

4.1 ECONOMIC TRANSITION

India recognised the importance of planned growth of the economy and fostered both agricultural and industrial development. Realising the need to carefully monitor ongoing economic transition, Government of India set up the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) to monitor the economic growth and expenditure (both public and private) on various goods and services. The CSO has the mandate to:

- Prepare and release estimates of national income, consumption expenditure, saving and capital formation.
- Compute consumer price indices for urban non-manual employees, human development statistics and gender statistics in all the states and union territories.
- Disseminate statistical information.

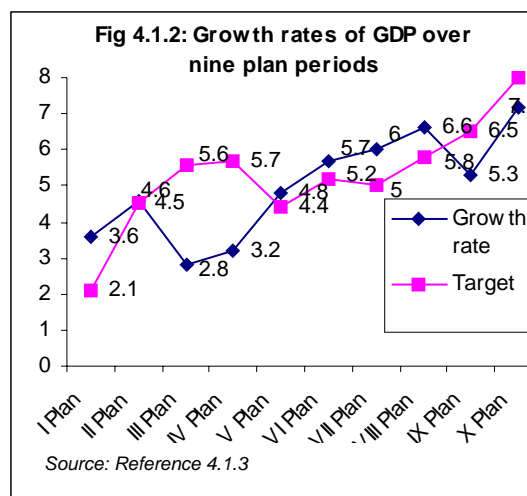
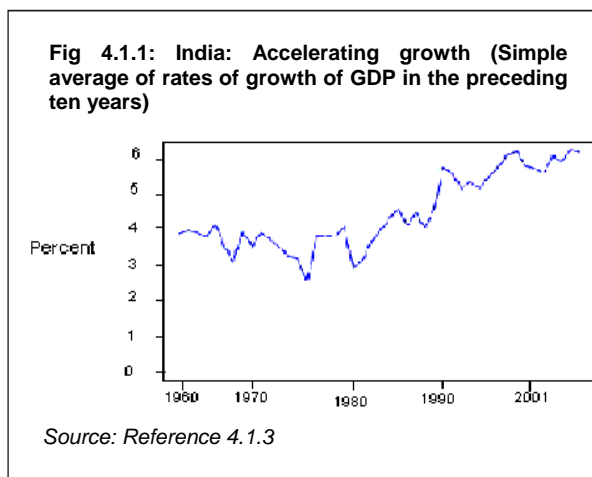
Time trends in economic growth

Data from CSO provides valuable information on ongoing economic transition in the last five decades. Time trends in gross national product (GNP), net national product (NNP) and per capita NNP at 1993-04 and current prices as computed by CSO are given in Annexure 4.1.1. The data indicate that economic growth in India over the last five decades has been slow but steady (Table 4.1.1, Fig 4.1.1)

A comparison of the targeted and actual rates of growth recorded in the Ninth Five Year Plan periods show that while up to the Fifth Plan the actual growth

Year	Gross national product at factor cost		Net national product at factor cost		Per capita net national product	
	Current prices in	1993-94 prices in	Current prices in	1993-94 prices in	Current prices in	1993-94 prices in
I Plan (1951-56)	1.8	3.7	1.5	3.6	-0.3	1.8
II Plan (1956-61)	9.5	4.2	9.4	4.1	7.3	2
III Plan (1961-66)	9.6	2.8	9.5	2.5	7.1	0.2
Three annual plans (1966-69)	12.2	3.9	12.2	3.8	9.8	1.5
IV Plan (1969-74)	11.1	3.4	11	3.3	8.5	1
V Plan (1974-79)	10.7	5	10.4	5	7.9	2.7
Annual plan (1979-80)	9.4	-5	8.3	-6	5.7	-8.3
VI Plan (1980-85)	15.2	5.5	15.1	5.4	12.7	3.2
VII Plan (1985-90)	14.4	5.8	14.2	5.8	11.8	3.6
Two annual plans (1990-92)	15.7	3.3	15.5	3	13.2	0.9
VII Plan (1992-97)	16.3	6.8	16.3	6.7	14	4.6
IX Plan (1997-2002)	10.7	5.5	10.8	5.5	8.8	3.5

Note: Growth rates from 2000-01 based on New Series with base year 1999-2000; Source: Reference 4.1.3



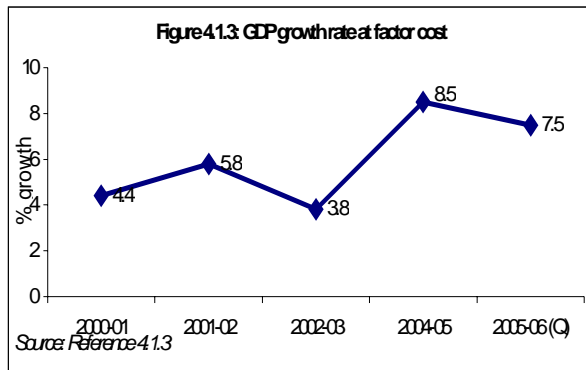
rates fell generally short of the targeted rates of growth, from the Fifth Plan to the Eighth Plan growth rates achieved were consistently higher than those targeted. This trend got broken with a shortfall in the actual versus targeted growth in the Ninth Plan. However, the gross domestic product (GDP) of the country as a whole has grown steadily over years and in all the Five Year Plans (Figure 4.1.1, 4.1.2).

Comparison of macro economic indicators between the Ninth and Tenth Plan is given in Table 4.1.2. Propelled by buoyant economic growth, the domestic saving, investments and foreign exchange reserves have increased. Inflation rate is below 5%; however urgent and energetic measures are required to reduce in the combined fiscal deficit, which has remained essentially unaltered over the last five years.

	IX Plan (97-98 to 2001-02)	X Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07)
GDP growth (%) of which	5.5	7.2
• Agriculture	2	1.7
• Industry	4.6	8.3
• Services	8.1	9
Gross Domestic Savings (% of GDP, at market prices)	23.1	28.2
Gross Domestic Investment (% of GDP, at market prices)	23.8	27.5
Current Account Balance (% of GDP, at market prices)	-0.7	0.7
Combined Fiscal Deficit of Centre and States (% of GDP at market prices)	8.8	8.4
Foreign Exchange Reserves (US\$ billion)	54.2	165.3
Rate of Inflation (based on WPI)	4.9	4.8

Notes: 1. The growth rate for 2006-07 is as projected by the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister. 2. Gross savings rate, gross investment rates and the Current Account Balance are expressed in current prices and are averages for the Plan. For the 10th Plan, these are the average of the first three years i.e., for the years 2002-03 to 2004-05. 3. Combined Fiscal deficit is the average of the Plan. For the 10th Plan, it is the average of the first 4 years of the Plan, i.e., for the years 2002-03 to 2005-06. 4. Foreign Exchange Reserves are as on 29th March 2002 for the 9th Plan and 31st March 2006 for the 10th Plan. 5. The rate of inflation for the 10th Plan is the average up to January 2006.

