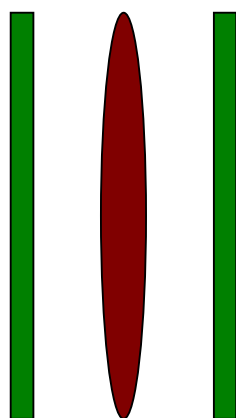




छत्तीसगढ़ के राज्य घरेलू
उत्पाद के अनुमान
वर्ष 1999–2000 से 2008–09

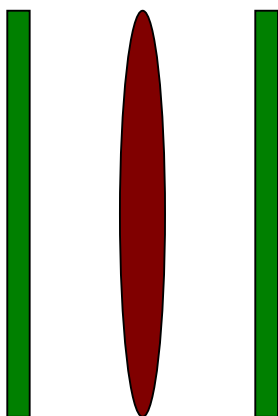


**STATE DOMESTIC
PRODUCT OF CHHATTISGARH
Year 1999-2000 to 2008-2009**

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



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CHHATTISGARH, RAIPUR**

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 2006 the revised series with the base year 1999-2000, in the place of old series, i.e. 1993-94 as the base year. On the same pattern, this Directorate has revised the estimates of State Domestic Product from 1999-2000 to 2008-09 (Q) following the methodology and guidance of Central Statistical Organization in estimating State Domestic Product for the new base year 1999-2000.

I would like to thank, Central Statistical Organization 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:

Vijayendra
Commissioner-cum-Director
Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Chhattisgarh' Raipur

प्रकाशन में सहयोगी अधिकारियों / कर्मचारियों की सूची

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2. श्री जे.एन. पाटीदार	सहायक संचालक
3. श्री मोहन सिंह कंवर	सहायक संचालक
4. श्री बी.एल. चन्द्राकर	सहायक सांख्यिकी अधिकारी
5. श्री याकुब कुजुर	सहायक सांख्यिकी अधिकारी
6. श्री लव कुमार त्रिपाठी	सहायक सांख्यिकी अधिकारी
7. कु. नमिता गोरख	अन्वेषक

Officers and Staff Associates the Preparation of Publication

1. Smt. Vibha Chaudhury	Joint Director
2. Shri J.N. Patidar	Assistant Director
3. Shri Mohan Singh Kanwar	Assistant Director
4. Shri B.L. Chandrakar	Assistant Statistical officer
5. Shri Yakub Kujur	Assistant Statistical officer
6. Shri Love Kumar Tripathi	Assistant Statistical officer
7. Ms. Namita Gorakh	Investigator

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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 उपयोग कर्ता को इन अवधारणाओं को सही परिप्रेक्ष्य में समझने हेतु समर्थ बनाया जावे । राज्यीय आय में प्रयुक्त मूलभूत अवधारणाओं एवं शब्दों की परिभाषाएँ केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन द्वारा प्रदाय की गई हैं ।

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 कारको 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 conform 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 these right perspective. The basic concepts and definitions of the terms used in State income preparation are supplied by Central Statistical organisation. 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

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 हैं, 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 हैं, 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 हैं उसे स्क्ंध के रूप में रखा जाना सम्भावित है । इन वस्तुओं को, जो स्क्ंध में वृद्धि करती हैं 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 हैं । 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 । राज्यीय आय, चाहे उत्पादन के बिन्दु या आय उत्पन्न करने के बिन्दु या अंतिम

unduplicated production is equivalent to the income which accrues to the factors of production. 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. These 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. The state income by definition is the

उपयोग के बिन्दु से मापी जावें, 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 फलों 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 पृथक् 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 परिप्रेक्ष 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 ।

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 सेवाओं के कर्मचारियों इत्यादि की सेवाएँ एवं वस्तुओं और अन्य

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

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

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

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 घरेलू 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 अवधरणा को लिए जाने का कारण राज्य की सीमा के अंतर्गत आय प्रवाह के आंकड़ों की अनुपलब्धता 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।

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 Personals 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.

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

सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित एवं स्थिर (1999-2000) भावों पर

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	प्रचलित भावों पर		स्थिर भावों पर	
		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	1999-00	2724873		2724873	
2	2000-01	2584616	-5.15	2584036	-5.17
3	2001-02	2953935	14.29	2925046	13.20
4	2002-03	3249265	10.00	2923342	-0.06
5	2003-04	3880209	19.42	3406958	16.54
6	2004-05	4358904	12.34	3593982	5.49
7	2005-06	5099884	17.00	3843378	6.94
8	2006-07	6470628	26.88	4516428	17.51
9	2007-08(P)	7941850	22.74	5045144	11.71
10	2008-09(Q)	9520419	19.88	5388617	6.81
11	2009-10 (A)	10784823	13.28	6007990	11.49

उपर्युक्त तालिका से स्पष्ट है कि सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित भावों पर वर्ष 2007-08 (प्रावधिक) में रु. 7941850 लाख अनुमानित है जो कि गत वर्ष रु. 6470628 लाख था। इस प्रकार इसमें पूर्व वर्ष की तुलना में 22.74 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है। इसी अवधि में स्थिर भावों (1999-2000) पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद रु. 5045144 लाख है जो कि गत वर्ष में रु. 4516428 लाख था, इस प्रकार पूर्व वर्ष से 11.71 प्रतिशत अधिक है। इसी प्रकार त्वरित अनुमान वर्ष 2008-2009 में सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित भावों पर रु. 9520419 लाख है जो कि वर्ष 2007-2008 के प्रावधिक अनुमान रु. 7941850 लाख के विरुद्ध 19.88 प्रतिशत वृद्धि

(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 at
Current and Constant (1999-2000) Prices

S.No.	Year	Current Prices		Constant Prices	
		GSDP (Rs in Lac)	% change over previous Year	GSDP (Rs in Lac)	% change over previous Year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1999-00	2724873		2724873	
2	2000-01	2584616	-5.15	2584036	-5.17
3	2001-02	2953935	14.29	2925046	13.20
4	2002-03	3249265	10.00	2923342	-0.06
5	2003-04	3880209	19.42	3406958	16.54
6	2004-05	4358904	12.34	3593982	5.49
7	2005-06	5099884	17.00	3843378	6.94
8	2006-07	6470628	26.88	4516428	17.51
9	2007-08(P)	7941850	22.74	5045144	11.71
10	2008-09(Q)	9520419	19.88	5388617	6.81
11	2009-10(A)	10784823	13.28	6007990	11.49

It can be seen from the above table, the Provisional estimates of Gross State Domestic Product at current prices for the year 2007-08 is Rs. 7941850 lacs as against Rs. 6470628 lacs over the previous year by registered growth 22.74 percent. At constant prices (1999-2000), the Gross State Domestic Product for the above year is estimated as Rs. 5045144 lac, which shows a rise of 11.71 % against the previous year's estimates Rs. 4516428 lac. As per the quick estimates , the Gross state Domestic Product at Current prices for the year 2008-2009 is estimated Rs. 9520419

दर्शाता है। वर्ष 2008–2009 में स्थिर भावों पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद के अनुमान रु. 5388617 लाख है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष 2007–2008 के अनुमान रु. 5045144 लाख की तुलना में 6.81 प्रतिशत अधिक है।

अग्रिम अनुमान वर्ष 2009–2010 के स्थिर भावों पर सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद के कृषि क्षेत्र के अनुमान कृषि उत्पादन में विगत वर्षों के औसत वृद्धि, औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक, रेल्वे, संचार, बैंकिंग तथा बीमा आदि के लिए केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन भारत शासन के सूचक का उपयोग किया गया है। प्रचलित भावों पर प्राथमिक क्षेत्र के अग्रिम अनुमान के लिए विभिन्न संस्था से प्राप्त आंकड़ों का उपयोग किया गया है। कुछ क्षेत्रों के लिए पूर्व वर्षों की औसत वृद्धि दर का उपयोग किया गया है। ताकि अनुमानों में विसंगति न हो।

वर्ष 2009–10 के अग्रिम अनुमान प्रचलित भावों पर रु. 10784823 लाख है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष के त्वरित अनुमान रु. 9520419 लाख से 13.28 प्रतिशत अधिक है। वर्ष 2009–2010 के स्थिर भावों (1999–2000) पर अग्रिम अनुमान रु. 6007990 लाख है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष के त्वरित अनुमान रु. 5388617 लाख से 11.49 प्रतिशत अधिक है।

तालिका-2

प्रचलित व स्थिर (1999–2000) भावों पर निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद

क्र.सं.	वर्ष	प्रचलित भावों पर		स्थिर भावों पर	
		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	1999-00	2383966		2383966	
2	2000-01	2224057	-6.71	2237197	-6.16
3	2001-02	2543469	14.36	2550265	13.99
4	2002-03	2782512	9.40	2507227	-1.69
5	2003-04	3382274	21.55	2978197	18.78
6	2004-05	3785691	11.93	3137694	5.36
7	2005-06	4426779	16.93	3335627	6.31
8	2006-07	5697085	28.70	3957658	18.65
9	2007-08(P)	7027249	23.35	4429690	11.93
10	2008-09(Q)	8310360	18.26	4704492	6.20
11	2009-10(A)	9440832	13.60	5232860	11.23

उपरोक्त तालिका के अनुसार निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद के प्रचलित और स्थिर भाव (1999–2000 से 2009–10 काल श्रेणी) के अनुसार वर्ष 2007–08 के प्रावधिक अनुमान

lac as against the provisional estimates of Rs 7941850 lac for the year 2007-08 by registering a growth of 19.88 percent . At constant (1999-2000) prices , the Gross State Domestic Product for the year 2008-2009 is estimated Rs. 5388617 lac which shows a rise of 6.81 % over previous year's estimate i.e. 2007-2008 of Rs. 5045144 lac.

Advance estimates of GSDP for the year 2009-2010 at constant (1999-2000) prices were estimated on the basis of average of previous year agriculture production, index of industrial Production (IIP) and performance of key sectors like railways, Communications, Banking and Insurance from the indicators provided by Central statistical Organisation, Government of India etc. The advance estimates of GSDP at current prices are derived with the help of data received from the various agencies of primary sector. Some estimates are prepared by using average growth rate of previous years. So that the estimates should be consistent.

The advance estimate for the year 2009-10 at current prices is Rs. 10784823 lacs showing the growth of 13.28% from the previous year's quick estimate i.e. Rs. 9520419 lacs. The advance estimate for the year 2009-10 at constant (1999-2000) prices is Rs. 6007990 lacs which shows a rise of 11.49 % over the previous year's quick estimate i.e. Rs. 5388617 lacs

Table-2
Net State Domestic Product at
Current and Constant (1999-2000) Prices

S.No.	Year	Current Prices		Constant Prices	
		NSDP (Rs in Lac)	% change over previous Year	NSDP (Rs in Lac)	% change over previous Year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1999-00	2383966		2383966	
2	2000-01	2224057	-6.71	2237197	-6.16
3	2001-02	2543469	14.36	2550265	13.99
4	2002-03	2782512	9.40	2507227	-1.69
5	2003-04	3382274	21.55	2978197	18.78
6	2004-05	3785691	11.93	3137694	5.36
7	2005-06	4426779	16.93	3335627	6.31
8	2006-07	5697085	28.70	3957658	18.65
9	2007-08(P)	7027249	23.35	4429690	11.93
10	2008-09(Q)	8310360	18.26	4704492	6.20
11	2009-10(A)	9440832	13.60	5232860	11.23

प्रचलित भावों पर रु. 7027249 लाख है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष के अनुमान रु. 5697085 लाख से 23.35 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाता है । निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद के स्थिर भावों (1999–2000) के अनुसार वर्ष 2007–08 के प्रावधिक अनुमान रु. 4429690 लाख है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष के अनुमान रु. 3957658 लाख से 11.93 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाता है ।

वर्ष 2008–09 के लिए निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद के त्वरित अनुमान प्रचलित और स्थिर भावों पर क्रमशः रु. 8310360 लाख और रु. 4704492 लाख है । जो पूर्व वर्ष (2007–08)के अनुमान से क्रमशः 18.26 और 6.20 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाता है ।

वर्ष 2009–10 के लिए निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद के अग्रिम अनुमान प्रचलित भाव पर रु. 9440832 लाख था । उपरोक्त तालिका के अनुसार पूर्व वर्ष के त्वरित अनुमान रु. 8310360 लाख से वृद्धि 13.60 प्रतिशत दर्शाता है। निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद के स्थिर भाव पर अग्रिम अनुमान रु. 5232860 लाख की गणना की गई है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष के त्वरित अनुमान रु. 4704492 लाख से 11.23 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाता है ।

तालिका-3

प्रचलित व स्थिर(1999–2000) 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	1999-00	11629		11629	
2	2000-01	10744	-7.61	10808	-7.06
3	2001-02	12170	13.27	12202	12.90
4	2002-03	13002	6.84	11716	-3.98
5	2003-04	15515	19.32	13661	16.60
6	2004-05	16976	9.42	14070	2.99
7	2005-06	19501	14.87	14694	4.43
8	2006-07	24556	25.92	17059	16.09
9	2007-08(P)	29776	21.26	18770	10.03
10	2008-09(Q)	34483	15.81	19521	4.00
11	2009-10(A)	38534	11.75	21359	9.42

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 जनसंख्या से भाग देकर प्रति व्यक्ति आय की गणना की गई है।

तालिका क्रमांक 3 में दर्शित वर्ष 2007–08 के प्रावधिक अनुमान के अनुसार प्रचलित भावों पर राज्य की प्रति व्यक्ति आय रु. 29776 है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष 2006–07 के प्रति व्यक्ति आय रु. 24556 से 21.26 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाता है । स्थिर भावों पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय रु. 18770 है जो पूर्व वर्ष से 10.03 प्रतिशत अधिक है । वर्ष 2008–09 के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति आय

The above table shows the net state domestic product at current and constant prices for the time series 1999-2000 to 2009-10. It can be observed from the above table that provisional estimate for the NSDP for the year 2007-2008 at current prices is Rs. 7027249 lac, as against the estimate of Rs. 5697085 lac, indicating growth of 23.35 percent over previous year. At constant prices (1999-2000) the provisional estimate for the year 2007-2008 as Rs. 4429690 lac, indicating a rise of 11.93% over previous year's estimate, i.e. Rs 3957658 lac.

For the year 2008-09 the NSDP quick estimates for current and constant price is recorded as Rs. 8310360 lac and Rs. 4704492 lac respectively. the growth over previous year is recorded as 18.26% and 6.20% respectively.

The advance estimate for the NSDP for the year 2009-10 at current prices was Rs. 9440832 lac. It can be observed from the table that the growth rate was 13.60% against the previous year's quick estimate Rs. 8310360 lac. At the constant prices the NSDP advance estimate is worked out as Rs. 5232860 lac with a rise of 11.23% over the previous year's quick estimate (Rs. 4704492 lac).

Table- 3
Per Capita Income of Chhattisgarh at
Current & Constant (1999-2000) 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	1999-00	11629		11629	
2	2000-01	10744	-7.61	10808	-7.06
3	2001-02	12170	13.27	12202	12.90
4	2002-03	13002	6.84	11716	-3.98
5	2003-04	15515	19.32	13661	16.60
6	2004-05	16976	9.42	14070	2.99
7	2005-06	19501	14.87	14694	4.43
8	2006-07	24556	25.92	17059	16.09
9	2007-08(P)	29776	21.26	18770	10.03
10	2008-09(Q)	34483	15.81	19521	4.00
11	2009-10(A)	38534	11.75	21359	9.42

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 estimated population.

के त्वरित अनुमान प्रचलित भाव पर रु. 34483 है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष के प्रावधिक अनुमान से 15.81 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाता है। उसी वर्ष के लिए स्थिर भावों पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय के अनुमान रु. 19521 है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष के प्रावधिक अनुमान से 4.00 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाता है। वर्ष 2009-10 के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति आय के अग्रिम अनुमान प्रचलित भावों पर रु. 38534 है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष के त्वरित अनुमान से 11.75 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाता है। वर्ष 2009-10 के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति आय के अग्रिम अनुमान स्थिर भावों पर रु. 21359 है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष के त्वरित अनुमान से 9.42 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाता है।

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	1999-00	37.14	23.27	39.59
2	2000-01	32.86	24.26	42.87
3	2001-02	37.25	20.79	41.96
4	2002-03	32.64	27.12	40.24
5	2003-04	34.46	28.11	37.43
6	2004-05	28.80	34.02	37.19
7	2005-06	34.85	29.50	35.66
8	2006-07	30.73	36.07	33.20
9	2007-08(P)	31.70	36.20	32.10
10	2008-09(Q)	28.62	39.49	31.89
11	2009-10(A)	27.22	39.97	32.82

उपरोक्त तालिका के तुलनात्मक अध्ययन से ज्ञात होता है कि सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद में वर्ष 1999-2000 से 2005-06 तक तृतीयक क्षेत्र का योगदान प्राथमिक व द्वितीयक क्षेत्र की तुलना में अधिक है। इसमें कुछ परिवर्तन के साथ वर्ष 2006-07 से 2009-10(A) तक द्वितीयक क्षेत्र का योगदान शेष दोनों क्षेत्रों से अधिक हो गया है।

It can be observed from the table No.3 that provisional figure of per capita income for the year 2007-08 was worked out at current prices as Rs. 29776 which shows a rise of 21.26% against the previous year 2006-07 in which the per capita income was Rs. 24556. The per capita income at constant prices was Rs. 18770 showing a rise of 10.03% over previous year's per capita income. The quick estimates for the year 2008-09 of per capita income at current prices is Rs. 34483 which is 15.81% more than the previous year's provisional estimates. At constant prices the estimates for the same year is Rs. 19521 which shows a rise of 4.00% over previous year's provisional estimates. The advance estimate for the year 2009-10 at current prices for PCI is Rs. 38534 showing a rise of 11.75% over the previous year's quick estimate. The advance estimate for the year 2009-10 at constant prices Per capita income worked out as Rs.21359 showing a rise of 9.42% over previous year's quick estimate.

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	1999-00	37.14	23.27	39.59
2	2000-01	32.86	24.26	42.87
3	2001-02	37.25	20.79	41.96
4	2002-03	32.64	27.12	40.24
5	2003-04	34.46	28.11	37.43
6	2004-05	28.80	34.02	37.19
7	2005-06	34.85	29.50	35.66
8	2006-07	30.73	36.07	33.20
9	2007-08(P)	31.70	36.20	32.10
10	2008-09(Q)	28.62	39.49	31.89
11	2009-10(A)	27.22	39.97	32.82

It can be seen from the above table that contribution of tertiary sector is more in comparison to the primary and secondary sector in the years 1999- 2000 to 2005-06. the trend slightly changed in the years 2006-07 to 2009-10 (A) till in which the contribution of secondary sector is more than remaining two sectors.

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

(करोड़ रु. में)

वर्ष	अखिल भारत					छत्तीसगढ़				
	प्राथमिक क्षेत्र	द्वितीयक क्षेत्र	तृतीयक क्षेत्र	स.घ.उ.	गत वर्ष से वृद्धि % में	प्राथमिक क्षेत्र	द्वितीयक क्षेत्र	तृतीयक क्षेत्र	स.घ.उ.	गत वर्ष से वृद्धि % में
1999-2000	488109	410646	887771	1786526	-	10119	6342	10788	27249	-
2000-01	495271	458431	971314	1925016	7.75	8494	6270	11081	25846	-5.15
2001-02	534488	483661	1079577	2097726	8.97	11003	6141	12395	29539	14.29
2002-03	534802	535732	1190881	2261415	7.80	10606	8812	13075	32493	10.00
2003-04	596224	602030	1339916	2538170	12.24	13371	10906	14525	38802	19.42
2004-05	637198	726302	1514201	2877701	13.38	12553	14827	16209	43589	12.34
2005-06	720168	849421	1712796	3282385	14.06	17772	15043	18185	50999	17.00
2006-07	792068	1007283	1980032	3779383	15.14	19884	23339	21483	64706	26.88
2007-08(P)	900028	1157462	2263402	4320892	14.33	25176	28750	25492	79419	22.74
2008-09(Q)	987167	1296900	2649115	4933182	14.17	27250	37592	30362	95204	19.88

उपरोक्त तालिका से प्रदर्शित होता है कि प्रचलित भावों पर राज्य के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की पूर्व वर्ष से वृद्धि दर वर्ष 2000-01 और 2004-05 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 Gross Domestic Product - All India and Chhattisgarh
At Current Prices

(Rs.In Crore)

Year	All India					Chhattisgarh				
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	GDP	Growth Over Previous Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	GSDP	Growth Over Previous Year
1999-2000	488109	410646	887771	1786526	-	10119	6342	10788	27249	-
2000-01	495271	458431	971314	1925016	7.75	8494	6270	11081	25846	-5.15
2001-02	534488	483661	1079577	2097726	8.97	11003	6141	12395	29539	14.29
2002-03	534802	535732	1190881	2261415	7.80	10606	8812	13075	32493	10.00
2003-04	596224	602030	1339916	2538170	12.24	13371	10906	14525	38802	19.42
2004-05	637198	726302	1514201	2877701	13.38	12553	14827	16209	43589	12.34
2005-06	720168	849421	1712796	3282385	14.06	17772	15043	18185	50999	17.00
2006-07	792068	1007283	1980032	3779383	15.14	19884	23339	21483	64706	26.88
2007-08(P)	900028	1157462	2263402	4320892	14.33	25176	28750	25492	79419	22.74
2008-09(Q)	987167	1296900	2649115	4933182	14.17	27250	37592	30362	95204	19.88

The above table shows that except for the years 2000-01 and 2004-05 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 सकल घरेलू उत्पाद अखिल भारत एवं छत्तीसगढ़
स्थिर (1999-2000) भावों पर

(करोड़ रु. में)

