



NEW SERIES  
OF  
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS  
**(BASE YEAR 2004-05)**

**CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION**  
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION  
**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

March, 2010



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March, 2010

## FOREWORD

The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) introduced the new series of national accounts statistics with base year 2004-05, in place of the previous series with base year 1999-2000 on 29.1.2010 through a Press Release, along with the Quick Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and Capital Formation, 2008-09. A brief note containing important changes made in the new series of national accounts was also included in the press note.

2. The new series on National Accounts Statistics has been introduced after a comprehensive review of both the database and the methodology employed in the estimation of various aggregates. The new series, besides shifting the base year from 1999-00 to 2004-05, incorporates latest available data from long-term surveys and censuses, new economic activities, expansion of coverage of activities, improvements in procedures and to the extent possible, the latest international recommendations in the compilation of national accounts.

3. Soon after the change of national accounts series, it is customary for the CSO to release a brochure giving an account of the changes made in the new series in terms of concepts, definitions, procedures and sources of data, at sectoral level as well as in various macro-economic aggregates, along with the reasons for the differences in the macro-economic aggregates in the new series, as compared to the 1999-00 series. This brochure is being brought out by the CSO in continuation of this practice.

4. I am grateful to Prof. K. Sundaram, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on National Accounts and other members of the Advisory Committee for the advice offered by them on the new series of national accounts and changes incorporated in the new series. I would also like to thank all the Central Ministries and State Directorates of Economics & Statistics for their co-operation in making available the requisite data and conducting various type studies, for the new series.

5. The brochure has been prepared in the National Accounts Division (NAD) of the CSO and is the result of the sincere and painstaking work done by the officers and staff, under the supervision and guidance of Shri Ramesh Kolli, Additional Director General, CSO.

(Pronab Sen)  
Secretary (S&PI) and  
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(BASE YEAR 2004-05)**

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# **NEW SERIES OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS (BASE YEAR: 2004-05)**

## **1. Introduction**

1.1 The development of official estimates of national income and related aggregates to meet the requirements of planning and policy purposes began after Independence. Recognising the need for providing estimates of national income on a regular basis, Government of India set up a High Powered Expert Committee in 1949 known as 'National Income Committee' under the Chairmanship of Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis. It was for the first time that this Committee provided the estimates of national income for the entire Indian Union. The estimates of national income and details of methodology adopted by the Committee were published in the First and Final reports of the National Income Committee brought out in April 1951 and February 1954 respectively (available on CSO's website <http://mospi.gov.in>).

1.2 Following the methodology recommended by the National Income Committee, the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) prepared the first official estimates of national income with base year 1948-49 at constant prices. The CSO published these estimates at constant (1948-49) prices alongwith the corresponding estimates at current prices and the accounts of the Public Authorities in the publication, "*Estimates of National Income*" in 1956. With the gradual improvement in the availability of basic data over the years, a comprehensive review of methodology for national accounts statistics has constantly been undertaken by the CSO with a view to updating the data base and shifting the base year to a more recent year. As a result, base years of the National Accounts Statistics series were shifted from 1948-49 to 1960-61 in August 1967, from 1960-61 to 1970-71 in January 1978, from 1970-71 to 1980-81 in February 1988, from 1980-81 to 1993-94 in February 1999, from 1993-94 to 1999-2000 in January 2006 and from 1999-2000 to 2004-05 on 29<sup>th</sup> January 2010. Alongwith the shifting of base years of national accounts series, the CSO also had been making improvements in the compilation of national accounts series, in terms of coverage of activities, incorporation of latest datasets and latest international guidelines.

1.3 The reason for periodically changing the base year of the national accounts is to take into account the structural changes which have been take place in the economy and to depict a true picture of the economy through macro aggregates like GDP, consumption expenditure, capital formation etc. For examining the performance of the economy in real terms through the macro economic aggregates like Gross Domestic Product (GDP), national income, consumption expenditure, capital formation etc., estimates of these aggregates are prepared at the prices of selected year known as base year. The estimates at the prevailing prices of the current year are termed as "at current prices", while those prepared at base year prices are termed "at constant prices". The comparison of the estimates at constant prices, which means "in real terms", over the years gives the measure of real growth.

1.4 This brochure presents in brief, the changes in methodology adopted in the New Series (base year 2004-05) from the one documented in the CSO's publications "National Accounts Statistics: Sources and Methods, 2007" and "New Series on National Accounts Statistics (Base Year 1999-00), 2006". Both these publications are available on the website of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, at <http://mospi.gov.in>.

1.5 In Section 2 of the Brochure, the guiding principles behind the changes made in the compilation of national accounts in the New Series, including the reasons for choosing 2004-05 as the base year, have been spelt. The details of changes made at industry/item level in the industry-wise estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and expenditure aggregates of GDP have been presented in Sections 3 and 4, respectively. Changes made in the data relating to public sector transactions are indicated in Section 5. After Section 5, few important statements of the new series of national accounts have been presented. Wherever possible, a comparison of estimates with the old series (1999-2000 base year) has been provided in this Brochure

## **2. Guiding Principles for New Series**

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

### ***Choice of 2004-05 as the Base Year***

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

2.3 In continuation with this practice, the new series of national accounts has been released with base year 2004-05 on 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2010 using the work

force data from the results of NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round (2004-05) on Employment and Unemployment Survey.

***Use of results of recent surveys and censuses and type studies***

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

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

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

***Improvements in coverage and procedures of compilation***

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

2.7 The important procedural changes made in the new series are the incorporation of data on (i) area and production of crops as finalized by the States/UTs for the final estimates of GDP; (ii) consumption of fertilizers in agriculture, as provided by the Fertilizer Association of India in lieu of data on dispatches of fertilisers being used at present from the same source in the estimation of inputs of agriculture sector; (iii) results of the CSO's Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) in place of the index of industrial production (IIP) for estimating the GDP of registered manufacturing; (iv) labour input on the basis of work-place as against the present practice of using labour input data on the basis of location in respect of estimation of GDP of unorganised manufacturing and services; and (v) labour input for the organised sector from the NSS Employment and Unemployment Surveys in place of the present source, namely, the Annual Employment Market Intelligence (EMI) of the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET), Ministry of Labour.

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

### ***Implementation of 1993 and 2008 SNA***

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

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

### ***Estimation of workforce for use in New Series***

2.10 In the absence of annual enterprise surveys, the GVA estimates in respect of (i) unorganized segments of manufacturing and services sectors, and (ii) for some segments of private organized services sectors, are compiled indirectly through labour input method using the benchmark-indicator procedure. In this procedure, the benchmark GVA estimates are initially prepared at detailed activity level for the base year of national accounts series using the estimated labour input engaged and the value added per worker (VAPW) in the activity. For subsequent years, the GVA estimates are extrapolated with appropriate proxy indicators relevant to the economic activity. Therefore, for estimating the GVA for these segments of economy, data on labour input and VAPW are required for the base year. It is pertinent to mention here that the labour input used in the national accounts relates to the number of jobs performed in the economic activities, rather than the number of persons employed. This means that a person performing two jobs is counted twice in the labour input procedure adopted in the national accounts. This labour input corresponds conceptually to

the labour input used in estimating the value added per worker from the NSS enterprise surveys.

2.11 In the national accounts statistics, the estimates of value added are compiled at detailed activity level, known as 'compilation categories'. These compilation categories are determined by regrouping the economic activities at 4 and 5 digit level described in the National Industrial Classification (NIC), 1998, which, in turn, follows the International Standards Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev.3 (ISIC Rev.3) of the United Nations. As per the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, the same compilation categories of 1999-2000 series have been used for the base year 2004-05 as well for the sake of comparability of the data between the two series.

2.12 For the new series of NAS, the estimates of Labour Input (LI) for the public, private corporate and unorganised sectors, separately for rural and urban areas, have been derived compilation category-wise from the results of NSS 61st round (2004-05) of Employment Unemployment Survey (EUS) and population projections as on 1.10.2004 of the Office of the Registrar General of India (RGI). In accordance with the decisions of the Advisory Committee, the estimates of LI for the public, private corporate and unorganised sectors have been derived on the basis of place of work in rural and urban areas rather than on the basis of place of residence of the workers. However, while adopting this decision, it was observed that a number of workers had no fixed place of work. Therefore, these workers who had no fixed place of work were redistributed on the basis of their place of residence. Yet another change made in the procedure of estimation of labour input in the new series relates to the source of data for estimating the labour input in the private corporate sector. Previously (till the 1999-2000 NAS series), the labour input for this sector was estimated from the data provided by the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET) through their Annual Employment Market Intelligence (EMI) survey. In the new series, the labour input data for the private corporate sector has also been estimated from the results of NSS Employment and Unemployment Survey.

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

#### ***Estimates of value added per worker (VAPW)***

2.14 The estimates of VAPW for the unorganized and some private organized segments of manufacturing (non-SSI part) and services sectors have been

compiled from the detailed data available from the NSS 62nd round (2005-06) on manufacturing enterprises in the unorganised sector, and NSS 63rd round (2006-07) on unorganised enterprises in service sector (excluding trade). The estimates of VAPW at the compilation category level have been arrived at as a ratio of the gross value added to the total employees in the particular compilation category. The compilation category wise estimates of VAPW are given in the tables included under the respective sectors below.

### **Consultation with Expert Bodies**

2.15 The new series incorporates several conceptual and methodological improvements as well as use of latest available data. The comprehensive revisions in the new series are also the results of a number of studies initiated by the CSO in the recent past and also the outcomes of the Committee on "Issues in the Estimation of GDP of Forestry Sector". This committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Ramesh Kolli, ADG, CSO to identify and address some of the data gaps in the sector. The members of the committee included representatives from the Forest Survey of India, Indian Council for Forestry Research & Education, Ministry of Environment & Forests, State Governments of Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. Based on the discussions held in the meetings of the Committee, the industrial wood produced from Trees Outside Forests and fodder from forest sources have been included in the coverage of GDP estimates in the new series. The changes contemplated in the new series were discussed in the regional training workshops organized by the CSO for the benefit of officials of State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (State DESS) and trial new series estimates were also circulated among the State DESSs. Suggestions received from them were considered while finalizing the changes in the new series of national accounts.

2.16 Some of the proposals leading to the changes employed in the new series were discussed in the two Conferences of the Indian Association for Research in National Income and Wealth (IARNIW) held jointly with (i) Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore in November 2008 and (ii) Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Thiruvananthapuram in January, 2010. The changes effected in the new series in terms of methodology, use of alternative data sources and the consequential changes in the estimates were also deliberated upon in detail in the meetings of the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Chaired by Prof. K. Sundaram and having eminent economists/statisticians and representatives of Ministry of Agriculture, Finance, Planning Commission, Reserve Bank of India, State Governments as members, held on 12th September, 2007, 20th August, 2008, 9th October, 2009 and 5th January, 2010. The changes effected in the new series are in accordance with the advice and recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

### 3. Changes in GDP Estimates, by Industry

3.1 In this section, changes made in the new series in terms of methodology and in sources of data used in compiling estimates of gross domestic product by economic activity, have been discussed. The consequential impact in the estimates of other income aggregates like gross and net national income, per capita national income and growth pattern of macro aggregates have also been discussed.

#### ***Overall Estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)***

3.2 The estimates of GDP by economic activity for the year 2004-05, according to the new series and the 1999-2000 series, have been presented in Table 1 below. According to this Table, the overall GDP at factor cost in the new series for the year 2004-05 is estimated at Rs. 2,967,599 crore as against the old series estimate of Rs. 2,877,701 crore at current prices for the same year, thereby indicating that the level of GDP has gone up by Rs. 89,898 crore or 3.1 per cent, in the new series. This overall increase is the net result of upward/downward revisions in the estimates of various industries. Out of the economic activities, maximum upward revision in GDP data is witnessed in 'forestry' followed by 'real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services', while major fall in GDP is in the activities of 'agriculture' and 'registered manufacturing'.

- **Activities showing increase in the levels of GDP estimates in the new series (increase over old series shown in brackets) are:**
  - forestry (Rs. 38,921 crore);
  - mining and quarrying (Rs. 178 crore);
  - un-registered manufacturing (Rs. 19,900 crore);
  - electricity, gas and water supply ( Rs. 2,013 crore);
  - construction (Rs. 17,125 crore);
  - trade (Rs. 13,434 crore);
  - hotel and restaurants ( Rs. 2,578 crore);
  - transport by other means (Rs. 10,962 crore);
  - banking and insurance (Rs. 3.267 crore);
  - real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services (Rs. 27,436 crore);
  - public administration and defence (Rs. 3,628 crore); and
  - Other services (Rs. 6.919 crore).
- **On the other hand, the GDP in the new series is lower (decrease over old series shown in brackets) in the following activities:**
  - agriculture (Rs. 30,818);
  - fishing (Rs.212 crore);
  - registered manufacturing (Rs. 20,278 crore);
  - railways ( Rs. 527 crore);
  - storage ( Rs. 202 crore); and
  - communication (Rs. 4,421 crore).

3.3 The details of changes in the methodology/data sources by economic activity, alongwith the reasons, are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

**Table 1: Estimates of GDP at factor cost by kind of economic activity, 2004-05**  
(Rs. crore)

Industry	1999-00 series	New Series	Difference
<b>1. agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>5,52,422</b>	<b>5,60,308</b>	<b>7,886</b>
1.1 agriculture	5,01,415	4,70,601	-30,814
1.2 forestry and logging	23,351	62,272	38,921
1.3 fishing	27,656	27,435	-221
<b>2. mining and quarrying</b>	<b>84,776</b>	<b>84,954</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>3. manufacturing</b>	<b>4,53,603</b>	<b>4,53,225</b>	<b>-378</b>
3.1 registered	3,12,622	2,92,344	-20,278
3.2 unregistered	1,40,981	1,60,881	19,900
<b>4. electricity, gas and water supply</b>	<b>59,892</b>	<b>61,905</b>	<b>2,013</b>
<b>5. construction</b>	<b>2,12,807</b>	<b>2,29,932</b>	<b>17,125</b>
<b>6. trade, hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>4,61,287</b>	<b>4,77,299</b>	<b>16,012</b>
6.1 trade	4,20,529	4,33,963	13,434
6.2 hotel and restaurants	40,758	43,336	2,578
<b>7. transport, storage and communication</b>	<b>2,44,786</b>	<b>2,50,598</b>	<b>5,812</b>
7.1 railways	29,645	29,118	-527
7.2 transport by other means	1,59,385	1,70,347	10,962
7.3 storage	2,161	1,959	-202
7.4 communication	53,595	49,174	-4,421
<b>8. financing, insurance, real estate and business services</b>	<b>4,05,081</b>	<b>4,35,784</b>	<b>30,703</b>
8.1 banking and insurance	1,67,831	1,71,098	3,267
8.2 real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	2,37,250	2,64,686	27,436
<b>9. community, social and personal services</b>	<b>4,03,047</b>	<b>4,13,594</b>	<b>10,547</b>
9.1 public administration and defence	1,73,491	1,77,119	3,628
9.2 other services	2,29,556	2,36,475	6,919
<b>10. total GDP at factor cost</b>	<b>28,77,701</b>	<b>29,67,599</b>	<b>89,898</b>

### Agriculture

3.4 Agriculture activity comprises crop production, livestock and livestock products and Operation of irrigation system. In the new series, the GDP of agriculture for the year 2004-05 has been estimated at Rs. 4,70,601, as compared to the estimate of Rs. 5,01,415 crore in the old series. Thus, the GDP in agriculture sector has decreased by Rs. 30,813 crore in the new series during 2004-05, which is mainly on account of increase in the inputs of feed of livestock (following the incorporation fodder from forest sources) and market charges (based on the study on market margins conducted in 2004-05). The differences in the estimates of value of output and value of inputs between old and new series at item level are presented in *Table 2*.

**Table 2: Estimates of Value of Output, Value of Inputs and GVA, Agriculture Sector, 2004-05**

(Rs. crore)

Crop/Crop-group/Item	1999-2000 series	New series	Difference
1. cereals	1,37,669	1,37,656	-13
2. pulses	19,843	19,940	97
3. oilseeds	46,024	45,912	-113
4. sugars	27,992	27,355	-637
5. fibres	18,517	18,476	-42
6. indigo	67	67	0
7. drugs and narcotics	12,868	13,197	329
8. condiments and spices	15,598	15,503	-95
9. fruits and vegetables	1,14,225	1,14,128	-97
10. other crops	36,160	36,113	-48
11. by products	26,191	30,000	3,809
12. kitchen garden, and toddy	2,976	2,945	-31
<b>VALUE OF OUTPUT - CROPS</b>	<b>4,58,130</b>	<b>4,61,290</b>	<b>3,160</b>
13. Milk	1,21,505	1,22,983	1,478
14. Meat	31,805	30,030	-1,774
15. Eggs	5,965	5,858	-107
16. Wool, hair and pig bristles	361	333	-28
17. Dung	13,176	11,296	-1,880
18. Silk	1,689	1,749	60
19. increment in livestock	5,731	2,455	-3,276
<b>VALUE OF OUTPUT - LIVESTOCK</b>	<b>1,80,231</b>	<b>1,74,704</b>	<b>-5,527</b>
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT</b>	<b>6,38,360</b>	<b>6,35,994</b>	<b>-2,367</b>
20. seed	10,314	12,664	2,350
21. organic manure	7,346	6,227	-1,119
22. chemical fertilizers	23,046	23,953	907
23. current repairs	2,708	3,323	615
24. feed of livestock	67,268	94,307	27,039
25. irrigation charges	1,409	1,334	-75
26. market charges	10,813	14,946	4,133
27. electricity	6,006	6,006	0
28. pesticides and insecticides	1,509	920	-589
29. diesel oil	15,545	10,428	-5,117
30. financial intermediation services indirectly measured	5,232	5,234	2
<b>TOTAL INPUTS</b>	<b>1,51,196</b>	<b>1,79,342</b>	<b>-28,147</b>
<b>GDP – AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>4,87,165</b>	<b>4,56,651</b>	<b>-30,514</b>
GDP-OPERATION OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM	14,250	13,950	-300
<b>GDP AGRICULTURE SECTOR</b>	<b>5,01,415</b>	<b>4,70,601</b>	<b>-30,813</b>

### ***Value of Output - Crops***

3.5 The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture (DESAg), had been releasing till 2006, state-wise estimates of area and production of major crops in two stages – final and fully revised. The fully revised estimates were released after taking into account all the changes / revisions carried out by the States/UTs. However, since 2007, the DESAg has discontinued the release of fully revised estimates in order to reduce the number

of revisions in the estimates of area and production. Due to this procedure adopted by the DESAg, it has been observed that there are some differences in the estimates of area and production as reported by the States/UTs and as reported by the DESAg, as States/UTs finalise their crop production data over a 2-year period time, while the all-India estimates are finalized after about 6 months of close of agriculture year (which is July to June). Keeping in view the need to incorporate fully revised crop production data for achieving consistency between supply and use of output of the economy, the CSO has taken into account the fully revised estimates of area and production of crops as provided by the States/UTs in the new series, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on national accounts which also has representation from the DESAg.