Source: Reference 4.1.3



India's gross national product in the year 1999–2000 was 440 billion US dollars at current prices (1US \$ = Rs 40). India's national income of (NNP at factor cost) US \$ 50 billion in 1992–93 was five times higher than NNP in 1950–51 (US \$ 10 billion) at constant (1980–81) prices. From 1993–94 to 1998–99, the NNP increased by an additional 38 %, reaching US \$ 237 billion at 1993–94

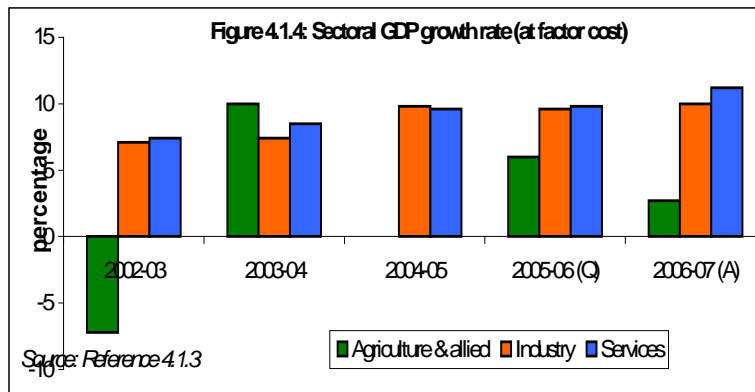
prices. Between 1950–51 and 1992–93, per capita income doubled; it increased further by 27 % between 1993–94 and 1998–99. In 1998–99, India's per capita income was 367 US \$ at current prices. The growth rate of national income at constant prices increased from 3.6 % per annum during the first plan (1951–56) to 6.6 % per annum during the Eighth Plan (1992–97). The corresponding increase in the growth rate of per capita income was from 1.8 % to 4.6 % per annum (Ministry of Finance, 2000). Between 1950–51 and 1998–99, gross domestic savings and gross domestic capital formation as a percentage of the gross domestic product (GDP) increased from around 10 % to 22 %. As of 2002 GNI per capita is \$480. However it is a matter of concern that there is inequitable distribution of income between groups and different regions in the country. It is estimated that 40% of the poor household's share in income is only 20% while highest 20% households have 46% of the national income (Economic Survey 2006-07).

On the eve of the Eleventh Plan, Indian economy is in a much stronger position than it was a few years ago. After slowing down to an average growth rate of about 5.5% in the Ninth Plan period (1997-98 to 2001-02), it has accelerated significantly. The average growth rate in the last four years of Tenth Plan period (2003-04 to 2006-07) is likely to be a little over 8%, making the growth rate for target of 8%, but it is the highest growth rate achieved in any plan period

Table 4.1.3: Sectoral real growth rates in GDP at factor cost (at 1999-2000 prices)							
Item	%age change over the previous year						
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (Q)	2006-07 (A)
I. Agriculture & allied	-0.2	6.3	-7.2	10	0	6	2.7
II. Industry	6.4	2.7	7.1	7.4	9.8	9.6	10
Mining & quarrying	2.4	1.8	8.8	3.1	7.5	3.6	4.5
Manufacturing	7.7	2.5	6.8	6.6	8.7	9.1	11.3
Electricity, gas & water supply	2.1	1.7	4.7	4.8	7.5	5.3	7.7
Construction	6.2	4	7.9	12	14.1	14.2	9.4
III. Services	5.7	7.2	7.4	8.5	9.6	9.8	11.2
Trade, hotels, transport & communication	7.3	9.1	9.2	12.1	10.9	10.4	13
Financial services	4.1	7.3	8	5.6	8.7	10.9	11.1
Community, social & personal services	4.8	4.1	3.9	5.4	7.9	7.7	7.8
IV. Total GDP at factor cost	4.4	5.8	3.8	8.5	7.5	9	9.2
<i>P: Provisional; Q: Quick estimates; A: Advance estimates;</i>							
<i>Source: Reference 4.1.2, 4.1.3</i>							

(Approach paper to the 11th Plan).

Economic growth in different sectors in the Tenth plan period is shown in Table 4.1.3 and Figure 4.1.4. Agriculture lost its growth momentum and fluctuated between low and negative growth. In contrast industry and services have continued to expand and grow steadily.



Since the beginning of the Tenth Plan in 2002-03, annual growth of economy has been 7 % or more with industry and services acting as the twin engines propelling economic growth. In the six years between 2000-01 and 2005-06 (Advance estimate), on average, services with a share of 52 % of GDP, contributed 65 % of GDP growth, and increased its share in GDP from 49.8 % to 54.1 %. During the same reference period, industry on average, with a share of 25.8 % of GDP, contributed 28 % of GDP growth, increased its share in GDP from 25.9 % to 26.2 % (Economic Survey 2006-07).

Economists in India have always recognized that in spite of five decades of efforts and the progress achieved in accelerating all round development, agriculture remains the major determinant of GDP growth in the country; even today agriculture remains the major sector for rural employment and livelihood in India. Poor agricultural production has an adverse effect on GDP. In 2002-03 drought and low agricultural production has resulted (Table 4.1.4) in a dip in GDP growth rate.

Five Year Plan	Overall GDP growth rate	Agriculture & Allied Sectors
Seventh Plan (85-90)	6	3.2
Annual Plan (90-92)	3.4	1.3
Eighth Plan (92-97)	6.7	4.7
Ninth Plan (97-2002)	5.5	2.1
Tenth Plan (02-07)	7.6	2.3
2002-03	3.8	-7.2
2003-04	8.5	10
2004-05 (P)	7.5	0
2005-06 (Q)	9	6
2006-07 (A)	9.2	2.7

P: Provisional, Q: Quick estimates, A: Advance estimates
 Note : Growth rates prior to 2001 based on 1993-94 prices and from 2000-01 onwards based on new series at 1999- 2000 prices. Source: Reference 4.1.2

A good monsoon and good agricultural production remains a major determinant of economic and nutritional well being of the rural population; good agricultural production improves rural purchasing power and indirectly determines off take of good and services and economic growth in the country. Over years several steps have

been taken to insulate agriculture from the vagaries of nature and fickleness of markets. But the outreach of these reforms remains sub optimal. These will have

to receive priority attention during the next few years to enable rapid all round agricultural growth and economic development.

The major rationale for economic growth is to improve quality of life of citizen. It is a matter of concern that economic growth has not been sufficiently inclusive and has not resulted in commensurate improvement in quality of life of citizens (Table 4.1.5). Despite faster growth, jobs in the organised sector have not increased and the pace of decline in proportion of population below the poverty line has been modest. Far too many people have not got access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities, education, health and nutrition services. Despite increase in participation in the labour force and economic activities, women continue to face discrimination beginning right from birth –as shown by adverse and declining child sex ratio. Undernutrition is declining very slowly and paradoxically overnutrition is emerging as a public health problem. These problems require to be addressed expeditiously; so that the country’s rapid economic growth does result in rapid improvement in human development indices.

