

- (i) Production approach,
- (ii) Income approach,
- (iii) Expenditure approach,

(i) Production approach

In this method the sum of economic value of all goods and services produced within the state during the year is considered after deducting the inputs consumed in the process of production. This approach is followed in Agriculture, livestock, fishing, Mining & Quarrying and Manufacturing (registered) sectors.

(ii) Income Approach

The income accrued to the factors of production namely land, labour, capital, and entrepreneurship in the form of rent, salaries and wages, interest and profit is taken into consideration in estimation of value added. This approach is being followed in Manufacturing (un-registered), Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Trade, Hotels & restaurants, Transport, storage and Communication, Financing, Insurance, Real Estate, Business Services, Public Administration and Other Services.

3. व्यय विधि

इस विधि में कार्य के पूर्ण होने तक लगने वाले वस्तु और सेवा का अनुमानित व्यय का आंकलन प्राप्त किया जाता है। तत्पश्चात् कार्य में होने वाले व्यय और बचत का अनुमान प्राप्त किया जाता है। इस विधि का उपयोग निर्माण क्षेत्र के अनुमान तैयार करने में किया जाता है।

सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद के अनुमान

राज्य के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के अनुमान एक निश्चित अवधि में आर्थिक विकास के स्तर में आने वाले परिवर्तन को प्रदर्शित करता है। साथ ही यह भी प्रदर्शित करता है कि प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में वृद्धि और कमी के कारण क्या है। सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद के अनुमान प्रचलित एवं स्थिर भावों पर तालिका-1 में प्रदर्शित है।

तालिका-1

विभिन्न उद्योगों से उत्पन्न छत्तीसगढ़ का सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद
प्रचलित एवं स्थिर (2004-2005) भावों पर

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	प्रचलित भावों पर		स्थिर भावों पर (2004-2005)	
		स.रा.घ.उ. (लाख रु. में)	गतवर्ष से परिवर्तन (प्रतिशत में)	स.रा.घ.उ. (लाख रु. में)	गतवर्ष से परिवर्तन (प्रतिशत में)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2004-05	4786229		4786229	
2	2005-06	5338110	11.53	4940774	3.23
3	2006-07	6687489	25.28	5859816	18.60
4	2007-08	8025511	20.01	6364377	8.61
5	2008-09(P)	9317971	16.10	6797171	6.80
6	2009-10(Q)	10982343	17.86	7607792	11.93
7	2010-11(A)	12971754	18.11	8487986	11.57

उपर्युक्त तालिका से स्पष्ट है कि सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित भावों पर वर्ष 2008-09 (प्रावधिक) में रु. 9317971 लाख अनुमानित है जो कि गत वर्ष रु. 8025511 लाख था। इस प्रकार इसमें पूर्व वर्ष की तुलना में 16.10 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है। इसी अवधि में स्थिर भावों (2004-2005) पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद रु. 6797171 लाख है जो कि गत वर्ष में रु. 6364377 लाख था, इस प्रकार पूर्व वर्ष से 6.80 प्रतिशत अधिक है। इसी प्रकार त्वरित अनुमान वर्ष 2009-2010 में सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित भावों पर रु. 10982343 लाख है जो कि वर्ष 2008-2009 के

(iii) Expenditure Approach

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

Estimates of GSDP

The estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) over a period of time reveal the extent and direction of the changes in the levels of economic development and all possible reasons for rise and fall of each sectors The estimates of Gross State Domestic Product both at Current and Constant prices are presented in Table -1

Table-1
Gross State Domestic Product by Industry of origin at
Current and Constant (2004-2005) Prices

S.No.	Year	Current Prices		Constant Prices (2004–2005)	
		GSDP (Rs in Lac)	% change over previous Year	GSDP (Rs in Lac)	% change over previous Year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2004-05	4786229		4786229	
2	2005-06	5338110	11.53	4940774	3.23
3	2006-07	6687489	25.28	5859816	18.60
4	2007-08	8025511	20.01	6364377	8.61
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6	2009-10(Q)	10982343	17.86	7607792	11.93
7	2010-11(A)	12971754	18.11	8487986	11.57

It can be seen from the above table, the Provisional estimates of Gross State Domestic Product at current prices for the year 2008-09 is estimated Rs. 9317971 lacs as against Rs. 8025511 lacs over the previous year by registered growth 16.10 percent. At constant prices (2004-2005), the Gross State Domestic Product for the above year is estimated as Rs. 6797171 lac, which shows a rise of 6.80 % against the previous year's estimates Rs. 6364377 lac. As per the quick estimates , the Gross state Domestic Product at Current prices for the year 2009-2010 is estimated Rs. 10982343 lacs as against

प्रावधिक अनुमान रु. 9317971 लाख के विरुद्ध 17.86 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाता है। वर्ष 2009-2010 में स्थिर भावों पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद के अनुमान रु. 7607792 लाख है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष 2008-2009 के अनुमान रु. 6797171 लाख की तुलना में 11.93 प्रतिशत अधिक है।

वर्ष 2010-11 के अग्रिम अनुमान प्रचलित भावों पर रु. 12971754 लाख है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष के त्वरित अनुमान रु. 10982343 लाख से 18.11 प्रतिशत अधिक है। वर्ष 2010-2011 के स्थिर भावों (2004-2005) पर अग्रिम अनुमान रु. 8487986 लाख है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष के त्वरित अनुमान रु. 7607792 लाख से 11.57 प्रतिशत अधिक है।

तालिका-2

विभिन्न उद्योगों से उत्पन्न छत्तीसगढ़ का निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद
प्रचलित एवं स्थिर (2004-2005) भावों पर

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	प्रचलित भावों पर		स्थिर भावों पर (2004-2005)	
		नि.रा.घ.उ. (लाख रु. में)	गतवर्ष से परिवर्तन प्रतिशत में	नि.रा.घ.उ. (लाख रु. में)	गतवर्ष से परिवर्तन प्रतिशत में
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2004-05	4138676		4138676	
2	2005-06	4566449	10.34	4206341	1.63
3	2006-07	5753571	26.00	5006477	19.02
4	2007-08	6934785	20.53	5411215	8.08
5	2008-09(P)	7848385	13.17	5632777	4.09
6	2009-10(Q)	9324532	18.81	6329695	12.37
7	2010-11(A)	11024339	18.23	7073905	11.76

उपरोक्त तालिका राज्य के निवल घरेलू उत्पाद वर्ष 2004-05 से 2010-11 की स्थिति को प्रचलित एवं स्थिर भावों पर दर्शाती है। उक्त तालिकानुसार वर्ष 2008-09 के प्रावधिक अनुमान प्रचलित भावों पर रु. 7848385 लाख है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष के अनुमान रु. 6934785 लाख से 13.17 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाता है। निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद के स्थिर भावों (2004-2005) के अनुसार वर्ष 2008-09 के प्रावधिक अनुमान रु. 5632777 लाख है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष के अनुमान रु. 5411215 लाख से 4.09 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाता है।

the provisional estimates of Rs 9317971 lacs for the year 2008-09 by registering a growth of 17.86 percent . At constant (2004-2005) prices , the Gross State Domestic Product for the year 2009-2010 is estimated Rs. 7607792 lac which shows a rise of 11.93 % over previous year's estimate i.e. 2008-2009 of Rs. 6797171 lac.

The advance estimate for the year 2010-11 at current prices is Rs. 12971754 lacs showing the growth of 18.11 % from the previous year's quick estimate i.e. Rs. 10982343 lacs. The advance estimate for the year 2010-11 at constant (2004-2005) prices is Rs. 8487986 lacs which shows a rise of 11.57 % over the previous year's quick estimate i.e. Rs. 7607792 lacs

Table-2
Net State Domestic Product by Industry of origin at
Current and Constant (2004-2005) Prices

S.No.	Year	Current Prices		Constant Prices (2004–2005)	
		NSDP (Rs in Lac)	% change over previous Year	NSDP (Rs in Lac)	% change over previous Year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2004-05	4138676		4138676	
2	2005-06	4566449	10.34	4206341	1.63
3	2006-07	5753571	26.00	5006477	19.02
4	2007-08	6934785	20.53	5411215	8.08
5	2008-09(P)	7848385	13.17	5632777	4.09
6	2009-10(Q)	9324532	18.81	6329695	12.37
7	2010-11(A)	11024339	18.23	7073905	11.76

The above table shows the net state domestic product at current and constant prices from 2004-2005 to 2010-11. It can be observed from the above table that provisional estimate for the NSDP for the year 2008-2009 at current prices is Rs. 7848385 lac, as against the estimate of Rs. 6934785 lac , indicating growth of 13.17 percent over previous year. At constant prices (2004-2005) the provisional estimate for the year 2008-2009 as Rs. 5632777 lacs, indicating a rise of 4.09 % over previous year's estimate, i.e. Rs 5411215 lacs.

वर्ष 2009-10 के लिए निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद के त्वरित अनुमान प्रचलित और स्थिर भावों पर क्रमशः रु. 9324532 लाख और रु. 6329695 लाख है । जो पूर्व वर्ष (2008-09)के अनुमान से क्रमशः 18.81 और 12.37 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाता है।

वर्ष 2010-11 के लिए निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद के अग्रिम अनुमान प्रचलित भाव पर रु. 11024339 लाख संभावित है । यह पूर्व वर्ष के त्वरित अनुमान रु. 9324532 लाख से वृद्धि 18.23 प्रतिशत दर्शाता है। निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद के स्थिर भाव पर अग्रिम अनुमान रु. 7073905 लाख की गणना की गई है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष के त्वरित अनुमान रु. 6329695 लाख से 11.76 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाता है ।

तालिका-3

प्रचलित व स्थिर(2004-2005) भावों पर छत्तीसगढ़ की प्रति व्यक्ति आय

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रु. में) (प्रचलित भावों पर)	गतवर्ष से परिवर्तन (प्रतिशत में)	प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रु. में) (स्थिर भावों पर)	गतवर्ष से परिवर्तन (प्रतिशत में)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2004-05	18559		18559	
2	2005-06	20117	8.39	18530	-0.16
3	2006-07	24800	23.28	21580	16.46
4	2007-08	29385	18.49	22929	6.25
5	2008-09(P)	32566	10.83	23373	1.93
6	2009-10(Q)	38059	16.87	25835	10.54
7	2010-11(A)	44097	15.86	28296	9.52

उपरोक्त तालिका राज्य के प्रति व्यक्ति आय को प्रदर्शित करती है जो प्रति व्यक्ति निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद है। निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद को उस वर्ष की मध्य वर्षीय प्रक्षेपित जनसंख्या से भाग देकर प्रति व्यक्ति आय की गणना की गई है।

तालिका क्रमांक 3 में दर्शित वर्ष 2008-09 के प्रावधिक अनुमान के अनुसार प्रचलित भावों पर राज्य की प्रति व्यक्ति आय रु. 32566 है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष 2007-08 के प्रति व्यक्ति आय रु. 29385 से 10.83 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाता है । स्थिर भावों पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय रु. 23373 है जो पूर्व वर्ष से 1.93 प्रतिशत अधिक है । वर्ष 2009-10 के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति आय के त्वरित अनुमान प्रचलित भाव पर रु. 38059 है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष के प्रावधिक अनुमान से 16.87 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाता है। इसी वर्ष के लिए स्थिर भावों पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय के अनुमान रु. 25835 है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष के प्रावधिक अनुमान से 10.54 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाता है । वर्ष 2010-11 के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति आय के अग्रिम अनुमान प्रचलित भावों पर रु. 44097 संभावित है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष के त्वरित अनुमान से 15.86 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाता है । वर्ष 2010-11 के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति आय के अग्रिम अनुमान स्थिर भावों पर रु. 28296 है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष के त्वरित अनुमान से 9.52 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाता है।

For the year 2009-10 the NSDP quick estimates for current and constant price is Rs. 9324532 lac and Rs. 6329695 lac respectively. the growth over previous year is recorded as 18.81% and 12.37% respectively.

The advance estimate of NSDP for the year 2010-11 at current prices is expected Rs. 11024339 lacs. The growth is 18.23 % against the previous year's quick estimate Rs. 9324532 lac. At the constant prices the NSDP advance estimate is worked out as Rs 7073905 lac with a rise of 11.76% over the previous year's quick estimate Rs. 6329695 lacs.

Table- 3
Per Capita Income of Chhattisgarh at
Current & Constant (2004-2005) Prices

S. NO.	Year	Per Capita Income (In Rs.) (at current prices)	% change over previous Year	Per Capita Income (In Rs.) (at constant prices)	% change over previous Year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2004-05	18559		18559	
2	2005-06	20117	8.39	18530	-0.16
3	2006-07	24800	23.28	21580	16.46
4	2007-08	29385	18.49	22929	6.25
5	2008-09(P)	32566	10.83	23373	1.93
6	2009-10(Q)	38059	16.87	25835	10.54
7	2010-11(A)	44097	15.86	28296	9.52

The above table reveals the per capita income of the state i.e. per capita NSDP. The per capita income is worked out by dividing the NSDP by the corresponding year's mid year projected population.

It can be observed from the table No.3 that provisional figure of per capita income for the year 2008-09 is worked out at current prices as Rs. 32566 which shows a rise of 10.83 % against the previous year 2007-08 in which the per capita income is Rs. 29385. The per capita income at constant prices is Rs. 23373 showing a rise of 1.93 % over previous year's per capita income. The quick estimates for the year 2009-10 of per capita income at current prices is Rs. 38059 which is 16.87 % more than the previous year's provisional estimates. At constant prices the estimates for the same year is Rs. 25835 which shows a rise of 10.54 % over previous year's provisional estimates. As per the advance estimate for the year 2010-11 at current prices for Per Capita Income is expected Rs. 44097 showing a rise of 15.86 % over the previous year's quick estimate. The advance estimate for the year 2010-11 at constant prices Per capita income expected Rs. 28296 showing a rise of 9.52 % over previous year's quick estimate.

तालिका-4

सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद में क्षेत्रवार प्रतिशत योगदान
प्रचलित भावों पर

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	प्राथमिक क्षेत्र	द्वितीयक क्षेत्र	तृतीयक क्षेत्र
1	2	3	4	5
1	2004-05	32.44	33.12	34.44
2	2005-06	35.45	29.25	35.31
3	2006-07	32.02	35.44	32.53
4	2007-08	33.13	34.45	32.42
5	2008-09(P)	28.87	38.33	32.80
6	2009-10(Q)	26.96	38.22	34.82
7	2010-11(A)	25.68	39.28	35.04

उपरोक्त तालिका के तुलनात्मक अध्ययन से ज्ञात होता है कि सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद में वर्ष 2004-2005 में तृतीयक क्षेत्र का योगदान प्राथमिक व द्वितीयक क्षेत्र की तुलना में अधिक है। वर्ष 2005-2006 में प्राथमिक क्षेत्र का योगदान अन्य क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अधिक है परंतु इसमें कुछ परिवर्तन के साथ वर्ष 2006-07 से 2010-11(A) तक द्वितीयक क्षेत्र का योगदान शेष दोनों क्षेत्रों से अधिक हो गया है।

तालिका-4.1

सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद में क्षेत्रवार प्रतिशत योगदान
स्थिर (2004-05) भावों पर

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	प्राथमिक क्षेत्र	द्वितीयक क्षेत्र	तृतीयक क्षेत्र
1	2	3	4	5
1	2004-05	32.44	33.12	34.44
2	2005-06	34.76	29.74	35.50
3	2006-07	31.35	35.31	33.34
4	2007-08	31.11	35.16	33.73
5	2008-09(P)	28.12	37.41	34.47
6	2009-10(Q)	26.95	37.82	35.23
7	2010-11(A)	25.14	38.94	35.92

उपरोक्त तालिका के तुलनात्मक अध्ययन से ज्ञात होता है कि सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद में वर्ष 2004-2005 एवं 2005-2006 में तृतीयक क्षेत्र का योगदान प्राथमिक व द्वितीयक क्षेत्र की तुलना में अधिक है। परंतु वर्ष 2006-07 से 2010-11(A) तक द्वितीयक क्षेत्र का योगदान शेष दोनों क्षेत्रों से अधिक हो गया है।

Table - 4
Sector wise Percentage Contribution of Gross Domestic Product
at Current Prices

S.No.	Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
1	2	3	4	5
1	2004-05	32.44	33.12	34.44
2	2005-06	35.45	29.25	35.31
3	2006-07	32.02	35.44	32.53
4	2007-08	33.13	34.45	32.42
5	2008-09(P)	28.87	38.33	32.80
6	2009-10(Q)	26.96	38.22	34.82
7	2010-11(A)	25.68	39.28	35.04

It can be seen from the above table that contribution of tertiary sector in the years 2004-05 is more than primary & secondary sector. In the year 2005-06 primary sector is more than other two sectors but the trend is slightly changed in the years 2006-07 to 2010-11 (A) till in which the contribution of secondary sector is more than remaining two sectors. .

Table – 4.1
Sector wise Percentage Contribution of Gross Domestic Product
at Constant (2004-05) Prices

S.No.	Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
1	2	3	4	5
1	2004-05	32.44	33.12	34.44
2	2005-06	34.76	29.74	35.50
3	2006-07	31.35	35.31	33.34
4	2007-08	31.11	35.16	33.73
5	2008-09(P)	28.12	37.41	34.47
6	2009-10(Q)	26.95	37.82	35.23
7	2010-11(A)	25.14	38.94	35.92

It can be seen from the above table that contribution of tertiary sector in the years 2004-05 & 2005-06 is more than primary & secondary sector. but the trend is slightly changed in the years 2006-07 to 2010-11 (A) till in which the contribution of secondary sector is more than remaining two sectors.

तालिका 5
क्षेत्रवार वृद्धि सकल घरेलू उत्पाद— अखिल भारत एवं छत्तीसगढ़
प्रचलित भावों पर

वर्ष	अखिल भारत (गत वर्ष से वृद्धि % में)				छत्तीसगढ़ (गत वर्ष से वृद्धि % में)			
	प्राथमिक क्षेत्र	द्वितीयक क्षेत्र	तृतीयक क्षेत्र	स.घ.उ.	प्राथमिक क्षेत्र	द्वितीयक क्षेत्र	तृतीयक क्षेत्र	स.घ.उ.
2005-06	12.57	15.39	14.07	14.07	21.86	-1.52	14.35	11.53
2006-07	13.32	20.25	16.19	16.60	13.19	51.80	15.44	25.28
2007-08	15.85	16.65	15.58	15.92	24.13	16.66	19.60	20.01
2008-09(P)	11.05	12.14	18.56	15.29	1.20	29.17	17.44	16.10
2009-10(Q)	16.48	10.93	18.42	16.11	10.04	17.54	25.13	17.86
2010-11(A)	22.53	14.95	18.26	18.32	12.51	21.39	18.85	18.11

उपरोक्त तालिका से प्रदर्शित होता है कि प्रचलित भावों पर राज्य के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की पूर्व वर्ष से वृद्धि दर वर्ष 2005-06 और 2010-11 को छोड़कर अखिल भारत की वृद्धि दर से अधिक है । जो कि राज्य के आर्थिक विकास की क्षमता को प्रदर्शित करता है।

Table-5
Sector wise Growth rate of Gross Domestic Product - All India and
Chhattisgarh At Current Prices

Year	All India (% Growth Over Previous Year)				Chhattisgarh (% Growth Over Previous Year)			
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	GDP	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	GSDP
2005-06	12.57	15.39	14.07	14.07	21.86	-1.52	14.35	11.53
2006-07	13.32	20.25	16.19	16.60	13.19	51.80	15.44	25.28
2007-08	15.85	16.65	15.58	15.92	24.13	16.66	19.60	20.01
2008-09(P)	11.05	12.14	18.56	15.29	1.20	29.17	17.44	16.10
2009-2010(Q)	16.48	10.93	18.42	16.11	10.04	17.54	25.13	17.86
2010-2011(A)	22.53	14.95	18.26	18.32	12.51	21.39	18.85	18.11

The above table shows that except for the years 2005-06 and 2010-11 the growth over previous year of state GDP at current prices is more than the All India's growth . It reveals that the state economy has a potential to grow further.