3.6 Regarding by-products, the latest data on cost of cultivation studies available from the DESAg, has been used in the new series. The crop-wise state-wise value per hectare of byproducts is given in *Annex-II*. These two changes in the procedures made in the new series have resulted in an increase of Rs. 3160 crores in the Value of Output of crops in the new series.

### ***Value of Output – Livestock Products***

3.7 The two major changes in livestock relate to the procedure of estimation of meat by products and use of latest livestock census results. The value of output of the meat group comprises of meat (including edible offals & glands and poultry meat), meat products (fats, heads, legs, etc.) and by-products comprising hides (cattle and buffalo hides), skins (goat and sheep skin) and other products like guts, blood, bones, horns, hoofs etc. In the new series, the value of meat by-products (excluding hides & skins) has been estimated as a percentage of the total value of meat production, in place of the earlier procedure of estimating each and every by-product using certain ratios of meat production for different categories of animals. The ratios used for estimating the value of meat by-products of different animals to value of meat and meat products are: 13.2% for cattle, 13.3% for buffalo, 2.4% for goat, 2.5% for sheep, and 5% for pig. In addition, detailed data on the population of animals, as per the Livestock Census 2003 has been used in the new series. A comparison of the results of the Livestock Censuses of the year 1997 and 2003 are given in Table 3. These changes in the databases and procedures and the firmer data on prices received from the States for the year 2004-05 resulted in a net decline of Rs. 5,527 crore in the value of output of livestock products.

**Table 3: Comparison of data from latest Livestock Censuses**

Species	Population as per Livestock Census 1997	Inter-censal growth rate (1992-1997)	Population as per Livestock Census 2003	Inter-censal growth rate (1997-2003)
Cattle	19,65,57,731	1.14	19,00,58,968	-0.56
Buffalo	9,21,37,321	1.00	1,00,231,684	1.41
Goat	11,43,73,597	2.12	11,73,72,214	0.43
Sheep	5,39,93,188	1.39	6,21,76,465	2.38
Pig	1,45,38,333	3.85	1,29,68,751	-1.89
Poultry	37,43,00,429	5.90	51,28,46,435	5.39

### ***Inputs of agriculture including livestock***

3.8 Major changes in the new series under this are in the items, (i) seed, (ii) organic manure, (iii) chemical fertilizers, (iii) feed of livestock, (iv) market charges, (v) pesticides and insecticides and (vi) diesel oil.

#### Seed and Diesel oil

3.9 The net decrease in these items is Rs. 2,767 crore, which is due to the revision of seed rates and the consumption of diesel oil per tractor/ oil engine, based on the latest data from Cost of Cultivation Studies (CCS). The crop-wise, state-wise seed rates used in the new series are given in ***Annex-II***. The value of diesel oil consumed per year per tractor and per oil engine has been estimated as Rs. 23,319.68 and Rs. 5,393.95 respectively and the same is included in the new series estimates.

#### Chemical fertilizers

3.10 In the old series, the estimates of consumption of chemical fertilisers were based on the material-wise distribution (dispatches) of chemical fertilisers to States/UTs by the Central Fertiliser Pool, Indian Potash Ltd., and the domestic manufacturers. In the new series, consumption figures, as available from the Fertiliser Association of India, have been used in lieu of the dispatch figures for purpose of evaluating the chemical fertilisers. Due to this procedural change, there is an increase of Rs. 907 crore in the input item, chemical fertilizers in the new series.

#### Feed of livestock

3.11 In the new series, feed of livestock has been estimated using the data on feed as available in the Cost of Cultivation Studies. The estimates of feed of livestock as available from the CCS have also been corroborated by the studies undertaken on feed of livestock by the State DESs of Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh. The earlier value of concentrates fed per animal per year and the revised estimates are given in Table 4.

**Table 4. Value of concentrates fed to livestock per animal per year**

Sl.No.	Species	Value of concentrates consumed per animal per year (in Rupees)	
		1999-2000 Series	2004-05 Series
1	Cattle/ Buffalo	431.54	685.26
2	Sheep	13.83	164.82
3	Goat	10.20	
4	Pigs	4.56	
5	Poultry	37.84	121.38

3.12 In addition to this, it has been observed that there is some consumption of fodder by the cattle from forest sources. An estimate of consumption of fodder by the cattle grazing from forest area has been provided by the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun. This estimate has been included as output in the forestry sector and as input in agriculture and livestock sector, for the first time

in national accounts compilation, in the new series. These changes have resulted in an increase of Rs. 27,039 crore in the new series in the inputs of agriculture (including livestock) sector on account of feed of livestock.

#### Market charges

3.13 For estimating the market charges in the crop sector, the CSO conducts a study through the DESAg, Ministry of Agriculture at the time of revising the base year. Based on the results of a study conducted by DESAg during 2004-05 for fifteen crops, the market charges paid by the farmers have been estimated at 3.22 per cent of total value of output of agriculture sector. The following table gives the crop-wise market charges for the crops covered by the study.

**Table 5. Market charges as a proportion of Value of output**  
(Rs. in crore)

	<b>GVO of crop @</b>	<b>Market Charges Incurred</b>	<b>Market Charges as % of GVO</b>
Paddy not procured	51,289	1,605	3.13%
Wheat not procured	37,648	525	1.40%
Ginger	1,621	130	8.04%
Potato	9,121	721	7.91%
Onion	3,500	245	7.01%
Maize	7,564	314	4.15%
Arhar Dal	3,867	76	1.96%
Gram Dal	8,036	67	0.84%
Mango	13,980	769	5.50%
Tobacco	2,101	26	1.23%
Gur	10,286	223	2.17%
Groundnut	11,103	247	2.22%
Kapas	16,799	225	1.34%
Apple	2,535	267	10.52%
Tea	3,250	442	13.59%
Market Charges as % of GVO for all crops		3.22%	

@ The Gross Value of Output of the crops at current prices for the year 2004-05, as per the old series.

3.14 In the livestock sector, the market charges for slaughtering of animals have also been revised to Rs. 25/- per animal for cattle/buffalo, Rs. 5/- per animal for goat/sheep and Rs.7/- per animal for pig based on the data received from the States/UTs.

3.15 These revisions have resulted in an increase of Rs. 4,133 crore in respect of market charges in the new series in the year 2004-05.

#### Pesticides & Insecticides

3.16 The estimates of pesticides and insecticides have been revised using the data on quantity and prices of pesticides obtained from the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage, under the Ministry of Agriculture, as against the earlier source of Crop Care Foundation of India. This has resulted in a decrease of Rs. 589 crore in the inputs on account of pesticides and insecticides.

**Table 6. Consumption of Pesticides in Various States During 2004-05**

Sl.No.	States/ UTs	Consumption in MT
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,133
2	Andaman Nicobar	3
3	Arunachal Pradesh	17
4	Assam	170
5	Bihar	850
6	Chandigarh	0.78
7	Chhatisgarh	486
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5
9	Daman and Div.	1
10	Delhi	53
11	Goa	5
12	Gujarat	2,900
13	Haryana	4,520
14	Himachal Pradesh	310
15	Jharkhand	69
16	Jammu and Kashmir	12
17	Karnataka	2,200
18	Kerala	360
19	Lakshadweep	2
20	Madhya Pradesh	749
21	Meghalaya	8
22	Maharastra	3,030
23	Manipur	26
24	Mizoram	25
25	Nagaland	5
26	Orissa	692
27	Pondicherry	42
28	Punjab	6,900
29	Rajasthan	1,628
30	Sikkim	0
31	Tamil Nadu	2,466
32	Tripura	17
33	Uttarakhand	132
34	Uttar Pradesh	6,855
35	West Bengal	4,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>40,672</b>

### Forestry

3.17 The differences in the estimates of value of output and value of inputs between old and new series at item level for the year 2004-05 in the forestry sector are given in Table 7. The major increase in the GVA of the new series is in the item 'industrial wood' following the incorporation of wood produced from 'trees outside forests'.

**Table 7: Estimates of Value of Output, Value of Inputs and GVA, Forestry Sector, 2004-05**

(Rs. in crore)

Item	1999-2000 series	New series	Difference
Industrial wood	2,292	36,922	34,630
Fuelwood	21,863	26,164	4,301
Minor Forest Products	1,790	10,696	8,906
<b>Gross Value of Output</b>	<b>25,945</b>	<b>73,873</b>	<b>47,928</b>
Inputs	2,595	11,510	8,915
<b>GDP</b>	<b>23,351</b>	<b>62,272</b>	<b>38,921</b>

### **Fuelwood**

3.18 In the national accounts, production of firewood is estimated indirectly from the consumption side. The data on consumption of firewood is available from the 5-yearly consumer expenditure surveys of NSSO. For the new series, the results available from the NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round (2004-05) on consumer expenditure, have been used. This has resulted in an increase of Rs. 4301 crore in the new series under this item. The per capita consumption rates of firewood, as available from the recent NSS rounds, are indicated below:

**Table 8: Estimated consumption of firewood and chips**

NSS Round	Consumption per person per 30 days	
	Rural (Kg.)	Urban (Kg.)
43 <sup>rd</sup> (1987-88)	16.24	7.40
50 <sup>th</sup> (1993-94)	17.27	6.09
55 <sup>th</sup> (1999-2000)	17.70	5.34
61 <sup>st</sup> (2004-05)	21.44	6.29

### **Industrial Wood**

3.19 In the compilation of national accounts, the estimated production of industrial wood from forest sources only was considered till the previous NAS series. However, it has been observed that there is considerable production of wood from social forests and other plantations outside forests. Therefore, in the new series of NAS, data on industrial wood produced from Trees Outside Forests, has been included in output estimates of forestry sector, in consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Forests. This has resulted in an increase of Rs.34630 crore in the new series under this item. The data on output of industrial wood from trees outside forests (TOF) has been provided by the Forest Survey of India (FSI). Statewise values of industrial wood produced from Recorded Forest and from Trees Outside Forests are given in the following table.

**Table 9: Value of Output of Industrial Wood in the New Series, 2004-05**

(Rs. in lakh)

Source-> States	State Forest Department		Trees Outside Forest	Total
	Recorded	Unrecorded		
Andhra Pradesh	70,33	7,03	2664,48	2741,84
Arunachal Pradesh	8,70	87	1719,02	1728,59
Assam	3,93	39	921,15	925,47
Bihar	5,11	51	979,54	985,16

Source-> States	State Forest Department		Trees Outside Forest	Total
	Recorded	Unrecorded		
Chattisgarh	201,05	20,10	1576,64	1797,79
Goa	9,03	90	86,82	96,75
Gujarat	38,25	3,83	2650,59	2692,66
Haryana	24,08	2,41	338,16	364,65
Himachal Pradesh	366,03	36,60	460,79	863,43
Jammu & Kashmir	57,15	5,72	3244,00	3306,86
Jharkhand	48,42	4,84	1157,30	1210,56
Karnataka	379,53	37,95	2284,65	2702,13
Kerala	147,93	14,79	1086,32	1249,05
Madhya Pradesh	263,21	26,32	1877,25	2166,78
Maharashtra	68,74	6,87	3286,10	3361,72
Manipur	1,42	14	208,58	210,15
Meghalaya	93	9	509,41	510,43
Mizoram	5,45	55	206,41	212,41
Nagaland	4,95	50	302,35	307,79
Orissa	13,92	1,39	1675,83	1691,14
Punjab	13,07	1,31	420,86	435,23
Rajasthan	14,94	1,49	1963,41	1979,85
Sikkim	9	1	54,91	55,01
Tamil Nadu	82,66	8,27	1592,26	1683,19
Tripura	91	9	174,51	175,50
Uttar Pradesh	63,65	6,37	1811,05	1881,06
Uttarakhand	103,52	10,35	419,77	533,64
West Bengal	94,51	9,45	973,46	1077,42
A & N Island	2,03	20	15,84	18,08
Chandigarh			2,17	2,17
D & N Haveli			18,45	18,45
Daman & Diu			2,39	2,39
Delhi			24,96	24,96
Lakshadweep			1,13	1,13
Puducherry			7,16	7,16
<b>All India</b>	<b>2093,54</b>	<b>209,35</b>	<b>34717,71</b>	<b>37020,60</b>

### ***Minor Forest Products***

3.20 Previously, output of fodder from forest sources was not included in the national accounts compilation. In the new series, this item has been included in consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Forests, as part of minor forest products. It has been estimated by the Forest Survey of India that at the national level, 15.5% of the livestock population is solely dependent on forest areas for fodder/roughages. This proportion has been used to arrive at the value of fodder from forest sources. This has resulted in an increase of Rs. 8,907 crore in the new series under this item.

### ***Inputs***

3.21 In the earlier series, inputs in the sector were estimated as 10% of the value of output. Based on an analysis budget documents of the State Forest

Departments for the year 2004-05, input rate in forestry has been revised to 15.6% of the value of output.

### Fishing

3.22 Although no changes have been made in the sources and methods of compiling the gross value added (GVA) of fishing, the reduction in the GVA to the extent of Rs. 221 crore in the new series has been due to the revision of disposal details and inputs in respect of some of the states, as per the details given below:

**Table 10: Estimated value of output, inputs and GVA of fisheries**  
(Rs. in crore)

item	2004-05		
	1999-2000 series	New series	Difference
inland fish	15,944	15,944	-1
marine fish	16,264	16,347	83
total	32,208	32,290	82
input	4,551	4,855	304
GVA	27,656	27,435	-221

### Mining and quarrying

3.23 The marginal upward revision in the GVA of mining and quarrying in the new series of Rs. 178 crore has mainly been due to inclusion of revised data of major and minor minerals used in the new series alongwith consequent changes in the inputs, as given below:

**Table 11: Estimated value of output, inputs and GVA of Mining and Quarrying**

(Rs. in crore)

item	2004-05		
	1999-2000 series	New series	Difference
major minerals	1,00,794	1,00,683	-111
minor minerals	7,825	8,058	232
total	1,08,619	1,08,741	122
input	23,843	23,787	-55
GVA	<b>84,776</b>	<b>84,954</b>	<b>178</b>

### Manufacturing

3.24 Manufacturing activities are classified into two broad segments 'registered' and 'unregistered'. The registered manufacturing segment includes all factories (NIC 1998 group code 151 to 372 and 01405) covered under Section 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Indian Factories Act, 1948, which respectively refers to the factories employing 10 or more workers using power and those employing 20 or more workers but not using power on any day of the preceding 12 months, and bidi and cigar establishments registered under Bidi and Cigar Workers (conditions of employment) Act 1966 and employing 10 or more workers using power or 20 or more workers not using power. Factories registered under Factories Act but not engaged in manufacturing activities are excluded from the coverage of this

segment of economic activity. However, the contribution of some activities such as Railway workshops, currency coinage and mints and security printing are included in the manufacturing. The output of production units under Defence establishments is also included in the estimates of GVA of the activity. The manufacturing units not covered in registered manufacturing, including household industries, form the 'unregistered' manufacturing industry.

### ***Registered manufacturing***

3.25 To estimate the Gross Value Added (GVA) for registered manufacturing, production approach is used and the production data in respect of units registered under Factories Act and others is available from the results of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI). The estimates of GDP for the year 2004-05 in the new series have been compiled from the results of ASI, 2004-05. In the previous NAS series, the ASI results were used only for the year 1999-2000. For other years, the data of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) was used to extrapolate the base year estimates. Thus, in the old series, the GVA of registered manufacturing for the year 2004-05 was the extrapolated estimate of 1999-2000 ASI based estimate with the IIP numbers, whereas the new series estimate for the same year is from the ASI, 2004-05 results. The difference in GVA in the new series as a result of changing the procedure is Rs. 20,278 crore. The following table shows the difference at compilation category level between the old and the new series estimates.