Goals for the Eleventh Plan

The Approach paper has stated that the Eleventh Plan provides an opportunity “to restructure policies to achieve a new vision based on faster, more broad-based and inclusive growth, reduce poverty and focus on bridging the various divides that continue to fragment Indian society”. Rapid economic growth is needed to raise the incomes of the families, improve quality of life and to generate the resources needed to provide basic services to all. Goals for

Table 4.1.5: Status of some socio-economic Indicators				
	Average/All India		Best State	Worst State
	Around 1990	Recent Year	Recent Year	Recent Year
Per Capita Net National Product: (Rs. per person at 1993-94 Prices) ¹	7321	11799	16679	3557
Consumption Poverty: Head Count Ratio (%) ²	36	27.8	5.2	46.5
Literacy (age 7+) Male: ³	64.1	75.3	94.2	59.7
Literacy (age 7+) Female: ³	39.3	53.7	87.7	33.1
Attending Elementary Schools (6-14 years) ³	55.3	71.1	103.1	55.8
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 year olds): (females/1000 males) ³	945	927	975	793
Infant Mortality Rate: (2003) (Per 1000 live births) ⁴	80	60	11	83
Maternal Mortality Rate: (1997) (Per 1000 live births) ⁴		4		
Undernourished Children: (1998-99) ⁵				
Weight-for-age		47	20.6	55.7
Height-for-age		45.5	18.1	55.5
Weight-for-height		15.5	4.8	24.3
<p>1. For the years 1990-91 and 2003-04. 2. The poverty estimates given are for 1993-94 and the latest estimates based on the NSS 2004-05 survey that is comparable with 1993-94. 3. Calculated from information based on Census 1991 and 2001. 4. Based on SRS. 5. %age below 2 standard deviation from the mean of an international reference population.</p>				
Source: Reference 4.1.1				

Eleventh Plan are to:

- accelerate growth rate of GDP from 8% to 10% and then maintain it at 10% in the 12th Plan in order to double per capita income by 2016-17
- ensure a broader spread of benefits by
 - creating productive employment at a faster pace than before (create 70 million new work opportunities).
 - Targeting robust agriculture growth at 4% per year
 - Raising real wage rate of unskilled workers by 20 %
 - reducing educated unemployment to below 5%
- reduce the headcount ratio of consumption poverty by 10 %
- reduce disparities across regions and communities by ensuring access to basic physical infra structure as well as health and education services to all.

Interstate differences in economic growth

In India there are wide differences between states in many economic parameters. Growth of State Domestic Product (SDP) is the single most important indicator of development for a State. Ideally, the SDP series of each state should be fully consistent with the national accounts estimates of GDP. However, this is not the case. Information on SDP compiled by the state governments is collected by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and is used as one of the inputs of National Accounts estimation. In this process, the CSO takes notes of the differences in methods of estimating the SDP in different states, but it does not refine the series to make them statistically comparable with each other and with the national accounts. In order to reduce the error margin inherent in the data and avoid direct inter-state comparison of data, as far as possible Planning Commission has restricted the use of the SDP data to comparison of the trends in growth rate only. Trends in rates of growth for state domestic product from 1960s to 1990s of major states are given in Annexure 4.1.2 and 4.1.3.

Comparison is made between major states only, as comparable data are not available for smaller states and new states created during this period. With the exception of Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, the state income data from 1960-61 is available for all of the other major states (Annexure 4.1.4). For Assam, Haryana and Punjab, data for 1960-61 and from 1965-66 onwards is available.

For Himachal Pradesh the data set begins from 1967-68. Base years taken for arriving at the trend real rates of decadal growth are 1960-61, 1970-71, 1980-81 and 1993-94 for the four decades respectively. These

Period	Measure of Disparity in Growth @ (standard deviation)		Relative Measure of Disparity in Growth between Per Capita Income and NSDP @ (Covariance)
	NSDP	Per capita NSDP	
1970-71 to 1979-80	2.22	1.81	3.67
1980-81 to 1990-91	1.71	1.02	0.71
1993-94 to 1998-99	3.13	2.4	5.23

Source: Reference 4.1.2, 4.1.3

data indicate that in fifties and sixties the GDP growth was quite low in all states; Punjab had the highest growth and Bihar the lowest. In the seventies Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka joined Punjab and Haryana as states with higher growth rates and Kerala and Madhya Pradesh were in the bottom of the list. In the eighties the national growth improved from 3.6% to 5.6%. In this period Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu recorded the highest growth rates while J&K and Assam slipped to the bottom. In the nineties Punjab and Haryana registered slower rates of growth, while Rajasthan, Karnataka, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal had higher growth rates; Assam registered the lowest growth. Over all interstate disparities in NSDP and per capita NSDP has increased substantially during the nineties as compared to eighties and the seventies (Table 4.1.6) The decade of the eighties appears to be the decade with minimal interstate disparity in economic growth; the disparities were widest in the nineties.

Comparison of the trends in economic growth in the nineties is given in Annexure 4.1.5. The national growth rate improved by one % and most of the states shared this improvement. However the less developed regions including Northeastern states, Orissa, Bihar, UP and MP had lower growth rates as compared to the all India average. There is further widening of the gap between the more and less developed states. This might be at least in part be due to faster growth of some states which have implemented economic reforms and were able to achieve better realization of their economic potential.

Intra-state (inter district) disparities

It is now well recognized that there are large inter district variations in economic growth within the same state. Some of the factors explaining interstate disparities such as differences in natural resources, allocations from the centre and external funding cannot contribute to intra-state disparities because states are administratively homogenous units. Interestingly, some of the most prosperous states eg. Maharashtra has the largest intra-state disparities. While particular areas may have certain limitations and constraints in making very rapid progress owing to geography and limitations of natural resources, a minimum standard should be attainable for all. One way of reducing inter district disparities would to focus attention on the districts lagging behind, and direct priority attention to these areas. During the Tenth Plan efforts were made through the Rashtriya Samvikas Yojana to reduce the interdistrict disparities by identifying the poorly performing districts, providing them with additional funds for critical areas of development and carefully monitoring the progress.