तालिका-6
क्षेत्रवार वृद्धि सकल घरेलू उत्पाद अखिल भारत एवं छत्तीसगढ़
स्थिर (2004-2005) भावों पर

वर्ष	अखिल भारत (गत वर्ष से वृद्धि % में)				छत्तीसगढ़ (गत वर्ष से वृद्धि % में)			
	प्राथमिक क्षेत्र	द्वितीयक क्षेत्र	तृतीयक क्षेत्र	स.घ.उ.	प्राथमिक क्षेत्र	द्वितीयक क्षेत्र	तृतीयक क्षेत्र	स.घ.उ.
2005-06	4.64	10.67	10.98	9.52	10.61	-7.32	6.42	3.23
2006-07	4.58	12.66	10.08	9.58	6.96	40.82	11.38	18.60
2007-08	5.52	10.26	10.30	9.34	7.80	8.13	9.88	8.61
2008-09(P)	0.04	4.67	10.14	6.76	-3.48	13.64	9.15	6.80
2009-10(Q)	1.28	8.06	10.06	7.96	7.27	13.16	14.38	11.93
2010-11(A)	5.52	8.27	9.62	8.58	4.08	14.87	13.75	11.57

उपरोक्त तालिका से प्रदर्शित होता है कि स्थिर भावों पर राज्य के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की पूर्व वर्ष से वृद्धि दर वर्ष 2005-06 और 2007-08 को छोड़कर अखिल भारत की वृद्धि दर से अधिक है ।

Table-6
Sector wise Growth rate of Gross Domestic Product - All India and
Chhattisgarh
At Constant (2004-2005) Prices

Year	All India (% Growth Over Previous Year)				Chhattisgarh (% Growth Over Previous Year)			
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	GDP	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	GSDP
2005-06	4.64	10.67	10.98	9.52	10.61	-7.32	6.42	3.23
2006-07	4.58	12.66	10.08	9.58	6.96	40.82	11.38	18.60
2007-08	5.52	10.26	10.30	9.34	7.80	8.13	9.88	8.61
2008-09(P)	0.04	4.67	10.14	6.76	-3.48	13.64	9.15	6.80
2009-2010(Q)	1.28	8.06	10.06	7.96	7.27	13.16	14.38	11.93
2010-2011(A)	5.52	8.27	9.62	8.58	4.08	14.87	13.75	11.57

The above table shows that except for the years 2005-06 and 2007-08 the growth over previous year of state GDP at constant prices is more than the All India's growth .

तालिका-7
प्रति व्यक्ति आय-अखिल भारत एवं छत्तीसगढ़

वर्ष	प्रति व्यक्ति आय (NNI) अखिल भारत (रु. में)				प्रति व्यक्ति आय छत्तीसगढ़ (रु. में)			
	प्रचलित भावों पर	गत वर्ष से वृद्धि % में	स्थिर भावों पर	गत वर्ष से वृद्धि % में	प्रचलित भावों पर	गत वर्ष से वृद्धि % में	स्थिर भावों पर	गत वर्ष से वृद्धि % में
2004-05	24143		24143		18559		18559	
2005-06	27123	12.34	26025	7.80	20117	8.39	18530	-0.16
2006-07	31198	15.02	28083	7.91	24800	23.28	21580	16.46
2007-08	35820	14.82	30354	8.09	29385	18.49	22929	6.25
2008-09(P)	40605	13.36	31801	4.77	32566	10.83	23373	1.93
2009-10(Q)	46492	14.50	33731	6.07	38059	16.87	25835	10.54
2010-11(A)	54527	17.28	36003	6.74	44097	15.86	28296	9.52

उपरोक्त तालिका से प्रदर्शित होता है कि प्रचलित और स्थिर दोनों भावों पर राज्य की प्रति व्यक्ति आय भारत की प्रति व्यक्ति आय से कम है ।

तालिका-8
छत्तीसगढ़ की लम्बी अवधि की वृद्धि दर

अवधि	प्रचलित भावों पर			स्थिर भावों पर		
	स.रा.घ.उ.	नि.रा.घ.उ.	प्रति व्यक्ति आय	स.रा.घ.उ.	नि.रा.घ.उ.	प्रति व्यक्ति आय
2004-2005 से 2010-11	15.47	15.16	13.32	8.59	7.98	6.25

वृद्धि दर : वार्षिक चरघातांकीय (एक्सपोनेशियल) वृद्धि दर ।

Table 7
Per Capita Income - All India & Chhattisgarh

Year	Per Capita Income(NNI) of All India (In Rs.)				Per Capita Income of Chhattisgarh (In Rs)			
	At Current Prices	% Growth Over Prev- ious Year	At Constant Prices	% Growth Over Prev- ious Year	At Current Prices	% Growth Over Prev- ious Year	At Constant Prices	% Growth Over Prev- ious Year
2004-05	24143		24143		18559		18559	
2005-06	27123	12.34	26025	7.80	20117	8.39	18530	-0.16
2006-07	31198	15.02	28083	7.91	24800	23.28	21580	16.46
2007-08	35820	14.82	30354	8.09	29385	18.49	22929	6.25
2008-09(P)	40605	13.36	31801	4.77	32566	10.83	23373	1.93
2009-10(Q)	46492	14.50	33731	6.07	38059	16.87	25835	10.54
2010-11(A)	54527	17.28	36003	6.74	44097	15.86	28296	9.52

The above table reveals that, the per capita income of the state is lower than the all India estimates of per capita income at current and constant prices both.

Table -8
Long Term Growth Rate of Chhattisgarh

Period	At Current Prices			At Constant Prices		
	GSDP	NSDP	Per Capita Income	GSDP	NSDP	Per Capita Income
2004-05 To 2010-11	15.47	15.16	13.32	8.59	7.98	6.25

Growth Rate: Annual Exponential Growth Rate

छत्तीसगढ़ का सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद – एक दृष्टि में

STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF CHHATTISGARH - AT A GLANCE

प्रचलित भावों पर AT CURRENT PRICES

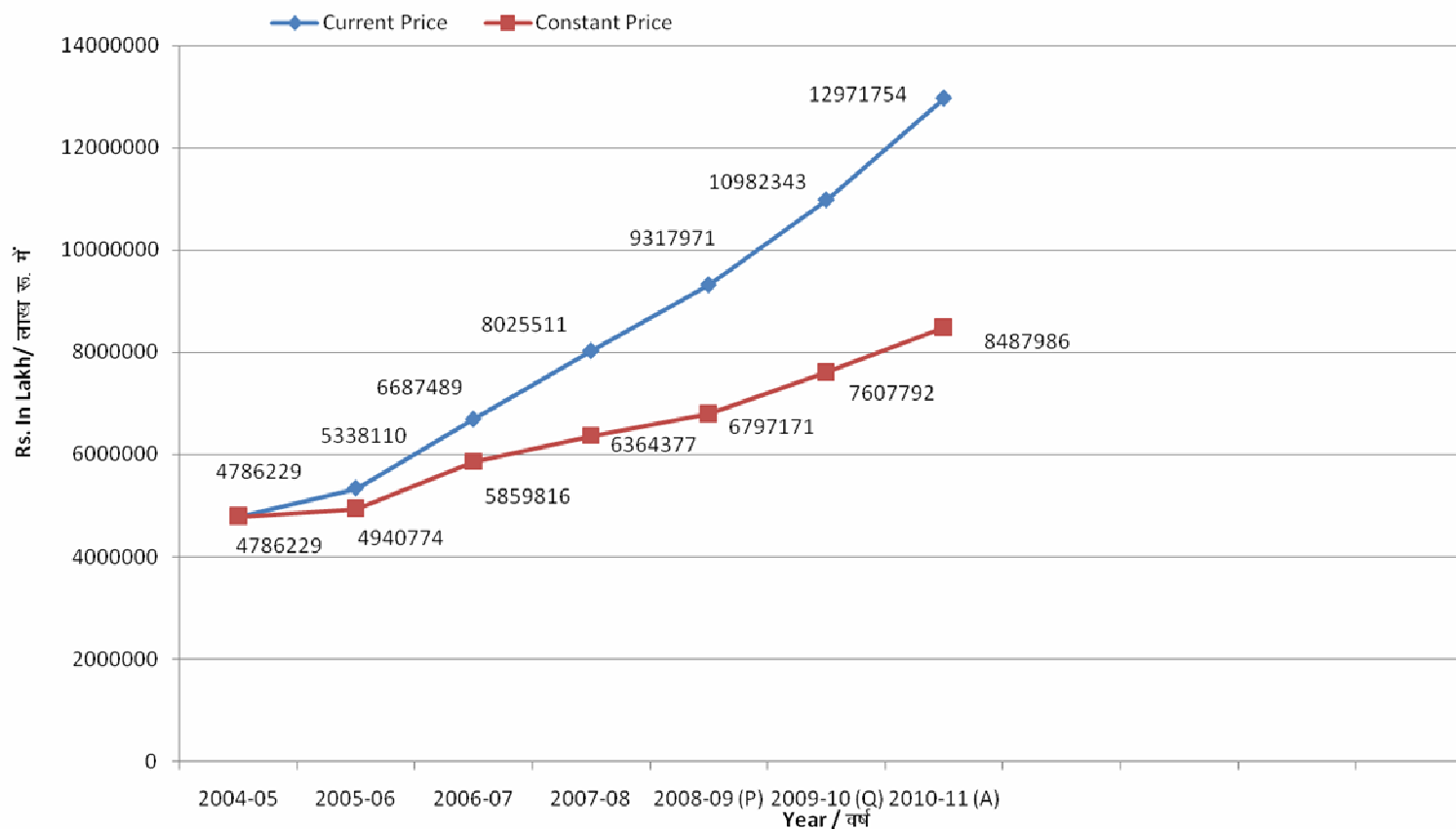
वर्ष	सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद		निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	प्रति व्यक्ति निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद		
	GSDP		NSDP	PER CAPITA NSDP		
	राशि (लाख रुपयों में)	सूचकांक INDEX	राशि (लाख रुपयों में)	सूचकांक INDEX	राशि (रुपयों में)	सूचकांक INDEX
YEAR	AMOUNT(LAKH)	2004-05 =100	AMOUNT(LAKH)	2004-05 =100	AMOUNT(Rs.)	2004-05 =100
2004-05	4786229	100.00	4138676	100.00	18559	100.00
2005-06	5338110	111.53	4566449	110.34	20117	108.39
2006-07	6687489	139.72	5753571	139.02	24800	133.63
2007-08	8025511	167.68	6934785	167.56	29385	158.33
2008-09	9317971	194.68	7848385	189.64	32566	175.47
2009-10	10982343	229.46	9324532	225.30	38059	205.07
2010-11	12971754	271.02	11024339	266.37	44097	237.61

स्थिर भावों पर (2004-05) AT CONSTANT PRICES (2004-05)

वर्ष	सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद		निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद	प्रति व्यक्ति निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद		
	GSDP		NSDP	PER CAPITA NSDP		
	राशि (लाख रुपयों में)	सूचकांक INDEX	राशि (लाख रुपयों में)	सूचकांक INDEX	राशि (रुपयों में)	सूचकांक INDEX
YEAR	AMOUNT(LAKH)	2004-05 =100	AMOUNT(LAKH)	2004-05 =100	AMOUNT(Rs.)	2004-05 =100
2004-05	4786229	100.00	4138676	100.00	18559	100.00
2005-06	4940774	103.23	4206341	101.63	18530	99.84
2006-07	5859816	122.43	5006477	120.97	21580	116.28
2007-08	6364377	132.97	5411215	130.75	22929	123.55
2008-09	6797171	142.02	5632777	136.10	23373	125.94
2009-10	7607792	158.95	6329695	152.94	25835	139.21
2010-11	8487986	177.34	7073905	170.92	28296	152.46

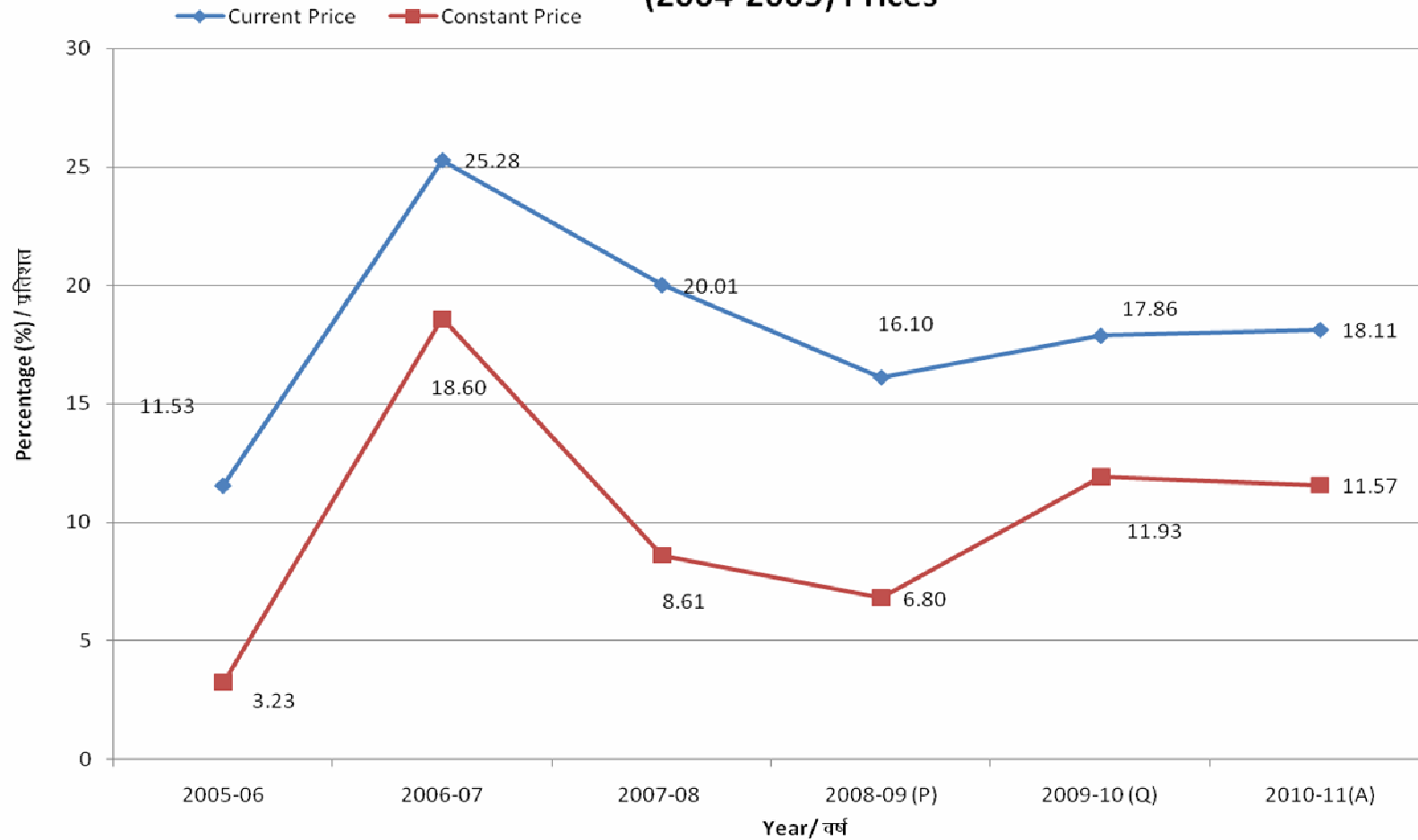
रेखाचित्र CHARTS

सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-प्रचलित एवं स्थिर (2004-2005) भावों पर
Gross State Domestic Product-At Current & Constant (2004-2005) Prices



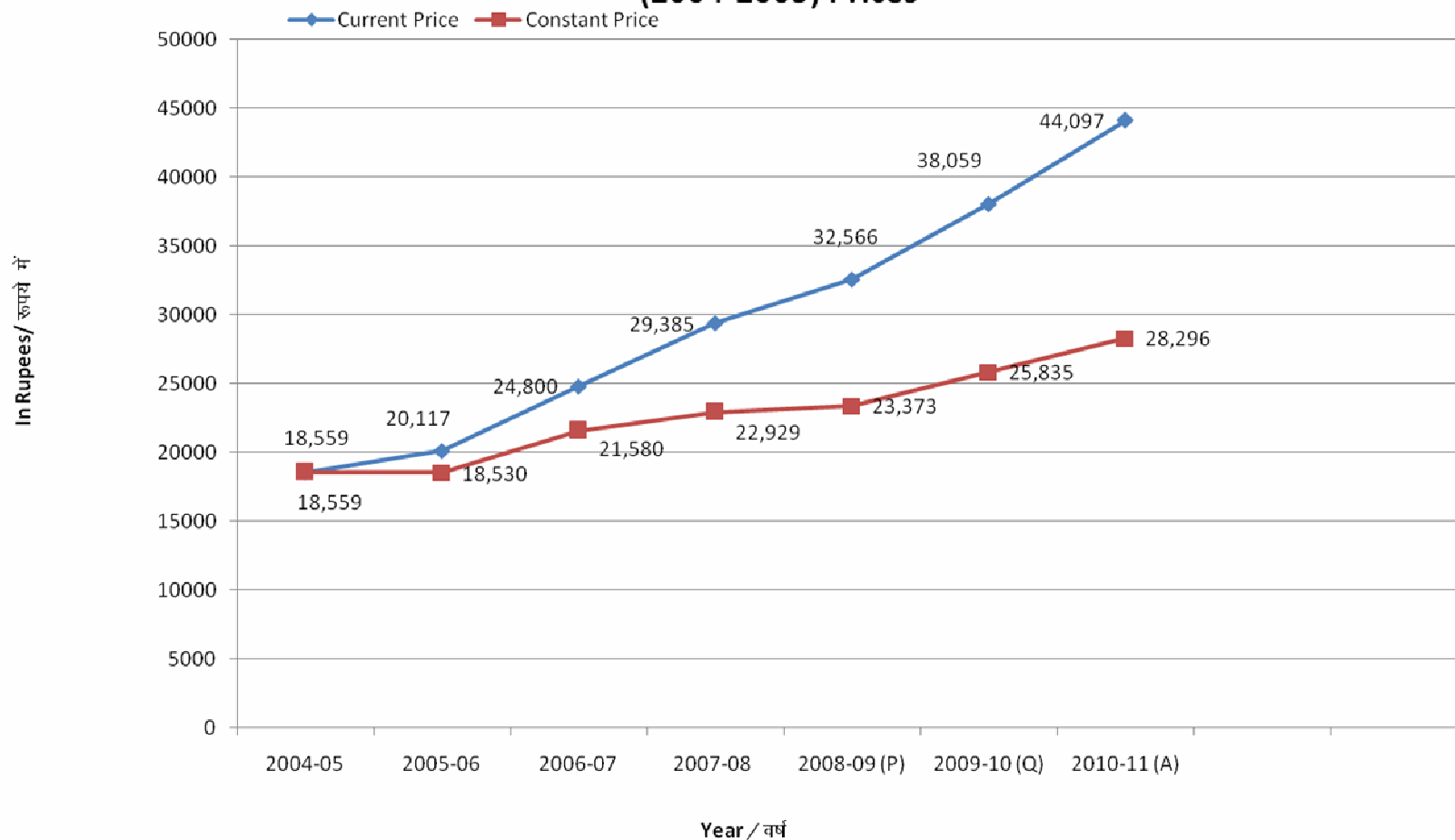
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद की प्रतिशत वृद्धि प्रचलित एवं स्थिर (2004-2005)
भावों पर

Percentage Growth of Gross State Domestic Product At Current & Constant
(2004-2005) Prices