वर्ष	अखिल भारत					छत्तीसगढ़				
	प्राथमिक क्षेत्र	द्वितीयक क्षेत्र	तृतीयक क्षेत्र	स.घ.उ.	गत वर्ष से वृद्धि % में	प्राथमिक क्षेत्र	द्वितीयक क्षेत्र	तृतीयक क्षेत्र	स.घ.उ.	गत वर्ष से वृद्धि % में
1999-00	488109	410646	887771	1786526	-	10119	6342	10788	27249	-
2000-01	487992	438372	937936	1864300	4.35	8776	6120	10944	25840	-5.17
2001-02	516583	450723	1005299	1972605	5.81	11172	6172	11907	29250	13.20
2002-03	486134	481758	1080395	2048287	3.84	9800	7284	12149	29233	-0.06
2003-04	531302	519322	1172134	2222758	8.52	12640	8361	13068	34070	16.54
2004-05	535501	574072	1279195	2388768	7.47	11841	10033	14065	35940	5.49
2005-06	566278	635223	1414600	2616101	9.52	14365	9220	14848	38434	6.94
2006-07	591353	706280	1573485	2871118	9.75	15193	13435	16536	45164	17.51
2007-08(P)	619121	766358	1744238	3129717	9.01	16343	15604	18504	50451	11.71
2008-09(Q)	NA	NA	NA	3339375	6.70	15790	17454	20642	53886	6.81

Table-6
Sector wise Gross Domestic Product - All India and Chhattisgarh
At Constant (1999-2000) Prices

(Rs.In Crores)

Year	All India					Chhattisgarh				
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	GDP	Growth Over Previous Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	GSDP	Growth Over Previous Year
1999-00	488109	410646	887771	1786526	-	10119	6342	10788	27249	-
2000-01	487992	438372	937936	1864300	4.35	8776	6120	10944	25840	-5.17
2001-02	516583	450723	1005299	1972605	5.81	11172	6172	11907	29250	13.20
2002-03	486134	481758	1080395	2048287	3.84	9800	7284	12149	29233	-0.06
2003-04	531302	519322	1172134	2222758	8.52	12640	8361	13068	34070	16.54
2004-05	535501	574072	1279195	2388768	7.47	11841	10033	14065	35940	5.49
2005-06	566278	635223	1414600	2616101	9.52	14365	9220	14848	38434	6.94
2006-07	591353	706280	1573485	2871118	9.75	15193	13435	16536	45164	17.51
2007-08(P)	619121	766358	1744238	3129717	9.01	16343	15604	18504	50451	11.71
2008-09(Q)	NA	NA	NA	3339375	6.70	15790	17454	20642	53886	6.81

तालिका क्रमांक 6 से प्रदर्शित होता है कि स्थिर भावों पर राज्य के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की पूर्व वर्ष से वृद्धि दर वर्ष 2000-01 और 2002-03 में ऋणात्मक है तथा वर्ष 2001-02, 2003-04, 2006-07, 2007-08 एवं 2008-09 में राज्य की वृद्धि दर अखिल भारत से अधिक है।

तालिका-7
प्रति व्यक्ति आय-अखिल भारत एवं छत्तीसगढ़

वर्ष	प्रति व्यक्ति आय-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
1999-00	15881	-	15881	-	11629	-	11629	-
2004-05	23198	11.15	19331	5.63	16976	9.42	14070	2.99
2005-06	26003	12.09	20868	7.95	19501	14.87	14694	4.43
2006-07	29524	13.54	22580	8.20	24556	25.92	17059	16.09
2007-08(P)	33283	12.73	24295	7.60	29776	21.26	18770	10.03
2008-09(Q)	37490	12.64	25494	4.94	34483	15.81	19521	4.00

उपरोक्त तालिका से प्रदर्शित होता है कि राज्य की आर्थिक विकास दर में प्रति वर्ष लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है किन्तु 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
1999-00 से 2008-09	16.01	16.24	14.08	8.77	8.86	6.84

वृद्धि दर : वार्षिक चरघातांकीय (एक्सपोनेंशियल) वृद्धि दर।

It can be seen from the table No.6 that the trend of growth over previous year for the state GDP at constant prices is fluctuating, it is negative in the year 2000-01 and 2002-03. The growth of state is higher than all India in the year 2001-02, 2003-04, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09.

Table 7
Per Capita Income - All India & Chhattisgarh

Year	Per Capita Income of All India (In Rs.)				Per Capita Income of Chhattisgarh (In Rs)			
	At Current Prices	% Growth Over Previous Year	At Constant Prices	% Growth Over Previous Year	At Current Prices	% Growth Over Previous Year	At Constant Prices	% Growth Over Previous Year
1999-00	15881	-	15881	-	11629	-	11629	-
2004-05	23198	11.15	19331	5.63	16976	9.42	14070	2.99
2005-06	26003	12.09	20868	7.95	19501	14.87	14694	4.43
2006-07	29524	13.54	22580	8.20	24556	25.92	17059	16.09
2007-08(P)	33283	12.73	24295	7.60	29776	21.26	18770	10.03
2008-09(Q)	37490	12.64	25494	4.94	34483	15.81	19521	4.00

The above table reveals that even though the state economy is rapidly growing year by year, 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

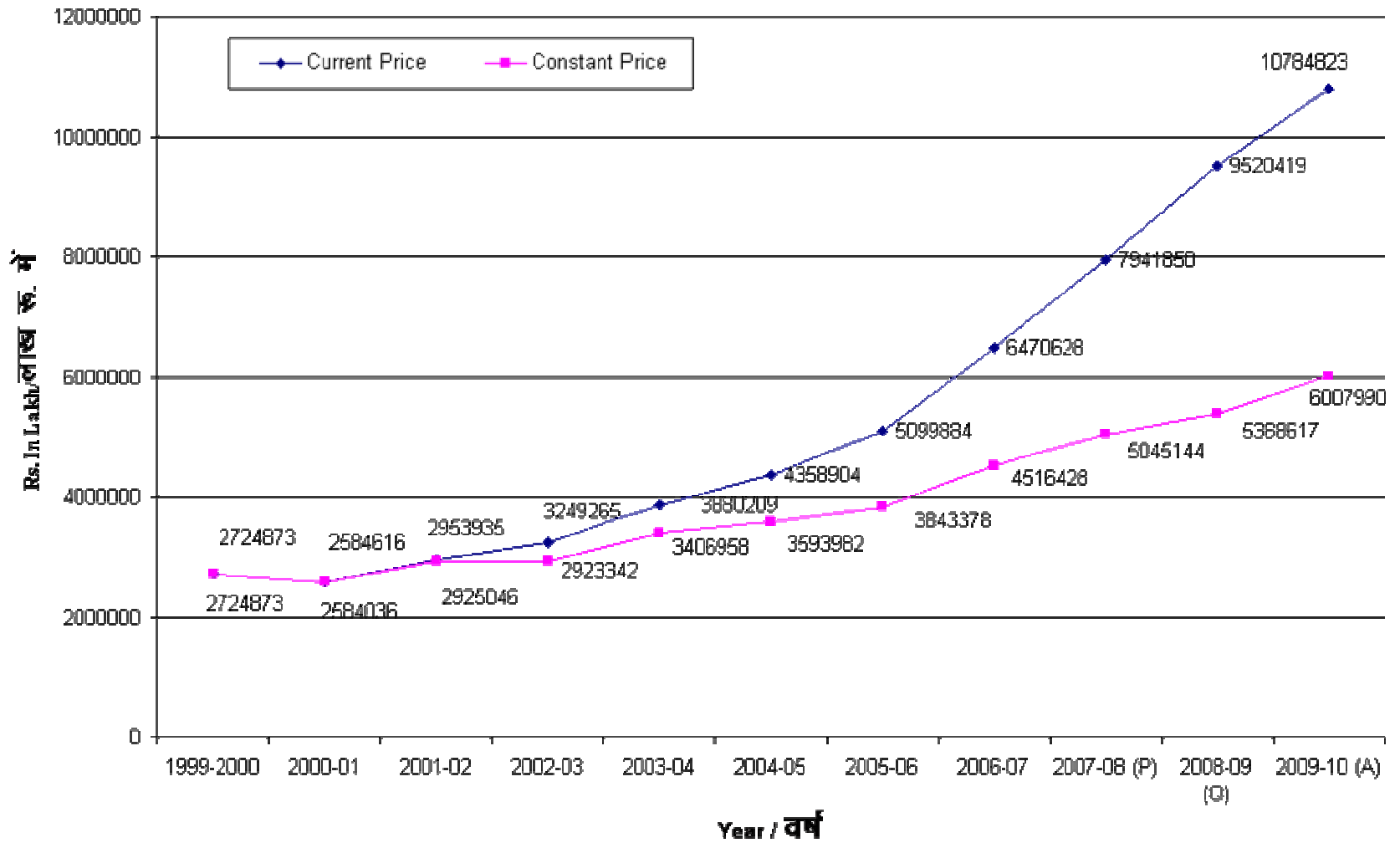
Period	At Current Prices			At Constant Prices		
	GSDP	NSDP	Per Capita Income	GSDP	NSDP	Per Capita Income
1999-00 To 2008-09	16.01	16.24	14.08	8.77	8.86	6.84

Growth Rate: Annual Exponential Growth Rate

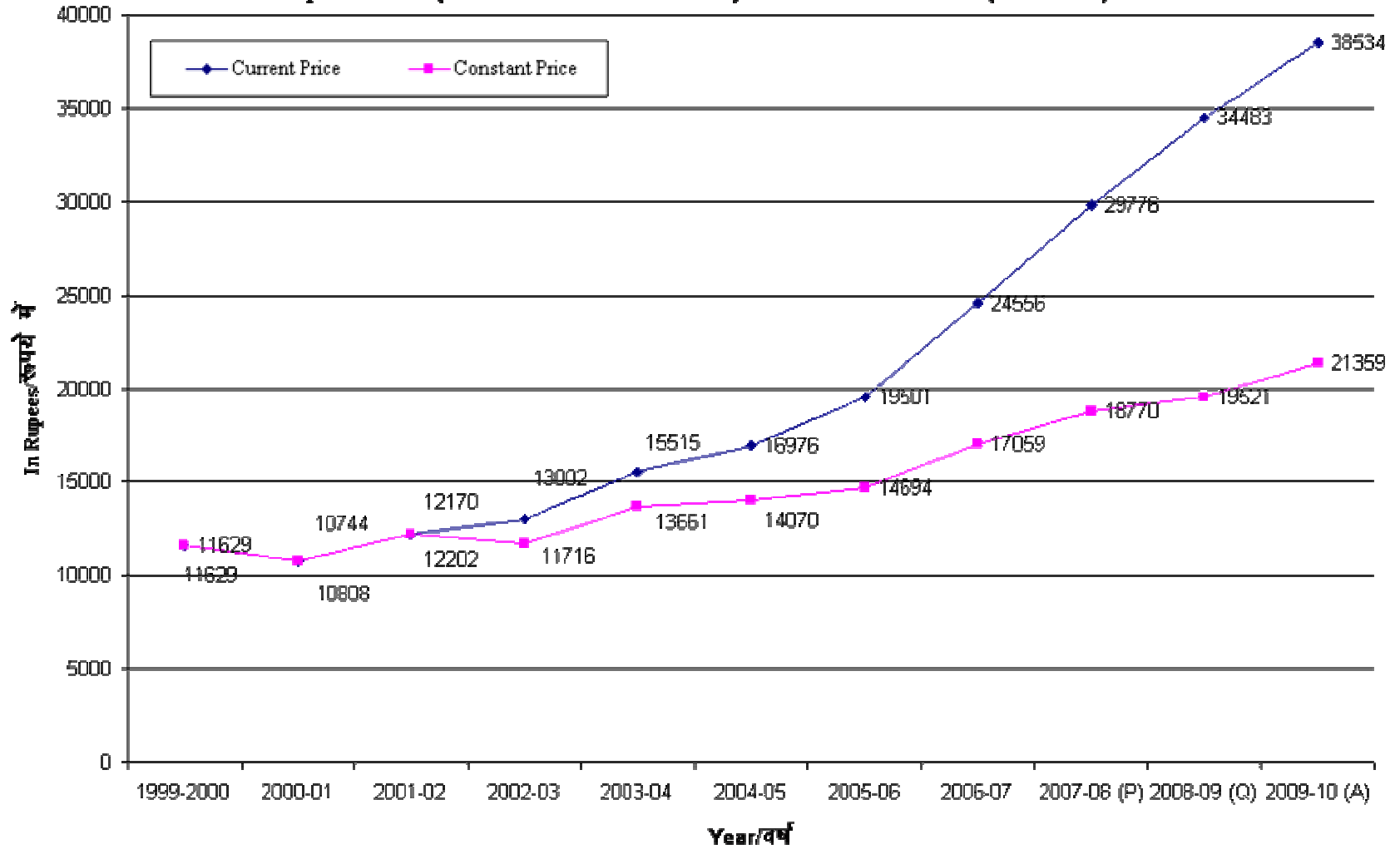
रेखाचित्र

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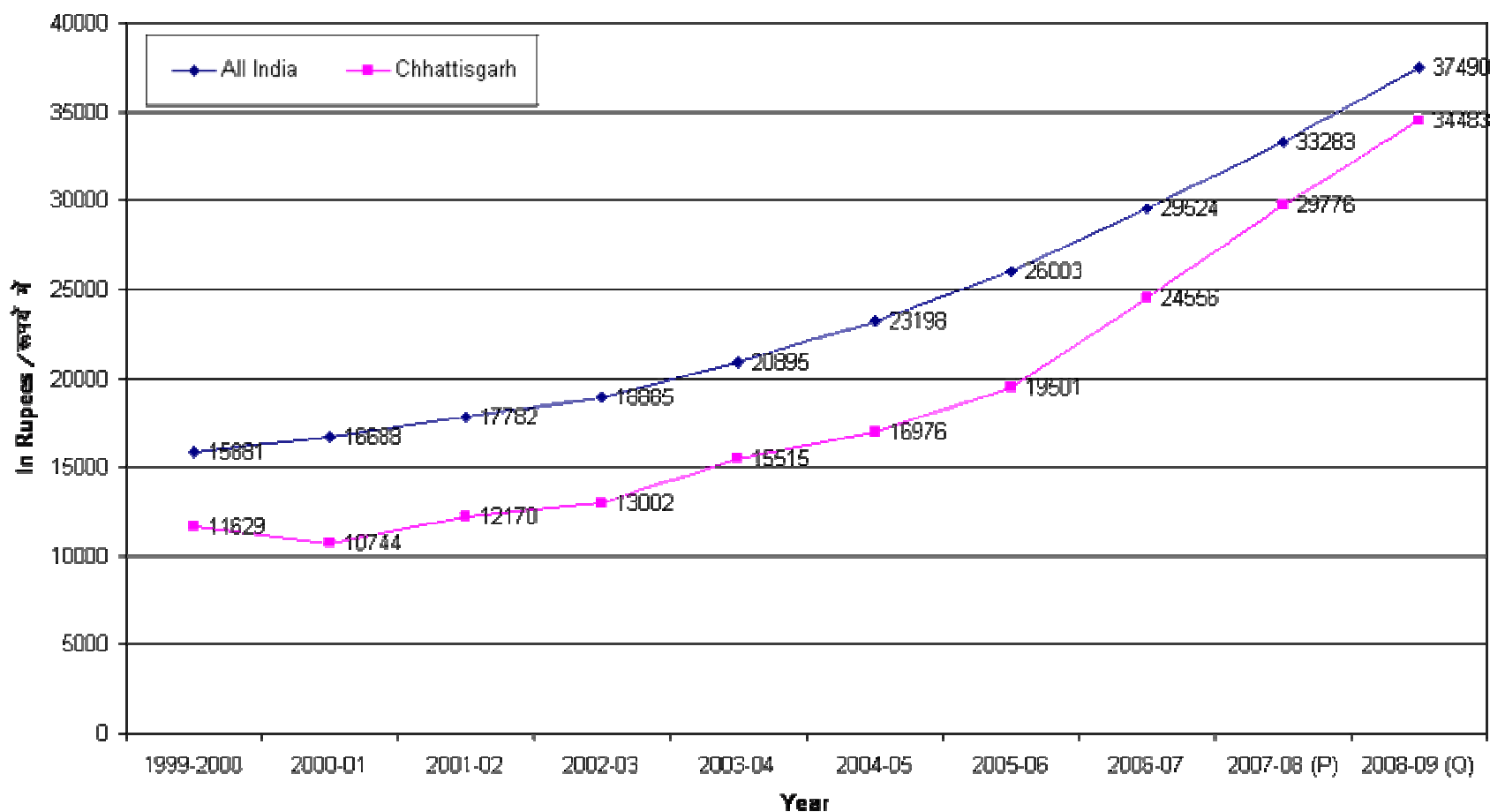
सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद-प्रचलित एवं स्थिर (1999-2000) भावों पर
Gross State Domestic Product-At Current & Constant (1999-2000) Prices



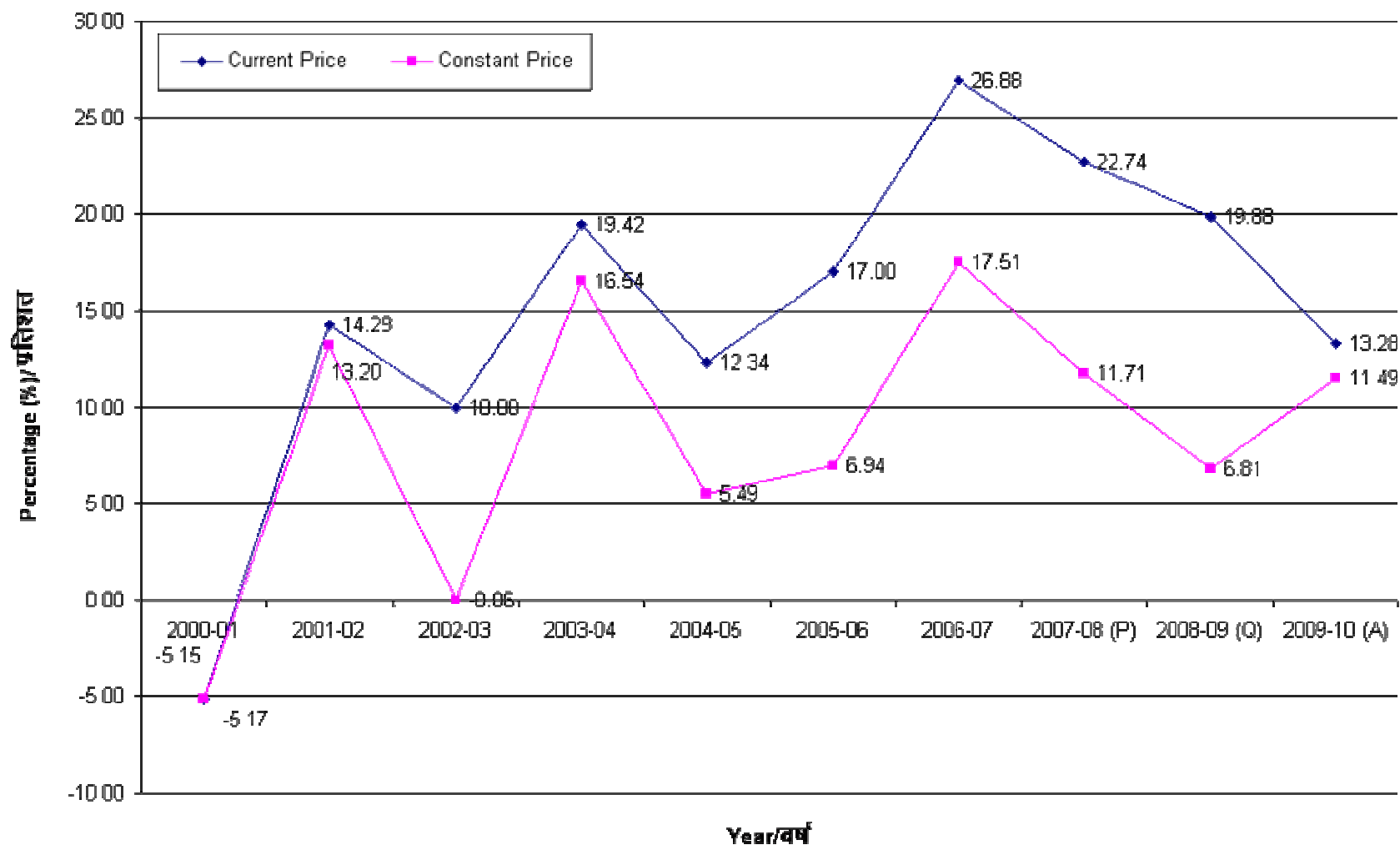
प्रति व्यक्ति आय (निवल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद) प्रचलित एवं स्थिर (1999-2000) भावों पर
Per Capita Income (Net State Domestic Product) At Current & Constant (1999-2000) Prices



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)

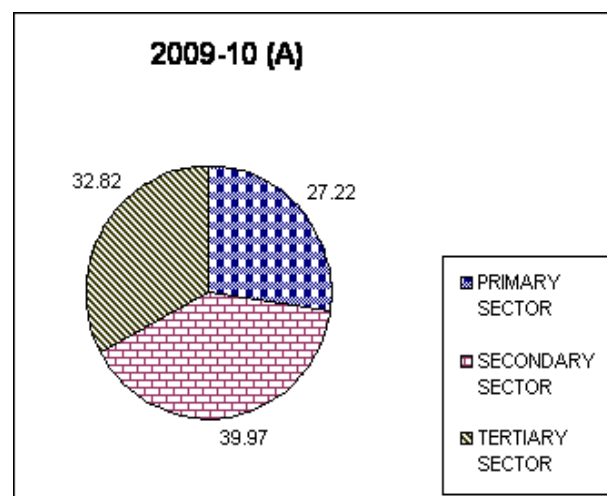
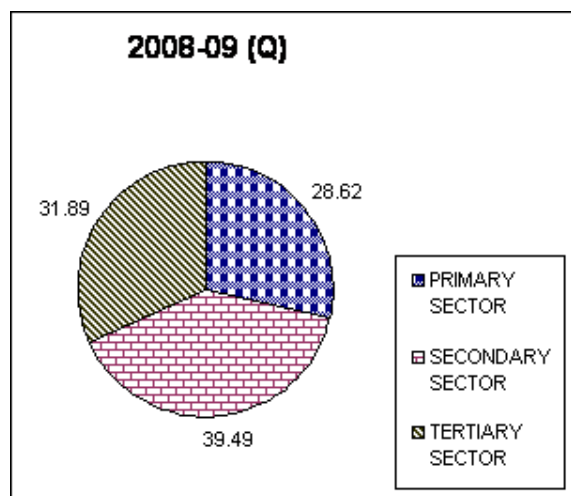
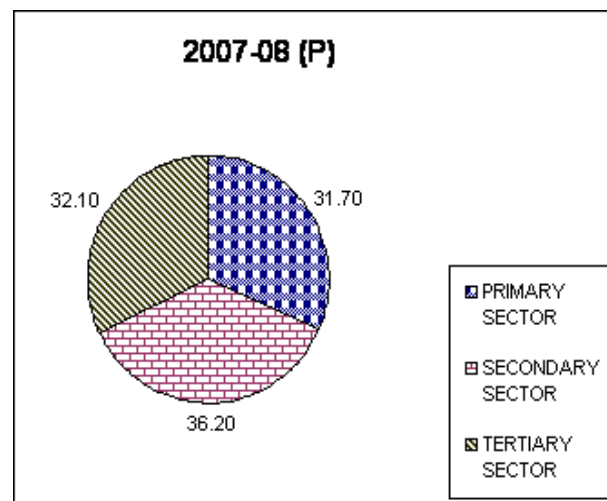
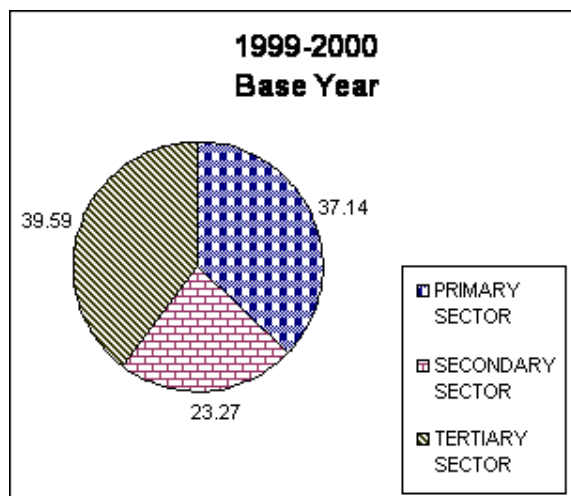


सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद की प्रतिशत वृद्धि प्रचलित एवं स्थिर (1999-2000) भावों पर
Percentage Growth of Gross State Domestic Product At Current & Constant (1999-2000) Prices



आधार वर्ष (1999-2000) 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 (1999-2000) & Previous
 Three year at Current Prices

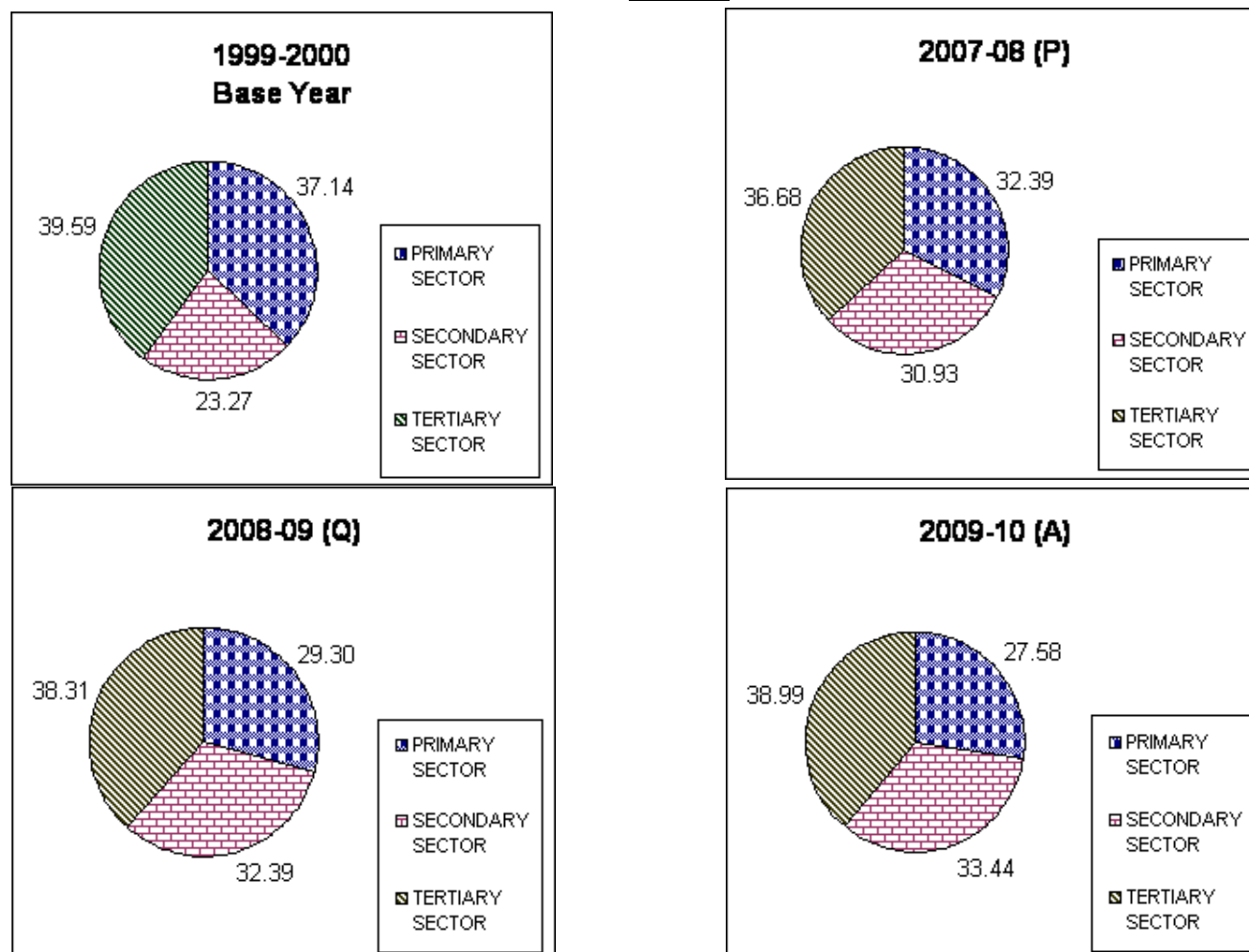
Chart-1



आधार वर्ष (1999-2000) 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 (1999-2000) & Previous Three year at Constant Prices

Chart-2



तालिकाएँ

TABLES

छत्तीसगढ़ का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित भावों पर

(लाख रुपयों में)

क्र.सं.	उद्योग समूह	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	585180	418064	648262	537820	800917	654959	934578	1013162	1347097	1324607	1397900
2	वनोद्योग तथा लट्ठे बनाना	56463	60360	74677	71649	80356	81833	75774	91767	107751	93987	112949
3	मछली उद्योग	28912	35555	38894	41958	47808	52465	59822	72536	75227	87008	98051
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	341330	335444	338445	409135	408029	466021	706976	810926	987550	1219367	1326348
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	1011885	849423	1100277	1060561	1337111	1255278	1777150	1988391	2517626	2724969	2935248
5	विनिर्माण	381556	380553	373497	494842	697515	1049822	919352	1498448	1805916	2100532	2282315
5.1	विनिर्माण-पंजीकृत	302620	296168	291026	405305	594546	935958	789439	1339526	1621713	1902219	2071070
5.2	विनिर्माण-गैर-पंजीकृत	78936	84385	82471	89537	102969	113864	129913	158922	184203	198313	211245
6	निर्माण	103118	107271	123104	157552	184444	225919	381040	603369	792099	1039935	1342568
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल अपूर्ति	149493	139222	117518	228826	208678	206974	203868	232100	276970	618736	685494
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	634167	627046	614119	881220	1090636	1482715	1504261	2333917	2874986	3759203	4310376
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	157234	167144	174293	195637	198369	236103	269231	324270	383749	449660	520261
8.1	रेल्वे	59444	58472	63419	67531	45232	55878	63122	76091	88980	103946	121430
8.2	अन्य परिवहन	65902	75180	72146	89100	107543	129599	151107	187575	226361	263743	298169
8.3	संग्रहण	2303	3209	2878	2908	3257	2904	2862	3186	3600	3758	4094
8.4	संचार	29584	30283	35851	36098	42336	47722	52140	57417	64808	78212	96568
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानग्रह	307610	280515	318111	340559	414942	474702	572334	716102	901422	1065002	1213992
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा	233301	253026	279683	310207	331786	342049	369995	422125	469124	521696	578769
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	67633	74169	83318	100202	109377	106382	109404	133481	151727	171209	193192
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	165668	178857	196365	210005	222409	235667	260591	288644	317397	350487	385577
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	380675	407462	467451	461080	507365	568056	606914	685823	794943	999889	1226177
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	101621	104666	189881	176037	148226	164235	190445	202010	232011	333853	438035
11.2	अन्य सेवाएँ	279054	302796	277570	285043	359139	403821	416469	483813	562932	666036	788142
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	1078820	1108147	1239539	1307484	1452462	1620911	1818474	2148320	2549238	3036247	3539199
	योग (A+B+C) (स.रा.घ.उ.)	2724873	2584616	2953935	3249265	3880209	4358904	5099884	6470628	7941850	9520419	10784823
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	205	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245
	प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रुपयों में)	13292	12486	14134	15183	17799	19547	22466	27891	33652	39504	44020

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

Gross State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh
At Current Prices

(In Lakhs)

S. No.	Sectors	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	585180	418064	648262	537820	800917	654959	934578	1013162	1347097	1324607	1397900
2	Forestry & Logging	56463	60360	74677	71649	80356	81833	75774	91767	107751	93987	112949
3	Fishing	28912	35555	38894	41958	47808	52465	59822	72536	75227	87008	98051
4	Mininig & Quarrying	341330	335444	338445	409135	408029	466021	706976	810926	987550	1219367	1326348
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	1011885	849423	1100277	1060561	1337111	1255278	1777150	1988391	2517626	2724969	2935248
5	Manufacturing	381556	380553	373497	494842	697515	1049822	919352	1498448	1805916	2100532	2282315
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	302620	296168	291026	405305	594546	935958	789439	1339526	1621713	1902219	2071070
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	78936	84385	82471	89537	102969	113864	129913	158922	184203	198313	211245
6	Construction	103118	107271	123104	157552	184444	225919	381040	603369	792099	1039935	1342568
7	Electrict Gas & Water Supply	149493	139222	117518	228826	208678	206974	203868	232100	276970	618736	685494
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	634167	627046	614119	881220	1090636	1482715	1504261	2333917	2874986	3759203	4310376
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	157234	167144	174293	195637	198369	236103	269231	324270	383749	449660	520261
8.1	Railway	59444	58472	63419	67531	45232	55878	63122	76091	88980	103946	121430
8.2	Transport	65902	75180	72146	89100	107543	129599	151107	187575	226361	263743	298169
8.3	Storage	2303	3209	2878	2908	3257	2904	2862	3186	3600	3758	4094
8.4	Communication	29584	30283	35851	36098	42336	47722	52140	57417	64808	78212	96568
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	307610	280515	318111	340559	414942	474702	572334	716102	901422	1065002	1213992
10	Banking-Insurance & Real - Estate	233301	253026	279683	310207	331786	342049	369995	422125	469124	521696	578769
10.1	Banking & Insurance	67633	74169	83318	100202	109377	106382	109404	133481	151727	171209	193192
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	165668	178857	196365	210005	222409	235667	260591	288644	317397	350487	385577
11	Community & Personal Services	380675	407462	467451	461080	507365	568056	606914	685823	794943	999889	1226177
11.1	Public Administration	101621	104666	189881	176037	148226	164235	190445	202010	232011	333853	438035
11.2	Other Services	279054	302796	277570	285043	359139	403821	416469	483813	562932	666036	788142
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	1078820	1108147	1239539	1307484	1452462	1620911	1818474	2148320	2549238	3036247	3539199
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (GSDP)	2724873	2584616	2953935	3249265	3880209	4358904	5099884	6470628	7941850	9520419	10784823
	Population (In Lakhs)	205	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245
	Per Capita Income (In Rupees)	13292	12486	14134	15183	17799	19547	22466	27891	33652	39504	44020

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

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

क्र.सं.	उद्योग समूह	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	-28.56	55.06	-17.04	48.92	-18.22	42.69	8.41	32.96	-1.67	5.53
2	वनोद्योग तथा लदेढे बनाना	6.90	23.72	-4.05	12.15	1.84	-7.40	21.11	17.42	-12.77	20.18
3	मछली उद्योग	22.98	9.39	7.88	13.94	9.74	14.02	21.25	3.71	15.66	12.69
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	-1.72	0.89	20.89	-0.27	14.21	51.70	14.70	21.78	23.47	8.77
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	-16.06	29.53	-3.61	26.08	-6.12	41.57	11.89	26.62	8.24	7.72
5	विनिर्माण	-0.26	-1.85	32.49	40.96	50.51	-12.43	62.99	20.52	16.31	8.65
5.1	विनिर्माण-पंजीकृत	-2.13	-1.74	39.27	46.69	57.42	-15.65	69.68	21.07	17.30	8.88
5.2	विनिर्माण-गैर-पंजीकृत	6.90	-2.27	8.57	15.00	10.58	14.09	22.33	15.91	7.66	6.52
6	निर्माण	4.03	14.76	27.98	17.07	22.49	68.66	58.35	31.28	31.29	29.10
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल अपूर्ति	-6.87	-15.59	94.72	-8.80	-0.82	-1.50	13.85	19.33	123.39	10.79
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	-1.12	-2.06	43.49	23.76	35.95	1.45	55.15	23.18	30.76	14.66
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	6.30	4.28	12.25	1.40	19.02	14.03	20.44	18.34	17.18	15.70
8.1	रेल्वे	-1.64	8.46	6.48	-33.02	23.54	12.96	20.55	16.94	16.82	16.82
8.2	अन्य परिवहन	14.08	-4.04	23.50	20.70	20.51	16.60	24.13	20.68	16.51	13.05
8.3	संग्रहण	39.32	-10.32	1.04	12.02	-10.84	-1.46	11.33	13.00	4.39	8.94
8.4	संचार	2.36	18.39	0.69	17.28	12.72	9.26	10.12	12.87	20.68	23.47
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानग्रह	-8.81	13.40	7.06	21.84	14.40	20.57	25.12	25.88	18.15	13.99
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा	8.45	10.54	10.91	6.96	3.09	8.17	14.09	11.13	11.21	10.94
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	9.66	12.34	20.26	9.16	-2.74	2.84	22.01	13.67	12.84	12.84
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	7.96	9.79	6.95	5.91	5.96	10.58	10.77	9.96	10.43	10.01
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	7.04	14.72	-1.36	10.04	11.96	6.84	13.00	15.91	25.78	22.63
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	3.00	81.42	-7.29	-15.80	10.80	15.96	6.07	14.85	43.90	31.21
11.2	अन्य सेवायें	8.51	-8.33	2.69	25.99	12.44	3.13	16.17	16.35	18.32	18.33
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	2.72	11.86	5.48	11.09	11.60	12.19	18.14	18.66	19.10	16.56
	योग (A+B+C) (स.रा.घ.उ.)	-5.15	14.29	10.00	19.42	12.34	17.00	26.88	22.74	19.88	13.28
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245
	प्रति व्यक्ति आय	-6.06	13.20	7.43	17.23	9.82	14.94	24.14	20.66	17.39	11.43

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

Gross State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh
Percentage Growth Over Previous Year At Current Prices

S. No.	Sectors	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	-28.56	55.06	-17.04	48.92	-18.22	42.69	8.41	32.96	-1.67	5.53
2	Forestry & Logging	6.90	23.72	-4.05	12.15	1.84	-7.40	21.11	17.42	-12.77	20.18
3	Fishing	22.98	9.39	7.88	13.94	9.74	14.02	21.25	3.71	15.66	12.69
4	Mininig & Quarrying	-1.72	0.89	20.89	-0.27	14.21	51.70	14.70	21.78	23.47	8.77
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	-16.06	29.53	-3.61	26.08	-6.12	41.57	11.89	26.62	8.24	7.72
5	Manufacturing	-0.26	-1.85	32.49	40.96	50.51	-12.43	62.99	20.52	16.31	8.65
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	-2.13	-1.74	39.27	46.69	57.42	-15.65	69.68	21.07	17.30	8.88
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	6.90	-2.27	8.57	15.00	10.58	14.09	22.33	15.91	7.66	6.52
6	Construction	4.03	14.76	27.98	17.07	22.49	68.66	58.35	31.28	31.29	29.10
7	Electrict Gas & Water Supply	-6.87	-15.59	94.72	-8.80	-0.82	-1.50	13.85	19.33	123.39	10.79
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	-1.12	-2.06	43.49	23.76	35.95	1.45	55.15	23.18	30.76	14.66
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	6.30	4.28	12.25	1.40	19.02	14.03	20.44	18.34	17.18	15.70
8.1	Railway	-1.64	8.46	6.48	-33.02	23.54	12.96	20.55	16.94	16.82	16.82
8.2	Transport	14.08	-4.04	23.50	20.70	20.51	16.60	24.13	20.68	16.51	13.05
8.3	Storage	39.32	-10.32	1.04	12.02	-10.84	-1.46	11.33	13.00	4.39	8.94
8.4	Communication	2.36	18.39	0.69	17.28	12.72	9.26	10.12	12.87	20.68	23.47
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	-8.81	13.40	7.06	21.84	14.40	20.57	25.12	25.88	18.15	13.99
10	Banking-Insurance & Real -Estate	8.45	10.54	10.91	6.96	3.09	8.17	14.09	11.13	11.21	10.94
10.1	Banking & Insurance	9.66	12.34	20.26	9.16	-2.74	2.84	22.01	13.67	12.84	12.84
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	7.96	9.79	6.95	5.91	5.96	10.58	10.77	9.96	10.43	10.01
11	Community & Personal Services	7.04	14.72	-1.36	10.04	11.96	6.84	13.00	15.91	25.78	22.63
11.1	Public Administration	3.00	81.42	-7.29	-15.80	10.80	15.96	6.07	14.85	43.90	31.21
11.2	Other Services	8.51	-8.33	2.69	25.99	12.44	3.13	16.17	16.35	18.32	18.33
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	2.72	11.86	5.48	11.09	11.60	12.19	18.14	18.66	19.10	16.56
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (GSDP)	-5.15	14.29	10.00	19.42	12.34	17.00	26.88	22.74	19.88	13.28
	Population (In Lakhs)	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245
	Per Capita Income	-6.06	13.20	7.43	17.23	9.82	14.94	24.14	20.66	17.39	11.43

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

छत्तीसगढ़ का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद
प्रतिशत वितरण—प्रचलित भावों पर

क्र.सं.	उद्योग समूह	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	21.48	16.18	21.95	16.55	20.64	15.03	18.33	15.66	16.96	13.91	12.96
2	वनोद्योग तथा लट्ठे बनाना	2.07	2.34	2.53	2.21	2.07	1.88	1.49	1.42	1.36	0.99	1.05
3	मछली उद्योग	1.06	1.38	1.32	1.29	1.23	1.20	1.17	1.12	0.95	0.91	0.91
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	12.53	12.98	11.46	12.59	10.52	10.69	13.86	12.53	12.43	12.81	12.30
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	37.14	32.86	37.25	32.64	34.46	28.80	34.85	30.73	31.70	28.62	27.22
5	विनिर्माण	14.00	14.72	12.64	15.23	17.98	24.08	18.03	23.16	22.74	22.06	21.16
5.1	विनिर्माण—पंजीकृत	11.11	11.46	9.85	12.47	15.32	21.47	15.48	20.70	20.42	19.98	19.20
5.2	विनिर्माण—गैर—पंजीकृत	2.90	3.26	2.79	2.76	2.65	2.61	2.55	2.46	2.32	2.08	1.96
6	निर्माण	3.78	4.15	4.17	4.85	4.75	5.18	7.47	9.32	9.97	10.92	12.45
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	5.49	5.39	3.98	7.04	5.38	4.75	4.00	3.59	3.49	6.50	6.36
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	23.27	24.26	20.79	27.12	28.11	34.02	29.50	36.07	36.20	39.49	39.97
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	5.77	6.47	5.90	6.02	5.11	5.42	5.28	5.01	4.83	4.72	4.82
8.1	रेल्वे	2.18	2.26	2.15	2.08	1.17	1.28	1.24	1.18	1.12	1.09	1.13
8.2	अन्य परिवहन	2.42	2.91	2.44	2.74	2.77	2.97	2.96	2.90	2.85	2.77	2.76
8.3	संग्रहण	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04
8.4	संचार	1.09	1.17	1.21	1.11	1.09	1.09	1.02	0.89	0.82	0.82	0.90
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानग्रह	11.29	10.85	10.77	10.48	10.69	10.89	11.22	11.07	11.35	11.19	11.26
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा	8.56	9.79	9.47	9.55	8.55	7.85	7.25	6.52	5.91	5.48	5.37
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	2.48	2.87	2.82	3.08	2.82	2.44	2.15	2.06	1.91	1.80	1.79
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	6.08	6.92	6.65	6.46	5.73	5.41	5.11	4.46	4.00	3.68	3.58
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	13.97	15.76	15.82	14.19	13.08	13.03	11.90	10.60	10.01	10.50	11.37
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	3.73	4.05	6.43	5.42	3.82	3.77	3.73	3.12	2.92	3.51	4.06
11.2	अन्य सेवाएँ	10.24	11.72	9.40	8.77	9.26	9.26	8.17	7.48	7.09	7.00	7.31
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	39.59	42.87	41.96	40.24	37.43	37.19	35.66	33.20	32.10	31.89	32.82
	योग (A+B+C) (सकल राज्य घरेलू उत्पाद)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	205	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245

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

Gross State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh
Percentage Distribution At Current Prices