Role of governance in economic growth

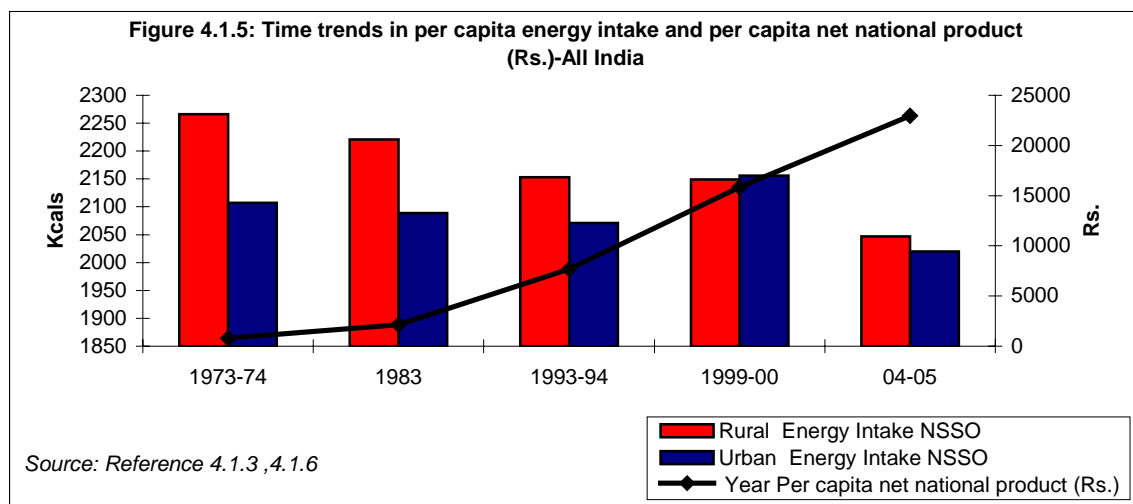
Poverty, human deprivation and inequalities are not merely due to social and economic reasons but are rooted in poor governance. It is increasingly realized that good governance is a critical factor that ensures sustained economic growth and development and improvement human well-being. Poor governance which is manifested by

- poor management of economies/persisting fiscal imbalances/disparities in the pace and level of development across regions and districts;
- threat to life and personal security in face of inadequate State control on law and order;
- lack of sensitivity, transparency, accountability in State machinery; and
- lack of credibility.

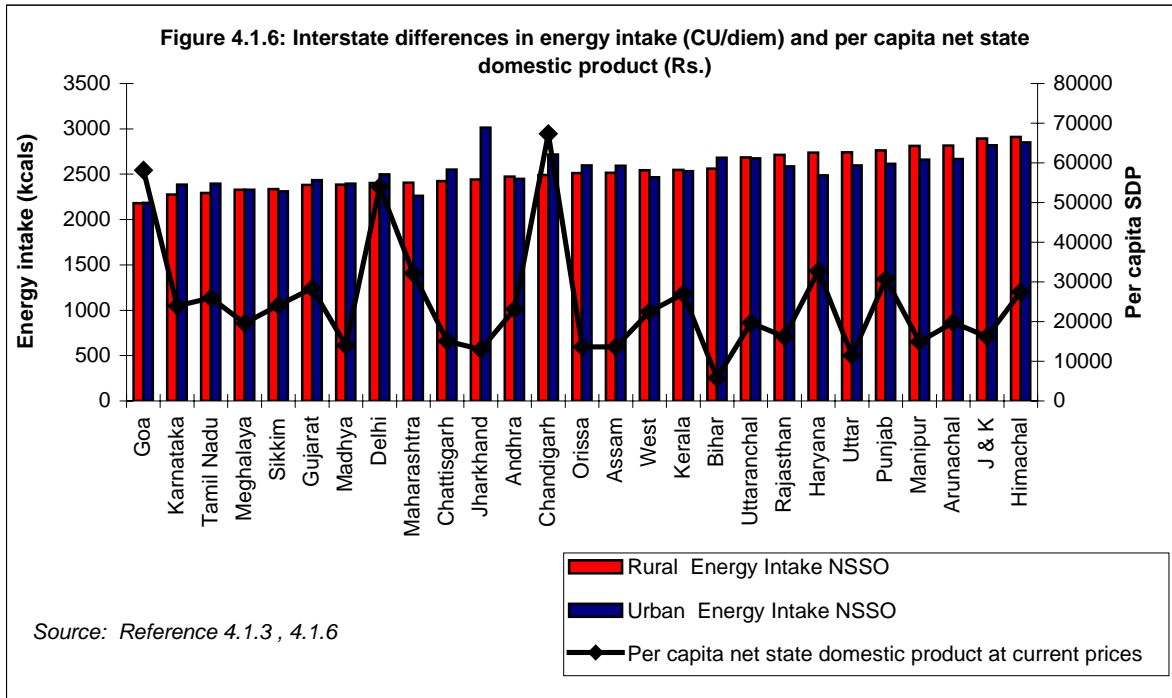
These have contributed to gaps between inherent economic potentialities of states and actual realization. There are states in the country where good governance has led to equitable economic growth and development, which in turn led to important gains in human development; other states have not optimally utilized the opportunities, natural advantage and favorable initial conditions. It is essential that all the efforts are directed towards improving governance at the central, state and local level to achieve optimal growth and reduce disparities.

Economic growth, dietary intake and nutritional status

The interrelationship between per capita income, dietary intake and nutritional status in India are complex. An attempt was made to explore the dimensions of these interrelationships using the data on time trends and interstate variations in these parameters. Time trends in per capita net national product and per capita energy intake urban rural population is given in the Figure 4.1.5. The slow increase in per capita income till the nineties was accompanied by a slow reduction in energy intake. The last five years witnessed a sharp increase in per capita income; contrary to expectations, which rise in income levels may result in increased energy intake, there has been a relatively sharp decline in energy intake. As food grain costs still remain low, the decline appears to be mainly related to changes in life style and consequent reduction in energy requirement.