**Table 12: Estimated Gross Value Added of registered manufacturing**

*(Rs. in crore)*

industry	item	2004-05		
		1999-2000 series	New series	Difference
151	meat, fish, fruits, vegetables and oils	10,719	3,683	-7,035
152	dairy products	1,847	2,528	681
153	grain mill products	3,990	3,699	-292
154	other food products	8,465	9,577	1,112
155	beverages	7,712	2,661	-5,051
16	tobacco products	3,299	5,243	1,944
171+172+173	spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles	22,420	20,337	-2,083
181-18105	wearing apparel	6,024	5,018	-1,006
182+19	leather & fur products	1,822	1,657	-165
20	wood and wood products	304	499	195
361	furniture	385	678	293
21+22	paper and printing etc	8,649	7,958	-691
23+25	rubber, petroleum products etc.	34,029	43,617	9,588
24	chemical and chemical products	72,414	50,287	-22,127
26	non-metallic products	13,301	15,122	1,820
271+272+2731+2732	basic metals	47,466	57,339	9,873
371+372	recycling	5	41	36
28+29+30	metal products and	29,921	27,366	-2,555

industry	item	2004-05		
		1999-2000 series	New series	Difference
	machinery			
31+32	electrical machinery	21,614	13,778	-7,836
33+369	other manufacturing	14,662	12,643	-2,019
34+35	transport equipment	24,176	29,336	5,160
<b>GVA incl. FISIM*</b>		<b>3,33,224</b>	<b>3,13,065</b>	<b>-20,159</b>
<b>less: FISIM</b>		<b>20,602</b>	<b>20,721</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>Gross Value Added</b>		<b>3,12,622</b>	<b>2,92,344</b>	<b>-20,278</b>

\* FISIM: financial intermediation services indirectly measured

### ***Unregistered manufacturing***

3.26 The estimates of GVA for the un-registered manufacturing industry for the base year are obtained as a product of workforce and GVA per worker, in terms of labour input (from the NSS employment and unemployment surveys) and labour productivity (from (i) the latest surveys on unorganized manufacturing and (ii) census of micro, small and medium enterprises).

3.27 The GVA estimates for the new series for the base year 2004-05 have been prepared separately for two segments of the unregistered manufacturing, namely (i) the segment of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) (other than those covered under the ASI), and (ii) the rest of unorganized manufacturing, i.e. the manufacturing activity which is not covered under either the ASI or the MSME.

3.28 The estimates of workforce in unregistered manufacturing for the year 2004-05 have been derived as total workforce in manufacturing in 2004-05 minus the workforce in registered manufacturing as obtained from the ASI, 2004-05. This estimated workforce in unregistered manufacturing has further been bifurcated into the workforce engaged in MSMEs (estimated from the Census of MSMEs, 2006-07 suitably carried backwards to the year 2004-05) and the rest of unorganized manufacturing. The bifurcation has been done as the value added is estimated separately for each of these two segments. The estimates so derived for various segments of manufacturing industry have been presented in Table 13.

3.29 The GVA for the MSME segment in the new series has been estimated using the value of output data available from the results of Fourth All India Census on Micro, Small and Medium enterprises, 2006-07 released by the Office of the Development Commissioner, Micro, Small and Medium enterprises and the GVA/GVO ratios available from the Directory Manufacturing Enterprises (DME) (i.e. those employing 6 and above workers) results of NSS 62<sup>nd</sup> round survey on unorganized manufacturing. Due adjustments have been made to bring the estimates of GVA of the SSI segment to the price levels of 2004-05.

3.30 The estimates of other unregistered manufacturing units, i.e. the units not belonging to MSMEs group mentioned above, have been compiled using information on GVA per worker from the integrated surveys of enterprises and

households excl. MSME cases in the 62<sup>nd</sup> round (2005-06). The GVA per worker from the 62<sup>nd</sup> round of NSS that relates to the year 2005-06 has suitably been deflated to arrive at the GVA per worker estimate for 2004-05 (Table 14). The estimates of workforce for this portion of unregistered manufacturing i.e. for the units neither belonging to ASI nor to MSMEs, have been obtained from the total work force on manufacturing activities by subtracting the workforce relating to ASI and MSME (non-ASI) segments. With these changes, the estimates of GDP for unregistered manufacturing for the base year 2004-05 gets revised upwards by Rs. 19,900 crore and now stands at Rs. 1,60,881 crore as against Rs. 1,40,981 crore estimated in the old series (Table 15).

**Table 13: Estimates of workforce in unregistered manufacturing, 2004-05 (number)**

NIC-98 Code	Description	Total workers (Manf)	Total workers (Regd manf)	Total workers (Unregd. manf. – MSME)	Total workers (Unregd. manf. – non MSME)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) = (3) - (4) - (5)
151	production, processing and preservation of meat fish, fruits, vegetable oils & fats	7,12,200	1,35,135	1,34,381	4,42,684
152	manufacturing of dairy products	3,68,715	55,898	36,168	2,76,649
153	manufacturing of grain mill products, etc and animal feeds	26,31,731	2,58,423	4,55,145	19,18,163
154	manufacturing of other food products	24,16,777	5,33,508	2,99,304	15,83,965
155	manufacturing of beverages	3,81,745	73,090	52,045	2,56,610
16	manufacturing of tobacco products	50,43,234	4,49,853	61,907	45,31,474
171+172+173	spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles etc.	105,18,294	11,67,521	6,43,431	87,07,342
181-18105	wearing apparel, except fur apparel & tailoring	37,42,795	3,86,566	5,57,279	27,98,950
182+19	tanning and dressing of leather, fur and fur products.	15,76,718	1,27,644	1,02,764	13,46,310
20	manufacturing of wood and products of wood except furniture	59,71,749	38,009	2,14,165	57,19,575
361	manufacturing of furniture	14,70,901	22,546	1,97,007	12,51,348
21+22	manufacturing of paper and paper products, publishing, printing etc.	16,97,731	2,08,654	2,57,855	12,31,222
23+25	coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear, rubber & plastic products	9,80,096	2,88,796	3,03,924	3,87,376
24	mfg of chemical and chemical products	22,51,404	5,36,050	3,69,903	13,45,451
26	manufacturing of other non-metallic mineral products	53,92,484	4,22,611	4,08,759	45,61,114
271+272+2731+2732	manufacturing of basic iron and steel and non-ferrous metals	10,66,864	4,31,261	2,23,047	4,12,556
371+372	recycling of metal waste and scrap+ non-metal scrap	86,813	1,916	363	84,534

NIC-98 Code	Description	Total workers (Manf)	Total workers (Regd manf)	Total workers (Unregd. manf. – MSME)	Total workers (Unregd. manf. – non MSME)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(3)-(4)-(5)
28+29+30	manufacturing of fabricated metal products, machinery & equipment n.e.c	43,34,045	5,57,057	10,42,689	27,34,299
31+32	elect. machinery and apparatus n. e. c.+ radio, tv & communication equipment	10,05,129	2,37,052	1,91,178	5,76,899
33+369	manufacturing of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches clocks etc.	35,65,584	1,57,686	1,65,277	32,42,621
34+35	motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers& other transport equip	11,24,220	3,97,720	1,20,509	6,05,991
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,63,39,229</b>	<b>64,86,996</b>	<b>58,37,101</b>	<b>4,40,,15,132</b>

3.31 The industry-group-wise estimates of GVA for these two segments of unregistered manufacturing have been presented in Table 14, below.

**Table 14: Estimated GVA of unregistered manufacturing, 2004-05-new series**  
(Output and GVA in Rs. crore, workforce in numbers and VAPW in Rs.)

Compi- lation category	Description	MSME			Non-MSME			TOTAL GVA
		Output	Ratio GVA/ GVO	GVA	Work- force	VAPW	GVA	
151	Production, processing and preservation of meat fish, fruits, veg, oils, fats	28,226	0.1366	3,855	4,42,684	38,363	1,698	5,553
152	Mfg. of dairy products	3,352	0.0934	313	2,76,649	24,144	668	981
153	Mfg. of grain mill products, animal feed	41,649	0.1606	6,689	19,18,163	16,052	3,079	9,768
154	Mfg. of other food prods	7,956	0.1979	1,574	15,83,965	22,545	3,571	5,145
155	Mfg. of beverages	1,785	0.2574	459	2,56,610	11,705	300	,760
16	Mfg. of tobacco prods.	1,208	0.1885	228	45,31,474	6,665	3,020	3,248
171* +172 +173	Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles, etc.	31,063	0.3663	11,378	87,07,342	19,756	17,203	28,581
181-18105	Wearing apparel, except fur apparel & tailoring	12,739	0.3881	4,944	27,98,950	27,746	7,766	12,710
182+19	Tanning and dressing of leather, fur and products	6,721	0.3489	2,345	13,46,310	24,577	3,309	5,654
20	Mfg. of wood, products of wood except furniture	5,109	0.2593	1,325	57,19,575	12,301	7,036	8,360
361	Mfg of furniture	5,690	0.3400	1,935	12,51,348	32,197	4,029	5,964
21+22	Mfg. of paper, prods. publishing, printing etc.	13,156	0.2156	2,837	12,31,222	28,957	3,565	6,402
23+25	Coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear, rubber & plastic products	15,795	0.1717	2,713	3,87,376	35,239	1,365	4,078
24	Mfg of chemical and chemical products	32,308	0.2155	6,961	13,45,451	12,252	1,648	8,610
26	Mfg of other non-metallic mineral prods.	8,226	0.3462	2,848	45,61,114	19,484	8,887	11,735
271+272 +2731 +2732	Mfg of basic iron and steel and non-ferrous metals	22,468	0.1338	3,007	4,12,556	43,443	2,219	5,226
371+372	Recycling of metal waste and scrap+ non-metal scrap	194	0.1416	40	84,534	26,428	223	264

Compi- lation category	Description	MSME			Non-MSME			TOTAL GVA
		Output	Ratio GVA/ GVO	GVA	Work- force	VAPW	GVA	
28+29+ 30	Mfg of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment n.e.c.	43,701	0.1830	8,000	27,34,299	34,515	9,728	17,728
31+32	Elect. Machinery and apparatus n. e. c.+ radio, TV & commn. equip.	11,864	0.2071	2,552	5,76,899	41,351	2,386	4,938
33+369	Mfg of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches, clocks etc.	8,718	0.0382	1,237	32,42,621	33,427	10,839	12,076
34+35	Motor vehicles, trailers & other transport equip	14,287	0.3306	4,010	6,05,991	36,203	2,194	6,204
<b>Total GVA excl. FISIM</b>		3,16,215		69,250	4,40,15,132		94,733	1,63,984

\* includes 01405 cotton ginning and baling

**Table 15: Gross Value Added of Unregistered manufacturing**  
(Rs. in crore)

industry	item	2004-05		
		1999-2000 series	New series	Difference
151	meat, fish, fruits, vegetables and oils	7,803	5,553	-2,250
152	dairy products	497	981	484
153	grain mill products	8,561	9,768	1,207
154	other food products	4,071	5,145	1,074
155	beverages	2,106	760	-1,347
16	tobacco products	2,713	3,248	535
171+172+173	spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles	17,291	28,581	11,290
181-18105	wearing apparel	9,303	12,710	3,407
182+19	leather & fur products	4,368	5,654	1,285
20	wood and wood products	4,924	8,360	3,436
361	furniture	1,820	5,964	4,144
21+22	paper and printing etc	5,592	6,402	810
23+25	rubber, petroleum products etc.	9,300	4,078	-5,222
24	chemical and chemical products	6,237	8,610	2,373
26	non-metallic products	9,410	11,735	2,325
271+272+2731+2732	basic metals	8,403	5,226	-3,177
371+372	recycling	261	264	3
28+29+30	metal products and machinery	20,158	17,728	-2,429
31+32	electrical machinery	6,517	4,938	-1,580
33+369	other manufacturing	11,716	12,076	360
34+35	transport equipment	3,009	6,204	3,195
<b>GVA incl. FISIM*</b>		1,44,062	<b>1,63,984</b>	19,921
<b>less: FISIM</b>		3,081	3,103	22
<b>Gross Value Added</b>		1,40,981	<b>1,60,881</b>	19,900

## Electricity, Gas and Water supply

### *Electricity*

3.32 In the new series, the coverage of this activity has been expanded to include the output of wind energy. Due to this, there is an increase of Rs. 1,530 crore in the GVA of the sector in the year 2004-05.

**Table 16: Estimated GDP of electricity, 2004-05**

(Rs. crore)

Activity	1999-00 series	2004-05 series	Difference
1. Electricity	48,908	48,897	-11
2. Wind Energy	-	1,541	1,541

### *Gas*

3.33 The upward revision in the GDP estimates of this sub sector by Rs. 118 crore is due to the revision in the number of bio-gas plants installed upto March, 2005 (from 37,69,121 estimated earlier to the present estimate of 37,74,918) and the production per plant (from Rs. 3,314.59 to Rs. 3,620.80).

**Table 17: Estimated GDP of Gas, 2004-05**

(Rs. crore)

Activity	1999-00 series	2004-05 series	Difference
1. Gas	4,126	4,126	-
2. Gobar Gas	1,249	1,367	118

### *Water supply*

3.34 Public Sector: The estimates of NVA consists of compensation of employees as obtained from budget expenditure on salaries and wages Central and State governments as well as local bodies. The marginal upward revision in the estimated GVA of this sub-sector is due to the change in NVA from Administrative Departments in the new series.

**Table 18: Estimated GDP of Water Supply, 2004-05**

(Rs. crore)

Activity	1999-00 series	2004-05 series	Difference
1. Water Supply - Public	5,511	5,554	43

3.35 Private Sector: The estimates of compensation of employees for the new series for this part have been prepared using the estimates of workforce and average compensation of municipal workers engaged in water supply services. The upward revision in the estimated GVA of this sub-sector is due to the use of data on workforce from the NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round survey results.

**Table 19: Estimated GDP of Water Supply, 2004-05**

(Rs. crore)

Activity	1999-00 series	2004-05 series	Difference
1. Water Supply - Private	98	420	322

**Table 20: Estimated GDP of electricity, gas and water supply, 2004-05***(Rs. crore)*

Activity	1999-00 series	2004-05 series	Difference
1. Electricity	48,908	50,438	1,530
2. Gas	5,375	5,493	118
3. Water Supply	5,609	5,974	365

### **Construction**

3.36 The construction sector comprises two components namely (i) accounted construction (pucca construction) and (ii) unaccounted construction (kutcha construction). The GVA of former is measured through the commodity flow approach, while the later is through the expenditure approach. The broad methodology adopted in the new series for working out the total output, gross value added and the Gross Fixed Capital Formation from construction sector is more or less same as the one used in 1999-00 series except for some minor modifications.

#### ***Accounted construction***

3.37 The estimates of accounted construction for the entire economy are compiled first through the commodity flow approach on the basis of availability of basic construction materials and factor inputs. This forms the control figure of overall output of accounted construction for the country. From this estimate, output of construction in public sector, private corporate sector and household sector (compiled independently utilizing the data sources of budget documents, profit and loss accounts, balance sheets and results of AIDIS) is separately estimated.

3.38 In respect of household sector, the estimates of new construction and repair and maintenance for (i) rural residential buildings (RRB), (ii) rural non-residential and other construction works (RNRB and OCW), (iii) urban residential buildings, and (iv) urban nonresidential and other construction works are prepared initially for the benchmark years using the results of All India Debt and Investment (AIDIS). These benchmark estimates are extrapolated with various indicators such as norms derived from various housing censuses and other survey results, and composite price indices, for compiling the estimates for subsequent years. The above said estimates are further apportioned to accounted and unaccounted construction using the norms derived from the results of relevant NSSO surveys. A more detailed method of estimating the output and GVA of construction is given in the CSO's publication, Sources and Methods, 2007 (which is available under publications in [www.mospi.gov.in](http://www.mospi.gov.in)). The new series estimates, additional items included in the coverage and the differences from the previous series are presented in *Table 21 and Table 22*.

3.39 The commodity flow approach is followed to estimate the output and GVA of the accounted construction. The accounted construction includes both new construction and repair and maintenance. The approach covers the cost of basic materials and factor payments such as labour cost, rent/rentals, interest etc. It

captures the construction costs incurred on five basic materials used in construction activity as in the old series (1999-00). The basic materials considered for construction include (i) cement and cement products, (ii) iron and steel, (iii) bricks and tiles, (iv) timber and round wood (including imports of and timber products and veneer plywood) (v) fixtures and fittings. For 2004-05 series, the item basket for the above construction materials has been finalized by analyzing the detailed results of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2004-05 at commodity level of 5-digit-ASI Commodity Codes (ASICC) instead of four digit level of NIC as was done during 1999-2000 base year revision. For estimating the value of output of these items from unregistered manufacturing sectors, results of ASI 2004-05 and 62<sup>nd</sup> round of Enterprise Survey (ES) on unorganized manufacturing sector in 2005-06 by NSSO have been used respectively. Current price data collected from 10 states has been used to estimate the quantity of cement, bricks and Timber used in construction. The Trade and Transport margins have been revised based on IOTT 2003-04. In the case of bricks, 5% of the value of bricks in the organized sector has been taken as recycled bricks. Value of timber used in construction has been revised to 12.5% on the basis of studies of cost structure of construction received from the states. Also from the results of studies on cost structure received from the states and the results of NSSO survey on Housing constructions, 2002 (58th round), it has been estimated that the five basic material groups account for 76 per cent of the total construction materials while the remaining 24 per cent is estimated to come from 'other materials'. Once the estimated value of output of accounted construction from basic materials has been obtained, the output on account of 'other materials' is estimated using these ratios.