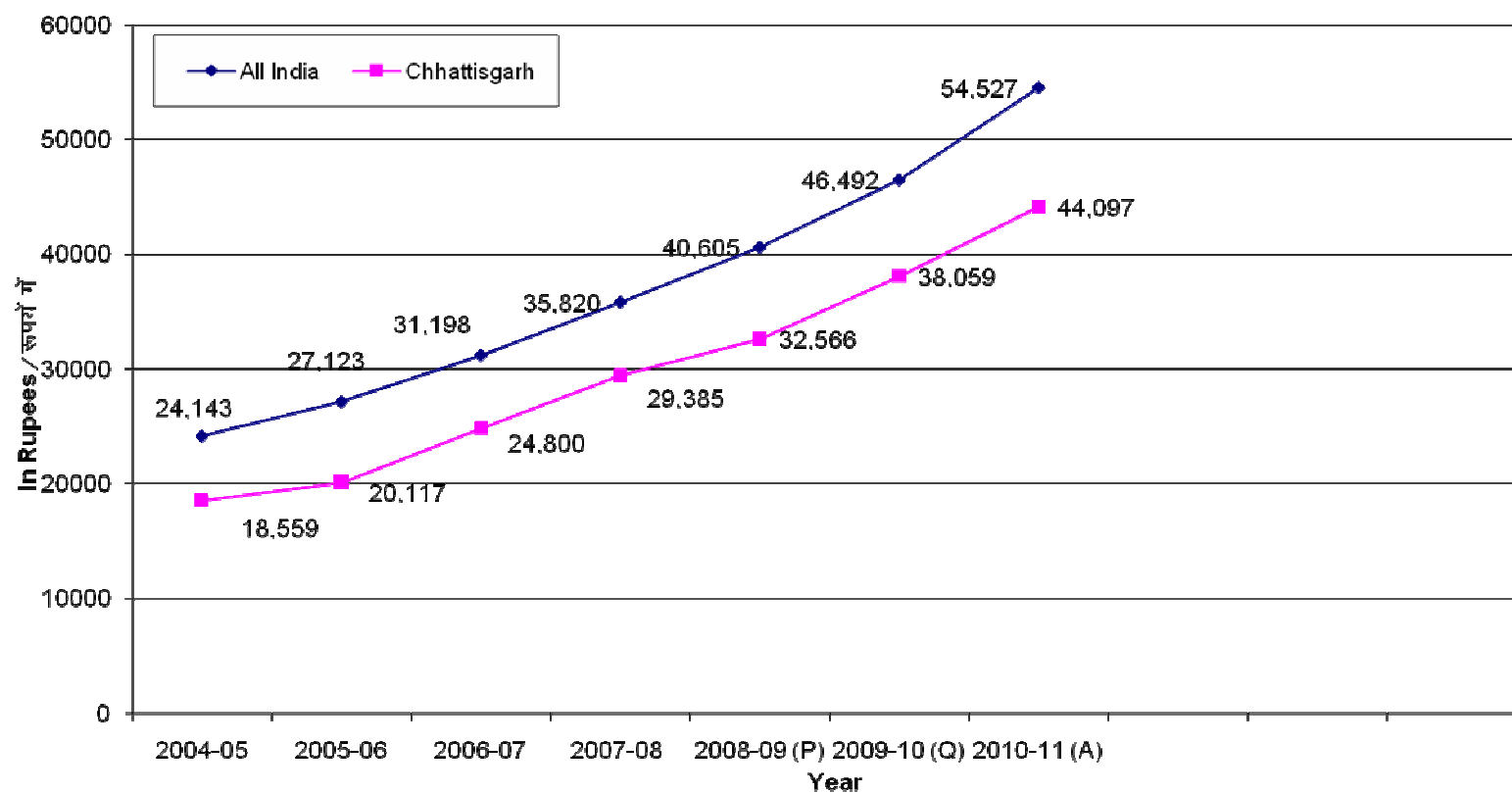


प्रति व्यक्ति आय (निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद) प्रचलित एवं स्थिर (2004-2005)
भावों पर

Per Capita Income (Net State Domestic Product) At Current & Constant
(2004-2005) Prices



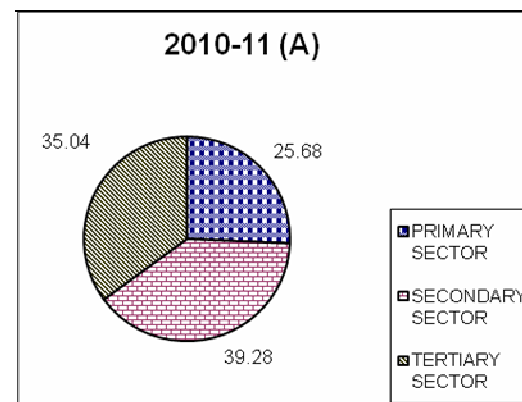
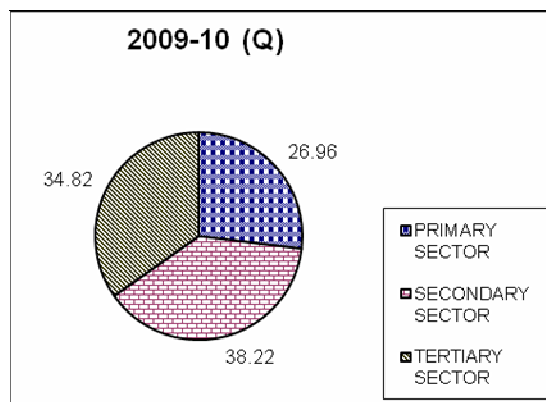
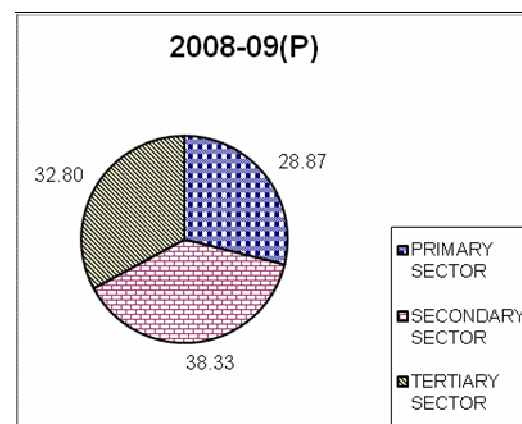
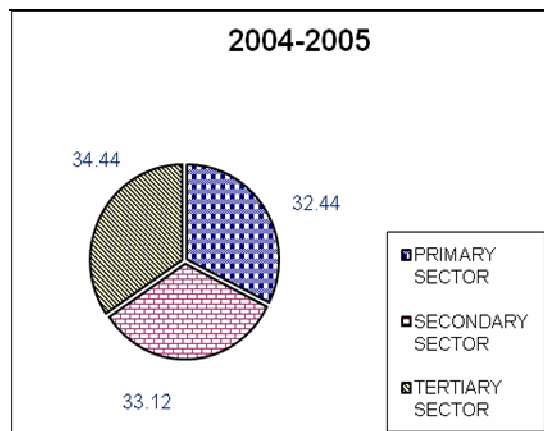
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (निवल घरेलू उत्पाद)—अखिल भारत एवं छत्तीसगढ़ (प्रचलित भावों पर)
Per Capita Income (Net Domestic Product)- All India & Chhattisgarh (At Current Prices)



आधार वर्ष (2004-2005) एवं विगत तीन वर्षों का क्षेत्रवार छत्तीसगढ़ का सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-प्रतिशत वितरण प्रचलित भावों पर

Sectoral Percentage Contribution of Gross State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh for base year (2004-2005) & last Three year at Current Prices

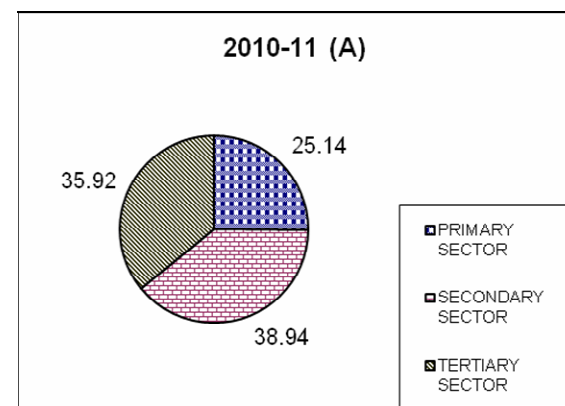
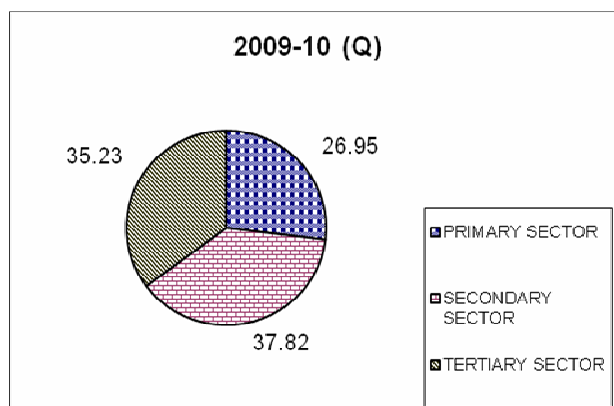
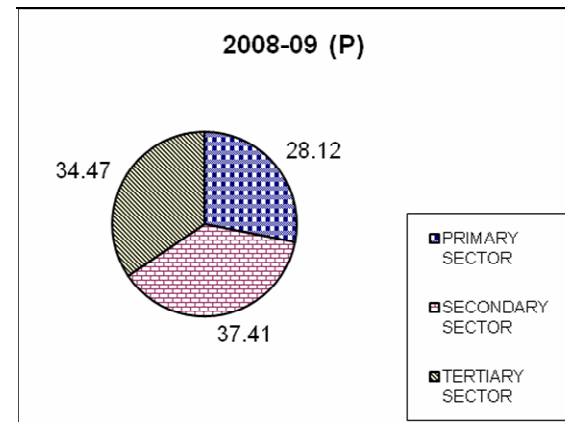
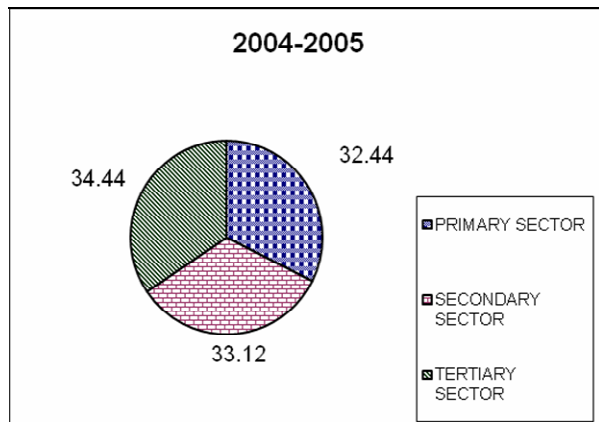
Chart-1



आधार वर्ष (2004-2005) एवं विगत तीन वर्षों का क्षेत्रवार छत्तीसगढ़ का सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-प्रतिशत वितरण स्थिर भावों पर

Sectoral Percentage Contribution of Gross State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh for base year (2004-2005) & last Three year at Constant Prices

Chart-2



तालिकाएँ

TABLES

विभिन्न उद्योगों से उत्पन्न छत्तीसगढ़ का सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित भावों पर

(लाख रुपयों में)

क्र.सं.	उद्योग के प्रकार	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	705744	890805	967892	1295565	1284362	1489049	1631127
2	वनोद्योग तथा लट्ठे बनाना	257701	262491	290518	311445	322580	372440	440549
3	मछली उद्योग	52465	59822	72536	75227	87008	92683	100742
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	536715	678985	810723	976239	996505	1006418	1158502
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	1552625	1892104	2141668	2658477	2690455	2960590	3330920
	कृषि	1015910	1213118	1330945	1682238	1693950	1954172	2172418
5	विनिर्माण	1047925	918164	1490190	1801186	2023347	2448516	2963742
5.1	विनिर्माण-पंजीकृत	935064	791703	1335169	1619746	1820314	2212629	2689653
5.2	विनिर्माण-गैर-पंजीकृत	112861	126461	155021	181440	203033	235887	274089
6	निर्माण	327428	430685	644367	668015	795086	929231	1125590
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	210074	212490	235546	295678	753062	820082	1006612
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	1585427	1561339	2370103	2764879	3571495	4197829	5095944
	उद्योग समूह (B+4)	2122142	2240325	3180826	3741118	4568000	5204247	6254446
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	231187	254911	316602	375366	446448	541814	655860
8.1	रेल्वे	54939	57299	76116	84313	93031	106577	122096
8.2	अन्य साधनों से परिवहन	128850	151953	187102	230940	281364	345939	425843
8.3	संग्रहण	5127	5176	6229	7518	9109	10725	12534
8.4	संचार	42271	40482	47155	52596	62944	78573	95386
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानगृह	409082	508972	575003	708245	802100	967267	1196768
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा, स्थावर संपदा, आवासगृहों का स्वामित्व तथा व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	427193	481569	561058	667536	782116	927301	1077690
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	111485	124964	157240	178150	218201	258404	306014
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	315708	356605	403818	489386	563915	668897	771676
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	580716	639215	723055	851007	1025357	1387542	1614573
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	165767	200130	205799	228362	290011	366270	481119
11.2	अन्य सेवाएँ	414949	439085	517256	622645	735346	1021272	1133454
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	1648178	1884667	2175718	2602155	3056021	3823924	4544890
	योग (A+B+C) (स.रा.घ.उ.)	4786229	5338110	6687489	8025511	9317971	10982343	12971754
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	223	227	232	236	241	245	250
	प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रुपयों में)	21463	23516	28825	34006	38664	44826	51887

(P)= प्रावधिक अनुमान (Q)= त्वरित अनुमान (A)= अग्रिम अनुमान

**Gross State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh At Factor Cost By Industry Of Origin (At Current Prices)
(In Lakhs)**

S.No	Types of Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	705744	890805	967892	1295565	1284362	1489049	1631127
2	Forestry & Logging	257701	262491	290518	311445	322580	372440	440549
3	Fishing	52465	59822	72536	75227	87008	92683	100742
4	Mininig & Quarrying	536715	678985	810723	976239	996505	1006418	1158502
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	1552625	1892104	2141668	2658477	2690455	2960590	3330920
	Agriculture	1015910	1213118	1330945	1682238	1693950	1954172	2172418
5	Manufacturing	1047925	918164	1490190	1801186	2023347	2448516	2963742
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	935064	791703	1335169	1619746	1820314	2212629	2689653
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	112861	126461	155021	181440	203033	235887	274089
6	Construction	327428	430685	644367	668015	795086	929231	1125590
7	Electricity Gas & Water Supply	210074	212490	235546	295678	753062	820082	1006612
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	1585427	1561339	2370103	2764879	3571495	4197829	5095944
	Industry Group (B+4)	2122142	2240325	3180826	3741118	4568000	5204247	6254446
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	231187	254911	316602	375366	446448	541814	655860
8.1	Railway	54939	57299	76116	84313	93031	106577	122096
8.2	Transport by other means	128850	151953	187102	230940	281364	345939	425843
8.3	Storage	5127	5176	6229	7518	9109	10725	12534
8.4	Communication	42271	40482	47155	52596	62944	78573	95386
9	Trade hotel & Restaurant	409082	508972	575003	708245	802100	967267	1196768
10	Banking-Insurance & Real-Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & business services	427193	481569	561058	667536	782116	927301	1077690
10.1	Banking & Insurance	111485	124964	157240	178150	218201	258404	306014
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	315708	356605	403818	489386	563915	668897	771676
11	Community & Personal Services	580716	639215	723055	851007	1025357	1387542	1614573
11.1	Public Administration	165767	200130	205799	228362	290011	366270	481119
11.2	Other Services	414949	439085	517256	622645	735346	1021272	1133454
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	1648178	1884667	2175718	2602155	3056021	3823924	4544890
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (GSDP)	4786229	5338110	6687489	8025511	9317971	10982343	12971754
	Projected Population (In Lakhs)	223	227	232	236	241	245	250
	Per Capita Income (In Rupees)	21463	23516	28825	34006	38664	44826	51887

(P)= Provisional Estimate (Q)= Quick Estimate (A)= Advance Estimate

विभिन्न उद्योगों से उत्पन्न छत्तीसगढ़ का सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर भावो (2004-05) पर

(लाख रूपयों में)

क्र.सं.	उद्योग के प्रकार	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	705744	832472	873831	974345	831382	920385	965663
2	वनोद्योग तथा लटेरे बनाना	257701	255423	262794	273137	273046	278015	283598
3	मछली उद्योग	52465	57568	60191	60898	69342	73514	78710
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	536715	571913	640056	671729	737414	778273	805875
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	1552625	1717375	1836872	1980108	1911184	2050187	2133847
	कृषि	1015910	1145462	1196815	1308379	1173770	1271914	1327971
5	विनिर्माण	1047925	855197	1290532	1453736	1449024	1637546	1849855
5.1	विनिर्माण-पंजीकृत	935064	736177	1155549	1304310	1296487	1470608	1667239
5.2	विनिर्माण-गैर-पंजीकृत	112861	119019	134983	149426	152537	166938	182616
6	निर्माण	327428	408127	574353	556165	595071	684197	819993
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	210074	206128	204466	227750	498874	555892	635725
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	1585427	1469451	2069351	2237650	2542970	2877635	3305573
	उद्योग समूह (B+4)	2122142	2041364	2709407	2909379	3280384	3655909	4111448
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	231187	249364	296819	333814	366596	408384	459139
8.1	रेल्वे	54939	58269	70727	73814	80129	88624	98020
8.2	अन्य साधनों से परिवहन	128850	142907	163381	185585	200659	219642	240716
8.3	संग्रहण	5127	4881	5513	6055	6703	6957	8073
8.4	संचार	42271	43307	57198	68360	79104	93160	112330
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानगृह	409082	433713	494142	556069	596318	676357	770417
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा, आवासगृहों का स्वामित्व तथा व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	427193	467343	524998	567975	621223	688414	773210
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	111485	134604	173825	198957	232647	279914	336783
10.2	स्थायर संपदा आदि	315708	332738	351174	369018	388576	408500	436427
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	580716	603528	637634	688760	758880	906816	1045800
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	165767	189468	183538	187376	218987	247012	319032
11.2	अन्य सेवाएँ	414949	414060	454097	501385	539893	659804	726768
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	1648178	1753948	1953594	2146618	2343017	2679970	3048567
	योग (A+B+C) (स.रा.घ.उ.)	4786229	4940774	5859816	6364377	6797171	7607792	8487986
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	223	227	232	236	241	245	250
	प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपयों में)	21463	21766	25258	26968	28204	31052	33952

(P)= प्रावधिक अनुमान (Q)= त्वरित अनुमान (A)= अग्रिम अनुमान

**Gross State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh At Factor Cost By Industry Of Origin
At Constant (2004-2005) Prices**

(In Lakhs)

S.No	Types of Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	705744	832472	873831	974345	831382	920385	965663
2	Forestry & Logging	257701	255423	262794	273137	273046	278015	283598
3	Fishing	52465	57568	60191	60898	69342	73514	78710
4	Mininig & Quarrying	536715	571913	640056	671729	737414	778273	805875
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	1552625	1717375	1836872	1980108	1911184	2050187	2133847
	Agriculture	1015910	1145462	1196815	1308379	1173770	1271914	1327971
5	Manufacturing	1047925	855197	1290532	1453736	1449024	1637546	1849855
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	935064	736177	1155549	1304310	1296487	1470608	1667239
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	112861	119019	134983	149426	152537	166938	182616
6	Construction	327428	408127	574353	556165	595071	684197	819993
7	Electrict Gas & Water Supply	210074	206128	204466	227750	498874	555892	635725
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	1585427	1469451	2069351	2237650	2542970	2877635	3305573
	Industry Group (B+4)	2122142	2041364	2709407	2909379	3280384	3655909	4111448
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	231187	249364	296819	333814	366596	408384	459139
8.1	Railway	54939	58269	70727	73814	80129	88624	98020
8.2	Transport by other means	128850	142907	163381	185585	200659	219642	240716
8.3	Storage	5127	4881	5513	6055	6703	6957	8073
8.4	Communication	42271	43307	57198	68360	79104	93160	112330
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	409082	433713	494142	556069	596318	676357	770417
10	Banking-Insurance & Real-Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & business services	427193	467343	524998	567975	621223	688414	773210
10.1	Banking & Insurance	111485	134604	173825	198957	232647	279914	336783
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	315708	332738	351174	369018	388576	408500	436427
11	Community & Personal Services	580716	603528	637634	688760	758880	906816	1045800
11.1	Public Administration	165767	189468	183538	187376	218987	247012	319032
11.2	Other Services	414949	414060	454097	501385	539893	659804	726768
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	1648178	1753948	1953594	2146618	2343017	2679970	3048567
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (GSDP)	4786229	4940774	5859816	6364377	6797171	7607792	8487986
	Projected Population (In Lakhs)	223	227	232	236	241	245	250
	Per Capita Income (In Rupees)	21463	21766	25258	26968	28204	31052	33952