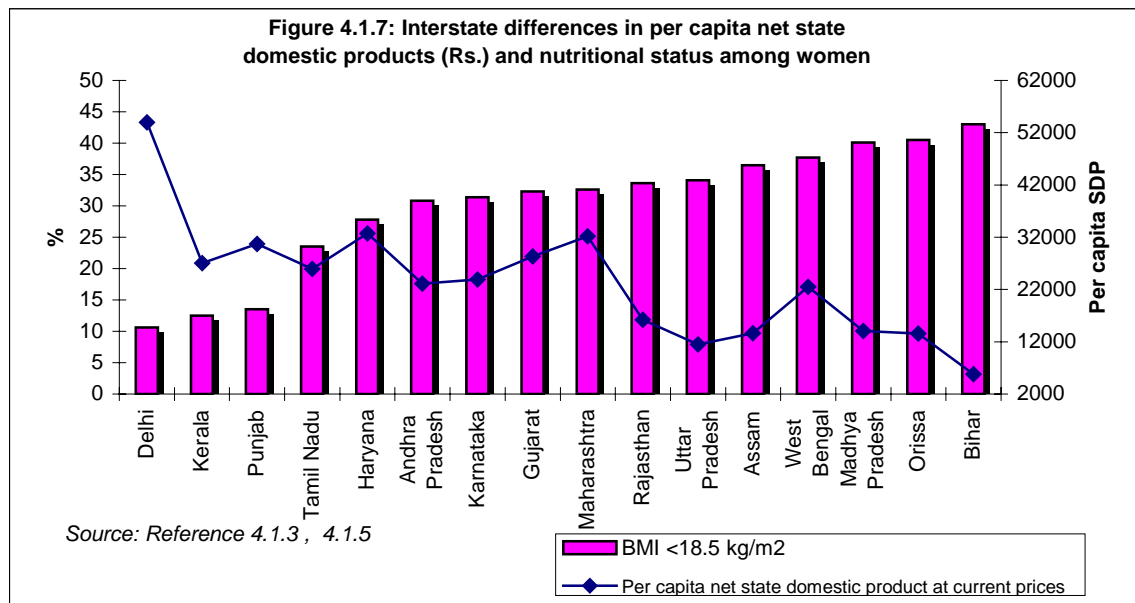


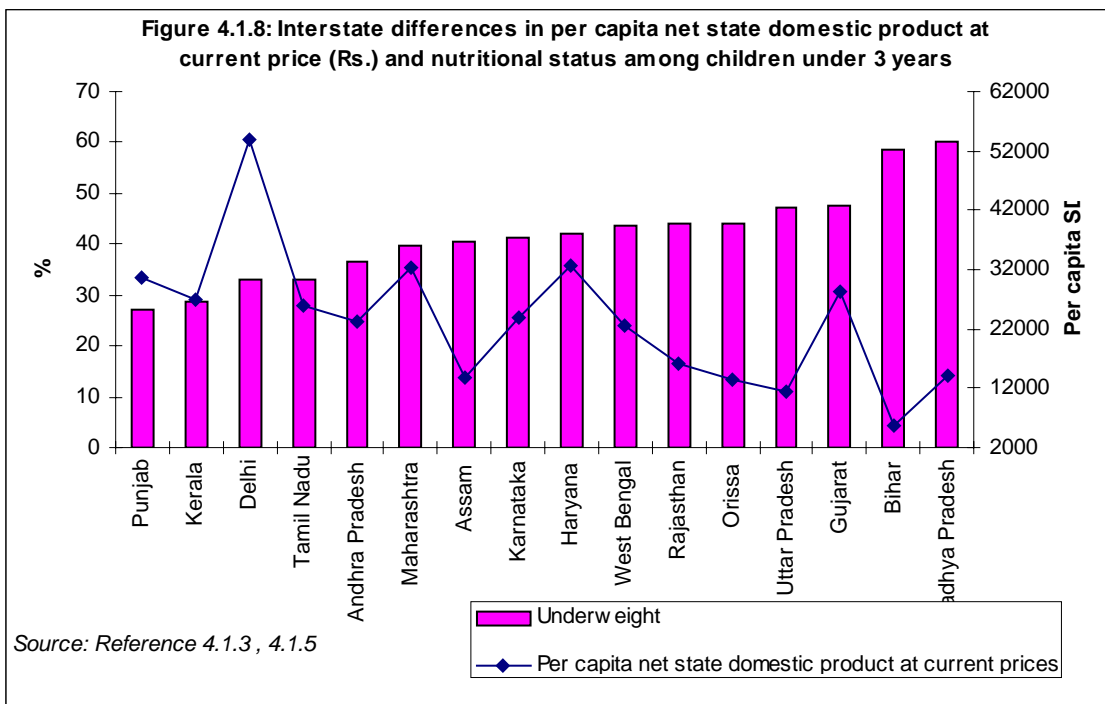
This hypothesis is further supported by the fact that while expenditure on food



has shown continuous decline as proportion of household expenditure, expenditure on transport (one major source of energy expenditure), education and health have shown continuous increase over this period.

Interstate differences in per capita net state domestic product and energy intake are shown in Figure 4.1.6. Some states like Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana have high per capita income and high energy intake. At the other end, are states like Goa, Delhi and Chandigarh, where per capita income is very high but energy intake is relatively low. In states like Assam, per capita income is low but energy intake is relatively high. Thus it would appear that, at present when food grains are available at low cost especially for the poor, life style and energy