3.40 As the studies conducted by the State governments are based on administrative data sources, the factor incomes include only compensation of employees, but not the operating surplus. Also, estimation of factor incomes in construction industry requires inclusion of gross operating surplus in the factor inputs data provided by the States. Despite efforts to get data on construction profile of various types of construction from different sources like construction companies, CBRI etc, no satisfactory response could be obtained. Hence the norms of factor payments used are the same as that used in the old series. Factor inputs have been taken as 53.4 per cent of the total construction output. Therefore, the revised norms for basic materials, other materials and factor inputs used in new series for construction activity are 76 per cent, 24 per cent, and 53.4 per cent as against the norms of 72.5 per cent, 27.5 per cent, and 53.4 per cent, respectively in old series.

### ***Unaccounted construction***

3.41 In the old series, the unaccounted construction included kutcha construction undertaken in public sector, households sector and civilian construction in installing wind energy systems and capital expenditure in cultivating ten plantation crops (tea, coffee, rubber, coconut, areca nut, cashew nut, mango, sapota, grapes and citrus fruits). In the new series, the coverage under unaccounted (kutcha) construction has been extended to include 7 additional plantation crops (banana, papaya, apple, litchi, pineapple, guava, and pomegranate) under cultivated assets based on data available from National

Horticulture Board for the year 2004-05. The capital expenditure incurred on cultivation of plantation crops during the gestation period is treated as output under kutchha construction of the 'Construction Industry' for that year. Using the information available in the agricultural census 2000-01 regarding crop-wise information on percentage of institutional holdings in the total area under plantation, estimates of GFCF in plantation for organized sector and unorganized sector have been worked out. In respect of wind energy, 8.7 per cent of the total capital expenditure incurred in constructing the wind energy systems, which include wind mills, aero-generators and wind turbines, has been treated as new construction in un-accounted (kutchha) construction, based on the cost structures of the projects undertaken as in the old series.

3.42 The costs of new construction, repair and maintenance of public and private corporate sectors have been estimated independently from the budget documents/ annual reports. For the household sector, the results of AIDIS, 2002-03 have been used for compiling the estimates of construction in rural - urban residential and non-residential buildings, and other construction works by the households both in farm and non-farm business. The norms used for apportioning the rural residential buildings into accounted and unaccounted constructions are 79:21 and for urban residential buildings, they are 97:3 as in the old series. These norms have been adopted on the basis of results of NSS 58<sup>th</sup> Round survey on housing conditions. Other construction works taken up by households engaged in farm business has been treated as unaccounted construction and that in non farm business as accounted construction.

3.43 The estimate of Gross Value Added (GVA) from construction is compiled as sum of (i) factor payments in accounted construction and (ii) 75 per cent of output in unaccounted construction. From the total value of output, expenditure on repair and maintenance of construction assets is subtracted to derive the fixed capital formation from construction which means that only new construction forms part of the GFCF.

**Table 21: Estimated value of output of construction sector, 2004-05**  
(Rs. crore)

S. No	Item	1999-00 series	New Series	Difference
	Total Output (Accounted Construction [1+2])	<b>5,76,893</b>	<b>6,24,630</b>	<b>47,737</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Total available supply of materials</b>	<b>3,76,071</b>	<b>4,07,190</b>	<b>31,120</b>
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Basic materials</b>	<b>2,72,651</b>	<b>3,09,465</b>	<b>36,813</b>
1.1.1	Cement & cement products	47,266	53,889	6,622
1.1.2	Iron & steel	1,68,972	1,72,645	3,673
1.1.3	Bricks & tiles	18,545	21,438	2,893
1.1.4	Timber and roundwood	14,235	29,844	15,609
1.1.5	Fixtures & fittings	23,633	31,649	8,016
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Other materials</b>	<b>1,03,419</b>	<b>97,726</b>	<b>-5,694</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Factor inputs</b>	<b>2,00,822</b>	<b>2,17,440</b>	<b>16,618</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>New Construction</b>	<b>4,75,626</b>	<b>5,17,799</b>	<b>42,173</b>

S. No	Item	1999-00 series	New Series	Difference
1.1	<i>Accounted (Pucca)</i>	4,54,547	4,96,005	41,458
	Public Sector	1,30,841	1,40,985	10,144
	Private Corporate Sctor	70,229	74,125	3,896
	Household Sector	2,53,477	2,80,895	27,418
1.2	<i>Un-accounted (Kutch)</i>	21,079	21,794	715
	Public Sector	3,279	3,279	0
	Private Corporate Sctor	813	572	-241
	Household Sector	16,987	17,943	956
<b>2</b>	<b>Repair and Maintenance</b>	<b>1,25,448</b>	<b>1,31,727</b>	<b>6,279</b>
2.1	<i>Accounted (Pucca)</i>	1,22,346	1,28,625	6,279
	Public Sector	34,861	28,606	-6,255
	Private Corporate Sctor	11,892	14,844	2,951
	Household Sector	75,592	85,176	9,583
2.2	<i>Un-accounted (Kutch)</i>	3,102	3,102	0
	Public Sector	0	0	0
	Private Corporate Sctor	0	0	0
	Household Sector	3,102	3,102	0
Total Output (Accounted)		<b>5,76,893</b>	<b>6,24,630</b>	<b>47,737</b>
Total Output (Un accounted)		<b>24,181</b>	<b>24,896</b>	<b>715</b>
Total output of construction		<b>6,01,074</b>	<b>6,49,527</b>	<b>48,452</b>

**Table 22: Estimated GVA of construction sector, 2004-05**

(Rs. crore)

S. No	Item	1999-00 series	New Series	Difference
1	GVA unadjusted for FISIM	2,18,958	2,36,112	17,154
1.1	Accounted ( Pucca)	2,00,822	2,17,440	16,618
1.2	Un-accounted (Kutch)	18,136	18,673	536
2	FISIM	6,151	6,180	29
3	<b>GVA of construction sector</b>	<b>2,12,807</b>	<b>2,29,932</b>	<b>17,125</b>

3.44 With the adoption of above mentioned expanded coverage and use of fresh data, the total value of output of construction is estimated at Rs. 6,49,527 crore in the new series for the year 2004-05 as against Rs. 6,01,074 crore estimated in 1999-00 series. This increase in output by Rs. 48,452 crore has been due to the additional coverage of items in both accounted and unaccounted constructions, revised norms and upward revision in the repairs and maintenance expenditure in accounted construction. For institutional sectors, revision in the public sectors has mainly been due to the inclusion of construction component of capital head account 4076 which was treated as current expenditure in the old series and also the inclusion of estimates of GFCF based on analysis of accounts of sample autonomous institutions instead of the labour input method followed in the old series.

3.45 Adjustments in estimates of construction of private corporate sector, in respect of expenditures on construction made by new companies before they

commence production, have also been made as in the old series. The GVA construction is estimated at Rs. 2,29,932 crore in the new series for the year 2004-05 as against Rs. 2,12,807 crore estimated in 1999-00 series.

## **Trade, hotels and restaurants**

### ***Trade***

3.46 Trade activity includes wholesale and retail trade in all commodities whether produced domestically, imported or exported. It also includes the activities of purchase and selling agents, brokers and auctioneers. The benchmark year estimates of GDP for this activity in the old series were prepared separately for the public sector, private organized sector and private unorganized sector. For public sector trading units, estimates were compiled by analysing the annual accounts of public trading enterprises and budget documents. Estimates for private organized (workforce from DGET source) part comprising private corporate sector and co-operative societies engaged in trade were prepared for 1999-2000 using the results of the RBI study on company finances, total paid-up capital of companies available from Ministry of Company Affairs and information available from the NABARD publication entitled "Statistical statements relating to the Co-operative movement in India 1999-2000". The private unorganized sector estimates were estimated as a product of workforce and value added per worker. The workforce estimates were prepared using the results of NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round survey on Employment-Unemployment (WPRs), 1999-2000 along with the data on population from the Population Census 2001. The estimates of workforce of private unorganized part for all five compilation categories given below (rural and urban) were obtained for the benchmark year 1999-2000, by subtracting the estimated workforce in public sector and the private organized segment, available from DGET (assuming that DGET workforce includes the workforce of co-operative as well) from the total workforce of the sector estimated from employment and unemployment surveys of NSSO. The GVA per worker used for the old series was that of 'all enterprises' category available in informal sector survey conducted in NSS 55th round (1999-2000).

3.47 In the new series also, the estimates of GVA for trade sector have been prepared separately for the following five categories, as per NIC 1998 classification:

- (i) 502+50404, "Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles"
- (ii) 50-502-50404, "Sale of motor vehicles"
- (iii) 51+74991, "Whole sale trade except of motor vehicles + Auctioning activities"
- (iv) 526, "Repair of personal and household goods"
- (v) 52-526, "Retail trade (except motor vehicles)."

3.48 Further, the GVA estimates have been prepared in the new series separately for:

- (i) Public sector having units engaged in retail and whole sale trade (except of motor vehicles) + Auctioning activities;

- (ii) Private Organised sector consisting of (a) Private Corporate units engaged in retail and wholesale trade + Auctioning activities, (b) Trading Co-operative units engaged in retail and wholesale trade (except of motor vehicles) + Auctioning activities, (c) Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and (d) Repair of personal household goods
- (iii) Private Unorganised sector having units engaged in all the five categories.

3.49 The revision in GVA estimates of public, private and unorganized components in 2004-05 in the new series has been due to the availability of latest data from different source agencies. For public sector trading units, GVA estimates have been compiled by analysing the annual accounts of public trading enterprises and budget documents. Estimates for private organized part comprising private corporate sector and co-operative societies engaged in trade have been prepared for 2004-05 using the results for the RBI study on company finances, total paid-up capital of companies available from Department of Company Affairs and information available from the NABARD publication entitled "Statistical statements relating to the Co-operative movement in India 2003-04".

3.50 The contribution of the unorganized segment has been estimated as a product of workforce and value added per worker. As Trade has not been covered in the 63<sup>rd</sup> round of NSSO on Service Sector, the GVA of each of the five categories of unorganised trade sector for the year 1999-2000 has been moved to 2004-05 using the growth in Gross Trading Income (GTI) of the sector which takes into account the growth in output as well as workforce.

3.51 The increase in GVA of Trade is, therefore, only on account of using the latest data on private corporate sector, since there is no change in the sources and methods of estimating the GVA of trade in public and unorganized sectors. The estimates of GDP for 2004-05 for trade as a whole has gone up from Rs.4,20,528 crore in the 1999-00 series to Rs. 4,33,963 crore in the new series showing an increase of Rs.13,535 crore. The category wise estimates of GDP for Trade for the year 2004-05 in respect of old series (1999-00) and new series are given in the table below.

**Table 23: Estimates of GDP of trade sector, 2004-05**

(Rs. crore)

Trade Sector	1999-00 series	New series	Difference
<b>(1) Public</b>	7,612	7,612	
(i) Wholesale and retail trade except motor vehicles + Auctioning activities (52-526+51+74991)	7,612	7,612	
<b>(2) Private organized</b>	73,828	87,321	13,493
(i) Wholesale and retail trade + Auctioning activities(52-526+51+74991)	70309	83150	12841

Trade Sector	1999-00 series	New series	Difference
(ii) Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles (502+50404)	3,009	2,118	-891
(iii) Repair of personal household goods (526)	510	2053	1543
<b>(3) Private unorganized</b>	<b>3,50,584</b>	<b>3,50,584</b>	<b>0</b>
(i) Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles (502+50404)]	10,516	10,516	0
(ii) Sales of motor vehicles (50-502-50404)	8,629	8,629	0
(iii) Repair of personal household goods (526)	15,645	15,645	0
(iv) Retail trade (52-526)	2,45,854	2,45,854	0
(v) Wholesale trade (except motor vehicles)+ Auctioning activities (51+74991)	69,940	69,940	0
Total – Unadjusted for FISIM	4,32,024	4,45,517	13,493
FISIM	11,496	11,554	58
<b>Total - net of FISIM</b>	<b>4,20,528</b>	<b>4,33,963</b>	<b>13,435</b>

### ***Hotels and restaurants***

3.52 This activity comprises categories 551 and 552 of NIC, 1998. The methodology followed for estimating GDP of public, private organized and private unorganized in the new series is the same as that of 1999-2000 series. The revision in GDP estimates of public, private and unorganized components is due to latest data made available by different source agencies. For public sector, the estimates are based on analysis of annual accounts of public enterprises and budget documents. Estimates for private organized part have been prepared for 2004-05 using the results for the RBI study on company finances, total paid-up capital of companies available from Ministry of Company Affairs. For the unorganized sector in new series, GVA per worker from Enterprise survey conducted during 63<sup>rd</sup> round (2006-07) of NSS and workforce estimates from Employment Unemployment Survey, 2004-05 along with Population Census 2001 have been considered but could not be used due to certain inconsistencies in the data.

3.53 As a result, the estimates of GDP in hotels and restaurants for 2004-05 have gone up from Rs. 40,758 crore in the old series to Rs 43,336 crore in the new series as shown in the table given below.

**Table 24: Estimates of GDP of Hotels and restaurants sector, 2004-05**  
(Rs. crore)

Hotels and restaurants	1999-00 series	New series	difference
(1) Public	375	375	-
(2) Private organized	13,555	16,139	2584
(3) Private unorganized	27,950	27,950	-
Total – unadjusted for FISIM	41,880	44,463	2,584
FISIM	1,122	1,127	5
<b>Total – Net of FISIM</b>	<b>40,758</b>	<b>43,336</b>	<b>2,579</b>

### **Transport by means other than railways and storage**

3.54 The economic activities covered in this sector are: (i) Mechanized road transport (NIC 98 codes-6021+60221+60231); (ii) Non-mechanized road transport (NIC 98 codes-60222+60232); (iii) Air transport (NIC 98 code-62); (iv) Water transport (NIC 98 code-61); and (v) Supporting & Auxiliary transport activities (NIC 98 code-63-6302).

3.55 For mechanized road transport, public sector GVA estimates have been compiled by analyzing the annual accounts of State Road Transport Corporations. While for Private corporate and Un-organised sector, the estimates of GVA in respect of mechanized and non-mechanized road transport have been compiled for the base year as a product of GVAPW of 63<sup>rd</sup> round of NSSO and workforce estimates based on Employment-Unemployment Survey of 61<sup>st</sup> round & Population Census 2001 of the respective NIC codes. In the case of private corporate, the GVAPW of "establishments" is used whereas for unorganized sector the GVAPW of "all enterprise" has been used.

3.56 For Air transport, the GVA estimates of air transport have been prepared in two parts i.e. public and private organized by analyzing the budget documents and annual accounts of Airlines both public and private.

3.57 For water transport, the Public sector GVA estimate has been prepared by analyzing the budget documents and annual accounts of Public Shipping Companies and Inland Water Shipping Companies. The GVA of Private Corporate sector has been prepared by analyzing the annual accounts of sample Companies and adjusted by the Gross Registered Tonnage for the total registered companies. The GVA estimates for unorganised sector have been prepared as a product of GVAPW of 63<sup>rd</sup> round of NSSO and workforce estimates based on Employment-Unemployment Survey of 61<sup>st</sup> round & Population Census 2001 of the respective NIC codes.

3.58 For supporting services to transport, the Public sector estimates of GVA have been prepared by analyzing the light houses and light ships part of the budget documents and annual accounts of companies engaged in services incidental to water and air transport like Port Trusts, Inland Water Authority, Dredging Corporation and Airport Authority of India. For Private corporate and Un-organised sector, the estimates of GVA for the year 2004-05 have been prepared as a product of GVAPW of 63<sup>rd</sup> round of NSSO and workforce estimates based on Employment-Unemployment Survey of 61<sup>st</sup> round & Population Census 2001 of the respective NIC codes.

### **Storage and Warehousing**

3.59 The economic activities covered in this sector are: (i) Warehousing Corporations (ii) Cold Storage corporate (covered under ASI) (iii) Storage not elsewhere classified (n.e.c).

3.60 For *Warehousing Corporations*, the public sector GVA estimate is based on the analysis of annual accounts of state and central warehousing

corporations. For *Cold Storage corporate*, GVA estimate for the cold storage is based on the results available from Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) and for Unorganized Storage not elsewhere classified (n.e.c) the estimates of GVA for the year 2004-05 have been prepared as a product of GVAPW of 63<sup>rd</sup> round of NSSO and workforce estimates based on Employment-Unemployment Survey of 61<sup>st</sup> round & Population Census 2001.

3.61 The GDP of Transport by other means and storage for the year 2004-05 has been revised from Rs. 1,59,384 crore in the old series to Rs 1,70,347 crore in the new series. The GDP of storage is Rs 2,161 crore and Rs 1,959 crore in old and new series respectively. The estimates of GDP for 'transport by other means and storage' sector for the year 2004-05 in the old and new series, are given below:

**Table 25: Estimates of GDP for Transport by other means and storage, 2004-05**  
(Rs. crore)

Transport by other means	99-00 Series	New Series	Difference
<b>(1) Public</b>	20,531	20,090	-441
(i) Mechanised road transport	9,953	9,512	-441
(ii) Water transport	1,587	1,587	0
(iii) Air transport	3,478	3,478	0
(iv) supporting & auxiliary transport activities	5,513	5,513	0
<b>(2) Private Organised</b>	6,696	15,637	8,941
(i) Mechanised road transport	0	5,721	5,721
(ii) Non-Mechanised road transport	0	122	122
(iii) Water transport	4,584	4,584	0
(iv) Air transport	2,112	2,112	0
(v) supporting & auxiliary transport activities		3,098	3,098
<b>(3) Private unorganised</b>	1,32,857	1,35,311	2,454
(i) Mechanised road transport	1,08,993	1,10,010	1,017
(ii) Non-Mechanised road transport	13,740	18,796	5,056
(iii) Water transport	2,541	495	-2,046
(iv) supporting & auxiliary transport activities	7,583	6010	-1,573
<b>Total - Unadjusted for FISIM</b>	1,60,084	1,71,038	10,954
FISIM	700	691	-9
<b>Total - net of FISIM</b>	1,59,384	1,70,347	10,963
<b>B. Storage</b>			
1. Warehousing corporations (public)	827	827	0
2. Cold storage	350	502	152
3. Storage (unorganised)	995	641	-354
<b>Total - Unadjusted for FISIM</b>	2,172	1,970	-202
FISIM	11	11	0
<b>Total - net of FISIM</b>	2,161	1,959	-202

## **Communication**

### ***Private Communication Services***

3.62 The economic activities covered under this are (i) Courier activities (NIC-98, code-64120), (ii) Activities of the cable operators (NIC-98, code-64204) and (iii) Other communication (NIC-1998, code- 642 (-) 64204). Activity-wise methodology of estimation of GVA for the new series is given below.