(P)= Provisional Estimate (Q)= Quick Estimate (A)= Advance Estimate

विभिन्न उद्योगों से उत्पन्न छत्तीसगढ़ का निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित भावो पर

(लाख रुपयों में)

क्र.सं.	उद्योग के प्रकार	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	639982	816587	881435	1197268	1186915	1376072	1507370
2	वनोद्योग तथा लटेठे बनाना	254303	259541	287128	308006	319092	368901	436959
3	मछली उद्योग	45776	52148	63528	65860	77267	82308	87733
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	447709	557755	662793	793736	810213	820126	972210
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	1387770	1686032	1894883	2364871	2393487	2647407	3004273
	कृषि	940061	1128276	1232090	1571135	1583274	1827281	2032062
5	विनिर्माण	820238	635345	1140835	1412066	1586250	1919797	2324031
5.1	विनिर्माण-पंजीकृत	738012	543771	1025411	1273572	1431274	1739744	2114818
5.2	विनिर्माण-गैर-पंजीकृत	82226	91574	115424	138494	154976	180053	209213
6	निर्माण	314677	413553	617370	638396	759833	888030	1075683
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल अपूर्ति	94882	93923	88145	105034	267510	291318	357579
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	1229797	1142821	1846350	2155496	2613594	3099145	3757293
	उद्योग समुह (B+4)	1677506	1700577	2509143	2949232	3423807	3919272	4729503
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	198855	220767	279181	334400	401866	493180	602670
8.1	रेल्वे	38565	40787	59270	65999	74010	86822	101579
8.2	अन्य साधनों से परिवहन	119837	141278	174865	217013	265260	327319	404313
8.3	संग्रहण	4962	4982	5982	7196	8706	10221	11904
8.4	संचार	35491	33719	39064	44193	53890	68818	84875
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानगृह	401430	499427	563604	694453	785312	946833	1171897
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा, आवासगृहो का स्वामित्व तथा व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	386594	434610	507174	604227	708688	842133	978901
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	109306	122480	154344	175031	214684	254438	301542
10.2	स्थायर संपदा आदि	277288	312130	352830	429196	494004	587695	677360
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	534231	582792	662379	781337	945437	1295834	1509305
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	133773	160773	165177	182239	237774	307108	414113
11.2	अन्य सेवायें	400458	422019	497202	599098	707663	988726	1095192
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	1521110	1737596	2012338	2414418	2841304	3577980	4262774
	योग (A+B+C) (नि.रा.घ.उ.)	4138676	4566449	5753571	6934785	7848385	9324532	11024339
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	223	227	232	236	241	245	250
	प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रुपयों में)	18559	20117	24800	29385	32566	38059	44097

(P)= प्रावधिक अनुमान (Q)= त्वरित अनुमान (A)= अग्रिम अनुमान

Net State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh At Factor Cost By Industry Of Oriain (At Current Prices)
(In Lakhs)

S.No	Types of Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	639982	816587	881435	1197268	1186915	1376072	1507370
2	Forestry & Logging	254303	259541	287128	308006	319092	368901	436959
3	Fishing	45776	52148	63528	65860	77267	82308	87733
4	Mininig & Quarrying	447709	557755	662793	793736	810213	820126	972210
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	1387770	1686032	1894883	2364871	2393487	2647407	3004273
	Agriculture	940061	1128276	1232090	1571135	1583274	1827281	2032062
5	Manufacturing	820238	635345	1140835	1412066	1586250	1919797	2324031
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	738012	543771	1025411	1273572	1431274	1739744	2114818
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	82226	91574	115424	138494	154976	180053	209213
6	Construction	314677	413553	617370	638396	759833	888030	1075683
7	Electrict Gas & Water Supply	94882	93923	88145	105034	267510	291318	357579
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	1229797	1142821	1846350	2155496	2613594	3099145	3757293
	Industry Group (B+4)	1677506	1700577	2509143	2949232	3423807	3919272	4729503
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	198855	220767	279181	334400	401866	493180	602670
8.1	Railway	38565	40787	59270	65999	74010	86822	101579
8.2	Transport by other means	119837	141278	174865	217013	265260	327319	404313
8.3	Storage	4962	4982	5982	7196	8706	10221	11904
8.4	Communication	35491	33719	39064	44193	53890	68818	84875
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	401430	499427	563604	694453	785312	946833	1171897
10	Banking-Insurance & Real-Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & business services	386594	434610	507174	604227	708688	842133	978901
10.1	Banking & Insurance	109306	122480	154344	175031	214684	254438	301542
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	277288	312130	352830	429196	494004	587695	677360
11	Community & Personal Services	534231	582792	662379	781337	945437	1295834	1509305
11.1	Public Administration	133773	160773	165177	182239	237774	307108	414113
11.2	Other Services	400458	422019	497202	599098	707663	988726	1095192
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	1521110	1737596	2012338	2414418	2841304	3577980	4262774
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (NSDP)	4138676	4566449	5753571	6934785	7848385	9324532	11024339
	Projected Population (In Lakhs)	223	227	232	236	241	245	250
	Per Capita Income (In Rupees)	18559	20117	24800	29385	32566	38059	44097

(P)= Provisional Estimate (Q)= Quick Estimate (A)= Advance Estimate

विभिन्न उद्योगों से उत्पन्न छत्तीसगढ़ का निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर भावो (2004-05) पर

(लाख रूपयों में)

क्र.सं.	उद्योग के प्रकार	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	639982	761507	796216	891150	760394	841797	883210
2	वनोद्योग तथा लटेटे बनाना	254303	252593	259748	270234	270279	275379	281085
3	मछली उद्योग	45776	50114	51455	51689	59634	63222	67696
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	447709	457117	505982	513021	563187	604046	631648
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	1387770	1521330	1613401	1726093	1653494	1784445	1863638
	कृषि	940061	1064213	1107418	1213072	1090307	1180399	1231991
5	विनिर्माण	820238	585475	966800	1104456	1100844	1244116	1405469
5.1	विनिर्माण-पंजीकृत	738012	499128	867401	992140	986189	1118637	1268206
5.2	विनिर्माण-गैर-पंजीकृत	82226	86346	99399	112316	114654	125479	137263
6	निर्माण	314677	391698	549178	529410	566445	651283	780546
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल अपूर्ति	94882	93564	71866	65854	144250	160736	183820
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	1229797	1070736	1587844	1699719	1811538	2056135	2369835
	उद्योग समुह (B+4)	1677506	1527853	2093826	2212740	2374725	2660181	3001483
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	198855	217011	262291	297798	328980	368962	417680
8.1	रेल्वे	38565	42758	55228	58065	64576	73265	82852
8.2	अन्य साधनों से परिवहन	119837	132634	151851	172862	186386	203629	222751
8.3	संग्रहण	4962	4695	5290	5782	6380	6575	7621
8.4	संचार	35491	36924	49922	61089	71638	85493	104456
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानगृह	401430	424610	483727	544126	582463	660282	751768
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा, आवासगृहों का स्वामित्व तथा व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	386594	422945	476862	515361	563858	625868	705016
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	109306	132238	171152	196172	229623	276630	333217
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	277288	290706	305711	319189	334235	349238	371798
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	534231	549709	582352	628117	692444	834004	965968
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	133773	151922	146647	147436	175868	200462	268778
11.2	अन्य सेवाएँ	400458	397787	435706	480682	516576	633542	697190
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	1521110	1614275	1805233	1985402	2167744	2489115	2840432
	योग (A+B+C) (नि.रा.घ.उ.)	4138676	4206341	5006477	5411215	5632777	6329695	7073905
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	223	227	232	236	241	245	250
	प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपयों में)	18559	18530	21580	22929	23373	25835	28296

(P)= प्रावधिक अनुमान (Q)= त्वरित अनुमान (A)= अग्रिम अनुमान

Net State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh At Factor Cost By Industry Of Origin At Constant (2004-2005) Prices

(In Lakhs)

S.No	Types of Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	639982	761507	796216	891150	760394	841797	883210
2	Forestry & Logging	254303	252593	259748	270234	270279	275379	281085
3	Fishing	45776	50114	51455	51689	59634	63222	67696
4	Mininig & Quarrying	447709	457117	505982	513021	563187	604046	631648
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	1387770	1521330	1613401	1726093	1653494	1784445	1863638
	Agriculture	940061	1064213	1107418	1213072	1090307	1180399	1231991
5	Manufacturing	820238	585475	966800	1104456	1100844	1244116	1405469
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	738012	499128	867401	992140	986189	1118637	1268206
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	82226	86346	99399	112316	114654	125479	137263
6	Construction	314677	391698	549178	529410	566445	651283	780546
7	Electrict Gas & Water Supply	94882	93564	71866	65854	144250	160736	183820
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	1229797	1070736	1587844	1699719	1811538	2056135	2369835
	Industry Group (B+4)	1677506	1527853	2093826	2212740	2374725	2660181	3001483
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	198855	217011	262291	297798	328980	368962	417680
8.1	Railway	38565	42758	55228	58065	64576	73265	82852
8.2	Transport by other means	119837	132634	151851	172862	186386	203629	222751
8.3	Storage	4962	4695	5290	5782	6380	6575	7621
8.4	Communication	35491	36924	49922	61089	71638	85493	104456
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	401430	424610	483727	544126	582463	660282	751768
10	Banking-Insurance & Real-Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & business services	386594	422945	476862	515361	563858	625868	705016
10.1	Banking & Insurance	109306	132238	171152	196172	229623	276630	333217
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	277288	290706	305711	319189	334235	349238	371798
11	Community & Personal Services	534231	549709	582352	628117	692444	834004	965968
11.1	Public Administration	133773	151922	146647	147436	175868	200462	268778
11.2	Other Services	400458	397787	435706	480682	516576	633542	697190
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	1521110	1614275	1805233	1985402	2167744	2489115	2840432
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (NSDP)	4138676	4206341	5006477	5411215	5632777	6329695	7073905
	Projected Population (In Lakhs)	223	227	232	236	241	245	250
	Per Capita Income (In Rupees)	18559	18530	21580	22929	23373	25835	28296

(P)= Provisional Estimate (Q)= Quick Estimate (A)= Advance Estimate

विभिन्न उद्योगों से उत्पन्न छत्तीसगढ़ का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद
गत वर्ष से प्रतिशत वृद्धि-प्रचलित भावों पर

क्र.सं.	उद्योग के प्रकार	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	26.22	8.65	33.85	-0.86	15.94	9.54
2	वनोद्योग तथा लटेरे बनाना	1.86	10.68	7.20	3.58	15.46	18.29
3	मछली उद्योग	14.02	21.25	3.71	15.66	6.52	8.69
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	26.51	19.40	20.42	2.08	0.99	15.11
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	21.86	13.19	24.13	1.20	10.04	12.51
	कृषि	19.41	9.71	26.39	0.70	15.36	11.17
5	विनिर्माण	-12.38	62.30	20.87	12.33	21.01	21.04
5.1	विनिर्माण-पंजीकृत	-15.33	68.65	21.31	12.38	21.55	21.56
5.2	विनिर्माण-गैर-पंजीकृत	12.05	22.58	17.04	11.90	16.18	16.20
6	निर्माण	31.54	49.61	3.67	19.02	16.87	21.13
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल अपूर्ति	1.15	10.85	25.53	154.69	8.90	22.75
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	-1.52	51.80	16.66	29.17	17.54	21.39
	उद्योग समुह (B+4)	5.57	41.98	17.61	22.10	13.93	20.18
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	10.26	24.20	18.56	18.94	21.36	21.05
8.1	रेल्वे	4.30	32.84	10.77	10.34	14.56	14.56
8.2	अन्य साधनों से परिवहन	17.93	23.13	23.43	21.83	22.95	23.10
8.3	संग्रहण	0.96	20.35	20.69	21.16	17.74	16.87
8.4	संचार	-4.23	16.48	11.54	19.68	24.83	21.40
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानगृह	24.42	12.97	23.17	13.25	20.59	23.73
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा, आवासगृहों का स्वामित्व तथा व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	12.73	16.51	18.98	17.16	18.56	16.22
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	12.09	25.83	13.30	22.48	18.42	18.42
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	12.95	13.24	21.19	15.23	18.62	15.37
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	10.07	13.12	17.70	20.49	35.32	16.36
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	20.73	2.83	10.96	27.00	26.29	31.36
11.2	अन्य सेवाएँ	5.82	17.80	20.37	18.10	38.88	10.98
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	14.35	15.44	19.60	17.44	25.13	18.85
	योग (A+B+C) (स.रा.घ.उ.)	11.53	25.28	20.01	16.10	17.86	18.11
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	227.00	232.00	236.00	241.00	245.00	250.00
	प्रति व्यक्ति आय	9.57	22.58	17.97	13.70	15.94	15.75

(P)= प्रावधिक अनुमान (Q)= त्वरित अनुमान (A)= अग्रिम अनुमान

Gross State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh At Factor Cost By Industry Of Origin
Percentage Growth Over Previous Year At Current Prices

S.No	Types of Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	26.22	8.65	33.85	-0.86	15.94	9.54
2	Forestry & Logging	1.86	10.68	7.20	3.58	15.46	18.29
3	Fishing	14.02	21.25	3.71	15.66	6.52	8.69
4	Mininig & Quarrying	26.51	19.40	20.42	2.08	0.99	15.11
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	21.86	13.19	24.13	1.20	10.04	12.51
	Agriculture	19.41	9.71	26.39	0.70	15.36	11.17
5	Manufacturing	-12.38	62.30	20.87	12.33	21.01	21.04
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	-15.33	68.65	21.31	12.38	21.55	21.56
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	12.05	22.58	17.04	11.90	16.18	16.20
6	Construction	31.54	49.61	3.67	19.02	16.87	21.13
7	Electrict Gas & Water Supply	1.15	10.85	25.53	154.69	8.90	22.75
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	-1.52	51.80	16.66	29.17	17.54	21.39
	Industry Group (B+4)	5.57	41.98	17.61	22.10	13.93	20.18
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	10.26	24.20	18.56	18.94	21.36	21.05
8.1	Railway	4.30	32.84	10.77	10.34	14.56	14.56
8.2	Transport by other means	17.93	23.13	23.43	21.83	22.95	23.10
8.3	Storage	0.96	20.35	20.69	21.16	17.74	16.87
8.4	Communication	-4.23	16.48	11.54	19.68	24.83	21.40
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	24.42	12.97	23.17	13.25	20.59	23.73
10	Banking-Insurance & Real-Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & business services	12.73	16.51	18.98	17.16	18.56	16.22
10.1	Banking & Insurance	12.09	25.83	13.30	22.48	18.42	18.42
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	12.95	13.24	21.19	15.23	18.62	15.37
11	Community & Personal Services	10.07	13.12	17.70	20.49	35.32	16.36
11.1	Public Administration	20.73	2.83	10.96	27.00	26.29	31.36
11.2	Other Services	5.82	17.80	20.37	18.10	38.88	10.98
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	14.35	15.44	19.60	17.44	25.13	18.85
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (GSDP)	11.53	25.28	20.01	16.10	17.86	18.11
	Projected Population (In Lakhs)	227	232	236	241	245	250
	Per Capita Income	9.57	22.58	17.97	13.70	15.94	15.75

(P)= Provisional Estimate (Q)= Quick Estimate (A)= Advance Estimate

विभिन्न उद्योगों से उत्पन्न छत्तीसगढ़ का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद गत वर्ष से प्रतिशत वृद्धि-स्थिर (2004-2005) भावों पर

क्र.सं.	उद्योग के प्रकार	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	17.96	4.97	11.50	-14.67	10.71	4.92
2	वनोद्योग तथा लट्टे बनाना	-0.88	2.89	3.94	-0.03	1.82	2.01
3	मछली उद्योग	9.73	4.56	1.17	13.87	6.02	7.07
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	6.56	11.92	4.95	9.78	5.54	3.55
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	10.61	6.96	7.80	-3.48	7.27	4.08
	कृषि	12.75	4.48	9.32	-10.29	8.36	4.41
5	विनिर्माण	-18.39	50.90	12.65	-0.32	13.01	12.97
5.1	विनिर्माण-पंजीकृत	-21.27	56.97	12.87	-0.60	13.43	13.37
5.2	विनिर्माण-गैर-पंजीकृत	5.46	13.41	10.70	2.08	9.44	9.39
6	निर्माण	24.65	40.73	-3.17	7.00	14.98	19.85
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	-1.88	-0.81	11.39	119.04	11.43	14.36
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	-7.32	40.82	8.13	13.64	13.16	14.87
	उद्योग समूह (B+4)	-3.81	32.73	7.38	12.75	11.45	12.46
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	7.86	19.03	12.46	9.82	11.40	12.43
8.1	रेल्वे	6.06	21.38	4.36	8.56	10.60	10.60
8.2	अन्य साधनों से परिवहन	10.91	14.33	13.59	8.12	9.46	9.59
8.3	संग्रहण	-4.79	12.93	9.84	10.70	3.79	16.04
8.4	संचार	2.45	32.08	19.51	15.72	17.77	20.58
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानगृह	6.02	13.93	12.53	7.24	13.42	13.91
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा, आवासगृहों का स्वामित्व तथा व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	9.40	12.34	8.19	9.38	10.82	12.32
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	20.74	29.14	14.46	16.93	20.32	20.32
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	5.39	5.54	5.08	5.30	5.13	6.84
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	3.93	5.65	8.02	10.18	19.49	15.33
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	14.30	-3.13	2.09	16.87	12.80	29.16
11.2	अन्य सेवायें	-0.21	9.67	10.41	7.68	22.21	10.15
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	6.42	11.38	9.88	9.15	14.38	13.75
	योग (A+B+C) (स.स.घ.उ.)	3.23	18.60	8.61	6.80	11.93	11.57
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	227	232	236	241	245	250
	प्रति व्यक्ति आय	1.41	16.05	6.77	4.58	10.10	9.34

(P)= प्रावधिक अनुमान (Q)= त्वरित अनुमान (A)= अग्रिम अनुमान

Gross State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh At Factor Cost By Industry Of Origin
Percentage Growth Over Previous Year At Constant (2004-2005) prices

S.No	Types of Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	17.96	4.97	11.50	-14.67	10.71	4.92
2	Forestry & Logging	-0.88	2.89	3.94	-0.03	1.82	2.01
3	Fishing	9.73	4.56	1.17	13.87	6.02	7.07
4	Mininig & Quarrying	6.56	11.92	4.95	9.78	5.54	3.55
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	10.61	6.96	7.80	-3.48	7.27	4.08
	Agriculture	12.75	4.48	9.32	-10.29	8.36	4.41
5	Manufacturing	-18.39	50.90	12.65	-0.32	13.01	12.97
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	-21.27	56.97	12.87	-0.60	13.43	13.37
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	5.46	13.41	10.70	2.08	9.44	9.39
6	Construction	24.65	40.73	-3.17	7.00	14.98	19.85
7	Electrict Gas & Water Supply	-1.88	-0.81	11.39	119.04	11.43	14.36
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	-7.32	40.82	8.13	13.64	13.16	14.87
	Industry Group (B+4)	-3.81	32.73	7.38	12.75	11.45	12.46
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	7.86	19.03	12.46	9.82	11.40	12.43
8.1	Railway	6.06	21.38	4.36	8.56	10.60	10.60
8.2	Transport by other means	10.91	14.33	13.59	8.12	9.46	9.59
8.3	Storage	-4.79	12.93	9.84	10.70	3.79	16.04
8.4	Communication	2.45	32.08	19.51	15.72	17.77	20.58
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	6.02	13.93	12.53	7.24	13.42	13.91
10	Banking-Insurance & Real-Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & business services	9.40	12.34	8.19	9.38	10.82	12.32
10.1	Banking & Insurance	20.74	29.14	14.46	16.93	20.32	20.32
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	5.39	5.54	5.08	5.30	5.13	6.84
11	Community & Personal Services	3.93	5.65	8.02	10.18	19.49	15.33
11.1	Public Administration	14.30	-3.13	2.09	16.87	12.80	29.16
11.2	Other Services	-0.21	9.67	10.41	7.68	22.21	10.15
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	6.42	11.38	9.88	9.15	14.38	13.75
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (GSDP)	3.23	18.60	8.61	6.80	11.93	11.57
	Projected Population (In Lakhs)	227	232	236	241	245	250
	Per Capita Income	1.41	16.05	6.77	4.58	10.10	9.34