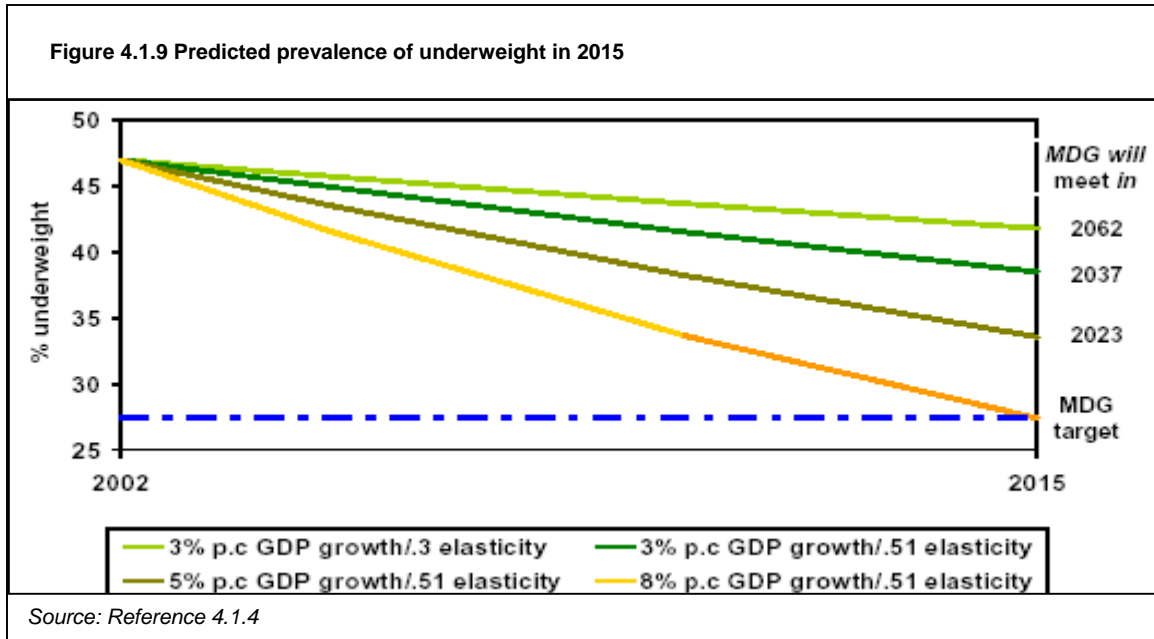




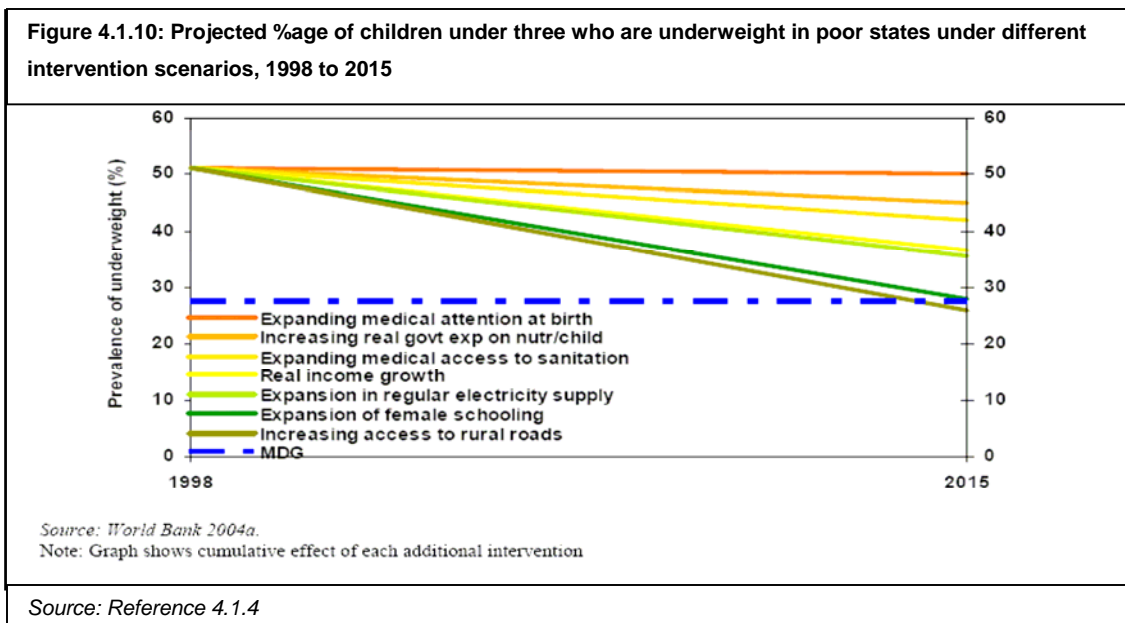
requirement rather than per capita income is the major determinant of energy intake in different states.

Data on interstate differences in per capita income and undernutrition in women and children under three years is given in the Figure 4.1.7 & 4.1.8 respectively. States like Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan have low per capita income and high undernutrition rates in women and children under three years. States like Delhi have high per capita income and low on undernutrition rates. However, Maharashtra, Gujarat with high per capita income has high undernutrition rates perhaps because of inter regional differences with in the states; eg poverty and undernutrition rates are high in Vidharbha in Maharastra and Sourashtra in Gujarat. Kerala, with relatively low per capita income has low undernutrition rate comparable to Punjab with much higher per capita income; this is perhaps due to more equitable access to food and adequate health care for women and children in Kerala. State per capita income is undoubtedly one of the determinants of undernutrition rate but it is not the only factor that affects nutritional status of women.

Projections on prevalence of underweight



World Bank had computed the impact of economic growth assumptions and policy interventions on undernutrition rates in preschool child (Graganolati M, Shekar M, Gupta MD, Bredenkamp C, Lee YK: India's undernourished children: A call for reform and action. HNP discussion paper, World Bank, August 2005). Sustained economic growth of over five % alone will enable the country to achieve Millennium Development Goal for child undernutrition only by 2023 (Figure 4.1.9). However when coupled with provision of other essential goods and services it will be possible to achieve MDG by 2015 (Figure 4.1.10). World Bank computations show that even if poor states were brought up to the national



average in terms of coverage of sanitation, road access, electricity, medical attention at time of delivery, female schooling, household income (consumption) and public spending on nutrition per child, the cumulative reduction in the national prevalence of underweight would only be about 8 %age points (or 15%). If the magnitude of the proposed interventions were further scaled up so as to bring the poor states to the average level prevailing in the non-poor states, the cumulative reduction in the prevalence of underweight rate would be 21 %age points or % underweight 38% still short of the MDG. Only when seven particular interventions (Figure 4.1.10) are pursued simultaneously can one expect a reduction of 25 %age points in the child underweight rate in the poor states enough for them to reach their MD Goal of 27.4% of children being underweight.

Realizing the need for integrated package of services, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Women and Child Development have been striving to improve convergence of policies, strategies and services between these two critical sectors. The National Rural Health Mission puts people in the centre and attempts to deliver health, family welfare, nutrition, education, water supply and sanitation services as an integrated package to all. Once this paradigm shift is understood and fully operationalised, it is possible to rapidly achieve substantial improvement in health and nutritional status of the population.

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Annexure 4.1.1

Gross national product and net national product										
Year	Gross national product at factor cost (Rs. crore)		Net national product at factor cost (Rs. crore)		Per capita net national product (Rs.)		Net national product (Rs.)		Per capita net national product (Rs.)	
	At current prices	At 1993-94 prices	At current prices	At 1993-94 prices	At current prices	At 1993-94 prices	At current prices	At 1993-94 prices	At current prices	At 1993-94 prices
	Index numbers (1950-51=100)									
1950-51	9506	139912	9142	132367	255	3687	100	100	100	100
1951-52	10045	143399	9634	135551	264	3714	105.4	102.4	103.6	100.7
1952-53	9916	147544	9474	139379	255	3747	103.6	105.3	100	101.6
1953-54	10805	156590	10341	148159	273	3909	113.1	111.9	107.1	106
1954-55	10139	163126	9628	154184	249	3994	105.3	116.5	98	108.3
1955-56	10322	167535	9776	158001	249	4020	106.9	119.4	97.7	109
1956-57	12317	177006	11706	166793	292	4159	128	126	114.6	112.8
1957-58	12590	174756	11928	163902	292	4007	130.5	123.8	114.5	108.7
1958-59	14071	187925	13299	176483	318	4222	145.5	133.3	124.9	114.5
1959-60	14759	191717	13916	179592	327	4216	152.2	135.7	128.3	114.3
1960-61	16148	205196	15204	192235	350	4429	166.3	145.2	137.6	120.1
1961-62	17018	211287	15960	197514	359	4449	174.6	149.2	141.1	120.7
1962-63	18194	215601	17029	200895	375	4425	186.3	151.8	147.3	120
1963-64	20804	226577	19491	210946	420	4546	213.2	159.4	165	123.3
1964-65	24291	243472	22814	226640	481	4781	249.5	171.2	189	129.7
1965-66	25422	234394	23752	216244	490	4459	259.8	163.4	192.3	120.9
1966-67	28893	236846	26918	217427	544	4392	294.4	164.3	213.5	119.1
1967-68	33967	255843	31745	235418	627	4653	347.2	177.9	246.4	126.2
1968-69	35837	262687	33421	241234	645	4657	365.6	182.2	253.4	126.3
1969-70	39420	279791	36742	257359	695	4865	401.9	194.4	272.7	131.9
1970-71	41938	293933	38968	270597	720	5002	426.2	204.4	282.8	135.7
1971-72	44632	296688	41340	272252	746	4914	452.2	205.7	293	133.3
1972-73	49113	295752	45392	270061	801	4763	496.5	204	314.4	129.2
1973-74	60235	309950	55896	283061	964	4880	611.4	213.8	378.4	132.4
1974-75	70992	314509	65432	286417	1103	4830	715.7	216.4	433.3	131
1975-76	75454	343173	69005	313643	1137	5167	754.8	236.9	446.4	140.1
1976-77	81148	347530	74242	316358	1197	5103	812.1	239	470.2	138.4
1977-78	92648	373464	85151	340751	1343	5375	931.4	257.4	527.4	145.8
1978-79	99667	394335	91094	359732	1406	5551	996.4	271.8	552	150.6
1979-80	109080	374640	98631	338124	1485	5092	1078.8	255.4	583.3	138.1
1980-81	130523	401970	118236	363417	1741	5352	1293.3	274.6	683.8	145.2
1981-82	152096	425168	137388	384392	1985	5555	1502.8	290.4	779.6	150.7
1982-83	168891	436577	151716	393274	2143	5555	1659.5	297.1	841.5	150.7
1983-84	197686	469293	178121	423265	2464	5854	1948.3	319.8	967.4	158.8
1984-85	221281	489206	198794	440119	2690	5956	2174.4	332.5	1056.3	161.5
1985-86	248118	511058	221401	459185	2932	6082	2421.7	346.9	1151.5	165
1986-87	276453	532021	246064	477158	3191	6189	2691.5	360.5	1253.2	167.9
1987-88	313374	551409	279400	493312	3546	6260	3056.1	372.7	1392.3	169.8
1988-89	373995	607207	334302	545572	4153	6777	3656.6	412.2	1630.7	183.8
1989-90	432289	648108	385729	582518	4693	7087	4219.1	440.1	1842.7	192.2
1990-91	503409	683670	450145	614206	5365	7321	4923.7	464	2106.8	198.5