### ***Courier Services***

3.63 The estimates of GVA for courier services in the old series for the year 1999-2000 was compiled using the estimates of value added per worker (VAPW) from the results of NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round survey on services sectors, 2001-02 and workforce estimates separately for Rural/Urban/organized/un-organised segments. The organized sector estimate were prepared using DGE&T workforce and corporate sector value added per worker from the results of NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round survey. The estimated GVA for the un-organised sector was compiled by subtracting the estimated workforce in organized sector (DGE&T) from the total workforce and the estimated VAPW for un-organised sector from the results of NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round.

3.64 In the new series, the estimates of GVA for courier services have been compiled for private corporate and unorganised sector by using the estimates of value added per worker (VAPW) from the results of NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> round survey on services sectors and workforce estimates from Employment–Unemployment Survey, 2004-05 along with Population Census 2001. The private corporate sector workforce estimates have been used as obtained from Employment Unemployment survey, 2004-05 against DGE&T employment data in the old series. The estimates have been compiled separately for Rural/Urban/Private Corporate and un-organized segments. The estimates for the year 2004-05 are Rs 761 crore and Rs.2561crore, respectively in the old and new series. The increase in GVA in the new series has been due to use of results of latest surveys.

### ***Activities of cable operators***

3.65 The activities covered under this compilation category are the activities of cable operators, and the estimates of GVA for these services in the old series for the year 1999-2000 were compiled using the estimated VAPW of rural/ urban from the NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round survey results and the estimated workforce in the economic activity. In the new series, the estimates of GVA for cable operators have been compiled for private corporate and unorganised sector by using the estimates of value added per worker (VAPW) from the results of NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> round survey on services sectors and workforce estimates from Employment –Unemployment Survey, 2004-05 along with Population Census 2001. The private corporate sector workforce estimates have been used as obtained from Employment Unemployment survey, 2004-05 against DGE&T employment data in the old series. The estimates have been compiled separately for Rural/Urban/Private Corporate and un-organized segments. The estimated GVA for the year 2004-05 is Rs. 964 crore and Rs. 517 crore in the new and old series respectively.

***Communication services other than those of couriers and cable operators***

3.66 The activities covered under this compilation category are all communication activities in the private sector other than those of couriers and cable operators. This sub-sector covers the activities of cellular and basic telecom services, and the activities of public call offices (PCOs).

3.67 The estimates of GVA for other communication services in the old series for the year 1999-2000 were compiled using the estimated VAPW from NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round survey results and the estimated workforce in the activity, separately for Rural/Urban/organized/un-organised segments. The private organized sector estimates were prepared using the data on estimated workforce (from the DGE&T) and the estimated VAPW from NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round survey results in respect of corporate sector. In the new series, the estimates of GVA for unorganized sector for other communication services for the year 2004-05 have been compiled using the estimated VAPW from NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> round survey results and the estimated workforce in the activity, separately for Rural/Urban segments. The GVA estimates of private corporate sector have been prepared as a product of the average revenue per user (ARPU) per month and number of subscribers. The GVO/GVA ratio of sample private cellular companies has been applied on the revenue so obtained to get the GVA for this activity. The details of GVO to GVA ratio of sample private corporate companies are obtained from their annual accounts. The sample companies analysed in the new series had a market share of over 70% in 2004-05. The estimates for the year 2004-05 are Rs. 19,529 crore and Rs. 12,949 crore in the old and new series, respectively. The estimated GVA in respect of private communication sub-sector for the year 2004-05 are given in the table below:

**Table 26: GVA of Private Communication, 2004-05**

*(Rs. crore)*

Activities	1999-00 Series	New Series	Difference
Courier	761	2,561	1,800
Organised	54	1,231	1,177
Unorganised	707	1,330	623
Cable operators –	517	964	447
Organised		50	50
Unorganised	517	914	397
Other communication	19,529	12,949	-6,580
Organised	775	6,601	5,826
Unorganised	18754	6,348	-12,406
<b>Total pvt. communication</b>	<b>20,807</b>	<b>16,474</b>	<b>-4,333</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Total Net of FISIM</b>	<b>20,451</b>	<b>16,086</b>	<b>-4,365</b>

**Banking and insurance**

3.68 The estimates of GDP for banking and insurance have changed due to the change in the estimates of Non-government non banking financial companies and resulting changes in unorganized financial services in the new series. The overall impact on the national level estimates of GDP, due to this change is insignificant.

3.69 The estimates of Non-Government non banking financial companies (NBFC) are compiled using sample study of Non-Government NBFCs conducted by RBI. In the 1999-00 series the estimates of Non-Government NBFCs for the year 2004-05 were compiled as average of estimates for the years 2002-03, 2003-04 & 2004-05. Then GDP of NBFCs is arrived at by blowing up the GDP of sample companies with the upscaling factor (which is the ratio of paid up capital of NBFCs in the population to paid up capital of sample companies). In the new series, estimates of this segment for the year 2004-05 are based on the estimates for the year 2004-05 provided in three studies published by RBI in November 2006, October 2007 & August 2008. As a result, for the year 2004-05, GDP estimates of this segment have been revised from Rs. 19,314 crore to Rs. 21,764 crore. Further, GDP of unorganised financial services being one third of GDP from Government financial companies & Non-Government NBFCs, GDP for this segment is revised from Rs. 8,534 crore to Rs. 9,351 crore.

3.70 The changes in the estimates of banking and insurance sector are given in *Table 27*.

**Table 27: Estimates of GDP - Banking and Insurance, 2004-05**  
(Rs. crore)

Sector/Sub Sectors	1999-00 Series	New Series	Change
Gross Domestic Product	1,67,831	1,71,098	3,267
Non-banking financial companies	38,092	41,359	3,267

### **Real estate, ownership of dwellings, legal and business services**

3.71 The economic activities covered in this sector are (i) ownership of dwellings (occupied residential houses), (ii) real estate services (activities of all types of dealers such as operators, developers and agents connected with real estate), (iii) renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods, (iv) computer and related activities, (v) accounting, book-keeping and related activities, (vi) research and development, market research and public opinion polling, business and management consultancy, architectural, engineering and other technical activities, advertising and business activities and (vii) legal services. The activity of ownership of dwellings includes the imputed value of owner occupied dwellings. Services rendered by non-residential buildings are considered to be a subsidiary activity of the industries, which occupy the buildings and, therefore, are not included in this sector.

### **Real estate**

3.72 This sub-sector includes buying, selling, renting and operating of self-owned or leased real estate such as apartment building and dwellings, non-residential buildings, developing and subdividing real estate into plots, etc. Also included are developments and sale of land and cemetery lots, operating of apartment hotels and residential mobile home sites. Purchase, sale, letting and operating of real estate – residential and non-residential buildings, developing and subdividing real estate into lots, leasers of real property, Real estate activities with own or leased property, real estate activities on a fee or contract basis.

3.73 The estimates of Value Added for the base year (1999-2000) from these services in the old series were prepared using the estimates of VAPW from NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round and the estimated workforce from NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round, separately for rural/ urban /organized/unorganized sectors. The estimates of Value added for the base year (2004-05) from these services in the new series have been prepared using the estimates of VAPW from NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> round and the estimated workforce of NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round separately for rural / urban / private corporate and unorganised sectors. The estimates for the year 2004-05 are Rs. 2,052 crore and Rs. 4,726 crore, respectively in the old and new series. Increase in the new series estimate for the year 2004-05 is on account of usage of results from latest surveys.

***Renting of machinery and equipment without operator***

3.74 The activities covered under this compilation category are the activities of renting of machinery and equipment without operator and personal and household goods. The estimates of GVA for these activities have been compiled separately in the new series by using the estimated VAPW and workforce in the activity, from the results of NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> round and NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round, respectively. The estimates for the year 2004-05 are Rs. 1,826 crore and Rs. 6,076 crore, respectively in the old and new series.

***Computer and related activities in private sector***

3.75 The activities covered under this compilation category are hardware consultancy, software consultancy and supply, data processing, database activities, maintenance and repair of office/ accounting/ computing machinery and other computer related activities.

3.76 The estimates of GVA in the old series were compiled for organized (private) and unorganised segments, separately. The GVA estimates for organised sector were prepared using NASSCOM's data on production of software services and the value added ratio estimated from the analysis of annual reports of few software companies in the private corporate sector. The estimates of GVA for the year 1999-2000 for the unorganised segment were prepared using the data on workforce and VAPW from the results of NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round and NSS 57<sup>th</sup> rounds, respectively. The estimates were prepared separately for rural and urban areas. In the new series, the same methodology has been followed using data of VAPW from 63<sup>rd</sup> round and work force estimates from 61<sup>st</sup> round for the unorganised sector and the latest NASSCOM's data for the private corporate sector. The estimates of GVA for the year 2004-05 are Rs. 70,831 crore and Rs. 66,899 crore in old and new series respectively.

***Legal activities***

3.77 The activities covered in this category are legal services such as those rendered by advocates, barristers, solicitors, pleaders, mukatiars, etc. The estimates of GVA for legal services in the old series for the year 1999-2000 were prepared using the data on workforce and VAPW from the results of NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round and NSS 57<sup>th</sup> rounds, respectively, also separately for rural/ urban/organized/ un-organized sectors. In the new series, the same methodology

has been followed using data of VAPW from 63<sup>rd</sup> round and work force estimates from 61<sup>st</sup> round for the unorganized and the private corporate sector. The estimates of GVA for the year 2004-05 are Rs. 4,371 crore and Rs. 10,820 crore in old and new series respectively.

***Accounting, book-keeping and related activities in private sector***

3.77 The activities covered under this compilation category are accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities and tax consultancy services. In the old series, the estimates of GVA for accounting and book-keeping services etc. in the private sector were prepared following the labour input method by using the data on workforce and VAPW from the results of NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round and NSS 57<sup>th</sup> rounds, respectively, separately for rural and urban areas. In the new series, the GVA estimates have been prepared using data of VAPW from 63<sup>rd</sup> round and work force estimates from 61<sup>st</sup> round for the unorganized and the private corporate sector. The estimates of GVA for the year 2004-05 are Rs. 2,887 crore and Rs. 8,093 crore in the old and new series respectively.

***Research and development, market research and public opinion polling, business and management consultancy, architectural, engineering and other technical activities, advertising and business activities n. e. c. excluding auctioning***

3.78 The estimates of GVA for these services in the new series for the year 2004-05 have been prepared by using the data on workforce and VAPW from the results of 61<sup>st</sup> round and NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> rounds, respectively, also separately for rural / urban/private corporate/un-organised sectors. The estimates of GVA for the year 2004-05 are Rs. 14,344 crore and Rs. 17,392 crore in the old and new series respectively.

***Ownership of dwellings***

3.79 The economic activities covered in this sector are ownership of dwellings (occupied residential houses) including imputed value of owner occupied dwellings also. Services rendered by non-residential buildings are considered to be a subsidiary activity of the industries, which occupy the buildings and therefore, are not included in this sector.

3.80 In the old series, GDP estimates for the ownership of dwellings were estimated as the gross rental (actual rent paid and imputed rent for owned dwellings) of the residential census houses less the cost of repairs and maintenance. The numbers of 2001 census residential houses in urban and rural areas were projected to get the estimates for the midyear 1999-2000 by applying the average compound growth rate observed between 2001 and 1999. The 2001 census residential houses and rent per house obtained from results of NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round were used to estimate the gross rental separately for rural and urban sectors. Cost of repair & maintenance of rural and urban sectors were subtracted from the gross rental, to get the GVA estimates for rural and urban sectors.

3.81 In the new series, the old method has been followed in estimating urban dwellings; the data on dwellings and rent per dwelling for urban areas has been taken from the Population Census, 2001 and the results of NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round on

consumer expenditure respectively. However, the methodology for estimating value added from rural dwellings has been changed in the new series to that based on user cost approach, as per latest international guidelines. In the old method, the gross rental is based on rent per house obtained from results of NSS surveys and then cost of repair & maintenance is subtracted from the gross rental, to get the GVA (operating surplus) estimates. In the user cost measure, the net operating surplus is imputed using the opportunity cost principle; i.e., the net operating surplus is imputed on the basis of what owner occupiers could have earned on alternative investments. Then, the dwelling costs are added to the imputed net operating surplus to obtain the imputed rent. These costs include: consumption of fixed capital (CFC) for dwellings, expenditures on ordinary maintenance and repair of dwellings and net premiums on insurance for dwellings. Thus the user cost approach consists of estimating each of the expenditure that owners of dwellings would need to take into account in fixing a market rent if they decided to rent their dwellings to other people rather than to live in them themselves. These expenditures for estimation at factor cost are: Intermediate consumption, Consumption of fixed capital Net operating surplus. As a result of the above changes made in this activity in new series, the estimates of GDP for the year 2004-05 in the new series has gone up to Rs. 1,52,661 crore, as against Rs. 1,42,909 crore in the old series.

**Table 28: GVA from real estate, ownership of dwellings, business and legal services sector, 2004-05**

(Rs. crore)

Activities	1999-00 Series	New Series	Difference
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>4,726</b>	<b>2,674</b>
• Organised	146	84	-62
• Unorganised	1,906	4,642	2,736
<b>Renting of machinery, equipment without operator</b>	<b>1,826</b>	<b>6,076</b>	<b>4,250</b>
• Organised		26	26
• Unorganised	1,826	6,050	4,224
<b>Computer and related activities</b>	<b>70,831</b>	<b>66,899</b>	<b>-3,932</b>
• Organised	60,220	60,220	0
• Unorganised	10,611	6,679	-3,932
<b>Legal activities</b>	<b>4,371</b>	<b>10,820</b>	<b>6,449</b>
• Organised	137	42	-95
• Unorganised	4,234	10,778	6,544
<b>Accounting, book-keeping</b>	<b>2,887</b>	<b>8,093</b>	<b>5,206</b>
• Organised	288	1,157	869
• Unorganised	2,599	6,936	4,337
<b>Research and Development</b>	<b>14,344</b>	<b>17,392</b>	<b>3,048</b>
• Organised	6,291	5,141	-1,150
• Unorganised	8,053	12,251	4,198
<b>Ownership of Dwellings</b>	<b>1,42,909</b>	<b>152,661</b>	<b>9,752</b>
GDP*	2,39,220	2,66,667	27,447
FISIM	1,972	1,981	9

Activities	1999-00 Series	New Series	Difference
<b>GDP adjusted for FISIM(*)</b>	<b>2,37,248</b>	<b>2,64,686</b>	<b>27,438</b>

### **Other services**

3.82 The economic activities covered under this sector are (i) coaching and tuition (NIC-98 codes 80903 and 80904), (ii) education excluding coaching and tuition (NIC-98 code 80 (-) 80903 (-) 80904), (iii) human health activities including veterinary activities, (iv) sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation activities (nic-98 code 90), (v) activities of membership organisations (+) social work (NIC-98, code 91+ 853), (vi) recreational cultural and sporting activities (NIC-98, code 92), (vii) washing and cleaning of textiles and fur products (NIC-98, code-9301), (viii) hair dressing and other beauty treatment (NIC-98, code 9302) (ix) funeral and related activities (NIC-98 code 9303+9309), (x) private households with employed person (NIC-98 code 95), (xi) custom tailoring (NIC-98, code 18105), and (xii) extra territorial organisations and bodies (NIC-98 code 99).

3.83 In the old series, the method generally followed for estimation of value added for different categories of services in the private sector was the labour input method (estimated workforce multiplied by the average value added per person in the activity). For the public sector part, estimates were compiled by analyzing the budget documents of central and state governments and annual reports of public undertakings. For the private organized part, estimates of workforce were from the DGE&T and the VAPW from the NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round in respect of the enterprises recorded as companies. For the private unorganized part, estimates of workforce were from the NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round (total workforce in each economic activity), reduced by the workforce in the public and private organised sectors (available from the DGE&T), and the VAPW from the NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round in respect of enterprises. In the new series, there is a deviation in the case of estimation of GVA for private corporate sector which has now been estimated based on GVAPW and workforce from the NSS surveys. The category wise methodology for GVA estimation in the new series is given below.

### ***Coaching and tuition***

3.84 The activities covered under this compilation category are the activities of coaching centres and individuals providing tuitions. In the old series, the estimates of GVA for coaching and tuition activities were prepared for the year 1999-2000 following the labour input method using the results of NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round on employment and unemployment and NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round on services sectors. In the new series, the estimates of GVA for coaching and tuition activities have been prepared for the year 2004-05 following the labour input method using the results of NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round on employment and unemployment and NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> round on services sectors. The estimate for the year 2004-05 for new series is Rs.10,612 crore as against Rs. 5,501 in old series.