(P)= Provisional Estimate (Q)= Quick Estimate (A)= Advance Estimate

विभिन्न उद्योगों से उत्पन्न छत्तीसगढ़ का निवल घरेलू उत्पाद गत वर्ष से प्रतिशत वृद्धि-प्रचलित भावों पर

क्र.सं.	उद्योग के प्रकार	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	27.60	7.94	35.83	-0.86	15.94	9.54
2	वनोद्योग तथा लट्ठे बनाना	2.06	10.63	7.27	3.60	15.61	18.45
3	मछली उद्योग	13.92	21.82	3.67	17.32	6.52	6.59
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	24.58	18.83	19.76	2.08	1.22	18.54
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	21.49	12.39	24.80	1.21	10.61	13.48
	कृषि	20.02	9.20	27.52	0.77	15.41	11.21
5	विनिर्माण	-22.54	79.56	23.77	12.34	21.03	21.06
5.1	विनिर्माण-पंजीकृत	-26.32	88.57	24.20	12.38	21.55	21.56
5.2	विनिर्माण-गैर-पंजीकृत	11.37	26.04	19.99	11.90	16.18	16.19
6	निर्माण	31.42	49.28	3.41	19.02	16.87	21.13
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल अपूर्ति	-1.01	-6.15	19.16	154.69	8.90	22.75
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	-7.07	61.56	16.74	21.25	18.58	21.24
	उद्योग समूह (B+4)	1.38	47.55	17.54	16.09	14.47	20.67
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	11.02	26.46	19.78	20.18	22.72	22.20
8.1	रेल्वे	5.76	45.32	11.35	12.14	17.31	17.00
8.2	अन्य साधनों से परिवहन	17.89	23.77	24.10	22.23	23.40	23.52
8.3	संग्रहण	0.40	20.08	20.29	20.98	17.40	16.47
8.4	संचार	-4.99	15.85	13.13	21.94	27.70	23.33
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानगृह	24.41	12.85	23.22	13.08	20.57	23.77
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा, आवासगृहों का स्वामित्व तथा व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	12.42	16.70	19.14	17.29	18.83	16.24
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	12.05	26.02	13.40	22.65	18.52	18.51
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	12.57	13.04	21.64	15.10	18.97	15.26
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	9.09	13.66	17.96	21.00	37.06	16.47
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	20.18	2.74	10.33	30.47	29.16	34.84
11.2	अन्य सेवाएँ	5.38	17.82	20.49	18.12	39.72	10.77
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	14.23	15.81	19.98	17.68	25.93	19.14
	योग (A+B+C) (नि.रा.घ.उ.)	10.34	26.00	20.53	13.17	18.81	18.23
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	227	232	236	241	245	250
	प्रति व्यक्ति आय	8.39	23.28	18.49	10.83	16.87	15.86

(P)= प्रावधिक अनुमान (Q)= त्वरित अनुमान (A)= अग्रिम अनुमान

Net State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh At Factor Cost By Industry Of Origin
Percentage Growth Over Previous Year At Current Prices

S.No	Types of Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	27.60	7.94	35.83	-0.86	15.94	9.54
2	Forestry & Logging	2.06	10.63	7.27	3.60	15.61	18.45
3	Fishing	13.92	21.82	3.67	17.32	6.52	6.59
4	Mininig & Quarrying	24.58	18.83	19.76	2.08	1.22	18.54
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	21.49	12.39	24.80	1.21	10.61	13.48
	Agriculture	20.02	9.20	27.52	0.77	15.41	11.21
5	Manufacturing	-22.54	79.56	23.77	12.34	21.03	21.06
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	-26.32	88.57	24.20	12.38	21.55	21.56
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	11.37	26.04	19.99	11.90	16.18	16.19
6	Construction	31.42	49.28	3.41	19.02	16.87	21.13
7	Electrict Gas & Water Supply	-1.01	-6.15	19.16	154.69	8.90	22.75
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	-7.07	61.56	16.74	21.25	18.58	21.24
	Industry Group (B+4)	1.38	47.55	17.54	16.09	14.47	20.67
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	11.02	26.46	19.78	20.18	22.72	22.20
8.1	Railway	5.76	45.32	11.35	12.14	17.31	17.00
8.2	Transport by other means	17.89	23.77	24.10	22.23	23.40	23.52
8.3	Storage	0.40	20.08	20.29	20.98	17.40	16.47
8.4	Communication	-4.99	15.85	13.13	21.94	27.70	23.33
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	24.41	12.85	23.22	13.08	20.57	23.77
10	Banking-Insurance & Real-Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & business services	12.42	16.70	19.14	17.29	18.83	16.24
10.1	Banking & Insurance	12.05	26.02	13.40	22.65	18.52	18.51
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	12.57	13.04	21.64	15.10	18.97	15.26
11	Community & Personal Services	9.09	13.66	17.96	21.00	37.06	16.47
11.1	Public Administration	20.18	2.74	10.33	30.47	29.16	34.84
11.2	Other Services	5.38	17.82	20.49	18.12	39.72	10.77
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	14.23	15.81	19.98	17.68	25.93	19.14
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (NSDP)	10.34	26.00	20.53	13.17	18.81	18.23
	Projected Population (In Lakhs)	227	232	236	241	245	250
	Per Capita Income	8.39	23.28	18.49	10.83	16.87	15.86

(P)= Provisional Estimate (Q)= Quick Estimate (A)= Advance Estimate

विभिन्न उद्योगों से उत्पन्न छत्तीसगढ़ का निवल घरेलू उत्पाद गत वर्ष से प्रतिशत वृद्धि-स्थिर (2004-2005) भावों पर

क्र.सं.	उद्योग के प्रकार	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	18.99	4.56	11.92	-14.67	10.71	4.92
2	वनोद्योग तथा लदेठे बनाना	-0.67	2.83	4.04	0.02	1.89	2.07
3	मछली उद्योग	9.48	2.68	0.45	15.37	6.02	7.08
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	2.10	10.69	1.39	9.78	7.25	4.57
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	9.62	6.05	6.98	-4.21	7.92	4.44
	कृषि	13.21	4.06	9.54	-10.12	8.26	4.37
5	विनिर्माण	-28.62	65.13	14.24	-0.33	13.01	12.97
5.1	विनिर्माण-पंजीकृत	-32.37	73.78	14.38	-0.60	13.43	13.37
5.2	विनिर्माण-गैर-पंजीकृत	5.01	15.12	12.99	2.08	9.44	9.39
6	निर्माण	24.48	40.20	-3.60	7.00	14.98	19.85
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	-1.39	-23.19	-8.37	119.04	11.43	14.36
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	-12.93	48.29	7.05	6.58	13.50	15.26
	उद्योग समूह (B+4)	-8.92	37.04	5.68	7.32	12.02	12.83
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	9.13	20.87	13.54	10.47	12.15	13.20
8.1	रेल्वे	10.87	29.16	5.14	11.21	13.46	13.09
8.2	अन्य साधनों से परिवहन	10.68	14.49	13.84	7.82	9.25	9.39
8.3	संग्रहण	-5.37	12.66	9.31	10.34	3.05	15.91
8.4	संचार	4.04	35.20	22.37	17.27	19.34	22.18
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानगृह	5.77	13.92	12.49	7.05	13.36	13.86
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा, आवासगृहों का स्वामित्व तथा व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	9.40	12.75	8.07	9.41	11.00	12.65
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	20.98	29.43	14.62	17.05	20.47	20.46
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	4.84	5.16	4.41	4.71	4.49	6.46
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	2.90	5.94	7.86	10.24	20.44	15.82
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	13.57	-3.47	0.54	19.28	13.98	34.08
11.2	अन्य सेवाएँ	-0.67	9.53	10.32	7.47	22.64	10.05
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	6.12	11.83	9.98	9.18	14.83	14.11
	योग (A+B+C) (नि.रा.घ.उ.)	1.63	19.02	8.08	4.09	12.37	11.76
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	227	232	236	241	245	250
	प्रति व्यक्ति आय	-0.16	16.46	6.25	1.93	10.54	9.52

(P)= प्रावधिक अनुमान (Q)= त्वरित अनुमान (A)= अग्रिम अनुमान

Net State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh At Factor Cost By Industry Of Origin
Percentage Growth Over Previous Year At Constant (2004-2005) Prices

S.No	Types of Industry	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	18.99	4.56	11.92	-14.67	10.71	4.92
2	Forestry & Logging	-0.67	2.83	4.04	0.02	1.89	2.07
3	Fishing	9.48	2.68	0.45	15.37	6.02	7.08
4	Mininig & Quarrying	2.10	10.69	1.39	9.78	7.25	4.57
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	9.62	6.05	6.98	-4.21	7.92	4.44
	Agriculture	13.21	4.06	9.54	-10.12	8.26	4.37
5	Manufacturing	-28.62	65.13	14.24	-0.33	13.01	12.97
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	-32.37	73.78	14.38	-0.60	13.43	13.37
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	5.01	15.12	12.99	2.08	9.44	9.39
6	Construction	24.48	40.20	-3.60	7.00	14.98	19.85
7	Electrict Gas & Water Supply	-1.39	-23.19	-8.37	119.04	11.43	14.36
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	-12.93	48.29	7.05	6.58	13.50	15.26
	Industry Group (B+4)	-8.92	37.04	5.68	7.32	12.02	12.83
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	9.13	20.87	13.54	10.47	12.15	13.20
8.1	Railway	10.87	29.16	5.14	11.21	13.46	13.09
8.2	Transport by other means	10.68	14.49	13.84	7.82	9.25	9.39
8.3	Storage	-5.37	12.66	9.31	10.34	3.05	15.91
8.4	Communication	4.04	35.20	22.37	17.27	19.34	22.18
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	5.77	13.92	12.49	7.05	13.36	13.86
10	Banking-Insurance & Real-Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and business services	9.40	12.75	8.07	9.41	11.00	12.65
10.1	Banking & Insurance	20.98	29.43	14.62	17.05	20.47	20.46
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	4.84	5.16	4.41	4.71	4.49	6.46
11	Community & Personal Services	2.90	5.94	7.86	10.24	20.44	15.82
11.1	Public Administration	13.57	-3.47	0.54	19.28	13.98	34.08
11.2	Other Services	-0.67	9.53	10.32	7.47	22.64	10.05
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	6.12	11.83	9.98	9.18	14.83	14.11
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (NSDP)	1.63	19.02	8.08	4.09	12.37	11.76
	Projected Population (In Lakhs)	227	232	236	241	245	250
	Per Capita Income	-0.16	16.46	6.25	1.93	10.54	9.52

(P)= Provisional Estimate (Q)= Quick Estimate (A)= Advance Estimate

विभिन्न उद्योगों से उत्पन्न छत्तीसगढ़ का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद प्रतिशत वितरण—प्रचलित भावों पर

क्र.सं.	उद्योग के प्रकार	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	14.75	16.69	14.47	16.14	13.78	13.56	12.57
2	वनोद्योग तथा लटेटे बनाना	5.38	4.92	4.34	3.88	3.46	3.39	3.40
3	मछली उद्योग	1.10	1.12	1.08	0.94	0.93	0.84	0.78
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	11.21	12.72	12.12	12.16	10.69	9.16	8.93
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	32.44	35.45	32.02	33.13	28.87	26.96	25.68
	कृषि	21.23	22.73	19.90	20.96	18.18	17.79	16.75
5	विनिर्माण	21.89	17.20	22.28	22.44	21.71	22.30	22.85
5.1	विनिर्माण—पंजीकृत	19.54	14.83	19.97	20.18	19.54	20.15	20.73
5.2	विनिर्माण—गैर—पंजीकृत	2.36	2.37	2.32	2.26	2.18	2.15	2.11
6	निर्माण	6.84	8.07	9.64	8.32	8.53	8.46	8.68
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	4.39	3.98	3.52	3.68	8.08	7.47	7.76
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	33.12	29.25	35.44	34.45	38.33	38.22	39.28
	उद्योग समुह (B+4)	44.34	41.97	47.56	46.62	49.02	47.39	48.22
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	4.83	4.78	4.73	4.68	4.79	4.93	5.06
8.1	रेल्वे	1.15	1.07	1.14	1.05	1.00	0.97	0.94
8.2	अन्य साधनों से परिवहन	2.69	2.85	2.80	2.88	3.02	3.15	3.28
8.3	संग्रहण	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10
8.4	संचार	0.88	0.76	0.71	0.66	0.68	0.72	0.74
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानगृह	8.55	9.53	8.60	8.82	8.61	8.81	9.23
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा, आवासगृहों का स्वामित्व तथा व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	8.93	9.02	8.39	8.32	8.39	8.44	8.31
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	2.33	2.34	2.35	2.22	2.34	2.35	2.36
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	6.60	6.68	6.04	6.10	6.05	6.09	5.95
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	12.13	11.97	10.81	10.60	11.00	12.63	12.45
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	3.46	3.75	3.08	2.85	3.11	3.34	3.71
11.2	अन्य सेवाएँ	8.67	8.23	7.73	7.76	7.89	9.30	8.74
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	34.44	35.31	32.53	32.42	32.80	34.82	35.04
	योग (A+B+C) (सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	223	227	232	236	241	245	250

(P)= प्रावधिक अनुमान (Q)= त्वरित अनुमान (A)= अग्रिम अनुमान

Gross State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh At Factor Cost By Industry Of Origin
Percentage Distribution At Current Prices

S.No	Types of Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	14.75	16.69	14.47	16.14	13.78	13.56	12.57
2	Forestry & Logging	5.38	4.92	4.34	3.88	3.46	3.39	3.40
3	Fishing	1.10	1.12	1.08	0.94	0.93	0.84	0.78
4	Mininig & Quarrying	11.21	12.72	12.12	12.16	10.69	9.16	8.93
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	32.44	35.45	32.02	33.13	28.87	26.96	25.68
	Agriculture	21.23	22.73	19.90	20.96	18.18	17.79	16.75
5	Manufacturing	21.89	17.20	22.28	22.44	21.71	22.30	22.85
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	19.54	14.83	19.97	20.18	19.54	20.15	20.73
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	2.36	2.37	2.32	2.26	2.18	2.15	2.11
6	Construction	6.84	8.07	9.64	8.32	8.53	8.46	8.68
7	Electrict Gas & Water Supply	4.39	3.98	3.52	3.68	8.08	7.47	7.76
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	33.12	29.25	35.44	34.45	38.33	38.22	39.28
	Industry Group (B+4)	44.34	41.97	47.56	46.62	49.02	47.39	48.22
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	4.83	4.78	4.73	4.68	4.79	4.93	5.06
8.1	Railway	1.15	1.07	1.14	1.05	1.00	0.97	0.94
8.2	Transport by other means	2.69	2.85	2.80	2.88	3.02	3.15	3.28
8.3	Storage	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10
8.4	Communication	0.88	0.76	0.71	0.66	0.68	0.72	0.74
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	8.55	9.53	8.60	8.82	8.61	8.81	9.23
10	Banking-Insurance & Real-Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and business services	8.93	9.02	8.39	8.32	8.39	8.44	8.31
10.1	Banking & Insurance	2.33	2.34	2.35	2.22	2.34	2.35	2.36
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	6.60	6.68	6.04	6.10	6.05	6.09	5.95
11	Community & Personal Services	12.13	11.97	10.81	10.60	11.00	12.63	12.45
11.1	Public Administration	3.46	3.75	3.08	2.85	3.11	3.34	3.71
11.2	Other Services	8.67	8.23	7.73	7.76	7.89	9.30	8.74
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	34.44	35.31	32.53	32.42	32.80	34.82	35.04
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (GSDP)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Projected Population (In Lakhs)	223	227	232	236	241	245	250.00

(P)= Provisional Estimate (Q)= Quick Estimate (A)= Advance Estimate

विभिन्न उद्योगों से उत्पन्न छत्तीसगढ़ का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद प्रतिशत वितरण-स्थिर (2004-2005) भावों पर

क्र.सं.	उद्योग के प्रकार	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	14.75	16.85	14.91	15.31	12.23	12.10	11.38
2	वनोद्योग तथा लटेठे बनाना	5.38	5.17	4.48	4.29	4.02	3.65	3.34
3	मछली उद्योग	1.10	1.17	1.03	0.96	1.02	0.97	0.93
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	11.21	11.58	10.92	10.55	10.85	10.23	9.49
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	32.44	34.76	31.35	31.11	28.12	26.95	25.14
	कृषि	21.23	23.18	20.42	20.56	17.27	16.72	15.65
5	विनिर्माण	21.89	17.31	22.02	22.84	21.32	21.52	21.79
5.1	विनिर्माण-पंजीकृत	19.54	14.90	19.72	20.49	19.07	19.33	19.64
5.2	विनिर्माण-गैर-पंजीकृत	2.36	2.41	2.30	2.35	2.24	2.19	2.15
6	निर्माण	6.84	8.26	9.80	8.74	8.75	8.99	9.66
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	4.39	4.17	3.49	3.58	7.34	7.31	7.49
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	33.12	29.74	35.31	35.16	37.41	37.82	38.94
	उद्योग समूह (B+4)	44.34	41.32	46.24	45.71	48.26	48.05	48.44
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	4.83	5.05	5.07	5.25	5.39	5.37	5.41
8.1	रेल्वे	1.15	1.18	1.21	1.16	1.18	1.16	1.15
8.2	अन्य साधनों से परिवहन	2.69	2.89	2.79	2.92	2.95	2.89	2.84
8.3	संग्रहण	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10
8.4	संचार	0.88	0.88	0.98	1.07	1.16	1.22	1.32
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानगृह	8.55	8.78	8.43	8.74	8.77	8.89	9.08
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा, आवासगृहों का स्वामित्व तथा व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	8.93	9.46	8.96	8.92	9.14	9.05	9.11
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	2.33	2.72	2.97	3.13	3.42	3.68	3.97
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	6.60	6.73	5.99	5.80	5.72	5.37	5.14
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	12.13	12.22	10.88	10.82	11.16	11.92	12.32
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	3.46	3.83	3.13	2.94	3.22	3.25	3.76
11.2	अन्य सेवाएँ	8.67	8.38	7.75	7.88	7.94	8.67	8.56
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	34.44	35.50	33.34	33.73	34.47	35.23	35.92
	योग (A+B+C) (स.रा.घ.उ.)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	223	227	232	236	241	245	250

(P)= प्रावधिक अनुमान (Q)= त्वरित अनुमान (A)= अग्रिम अनुमान

**Gross State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh At Factor Cost By Industry Of Origin
Percentage Distribution At Constant (2004-2005) Prices**

S.No	Types of Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	14.75	16.85	14.91	15.31	12.23	12.10	11.38
2	Forestry & Logging	5.38	5.17	4.48	4.29	4.02	3.65	3.34
3	Fishing	1.10	1.17	1.03	0.96	1.02	0.97	0.93
4	Mininig & Quarrying	11.21	11.58	10.92	10.55	10.85	10.23	9.49
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	32.44	34.76	31.35	31.11	28.12	26.95	25.14
	Agriculture	21.23	23.18	20.42	20.56	17.27	16.72	15.65
5	Manufacturing	21.89	17.31	22.02	22.84	21.32	21.52	21.79
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	19.54	14.90	19.72	20.49	19.07	19.33	19.64
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	2.36	2.41	2.30	2.35	2.24	2.19	2.15
6	Construction	6.84	8.26	9.80	8.74	8.75	8.99	9.66
7	Electric Gas & Water Supply	4.39	4.17	3.49	3.58	7.34	7.31	7.49
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	33.12	29.74	35.31	35.16	37.41	37.82	38.94
	Industry Group (B+4)	44.34	41.32	46.24	45.71	48.26	48.05	48.44
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	4.83	5.05	5.07	5.25	5.39	5.37	5.41
8.1	Railway	1.15	1.18	1.21	1.16	1.18	1.16	1.15
8.2	Transport by other means	2.69	2.89	2.79	2.92	2.95	2.89	2.84
8.3	Storage	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10
8.4	Communication	0.88	0.88	0.98	1.07	1.16	1.22	1.32
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	8.55	8.78	8.43	8.74	8.77	8.89	9.08
10	Banking-Insurance & Real-Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and business services	8.93	9.46	8.96	8.92	9.14	9.05	9.11
10.1	Banking & Insurance	2.33	2.72	2.97	3.13	3.42	3.68	3.97
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	6.60	6.73	5.99	5.80	5.72	5.37	5.14
11	Community & Personal Services	12.13	12.22	10.88	10.82	11.16	11.92	12.32
11.1	Public Administration	3.46	3.83	3.13	2.94	3.22	3.25	3.76
11.2	Other Services	8.67	8.38	7.75	7.88	7.94	8.67	8.56
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	34.44	35.50	33.34	33.73	34.47	35.23	35.92
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (GSDP)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Projected Population (In Lakhs)	223	227	232	236	241	245	250.00