S. No.	Sectors	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	21.48	16.18	21.95	16.55	20.64	15.03	18.33	15.66	16.96	13.91	12.96
2	Forestry & Logging	2.07	2.34	2.53	2.21	2.07	1.88	1.49	1.42	1.36	0.99	1.05
3	Fishing	1.06	1.38	1.32	1.29	1.23	1.20	1.17	1.12	0.95	0.91	0.91
4	Mininig & Quarrying	12.53	12.98	11.46	12.59	10.52	10.69	13.86	12.53	12.43	12.81	12.30
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	37.14	32.86	37.25	32.64	34.46	28.80	34.85	30.73	31.70	28.62	27.22
5	Manufacturing	14.00	14.72	12.64	15.23	17.98	24.08	18.03	23.16	22.74	22.06	21.16
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	11.11	11.46	9.85	12.47	15.32	21.47	15.48	20.70	20.42	19.98	19.20
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	2.90	3.26	2.79	2.76	2.65	2.61	2.55	2.46	2.32	2.08	1.96
6	Construction	3.78	4.15	4.17	4.85	4.75	5.18	7.47	9.32	9.97	10.92	12.45
7	Electrict Gas & Water Supply	5.49	5.39	3.98	7.04	5.38	4.75	4.00	3.59	3.49	6.50	6.36
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	23.27	24.26	20.79	27.12	28.11	34.02	29.50	36.07	36.20	39.49	39.97
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	5.77	6.47	5.90	6.02	5.11	5.42	5.28	5.01	4.83	4.72	4.82
8.1	Railway	2.18	2.26	2.15	2.08	1.17	1.28	1.24	1.18	1.12	1.09	1.13
8.2	Transport	2.42	2.91	2.44	2.74	2.77	2.97	2.96	2.90	2.85	2.77	2.76
8.3	Storage	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04
8.4	Communication	1.09	1.17	1.21	1.11	1.09	1.09	1.02	0.89	0.82	0.82	0.90
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	11.29	10.85	10.77	10.48	10.69	10.89	11.22	11.07	11.35	11.19	11.26
10	Banking-Insurance & Real -Estate	8.56	9.79	9.47	9.55	8.55	7.85	7.25	6.52	5.91	5.48	5.37
10.1	Banking & Insurance	2.48	2.87	2.82	3.08	2.82	2.44	2.15	2.06	1.91	1.80	1.79
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	6.08	6.92	6.65	6.46	5.73	5.41	5.11	4.46	4.00	3.68	3.58
11	Community & Personal Services	13.97	15.76	15.82	14.19	13.08	13.03	11.90	10.60	10.01	10.50	11.37
11.1	Public Administration	3.73	4.05	6.43	5.42	3.82	3.77	3.73	3.12	2.92	3.51	4.06
11.2	Other Services	10.24	11.72	9.40	8.77	9.26	9.26	8.17	7.48	7.09	7.00	7.31
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	39.59	42.87	41.96	40.24	37.43	37.19	35.66	33.20	32.10	31.89	32.82
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (GSDP)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Population (In Lakhs)	205	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245

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

छत्तीसगढ़ का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद
स्थिर (1999-2000) भावों पर

(लाख रूपयों में)

क्र.सं.	उद्योग समूह	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	585180	422080	634862	471441	706048	566370	768120	810411	874328	766560	774809
2	वनोद्योग तथा लट्टे बनाना	56463	56908	64996	58886	64814	60940	53854	55580	59793	53618	56633
3	मछली उद्योग	28912	34736	35491	36945	41110	44449	48773	50995	51594	58748	62586
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	341330	363859	381858	412695	452018	512365	565737	602310	648606	700064	762695
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	1011885	877582	1117207	979967	1263990	1184124	1436483	1519297	1634321	1578990	1656723
5	विनिर्माण	381556	367791	358150	457174	565416	715377	591247	893732	1011732	1038755	1148674
5.1	विनिर्माण-पंजीकृत	302620	284495	277789	372865	474367	621352	489575	777800	882936	910681	1010532
5.2	विनिर्माण-गैर-पंजीकृत	78936	83296	80361	84309	91049	94025	101672	115933	128796	128073	138142
6	निर्माण	103118	96547	138235	140833	153950	155089	194746	296828	381226	486882	607058
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	149493	147708	120781	130434	116770	132868	136055	152938	167422	219782	253156
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	634167	612046	617165	728441	836136	1003334	922047	1343498	1560381	1745419	2008888
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	157234	169048	176915	197794	197322	228148	254892	299040	344689	378550	417132
8.1	रेल्वे	59444	59980	66609	68040	44252	53262	57984	68737	75125	84313	94624
8.2	अन्य परिवहन	65902	73035	69035	82253	95423	109048	120009	137754	157416	173209	189991
8.3	संग्रहण	2303	3069	2639	2626	2769	2359	2219	2307	2487	2476	2576
8.4	संचार	29584	32965	38633	44874	54879	63479	74681	90242	109660	118553	129940
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानग्रह	307610	285843	320857	317619	381315	405345	430061	496964	561831	592884	673940
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा	233301	245926	255307	274226	281764	293298	311261	345144	376266	412663	454619
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	67633	72665	75336	87084	86873	88703	96896	120332	139473	162402	189101
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	165668	173261	179971	187142	194891	204595	214365	224812	236793	250260	265518
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	380675	393591	437595	425296	446431	479732	488633	512485	567657	680110	796689
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	101621	100408	174322	158872	126492	133330	147608	146832	161049	221029	277329
11.2	अन्य सेवाएँ	279054	293183	263273	266424	319939	346401	341025	365652	406608	459081	519360
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	1078820	1094408	1190674	1214935	1306832	1406523	1484847	1653633	1850443	2064208	2342380
	योग (A+B+C) (स.रा.घ.उ.)	2724873	2584036	2925046	2923342	3406958	3593982	3843378	4516428	5045144	5388617	6007990
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	205	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245
	प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रूपयों में)	13292	12483	13995	13660	15628	16117	16931	19467	21378	22359	24522

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

Gross State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh
At Constant (1999-2000) Prices

(In Lakhs)

S. No.	Sectors	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	585180	422080	634862	471441	706048	566370	768120	810411	874328	766560	774809
2	Forestry & Logging	56463	56908	64996	58886	64814	60940	53854	55580	59793	53618	56633
3	Fishing	28912	34736	35491	36945	41110	44449	48773	50995	51594	58748	62586
4	Mininig & Quarrying	341330	363859	381858	412695	452018	512365	565737	602310	648606	700064	762695
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	1011885	877582	1117207	979967	1263990	1184124	1436483	1519297	1634321	1578990	1656723
5	Manufacturing	381556	367791	358150	457174	565416	715377	591247	893732	1011732	1038755	1148674
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	302620	284495	277789	372865	474367	621352	489575	777800	882936	910681	1010532
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	78936	83296	80361	84309	91049	94025	101672	115933	128796	128073	138142
6	Construction	103118	96547	138235	140833	153950	155089	194746	296828	381226	486882	607058
7	Electrict Gas & Water Supply	149493	147708	120781	130434	116770	132868	136055	152938	167422	219782	253156
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	634167	612046	617165	728441	836136	1003334	922047	1343498	1560381	1745419	2008888
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	157234	169048	176915	197794	197322	228148	254892	299040	344689	378550	417132
8.1	Railway	59444	59980	66609	68040	44252	53262	57984	68737	75125	84313	94624
8.2	Transport	65902	73035	69035	82253	95423	109048	120009	137754	157416	173209	189991
8.3	Storage	2303	3069	2639	2626	2769	2359	2219	2307	2487	2476	2576
8.4	Communication	29584	32965	38633	44874	54879	63479	74681	90242	109660	118553	129940
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	307610	285843	320857	317619	381315	405345	430061	496964	561831	592884	673940
10	Banking-Insurance & Real -Estate	233301	245926	255307	274226	281764	293298	311261	345144	376266	412663	454619
10.1	Banking & Insurance	67633	72665	75336	87084	86873	88703	96896	120332	139473	162402	189101
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	165668	173261	179971	187142	194891	204595	214365	224812	236793	250260	265518
11	Community & Personal Services	380675	393591	437595	425296	446431	479732	488633	512485	567657	680110	796689
11.1	Public Administration	101621	100408	174322	158872	126492	133330	147608	146832	161049	221029	277329
11.2	Other Services	279054	293183	263273	266424	319939	346401	341025	365652	406608	459081	519360
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	1078820	1094408	1190674	1214935	1306832	1406523	1484847	1653633	1850443	2064208	2342380
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (GSDP)	2724873	2584036	2925046	2923342	3406958	3593982	3843378	4516428	5045144	5388617	6007990
	Population (In Lakhs)	205	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245
	Per Capita Income (In Rupees)	13292	12483	13995	13660	15628	16117	16931	19467	21378	22359	24522

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

छत्तीसगढ़ का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद
गत वर्ष से प्रतिशत वृद्धि-स्थिर (1999-2000) भावों पर

क्र.सं.	उद्योग समूह	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	-27.87	50.41	-25.74	49.76	-19.78	35.62	5.51	7.89	-12.33	1.08
2	वनोद्योग तथा लटेटे बनाना	0.79	14.21	-9.40	10.07	-5.98	-11.63	3.21	7.58	-10.33	5.62
3	मछली उद्योग	20.14	2.17	4.10	11.27	8.12	9.73	4.56	1.17	13.87	6.53
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	6.60	4.95	8.08	9.53	13.35	10.42	6.46	7.69	7.93	8.95
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	-13.27	27.31	-12.28	28.98	-6.32	21.31	5.76	7.57	-3.39	4.92
5	विनिर्माण	-3.61	-2.62	27.65	23.68	26.52	-17.35	51.16	13.20	2.67	10.58
5.1	विनिर्माण-पंजीकृत	-5.99	-2.36	34.23	27.22	30.99	-21.21	58.87	13.52	3.14	10.96
5.2	विनिर्माण-गैर-पंजीकृत	5.52	-3.52	4.91	8.00	3.27	8.13	14.03	11.10	-0.56	7.86
6	निर्माण	-6.37	43.18	1.88	9.31	0.74	25.57	52.42	28.43	27.71	24.68
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल अपूर्ति	-1.19	-18.23	7.99	-10.48	13.79	2.40	12.41	9.47	31.27	15.19
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	-3.49	0.84	18.03	14.78	20.00	-8.10	45.71	16.14	11.86	15.09
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	7.51	4.65	11.80	-0.24	15.62	11.72	17.32	15.27	9.82	10.19
8.1	रेल्वे	0.90	11.05	2.15	-34.96	20.36	8.87	18.54	9.29	12.23	12.23
8.2	अन्य परिवहन	10.82	-5.48	19.15	16.01	14.28	10.05	14.79	14.27	10.03	9.69
8.3	संग्रहण	33.23	-14.02	-0.47	5.42	-14.78	-5.96	3.96	7.83	-0.46	4.04
8.4	संचार	11.43	17.19	16.16	22.29	15.67	17.65	20.84	21.52	8.11	9.61
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानग्रह	-7.08	12.25	-1.01	20.05	6.30	6.10	15.56	13.05	5.53	13.67
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा	5.41	3.81	7.41	2.75	4.09	6.12	10.89	9.02	9.67	10.17
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	7.44	3.68	15.59	-0.24	2.11	9.24	24.19	15.91	16.44	16.44
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	4.58	3.87	3.98	4.14	4.98	4.78	4.87	5.33	5.69	6.10
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	3.39	11.18	-2.81	4.97	7.46	1.86	4.88	10.77	19.81	17.14
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	-1.19	73.61	-8.86	-20.38	5.41	10.71	-0.53	9.68	37.24	25.47
11.2	अन्य सेवाएँ	5.06	-10.20	1.20	20.09	8.27	-1.55	7.22	11.20	12.91	13.13
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	1.44	8.80	2.04	7.56	7.63	5.57	11.37	11.90	11.55	13.48
	योग (A+B+C) (स.रा.घ.उ.)	-5.17	13.20	-0.06	16.54	5.49	6.94	17.51	11.71	6.81	11.49
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245
	प्रति व्यक्ति आय	-6.08	12.11	-2.39	14.40	3.12	5.05	14.98	9.81	4.59	9.67

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

Gross State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh
Percentage Growth Over Previous Year At Constant (1999-2000) Prices

S. No.	Sectors	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	-27.87	50.41	-25.74	49.76	-19.78	35.62	5.51	7.89	-12.33	1.08
2	Forestry & Logging	0.79	14.21	-9.40	10.07	-5.98	-11.63	3.21	7.58	-10.33	5.62
3	Fishing	20.14	2.17	4.10	11.27	8.12	9.73	4.56	1.17	13.87	6.53
4	Mininig & Quarrying	6.60	4.95	8.08	9.53	13.35	10.42	6.46	7.69	7.93	8.95
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	-13.27	27.31	-12.28	28.98	-6.32	21.31	5.76	7.57	-3.39	4.92
5	Manufacturing	-3.61	-2.62	27.65	23.68	26.52	-17.35	51.16	13.20	2.67	10.58
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	-5.99	-2.36	34.23	27.22	30.99	-21.21	58.87	13.52	3.14	10.96
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	5.52	-3.52	4.91	8.00	3.27	8.13	14.03	11.10	-0.56	7.86
6	Construction	-6.37	43.18	1.88	9.31	0.74	25.57	52.42	28.43	27.71	24.68
7	Electrict Gas & Water Supply	-1.19	-18.23	7.99	-10.48	13.79	2.40	12.41	9.47	31.27	15.19
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	-3.49	0.84	18.03	14.78	20.00	-8.10	45.71	16.14	11.86	15.09
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	7.51	4.65	11.80	-0.24	15.62	11.72	17.32	15.27	9.82	10.19
8.1	Railway	0.90	11.05	2.15	-34.96	20.36	8.87	18.54	9.29	12.23	12.23
8.2	Transport	10.82	-5.48	19.15	16.01	14.28	10.05	14.79	14.27	10.03	9.69
8.3	Storage	33.23	-14.02	-0.47	5.42	-14.78	-5.96	3.96	7.83	-0.46	4.04
8.4	Communication	11.43	17.19	16.16	22.29	15.67	17.65	20.84	21.52	8.11	9.61
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	-7.08	12.25	-1.01	20.05	6.30	6.10	15.56	13.05	5.53	13.67
10	Banking-Insurance & Real -Estate	5.41	3.81	7.41	2.75	4.09	6.12	10.89	9.02	9.67	10.17
10.1	Banking & Insurance	7.44	3.68	15.59	-0.24	2.11	9.24	24.19	15.91	16.44	16.44
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	4.58	3.87	3.98	4.14	4.98	4.78	4.87	5.33	5.69	6.10
11	Community & Personal Services	3.39	11.18	-2.81	4.97	7.46	1.86	4.88	10.77	19.81	17.14
11.1	Public Administration	-1.19	73.61	-8.86	-20.38	5.41	10.71	-0.53	9.68	37.24	25.47
11.2	Other Services	5.06	-10.20	1.20	20.09	8.27	-1.55	7.22	11.20	12.91	13.13
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	1.44	8.80	2.04	7.56	7.63	5.57	11.37	11.90	11.55	13.48
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (GSDP)	-5.17	13.20	-0.06	16.54	5.49	6.94	17.51	11.71	6.81	11.49
	Population (In Lakhs)	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245
	Per Capita Income	-6.08	12.11	-2.39	14.40	3.12	5.05	14.98	9.81	4.59	9.67

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

छत्तीसगढ़ का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद
प्रतिशत वितरण-स्थिर (1999-2000) भावों पर

क्र.सं.	उद्योग समूह	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	21.48	16.33	21.70	16.13	20.72	15.76	19.99	17.94	17.33	14.23	12.90
2	वनोद्योग तथा लदेठे बनाना	2.07	2.20	2.22	2.01	1.90	1.70	1.40	1.23	1.19	1.00	0.94
3	मछली उद्योग	1.06	1.34	1.21	1.26	1.21	1.24	1.27	1.13	1.02	1.09	1.04
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	12.53	14.08	13.05	14.12	13.27	14.26	14.72	13.34	12.86	12.99	12.69
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	37.14	33.96	38.19	33.52	37.10	32.95	37.38	33.64	32.39	29.30	27.58
5	विनिर्माण	14.00	14.23	12.24	15.64	16.60	19.90	15.38	19.79	20.05	19.28	19.12
5.1	विनिर्माण-पंजीकृत	11.11	11.01	9.50	12.75	13.92	17.29	12.74	17.22	17.50	16.90	16.82
5.2	विनिर्माण-गैर-पंजीकृत	2.90	3.22	2.75	2.88	2.67	2.62	2.65	2.57	2.55	2.38	2.30
6	निर्माण	3.78	3.74	4.73	4.82	4.52	4.32	5.07	6.57	7.56	9.04	10.10
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल अपूर्ति	5.49	5.72	4.13	4.46	3.43	3.70	3.54	3.39	3.32	4.08	4.21
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	23.27	23.69	21.10	24.92	24.54	27.92	23.99	29.75	30.93	32.39	33.44
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	5.77	6.54	6.05	6.77	5.79	6.35	6.63	6.62	6.83	7.03	6.94
8.1	रेल्वे	2.18	2.32	2.28	2.33	1.30	1.48	1.51	1.52	1.49	1.56	1.57
8.2	अन्य परिवहन	2.42	2.83	2.36	2.81	2.80	3.03	3.12	3.05	3.12	3.21	3.16
8.3	संग्रहण	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04
8.4	संचार	1.09	1.28	1.32	1.54	1.61	1.77	1.94	2.00	2.17	2.20	2.16
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानग्रह	11.29	11.06	10.97	10.86	11.19	11.28	11.19	11.00	11.14	11.00	11.22
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा	8.56	9.52	8.73	9.38	8.27	8.16	8.10	7.64	7.46	7.66	7.57
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	2.48	2.81	2.58	2.98	2.55	2.47	2.52	2.66	2.76	3.01	3.15
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	6.08	6.71	6.15	6.40	5.72	5.69	5.58	4.98	4.69	4.64	4.42
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	13.97	15.23	14.96	14.55	13.10	13.35	12.71	11.35	11.25	12.62	13.26
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	3.73	3.89	5.96	5.43	3.71	3.71	3.84	3.25	3.19	4.10	4.62
11.2	अन्य सेवायें	10.24	11.35	9.00	9.11	9.39	9.64	8.87	8.10	8.06	8.52	8.64
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	39.59	42.35	40.71	41.56	38.36	39.14	38.63	36.61	36.68	38.31	38.99
	योग (A+B+C) (स.रा.घ.उ.)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	205	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245

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

Gross State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh
Percentage Distribution At Constant (1999-2000) Prices

S. No.	Sectors	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	21.48	16.33	21.70	16.13	20.72	15.76	19.99	17.94	17.33	14.23	12.90
2	Forestry & Logging	2.07	2.20	2.22	2.01	1.90	1.70	1.40	1.23	1.19	1.00	0.94
3	Fishing	1.06	1.34	1.21	1.26	1.21	1.24	1.27	1.13	1.02	1.09	1.04
4	Mininig & Quarrying	12.53	14.08	13.05	14.12	13.27	14.26	14.72	13.34	12.86	12.99	12.69
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	37.14	33.96	38.19	33.52	37.10	32.95	37.38	33.64	32.39	29.30	27.58
5	Manufacturing	14.00	14.23	12.24	15.64	16.60	19.90	15.38	19.79	20.05	19.28	19.12
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	11.11	11.01	9.50	12.75	13.92	17.29	12.74	17.22	17.50	16.90	16.82
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	2.90	3.22	2.75	2.88	2.67	2.62	2.65	2.57	2.55	2.38	2.30
6	Construction	3.78	3.74	4.73	4.82	4.52	4.32	5.07	6.57	7.56	9.04	10.10
7	Electrict Gas & Water Supply	5.49	5.72	4.13	4.46	3.43	3.70	3.54	3.39	3.32	4.08	4.21
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	23.27	23.69	21.10	24.92	24.54	27.92	23.99	29.75	30.93	32.39	33.44
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	5.77	6.54	6.05	6.77	5.79	6.35	6.63	6.62	6.83	7.03	6.94
8.1	Railway	2.18	2.32	2.28	2.33	1.30	1.48	1.51	1.52	1.49	1.56	1.57
8.2	Transport	2.42	2.83	2.36	2.81	2.80	3.03	3.12	3.05	3.12	3.21	3.16
8.3	Storage	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04
8.4	Communication	1.09	1.28	1.32	1.54	1.61	1.77	1.94	2.00	2.17	2.20	2.16
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	11.29	11.06	10.97	10.86	11.19	11.28	11.19	11.00	11.14	11.00	11.22
10	Banking-Insurance & Real -Estate	8.56	9.52	8.73	9.38	8.27	8.16	8.10	7.64	7.46	7.66	7.57
10.1	Banking & Insurance	2.48	2.81	2.58	2.98	2.55	2.47	2.52	2.66	2.76	3.01	3.15
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	6.08	6.71	6.15	6.40	5.72	5.69	5.58	4.98	4.69	4.64	4.42
11	Community & Personal Services	13.97	15.23	14.96	14.55	13.10	13.35	12.71	11.35	11.25	12.62	13.26
11.1	Public Administration	3.73	3.89	5.96	5.43	3.71	3.71	3.84	3.25	3.19	4.10	4.62
11.2	Other Services	10.24	11.35	9.00	9.11	9.39	9.64	8.87	8.10	8.06	8.52	8.64
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	39.59	42.35	40.71	41.56	38.36	39.14	38.63	36.61	36.68	38.31	38.99
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (GSDP)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Population (In Lakhs)	205	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245

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

छत्तीसगढ़ का निवल घरेलू उत्पाद प्रचलित भावों पर

(लाख रुपयों में)