### ***Education excluding coaching and tuition***

3.85 The activities covered under this compilation category are the activities of private education institutions, excluding those of coaching centres and individuals

providing tuitions. The GVA estimates for education in the old series were prepared separately for recognized and non-recognised institutions. The GVA for the recognised institutions under public sector was taken to be equivalent to the expenditure on salaries and wages of teaching and non-teaching staff of educational services as available from the budget documents of centre and states. The estimates for recognized institutions under private sector were prepared following the labour input method using the data on workforce available from the DGE&T and the estimated VAPW from the NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round (corporate sector part). The GVA estimates for private un-recognized institutions the year 1999-2000 was compiled following the labour input method separately for rural and urban areas, using the results of NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round (after excluding the workforce in the organised sector from the DGE&T ) and the results of NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round on VAPW (unorganised part).

3.86 In the new series, the GVA for public sector is taken to be equivalent to the budget expenditure on salaries and wages of teaching and non-teaching staff of educational services. The estimates of private Corporate (proxy for recognized institutions) and unorganized sector ( proxy for un-recognized institutions) have been prepared following the labour input method using the data on workforce from 61<sup>st</sup> round and the estimated VAPW from the NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> round. The estimates for the year 2004-05 are Rs. 1,02,399 crore and Rs. 1,08,012 crore in the old and new series, respectively.

#### ***Human health activities and veterinary activities***

3.87 The activities covered under this compilation category are the activities of human health and veterinary services. In the old series estimates of GVA in human health and veterinary services were prepared separately for public, private organised and private unorganised sectors using the labour input method. The GVA for the public sector was taken to be equivalent to the expenditure on salaries and wages of medical personnel obtained from the analysis of the budget documents. The GVA for private organised sector was estimated using workforce estimates from DGE&T, and VAPW of corporate sector estimated from the results of NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round survey on services sectors. For the unorganised segment, the labour input method was followed for estimating GVA for 1999-2000, with work force estimates in the unorganised sector compiled as a residual by subtracting the organised sector workforce (DGE&T source) from the total workforce as per NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round survey on employment and unemployment; and the VAPW for the unorganised segment estimated from the NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round survey results.

3.88 In the new series, the GVA for the public sector has been taken to be equivalent to the budget expenditure on salaries and wages of medical personnel obtained from the analysis of the budget documents.

3.89 The GVA for private corporate sector and unorganized sector have been estimated using work force estimates from NSSO, 61<sup>st</sup> Round and VAPW estimated from the results of NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> round survey on services sectors. The estimates of GVA for this activity for the year 2004-05 are Rs. 53,171 crore and Rs. 54,091 crore, in the old and new series, respectively.

***Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation activities***

3.90 The activities covered in this category are the sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities.

3.91 The GVA estimates for these activities in the old series were prepared separately for public and private sectors. Public sector estimates were the sum of expenditure on salaries and wages of activities covered under government. The public sector workforce (WF) was obtained from DGE&T was subtracted from the total workforce estimate from NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round to get the WF estimates for private segment. The private sector WF estimates were divided into rural and urban areas and multiplied with VAPW of sanitary workers (data obtained from municipal returns) to get the GVA estimates for the base year.

3.92 In the new series, the GVA estimates for these activities have been prepared separately for public, private corporate and un-organised sectors. Public sector estimates are derived as the sum of budget expenditure on salaries and wages of activities covered under government.

3.93 The GVA for private corporate sector and unorganized sector have been estimated using work force estimates from NSSO, 61<sup>st</sup> Round and VAPW estimated from the results of NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> round survey on services sectors. The estimates for the year 2004-05 are Rs. 5,184 crore and Rs. 5,277 crore in the old and new series, respectively.

***Activities of membership organisations and social work***

3.94 This sector includes the activities of associations of writers, painters, lawyers, doctors, journalists and other similar organizations, activities of trade unions, interested chiefly in the representation of their views concerning their work situation, activities of other membership organizations, activities of religious organisations, activities of political organizations, activities of other membership organizations, social work with accommodation, and social work without accommodation.

3.95 The GVA estimates in the old series for the base year (1999-2000) for these services was compiled using VAPW from NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round (2001-02) and workforce from NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round. In the new series, the GVA for private corporate sector and unorganized sector have been estimated using work force estimates from NSSO, 61<sup>st</sup> Round and VAPW estimated from the results of NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> round survey on services sectors. The estimates for the year 2004-05 are Rs. 14,807 crore and Rs. 13,262 crore in the old and new series, respectively.

***Recreational, cultural and sporting activities***

3.96 The activities covered in this category are recreational, cultural and sporting activities.

3.97 In the old series, however, the estimates of GVA for this activity were compiled for the base year 1999-2000, separately for public, private organized and private unorganized segments. While the estimates of GVA for the Public Sector were from the budget documents and annual reports of public undertakings, those

of private organized and private unorganized were compiled following the labour input method, with workforce data from the DGE&T and the NSS 55<sup>th</sup> rounds (total workforce), respectively, and the estimates of VAPW for these two segments from the NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round survey results.

3.98 In the new series, the estimates of GVA for this activity have been compiled for the base year 2004-05, separately for public, private corporate and unorganised segments. The estimates of GVA for the Public Sector are from the annual reports of PRASHAR BHARTI. The GVA for private corporate sector and unorganized sector have been estimated using work force estimates from NSSO, 61<sup>st</sup> Round and VAPW estimated from the results of NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> round survey on services sectors. The estimates of GVA for this activity for the year 2004-05 are Rs. 8,665 crore and Rs. 11,334 crore, in the old and new series, respectively.

#### ***Washing and cleaning of textiles and fur products***

3.99 The activities covered in this category are washing and dry cleaning of textile and fur products. The GVA estimates for the base year (1999-2000) in the old series in respect of these services were prepared using NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round (2001-02) survey results for the estimates of VAPW and the NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round EUS results for workforce, separately for rural and urban areas. In the new series, the GVA for private corporate sector and unorganized sector have been estimated using work force estimates from NSSO, 61<sup>st</sup> Round and VAPW estimated from the results of NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> round survey on services sectors. The estimates for the year 2004-05 are Rs. 6,063 crore and Rs. 5,109 crore in the old and new series, respectively.

#### ***Hair dressing and other beauty treatment***

3.100 The activities covered in this category are hairdressing and other beauty treatment. The GVA estimates for the base year (1999-2000) in the old series from these services were prepared using NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round (2001-02) survey results for VAPW and NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round EUS results for the workforce following the labour input method, separately for rural and urban areas. In the new series, the GVA for unorganized sector have been estimated using work force estimates from NSSO, 61<sup>st</sup> Round and VAPW estimated from the results of NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> round survey on services sectors. The estimates for the year 2004-05 are Rs. 6,810 crore and Rs. 5,508 crore in the old and new series, respectively.

#### ***Custom tailoring***

3.101 In the old series, the GVA for these services in the base year were estimated using NSS 56<sup>th</sup> round (unorganized manufacturing) data on VAPW and NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round data on work force, separately for rural and urban areas. In the new series, the GVA for private corporate and unorganized sector have been estimated using work force estimates from NSSO, 61<sup>st</sup> Round and extrapolated VAPW of NSS 56<sup>th</sup> round survey on services sectors. The estimates for the year 2004-05 are Rs. 8,022 crore and Rs. 6,879 crore in the old and new series, respectively.

#### ***Funeral and related activities***

3.102 The activities covered in this category are funeral and related activities (NIC-98, code 9303) and other service activities, n. e. c. (NIC-98, code 9309).

The GVA estimates for the base year (1999-2000) in the old series in respect of these services were prepared using NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round (2001-02) results for the VAPW estimates and NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round EUS results for workforce, following the labour input method, separately for rural and urban areas. In the new series, the GVA for private corporate and unorganized sector have been estimated using work force estimates from NSSO, 61<sup>st</sup> Round and extrapolated VAPW of NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> round survey on services sectors. The estimates for the year 2004-05 are Rs.15,347 crore and Rs. 13,359 crore in the old and new series, respectively.

***Private households with employed person***

3.103 Data on private households with employed persons was not collected in the NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round survey on services sectors, as it was not found to be feasible to identify such households as enterprises. The value added generated by this activity relates to wages paid to 'employed persons' by the households. Therefore, the VAPW for this activity in the old series for 1999-2000 was estimated on the basis of wage data collected in the NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round Employment Unemployment Survey. The total weekly earnings of the workers falling under this category were divided by the number of workers to arrive at weekly wages/salaries. The GVA estimates in respect of these services were compiled using average weekly wage per unit of labour input (adjusted for annual wages), separately for rural and urban areas in the base year.

3.104 The same methodology has been followed in the new series using 61<sup>st</sup> Round data on employment unemployment survey. The estimates for the year 2004-05 are Rs. 5,051 crore and Rs. 4,518 crore in the old and new series, respectively.

***Extra territorial organisations and bodies***

3.105 The activities covered in this category (NIC-98, Code 99) are extra territorial organisations and bodies including the activities of international organizations such as United Nations and its agencies, regional bodies etc., and of International Monetary Fund, World Bank, European Commission, etc. The estimates of GVA of these services in the 1999-2000 series were prepared using the results of NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round workforce and thrice the VAPW of Public Administration and Defence (as a proxy), separately for rural and urban areas. There has been no change in the procedure of estimating the GVA for this activity in the new series for the base year 2004-05 excepting that the estimates of workforce are from the NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round. The estimates of GVA for the year 2004-05 are Rs. 1,292 crore and Rs. 1,279 crore in the old and new series, respectively.

3.106 The Gross Value added from other services sector adjusted for FISIM for the base year, 2004-05 is given in *Table 29*.

3.107 The Labour Input estimated from the 61<sup>st</sup> round EUS and adjusted for population projection is presented in *Table 30*. The Value added per worker across tabulation categories by corporate, unorganised, rural and urban segments as derived from the 57<sup>th</sup> and 63<sup>rd</sup> round service sector rounds is given in *Table 31*.

Table 29: Value added from other services, 2004-05

Activities	1999-00 Series	New Series	Difference
			(Rs. crore)
<b>Education</b>	<b>1,07,898</b>	<b>1,18,624</b>	<b>10,726</b>
Organised	85,513	77,945	-7,568
Public	51,695	56,605	4,910
Private	33,818	21,340	-12,478
Unorganised	22,385	40,679	18,294
<b>Human health and veterinary services</b>	<b>53,171</b>	<b>54,090</b>	<b>919</b>
Organised	19,795	38,576	18,781
Public	15,306	20,000	4,694
Private	4,489	18,576	14,087
Unorganised	33,376	15,514	-17,862
<b>Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation activities</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>5,277</b>	<b>93</b>
Organised	3,327	3,869	542
Public	3,327	3,785	458
Private		84	
Unorganised	1,857	1,408	-449
<b>Activities of membership organisations, social work</b>	<b>14,807</b>	<b>13,262</b>	<b>-1545</b>
Organised	11,726	8,634	-3,092
Unorganised	3,081	4,628	1,547
<b>Recreational cultural and sporting activities</b>	<b>8,665</b>	<b>11,334</b>	<b>2,669</b>
Organised	744	5,181	4,437
Public	744	744	0
Private	0	4,437	4,437
Unorganised	7,921	6,153	-1,768
<b>Washing, cleaning of textiles &amp; fur products</b>	<b>6,063</b>	<b>5,109</b>	<b>-954</b>
Organised		2	2
Unorganised	6,063	5,107	-956
<b>Hair dressing &amp; other beauty treatment - unorgd.</b>	<b>6,810</b>	<b>5,508</b>	<b>-1,302</b>
<b>Custom Tailoring- unorgd.</b>	<b>8,022</b>	<b>6,879</b>	<b>-1,143</b>
Organised		29	29
Unorganised	8,022	6850	-1,172
<b>Funeral &amp; related activities- unorgd.</b>	<b>15,347</b>	<b>13,359</b>	<b>-1,988</b>
Organised		72	72
Unorganised	15,347	13,287	-2,060
<b>Private households with employed person</b>	<b>5,051</b>	<b>4,518</b>	<b>-533</b>
<b>Extra Territorial Organisations &amp; Bodies</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>-13</b>
GDP Total(*)	<b>2,32,310</b>	<b>2,39,239</b>	<b>6,929</b>
FISIM	2,752	2,764	12
<b>GDP adjusted for FISIM(*)</b>	<b>2,29,558</b>	<b>2,36,475</b>	<b>6,917</b>

Table 30: Estimates of Labour Input (61st Round EUS and RGI)

CC	NIC-98	NIC -description	Corporate		Unorganised	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
25	502+50404	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	2294	30392	621620	1354425
26	50-502-50404	Sale of motor vehicles	4158	39857	128755	583597
27	51+74991	Whole sale trade except of motor vehicles + Auctioning activities	43061	171241	1897246	3784257
28	526	Repair of personal and household goods	809	30746	1665750	1750215
29	52-526 ***	Retail trade (except motor vehicle)	97074	231529	17003729	18001751
30	551	Hotels; camping sites etc.	40540	54713	67729	261087
31	552	Restaurants, bars and canteens	19131	45446	2500033	3460542
32	601	Transport via railways				
33	6021	Scheduled passenger land transport	46609	56488	850006	774631
34	60221	Non-scheduled passenger land transport by motor vehicles	72458	167773	2631390	3878103
35	60231	Freight transport by motor vehicles	107396	171731	3765685	3466912
36	60222	Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	2601	0	1082684	1160968
37	60232	Freight transport other than by motor vehicles	10000	18113	1279147	914635
38	603	Transport via pipelines				
39	61	Water Transport	125	19523	40961	22781
40	62	Air transport	0	25556	0	3874
41	6302	Storage and warehousing	21792	7718	29442	58581
42	63-6302	Supporting & auxiliary transport activities	222	94349	57465	262451
43	6411	National post activities				
44	6412	Courier activities	5436	41396	13931	163411
45	64204	Cable operator	0	4533	39729	73505
46	642-64204	other communication	23743	61159	294026	438179
47	70	Real Estate Activities	0	4831	89568	462688
48	71	Renting of machinery & equipment without operator, personal / household goods	0	2113	325936	327579
49	72	Computer and Related activities	26095	395084	24751	456678
50	7411	Legal activities	0	2177	99067	453787
51	7412	Accounting, book-keeping	6880	55336	37588	323605
52	73+7413+7414+742+743+749-74991	Research and development+ market research and public opinion polling+ business and management consultancy activities+ architectural, engineering and other technical activities+ advertising+ business activities n.e.c (-) auctioning activities	37067	256525	298304	1190641

CC	NIC-98	NIC -description	Corporate		Unorganised	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
53	80903+80904	Coaching centres,(+) Activities of the individuals providing tuition	5643	4568	711845	1186459
54	80-80903-80904	Education-(Coaching centres,(+) Activities of the individuals providing tuition	429395	1057327	1223189	1367008
55	851+852	Human health activities+ Veterinary activities	58590	318330	806854	1279926
56	90	Sewage And Refuse Disposal, Sanitation And Similar Activities	2338	22997	211499	272746
57	91+853	Activities Of Membership Organisations n.e.c.+ Social work with accommodation	232371	389612	462212	385046
58	92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	2068	74359	389256	635909
59	9301	Washing and cleaning of textile and fur products	0	768	1713157	982204
60	9302	Hair dressing and other beauty treatment			1399466	657164
61	18105	Tailoring	3099	11591	2182056	1913200
62	9303+9309	Funeral and related activities	3165	13106	2228499	2163217
63	95	Private Households With Employed Persons	0	0	304686	2060702
64	99	Extra Territorial Organizations And Bodies	224	23691		

CC: compilation category

**Table 31: Gross Value Added per Worker for the year 2004-05 from NSS 57<sup>th</sup>, 62<sup>nd</sup> and 63<sup>rd</sup> rounds of Services Sector**

(Rupees)

CC	NIC 98	NIC -description	Corporate		Unorganised	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
25	502+50404	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	5,96202	6,51,953	42,886	59,375
26	50-502-50404	Sale of motor vehicles			1,21,948	1,94,493
27	51+74991	Whole sale trade except of motor vehicles + Auctioning activities			69,146	2,28,507
28	526	Repair of personal and household goods	5,96202	6,51,953	37,255	58,754
29	52-526 ***	Retail trade (except motor vehicle)			54,380	97,093
30	551	Hotels; camping sites etc.			1,30,316	1,45,701
31	552	Restaurants, bars and canteens			44,727	61,348
32	601	Transport via railways				
33	6021	Scheduled passenger land transport	97,558	1,31,093	95,452	95,452
34	60221	Non-scheduled passenger land transport by motor vehicles	51,207	71,914	51,207	51,207
35	60231	Freight transport by motor vehicles	84,576	1,18,777	84,576	84,576
36	60222	Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	31,515	40,277	24,263	60,616
37	60232	Freight transport other than by motor vehicles	34,220	43,734	24,325	65,818
38	603	Transport via pipelines				
39	61	Water Transport			36,870	1,50,876
40	62	Air transport				

CC	NIC 98	NIC -description	Corporate		Unorganised	
			Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
41	6302	Storage and warehousing	41,080	91,902	40,792	88,913
42	63-6302	Supporting & auxiliary transport activities	60,519	3,28,195	44,522	2,19,229
43	6411	National post activities				
44	6412	Courier activities	35,551	2,92,814	35,551	78,349
45	64204	Cable operator	35,551	2,92,814	26,094	1,10,225
46	642-64204	other communication	20,753	2,13,585	81,937	89,892
47	70	Real Estate Activities		1,73,961	66,169	87,526
48	71	Renting of machinery & equipment without operator, personal / household goods	53,298	1,21,044	32,096	1,52,739
49	72	Computer and Related activities		1,43,245	55,462	1,43,245
50	7411	Legal activities	44,870	1,93,415	56,463	2,25,193
51	7412	Accounting, book-keeping	70,078	2,00,398	46,815	2,08,900
52	73+7413+7414+742+743+749-74991	Research and development+ market research and public opinion polling+ business and management consultancy activities+ architectural, engineering and other technical activities+ advertising+ business activities n.e.c (-) auctioning activities	1,75,093	1,75,093	43,585	91,974
53	80903+80904	Coaching centres,(+) Activities of the individuals providing tuition	42,244	81,944	26,827	72,833
54	80-80903-80904	Education-(Coaching centres,(+) Activities of the individuals providing tuition	1,19,464	1,52,736	1,07,271	1,24,406
55	851+852	Human health activities+ Veterinary activities	47,691	1,15,073	32,626	1,00,644
56	90	Sewage And Refuse Disposal, Sanitation And Similar Activities	30,649	33,501	14,734	40,179
57	91+853	Activities Of Membership Organisations n.e.c.+ Social work with accommodation	104,233	1,59,437	34,161	79,177
58	92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	25,980	5,96,006	27,919	79,665
59	9301	Washing and cleaning of textile and fur products	12,913	30,113	13,462	28,513
60	9302	Hair dressing and other beauty treatment	19,164	34,864	22,393	36,131
61	18105	Tailoring	12,439	21,617	12,439	21,616
62	9303+9309	Funeral and related activities	73,161	36,925	21,388	39,390
63	95	Private Households With Employed Persons			17,192	19,382
64	99	Extra Territorial Organizations And Bodies			5,39,756	5,39,756

### Consumption of fixed capital

3.108 The consumption of fixed capital (CFC) is the replacement value of reduction in the assets used up in the process of production during the accounting period resulting from deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage. The CFC is calculated for all fixed assets i.e. tangible (buildings, other construction, roads and bridges, transport equipment and other machinery and equipment) and intangible fixed assets (software and mineral exploration) owned by producers. Fixed assets must have been produced as outputs from the process of production. Exceptions to the above cases are the following:

- CFC is not calculated for
  - valuables that are acquired precisely because their value, in real terms, is not expected to decline over time;
  - livestock;
  - non-produced assets such as land, mineral or other deposits
  - work in progress; and
  - value of fixed assets destroyed by acts of war or major natural disasters, which occur very infrequently.