(P)= Provisional Estimate (Q)= Quick Estimate (A)= Advance Estimate

विभिन्न उद्योगों से उत्पन्न छत्तीसगढ़ का निवल घरेलू उत्पाद प्रतिशत वितरण—प्रचलित भावों पर

क्र.सं.	उद्योग के प्रकार	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	15.46	17.88	15.32	17.26	15.12	14.76	13.67
2	वनोद्योग तथा लटेठे बनाना	6.14	5.68	4.99	4.44	4.07	3.96	3.96
3	मछली उद्योग	1.11	1.14	1.10	0.95	0.98	0.88	0.80
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	10.82	12.21	11.52	11.45	10.32	8.80	8.82
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	33.53	36.92	32.93	34.10	30.50	28.39	27.25
	कृषि	22.71	24.71	21.41	22.66	20.17	19.60	18.43
5	विनिर्माण	19.82	13.91	19.83	20.36	20.21	20.59	21.08
5.1	विनिर्माण—पंजीकृत	17.83	11.91	17.82	18.36	18.24	18.66	19.18
5.2	विनिर्माण—गैर—पंजीकृत	1.99	2.01	2.01	2.00	1.97	1.93	1.90
6	निर्माण	7.60	9.06	10.73	9.21	9.68	9.52	9.76
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	2.29	2.06	1.53	1.51	3.41	3.12	3.24
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	29.71	25.03	32.09	31.08	33.30	33.24	34.08
	उद्योग समूह (B+4)	40.53	37.24	43.61	42.53	43.62	42.03	42.90
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	4.80	4.83	4.85	4.82	5.12	5.29	5.47
8.1	रेल्वे	0.93	0.89	1.03	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.92
8.2	अन्य साधनों से परिवहन	2.90	3.09	3.04	3.13	3.38	3.51	3.67
8.3	संग्रहण	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11
8.4	संचार	0.86	0.74	0.68	0.64	0.69	0.74	0.77
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानगृह	9.70	10.94	9.80	10.01	10.01	10.15	10.63
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा, आवासगृहों का स्वामित्व तथा व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	9.34	9.52	8.81	8.71	9.03	9.03	8.88
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	2.64	2.68	2.68	2.52	2.74	2.73	2.74
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	6.70	6.84	6.13	6.19	6.29	6.30	6.14
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	12.91	12.76	11.51	11.27	12.05	13.90	13.69
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	3.23	3.52	2.87	2.63	3.03	3.29	3.76
11.2	अन्य सेवाएँ	9.68	9.24	8.64	8.64	9.02	10.60	9.93
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	36.75	38.05	34.98	34.82	36.20	38.37	38.67
	योग (A+B+C) (नि.रा.घ.उ.)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	223	227	232	236	241	245	250

(P)= प्रावधिक अनुमान (Q)= त्वरित अनुमान (A)= अग्रिम अनुमान

Net State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh At Factor Cost By Industry Of Origin
Percentage Distribution At Current Prices

S.No	Types of Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	15.46	17.88	15.32	17.26	15.12	14.76	13.67
2	Forestry & Logging	6.14	5.68	4.99	4.44	4.07	3.96	3.96
3	Fishing	1.11	1.14	1.10	0.95	0.98	0.88	0.80
4	Mininig & Quarrying	10.82	12.21	11.52	11.45	10.32	8.80	8.82
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	33.53	36.92	32.93	34.10	30.50	28.39	27.25
	Agriculture	22.71	24.71	21.41	22.66	20.17	19.60	18.43
5	Manufacturing	19.82	13.91	19.83	20.36	20.21	20.59	21.08
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	17.83	11.91	17.82	18.36	18.24	18.66	19.18
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	1.99	2.01	2.01	2.00	1.97	1.93	1.90
6	Construction	7.60	9.06	10.73	9.21	9.68	9.52	9.76
7	Electrict Gas & Water Supply	2.29	2.06	1.53	1.51	3.41	3.12	3.24
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	29.71	25.03	32.09	31.08	33.30	33.24	34.08
	Industry Group (B+4)	40.53	37.24	43.61	42.53	43.62	42.03	42.90
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	4.80	4.83	4.85	4.82	5.12	5.29	5.47
8.1	Railway	0.93	0.89	1.03	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.92
8.2	Transport by other means	2.90	3.09	3.04	3.13	3.38	3.51	3.67
8.3	Storage	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11
8.4	Communication	0.86	0.74	0.68	0.64	0.69	0.74	0.77
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	9.70	10.94	9.80	10.01	10.01	10.15	10.63
10	Banking-Insurance & Real-Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and business services	9.34	9.52	8.81	8.71	9.03	9.03	8.88
10.1	Banking & Insurance	2.64	2.68	2.68	2.52	2.74	2.73	2.74
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	6.70	6.84	6.13	6.19	6.29	6.30	6.14
11	Community & Personal Services	12.91	12.76	11.51	11.27	12.05	13.90	13.69
11.1	Public Administration	3.23	3.52	2.87	2.63	3.03	3.29	3.76
11.2	Other Services	9.68	9.24	8.64	8.64	9.02	10.60	9.93
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	36.75	38.05	34.98	34.82	36.20	38.37	38.67
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (NSDP)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Projected Population (In Lakhs)	223	227	232	236	241	245	250

(P)= Provisional Estimate (Q)= Quick Estimate (A)= Advance Estimate

विभिन्न उद्योगों से उत्पन्न छत्तीसगढ़ का निवल घरेलू उत्पाद प्रतिशत वितरण-स्थिर (2004-2005) भावों पर

क्र.सं.	उद्योग के प्रकार	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)	2010-11 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	15.46	18.10	15.90	16.47	13.50	13.30	12.49
2	वनोद्योग तथा लटेठे बनाना	6.14	6.01	5.19	4.99	4.80	4.35	3.97
3	मछली उद्योग	1.11	1.19	1.03	0.96	1.06	1.00	0.96
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	10.82	10.87	10.11	9.48	10.00	9.54	8.93
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	33.53	36.17	32.23	31.90	29.35	28.19	26.35
	कृषि	22.71	25.30	22.12	22.42	19.36	18.65	17.42
5	विनिर्माण	19.82	13.92	19.31	20.41	19.54	19.66	19.87
5.1	विनिर्माण-पंजीकृत	17.83	11.87	17.33	18.33	17.51	17.67	17.93
5.2	विनिर्माण-गैर-पंजीकृत	1.99	2.05	1.99	2.08	2.04	1.98	1.94
6	निर्माण	7.60	9.31	10.97	9.78	10.06	10.29	11.03
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल अपूर्ति	2.29	2.22	1.44	1.22	2.56	2.54	2.60
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	29.71	25.46	31.72	31.41	32.16	32.48	33.50
	उद्योग समुह (B+4)	40.53	36.32	41.82	40.89	42.16	42.03	42.43
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	4.80	5.16	5.24	5.50	5.84	5.83	5.90
8.1	रेल्वे	0.93	1.02	1.10	1.07	1.15	1.16	1.17
8.2	अन्य साधनों से परिवहन	2.90	3.15	3.03	3.19	3.31	3.22	3.15
8.3	संग्रहण	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.11
8.4	संचार	0.86	0.88	1.00	1.13	1.27	1.35	1.48
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानगृह	9.70	10.09	9.66	10.06	10.34	10.43	10.63
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा, आवासगृहो का स्वामित्व तथा व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ	9.34	10.05	9.52	9.52	10.01	9.89	9.97
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	2.64	3.14	3.42	3.63	4.08	4.37	4.71
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	6.70	6.91	6.11	5.90	5.93	5.52	5.26
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	12.91	13.07	11.63	11.61	12.29	13.18	13.66
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	3.23	3.61	2.93	2.72	3.12	3.17	3.80
11.2	अन्य सेवायें	9.68	9.46	8.70	8.88	9.17	10.01	9.86
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	36.75	38.38	36.06	36.69	38.48	39.32	40.15
	योग (A+B+C) (नि.रा.घ.उ.)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	223	227	232	236	241	245	250

(P)= प्रावधिक अनुमान (Q)= त्वरित अनुमान (A)= अग्रिम अनुमान

Net State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh At Factor Cost By Industry Of Origin
Percentage Distribution At Constant (2004-2005) Prices

S.No	Types of Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	15.46	18.10	15.90	16.47	13.50	13.30	12.49
2	Forestry & Logging	6.14	6.01	5.19	4.99	4.80	4.35	3.97
3	Fishing	1.11	1.19	1.03	0.96	1.06	1.00	0.96
4	Mininig & Quarrying	10.82	10.87	10.11	9.48	10.00	9.54	8.93
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	33.53	36.17	32.23	31.90	29.35	28.19	26.35
	Agriculture	22.71	25.30	22.12	22.42	19.36	18.65	17.42
5	Manufacturing	19.82	13.92	19.31	20.41	19.54	19.66	19.87
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	17.83	11.87	17.33	18.33	17.51	17.67	17.93
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	1.99	2.05	1.99	2.08	2.04	1.98	1.94
6	Construction	7.60	9.31	10.97	9.78	10.06	10.29	11.03
7	Electrict Gas & Water Supply	2.29	2.22	1.44	1.22	2.56	2.54	2.60
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	29.71	25.46	31.72	31.41	32.16	32.48	33.50
	Industry Group (B+4)	40.53	36.32	41.82	40.89	42.16	42.03	42.43
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	4.80	5.16	5.24	5.50	5.84	5.83	5.90
8.1	Railway	0.93	1.02	1.10	1.07	1.15	1.16	1.17
8.2	Transport by other means	2.90	3.15	3.03	3.19	3.31	3.22	3.15
8.3	Storage	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.11
8.4	Communication	0.86	0.88	1.00	1.13	1.27	1.35	1.48
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	9.70	10.09	9.66	10.06	10.34	10.43	10.63
10	Banking-Insurance & Real-Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and business services	9.34	10.05	9.52	9.52	10.01	9.89	9.97
10.1	Banking & Insurance	2.64	3.14	3.42	3.63	4.08	4.37	4.71
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	6.70	6.91	6.11	5.90	5.93	5.52	5.26
11	Community & Personal Services	12.91	13.07	11.63	11.61	12.29	13.18	13.66
11.1	Public Administration	3.23	3.61	2.93	2.72	3.12	3.17	3.80
11.2	Other Services	9.68	9.46	8.70	8.88	9.17	10.01	9.86
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	36.75	38.38	36.06	36.69	38.48	39.32	40.15
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (NSDP)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Projected Population (In Lakhs)	223	227	232	236	241	245	250

(P)= Provisional Estimate (Q)= Quick Estimate (A)= Advance Estimate

स्रोत
एवं
कार्यपद्धति

**SOURCE
AND
METHODOLOGY**

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
1. Agriculture, including livestock			
(a) Value of output – (1) Major and minor crops			
(i) Major crops (25) (paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, small millets, gram, tur, other kharif pulses, other rabi pulses, groundnut, sesamum, rapeseed & mustard, linseed, castorseed, safflower, nigerseed, soyabean, sunflower, cotton, jute, mesta and sugarcane)	◆ Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture (DESAg) for production ◆ State Directorates of Economics (DES) and Statistics for final estimates of production & prices	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * base year price
(ii) Minor crops (17) (potato, onion, banana, tapioca, sweet potato, pepper , ginger, garlic, chillies, turmeric, arecanut, coriander, cardamom, sunhemp, tobacco, guarseed and coconut).	- same as above-	- same as above-	- same as above-
(iii) small millets (includes korra, vargu, samai, cheena, kodan and kutki, sawan, trumba, kangani, kudroo, sewal, phoolan, grim, navane, harake, save, bargu, sanva, rala, kakun, basara, bhadli, banti, vari, buck wheat)	◆ DESAg and State DES for production	- same as above- Price =75% of weighted average price of jowar, bajra, barley, maize and ragi	- same as above- Price =75% of weighted average base year price of jowar, bajra, barley, maize and ragi
(iv) other pulses	◆ DESAg and State DES for area (ha) under the crops and production	- same as above- Price = 0.85* weighted average price of arhar, urad, moong, masur and horsegram	- same as above- Price = 0.85* weighted average price of arhar, urad, moong, masur and horsegram

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(2) Commercial Crops			
(i) tea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tea Board for production of processed tea State DESs for prices 	Value of output = production * current year price Production of raw tea = processed tea / 0.225	Same as in current prices, price adopted is the base year price
(ii) coffee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coffee Board for production and prices 	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * base year price
(iii) rubber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rubber Board for production State DESs for prices 	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * base year price
(iv) cashewnuts and cocoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directorate of Cashew nut and Coca Development production and prices 	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * base year price
(v) horticulture crops (other than the minor crops (banana, onion, potato, sweet potato and tapioca))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Horticulture Board (NHB) for production State DESs for prices 	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * base year price
(vi) opium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Bureau of Narcotics for production and prices 	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * base year price
(vii) arecanut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development for production and prices 	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * base year price

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(vii) flowers (separately for cut flowers and sticks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ National Horticulture Board (NHB) for production ◆ State DESs for prices 	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * base year price
(3) Miscellaneous Crops			
(i) other cereals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) under the crops 	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, jowar, bajra, barley, maize and ragi	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, jowar, bajra, barley, maize and ragi in the base year
(ii) other sugars (excluding palmyra)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) under the crops 	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.90* value per hectare of the crop, sugarcane	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.90* value per hectare of the crop, sugarcane in base year
(iii) other oilseeds(excluding taramira)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) under the crops 	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.85* weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, linseed, sesamum, castorseed, niger seed and safflower	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.85* weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, linseed, sesamum, castorseed, niger seed and safflower in the base year
(iv) other fibres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) under the crops 	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.90* weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, sanhemp and mesta	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.90* weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, sanhemp and mesta in the base year

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(v) other drugs and narcotics	♦ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) under the crops	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.90* weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, opium (Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) and tobacco and tobacco stem (all other states)	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.90* weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, opium (Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) and tobacco (all other states) in the base year
(vi) other condiments and spices	♦ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) under the crops	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.90* weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, dry chillies, dry ginger, turmeric and garlic	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.90* weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, dry chillies, dry ginger, turmeric and garlic in the base year
(vii) other fruits and vegetables	♦ NHB for Production	Value of output = production * Current year price Price = weighted average price of all fruits and vegetable crops for which separate data is available	Value of output = production * Base year price Price = weighted average base year price of all fruits and vegetable crops for which separate data is available
(viii) Tobacco stem	♦ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) under the crops	Production= some % of tobacco production Price=50% of the price of tobacco Value of output = production * Current year price	Production=some % of tobacco production Price=50% of the price of tobacco in the base year Value of output = production * base year price

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(ix) Toddy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ NSS Report of 61st round on Consumption of some important commodities in India(July 2004-June 2005) ◆ Census data on rural and urban population 	Value of output= estimate at constant price * WPI (non-food articles)	Value of output= value consumption of toddy per annum per person in the base year * current population
(x) fodder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) under fodder crops(land use statistics) ◆ State DESs for prices 	Value of output = production * current year price Production =irrigated area under fodder crops * 50 MT+ un irrigated area under fodder crops *25MT	Value of output = production * base year price Production =irrigated area under fodder crops * 50 MT+ un irrigated area under fodder crops *25MT
(xi) grass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) under the crops ◆ State DESs for prices 	Value of output = production * Current year price Production = total area (4* area under permanent pastures +1* miscellaneous tree crops + 2* culturable waste + 2* fallow lands + 1* net area sown) * fixed yield rates (state-wise) (based on NSS results)	Value of output = production * base year price
(xii) mulberry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ State DESs for area (ha) and value per hectare 	Value of output = area * Value per hectare	Value of output = area * Value per hectare in the base year
(xiii) miscellaneous food and non-food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ State DESs for area (ha) and value per hectare 	Value of output = area * Value per hectare	Value of output = area * Value per hectare in the base year

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(4) By products			
(i) Paddy straw (ii) wheat straw (iii) bajra straw (iv) barley straw (v) jowar straw (vi) maize straw (vii) ragi straw (viii) gram straw (ix) moong straw (x) arhar stick (xi) urad straw (xii) groundnut straw (xiii) cotton sticks (xiv) jutesticks (xv) sugarcane trash (xvi) poppy seed	♦ DESAg and State DESs for area (ha) ♦ cost of cultivation studies for Value per hectare	Value of output = area * Value per hectare	Value of output = area * Value per hectare in the base year
(5) Other products			
(i) gur	♦ State DESs for prices	Value of output = production * current year price Production of gur = about 0.1 * sugar cane used for gur making (derived as a residual from total sugarcane production of that part which is used for chewing, for seed, crushed by factories and in unregistered manufacturing, estimates made available by the Dte. of Sugar, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	Value of output = production * base year price

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(ii) bagasse	♦ State DESs for prices	Value of output = production * current year price Production of bagasse = 3.5% * sugar cane used for gur making	Value of output = production * base year price
(iii) kitchen garden	♦ Results of NSSO survey on landholdings for area (ha) under kitchen garden	Value of output = .21% of net sown area * value of output per hectare of other fruits and vegetables	Value of output = area under kitchen garden * value of output per hectare of other fruits and vegetable, in the base year
(6) Livestock products			
(i) milk, eggs and wool	♦ Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) conducted by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) for production ♦ State DESs for prices	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * base year price
(ii) Camel milk	♦ Yield rate supplied by state AHD	Value of output= value of yield per camel in the current year*population	Value of output= value of yield per camel in the base year*population
(iii) Goat milk, buffalo milk and duck eggs not estimated in some states by ISS	♦ ISS and State AHD	Value of output = production * current year price Production=annual yield per animal/duck*population	Value of output = production * base year price
(ii) meat (unregistered meat if not included is to be estimated on the basis of the rates prevalent in the neighbouring states)	♦ State DESs for production and prices	Value of output = production (after adjusting for the quantity produced by the manufacturing sector)* current year price	Value of output = production (after adjusting for the quantity produced by the manufacturing sector) * base year price
(iii) fats	♦ State DESs for no. of animals slaughtered and prices ♦ Directorate of Marketing Inspection (DMI) reports for mortality rates, ♦ National Accounts Division(NAD) for rates and ratios	Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen * yield rate * current year price	Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen * yield rate * base year price

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(iv) heads and legs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State DESs for no. of animals slaughtered and fallen and prices National Accounts Division(NAD) for rates and ratios 	Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen * yield rate * current year price	Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen * yield rate * base year price
(v) edible offals and glands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State DESs for no. of animals slaughtered and fallen and prices (NAD) for rates and ratios 	Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep and pigs)* yield rate * current year price	Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen * yield rate * base year price
(vi) poultry meat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian livestock census for population State DESs for prices 	<p>value of output is estimated separately for four components (a) chicken and ducklings killed, (b) adult fowls killed, (c) adult ducks killed and (d) other poultry killed multiplied by the respective prices</p> <p>(a) chickens & ducklings killed = total poultry of current year (chicks survived + 50% of hens & cock population + 50 % of ducks & drakes population + population of chickens, ducklings, 37.5 % of other poultry) - total poultry of next year (population of hens + cocks + ducks + drakes + chickens + other poultry), <u>where</u></p> <p>chicks survived = 1/3 rd of eggs kept for hatching (eggs kept for hatching = fixed ratio * total egg production)</p> <p>(b) adult fowls killed = 50% of population of hens & cocks</p> <p>(c) adult ducks killed = 50% of population of ducks & drakes</p> <p>(d) other poultry = 37.5 % of other poultry</p>	Same procedure as adopted for the current price estimates, but the prices used are the respective base year prices