क्र.सं.	उद्योग समूह	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	558545	388970	615079	499984	758306	603534	876511	946867	1280802	1258312	1328185
2	वनोद्योग तथा लदेठे बनाना	54538	58394	70990	69160	77527	78879	73046	89058	104570	91212	109615
3	मछली उद्योग	26061	31761	34001	36291	40763	43320	49898	66460	68926	79309	89434
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	270205	268419	264680	341749	339858	387337	599914	691837	835711	1056826	1153796
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	909349	747544	984749	947183	1216455	1113070	1599369	1794222	2290009	2485659	2681030
5	विनिर्माण	272664	256808	235120	345316	531582	854916	688901	1222082	1472922	1713386	1861710
5.1	विनिर्माण-पंजीकृत	204684	184856	166389	270936	446313	763089	585399	1094009	1324475	1553568	1691471
5.2	विनिर्माण-गैर-पंजीकृत	67980	71952	68731	74380	85269	91827	103502	128073	148447	159818	170239
6	निर्माण	100183	103566	118813	151950	178172	218721	370491	587253	770942	1012159	1306708
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	87751	77410	59344	123992	110900	102788	91631	106841	127496	284818	315548
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	460598	437784	413277	621258	820653	1176425	1151024	1916176	2371360	3010362	3483966
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	135964	145930	149601	168687	166860	199499	229806	277360	329941	386142	445278
8.1	रेल्वे	49403	48449	52668	56698	31532	39048	46021	59299	70216	82026	95823
8.2	अन्य परिवहन	61482	70256	65512	81200	98586	119948	140119	174139	210146	244851	276811
8.3	संग्रहण	2243	3145	2821	2857	3197	2842	2791	3089	3491	3644	3970
8.4	संचार	22835	24080	28601	27932	33544	37661	40875	40832	46088	55620	68674
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानग्रह	304845	277468	314875	337478	411288	470264	567099	710062	893819	1056019	1203752
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा	213018	229117	250089	275892	291931	293803	314193	358745	399351	444544	493755
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	65690	71737	80708	97341	106282	103193	106033	129637	147420	166349	187708
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	147328	157380	169381	178551	185649	190610	208160	229108	251931	278196	306047
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	360191	386214	430877	432013	475087	532629	565289	640520	742770	927633	1133050
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	84580	87715	157843	152476	122107	136244	157109	166176	190855	274632	360333
11.2	अन्य सेवाएँ	275611	298499	273034	279537	352980	396385	408180	474344	551915	653001	772717
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	1014018	1038729	1145443	1214071	1345166	1496196	1676387	1986687	2365881	2814338	3275836
	योग (A+B+C) (नि.रा.घ.उ.)	2383966	2224057	2543469	2782512	3382274	3785691	4426779	5697085	7027249	8310360	9440832
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	205	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245
	प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रुपयों में)	11629	10744	12170	13002	15515	16976	19501	24556	29776	34483	38534

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

Net State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh
At Current Prices

(In Lakhs)

S. No.	Sectors	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	558545	388970	615079	499984	758306	603534	876511	946867	1280802	1258312	1328185
2	Forestry & Logging	54538	58394	70990	69160	77527	78879	73046	89058	104570	91212	109615
3	Fishing	26061	31761	34001	36291	40763	43320	49898	66460	68926	79309	89434
4	Mininig & Quarrying	270205	268419	264680	341749	339858	387337	599914	691837	835711	1056826	1153796
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	909349	747544	984749	947183	1216455	1113070	1599369	1794222	2290009	2485659	2681030
5	Manufacturing	272664	256808	235120	345316	531582	854916	688901	1222082	1472922	1713386	1861710
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	204684	184856	166389	270936	446313	763089	585399	1094009	1324475	1553568	1691471
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	67980	71952	68731	74380	85269	91827	103502	128073	148447	159818	170239
6	Construction	100183	103566	118813	151950	178172	218721	370491	587253	770942	1012159	1306708
7	Electricity Gas & Water Supply	87751	77410	59344	123992	110900	102788	91631	106841	127496	284818	315548
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	460598	437784	413277	621258	820653	1176425	1151024	1916176	2371360	3010362	3483966
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	135964	145930	149601	168687	166860	199499	229806	277360	329941	386142	445278
8.1	Railway	49403	48449	52668	56698	31532	39048	46021	59299	70216	82026	95823
8.2	Transport	61482	70256	65512	81200	98586	119948	140119	174139	210146	244851	276811
8.3	Storage	2243	3145	2821	2857	3197	2842	2791	3089	3491	3644	3970
8.4	Communication	22835	24080	28601	27932	33544	37661	40875	40832	46088	55620	68674
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	304845	277468	314875	337478	411288	470264	567099	710062	893819	1056019	1203752
10	Banking-Insurance & Real -Estate	213018	229117	250089	275892	291931	293803	314193	358745	399351	444544	493755
10.1	Banking & Insurance	65690	71737	80708	97341	106282	103193	106033	129637	147420	166349	187708
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	147328	157380	169381	178551	185649	190610	208160	229108	251931	278196	306047
11	Community & Personal Services	360191	386214	430877	432013	475087	532629	565289	640520	742770	927633	1133050
11.1	Public Administration	84580	87715	157843	152476	122107	136244	157109	166176	190855	274632	360333
11.2	Other Services	275611	298499	273034	279537	352980	396385	408180	474344	551915	653001	772717
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	1014018	1038729	1145443	1214071	1345166	1496196	1676387	1986687	2365881	2814338	3275836
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (NSDP)	2383966	2224057	2543469	2782512	3382274	3785691	4426779	5697085	7027249	8310360	9440832
	Population (In Lakhs)	205	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245
	Per Capita Income (In Rupees)	11629	10744	12170	13002	15515	16976	19501	24556	29776	34483	38534

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

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

क्र.सं.	उद्योग समूह	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	-30.36	58.13	-18.71	51.67	-20.41	45.23	8.03	35.27	-1.76	5.55
2	वनोद्योग तथा लदेठे बनाना	7.07	21.57	-2.58	12.10	1.74	-7.40	21.92	17.42	-12.77	20.18
3	मछली उद्योग	21.87	7.05	6.74	12.32	6.27	15.19	33.19	3.71	15.06	12.77
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	-0.66	-1.39	29.12	-0.55	13.97	54.88	15.32	20.80	26.46	9.18
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	-17.79	31.73	-3.81	28.43	-8.50	43.69	12.18	27.63	8.54	7.86
5	विनिर्माण	-5.82	-8.45	46.87	53.94	60.83	-19.42	77.40	20.53	16.33	8.66
5.1	विनिर्माण-पंजीकृत	-9.69	-9.99	62.83	64.73	70.98	-23.29	86.88	21.07	17.30	8.88
5.2	विनिर्माण-गैर-पंजीकृत	5.84	-4.48	8.22	14.64	7.69	12.71	23.74	15.91	7.66	6.52
6	निर्माण	3.38	14.72	27.89	17.26	22.76	69.39	58.51	31.28	31.29	29.10
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल अपूर्ति	-11.78	-23.34	108.94	-10.56	-7.31	-10.85	16.60	19.33	123.39	10.79
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	-4.95	-5.60	50.32	32.10	43.35	-2.16	66.48	23.75	26.95	15.73
8	परिवहन,संग्रहण एवं संचार	7.33	2.52	12.76	-1.08	19.56	15.19	20.69	18.96	17.03	15.31
8.1	रेल्वे	-1.93	8.71	7.65	-44.39	23.84	17.86	28.85	18.41	16.82	16.82
8.2	अन्य परिवहन	14.27	-6.75	23.95	21.41	21.67	16.82	24.28	20.68	16.51	13.05
8.3	संग्रहण	40.19	-10.31	1.27	11.92	-11.11	-1.81	10.69	13.00	4.39	8.94
8.4	संचार	5.45	18.77	-2.34	20.09	12.27	8.53	-0.10	12.87	20.68	23.47
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानग्रह	-8.98	13.48	7.18	21.87	14.34	20.59	25.21	25.88	18.15	13.99
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा	7.56	9.15	10.32	5.81	0.64	6.94	14.18	11.32	11.32	11.07
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	9.21	12.51	20.61	9.19	-2.91	2.75	22.26	13.72	12.84	12.84
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	6.82	7.63	5.41	3.98	2.67	9.21	10.06	9.96	10.43	10.01
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	7.22	11.56	0.26	9.97	12.11	6.13	13.31	15.96	24.89	22.14
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	3.71	79.95	-3.40	-19.92	11.58	15.31	5.77	14.85	43.90	31.21
11.2	अन्य सेवायें	8.30	-8.53	2.38	26.27	12.30	2.98	16.21	16.35	18.32	18.33
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	2.44	10.27	5.99	10.80	11.23	12.04	18.51	19.09	18.96	16.40
	योग (A+B+C) (नि.रा.घ.उ.)	-6.71	14.36	9.40	21.55	11.93	16.93	28.70	23.35	18.26	13.60
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245
	प्रति व्यक्ति आय	-7.61	13.27	6.84	19.32	9.42	14.87	25.92	21.26	15.81	11.75

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

	Net State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh										
	Percentage Growth Over Previous Year At Current Prices										
S. No.	Sectors	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	-30.36	58.13	-18.71	51.67	-20.41	45.23	8.03	35.27	-1.76	5.55
2	Forestry & Logging	7.07	21.57	-2.58	12.10	1.74	-7.40	21.92	17.42	-12.77	20.18
3	Fishing	21.87	7.05	6.74	12.32	6.27	15.19	33.19	3.71	15.06	12.77
4	Mininig & Quarrying	-0.66	-1.39	29.12	-0.55	13.97	54.88	15.32	20.80	26.46	9.18
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	-17.79	31.73	-3.81	28.43	-8.50	43.69	12.18	27.63	8.54	7.86
5	Manufacturing	-5.82	-8.45	46.87	53.94	60.83	-19.42	77.40	20.53	16.33	8.66
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	-9.69	-9.99	62.83	64.73	70.98	-23.29	86.88	21.07	17.30	8.88
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	5.84	-4.48	8.22	14.64	7.69	12.71	23.74	15.91	7.66	6.52
6	Construction	3.38	14.72	27.89	17.26	22.76	69.39	58.51	31.28	31.29	29.10
7	Electrict Gas & Water Supply	-11.78	-23.34	108.94	-10.56	-7.31	-10.85	16.60	19.33	123.39	10.79
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	-4.95	-5.60	50.32	32.10	43.35	-2.16	66.48	23.75	26.95	15.73
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	7.33	2.52	12.76	-1.08	19.56	15.19	20.69	18.96	17.03	15.31
8.1	Railway	-1.93	8.71	7.65	-44.39	23.84	17.86	28.85	18.41	16.82	16.82
8.2	Transport	14.27	-6.75	23.95	21.41	21.67	16.82	24.28	20.68	16.51	13.05
8.3	Storage	40.19	-10.31	1.27	11.92	-11.11	-1.81	10.69	13.00	4.39	8.94
8.4	Communication	5.45	18.77	-2.34	20.09	12.27	8.53	-0.10	12.87	20.68	23.47
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	-8.98	13.48	7.18	21.87	14.34	20.59	25.21	25.88	18.15	13.99
10	Banking-Insurance & Real -Estate	7.56	9.15	10.32	5.81	0.64	6.94	14.18	11.32	11.32	11.07
10.1	Banking & Insurance	9.21	12.51	20.61	9.19	-2.91	2.75	22.26	13.72	12.84	12.84
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	6.82	7.63	5.41	3.98	2.67	9.21	10.06	9.96	10.43	10.01
11	Community & Personal Services	7.22	11.56	0.26	9.97	12.11	6.13	13.31	15.96	24.89	22.14
11.1	Public Administration	3.71	79.95	-3.40	-19.92	11.58	15.31	5.77	14.85	43.90	31.21
11.2	Other Services	8.30	-8.53	2.38	26.27	12.30	2.98	16.21	16.35	18.32	18.33
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	2.44	10.27	5.99	10.80	11.23	12.04	18.51	19.09	18.96	16.40
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (NSDP)	-6.71	14.36	9.40	21.55	11.93	16.93	28.70	23.35	18.26	13.60
	Population (In Lakhs)	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245
	Per Capita Income	-7.61	13.27	6.84	19.32	9.42	14.87	25.92	21.26	15.81	11.75
	(P)= Provisional Estimate (Q)= Quick Estimate (A)= Advance Estimate										

**छत्तीसगढ़ का निवल घरेलू उत्पाद
प्रतिशत वितरण—प्रचलित भावों पर**

क्र.सं.	उद्योग समूह	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	23.43	17.49	24.18	17.97	22.42	15.94	19.80	16.62	18.23	15.14	14.07
2	वनोद्योग तथा लदेठे बनाना	2.29	2.63	2.79	2.49	2.29	2.08	1.65	1.56	1.49	1.10	1.16
3	मछली उद्योग	1.09	1.43	1.34	1.30	1.21	1.14	1.13	1.17	0.98	0.95	0.95
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	11.33	12.07	10.41	12.28	10.05	10.23	13.55	12.14	11.89	12.72	12.22
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	38.14	33.61	38.72	34.04	35.97	29.40	36.13	31.49	32.59	29.91	28.40
5	विनिर्माण	11.44	11.55	9.24	12.41	15.72	22.58	15.56	21.45	20.96	20.62	19.72
5.1	विनिर्माण—पंजीकृत	8.59	8.31	6.54	9.74	13.20	20.16	13.22	19.20	18.85	18.69	17.92
5.2	विनिर्माण—गैर—पंजीकृत	2.85	3.24	2.70	2.67	2.52	2.43	2.34	2.25	2.11	1.92	1.80
6	निर्माण	4.20	4.66	4.67	5.46	5.27	5.78	8.37	10.31	10.97	12.18	13.84
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	3.68	3.48	2.33	4.46	3.28	2.72	2.07	1.88	1.81	3.43	3.34
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	19.32	19.68	16.25	22.33	24.26	31.08	26.00	33.63	33.75	36.22	36.90
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	5.70	6.56	5.88	6.06	4.93	5.27	5.19	4.87	4.70	4.65	4.72
8.1	रेल्वे	2.07	2.18	2.07	2.04	0.93	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.00	0.99	1.01
8.2	अन्य परिवहन	2.58	3.16	2.58	2.92	2.91	3.17	3.17	3.06	2.99	2.95	2.93
8.3	संग्रहण	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04
8.4	संचार	0.96	1.08	1.12	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.92	0.72	0.66	0.67	0.73
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानग्रह	12.79	12.48	12.38	12.13	12.16	12.42	12.81	12.46	12.72	12.71	12.75
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा	8.94	10.30	9.83	9.92	8.63	7.76	7.10	6.30	5.68	5.35	5.23
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	2.76	3.23	3.17	3.50	3.14	2.73	2.40	2.28	2.10	2.00	1.99
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	6.18	7.08	6.66	6.42	5.49	5.04	4.70	4.02	3.59	3.35	3.24
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	15.11	17.37	16.94	15.53	14.05	14.07	12.77	11.24	10.57	11.16	12.00
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	3.55	3.94	6.21	5.48	3.61	3.60	3.55	2.92	2.72	3.30	3.82
11.2	अन्य सेवाएँ	11.56	13.42	10.73	10.05	10.44	10.47	9.22	8.33	7.85	7.86	8.18
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	42.53	46.70	45.03	43.63	39.77	39.52	37.87	34.87	33.67	33.87	34.70
	योग (A+B+C) (नि.रा.घ.उ.)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	205	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245

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

Net State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh
Percentage Distribution At Current Prices

S. No.	Sectors	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	23.43	17.49	24.18	17.97	22.42	15.94	19.80	16.62	18.23	15.14	14.07
2	Forestry & Logging	2.29	2.63	2.79	2.49	2.29	2.08	1.65	1.56	1.49	1.10	1.16
3	Fishing	1.09	1.43	1.34	1.30	1.21	1.14	1.13	1.17	0.98	0.95	0.95
4	Mininig & Quarrying	11.33	12.07	10.41	12.28	10.05	10.23	13.55	12.14	11.89	12.72	12.22
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	38.14	33.61	38.72	34.04	35.97	29.40	36.13	31.49	32.59	29.91	28.40
5	Manufacturing	11.44	11.55	9.24	12.41	15.72	22.58	15.56	21.45	20.96	20.62	19.72
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	8.59	8.31	6.54	9.74	13.20	20.16	13.22	19.20	18.85	18.69	17.92
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	2.85	3.24	2.70	2.67	2.52	2.43	2.34	2.25	2.11	1.92	1.80
6	Construction	4.20	4.66	4.67	5.46	5.27	5.78	8.37	10.31	10.97	12.18	13.84
7	Electricity Gas & Water Supply	3.68	3.48	2.33	4.46	3.28	2.72	2.07	1.88	1.81	3.43	3.34
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	19.32	19.68	16.25	22.33	24.26	31.08	26.00	33.63	33.75	36.22	36.90
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	5.70	6.56	5.88	6.06	4.93	5.27	5.19	4.87	4.70	4.65	4.72
8.1	Railway	2.07	2.18	2.07	2.04	0.93	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.00	0.99	1.01
8.2	Transport	2.58	3.16	2.58	2.92	2.91	3.17	3.17	3.06	2.99	2.95	2.93
8.3	Storage	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04
8.4	Communication	0.96	1.08	1.12	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.92	0.72	0.66	0.67	0.73
9	Trade hotel & Restaurant	12.79	12.48	12.38	12.13	12.16	12.42	12.81	12.46	12.72	12.71	12.75
10	Banking-Insurance & Real -Estate	8.94	10.30	9.83	9.92	8.63	7.76	7.10	6.30	5.68	5.35	5.23
10.1	Banking & Insurance	2.76	3.23	3.17	3.50	3.14	2.73	2.40	2.28	2.10	2.00	1.99
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	6.18	7.08	6.66	6.42	5.49	5.04	4.70	4.02	3.59	3.35	3.24
11	Community & Personal Services	15.11	17.37	16.94	15.53	14.05	14.07	12.77	11.24	10.57	11.16	12.00
11.1	Public Administration	3.55	3.94	6.21	5.48	3.61	3.60	3.55	2.92	2.72	3.30	3.82
11.2	Other Services	11.56	13.42	10.73	10.05	10.44	10.47	9.22	8.33	7.85	7.86	8.18
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	42.53	46.70	45.03	43.63	39.77	39.52	37.87	34.87	33.67	33.87	34.70
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (NSDP)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Population (In Lakhs)	205	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245

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

छत्तीसगढ़ का निवल घरेलू उत्पाद स्थिर (1999-2000) भावों पर

(लाख रुपयों में)

क्र.सं.	उद्योग समूह	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	558545	393524	604012	437328	668821	524990	723921	762128	825747	717978	714974
2	वनोद्योग तथा लटेठे बनाना	54538	54942	61521	56609	62301	58519	51725	53571	57631	51680	54586
3	मछली उद्योग	26061	31091	31063	31818	34913	36916	40751	46321	46865	52517	55578
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	270205	298872	314323	352782	393325	449809	485331	516655	556371	600507	653428
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	909349	778428	1010919	878537	1159360	1070234	1301727	1378676	1486615	1422682	1478567
5	विनिर्माण	272664	250290	232880	323838	421952	557978	414669	691251	782388	803064	887858
5.1	विनिर्माण-पंजीकृत	204684	178890	164936	252896	345669	480729	331801	596234	676828	698096	774638
5.2	विनिर्माण-गैर-पंजीकृत	67980	71400	67944	70942	76283	77249	82868	95018	105560	104968	113221
6	निर्माण	100183	93036	134338	135799	148429	149136	186428	284692	365640	466976	582238
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	87751	87917	67618	37135	32573	49827	51638	62866	68820	90343	104061
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	460598	431243	434835	496772	602954	756941	652734	1038809	1216848	1360383	1574157
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	135964	148652	153958	173434	170782	200523	226616	266055	307161	337296	371585
8.1	रेल्वे	49403	50275	56398	58097	33270	41910	47131	58291	64187	72037	80847
8.2	अन्य परिवहन	61482	68370	62931	75048	87322	100767	110955	126926	145043	159594	175057
8.3	संग्रहण	2243	3008	2588	2582	2718	2311	2167	2240	2420	2409	2506
8.4	संचार	22835	27000	32042	37706	47473	55535	66364	78598	95511	103256	113174
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानग्रह	304845	282956	317918	314852	378158	401781	426064	492578	556873	587651	667992
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा	213018	222958	228847	244418	248510	256949	271544	301904	330668	364148	402785
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	65690	70356	72970	84533	84199	86131	94321	117531	136469	158905	185028
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	147328	152602	155877	159885	164311	170818	177223	184373	194199	205244	217757
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	360191	372960	403788	399215	418433	451265	456941	479636	531526	632331	737774
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	84580	83890	144651	137713	103753	110713	122083	120662	132345	181635	227900
11.2	अन्य सेवाएँ	275611	289070	259137	261502	314680	340551	334858	358973	399181	450696	509873
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	1014018	1027526	1104511	1131919	1215883	1310518	1381165	1540173	1726228	1921426	2180136
	योग (A+B+C) (नि.रा.घ.उ.)	2383966	2237197	2550265	2507227	2978197	3137694	3335627	3957658	4429690	4704492	5232860
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	205	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245
	प्रति व्यक्ति आय (रुपयों में)	11629	10808	12202	11716	13661	14070	14694	17059	18770	19521	21359

(P)= प्रावधिक अनुमान

(Q)= त्वरित अनुमान

(A)= अग्रिम अनुमान

Net State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh

At Constant (1999-2000) Prices

(In Lakhs)

S. No.	Sectors	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	558545	393524	604012	437328	668821	524990	723921	762128	825747	717978	714974
2	Forestry & Logging	54538	54942	61521	56609	62301	58519	51725	53571	57631	51680	54586
3	Fishing	26061	31091	31063	31818	34913	36916	40751	46321	46865	52517	55578
4	Mininig & Quarrying	270205	298872	314323	352782	393325	449809	485331	516655	556371	600507	653428
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	909349	778428	1010919	878537	1159360	1070234	1301727	1378676	1486615	1422682	1478567
5	Manufacturing	272664	250290	232880	323838	421952	557978	414669	691251	782388	803064	887858
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	204684	178890	164936	252896	345669	480729	331801	596234	676828	698096	774638
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	67980	71400	67944	70942	76283	77249	82868	95018	105560	104968	113221
6	Construction	100183	93036	134338	135799	148429	149136	186428	284692	365640	466976	582238
7	Electrict Gas & Water Supply	87751	87917	67618	37135	32573	49827	51638	62866	68820	90343	104061
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	460598	431243	434835	496772	602954	756941	652734	1038809	1216848	1360383	1574157
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	135964	148652	153958	173434	170782	200523	226616	266055	307161	337296	371585
8.1	Railway	49403	50275	56398	58097	33270	41910	47131	58291	64187	72037	80847
8.2	Transport	61482	68370	62931	75048	87322	100767	110955	126926	145043	159594	175057
8.3	Storage	2243	3008	2588	2582	2718	2311	2167	2240	2420	2409	2506
8.4	Communication	22835	27000	32042	37706	47473	55535	66364	78598	95511	103256	113174
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	304845	282956	317918	314852	378158	401781	426064	492578	556873	587651	667992
10	Banking-Insurance & Real -Estate	213018	222958	228847	244418	248510	256949	271544	301904	330668	364148	402785
10.1	Banking & Insurance	65690	70356	72970	84533	84199	86131	94321	117531	136469	158905	185028
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	147328	152602	155877	159885	164311	170818	177223	184373	194199	205244	217757
11	Community & Personal Services	360191	372960	403788	399215	418433	451265	456941	479636	531526	632331	737774
11.1	Public Administration	84580	83890	144651	137713	103753	110713	122083	120662	132345	181635	227900
11.2	Other Services	275611	289070	259137	261502	314680	340551	334858	358973	399181	450696	509873
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	1014018	1027526	1104511	1131919	1215883	1310518	1381165	1540173	1726228	1921426	2180136
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (NSDP)	2383966	2237197	2550265	2507227	2978197	3137694	3335627	3957658	4429690	4704492	5232860
	Population (In Lakhs)	205	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245
	Per Capita Income (In Rupees)	11629	10808	12202	11716	13661	14070	14694	17059	18770	19521	21359