3.101 The estimates of Net Fixed Capital Stock (GFCS) and CFC both at current and constant prices are based on the Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM), as recommended under the System of National Accounts-1993 (1993 SNA). For these estimates, it is essential to have the following:

- Annual series of the estimates of the Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) at current prices for long period prior to the base year;
- Average economic age of the assets; and
- Appropriate price indices for use as deflator;

3.109 The PIM provides an estimate of Gross Capital Stock by adding each year's gross investment (gross fixed capital formation) to the capital stock of the previous year. In the 1999-00 series the method followed by CSO was to firstly estimate the GFCS. Then to apply the PIM, assumptions were made about the average length of life of each class of separately distinguishable assets. GFCF was then estimated for each class of assets for 'L' years prior to 'T', where 'L' was the average life of an asset and 'T' was the year for which capital consumption and gross stock were to be estimated. Appropriate price indices were then identified and applied to the estimates of GFCF to convert them to constant prices. The estimates of GFCF at constant prices were then aggregated for 'L' years to obtain the estimates of GFCS at constant prices at the end of the year. Then assuming straight-line depreciation, GFCS of an asset was divided by 'L' to obtain the estimate of capital consumption at constant prices. The price indices were used to convert the estimates of capital consumption to current prices. The estimates of NFCS (i.e. GFCS for the year 'T' minus accrued capital consumption during 'L' years) for the year 'T' were first calculated at constant prices and then converted to current prices using appropriate price indicators. In the straight line method used for determining depreciation, it is assumed that the value of the assets decreases linearly with time and equal amounts are charged for depreciation each year throughout the entire service life of the asset.

3.110 SNA 1993 mentions that inputs into production obtained from the use of a given fixed asset tend to diminish over time. The rate at which the efficiency declines may vary from one type of asset to another and suggests three possible profiles for measuring depreciation: Constant decline in efficiency until the asset disintegrates; a linear decline in efficiency; the service life ends when efficiency declines to zero; a constant geometric, or exponential, decline in efficiency. However, it further states that by using a geometric, or declining balance formula

the absolute value of capital consumption declines from year to year, so that at some point it falls below the corresponding figure that would be obtained using straight-line depreciation. The method of declining balance involves applying the depreciation rate against the non-depreciated balance. Instead of spreading the cost of the asset evenly over its life, this system expenses the asset at a constant rate, which results in declining depreciation charges each successive period.

3.111 In the new series, method of declining balance has been adopted which takes into account the decline in efficiency or loss of productivity of the assets during its life time. If the depreciation cost for the first year of the asset is  $V*(1/L)$ , where  $V$  is the GFCF and  $L$  represents the average service life of the asset. Then for the next year the depreciation would be

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= (V - V*1/L)*1/L \\ &= V*1/L(1 - (1/L)) \\ V_2 &= V*1/L(1 - (1/L))^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_n = V*1/L(1 - (1/L))^n \text{ at the end of } n \text{ years of service life.}$$

3.112 As the declining balance will never exhaust the full value of the asset during its life time, in the method adopted the scrap value has been reduced to about 10% of the value of the asset. Further, on the basis of latest availability of data, the ages of different categories of assets have been modified. Also, the changes made in the coverage of capital formation have a bearing on the estimates of capital stock and CFC in the new series. The following Table shows the estimates of CFC in the old and new series:

**Table 32: Estimates of CFC, 2004-05 (Institution wise)**

(Rs. crore)

S. NO.	Institution	1999-00 series	New series	Difference
1	Public sector	82,999	1,10,612	27,613
2	Private Corporate Sector*	2,46,402	96,771	-35,785
3	Household sector		1,13,846	
	Total	3,29,041	3,21,229	-7,812

\* The 1999-00 series figure denotes CFC for the private sector. CFC for the household and private corporate sector was not separately available in the 1999-00 Series.

**Table 33 : Estimates of CFC, 2004-05 (Industry wise)**

(Rs. crore)

S. NO.	Industry	1999-00 series	New series	Difference
1	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	35,266	42,657	7,391
1.1	Agriculture	29,539	38,325	8,786
1.2	Forestry and logging	904	835	-69
1.3	Fishing	4,822	3,498	-1,324
2.	Mining and quarrying	12,824	14,027	1,203
3.	Manufacturing	1,04,422	99,029	-5,393
3.1	Registered manufacturing	77,646	79,075	1,429

3.2	Unregistered manufacturing	26,777	19,954	-6,823
4.	Electricity, gas and water supply	32,651	36,512	3,861
5.	Construction	6,040	8,952	2,912
6.	Trade, hotels, and restaurants	10,977	12,208	1,231
6.1	Trade	7,894	9,115	1,221
6.2	Hotels and restaurants	3,082	3,094	12
7.	Transport, Storage and communication	46,323	29,617	-16,706
7.1	Railways	7,677	7,420	-257
7.2	Other transport	28,308	14,196	-14,112
7.3	Storage	158	107	-51
7.4	Communication	10,179	7,893	-2,286
8.	Finance, ins., real estate, etc.	46,671	39,119	-7,552
8.1	Banking and insurance	4,976	3,329	-1,647
8.2	Real est., o'ship of dwellings, bus. servs.	41,695	35,790	-5,905
9.	Community, social and personal servs.	33,867	39,107	5,240
9.1	Public administration and defence	22,902	26,721	3,819
9.2	Other services	10,965	12,386	1,421
10.	Total	3,29,041	3,21,229	-7,812

3.113 Following is the step-wise description of the methodology in the new series:

- (i) Rebasing of the price indices at 2004-05, i.e., making it 100 for the year 2004-05;
- (ii) Review and revision of average life of assets, due to changes in technology or some other reasons;
- (iii) Incorporating the latest estimates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation for the year 2004-05 as per the new series;
- (iv) Estimating the GFCF for the back years using splicing techniques. The splicing is suitably done upto the year from which the change has taken place;
- (v) Calculation of CFC and NFCS following the declining balance formula.

### **Comparison between estimates in the Old and New Series**

#### ***Level of GDP***

3.114 Normally, when the base year of national accounts statistics is changed, there is some change in the levels of GDP estimates. This happens due to widening the coverage and inclusion of latest survey results. The statement below illustrates the changes in the levels of GDP due to the introduction of the new series of national accounts in India. The effect of the change in base year and the changes made in the new series ranges from 3.1 in 2004-05 to 6.0 per cent in 2008-09.

**Table 34: GDP at factor cost, 2004-05 to 2008-09 (at current prices)**  
(Rs. crore)

YEAR	Old Series (Base Year 1999-2000)	New Series (Base Year 2004-05)	Difference (%)
2004-05	28,77,701	29,67,599	3.1
2005-06	32,82,385	34,02,316	3.7
2006-07	37,79,385	39,41,865	4.3
2007-08	43,20,892	45,40,987	5.1
2008-09	49,33,183	52,28,650	6.0

### **Growth rates**

3.115 There are no major changes in the overall growth rates of GDP at constant (2004-05) prices with the change in the base year, although there are changes in growth rates at sectoral level. The only change is in the year 2007-08, which is mainly on account of higher growth in the registered manufacturing sector following the availability of results of ASI, whereas the earlier estimates were based on IIP. The changes in the growth rates in the new and old series are shown in Table 35 and Table 36. The contribution of various sectors in the GDP in the old and new series for the year 2004-05, is presented in Table 37.

**Table 35: Growth Rates of GDP at factor cost at constant prices**  
(Rs. crore)

YEAR	Old Series (Base Year 1999-2000)	New Series (Base Year 2004-05)	Growth Rate (%)	
			Old Series	New Series
2004-05	23,88,768	29,67,599		
2005-06	26,16,101	32,49,130	9.5	9.5
2006-07	28,71,118	35,64,627	9.7	9.7
2007-08	31,29,717	38,93,457	9.0	9.2
2008-09	33,39,375	41,54,973	6.7	6.7

3.116 The growth rates at industry level show some major changes, which are on account of changes in procedures, methodology and data sources and use of latest data from long term survey results, the details of which have been explained in the previous paragraphs. Table 36 presented below, shows growth rates at constant prices in the old and new series, during 2005-06 to 2007-08, at industry level.

**Table 36: Growth rates of GDP at factor cost at industry level**  
(at constant prices)

[old series at 1999-00 prices and new series at 2004-05 prices]

industry	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	old	new	old	new	old	new	old	new
<b>1. agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
1.1 agriculture	6.0	5.6	4.1	3.8	5.0	5.0		1.1
1.2 forestry & logging	1.3	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.1	2.2		2.9
1.3 fishing	7.3	5.7	3.0	3.0	4.6	6.0		6.3

industry	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	old	new	old	new	old	new	old	new
<b>2. mining &amp; quarrying</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>3. manufacturing</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
3.1 registered	9.3	11.3	11.6	16.7	7.6	10.1		3.7
3.2 unregistered	8.6	6.5	12.0	11.6	9.6	10.7		2.2
<b>4. elect. gas &amp; water supply</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>5. construction</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>6. trade, hotels &amp; restaurants</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>
6.1 trade	9.8	11.8	9.9	10.8	10.0	9.2		6.3
6.2 hotels & restaurants	14.6	17.8	15.9	14.6	11.5	12.8		-3.5
<b>7. transport, storage &amp; commn.</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>
7.1 railways	8.8	7.5	10	11.1	9.3	9.8		8.6
7.2 transport by other means	8.3	9.0	8.8	8.8	7.7	7.9		5.9
7.3 storage	1.2	4.7	3.1	9.9	-1.4	4.6		11.6
7.4 communication	26.8	22.5	27.7	25.3	25.6	28.4		25.7
<b>8. financing, ins., real est.&amp; bus.servs.</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>
8.1 banking & insurance	14.2	15.9	20.3	21.1	15.4	16.8		13.9
8.2 real estate, o'ship of dwellings, bus.servs.	9.2	10.8	8.6	10.1	8.5	10.5		7.1
<b>9. community, social &amp; personal servs.</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.9</b>
9.1 public administration & defence	4.9	3.6	4.0	0.8	4.2	7.4		22.1
9.2 other services	8.6	10.6	6.9	3.9	8.5	6.3		8.2
<b>10. GDP at factor cost</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>

### ***Composition of various activities between the two Series***

3.117 The weighting pattern of various activities in the GDP in the old and new series for the year 2004-05 also influences to some extent the overall growth rate in GDP. The composition of the various activities in the old and new series, may be seen in *Table 37*, presented below. From this Table, it is evident that the share of agriculture, forestry and fishing sector has fallen from 19.2 per cent in the old series to 18.9 per cent in the new series, the share of secondary sectors (including mining and quarrying) has fallen from 28.2 per cent in the old series to 28.0 per cent in the new series, while the share of services sectors has been higher in the new series at 53.1 per cent, as compared to the share of 52.6 per cent in the old series. The higher share of services sectors in the new series has mainly been due to increase in the level of GDP of the industries, hotels and restaurants, railways, communication, and real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services, as also due to the fall in the levels of GDP in agriculture and registered manufacturing sectors, reasons for which have been explained in the previous paragraphs.

**Table 37: Weights of Various Sectors in the New Series and Old Series, 2004-05**

Industry		1999-00 Series	New Series
<b>1</b>	<b>agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>19.2</b>
1.1	Agriculture	15.9	17.4
1.2	forestry & logging	2.1	0.8
1.3	Fishing	0.9	1.0
<b>2</b>	<b>mining &amp; quarrying</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>
3.1	Registered	9.9	10.9
3.2	Unregistered	5.4	4.9
<b>4</b>	<b>elect. gas &amp; water supply</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>trade, hotels &amp; restaurant</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.0</b>
6.1	Trade	14.6	14.6
6.2	hotels & restaurants	1.5	1.4
<b>7</b>	<b>transport, storage &amp; comm.</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>
7.1	Railways	1.0	1.0
7.2	transport by other means	5.7	5.5
7.3	Storage	0.1	0.1
7.4	Communication	1.7	1.9
<b>8</b>	<b>financing, insurance, real estate &amp; business services</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>
8.1	banking & insurance	5.8	5.8
8.2	real estate, ownership of dwellings & business services	8.9	8.2
<b>9</b>	<b>community, social &amp; personal services</b>		
9.1	public administration & defence	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>
9.2	other services	6.0	6.0
<b>10</b>	<b>GDP at factor cost</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>

### Net Domestic Product and National Income

3.118 *Table 38* presents the estimates of GDP at factor cost, Net Domestic Product (NDP) at factor cost, Net National Income (NNI) at factor cost (also known as National Income), and per capita income for the period, 2004-05 to 2008-09 in the 1999-00 series and new series. The estimates are presented in the Table at current prices, for the sake of comparison in the levels of estimates between the two series in various aggregates. Also presented in this Table are the growth rates alongwith the estimates

3.119 For assessing the performance of the economy, growth rates at constant prices are used, as they are free from price fluctuations and present the year to year changes in volume terms. For the sake of comparison in growth rates at constant prices between the old and new series, estimates of various aggregates have been provided in Table 39 below, alongwith the estimates.

**Table 38: Estimates of GDP, NDP, NNI and Per Capita Income, 2004-05 to 2008-09**  
(at current prices)

(Rs. crore)

Year	GDP at factor cost (Rs. Crore)		NDP at factor cost (Rs. Crore)		NNI at factor cost (Rs. Crore)		Per capita income (Rs.)	
	1999-00 Series	New Series	1999-00 Series	New Series	1999-00 Series	New Series	1999-00 Series	New Series
2004-05	28,77,701	29,67,599	25,48,660	26,46,370	25,26,285	26,23,995	23,198	24,095
2005-06	32,82,385	34,02,316	29,02,074	30,32,585	28,75,958	30,06,469	26,003	27,183
2006-07	37,79,385	39,41,865	33,42,347	35,16,950	33,12,569	34,87,172	29,524	31,080
2007-08	43,20,892	45,40,987	38,11,441	40,51,769	37,87,596	40,31,881	33,283	35,430
2008-09	49,33,183	52,28,650	43,53,400	46,53,420	43,26,384	46,32,304	37,490	40,141
<b>Growth rates (%)</b>								
2005-06	14.1	14.6	13.9	14.6	13.8	14.6	12.1	12.8
2006-07	15.1	15.9	15.2	16.0	15.2	16.0	13.5	14.3
2007-08	14.3	15.2	14.0	15.2	14.3	15.6	12.7	14.0
2008-09	14.2	15.1	14.2	14.8	14.2	14.9	12.6	13.3

**Table 39: Estimates of GDP, NDP, NNI and Per Capita Income, 2004-05 to 2008-09**  
(at constant prices)

[old series at 1999-2000 prices and new series at 2004-05 prices]

(Rs. crore)

Year	GDP at factor cost (Rs. Crore)		NDP at factor cost (Rs. Crore)		NNI at factor cost (Rs. Crore)		Per capita income (Rs.)	
	1999-00 Series	New Series	1999-00 Series	New Series	1999-00 Series	New Series	1999- 00 Series	New Series
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2004-05	23,88,768	29,67,599	21,26,269	26,46,370	21,05,184	26,23,995	19,331	24,095
2005-06	26,16,101	32,49,130	23,28,675	28,97,156	23,08,015	28,72,21,2	20,868	25,969
2006-07	28,71,118	35,64,627	25,54,712	31,76,860	25,33,450	31,499,12	22,580	28,074
2007-08	31,29,717	38,93,457	27,79,648	34,67,041	27,64,795	34,49,970	24,295	30,316
2008-09	33,39,375	41,54,973	29,57,698	36,88,991	29,41,971	36,72,192	25494	31,821
<b>Growth rates (%)</b>								
2005-06	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.5	7.9	7.8
2006-07	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.7	8.2	8.1
2007-08	9.0	9.2	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.5	7.6	8.0
2008-09	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	4.9	5.0

### Implicit price deflators in the new series

3.120 Table 40 and Table 41 below present the implicit price deflators (IPDs) from the national accounts, economic activity-wise in the old and new series, industry-wise and the annual growth rates in the IPDs. It may be seen from this table that there are marginal changes in the IPDs at economic-activity level and at the overall level, due to changes in the composition in the new series at sub-economic activity level as also in overall GDP.