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(vii) meat by products - guts, blood, oesophagus, useless meat, bones, horns, hoofs, tail stumps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State DESs for no. of animals slaughtered and prices (NAD) for rates and ratios 	Value of output = % value of meat and meat product(13.2%,13.3%,2.4%,2.5%and 5% respectively for cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep and pigs)	Value of output = % value of meat and meat product(13.2%,13.3%,2.4%,2.5 %and 5% respectively for cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep and pigs)
(viii) cattle/buffalo hides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State DESs for no. of animals slaughtered & fallen and prices 	Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (cattle/buffalo) * current year price	Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (cattle/buffalo) * base year price
(ix) goat/sheep skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State DESs for no. of animals slaughtered & fallen and prices 	Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (goat/sheep) * current year price	Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (goat/sheep) * base year price
(x) camel/goat/pig hair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian Livestock Census for population DMI reports and NAD for yield rates State DESs for prices 	Value of output = yield rate * population of camel/goat/pig * current year price	Value of output = yield rate * population of camel/goat/pig * base year price
(xi) dung (a) dung cakes (b) dung manure (c) dung used for other purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISS for yield rates of dung and utilisation rates Indian Livestock Census for population State DESs for prices and conversion rates 	<p>Quantity output of dung = population of cattle and buffalo * yield rate</p> <p>(a) dung cakes value of output = 0.4 * utilisation rate for estimating dung used for making cakes * dung production * current year price</p> <p>(b) dung manure value of output = utilisation rate for estimating dung used for manure purpose * dung production * current</p>	Same procedure as adopted for the current price estimates, but the prices used are the respective base year prices

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
		year price (c) dung used for other purposes value of output = utilisation rate for estimating dung used for other purposes * dung production * current year price	
(xii) other products – silk – ere, tassar, muga and honey and bee wax	♦ Central silk board for production and prices of silk and KVIC for production and prices of honey	Value of output = quantity * price	Value of output = quantity * base year price
(xiii) increment in livestock	♦ Indian Livestock Census for population ♦ State DESs for prices	Value of output = additions to livestock population during the year * price	Value of output = additions to livestock population during the year * price
(7) Irrigation System			
(i) operation of irrigation system	♦ Budget documents of state governments	Gross value added = compensation of employees + operating surplus + consumption of fixed capital	Benchmark estimates are moved with index of area irrigated
(b) Inputs – (1) seed			
(i) paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, barley, maize, ragi, small millets, gram, arhar, urad, moong, masoor, linseed, sesamum, Linseed Sesamum, Groundnut, Rapeseed & Mustard, Castor, Sugarcane, Black Pepper, Turmeric, Potato	♦ DESAg through cost of cultivation studies ♦ State DESs for prices	Value of inputs = seed rate * area * current year price	Value of inputs = seed rate * area * base year price

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(ii) other cereals, other condiments & spices, coconut, miscellaneous food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DMI studies for value of seed inputs per hectare Ministry of Industry for WPI 	Value of inputs = area * value of seed inputs per hectare of Base year estimate * relevant wholesale price index (WPI)	Value of inputs = area * value of seed inputs per hectare of Base year estimate
(iii) misc. non-food crops, tapioca, fodder, guar seed, cotton, dry chillies, other vegetables & dry ginger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State DESs for seed rates 	Value of inputs = seed rate * area * current year price	Value of inputs = seed rate * area * base year price
(2) pesticides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pesticides Association of India for despatches Dte. of Quarantine & Plant Protection for state-wise consumption 	Total despatches at current year prices distributed to various states on the basis of state-wise consumption figures	Total despatches at base year prices distributed to various states on the basis of state-wise consumption figures
(3) repair and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS), 2002-03 	Benchmark estimates moved with the estimates of capital stock of farm business	Benchmark estimates prepared using AIDIS, 91-92 results
(4) operational costs for livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State DESs 	0.25 * value of output of poultry meat, silk, wool, hides and increment in livestock	0.25 * value of output of poultry meat, silk, wool, hides and increment in livestock at base year prices
(5) electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Electricity Authority for consumption of electricity and prices 	Value of electricity inputs = electricity consumption * current year price	Value of electricity inputs = electricity consumption * base year price
(6) chemical fertilisers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertiliser Association of India for despatches and prices 	Value of inputs = quantity consumed * current year price	Value of inputs = quantity consumed * base year price
(7) diesel oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DESAg for consumption (in value terms) per diesel engine and per tractor State DESs for no. of diesel engines and tractors 	Value of inputs = no. of diesel engines/tractors * consumption in value terms per diesel engine/tractor in the current year	Value of inputs = no. of diesel engines/tractors * consumption in value terms per diesel engine/tractor in the base year
(8) irrigation charges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State DESs for irrigation charges 	Compiled from the Budget documents	Base year estimate moved with area irrigated through government sources

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(9) market charges for crops	♦ Benchmark survey conducted by the DESAg for determining the market charges	Market charges = 0.0322 * value of output at current prices (which is derived from the survey)	Market charges = 0.0322 * value of output at base year prices (which is derived from the survey)
(10) feed of livestock (i) roughages	♦ Output estimates of certain crops	Value of roughages = value of output of fodder, grass, cane trash + .95 *(value of output of straw and stalks), at current year prices	Value of output of roughages = value of output of fodder, grass, cane trash + .95 *(value of output of straw and stalks), at base year prices
(ii) concentrates	♦ Indian Livestock Census for prices ♦ NSSO results on consumption rates	Value of concentrates = Annual Consumption rates of different categories of animals * population of these categories Rates as in constant prices moved with price indices	Value of concentrates =Annual Consumption rates of different categories of animals * population of these categories Cattle /Buffalo :Rs 685.26 per year Goat,Sheep and Pig : Rs 66 per year Poultry Rs 121.38per year
2. Forestry			
(1) Industrial wood (i) recorded	♦ State forest departments (SFD) for production ♦ State DESs for prices	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * base year price
(ii) unrecorded	♦ Expert Committee	Value of output = 0.1 * value of output of recorded production	Value of output = 0.1 * value of output of recorded production
(iii) Trees outside forest	♦ FSI	Value= Production(using growing stocks in forest given by FSI)*Price (weighted average price of industrial wood at Current price)	Value= Production(using growing stocks in forest given by FSI)*Price (weighted average price of industrial wood at Base price)

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(2) fuelwood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ NSS Consumer Expenditure Surveys, 61st rounds for rates of consumption of firewood & chips by the households, moved for the current year ◆ Office of the Registrar General of India for population projections ◆ Enterprise Survey results for consumption of firewood & chips by the industries ◆ State DESs for prices 	<p>Total production of fuelwood = rates of consumption per person * population (separately for rural and urban) – agricultural by products used as fuelwood (output of certain byproducts in the agriculture sector)</p> <p>Total value of output = 1.06 * production of fuelwood estimated above * current year price (the addition of 6 per cent is to account for the consumption of fuelwood by non-households, namely, the enterprises, which is derived from the data of enterprise surveys for the benchmark year)</p>	Same procedure as adopted for the current price estimates, but the prices used are the respective base year prices
(3) Non traditional Forest product (i) minor forest products (ii) fodder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ SFDs for value of output ◆ Ministry of Industry for Wholesale Price Index (WPI) ◆ CCS 	<p>Value of output estimates are directly furnished by the SFDs</p> <p>Value directly from feed of livestock</p>	<p>value of output at current prices deflated by the relevant WPI</p> <p>Value directly from feed of livestock</p>
Inputs of forestry sector	◆ Standard rate computed from state budgets	15.6 % of total value of output	15.6 % of total value of output
3. Fishing			
Value of output (1) marine fish, inland fish and prawns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ State Fisheries Departments for production and disposals ◆ State DESs for prices 	Value of output = fish sold in raw form * prices (separately for marine, inland and prawns) + fish sold as salted and dried * prices + frozen fish * price	Same procedure as adopted for the current price estimates, but the prices used are the respective base year prices
(2) subsistence fish	◆ State DESs and the state fisheries departments	Value of output = .125 * production of inland fish * price (for the states for	Value of output = .125 * production of inland fish *

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(2) subsistence fish	♦ State DESs and the state fisheries departments	Value of output = .125 * production of inland fish * price (for the states for which the production of subsistence fish is not included in the production of inland fish)	Value of output = .125 * production of inland fish * base year price
inputs (1) marine fish and prawns	♦ State DESs and the state fisheries departments	Value of inputs = 0.225 * value of output of total production of marine fish and prawns	Value of inputs = .225 * value of output of total production of marine fish and prawns at base year prices
(2) inland fish	♦ State DESs and the state fisheries departments	Value of inputs = 0.1 * value of output of total production of inland fish	Value of inputs = 0.1 * value of output of total production of inland fish at base year prices
(3) fish salting	♦ State DESs and the state fisheries departments	Value of inputs = 0.01 * value of output of salted fish	Value of inputs = 0.01 * value of output of salted fish at base year prices
4. Mining & Quarrying			
(1) coal	♦ Annual Reports of Coal India Ltd. & its subsidiaries for value of Output Inputs & GVA ♦ Coal Directory of India published by Office of Coal Controller	♦ Value of output input and GVA of Public is determined by analysing the annual reports ♦ Share of public sector in total production is worked out. Utilising the said share public sector estimates are duly adjusted to arrive at total estimates.	♦ Value of output = production * base year price (derived from the base year total value of output divided by total prodn.) ♦ Value of material inputs is derived using the input-output ratio at current prices ♦ Input rates pertaining to public sector are utilised.
(2) lignite	♦ Indian Bureau of Mines for production and prices ♦ Neyveli Lignite Corporation for inputs	♦ Value of output = production * current year price ♦ Value of material inputs are directly available	♦ Value of output = production * Base year price ♦ Value of material inputs are directly available

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(3) crude petroleum and natural gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ONGC and OIL for production, prices and inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Value of output = production * current year price ◆ Value of material inputs are directly available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Value of output = production * Base year price ◆ Value of material inputs are directly available
(4) other major minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Indian Bureau of Mines for production, prices and inputs(except Salt) ◆ Salt Commissioner's Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Value of output = production * current year price ◆ Input rates are directly available from IBM ◆ In respect of salt input rates of minor minerals are used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Value of output = production * Base year price ◆ Input rates are directly available from IBM
(5) minor minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ State Geological Departments for value of output ◆ IBM for input rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Value of output estimates are directly available at current year price ◆ Input rates are directly available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Value of output is obtained using the ratio of value of output of total non metallic minerals at constant to current prices ◆ Input rates are directly available
5. Manufacturing			
1. manufacturing registered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ CSO for Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) ◆ CSO for Index of Industrial Production (IIP) ◆ Ministry of Defence for the defence production ◆ Centre/State budgets for railway workshops ◆ Annual reports of security printing & minting corporation of India Ltd. ◆ Ministry of Industry for the WPI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Value of output material inputs and GVA are obtained from the results of ASI. ◆ The IIP and WPI based on NIC-98 are used to arrive at quick estimates. ◆ Data of Input and output of Defence production units are utilised to obtain GVA ◆ Government Budget Analysis ◆ Value added from mints and security printing presses obtained by analysis of SPMCIL annual accounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Current price estimates are deflated with the relevant WPI.

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
2. manufacturing unregistered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and medium Enterprises 2006-07 conducted by the Office of the Development Commissioner for Micro, Small and medium (MSME) for value added per worker (VAPW) of MSME units ◆ Survey on unorganised manufacturing sector conducted by the NSSO, 2005-06 for VAPW ◆ NSS/Population Census for Workforce (WF) estimates ◆ CSO for the IIP ◆ M/Industry for the WPI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Benchmark estimates of GDP for the year 2004-05 = value added per worker (VAPW) * number of workers (separately for compilation category level of NIC for the segments of MSME and non-MSME, which comprises of directory manufacturing establishments, non-directory manufacturing establishments and own-account manufacturing enterprises) ◆ The benchmark industry wise estimates are moved with the relevant IIP and the WPI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The benchmark industry wise estimates are moved with the relevant IIP
6. Electricity, gas and water supply			
(1) (a) electricity(excluding wind power)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Annual Reports of State Electricity Boards for output and inputs ◆ Annual Reports of electricity generating private companies for output and inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Both value of output and value of material inputs are available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Base year estimate moved with the index of quantum sales of electricity
(1) (b) electricity (wind energy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Directorate of Economics & Statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Both quantity & value of power generated is available ◆ Approximated value of input per MW is also available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Base year estimate moved with the index of quantum of wind power generated
(2) gobar gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy for no. of bio gas plants ◆ Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for value of production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Value of production is directly treated as value added. Value of material inputs (dung) is assumed to be equal to the value of after use by-product (dung manure). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Base year estimate moved with the index of no. of bio gas plants
(3) gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Gas Authority of India Ltd. for output and inputs ◆ Indraprastha Gas Ltd. ◆ Maharashtra natural gas Ltd. ◆ Gujarat State petronet Ltd. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Both value of output and value of material inputs are available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Current price estimates are deflated with the index of price of gas

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(4) water – public	♦ Budget documents of centre and states for data on salaries and wages	♦ Value added = salaries and wages + consumption of fixed capital	♦ Current price estimates are deflated with the CPI(IW)
(5) water – private	♦ Data from municipalities for data on salaries and wages	♦ Value added = workforce * salaries and wages per worker	♦ Current price estimates are deflated with the CPI(IW)
7. Construction			
(1) pucca construction (a) value of output (i) basic Materials (five basic groups) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cement & cement products • iron & steel • bricks & tiles • timber & roundwood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Cement Manufacturers' Association for total cement consumption ♦ CSO's ASI -2004-05 detailed results for cement products ♦ ASI 2004-05 for iron & steel used in construction ♦ Receipt Budget for duties ♦ Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence for imports and exports ♦ Office of the Coal Controller for coal despatches to brick industry ♦ State DES for prices ♦ ASI -99-00 for bricks and tiles in organised sector ♦ SFDs for production of industrial wood ♦ ASI for data on veneer and plywood ♦ State DESs for prices ♦ Imported timber from DGCIS ♦ CSO's ASI -2004-05 detailed results for NIC -98 codes: 25203,25206,25207,25209, 26109, 26914, 26915, 26944, 26945, 26960, 27203, 28112, 28994 and 31300 	Estimates made from the availability of basic materials through the commodity flow method Value of output = (total value of construction materials + factor inputs) Total value of construction materials = total value of basic materials/0.76 Cement available for construction * price of cement + trade and transport margin (TTM) + value of cement products covered through ASI inclusive of excise duty & TTMs Value of iron & steel used in construction + net imports used in construction + import duties on the value used in construction + value of iron & steel used in construction from small scale sector + TTMs. bricks produced in un-organised sector (16 Tonnes of coal is used for producing one lakhs of bricks) * price of bricks + Value of bricks and tiles used in construction from organised sector inclusive of TTM.	Current price estimates deflated by index of General pucca construction Same as above same as above Same as above Same as above

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixtures & fittings 		<p>total value of timber and roundwood used in construction activity plus the ex-factory value of veneer and plywood inclusive of excise duty and TTM.</p> <p>Value of output of products and by-products adjusted with the proportions used in construction items stated in column 2, plus TTMs</p>	Same as above
(ii) other materials used in construction	◆ NBO, CPWD, and NSS results for the norms	Value of other materials used in construction = total value of construction materials in pucca construction - total value of basic materials (assumed 24 percent of total value of supply of material used in construction)	Same as above
(b) gross value added from pucca construction (factor inputs)		0.534* total value of construction materials in pucca construction	Same as above
(2) kutchha construction – GDP (a) public sector (b) private corporate sector	<p>Budget documents for outlays on kutchha construction</p> <p>For Tea, Coffee, Rubber ,Coconut ,Areca nut,Cashew Nut ,Mango,Sapota, Grapes,Citrus Fruits,Banana,Papaya,Apple,litchi,pineapple,guava,and Pomegranate Area under plantations and data on cost structures from NABARD or NHB publication</p> <p>AIDIS, 2002-03 for investment in rural and</p>	<p>(a + b + c)</p> <p>75 % of total of kutchha construction outlays</p> <p>The expenditure incurred on cultivation of 17 plantation crops. Using crop wise information on percentage of institutional holding in the total area under plantation form Agriculture census 2001,the estimates have been proportioned into private corporate sector and household sector</p>	<p>Deflated by index of rural unskilled labour</p> <p>Same as above</p>

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(c) house hold sector	urban residential buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Population Census for number of dwellings ◆ Commodity Boards for plantation crops, NHB, NABARD publication for cost structures, ◆ NSSO 58th Round Results Report No 488 “Housing Conditions in India” 	<p>75 % of total expenditure including repairs & maintenance of un-accounted construction in household Sector is treated as GVA</p> <p>21 % of total expenditure including repairs & maintenance is assumed to be for kutchha construction as output (7799 +1825).75% of the output is taken to be GVA for new rural residential buildings and repair and maintenance.</p> <p>3 % of total expenditure including repairs & maintenance is assumed to be output under kutchha construction as (1194+103). 75% of the output is taken to be GVA for new urban residential buildings and repair & maintenance.</p> <p>Total expenditure including repairs & maintenance for R/U non residential building & other construction works excluding non-farm non-residential buildings and urban wells, is assumed to be part of output of kutchha constrn.</p> <p>The output of plantation crops is apportioned among institutions and 75% of the share of plantation crops apportioned to household sector is taken to be GVA</p>	<p>Index of rural construction worker</p> <p>Index of urban construction worker</p> <p>Index of rural/urban construction NRB &OCB</p>

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
8. Trade			
(1) Trade - public sector dealing in wholesale and retail trade (except motor vehicles) + auctioning activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Budget documents for the Departmental Commercial Undertakings (DCU) for output and inputs ◆ Annual reports of the Non-Departmental Commercial Undertakings (NDCU) for output and inputs ◆ ◆ 	Both value of output (trading margins) and value of inputs are available	Base year estimate is moved with the quantum index (obtained on the basis of purchase and sales of public sector trading companies).
(2) Trade -Private organised sector (i) private corporate units dealing in wholesale and retail trade (except motor vehicles) + auctioning activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ RBI's study of the finances of a sample of companies for value added ◆ Ministry of Company Affairs 	Value added from sample companies multiplied by the ratio of total paid-up capital to the paid up capital of the sample companies.	Current price estimate deflated by Implicit deflator of GDP (GDP excluding the GDP of trade, hotels and restaurants)
(ii) trading co-operative units engaged in wholesale and retail trade (except motor vehicles) + auctioning activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ NABARD's publication, 'Statistical Statements Relating to Co-operative movement in India' for value added ◆ Ministry of Industry for WPI for various sub-groups. 	Direct data from the publication.	Base year estimate is moved with the help of index of deflated sales of corporate sector (sale deflated by the WPI of manufactured products and non-food articles).
(iii) Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RBI's study of the finances of a sample of companies for value added ◆ Ministry of Company Affairs for the total paid-up capital ◆ DGET report ◆ Ministry of Industry for WPI ◆ 	Base year GVA (VAPW * LI), For other years, base year estimates extrapolated with growth trend observed in private corporate sector.	Current price estimates of GVA are deflated by wholesale price index.
(iv) Repair of personal household goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RBI's study of the finances of a sample of companies for value added ◆ Ministry of Company Affairs for the total paid-up capital ◆ DGET report ◆ Labour Bureau for CPI-IW 	Constant price estimates are inflated with CPI (IW)	Base year GVA (VAPW * LI), VAPW estimated from private corporate sector and LI from DGET, is moved with growth in labour input

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

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

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(2) Private organised (i) Water transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Reports of companies, for value of output and inputs 	Constant price estimates are inflated with WPI	Base year estimate of GVA (WF*VAPW) is moved with the growth in cargo handled at ports
(2) Private organised (ii) Air transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Reports of companies 	Constant price inflated with WPI	Base year estimate is moved with the combined index of passenger and cargo handled.
2) Private organised (iii) Mechanised road transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise survey, NSS 63rd round 2006-07 for VAPW EUS, NSS 61st round 2004-05/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates "Motor Transport Statistics of India" M/o Shipping, Road Transport & Highways for category wise number of registered vehicles WPI 	Constant price inflated with WPI	Base year = WF*GVAPW is separately for rural & urban & corporate sector subsequently the aggregate estimates are moved through using growth in commercial vehicles
2) Private organised (iv) Non Mechanised road transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise survey, NSS 63rd round 2006-07 for VAPW EUS, NSS 61st round 2004-05/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates "Motor Transport Statistics of India" M/o Shipping, Road Transport & Highways for category wise number of registered vehicles WPI RBI sales growth of sample companies relating to transport and storage sector 	Base year = WF*GVAPW is separately for rural & urban & corporate sector subsequently the aggregate estimates are moved through using growth in sales relating to transport and storage sector	Current price deflated with WPI