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

छत्तीसगढ़ का निवल घरेलू उत्पाद

गत वर्ष से प्रतिशत वृद्धि-स्थिर (1999-2000) भावों पर

क्र.सं.	उद्योग समूह	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	-29.54	53.49	-27.60	52.93	-21.51	37.89	5.28	8.35	-13.05	-0.42
2	वनोद्योग तथा लटेठे बनाना	0.74	11.97	-7.98	10.05	-6.07	-11.61	3.57	7.58	-10.33	5.62
3	मछली उद्योग	19.30	-0.09	2.43	9.73	5.74	10.39	13.67	1.17	12.06	5.83
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	10.61	5.17	12.24	11.49	14.36	7.90	6.45	7.69	7.93	8.81
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	-14.40	29.87	-13.10	31.96	-7.69	21.63	5.91	7.83	-4.30	3.93
5	विनिर्माण	-8.21	-6.96	39.06	30.30	32.24	-25.68	66.70	13.18	2.64	10.56
5.1	विनिर्माण-पंजीकृत	-12.60	-7.80	53.33	36.68	39.07	-30.98	79.70	13.52	3.14	10.96
5.2	विनिर्माण-गैर-पंजीकृत	5.03	-4.84	4.41	7.53	1.27	7.27	14.66	11.10	-0.56	7.86
6	निर्माण	-7.13	44.39	1.09	9.30	0.48	25.01	52.71	28.43	27.71	24.68
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल आपूर्ति	0.19	-23.09	-45.08	-12.28	52.97	3.63	21.74	9.47	31.27	15.18
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	-6.37	0.83	14.24	21.37	25.54	-13.77	59.15	17.14	11.80	15.71
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	9.33	3.57	12.65	-1.53	17.41	13.01	17.40	15.45	9.81	10.17
8.1	रेल्वे	1.77	12.18	3.01	-42.73	25.97	12.46	23.68	10.11	12.23	12.23
8.2	अन्य परिवहन	11.20	-7.95	19.25	16.35	15.40	10.11	14.39	14.27	10.03	9.69
8.3	संग्रहण	34.07	-13.97	-0.21	5.24	-14.95	-6.26	3.37	8.07	-0.46	4.04
8.4	संचार	18.24	18.67	17.68	25.90	16.98	19.50	18.43	21.52	8.11	9.61
9	व्यापार, होटल एवं जलपानग्रह	-7.18	12.36	-0.96	20.11	6.25	6.04	15.61	13.05	5.53	13.67
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा	4.67	2.64	6.80	1.67	3.40	5.68	11.18	9.53	10.13	10.61
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	7.10	3.72	15.85	-0.40	2.29	9.51	24.61	16.11	16.44	16.44
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	3.58	2.15	2.57	2.77	3.96	3.75	4.03	5.33	5.69	6.10
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	3.54	8.27	-1.13	4.81	7.85	1.26	4.97	10.82	18.97	16.68
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	-0.82	72.43	-4.80	-24.66	6.71	10.27	-1.16	9.68	37.24	25.47
11.2	अन्य सेवाएँ	4.88	-10.35	0.91	20.34	8.22	-1.67	7.20	11.20	12.91	13.13
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	1.33	7.49	2.48	7.42	7.78	5.39	11.51	12.08	11.31	13.46
	योग (A+B+C) (नि.रा.घ.उ.)	-6.16	13.99	-1.69	18.78	5.36	6.31	18.65	11.93	6.20	11.23
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245
	प्रति व्यक्ति आय	-7.06	12.90	-3.98	16.60	2.99	4.43	16.09	10.03	4.00	9.42

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

Net State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh
Percentage Growth Over Previous Year At Constant (1999-2000) Prices

S. No.	Sectors	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	-29.54	53.49	-27.60	52.93	-21.51	37.89	5.28	8.35	-13.05	-0.42
2	Forestry & Logging	0.74	11.97	-7.98	10.05	-6.07	-11.61	3.57	7.58	-10.33	5.62
3	Fishing	19.30	-0.09	2.43	9.73	5.74	10.39	13.67	1.17	12.06	5.83
4	Mininig & Quarrying	10.61	5.17	12.24	11.49	14.36	7.90	6.45	7.69	7.93	8.81
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	-14.40	29.87	-13.10	31.96	-7.69	21.63	5.91	7.83	-4.30	3.93
5	Manufacturing	-8.21	-6.96	39.06	30.30	32.24	-25.68	66.70	13.18	2.64	10.56
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	-12.60	-7.80	53.33	36.68	39.07	-30.98	79.70	13.52	3.14	10.96
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	5.03	-4.84	4.41	7.53	1.27	7.27	14.66	11.10	-0.56	7.86
6	Construction	-7.13	44.39	1.09	9.30	0.48	25.01	52.71	28.43	27.71	24.68
7	Electrict Gas & Water Supply	0.19	-23.09	-45.08	-12.28	52.97	3.63	21.74	9.47	31.27	15.18
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	-6.37	0.83	14.24	21.37	25.54	-13.77	59.15	17.14	11.80	15.71
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	9.33	3.57	12.65	-1.53	17.41	13.01	17.40	15.45	9.81	10.17
8.1	Railway	1.77	12.18	3.01	-42.73	25.97	12.46	23.68	10.11	12.23	12.23
8.2	Transport	11.20	-7.95	19.25	16.35	15.40	10.11	14.39	14.27	10.03	9.69
8.3	Storage	34.07	-13.97	-0.21	5.24	-14.95	-6.26	3.37	8.07	-0.46	4.04
8.4	Communication	18.24	18.67	17.68	25.90	16.98	19.50	18.43	21.52	8.11	9.61
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	-7.18	12.36	-0.96	20.11	6.25	6.04	15.61	13.05	5.53	13.67
10	Banking-Insurance & Real -Estate	4.67	2.64	6.80	1.67	3.40	5.68	11.18	9.53	10.13	10.61
10.1	Banking & Insurance	7.10	3.72	15.85	-0.40	2.29	9.51	24.61	16.11	16.44	16.44
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	3.58	2.15	2.57	2.77	3.96	3.75	4.03	5.33	5.69	6.10
11	Community & Personal Services	3.54	8.27	-1.13	4.81	7.85	1.26	4.97	10.82	18.97	16.68
11.1	Public Administration	-0.82	72.43	-4.80	-24.66	6.71	10.27	-1.16	9.68	37.24	25.47
11.2	Other Services	4.88	-10.35	0.91	20.34	8.22	-1.67	7.20	11.20	12.91	13.13
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	1.33	7.49	2.48	7.42	7.78	5.39	11.51	12.08	11.31	13.46
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (NSDP)	-6.16	13.99	-1.69	18.78	5.36	6.31	18.65	11.93	6.20	11.23
	Population (In Lakhs)	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245
	Per Capita Income	-7.06	12.90	-3.98	16.60	2.99	4.43	16.09	10.03	4.00	9.42

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

छत्तीसगढ़ का निवल घरेलू उत्पाद
प्रतिशत वितरण-स्थिर (1999-2000) भावों पर

क्र.सं.	उद्योग समूह	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	कृषि (पशुपालन सहित)	23.43	17.59	23.68	17.44	22.46	16.73	21.70	19.26	18.64	15.26	13.66
2	वनोद्योग तथा लटेठे बनाना	2.29	2.46	2.41	2.26	2.09	1.87	1.55	1.35	1.30	1.10	1.04
3	मछली उद्योग	1.09	1.39	1.22	1.27	1.17	1.18	1.22	1.17	1.06	1.12	1.06
4	खनन तथा उत्खनन	11.33	13.36	12.33	14.07	13.21	14.34	14.55	13.05	12.56	12.76	12.49
A	उपजोड़ (प्राथमिक क्षेत्र)	38.14	34.79	39.64	35.04	38.93	34.11	39.02	34.84	33.56	30.24	28.26
5	विनिर्माण	11.44	11.19	9.13	12.92	14.17	17.78	12.43	17.47	17.66	17.07	16.97
5.1	विनिर्माण-पंजीकृत	8.59	8.00	6.47	10.09	11.61	15.32	9.95	15.07	15.28	14.84	14.80
5.2	विनिर्माण-गैर-पंजीकृत	2.85	3.19	2.66	2.83	2.56	2.46	2.48	2.40	2.38	2.23	2.16
6	निर्माण	4.20	4.16	5.27	5.42	4.98	4.75	5.59	7.19	8.25	9.93	11.13
7	विद्युत, गैस तथा जल अपूर्ति	3.68	3.93	2.65	1.48	1.09	1.59	1.55	1.59	1.55	1.92	1.99
B	उपजोड़ (द्वितीयक क्षेत्र)	19.32	19.28	17.05	19.81	20.25	24.12	19.57	26.25	27.47	28.92	30.08
8	परिवहन, संग्रहण एवं संचार	5.70	6.64	6.04	6.92	5.73	6.39	6.79	6.72	6.93	7.17	7.10
8.1	रेल्वे	2.07	2.25	2.21	2.32	1.12	1.34	1.41	1.47	1.45	1.53	1.54
8.2	अन्य परिवहन	2.58	3.06	2.47	2.99	2.93	3.21	3.33	3.21	3.27	3.39	3.35
8.3	संग्रहण	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
8.4	संचार	0.96	1.21	1.26	1.50	1.59	1.77	1.99	1.99	2.16	2.19	2.16
9	व्यपार, होटल एवं जलपानग्रह	12.79	12.65	12.47	12.56	12.70	12.80	12.77	12.45	12.57	12.49	12.77
10	बैंकिंग, बीमा तथा स्थावर संपदा	8.94	9.97	8.97	9.75	8.34	8.19	8.14	7.63	7.46	7.74	7.70
10.1	बैंकिंग तथा बीमा	2.76	3.14	2.86	3.37	2.83	2.75	2.83	2.97	3.08	3.38	3.54
10.2	स्थावर संपदा आदि	6.18	6.82	6.11	6.38	5.52	5.44	5.31	4.66	4.38	4.36	4.16
11	सामुदायिक सेवाएँ	15.11	16.67	15.83	15.92	14.05	14.38	13.70	12.12	12.00	13.44	14.10
11.1	लोक प्रशासन	3.55	3.75	5.67	5.49	3.48	3.53	3.66	3.05	2.99	3.86	4.36
11.2	अन्य सेवायें	11.56	12.92	10.16	10.43	10.57	10.85	10.04	9.07	9.01	9.58	9.74
C	उपजोड़ (तृतीयक क्षेत्र)	42.53	45.93	43.31	45.15	40.83	41.77	41.41	38.92	38.97	40.84	41.66
	योग (A+B+C) (नि.रा.घ.उ.)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	अनुमानित जनसंख्या (लाख में)	205	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245

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

Net State Domestic Product of Chhattisgarh
Percentage Distribution At Constant (1999-2000) Prices

S. No.	Sectors	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (P)	2008-09 (Q)	2009-10 (A)
1	Agriculture(Inclu. Animal Husbandry)	23.43	17.59	23.68	17.44	22.46	16.73	21.70	19.26	18.64	15.26	13.66
2	Forestry & Logging	2.29	2.46	2.41	2.26	2.09	1.87	1.55	1.35	1.30	1.10	1.04
3	Fishing	1.09	1.39	1.22	1.27	1.17	1.18	1.22	1.17	1.06	1.12	1.06
4	Mininig & Quarrying	11.33	13.36	12.33	14.07	13.21	14.34	14.55	13.05	12.56	12.76	12.49
A	SUB-TOTAL (PRIMARY SECTOR)	38.14	34.79	39.64	35.04	38.93	34.11	39.02	34.84	33.56	30.24	28.26
5	Manufacturing	11.44	11.19	9.13	12.92	14.17	17.78	12.43	17.47	17.66	17.07	16.97
5.1	Manufacturing-Registered	8.59	8.00	6.47	10.09	11.61	15.32	9.95	15.07	15.28	14.84	14.80
5.2	Manufacturing Un-Registered	2.85	3.19	2.66	2.83	2.56	2.46	2.48	2.40	2.38	2.23	2.16
6	Construction	4.20	4.16	5.27	5.42	4.98	4.75	5.59	7.19	8.25	9.93	11.13
7	Electrict Gas & Water Supply	3.68	3.93	2.65	1.48	1.09	1.59	1.55	1.59	1.55	1.92	1.99
B	SUB-TOTAL (SECONDARY SECTOR)	19.32	19.28	17.05	19.81	20.25	24.12	19.57	26.25	27.47	28.92	30.08
8	Transport, Storage & Communications	5.70	6.64	6.04	6.92	5.73	6.39	6.79	6.72	6.93	7.17	7.10
8.1	Railway	2.07	2.25	2.21	2.32	1.12	1.34	1.41	1.47	1.45	1.53	1.54
8.2	Transport	2.58	3.06	2.47	2.99	2.93	3.21	3.33	3.21	3.27	3.39	3.35
8.3	Storage	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
8.4	Communication	0.96	1.21	1.26	1.50	1.59	1.77	1.99	1.99	2.16	2.19	2.16
9	Trade hotel & Resturant	12.79	12.65	12.47	12.56	12.70	12.80	12.77	12.45	12.57	12.49	12.77
10	Banking-Insurance & Real -Estate	8.94	9.97	8.97	9.75	8.34	8.19	8.14	7.63	7.46	7.74	7.70
10.1	Banking & Insurance	2.76	3.14	2.86	3.37	2.83	2.75	2.83	2.97	3.08	3.38	3.54
10.2	Real-estate & Ownership of Dwelling	6.18	6.82	6.11	6.38	5.52	5.44	5.31	4.66	4.38	4.36	4.16
11	Community & Personal Services	15.11	16.67	15.83	15.92	14.05	14.38	13.70	12.12	12.00	13.44	14.10
11.1	Public Administration	3.55	3.75	5.67	5.49	3.48	3.53	3.66	3.05	2.99	3.86	4.36
11.2	Other Services	11.56	12.92	10.16	10.43	10.57	10.85	10.04	9.07	9.01	9.58	9.74
C	SUB-TOTAL (TERTIARY SECTOR)	42.53	45.93	43.31	45.15	40.83	41.77	41.41	38.92	38.97	40.84	41.66
	Grand Total (A+B+C) (NSDP)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Population (In Lakhs)	205	207	209	214	218	223	227	232	236	241	245

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

स्रोत
एवं
कार्यपद्धति

**SOURCE
AND
METHODOLOGY**

I GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
1. Agriculture, including livestock			
(a) Value of output – (1) Major and minor crops			
(i) Major crops (25) (paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, small millets, gram, tur, other kharif pulses, other rabi pulses, groundnut, sesamum, rapeseed & mustard, linseed, castorseed, safflower, nigerseed, soyabean, sunflower, cotton, jute, mesta and sugarcane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture (DESAg) for production◆ State Directorates of Economics (DES) and Statistics for 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ DESAg 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ DESAg for area (ha) under the crops	- 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
(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 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 (1999-2000) prices
(v) horticulture crops (other than those covered in 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
(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 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 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 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 for area (ha) under the crops 	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.90* weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, sanhemp and mesta	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.90* weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, sanhemp and mesta in the base year
(v) other drugs and narcotics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ DESAg 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

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
(vi) other condiments and spices	◆ DESAg 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) other pulses	◆ DESAg 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, arhar, urad, moong, masur and horsegram	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.85* weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, arhar, urad, moong, masur and horsegram in the base year
(ix) Tobacco stem	◆ DESAg for area (ha) under the crops	Production= some % of tobacco production Price=50% of the price of tobacco Value of output = production * Current year price	Production=some % of tobacco production Price=50% of the price of tobacco in the base year Value of output = production * base year price
(x) Toddy	◆ NSS Report of 55 th round (No 461) on Consumption of some important commodities in India(July 1999-June 200) ◆ Census data on rural and urban population	Value of output= estimate at constant price * WPI (non-food articles)	Value of output= value consumption of toddy per annum per person in the base year * current population
(xi) fodder	◆ DESAg 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
(xii) grass	◆ DESAg 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
(xi) mulberry	◆ State DESs for area (ha) and value per hectare	Value of output = area *	Value of output = area * Value per hectare

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
		Value per hectare	in the base year
(xii) miscellaneous food and non-food crops	♦ 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
(4) By products			
(i) Paddy straw	♦ DESAg for area (ha)	Value of output = area *	Value of output = area * Value per hectare in the base year
(ii) wheat straw	♦ cost of cultivation studies for Value per hectare	Value per hectare	
(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			
(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
(ii) bagasse	♦ State DESs for prices	Value of output = production * current year price Production of bagasse = 35% * 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

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
(6) Livestock products			
(i) milk, eggs and wool	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆	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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ State DESs for no. of animals slaughtered and prices◆ Directorate of Marketing Inspection (DMI) reports for mortality rates,◆ National Accounts Division(NAD) for rates and ratios	Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen * yield rate * current year price	Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen * yield rate * base year price
(iv) heads and legs	<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

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
(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 = <i>total poultry of current year</i> (chicks survived + 50% of hens & cock population + 50 % of ducks & drakes population + population of chickens, ducklings, 37.5 % of other poultry) - <i>total poultry of next year</i> (population of hens + cocks + ducks + drakes + chickens + other poultry), <u>where</u> 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
(vii) meat by products - guts, blood, oesophagus, useless meat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State DESs for no. of animals slaughtered and prices (NAD) for rates and ratios 	<p>Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered (cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep and pigs)* yield rate *</p> <p>current year price</p>	<p>Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered (cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep and pigs)* yield rate *</p> <p>base year price</p>
(viii) meat by products – bones, horns, hoofs, tail stumps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State DESs for no. of animals slaughtered & fallen and prices (NAD) for rates and ratios 	<p>Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep and pigs) * yield rate *</p> <p>current year price</p>	<p>Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep and pigs) * yield rate *</p> <p>base year price</p>
(ix) cattle/buffalo hides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State DESs for no. of animals slaughtered & fallen and prices 	<p>Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (cattle/buffalo) *</p> <p>current year price</p>	<p>Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (cattle/buffalo) *</p> <p>base year price</p>
(x) goat/sheep skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State DESs for no. of animals slaughtered & fallen and prices 	<p>Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (goat/sheep) *</p> <p>current year price</p>	<p>Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (goat/sheep) *</p> <p>base year price</p>
(xi) camel/goat/pig hair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian Livestock Census for population DMI reports and NAD for yield rates 	<p>Value of output = yield rate * population of camel/goat/pig * current year price</p>	<p>Value of output = yield rate * population of camel/goat/pig * base year price</p>

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
	yield rates ♦ State DESs for prices		
(xii) dung (a) dung cakes (b) dung manure (c) dung used for other purposes	♦ ISS for yield rates of dung and utilisation rates ♦ Indian Livestock Census for population ♦ State DESs for prices and conversion rates	Quantity output of dung = population of cattle and buffalo * yield rate (a) dung cakes value of output = 0.4 * utilisation rate for estimating dung used for making cakes * dung production * current year price (b) dung manure value of output = utilisation rate for estimating dung used for manure purpose * dung production * current 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	Same procedure as adopted for the current price estimates, but the prices used are the respective base year prices
(xiii) 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
(xiv) 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
(ii) other cereals, other condiments & spices, coconut, miscellaneous food crops	♦ DMI studies for value of seed inputs per hectare	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

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
	♦ Ministry of Industry for WPI		
(iii) misc. non-food crops, tapioca, fodder, guar seed, cotton, dry chillies, other vegetables & dry ginger	♦ State DESs for seed rates	Value of inputs = seed rate * area * current year price	Value of inputs = seed rate * area * base year price
(2) pesticides	♦ Pesticides Association of India for despatches ♦ Dte. of Quarantine & Plant Protection for state-wise consumption	Total despatches at current year prices distributed to various states on the basis of state-wise consumption figures	Total despatches at base year prices distributed to various states on the basis of state-wise consumption figures
(3) repair and maintenance	♦ All India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS), 1991-92	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	♦ 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	♦ 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	♦ Fertiliser Association of India for despatches and prices	Value of inputs = quantity despatched * current year price	Value of inputs = quantity despatched * base year price
(7) diesel oil	♦ DESAg for consumption (in value terms) per diesel engine and per tractor ♦ State DESs for no. of diesel engines and tractors	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	♦ State DESs for irrigation charges	Compiled from the Budget documents	Base year estimate moved with area irrigated through government sources
(9) market charges for crops	♦ Benchmark survey conducted by the DESAg for determining the market charges	Market charges = .0238 * value of output at current prices (which is derived from the survey)	Market charges = .0238 * 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	Value of concentrates = Consumption rates of different categories of animals of different items * population of these categories *	Value of concentrates = Consumption rates of different categories of animals of different items * population of these categories

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
	rates	Weighted average price of different items	Weighted average base year price of different items
2. Forestry			
Value of output (1) Industrial wood (i) recorded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State forest departments (SFD) for production State DESs for prices 	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * base year price
(ii) unrecorded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert Committee 	Value of output = 0.1 * value of output of recorded production	Value of output = 0.1 * value of output of recorded production
(2) fuelwood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSS Consumer Expenditure Surveys, 55th round (1999-00) and 50th rounds (1993-94) 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) minor forest products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SFDs for value of output Ministry of Industry for Wholesale Price Index (WPI) 	Value of output estimates are directly furnished by the SFDs	value of output at current prices deflated by the relevant WPI
Inputs of forestry sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhoc norms 	Value of inputs = 0.1 * total value of output	Value of inputs = 0.1 * total value of output
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) 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
(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
(3) crude petroleum and natural gas	♦ ONGC and OIL for production, prices and 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
(4) other major minerals	♦ Indian Bureau of Mines for production, prices and inputs(except Salt) ♦ Salt Commissioner's Office	♦ 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	♦ Value of output = production * Base year price ♦ Input rates are directly available from IBM
(5) minor minerals	♦ State Geological Departments for value of output ♦ IBM for input rates	♦ Value of output estimates are directly available at current year price ♦ Input rates are directly available	♦ 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 registered	♦ CSO for Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) ♦ CSO for Index of Industrial Production (IIP) ♦ Ministry of Defence for the defence production ♦ Centre/Sate budgets for railway workshops, mints and security printing presses.	♦ 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	♦ Current price estimates are deflated with the relevant WPI.