1991-92	579009	691143	514607	617372	6012	7212	5628.8	466.4	2360.7	195.6
1992-93	661576	726375	587064	648182	6732	7433	6421.4	489.7	2643.7	201.6
1993-94	769265	769265	685912	685912	7690	7690	7502.6	518.2	3019.5	208.6
1994-95	903975	824816	805981	734358	8857	8070	8815.9	554.8	3477.9	218.9
1995-96	1059787	886961	941861	787809	10149	8489	10302.2	595.2	3985.4	230.2
1996-97	1230465	959359	1093962	852084	11564	9007	11965.9	643.7	4541	244.3
1997-98	1376943	1005946	1224946	891086	12707	9244	13398.6	673.2	4989.7	250.7
1998-99	1583159	1070773	1415093	948580	14396	9650	15478.5	716.6	5652.9	261.7
1999-00	1746407	1137185	1564048	1008114	15625	10071	17107.7	761.6	6135.5	273.1
New Series base year -1999-2000										
	At current prices	At 1999-2000 prices	At current prices	At 1999-2000 prices	At current prices	At 1999-2000 prices	At current prices	At 1999-2000 prices	At current prices	At 1999-2000 prices
1999-00	1771094	1771094	1585501	1585501	15839	15839	100	100	100	100
2000-01	1902682	1842228	1696387	1643998	16648	16133	107	103.7	105.1	101.9
2001-02	2080119	1952241	1847667	1739876	17800	16762	116.5	109.7	112.4	105.8
2002-03	2248614	2028928	1993846	1801430	18899	17075	125.8	113.6	119.3	107.8
2003-04	2531168	2204746	2246465	1959599	20936	18263	141.7	123.6	132.2	115.3
2004-05 (P)	2833558	2367711	2501067	2103350	22946	19297	157.7	132.7	144.9	121.8
2005-06(Q)	3225963	2580761	2846762	2295243	25716	20734	179.5	144.8	162.4	130.9
P: Provisional estimates; Q: Quick estimates										
Source : Reference 4.1.2 , 4.1.3										

Net state domestic product at current prices											
State\UT	(Rs. Crore)										
	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-04	2004-05 (P)
Andhra Pradesh	51655	71796	81517	85791	103915	112966	126321	136296	147257	166953	183123
Arunachal Pradesh	812	1071	1083	1192	1354	1457	1595	1729	1896	2160	2266
Assam	13477	17170	18465	20211	22710	26273	28262	30674	33516	35700	38624
Bihar	20780	21835	29449	30307	34837	38178	42251	42160	47972	46732	51194
Jharkhand	13403	16183	17243	23251	26485	26094	23347	27257	30810	33733	37161
Goa	2002	2756	3323	4166	5212	5827	6634	6926	8486	8233	8582
Gujarat	42560	61736	74183	77266	89810	92280	89877	101064	117400	140937	152516
Haryana	19422	26166	31345	33909	38358	42922	48421	53244	58315	65310	73645
Himachal Pradesh	4250	5930	6803	7807	9507	10882	12108	13337	14408	16033	17884
J & K	5500	6973	7851	8858	11128	12182	12805	13824	15342	16597	18009
Karnataka	36982	50028	58071	64757	78756	84696	93386	96230	105426	115834	132198
Kerala	23851	35330	40699	44883	51021	56944	63737	64854	73697	80116	89452
Madhya Pradesh	33937	42096	48590	53141	61391	69051	64553	74597	71757	87396	91432
Chattisgarh	12163	14435	16372	18345	20313	21331	20539	25147	26470	32620	33614
Maharashtra	101767	140730	158683	172530	186364	216674	210267	235117	266435	290410	328451
Manipur	1141	1410	1654	1882	2125	2466	2517	2947	3054	3323	3680
Meghalaya	1309	1729	1898	2166	2579	2908	3338	3699	3976	4349	4754
Mizoram	618	859	983	1022	1139	1288	1635	1777	2027	NA	NA
Nagaland	1251	1656	1849	2137	2184	2330	3427	3864	4458	NA	NA
Orissa	16185	23822	22669	28000	31211	34299	33776	36523	38078	47977	52240
Punjab	27068	34218	39112	43099	49612	54257	58843	63012	65483	72284	79010
Rajasthan	28977	41690	50986	56912	65596	69491	69898	78089	73864	93846	98573
Sikkim	364	467	531	612	711	759	878	974	1111	1242	1375
Tamil Nadu	51643	69720	79118	92689	105728	112554	125970	126866	137188	148907	167183
Tripura	1619	2073	2500	3015	3473	4193	4869	5559	6044	6728	NA
Uttar Pradesh	70935	92811	112146	120125	133022	144160	150676	156854	171060	186433	205249
Uttaranchal	5109	6726	7312	7946	8812	9464	10828	11538	13023	15051	17707
West Bengal	48398	67136	74422	89595	106170	116899	128975	141357	151632	170782	189489
A & N islands	468	615	720	813	756	848	867	936	1040	NA	NA
Chandigarh	1371	1976	2377	2732	3203	3650	3953	4401	5141	5932	6879
Delhi	18967	25434	30420	37411	43369	48567	57745	62328	66062	73944	83085
Pondicherry	829	1074	1671	2350	2678	2787	3400	3734	4559	5209	5839
P: Provisional estimates. N.A.: Not available.											
Note: Estimates based on 1993-94 series											
Source: Reference 4.1.2, 4.1.3											