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(3) Private unorganised (i) Mechanised road transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise survey, NSS 63rd round 2006-07 for VAPW EUS, NSS 61st round 2004-05/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates "Motor Transport Statistics of India" M/o Shipping, Road Transport & Highways for category wise number of registered vehicles WPI 	Constant price estimates are inflated with CPI (IW)	Base year GVA= (WF*VAPW) is moved with the index of number of registered vehicles.
(3) Private unorganised (ii) Non-mechanised road transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise survey, NSS 63rd round 2006-07 for VAPW EUS, NSS 61st round 2004-05/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates CPI IW and AL 	Base year estimate= WF*VAPW for other years, WF is projected using inter survey growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI (AL) and CPI(IW) respectively for rural & urban areas	Constant price estimates are inflated with CPI (IW) & AL
(3) Private unorganised (iii) Water transport –unorganised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise survey, NSS 63rd round 2006-07 for VAPW EUS, NSS 61st round 2004-05/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates EA for WPI 	Constant price estimates are inflated with WPI	Base year estimate of GVA (WF*VAPW) is moved with the growth of cargo handled at ports
(4) Services incidental to transport (i) Organised public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light houses and light ships part of the Budget documents for value of output and inputs Annual reports of companies engaged in services incidental to water and air transport like Port trusts, Inland Water Authority, Dredging Corporation and Airport Authority of India Labour Bureau for CPI-IW 	Both value of output and value of material inputs are available	Current price estimates of GVA are deflated by CPI-IW
(4) Services incidental to transport (ii) private corporate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise survey, NSS 63rd round 2006-07 for VAPW EUS, NSS 61st round 2004-05/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates Labour Bureau for CPI-IW 	<u>private corporate and unorganised</u> Base year estimate of GVA= WF*GVAPW WF and VAPW estimated separately for	<u>unorganised</u> Base year estimate of GVA= WF*GVAPW

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(iii) unorganised		private corporate ,unorganized and rural and urban is moved with the inter survey growth of WF for subsequent moment the combined growth in GVA at current prices of air, water and road transport is used to moved this estimate forward	for subsequent moment the combined growth in GVA at constant prices of air, water and road transport is used to moved this estimate forward
12. Storage and Warehousing			
(1) Storage and Warehousing - Public	♦ Central and state warehousing corporations' Annual Reports for value of output and inputs	Both value of output and value of material inputs are available	Current price estimates are deflated by storage index
(2) Storage and Warehousing – Private organized unorganised	♦ Employment and Unemployment survey data from NSS 61 st round and / Population Census 2001 for WF estimates ♦ Value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63 rd round ♦ Annual survey of industries	<u>Private corporate</u> Constant price estimates are inflated with CPI (IW) <u>Unorganised</u> Base year estimate of GVA= WF*GVAPW WF estimated separately for private corporate ,unorganized and rural and urban is moved with the inter survey growth of WF VAPW is moved forward using CPI AL & IW	<u>Private corporate</u> Base year estimate of GVA (WF * VAPW) is moved using the ASI based storage index <u>Unorganised</u> Deflated by CPI AL & IW
13. Communication			
(1) communication – public	♦ Demands for Grants relating to posts and telecommunication.	Estimated through income method (sum of compensation of employees, operating surplus and consumption of fixed capital)	Base year estimate moved with a combined weighted index of number of money orders, number of telegrams, number of telephones and number of postal articles, with respective earnings in the base year as weights

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(2) private communication services- corporate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Courier services ◆ Cable operators ◆ Other communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Employment and Unemployment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force , ◆ value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round ◆ CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) ◆ No. of Cellular subscribers ◆ RBI sales growth in communication of sample companies ◆ Average revenue per user (ARPU) per month number of subscriber and GVA to GVO ratio of sample cellular private companies in 2004-05 	Base year estimate = $WF * VAPW$ in respect of rural and urban for <u>Courier services and cable operators</u> projected for other years using RBI sales growth in respect of sample companies of communication sector <u>For the Other private communication</u> Sector using the ARPU, no of subscribers and the ratio of GVA to total sales ,GVA of the sector is determined for the base year which is moved forwarded using RBI sales growth in communication of sample companies	The constant price estimates for rural and urban are obtained by deflating current price estimates with WPI respectively for <u>courier & cable sectors</u> . In respect of <u>other private communication</u> The constant price is obtained using growth in no of subscribers.
(3) private communication services- unorganised <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Courier services ◆ Cable operators ◆ Other communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Employment and Unemployment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force , ◆ value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round ◆ CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) ◆ No. of Cellular subscribers 	<u>For Courier services and cable operators</u> Base year estimate = $WF * VAPW$ for other years WF is projected using inter survey growth rate & $VAPW$ is projected with the index of CPI (AL) & CPI (IW) respectively for rural & urban areas <u>Other private communication</u> Base year estimate = $WF * VAPW$ Subsequent years estimates are obtained using the implicit deflator of corporate sector	<u>For Courier services and cable operators current price estimates deflated using CPI (AL) & CPI(IW) respectively for rural & urban areas.</u> <u>In respect of other private communication</u> The constant price estimates are obtained by moving the base year estimate using growth in no of subscriber
14. Real estate, ownership of dwellings, business services			
(1) real estate private organized unorganized sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and un- employment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force • value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round, • CPI (AL) , and CPI (IW) 	<u>private organized</u> Base year estimate = $WF * VAPW$ For other years, moved forward using growth in real estate of RBI sample	<u>private organized</u> constant price estimates are obtained by deflating current price estimates with WPI

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
		<u>private unorganized</u> Base year estimate = WF * VAPW For other years, WF is projected using inter-survey growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas.	<u>private unorganized</u> Constant price estimates for rural and urban are obtained by deflating current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively.
(2) Ownership of dwellings Rural Urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 2001 Census residential houses in urban and rural areas and ◆ NSS 61st round results for rent per household separately for rural and urban areas. ◆ CPI(AL), CPI(IW) and CPI(UNME) of house rent sub group. 	The GVA for the ownership of dwellings is equivalent to gross rental of the residential census houses less the cost of repairs and maintenance. <u>Urban dwellings</u> Base year estimate=no. of census houses (rural and urban separately) * gross rental For other years, Rent per household moved with the index of house rent (separately for rural and urban areas) and total residential houses with the inter-censal growth rate of dwellings to get the estimates of gross rental. <u>Rural dwellings</u> In the user cost measure , the net operating surplus is imputed using the opportunity cost principle; i.e. the net operating surplus is imputed on the basis of what owner occupiers could have earned on alternative investments . then the dwelling cost are added to the	<u>Urban dwellings</u> The constant price estimates are obtained by multiplying the base year rent per household with the projected residential census houses. <u>Rural dwellings</u> The intermediate consumption , consumption of fixed capital , net operating surplus which are required for the current prices are estimated at constant prices also.

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
		imputed net operating surplus to obtain the imputed rent. Thus the user cost approach consists of estimating each of the expenditure that owner of dwelling would need to take into account in fixing a market rent if they decide to rent their dwellings to other people rather than to live in them themselves . these expenditures at current prices for estimation at factor cost are: intermediate consumption , consumption of fixed capital , net operating surplus	
(3) legal services private organized unorganized sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and un- employment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census,2001 estimates of work force • value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round, ♦ CPI (AL) , and CPI (IW) 	<u>private organized & unorganized</u> Base year estimate = $WF * VAPW$ For other years, WF is projected using Inter-survey average compound growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI for Agriculture Labourer and CPI(IW) respectively for rural and urban areas.	<u>private organized & unorganized</u> The constant price estimates for rural and urban are obtained by deflating current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively.
(4) Accounting private organized unorganized sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and un- employment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census,2001 estimates of work force • value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round, ♦ CPI (AL) , and CPI (IW) 	<u>private organized & unorganized</u> Base year estimate = $WF * VAPW$ For other years, WF is projected using Inter-survey average compound growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI for Agriculture Labourer and CPI(IW) respectively for rural and urban areas.	<u>private organized & unorganized</u> The constant price estimates for rural and urban are obtained by deflating current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively.

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(5) Renting of Machinery private organized unorganized sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and un-employment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force • value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round, ◆ CPI (AL), and CPI (IW) 	<u>private organized & unorganized</u> Base year estimate = $WF * VAPW$ For other years, WF is projected using Inter-survey average compound growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI for Agriculture Labourer and CPI(IW) respectively for rural and urban areas.	<u>private organized & unorganized</u> The constant price estimates for rural and urban are obtained by deflating current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively.
(6) Research & Dev. private organized unorganized sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and un-employment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force • value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round, ◆ CPI (AL), and CPI (IW) 	<u>private organized & unorganized</u> Base year estimate = $WF * VAPW$ For other years, WF is projected using Inter-survey average compound growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI for Agriculture Labourer and CPI(IW) respectively for rural and urban areas.	<u>private organized & unorganized</u> The constant price estimates for rural and urban are obtained by deflating current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively.
(7) Computer related services private organized unorganized sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ NASSCOM data of output ◆ Annual reports/ accounts of software companies for GVA to GVO ratio ◆ WPI 	<u>private organized</u> GVA to GVO ratio of software companies applied on NASSCOM data of output to get the estimates of GVA for organised activities for each year <u>unorganized sector</u> For others, Base year estimate = $WF * VAPW$ Subsequent years: using NASSCOM growth in GVA	The current price urban deflated by WPI

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
15. Banking and Insurance			
(1) commercial banks	♦ RBI for group-wise data on earnings and expenses of banks	Direct data	Current price estimates deflated by implicit GDP deflator
(2) banking department of RBI	♦ RBI for data on income and expenditure	Direct data	Current price estimates deflated by implicit deflator of commercial banks
(3) non-banking financial institutions	♦ Annual reports of Non-departmental Non-banking financial companies and corporations containing their annual accounts ♦ Annual accounts of private financial companies (ICICI and HDFC) ♦ RBI Bulletin	Direct data on non-departmental financial companies and corporations, and HDFC For private non-banking financial companies the data on income and expenditure for a set of sample companies published in RBI bulletin is blown up with the total paid up capital of non government non banking financial companies (excluding HDFC) For the unorganised financial sector, the GDP = one third of GDP estimates in the organised sector (Non Banking Financial Companies)	Current price estimates deflated by implicit deflator of commercial banks
(4) Post Office saving bank (POSB), employees provident fund organisation (EPFO) and postal life insurance	♦ Budget Documents	Direct data	current price estimates deflated with CPI (IW)
(5) co-operative credit societies	♦ NABARD for income and expenditure	Direct data	Base year estimates are moved with the average of index of deflated deposits and index of membership

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(6) life insurance	♦ Annual reports of LIC for economic classification	Direct data	Base year estimates are moved with the average of deflated indices of change in life fund and sum assured
(7) non-life insurance	♦ Annual Reports of Insurance Companies for economic classification	Direct data	Base year estimates are moved with the deflated index of change in 'Gross premium less claims', for non-life insurance other than ESIC. For ESIC, the current price estimates are deflated with the WPI
16. Other Services			
(1) education, medical, etc.(public) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education, • medical, • sanitary, • TV & radio 	♦ Budget documents for salaries and wages	Income method (Total earnings of staff + consumption of fixed capital)	Current price estimates deflated with CPI (IW)
(2) Coaching centre private organized unorganized sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and un- employment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census,2001 estimates of work force • value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round, • CPI(AL),and CPI(IW) 	Base year estimate (WF * VAPW) WF is projected inter survey for organized and unorganized separately,for rural &urban VAPW is projected with the index of CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively,	by deflating the current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively.
3)Education (-) Coaching centre private organized unorganized sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and un- employment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census,2001 estimates of work force • value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round, • CPI(AL),and CPI(IW) 	<u>private organized & unorganized sector</u> Base year estimate = WF * VAPW For other years, Base year estimate of GVA is moved forward	by deflating the current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively.

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
unorganized sector	55 th & 61 st round on consumption expenditure on education.	using the growth in consumer expenditure of educational services (1999-2000& 2004-05) in real terms	
(4) medical & health Private organized private unorganized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and un- employment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census,2001 estimates of work force • value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round, • CPI(AL),and CPI(IW) • Health accounts (satellite accounts-Min of Health and family welfare 2004-05) 	Base year estimate =(WF * VAPW) separately,for rural & private organized & private unorganized for other years GVA moved forward using the trends of consumer expenditure of private medical services	by deflating the current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively.
(5) Sewage and refuse disposal private organized private unorganized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and un- employment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census,2001 estimates of work force • value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round, • CPI(AL),and CPI(IW) 	Base year estimate = WF * VAPW For other years, WF is projected using inter survey growth rate &VAPW is projected with the index of CPI(AL) & CPI(IW) for rural /urban areas	by deflating the current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas.
(6) Activity of membership organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and un- employment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census,2001 estimates of work force • value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round, • CPI(AL),and CPI(IW) 	Base year estimate = WF * VAPW For other years, WF is projected using inter survey growth rate &VAPW is projected with the index of CPI(AL) & CPI(IW) for rural /urban areas	by deflating the current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas.
(7)Recreational activities Private organized private unorganized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and un- employment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census,2001 estimates of work force • value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round, • CPI(AL),and CPI(IW) 	Base year estimate = WF * VAPW For other years, WF is projected using inter survey growth rate &VAPW is projected with the index of CPI(AL) & CPI(IW) for rural /urban areas	by deflating the current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas.

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
(8) For <ul style="list-style-type: none"> private organized unorganized of the following services Washing & cleaning Hair dressing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment and un-employment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round, CPI(AL), and CPI(IW) 	Base year estimate = $WF * VAPW$ For other years, WF is projected using inter survey growth rate & VAPW is projected with the index of CPI(AL) & CPI(IW) for rural /urban areas	by deflating the current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas.
(9) Funeral and NEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment and un-employment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63rd round, CPI(AL), and CPI(IW) 	current price estimates by inflating constant prices by CPI(AL) and IW respectively	Base year estimate = $WF * VAPW$ Moved GVA forward using projected population growth for rural /urban areas
(10) Tailoring services private organized unorganized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSSO 56th round data on Value Added Per Worker (VAPW) and 56th round NSSO estimates of work force separately for rural and urban areas in the base year Employment and un-employment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force 	Base year estimate = $WF * VAPW$ Work force determined separately for <u>Corporate and unorganized</u> separately For subsequent years the estimates of work force have been prepared using the inter survey average compound growth rate of quinquennial Employment & Unemployment surveys as observed between 1999-00 and 2004-05 of NSS and value added per worker of rural and urban sectors have been projected to subsequent years with the index of CPI(AL) and CPI (IW) respectively.	<u>For organized & unorganized</u> by deflating the current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas.
(11) Private Household with employed person unorganised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment and un-employment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force 61st round consumption expenditure survey 	Base year estimate :GVAPW is an annualized daily earnings of persons employed from the consumption expenditure survey and the WF from the	<u>For organized & unorganized</u> by deflating the current price estimates with CPI(AL) and

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
		EUS. Subsequently, moved forward ,WF using intersurvey growth rate and earnings by CPI IW & AL.	CPI (IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas.
(12) international and other extra territorial bodies Private corporate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment and un- employment survey data from NSS 61st round and population census,2001 estimates of work force 	WF X thrice the VAPW of public admn. & defence for the base year. Moved subsequently by CPIIW and groth in WF	by deflating the current price estimates with CPI(IW)
17. Public administration and defence			
(1) public administration and defence	Budget documentss from state governments, central government and local authorities for details on salaries and wages Labour Bureau for the CPI	Income method (Total earnings of staff + consumption of fixed capital)	Current price estimates deflated by the CPI(IW)
(2) Autonomous Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual financial accounts of some important Central Autonomous Institutions DGE&T census of Central government Employees for 2004-05 	<p>Gross value added is worked out from the total income of the sample autonomous institutions for the base year and subsequent years. These ratio(GVA/Total income) are applied on the total income of all the autonomous institutions</p> <p>To obtain GDP for base year and subsequent years at current prices</p>	current price estimates deflated by the CPI (IW)

ABBREVIATIONS

AIDIS	All India Debt and Investment Survey
ASI	Annual Survey of Industries
CACP	Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices
CCS	Cost of Cultivation Studies
CFC	Consumption of Fixed Capital
CIS	Change In Stocks
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPI (AL)	CPI (Agricultural Labourers)
CPI (IW)	CPI (Industrial Workers)
CPI (UNME)	CPI (Urban Non-manual Employees)
CSO	Central Statistical Organisation
DAHD	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries
DCU	Departmental Commercial Undertakings
DES	State Directorates of Economics and Statistics
DESAg	Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture
DGET	Directorate General of Employment and Training
DMI	Directorate of Marketing Intelligence
DTE	Directory Trade Establishments
EMI	Employment Market Intelligence
EPFO	Employee's Provident Fund Organisation
EUS	Employment and Unemployment Survey
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
GCF	Gross Capital Formation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDS	Gross Domestic Saving
GFCE	Government Final Consumption Expenditure
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GVO	Gross Value of Output
HS	Harmonised System of Classification of Commodities and Codes
IARNIW	Indian Association for Research in National Income and Wealth
ICFRE	Indian Council for Forest Research Education
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOTT	Input Output Transactions Tables
MCA	Ministry of Company Affairs

MF	Mutual Funds
MSP	Minimum Support Price
MSR	Marketable Surplus Ratios
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAS	National Accounts Statistics
NASSCOM	The National Association of Software and Service Companies
NDP	Net Domestic Product
NDS	Net Domestic Saving
NDTE	Non-Directory Trade Establishment
NFCS	Net Fixed Capital Stock
NGNBFC	Non-Government Non-Banking Financial Companies
NIC	National Industrial Classification
NNP	Net National Product
NRC	National Research Centre on Camel, Bikaner (Rajasthan)
NSS	National Sample Survey
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
NVA	Net Value Added
OAE	Own Account Enterprises
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PC	Population Census
PCO	Public Call Office Booths
PFCE	Private Final Consumption Expenditure
PIM	Perpetual Inventory Method
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RGI	Registrar General of India
RNRB & OCW	Rural Non-Residential and Other Construction Works
RRB	Rural Residential Buildings
SERC	Socio-Economic Research Centre
SNA	System of National Accounts
SSI	Small Scale Industries
TTM	Trade and Transport Margins
UTI	Unit Trust of India
VAPW	Value Added Per Worker
WG	Working Group
WF	Workforce
WPI	Wholesale Price Index
WPR	Worker Participation Rate

जन्म हो या मरण, आवश्यक है पंजीकरण

जन्म और मृत्यु का पंजीयन 21 दिनों के भीतर कराये एवं प्रमाण-पत्र निःशुल्क प्राप्त करें।

जन्म प्रमाण-पत्र के लाभ

1. जन्म तारीख एवं जन्म स्थान का प्रमाणिक दस्तावेज
2. स्कूल में प्रवेश के समय आवश्यक
3. राशन कार्ड में नाम दर्ज कराने के लिए आवश्यक
4. पासपोर्ट बनवाने में आवश्यक

मृत्यु प्रमाण-पत्र के लाभ

1. मृत्यु का कानूनी प्रमाण पत्र
2. मृत्यु तारीख एवं मृत्यु स्थान का प्रमाणिक दस्तावेज
3. पैतृक सम्पत्ति/उत्तराधिकार के निराकरण हेतु
4. कोर्ट कचहरी के मामले में मृत्यु के साक्ष्य के रूप में
5. बीमा सम्बंधी मामलों में मुआवजा प्राप्ति, दावा करने हेतु

पंजीकरण कहाँ कराये ?

नगरीय क्षेत्रों में
नगर निगम/नगरपालिका परिषद/नगर पंचायत
ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में
ग्राम पंचायत

यह राज्य और देश के शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और
विकास के नियोजन के लिए आवश्यक है।

हमेशा याद रखिये जन्म और मृत्यु-प्रमाण पत्र एक कानूनी दस्तावेज है।