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Industry for the WPI 		
6. manufacturing unregistered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third All India Census of Small Scale Industrial Units, 2001-02 conducted by the Office of the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries (DCSSI) for value added per worker (VAPW) of SSI units Survey on unorganised manufacturing sector conducted by the NSSO, 2000-01 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 1999-2000 = value added per worker (VAPW) * number of workers (separately for compilation category level of NIC for the segments of SSI and non-SSI, 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
7. Electricity, gas and water supply			
(1) electricity	<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
(2) gobar gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy for no. of bio gas plants Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for value of production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value of production is directly treated as value added. Value of material inputs (dung) is assumed to be equal to the value of after use by-product (dung manure). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Base year estimate moved with the index of no. of bio gas plants
(3) gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gas Authority of India Ltd. for output and inputs Indraprastha Gas Ltd. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both value of output and value of material inputs are available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current price estimates are deflated with the index of price of gas
(4) water – public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget documents of centre and states for data on salaries and wages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value added = salaries and wages + consumption of fixed capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current price estimates are deflated with the CPI(IW)
(5) water – private	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data from municipalities for data on salaries and wages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value added = workforce * salaries and wages per worker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current price estimates are deflated with the CPI(IW)

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
7. Construction			
(1) pucca construction		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/0.725	
(a) value of output			
(i) basic Materials (five basic groups)			
• cement & cement products	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Cement Manufacturers’ Association for total cement consumption◆ CSO’s ASI -99-00 detailed results for cement products	Cement available for construction * price of cement + trade and transport margin (TTM) + value of cement products covered through ASI inclusive of excise duty & TTMs	Current price estimates deflated by index of wages of rural/urban construction workers
• iron & steel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Joint Plant Committee for production details◆ ASI -99-00 for iron & steel used in construction◆ Receipt Budget for duties◆ Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence for imports and exports	Value of iron & steel used in construction + net imports used in construction + import duties on the value used in construction + value of iron & steel used in construction from small scale sector + TTMs.	Same as above
• bricks & tiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Office of the Coal Controller for coal despatches to brick industry◆ National Buildings Organisation for prices◆ ASI -99-00 for bricks and tiles in organised sector	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.	Same as above
• timber & roundwood	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ SFDs for production of industrial wood◆ ASI for data on veneer and plywood◆ Railway Board for data on railway sleepers◆ NBO for prices◆ Imported timber from DGCIS	total value of timber and roundwood used in construction activity (including railway sleepers & imported wood) plus the ex-factory value of veneer and plywood inclusive of excise duty and TTM.	Same as above

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
• Fixtures & fittings	♦ CSO's ASI -99-00 detailed results for NIC -98 codes: 25203, 26109, 26914, 26915, 26944, 26945, 26960, 27203, 28112, 28994 and 31300	Value of output of products and by-products adjusted with the proportions used in construction items stated in column 2, plus 35% of the total value as TTMs	Same as above
(ii) other materials used in construction	♦ NBO, CPWD, and NSS results for the norms	Value of other materials used in construction = total value of construction materials in pucca construction - total value of basic materials (assumed 27.5 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) kutcha construction – GDP		(a + b + c)	
(a) public sector	Budget documents for outlays on kutcha construction	75 % of total of kutcha construction outlays	Deflated by index of rural unskilled labour
(b) private corporate sector	Tea, Coffee, Rubber , Cashew Nut , Spices and National Horticulture Boards for area on Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cashew Nut, Areca Nut, Coconut, Mango, Citrus, Grapes and Sapota Plantations and data on cost structures from NABARD publication and the above referred Commodity Boards. For Wind Energy systems, the cost structure is from NABARD publication based on costs of various projects installed capacity is from non-conventional energy sources	The expenditure incurred on cultivation of 10 plantation crops. 8.71 % of the total cost for erecting wind energy systems is treated to be part of kutcha construction and it is apportioned among institutional sectors and 75 % of the share apportioned to private corporate sector (247 + 57) is taken to be GVA	Same as above
(c) house hold sector	♦ AIDIS, 1991-92 for investment in rural and urban residential buildings ♦ Population Census for number of dwellings ♦ Commodity Boards for plantation crops, NHB,	75 % of total expenditure including repairs & maintenance of un-accounted construction in household Sector is treated as GVA	

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ rural residential buildings (RRB) (new construction outlays) ♦ RRB-repair and maintenance (R&M) ♦ urban residential buildings (URB) (new construction outlays) ♦ URB – R & M ♦ R/U non residential building other construction works(new construction outlays) ♦ R/U Non-residential building other construction works R&M ♦ Plantations in household sector 	<p>NABARD publication for cost structures,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ NSSO 58th Round Results Report No 488 “ Housing Conditions in India” 	<p>21 % of total expenditure including repairs & maintenance is assumed to be for kutchha construction as output (4955 +869). 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 (473 +40). 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. The output of plantation crops is apportioned among institutions and 75% of the share of plantation crops apportioned to household sector is taken to be GVA</p>	
8. Trade			
(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 for the total paid-up capital 	Value added from sample companies multiplied by the ratio of total paid-up capital to the paid up capital of the sample companies.	Base year estimate is moved with Implicit deflator of GDP (GDP excluding the GDP of trade, hotels and restaurants)
(2)Trade -Private organised	♦ NABARD's publication,	Direct data from the publication.	Base year estimate is moved with the help of

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
sector (ii) trading co-operative units engaged in wholesale and retail trade (except motor vehicles) + auctioning activity	‘Statistical Statements Relating to Co-operative movement in India’ for value added ♦ Ministry of Industry for WPI for various sub-groups.		index of deflated sales of corporate sector (sale deflated by the WPI of manufactured products and non-food articles).
(2)Trade - Private organised sector (iii) Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	♦ 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 * WF), VAPW estimated from private corporate sector and WF from DGET, is moved with growth trend observed in private corporate sector.	Current price estimates of GVA are deflated by wholesale price index.
(2)Trade -Private organised sector (iv) Repair of personal household goods	♦ 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 * WF), VAPW estimated from private corporate sector and WF from DGET, is moved with growth in workforce
(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	♦ Informal sector survey, NSS 55 th round 1999-2000 for VAPW ♦ EUS, NSS 55 th round 1999-2000/ 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 private final consumption expenditure ♦ ‘Agricultural Statistics at Glance, Ministry of Agriculture and DMI for marketable surplus ratios	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.
(3) Trade-Private unorganised	♦ Informal sector survey, NSS	Constant price estimates are inflated with CPI (IW)	Base year GVA (VAPW * WF) is moved

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
sector (iv) Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	55 th round 1999-2000 for VAPW ♦ EUS, NSS 55 th round 1999-2000/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates ♦ "Motor Transport Statistics of India" M/o Shipping, Road Transport & Highways ♦ Labour Bureau for CPI-IW	CPI (IW)	index of 'number of registered vehicles'.
(3) Trade-Private unorganised sector (v) Sale of motor vehicles	♦ Informal sector survey, NSS 55 th round 1999-2000 for VAPW ♦ EUS, NSS 55 th round 1999-2000/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates ♦ "Motor Transport Statistics of India" M/o Shipping, Road Transport & Highways	Base year GVA (VAPW * WF) is moved with the indicator based on taxes and fees.	Base year estimate is moved with index of 'sale of number of motor vehicles'.
9. Hotels and Restaurants			
(1) Hotels and restaurants – public sector	♦ 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	♦ RBI's study of the finances of a sample of companies for GVA ♦ Ministry of Company Affairs for the total paid-up capital	Value added from sample companies multiplied by the ratio of total paid-up capital to the paid up capital of the sample companies	Base year estimate is moved with Implicit deflator of GDP (GDP excluding the GDP of trade, hotels and restaurants)
(3) Private unorganized- (i) Hotels (ii) Restaurants	♦ Enterprise survey, NSS 57 th round 2001-02 for VAPW ♦ EUS, NSS 55 th round 1999-2000/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates ♦ Gross Value of output from commodity producing sectors both at current and constant prices ♦ Trade and transport margins	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.

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
	from private final consumption Expenditure ♦ ‘Agricultural Statistics at Glance’, Ministry of Agriculture and DMI for marketable surplus ratios		
10. Railways	♦		
(1) railways	♦ 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	♦ 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	♦ 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	♦ 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 (1999-2000) prices
(2) Private organised (i) Water transport	♦ Annual Reports of companies, for value of output and inputs	Both value of output and value of material inputs are available	Base year estimate is moved with the index of volume of cargo handled.
(2) Private organised (ii) Air transport	♦ Annual Reports of companies	Both value of output and value of material inputs are available	Base year estimate is moved with the combined index of passenger and cargo handled.
(3) Private unorganised (i) Mechanised road transport	♦ Enterprise survey, NSS 57 th round 2001-02 for VAPW ♦ EUS, NSS 55 th round 1999-2000/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates ♦ "Motor Transport Statistics of India" M/o Shipping, Road Transport & Highways for category wise number of registered vehicles ♦ Labour Bureau for CPI-IW	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	♦ Enterprise survey, NSS 57 th round 2001-02 for VAPW ♦ EUS, NSS 55 th round 1999-2000/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates ♦ Labour Bureau for CPI-IW	Constant price estimates are inflated with CPI (IW)	Base year estimate of GVA (WF*VAPW) is moved with the inter survey growth of WF
(3) Private unorganised (iii) Water transport –unorganised	♦ Enterprise survey, NSS 57 th round 2001-02 for VAPW ♦ EUS, NSS 55 th round 1999-2000/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates ♦ Labour Bureau for CPI-IW	Constant price estimates are inflated with CPI (IW)	Base year estimate of GVA (WF*VAPW) is moved with the inter survey growth of WF
(4) Services incidental to transport (i) Organised public	♦ 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	Both value of output and value of material inputs are available	Current price estimates of GVA are deflated by CPI-IW

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
	Authority of India ♦ Labour Bureau for CPI-IW		
(4) Services incidental to transport (ii) unorganised	♦ Enterprise survey, NSS 57 th round 2001-02 for VAPW ♦ EUS, NSS 55 th round 1999-2000/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates ♦ Labour Bureau for CPI-IW	Constant price estimates inflated with CPI (IW)	Base year estimate of GVA (WF*VAPW) is moved with the inter survey growth of WF
12. Storage and Warehousing	♦		
(1) Warehousing corporations	♦ 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) Cold storage	♦ CSO's Annual Survey of Industries for value of output and inputs	Both value of output and value of material inputs are available	Current price estimates of GVA are deflated with index of agriculture production
(3) Storage n.e.c	♦ Enterprise survey, NSS 57 th round 2001-02 for VAPW ♦ EUS, NSS 55 th round 1999-2000/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates ♦ Labour Bureau for CPI-IW	Constant price estimates are inflated with CPI (IW)	Base year estimate of GVA (WF*VAPW) is moved with the inter survey growth of WF
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
(2) private communication services ♦ Courier services ♦ Cable operators ♦ Other communication	♦ Employment and Unemployment survey data from NSS 55 th round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force , ♦ value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 57 th round ♦ CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) ♦ No. of Cellular subscribers	Base year estimate = WF * VAPW For other years <u>Courier services and cable operators</u> WF is projected using the Inter-survey avg. compound growth and VAPW of rural and urban sectors with the CPI for agriculture labourer and CPI (IW) respectively <u>Other communication</u> WF is projected with total stock of telephone connections by private sectors and VAPW with	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 (1999-2000) prices
♦		respective CPIs, for rural and urban	
14. Real estate, ownership of dwellings, business services			
(1) real estate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and un-employment survey data from NSS 55th round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force • value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 57th round, • CPI (AL) , and CPI (IW) 	<p>Base year estimate = $WF * VAPW$</p> <p>For other years, WF is projected using inter-survey growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas.</p>	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ 2001 Census residential houses in urban and rural areas and ♦ NSS 55th round results for rent per household separately for rural and urban areas. ♦ CPI(AL), CPI(IW) and CPI(UNME) of house rent sub group. 	<p>The GVA for the ownership of dwellings is equivalent to gross rental of the residential census houses less the cost of repairs and maintenance.</p> <p>Base year estimate=no. of census houses (rural and urban separately) * gross rental</p> <p>For other years, Rent per household moved with the index of house rent (separately for rural and urban areas) and total residential houses with the inter-censal growth rate of dwellings to get the estimates of gross rental.</p>	The constant price estimates are obtained by multiplying the base year rent per household with the projected residential census houses.
(3) legal services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and un-employment survey data from NSS 55th round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force , ♦ value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 57th round, ♦ CPI (AL) , and CPI (IW) 	<p>Base year estimate = $WF * VAPW$</p> <p>For other years, WF is projected using Inter-survey average compound growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI for Agriculture Labourer and CPI(IW) respectively for rural and urban areas.</p>	The constant price estimates for rural and urban are obtained by deflating current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively.
(4) Accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and un-employment survey data from NSS 55th round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force , ♦ value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 57th round, ♦ CPI(AL), and CPI(IW) 	<p>Base year estimate = $WF * VAPW$</p> <p>For other years, WF is projected using Inter-survey average compound growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI for Agriculture Labourer and CPI(IW) respectively for rural and urban areas.</p>	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 (1999-2000) prices
5. Computer related services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ NASSCOM data of output ◆ Annual reports/ accounts of software companies for GVA to GVO ratio ◆ CPI(AL),and CPI(IW) 	GVA to GVO ratio of software companies applied on NASSCOM data of output to get the estimates of GVA for organised activities. For others, Base year estimate =WF * VAPW Subsequent years: WF is projected using NASSCOM data of output and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI for Agriculture Labourer and CPI(IW) respectively for rural and urban areas.	The constant price estimates for rural and urban are obtained by deflating current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively.
(6) Renting of Machinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and un-employment survey data from NSS 55th round and population census,2001 estimates of work force , • value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 57th round, • CPI(AL),and CPI(IW) 	Base year estimate = WF * VAPW For other years, WF is projected using Popn. growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas.	Constant price estimates for rural and urban have been obtained by deflating current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively.
(7) Research & Dev.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and un-employment survey data from NSS 55th round and population census,2001 estimates of work force , • value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 57th round, • CPI(AL),and CPI(IW) 	Base year estimate = WF * VAPW For other years, WF is projected using Pop. growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas.	Constant price estimates for rural and urban have been obtained by deflating current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Annual reports of Non-departmental Non-banking financial companies and corporations containing their annual accounts ◆ Annual accounts of private 	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	Current price estimates deflated by implicit deflator of commercial banks

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
	financial companies(ICICI and HDFC) ♦ RBI Bulletin	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)	
(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
(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 ESCI, the current price estimates are deflated with the WPI
16. Other Services			
(1) education, medical, etc.(public) • education, • medical, • sanitary, • TV & radio	♦ Budget documents for salaries and wages	Income method (Total earnings of staff + consumption of fixed capital)	Current price estimates deflated with CPI (IW)
(2) Coaching centre	• Employment and un-employment survey data from NSS 55 th round and population census,2001 estimates of work force , • value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 57 th round, • CPI(AL),and CPI(IW)	Base year estimate (WF * VAPW) WF is projected using the trends of consumer expenditure of educational services in real terms and 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- recognised)	• DGE&T workforce • value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 57 th round,	Base year estimate = WF * VAPW For other years, WF is projected using the trends of consumer expenditure of educational	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 (1999-2000) prices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPI(AL),and CPI(IW) 	services in real terms and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI (AL) and CPI (UNME) for rural and urban areas, respectively	
(3)Education (-) Coaching centre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> private- un-recognised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment and un-employment survey data from NSS 55th round and population census,2001 estimates of work force , value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 57th round, CPI(AL),and CPI(IW) 	Base year estimate = WF * VAPW For other years, WF is projected using the trends of consumer expenditure of educational services in real terms and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI (AL) and CPI (UNME) for rural and urban areas, respectively	by deflating the current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively.
(4) medical & health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pvt. organised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DGE&T WF value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 57th round, CPI(AL),and CPI(IW) 	Base year estimate =WF * VAPW For other years, WF is projected using the trends of consumer expenditure of medical services in real terms and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI (AL) and CPI (UNME) for rural and urban areas, respectively	by deflating the current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively.
(4) medical & health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pvt. unorg. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment and un-employment survey data from NSS 55th round and population census,2001 estimates of work force , value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 57th round, CPI(AL),and CPI(IW) 	Base year estimate = WF * VAPW For other years, WF is projected using the trends of consumer expenditure of medical services in real terms and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI (AL) and CPI (UNME) for rural/urban areas	by deflating the current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively.
(5) Sewage and refuse disposal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment and un-employment survey data from NSS 55th round and population census,2001 estimates of work force , value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 57th round, CPI(AL),and CPI(IW) Municipalities reports for VAPW 	Base year estimate = WF * VAPW For other years, WF is projected using pop. growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI (AL) and CPI (UNME) 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 organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment and un-employment survey data from 	Base year estimate =WF * VAPW For other years, WF is projected using Inter-	by deflating the current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively for rural

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
	NSS 55 th round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force , <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 57th round, • CPI(AL), and CPI(IW) 	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.	and urban areas.
(7) Recreational activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organised • Un-organised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ DGE&T publication for WF ◆ Annual reports/ Accounts of research Institutes for VAPW. 	<p>Work force estimates for private segment has been obtained by subtracting public sector workforce as obtained from DGE&T from the total EUS (55th round) work force. Thus obtained private sector WF estimates have been divided into rural / urban X organized/unorganised. These WF estimates have been multiplied with the respective VAPW of 57th round (adjusted for the base year 1999-00 with suitable indicators) of NSS to get the estimates of GVA in the base year.</p> <p>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 1993-94 and 1999-00 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.</p>	by deflating the current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively for rural and urban areas.
(8) following services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pvt. Hhs with employed person • Washing & cleaning • Hair dressing • Funeral related activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment and un-employment survey data from NSS 55th round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force , • value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 57th round, • CPI(AL), and CPI(IW) 	Base year estimate = WF * VAPW) For subsequent 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.	The constant price estimates for rural and urban have been obtained by deflating current price estimates with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas.
(9) Tailoring services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ NSSO 56th round data on Value Added Per Worker (VAPW) and 56th round NSSO estimates 	Base year estimate = WF * VAPW For subsequent years the estimates of work force have been prepared using the inter survey	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 (1999-2000) prices
	of work force separately for rural and urban areas in the base year	average compound growth rate of quinquennial Employment & Unemployment surveys as observed between 1993-94 and 1999-00 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.	
(10) international and other extra territorial bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment and un-employment survey data from NSS 55th round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force , 	WF X thrice the VAPW of public admn. & defence for the base year.	by deflating the current price estimates with CPI(IW)
17. Public administration and defence			
(16) public administration and defence	Budget documents 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)
(17) quasi-government bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Reports of research institutes for VAPW NSS / Population Census for WF estimates DGE&T for organised sector's WF 	Base year estimate (WF * VAPW) of WF is moved with the avg. compound growth rate observed between 1995/1990 in the WF of Quasi-Government bodies and value added per worker of rural and urban sectors have been projected to subsequent years with the index of CPI (IW) .	current price estimates deflated by the CPI (IW)
II. PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE			
1. food grains	Production :- Same as for GDP Wastages :- DMI Marketable surplus ratios: Sub-group on Estimation of Marketable Surplus of Agriculture Commodities, Ministry of Agriculture Inter Industry Consumption: DMI and ASI reports.	The production data is adjusted for seed & feed to work out marketed surplus and quantity retained by producers. The marketable surplus is further adjusted for stock, wastage, net imports, inter-industry consumption and government consumption, to work out net marketable supplies, which are available for consumption. The quantity retained by the producers and net marketable supplies are.	Same method as adopted for current price estimates, but the prices used are the base year prices

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
	Imports & Exports: DGCI&S, Ministry of Commerce Allocation of partly capital goods: All India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS) Government consumption – Analysis of Government's annual budget documents. Trade and Transport Margins (TTM): Data collected from cooperatives/super markets Retail Prices: NSSO/DES Ag for rural / urban retail prices	evaluated separately. The ex-farm prices for evaluation of quantity retained by the producers are the same as used in the estimates of domestic product. The average retail prices based on rural retail prices and urban retails prices are used, to evaluate net market supplies. Adjustment for PDS supplies is also done for rice, wheat. The values of quantity retained and net market supplies available for consumption are added to obtain estimates.	
(2) bread and biscuits	Same sources as mentioned against manufacturing sector, below	For registered manufacturing sector, value of output is taken from ASI. For the unregistered part, output is estimated using ratios of value of output of unregistered to registered manufacturing in the old series for the year 1999-00. The combined value of output from registered and unregistered sectors is marked up with TTM of these items to arrive at the value at market prices.	Deflating current price estimates by WPI
(3) sugarcane, gur, refined sugar and palm sugar	Same sources as mentioned for the food grains and manufacturing sector	same procedure as adopted for the food grains and manufactured products	Deflating current price estimates by WPI
(4) oils, vanaspati, mustard, coconut, gingelly, groundnut, linseed, castor, other edible oils, imported oils and oilseeds, sesamum, linseed, rapeseeds/mustards and others	Same sources as mentioned for the food grains and manufacturing sector	same procedure as adopted for the food grains and manufactured products	Deflating current price estimates by WPI
(5) fruits and vegetables, banana, mango, grapes, citrus fruits, cashew kernels, onion, other fruits and vegetables, groundnuts, fruits and vegetable products, coconut, copra, potato, sweet potato, tapioca, milk and milk products	same as above	same as above	same as above