Per capita net state domestic product at current prices											
State\UT	(Rs. Crore)										
	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-04	2004-05 (P)
Andhra Pradesh	7416	9999	11202	11650	13965	15049	16708	17932	19087	21372	23153
Arunachal Pradesh	8733	10956	10816	11642	12955	13669	14699	15577	16916	19029	19724
Assam	5715	7001	7394	7966	8826	10080	10718	11423	12247	12821	13633
Bihar	3037	3041	4001	4014	4495	4794	5161	5004	5606	5362	5772
Jharkhand	5897	6904	7235	9581	10715	10362	8749	10129	11139	11999	13013
Goa	16558	22207	26418	32647	40248	44349	49693	51073	60787	57369	58184
Gujarat	9796	13665	16153	16585	19001	18831	17938	19713	22624	26672	28355
Haryana	11079	14213	16611	17530	19340	21105	23214	24883	26818	29504	32712
Himachal Pradesh	7870	10607	11960	13488	16144	18160	19925	21570	22902	25059	27486
J & K	6543	7783	8667	9491	11591	12373	12781	13444	14507	15318	16190
Karnataka	7838	10217	11670	12832	15396	16345	17816	18091	19576	21238	23945
Kerala	7983	11626	13280	14523	16370	18117	20107	20287	22776	24492	27048
Madhya Pradesh	6584	7809	8819	9440	10678	11764	10777	12209	11500	13722	14069
Chattisgarh	6539	7479	8353	9218	10056	10405	9922	12032	12369	14963	15073
Maharashtra	12183	16152	17844	19016	20143	22978	21891	24044	26858	28848	32170
Manipur	5846	6901	7920	8813	9742	11070	11066	12683	12878	13732	14901
Meghalaya	6893	8641	9243	10270	11914	13088	14632	15813	16803	18135	19572
Mizoram	8319	10953	12210	12393	13479	14909	18491	19704	22207	NA	NA
Nagaland	9129	11057	11805	13052	12408	12594	17629	18911	20746	NA	NA
Orissa	4896	6985	6548	7973	8766	9507	9245	9879	10164	12645	13601
Punjab	12710	15471	17353	18764	21194	22745	24206	25868	26395	28607	30701
Rajasthan	6182	8467	10102	10997	12360	12765	12514	13621	12641	15738	16212
Sikkim	8402	10239	11332	12665	14270	14761	16503	17644	20013	22062	24115
Tamil Nadu	8955	11819	13269	15388	17383	18337	20346	20326	21740	23358	25965
Tripura	5534	6828	8109	9658	11012	13195	15253	17383	18550	20357	NA
Uttar Pradesh	5066	6331	7476	7826	8470	8970	9162	9320	9963	10637	11477
Uttaranchal	6896	8746	9334	9961	10848	11443	12863	13466	14947	16982	19652
West Bengal	6756	9041	9857	11682	13641	14817	16146	17499	18494	20548	22497
A & N islands	15192	18604	21017	22855	20504	22262	24418	25999	28340	NA	NA
Chandigarh	19761	26734	31158	34583	39112	42942	44516	47734	53886	60105	67370
Delhi	18166	22542	25952	30736	34332	37065	42509	44286	45579	49494	53976
Pondicherry	9781	12202	18631	25720	28768	29383	35190	37926	45431	50936	56034
P: Provisional estimates. N.A.: Not available.											
Note: Estimates based on 1993-94 series											
Source :Reference 4.1.2 , 4.1.3											

Trends of Rates of Growth in Net state domestic product at current prices in decades of sixties and seventies				
States	Net state domestic product (NSDP)		Net state domestic product per capita (NSDP)	
	1960-61 to 1969-70	1970-71 to 1979-80	1960-61 to 69-70	1970-71 to 1979-80
Goa	na	6.1	na	3.6
Maharashtra	2.9	5.7	0.04	3.3
Punjab	5.6	5.4	3.5	3.2
Haryana	5.5	4.8	2.6	2.2
Gujarat	2.7	4.5	0.1	2
Karnataka	3.4	4.3	1.2	1.8
Delhi	5.1	6.2	0.7	1.7
Jammu & Kashmir	3.1	4.4	0.5	1.6
Tamil Nadu	2.1	3.4	0.1	1.6
All India	3	3.6	0.8	1.2
Andhra Pradesh	1.5	3.2	-0.4	1.1
Assam	4	3	0.9	0.8
West Bengal	2.5	2.9	0.02	0.7
Bihar	0.7	2.8	-1.3	0.6
Uttar Pradesh	1.6	2.6	-0.2	0.4
Orissa	9.7	2.3	7.3	0.3
Rajasthan	1.3	3	-1.1	0.2
Himachal Pradesh	5.6	2.4	3.4	0.2
Kerala	3.8	1.7	1.4	-0.2
Madhya Pradesh	1.5	1.3	-1.1	-1

Note: Deflators used in estimation of NSDP for Orissa in this period have discrepancies as a result of which the stated growth rates is arranged in order of rank in rates of growth of per capita

Source: Reference 4.1.2, 4.1.3

Trends in Rates of Growth in Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices - Decades of Eighties and Nineties				
States	Gross States Domestic Product		Gross States Domestic Product per capita	
	1980-81 to 1990-91	1993-94 to 1998-99	1980-81 to 1990-91	1993-94 to 1998-99
Karnataka	5.4	8.2	3.3	6.4
Gujarat	5.1	8	3	6.2
Tamil Nadu	5.4	6.8	3.9	5.8
Maharashtra	6	7.1	3.6	5.4
Rajasthan	5.9	7.7	3.8	5.3
West Bengal	4.8	6.8	2.6	5
All India	5.6	6.8	3.3	4.8
Goa	5.5	8.3	3.9	4.5
Kerala	3.2	5.5	1.7	4.2
Himachal Pradesh	5	6.7	3.1	3.9
Haryana	6.2	5.8	3.9	3.6
Andhra Pradesh	4.3	4.9	2.1	3.5
Punjab	5.4	5	3.5	3
Orissa	5	4.3	3.1	2.9
Bihar	4.7	4.2	2.5	2.6
Madhya Pradesh	4	4.4	2.1	2.3
Uttar Pradesh	4.9	4.5	2.5	2.3
Jammu & Kashmir	2.2	4.7	-0.4	1.6
Delhi	7.6	6.7	3.2	1.6
Assam	3.6	2.7	1.4	1
<i>Note: Name of States is arranged in order of rank in rates of growth of per capita GSDP in 1993-94 to 1998-99.</i>				
<i>Source: Reference 4.1.2, 4.1.3</i>				