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
(6) beef, pork, mutton, goat meat, buffalo meat, other meat products, ducks, fowls, chicken, eggs and fish and fish products	same as above	same as above	same as above
(7) coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, salt, sugar confectionery and other food products	same as above, except for spices and salt, for which the source of data is the NSS Consumer Expenditure Survey	same as above, except for spices and salt, which are prepared using the value of per capita consumption	same as above
(8) non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages	Same as for manufacturing sector	Same as for cereals	same as above
(9) pan, areca nut and opium	same as above, except for pan, for which the source of data is the NSS Consumer Expenditure Survey	same as above, except for spices and salt, which are prepared using the value of per capita consumption	same as above
(10) tobacco raw, cigarettes, biris, snuff, cigars and cheroots and other tobacco products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same sources as those used for food grains in the case of raw tobacco Same sources as those used for manufacturing sector for others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same method as that used for food grains in the case of raw tobacco Same sources as that used for manufacturing sector for other items 	same as above
Manufactured products			
(1) cotton, silk, woollen and misc. textiles, carpets, coir, wooden furniture, paper, footwear, leather products, tyres, tubes and other rubber products, plastics, toilet articles, fireworks, glass products, earthenware, non-metallic products, steel furniture, metal utensils, other metal products, refrigerators, office machinery, non-electric machinery, batteries, electric appliances, radio and TV sets, motor vehicle parts, motor cycles, scooters, photographic equipment and opticals, watches and clocks, jewellery, sports goods, musical instruments, stationery articles and misc. personal goods	1.GDP and output by products:- Same as for GDP 2.Share of consumable goods: <i>(i) Registered :</i> Detailed ASI results at commodity level. <i>(ii)Un-registered:</i> surveys conducted by the NSSO. 3.Excise and Import duty: DGCI&S 4. Imports & Exports: DGCI&S 5. Govt. consumption: Budget documents 6. Partly capital goods: Based on AIDIS, 1981-82 and updated in the light of 59 th round NSSO survey results (block-9 of sch. 1.0) 7. Non households / inter-industry consumption: DMI and ASI report.	The database for the preparation of estimates for a majority of manufactured items is the same as those utilised for estimation of domestic product. Since the commodity wise details of value of products and by products for consumable goods are not available in ASI 'summary results' for factory sector, detailed ASI results of production available for the latest year (1999-00) at commodity level are utilised to develop ratios for working out the share of items consumed by the households to the total production. Applying these ratios to the products and by products of summary results (3-digit level of NIC code) of ASI, the relevant output of commodity products are estimated. For the unregistered part, output is estimated using ratios of value of output of unregistered to registered manufacturing in the old series for the	Current price estimates deflated by the WPI

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
	8. Trade and Transport Margins: data collected from cooperatives / super markets 9. Change in stocks: <i>(i) Registered:</i> ASI <i>(ii) Un-registered:</i> surveys conducted by the NSSO.	year 1999-00. The estimates of distributive margins for the manufacturing sector are built up on the basis of data on wholesale and retail prices of representative items received from the various cooperative stores/super bazaars. These distributive margins are applied to the imports also. Import Duties and excise duties are added to the value of output of different commodities before applying the distributive margins.	
Services			
(1) purchase of transport services - Rail, air, buses including tramways, taxis, auto-rickshaws and organised water transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Railway Board ◆ Ministry of Surface Transport ◆ Enterprise Surveys of NSSO/CSO ◆ Air India, Indian Airlines and Private Airlines— annual reports 	The estimates of PFCE in respect of mechanised road transport (buses and tramways, taxis and auto-rickshwa), rail transport, air transport and organised water transports are based on the total passenger earnings in these services. For railways, air transport and organised shipping 80 per cent, 25 per cent and 75 per cent of the earnings are taken as PFCE.	Current price estimates are deflated with the help of implicit price indices as used for domestic product.
(2) Non-mechanised road transport, unorganised water transport	Same sources as those used for the GDP estimates	For non-mechanised road transport as also for un-organised water transport, the output to value added ratios are applied to the estimates of GVA as available separately for rural and urban areas, to obtain the estimates of value of output. 95 per cent of this is taken as the private consumption expenditure.	Same method (as followed for current price estimates), but the GDP estimates used are at constant prices.
(3) Services incidental to transport	Same sources as those used for the GDP estimates	The estimates of private consumption expenditure for services incidental to transport are based on gross agency earnings, which are available from the same sources from where gross earnings of the various transport services are obtained. 5 per cent of the agency earnings are taken as PFCE.	Deflated by implicit price index of GDP
(4) Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Department of Telecommunications ◆ Department of Posts 	40 per cent of the total earnings from postal articles, money orders, telephone, telegraph, miscellaneous and private communication is	Deflated by implicit price index of GDP

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
		assumed to be the share of PFCE.	
(5) Recreation, Education & Cultural services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Ministry of HRD ♦ Ministry of Finance 	For recreation and entertainment, the estimates of PFCE are built up on the basis of rates of entertainment taxes and revenues of State governments. The estimates under educational services are prepared for such services as purchased by the households. The GVA estimate for education is converted into output on the basis of GVO/GVA ratio. 75 percent of the output of the private sector is taken as the PFCE.	Deflated by implicit price index of GDP
(6) Medical care & Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ NSS Health Care Survey, 52nd round (1995-96), 52nd a& 57th round NSS consumer Expenditure surveys 	The PFCE estimates are based on the 52 nd round NSS Health Care Survey. PFCE for other years is projected using the growth rate in the per Capita Consumption Expenditure between 52 nd and 57 th round CES. The receipts by Central government on account of CGHS compiled from the Central government budget are also taken as an item of household consumption.	Deflating Current price estimates by WPI
(7) Personal care and effects (barber and beauty shops, religious, funeral and other services n.e.c, sanitary, domestic, laundry, and general insurance services, petrol and diesel, repair charges, services n.e.c., tailoring services and TV and Radio services and other miscellaneous services namely, banking charges, legal, business services and life insurance.	Same sources as those used for the GDP estimates	The estimates for religious and other community services and other personal services like domestic services, laundry, barber and beauty shops and sanitary services are domestic product based. The total output in the case of religious and domestic services is treated as household consumption while for laundry services and barber & beauty shops 90 per cent and 98 per cent respectively, of output are taken. For business Services, 10 per cent of output is assumed to be household expenditure while for legal services it is 75 per cent. For sanitary and funeral & other services n.e.c the share for household consumption is 50 per cent and 38 per cent respectively. The PFCE on banking and insurance charges is estimated as imputed charges.	Current price estimates are deflated by the implicit deflator used for the GDP estimates
(8) gross rent & water charges	Same as above	The expenditure on house rent (including repair	By taking GDP at 1999-00 prices.

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
		and maintenance) is estimated to include rented dwellings and imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings. Water charges are only for urban areas only, at 3% of GVA	
(9) hotels and restaurants	Same as above	The estimates of GVA are converted into the value of output. Of the total expenditure, 33% is taken as PFCE	GDP at 1999-00 prices is converted into the value of output and 33 per cent is taken as PFCE
(10) fuel & power, namely, electricity, LPG, kerosene, coal, firewood, vegetable waste, dung cake, lignite, gas coke, bagasse, charcoal and gobar gas and matches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Central Electricity Authority ◆ Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas ◆ KVIC ◆ Same sources as used for GDP estimates 	Data on electricity sold to domestic consumers and prices is obtained from the Central Electricity Authority. For LPG domestic consumption and retail prices are obtained from the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. For kerosene oil, the data on domestic consumption and retail prices are obtained from the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. In case of firewood, production is the same as used for estimation of value of output in the forestry sector. Gobar gas consumption is taken from the annual report of the KVIC	In place of current prices, estimates have been evaluated at 1999-00 prices i.e. the base year to obtain estimates at constant prices.
III. GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE			
Government final consumption expenditure	same sources as those used for the GDP estimates	Sum of compensation of employees, net purchase of goods and services and consumption of fixed capital (no provision is made in the budget documents for consumption of fixed capital of the central/state governments and local authorities. These are worked out from the estimated value of capital stock and the expected age of various types of assets at the aggregate level	Deflation of current price estimates relating to (i) salaries and wages and (ii) TA allowances by index of CPI (IW), and new purchases of goods and services by the WPI in respect of 14 important sub-groups and remaining sub-groups of railway, communication, electricity, pucca construction etc., by their implicit price indices of GVA.
IV. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION – commodity flow method			
(1) construction	Five basic material groups viz. Cement & Cement Products, Iron & Steel, Bricks & Tiles, Timber & Roundwood and fixtures and fittings and other materials	through commodity flow approach for accounted construction using basic materials, other materials and factor payments and expenditure approach for un-accounted construction. only new construction forms part of GFCF	current prices estimates deflated by appropriate price indices based on WPI
(a) public sector	◆ Budget documents for admn.	new capital outlay on construction as obtained	Same as above

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
	Departments ♦ Annual Reports for others	from the analysis of Budget documentss & annual reports (RO, BO, OCO)	
(b) private corporate sector	♦ RBI, NABARD & Tea, Coffee and Rubber Boards, Cashew Nut development Board & Spices Board, NHB, M/o NCES	Same method as worked out for the construction sector	Same as above
(c) household sector	♦ Residual Method and All India Debt & Investment Survey (AIDIS) 1991-92. ♦ NSSO, 58 th Round Survey Results Report No. 488 “ on Housing Conditions in India” ♦ Census 2001, Housing stock	Total Value of New Construction less Value of new costruction in Public Sector and Private Corporate Sector is the value of output in household sector from which accounted new outlays in rural and urban residential & non-residential buildings and other construction works covered through AIDIS-91-92, are segregated. New Construction in unaccounted category of household sector is estimated through AIDIS results and NHB area & NABARD cost structures for plantation crops	Same as above
(2) machinery and transport equipment	♦ ASI 99-00 for organised sector ♦ DGCI&S for foreign trade ♦ Receipt Budget for duties ♦ NSSO 56 th Round Survey Results, for unorg. sector ♦ Software Cos. Reports ♦ NABARD publication	Sum of total Ex-factory value of capital goods from organized and un-organised sectors + Import + Import duty + Re-Export + TTMs - Exports + Fixed Assets in livestock + GFCF in Computer Software + incidentals in installation of wind energy system	Same as above
(a) public sector	Budget documentss & Annual Reports of DCU & NDCUs	Capital outlay and repair and maintenance as obtained from the analysis of Budget documentss & Annual Reports	Same as above
(b) private corporate sector	♦ RBI for corporate sector ♦ NABARD for co-ops.	Based on data from RBI & NABARD.	Same as above
(c) household sector		Derived as a residual from the total	Same as above
(3) valuables *	♦ DGCI & S for exports and imports for the specified HS codes production figures of Gold and Silver from publication	Production + imports – Exports –GVA of the industry) – CIS in the trade sector of valuables	Appropriate WPI index is used
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY INDUSTRY OF USE – expenditure method			
agriculture	Budget documentss & Annual	capital outlay on construction & machinery as	The constant prices estimates for each

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
(a) public sector	Reports	obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & annual reports	industry are obtained first applying appropriate price indicator (WPI) on the current price estimate. Thereafter, the difference in the total estimate obtained from commodity flow method and expenditure method for all industries is again apportioned in proportion to industry wise constant price estimate, and finally added to the constant price estimate.
(b) private corporate sector	RBI	GFCF of sample joint stock companies are blown up on the basis of paid up capital	Same as above
(c) household sector ♦ construction ♦ machinery	AIDIS 91-92 AIDIS 91-92	Base year estimates (based on AIDIS) are moved with output of agriculture & increment in livestock Base year estimates (based on AIDIS) are moved with ASI data	Same as above
2. forestry & logging (a) public sector	Budget documents & Annual Reports	Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	Same as above
(b) private corporate sector		Only private estimate is prepared and covered under household sectorNo coverage	No coverage
(c) household sector		Total forestry estimate is prepared by inflating the Public Sector estimate by 5.4 %. Thereafter, household estimate is compiled as residual	Same as above
3. fishing (a) public sector	Budget documents & Annual Reports	Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	Same as above
(b) private corporate sector		Only private estimate is prepared and treated under household sector	
(c) household sector	Livestock Census	GFCF estimated based on the information from live stock census data on fishing boats and nets etc. Moved to succeeding years by the growth rate in inputs and applying the ratios of WPIs of the commodities involved	Same as above
4. mining & quarrying (a) public sector	Budget documents & Annual Reports	Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget	Same as above

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
		documents & Annual Reports	
(b) private corporate sector	RBI	GFCF of sample joint stock companies are blown up on the basis of paid up capital	Same as above
(c) household sector	Enterprise Survey, 1992-93	Base year estimate is moved with minor mineral output collected from State Geological departments	Same as above
5. manufacturing, registered			
(a) public sector	Budget documents & Annual Reports	Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	Same as above
(b) private corporate sector	♦ RBI ♦ NABARD	GFCF of sample joint stock companies are blown up on the basis of paid up capital and that of non credit Co-operative Societies are based on the data obtained from NABARD	Same as above
(c) household sector	A S I	GFCF estimated by using proportion of Gross Fixed Assets of household to the total GFCF of ASI	Same as above
6. manufacturing, unregistered			
(a) public sector		No coverage	
(b) private corporate sector		Estimated as a percentage of registered manufacturing estimate	Same as above
(c) household sector		Base year estimates of the private sector are prepared by using Capital output ratio. For subsequent years, estimates are moved by GVA growth rate. For the base year 1999-00, the GFCS estimate is obtained using Capital Stock-GVA ratio at constant price. The GFCF is derived as the difference in the successive stock estimates at constant prices. For subsequent years, the GFCS at constant prices is obtained by moving it with growth rate in GVA at constant prices. Appropriate WPI are used to obtain GFCF, GFCS estimates at current prices	Same as above
7. electricity, gas and water supply			
(a) public sector	Budget documents & Annual Reports	Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	Same as above
(b) private corporate sector	RBI NABARD, NHB	GFCF of sample joint stock companies are blown up on the basis of paid up capital, the GFCF estimate of Wind energy systems is	Same as above

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
		arrived at applying norms on the total capital expenditure.	Same as above
(c) household sector	M/Non-Conventional Energy Sources Budget documents, NHB/NABARD	(i) G F C F= Number of bio-gas plants* Price (ii) capital transfers to the households (iii) the estimate of Wind energy systems is arrived at applying norms on the total capital expenditure.	Same as above
8. construction (a) public sector	Budget documents & Annual Reports	capital outlay on new construction & purchase of machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & annual reports	Same as above
(b) private corporate sector	R B I	GFCF of sample joint stock companies are blown up on the basis of paid up capital	Same as above
(c) household sector		The total estimate of GFCS of 1999-00 of construction is first prepared by using capital stock output ratio at current prices of the year 1998-99. The difference of the two successive stock figures at current prices is taken as GFCF at current prices. The estimate of Household sector is derived by residual method for the base year. That is the GFCF estimates of public & private corporate sector estimates deducted from total GFCF estimate to get household estimates. For subsequent years, the GFCS estimate of household sector at current prices is moved by the growth rate observed in GVA during the year. The estimate at constant price of GFCF is arrived by using appropriate WPI.	Same as above
9. trade (a) public sector	Budget documents & Annual Reports	Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	Same as above
(b) private corporate sector	♦ RBI ♦ NABARD incase of non credit cooperative societies.	GFCF of sample joint stock companies are blown up on the basis of paid up capital and the Co-operative Societies are based on the data obtained from NABARD	Same as above
(c) household sector		Incise of household sector, the Base year estimate of GFCS at constant price is prepared	Same as above

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
		by using Capital stock - GVA ratio of 1998-99 . For subsequent years, estimates of GFCS at constant price is moved by GVA growth at constant prices. Appropriate WPIs are used to arrive at the current prices.	Same as above
10. hotels and restaurants (a) public sector	Budget documents & Annual Reports	Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	Same as above
(b) private corporate sector	R B I	GFCF of sample joint stock companies are blown up on the basis of paid up capital	Same as above
(c) household sector	Enterprise Survey results of 1993-94, and 1988-89	Initially the private sector estimate is prepared and then household estimate is derived. The GFCF estimate at constant price of 1993-94 for the private sector is first obtained and moved by applying growth of no. of enterprises during the inter survey period to obtain the GFCF at constant price for the succeeding years. appropriate WPI price index is used to arrive the current price GFCF estimates. Estimates of private corporate sector are deducted from these estimates to obtain the household estimates.	Same as above
11. railways	Budget documents & Annual Reports	Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	Same as above
12. transport by other means (a) public sector	Budget documents & Annual Reports	Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	Same as above
(b) private corporate sector	R B I	GFCF of sample joint stock companies are blown up on the basis of paid up capital. No cooperative sector	Same as above
(c) household sector		Base year estimate of GFCS for private sector is prepared by using Capital stock- GVA ratio of 1998-99. the difference of the successive GFCS estimates at constant prices is taken as GFCF estimate at constant PRICE. For subsequent years, GFCS estimates are moved by GVA growth at constant prices and GFCF	Same as above

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
		Base year estimate of GFCS for private sector are obtained. Estimates of private corporate sector are deducted from these estimates to arrive at household GFCF estimates at constant prices. Appropriate WPIs are applied to arrive the current GFCF estimates.	Same as above
13. storage (a) public sector	Budget documents & Annual Reports	Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	Same as above
(b) private corporate sector	ASI results for storage	ASI results from 1999-00 to 2002-03 were utilized for estimating the GFCF of the years 1999-00 to 2002-03. For succeeding years where data is not available the estimates are repeated.	Same as above
(c) household sector	Enterprise Survey 1992-93	The 92-93 bench mark GFCF at current prices is moved to other years by the growth rate of ASI results in Storage. For the succeeding years, the GFCF estimates are moved with GFCF estimate of ASI results on Storage. From this, private corporate estimate is deducted to arrive at the household estimate. I	Same as above
14. communication (a) public sector	Budget documents & Annual Reports	Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	Same as above
b) Private corporate sector	Books of accounts of selected companies	GVA is estimated and GFCF estimate of private sector is obtained by using the ration of GFCF- GVA of public sector. This is at current prices.	Same as above
15. banking & Insurance (a) public sector	Budget documents & Annual Reports	Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	Same as above
(b) private corporate sector	R B I, NABARD incase credit societies	GFCF of sample joint stock companies are blown up on the basis of paid up capital and the GFCF estimates of Co-operative Societies are based on the data obtained from NABARD	Same as above
16. real estate, ownership of dwellings & business services	Budget documents & Annual Reports	Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	Same as above
(b) private corporate sector	NASSCOM	GFCF estimate of the business services under	Same as above

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
		the software companies are estimated using the analysis of books of accounts/ results.	Same as above
(c) household sector	AIDIS, 1991-92 Budget documents	GFCF Estimates for ownership of dwellings obtained from the year 91-92 at constant prices are moved by applying inter census growth of no. of residential housing stock from population censuses and the WPI of rural and urban housing are used to arrive the current price estimates. Capital transfers from the budget documents are included.	Same as above
17. public administration and defence	Budget documents & Annual Reports	Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents (only administration units)	Same as above
◆ quasi government orgns.	ICAR & CSIR Reports	Capital output ratio (GFCF/GVA) for the 1999-00 is derived based on the ICAR and CSIR results. This is used to blow up the estimate of G V A of NIC-903 sector which is compiled based on the results of ICAR & CSIR institutions for all years to obtain the current price estimates.	Same as above
18. Other services (a) public sector	Budget documents & Annual Reports	Capital outlay on construction & machinery as obtained from the analysis of Budget documents & Annual Reports	Same as above
(a) Household Sector		Total of Financial Saving and Saving in the form of Physical Assets.	
(i) Financial Saving (a) Currency (b) Net Deposits (c) Shares and debentures (d) Net Claims on Govt. (e) Provident and Pension Fund (f) Insurance Fund	◆ RBI ◆ Provident Fund Organisations ◆ LIC ◆ Budget documents	Residual methods i. e Total minus Share of Public Sector & Private Corporate Sector except for P.F. & Pension fund & Life funds. P.F & Pension Fund = Contribution - Withdrawals + Interest. Life Fund = Income – Expenditure.	
(ii) Saving in the form of physical Assets	◆ House hold Capital Formation	house hold investment in fixed assets is derived as residual deducting the corresponding estimates of public and private corporate sector from the total capital formation plus	

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
		change in stock derived by industry of use	
(b) Private corporate sector	♦ RBI	total of joint stock companies and co-operative bank and societies	
(i) Companies	♦ RBI	retained profit plus depreciation provision minus reinvested earnings of foreign companies	
(ii) Co-op banks & societies	♦ NABARD	gross saving is equal to sum of statutory reserve and other reserves	
(c) Public Sector		total of public authorities and non departmental enterprises.	
(I) Public authorities	Budget Documents	total of government administration and departmental commercial enterprises	
(a) Government Administration	Budget Documents	current receipt minus current expenditure	
(b) DCUs	Budget Documents	current receipt minus current expenditure	
(II) NDCUs	Annual Reports	Gross Saving is equal to Net transfer to balance sheet + transfer to reserve adjusted for expenditure net of income relating to previous year + Depreciation	
2. Net Capital Inflow from abroad	RBI	Net capital inflow is the deficit of the nation on current account in balance of payment account excluding official transfer payment	
3. Finances for gross Capital Formation		Gross Saving plus Capital Inflow from abroad	Current price estimates deflated by implicit index of unadjusted GCF, estimated from commodity-flow approach
1 Export/Import of Merchandise	DGCIS		Exports of goods and services at current prices are deflated by unit value of export index; Imports of goods and services at current prices are deflated by unit value of import index
2. Other Components	RBI	Records of Exchange Control / International Finance department of R.B.I	
VII. NET FACTOR INCOME FROM ABROAD			
1. Net Factor Income From Abroad (at Current Prices)		Total of Compensation of Employees and Property & Entrepreneurial	Current Price Estimates are deflated by double deflation method utilising unit value of Import and Export.
2. Compensation of Employees	RBI	Export of Compensation of Employees - Import of Compensation of Employees	Current price estimates of compensation of employees from rest of the world are deflated by unit value of export index; Current price estimates of compensation of

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
			employees to rest of the world are deflated by unit value of import index
3. Property & Entrepreneurial	RBI	Export of Property & Entrepreneurial - Import Compensation of Employees	Current price estimates of property and entrepreneurial income from rest of the world are deflated by unit value of export index; Current price estimates of property and entrepreneurial income to rest of the world are deflated by unit value of import index

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
SSO	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 करायें 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 करायें ?

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।

मुख्य रजिस्ट्रार (जन्म एवं मृत्यु) आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी संचालनालय,
छत्तीसगढ़ रायपुर द्वारा प्रसारित