**Table 40: Implicit Price Deflators in GDP at factor cost (%),  
(2004-05=100)**

industry	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	old	new								
<b>1. agriculture,forestry &amp; fishing</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>127.3</b>	<b>133.1</b>	<b>138.1</b>
1.1 agriculture	100.0	100.0	106.9	107.9	113.1	115.6	123.7	127.8		140.0
1.2 forestry & logging	100.0	100.0	111.9	114.7	115.1	125.5	117.4	126.0		129.1
1.3 fishing	100.0	100.0	105.3	106.5	107.9	118.4	110.3	122.8		126.1
<b>2. mining &amp; quarrying</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>129.4</b>	<b>121.1</b>	<b>136.1</b>
<b>3. manufacturing</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>125.3</b>
3.1 registered	100.0	100.0	105.5	106.2	112.4	112.5	119.1	117.9		127.8
3.2 unregistered	100.0	100.0	104.1	103.2	110.2	108.5	115.2	112.7		120.4
<b>4. elect. gas &amp; water supply</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>105.7</b>
<b>5. construction</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>121.4</b>	<b>133.9</b>	<b>135.2</b>
<b>6. trade, hotels &amp; restaurant</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>112.3</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>126.7</b>
6.1 trade	100.0	100.0	105.3	105.6	111.6	112.3	116.2	117.5		126.8
6.2 hotels & restaurants	100.0	100.0	104.7	105.2	110.5	111.6	116.9	116.8		126.2
<b>7. transport,storage &amp; communication</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>104.5</b>
7.1 railways	100.0	100.0	95.4	98.3	105.5	107.6	112.9	114.2		116.1
7.2 transport by other means	100.0	100.0	103.5	103.7	108.9	110.1	114.7	114.7		124.0
7.3 storage	100.0	100.0	103.7	103.7	112.2	111.3	117.4	116.3		125.4
7.4 communication	100.0	100.0	92.9	89.5	87.9	77.5	85.4	67.8		62.9
<b>8. financing, insurance, real estate &amp; business services</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>119.7</b>
8.1 banking & insurance	100.0	100.0	94.1	92.8	92.2	90.5	90.7	89.5		93.8
8.2 real estate, ownership of dwellings, business & legal services	100.0	100.0	105.0	105.8	110.7	114.3	115.5	124.7		141.3
<b>9. community,social &amp; personal services</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>129.6</b>
9.1 public administration & defence	100.0	100.0	104.4	104.5	111.3	111.2	118.4	117.9		128.4
9.2 other services	100.0	100.0	104.5	104.3	111.9	111.9	119.3	119.3		130.5
<b>10. GDP at factor cost</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>125.8</b>

**Table 41: Growth in Implicit Price Deflators in GDP at factor cost (%),  
(2004-05=100)**

industry	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	old	new	old	new	old	new	old	new
<b>1. agriculture,forestry &amp; fishing</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>
1.1 agriculture	6.9	7.9	5.8	7.2	9.4	10.5		9.6
1.2 forestry & logging	11.9	14.7	2.9	9.4	2.0	0.5		2.4
1.3 fishing	5.3	6.5	2.4	11.2	2.2	3.7		2.7
<b>2. mining &amp; quarrying</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>3. manufacturing</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>
3.1 registered	5.5	6.2	6.5	5.9	6.0	4.8		8.4
3.2 unregistered	4.1	3.2	5.9	5.1	4.5	3.9		6.8
<b>4. elect. gas &amp; water supply</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>5. construction</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>
<b>6. trade, hotels &amp; restaurant</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>
6.1 trade	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4	4.1	4.6		7.9
6.2 hotels & restaurants	4.7	5.2	5.6	6.1	5.8	4.6		8.1

industry	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	old	new	old	new	old	new	old	new
<b>7. transport, storage &amp; communication</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
7.1 railways	-4.6	-1.7	10.6	9.4	7.0	6.1		1.6
7.2 transport by other means	3.5	3.7	5.3	6.1	5.3	4.2		8.1
7.3 storage	3.7	3.7	8.2	7.3	4.6	4.5		7.8
7.4 communication	-7.1	-10.5	-5.3	-13.4	-2.9	-12.5		-7.3
<b>8. financing, insurance, real estate &amp; business services</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>
8.1 banking & insurance	-5.9	-7.2	-2.1	-2.6	-1.6	-1.0		4.7
8.2 real estate, ownership of dwellings, business & legal services	5.0	5.8	5.5	8.0	4.4	9.1		13.3
<b>9. community, social &amp; personal services</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>
9.1 public administration & defence	4.4	4.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.0		9.0
9.2 other services	4.5	4.3	7.1	7.4	6.6	6.6		9.3
<b>10. GDP at factor cost</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>

### Net Factor Income from the Rest of the World

3.121 There is no change in the estimates of Net factor Income from the Rest of the world at current prices for the years 2004-05 to 2006-07. Due to the receipt of revised data from RBI, estimate for the year 2007-08 has changed. In the new series, estimates at constant (2004-05 ) prices have been prepared using single deflation method by adopting Implicit price deflators of service sector on the current price estimate of net factor income from abroad, instead of double deflation method used in the old series. In the old series, the current price estimates of exports were deflated by unit value index of imports and Imports by unit value index of exports. The estimates at current prices are presented in *Table 42*.

**Table 42: Net Factor Income from Rest of the World, 2004-05 to 2008-09**  
(Rs. crore)

Year	At current prices		
	1999-00 Series	New Series	difference
2004-05	(-) 22,375	(-) 22,375	0
2005-06	(-) 26,116	(-) 26,116	0
2006-07	(-) 29,778	(-) 29,778	0
2007-08	(-) 23,845	(-) 19,888	3,957
2008-09		(-) 21,116	

## 4. EXPENDITURE AGGREGATES AND SAVING

4.1 The expenditure aggregates of GDP comprise consumption expenditure (government final consumption expenditure and private final consumption expenditure) gross fixed capital formation, change in stocks, valuables, and net exports (exports minus imports). These estimates are compiled at market prices. The GDP at factor cost by economic activity discussed in the previous section is adjusted by adding indirect taxes net of subsidies to arrive at the estimate of GDP at market prices, so that it equals the expenditure on gross domestic product. As the expenditure components of the GDP, namely, consumption expenditure and capital formation are measured at market prices, the discussion in the following paragraphs is in terms of market prices.

### Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE)

4.2 The basic data on output and prices utilized in the estimation of private final consumption expenditure (PFCE) are mostly the same as those used in the preparation of GDP estimates and as such the improvements/changes in data sources and coverage etc. in GDP estimates are included in the estimates of PFCE. *Table 43* presents the estimates of PFCE for the year 2004-05 by object i.e. according to the purpose for which the goods and services are acquired, in the old and new series.

**Table 43: Estimates of Private Final Consumption Expenditure, 2004-05**

(Rs. crore)

Items	1999-00 Series	2004-05 Series	Difference (3)-(2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>1. Food, bev. and tobacco</b>	7,78,504	7,63,345	-15,159
1.1 Food	6,72,624	6,45,884	-26,740
1.1.1 Cereals and bread	1,65,739	1,61,314	-4,424
1.1.2 Pulses	20,149	15,540	-4,610
1.1.3 Sugar and gur	32,548	32,304	-244
1.1.4 Oils and oilseeds	47,662	37,710	-9,952
1.1.5 Fruits and vegetables	1,52,015	1,52,298	283
1.1.6 Potato and other tuber	16,450	17,593	1,143
1.1.7 Milk and milk products	1,31,850	1,32,953	1,103
1.1.8 Meat, egg and fish	69,305	62,276	-7,029
1.1.9 Coffee, tea and cocoa	7,932	6,559	-1,373
1.1.10 Salt and Spices	20,080	18,213	-1,867
1.1.11 Other foods items	8,894	9,124	230
1.2 Bev. Pan and intoxicants	33,927	35,674	1,747
1.2.1 Beverages	22,796	27,061	4,265
1.2.2 Pan and other intoxicants	11,131	8,613	-2,518
1.3 Tobacco and products	30,457	41,504	11,047
1.4 Hotels and restaurants	41,496	40,283	-1,213
<b>2. Clothing and footwear</b>	92,362	1,27,608	35,246
2.1 Clothing	82,241	1,08,249	26,008
2.2 Footwear	10,121	19,359	9,238
<b>3. Rent, fuel and power</b>	2,30,746	2,50,986	20,240
3.1 Gross rent and water charges	1,52,612	1,67,822	15,210

Items	1999-00 Series	2004-05 Series	Difference (3)-(2)
3.2 Fuel and power	78,134	83,164	5,030
3.2.1 Electricity	18,666	18,666	0
3.2.2 Liquefied petroleum gas	16,288	16,288	0
3.2.3 Kerosene	8,738	8,738	0
3.2.4 Other fuel	34,442	39,472	5,030
<b>4. Furniture, furnishing, appliances</b>	66,410	64,944	-1,466
4.1 Fur, furnishing and repairs	1,615	8,418	6,803
4.2 Ref. , cooking & washing appliances	10,590	13,249	2,659
4.3 Glassware, tableware and utensils	22,624	15,460	-7,164
4.4 Other goods	17,988	16,986	-1,002
4.5 Services	13,593	10,831	-2,762
<b>5. Medical care &amp; health services</b>	99,143	95,560	-3,583
<b>6. Transport and communication</b>	3,10,969	3,78,217	67,248
6.1 Personal transport equipment	14,737	35,814	21,077
6.2 Operation of transport equipment	94,380	1,25,832	31,452
6.3 Purchase of transport services	1,66,749	1,85,422	18,673
6.4 Communication	35,103	31,149	-3,954
<b>7. Recreation, education, culture</b>	75,296	65,327	-9,969
7.1 Equipments, paper and stationery	30,120	22,462	-7,658
7.2 Recreation and cultural services	2,136	2,136	0
7.3 Educational Services	43,040	40,729	-2,311
<b>8. Misc. goods and services</b>	1,94,680	1,80,871	-13,809
8.1 Personal care and effects	52,925	53,271	346
8.2 Personal goods n.e.c.	44,092	30,268	-13,824
8.3 Other miscellaneous services	97,663	97,332	-331
<b>Total PFCE in domestic market</b>	<b>18,48,110</b>	<b>19,26,858</b>	<b>78,748</b>

4.3 It may be observed that the total PFCE as per the new series, as a net result of upward/downward revisions of various items, is higher by Rs. 78,748 crore (by 4.3%) as compared to the present series. The reasons for some of the major variations are in the estimates of PFCE for the base year 2004-05 are given below.

#### ***Marketable surplus ratios***

4.4 In the 1999-00 series, the marketable surplus ratios for agricultural commodities were based on provided by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DESAg), Ministry of Agriculture. The average of the marketable surplus ratios for the years 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02 was used as the

benchmark ratios for the base year for different agricultural commodities. The quantity retained by the producer was obtained as the difference between total production and marketed supply. An adjustment for seed and feed was also done. In the new series, the quantity retained by producer has been estimated first and the average of the marketable surplus ratio is estimated subsequently. The average per capita quantity retained by the producer based on 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 is estimated for each commodity. For subsequent years, average per capita quantity retained by the producer is multiplied with the population to obtain quantity retained by producer for different agricultural commodities.

### ***Government Final Consumption Expenditure***

4.5 In order to estimate the net availability of each item of private final consumption, item wise details of Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE) are required, as compilation of PFCE is mostly through the commodity flow method, in which estimates of PFCE are compiled as residual from the total output of each item by subtracting from it, the estimated inter-industry utilization and other final uses. The item-wise estimates of GFCE are compiled at the time of preparation of 5-yearly Input Output Transactions Tables (IOTT) for the Indian economy. While preparing the IOTTs, item-wise expenditure data, which is otherwise not available in the budget documents, is collected from a sample of departments of Central and State Governments. For the new series, the item-wise GFCE data has been compiled using the norms of IOTT 2003-04

### ***Manufactured goods used for PFCE***

4.6 Database for the preparation of estimates of PFCE for the majority of manufactured items, is the same as that used for estimating the domestic product. The data on output according to products and industries is available from the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) every year. Detailed results of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), 2004-2005 have been analysed to identify the items of final consumption. Once the value of output of manufacturing sector is estimated at item/group level, it is necessary to know the extent of PFCE out of this output. For the unregistered manufacturing sector the base year ratio between the output of registered and unregistered manufacturing for the corresponding industry groups have been used. The total output has been adjusted for excise duty, import/import duty, trade and transport margins. Finally, the adjustment for government consumption, capital formation and inter-industry consumption has been done using IOTT 2003-04 ratios to arrive at PFCE. These ratios have been used for estimating PFCE for subsequent years in respect of manufactured goods.

### ***Food, beverages and tobacco***

4.7 For most food items, PFCE is estimated by the commodity flow approach. Two major changes have been introduced in this group. First, the market surplus ratio has been estimated using a different approach as mentioned earlier in para 4.4. Second, inter industry consumption has been introduced in pulses, oil and oil seeds, meat fish and egg, tea & coffee. This has resulted in decrease in the PFCE for the group 'cereals and bread', 'oil and oil seeds', 'meat fish and egg' and 'tea & coffee' by Rs. 4,424 crore, pulses by Rs. 4,610, Rs 9,952 crore,

Rs. 7,029 crore and Rs. -1,373 crore respectively. PFCE for beverages has increased by Rs. 4265 crore and pan and other intoxicants has decreased by Rs. 2518 crore. PFCE for tobacco and products has increased by Rs. 11,047 crore.

4.8 The PFCE estimates of other items also showed some variation. Due to these reasons, the over all PFCE for the group has decreased by Rs. 26740 crore.

#### ***Clothing and footwear***

4.9 The item-wise data on value of output at NIC (National Industrial Classification, 1998) 3-digit level available from the ASI 2004-05 has been analysed for estimating the PFCE in the new series for this group, as mentioned in para 4.6. The use of the latest ASI data and identification of consumption basket of items resulted in an increase of Rs. 35,246 crore in the PFCE under this Group.

#### ***Gross rent, fuel and power***

4.10 The PFCE for this group is estimated as a percentage of output/GDP. The rise in the level of estimated GDP has resulted in an increase in the PFCE estimates for this group by Rs. 20,240 crore.

#### ***Furniture, furnishing appliances and services***

4.11 Under this Group, major variation is noticed in the PFCE in respect of the items (i) furnishing appliances and repairs and (ii) glassware, tableware and utensils. The reasons for this variation are the same as those mentioned under the group 'clothing and footwear' and the procedure explained in para 4.6. As a result of updation of rates and ratios based on ASI 2004-05, the PFCE for 'furnishing appliances and repairs' has increased by Rs. 6,803 crore, while the PFCE in respect of 'glassware, tableware and utensils' has decreased by Rs. 7,164 crore respectively, resulting in an overall decrease of Rs. 1466 crore in the PFCE of this Group.

#### ***Medical care and health services***

4.12 In the 1990-00 series, the benchmark PFCE estimates were based on the 52<sup>nd</sup> round NSS Health Care Survey results. The PFCE for subsequent years was estimated using the inter-survey growth rate in the per capita consumption expenditure observed between NSS 52<sup>nd</sup> and 57<sup>th</sup> round survey results. This inter-survey growth rate was quite high and resulted in consumption expenditure of households under this Group reach higher levels. For the new series, the benchmark PFCE estimates are based on the 61<sup>st</sup> round NSS Health Care Survey results, which showed estimated PFCE under this Group at much lower level as compared to the projected figures in the old series for the same year. The PFCE for subsequent years has been estimated using growth rate in the private expenditure during 2004-05 and 2005-06 as given in the Nation Health Account of India 2004-05. Further, estimates of PFCE have been prepared in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the World Health Organisation, who were also engaged at the same time in compiling the National Health Accounts for the country. Thus, it has been ensured that the consumption data for this group appearing in the National Health Accounts and the PFCE are consistent. As a result of using the latest NSS data, which showed lower

consumption expenditure of households under this group as compared to the earlier extrapolated series, the estimated PFCE for this group for the year 2004-05 is lower by Rs. 3,583 crore.

#### ***Transport and communication***

4.13 The major variation in the PFCE estimates between the old and new series is in the case of (i) personal transport equipments, (ii) operation of transport services and (iii) purchase of transport services. Regarding item (i), the PFCE estimates are based on ASI 2004-05 and unregistered manufacturing data and the reasons for variation are as mentioned under the Group, 'clothing' above and the procedure explained in para 4.6. As a result of this, the PFCE under 'transport equipment' has shown a rise of Rs. 21,077 crore in 1999-2000. The PFCE for operation of transport equipments has increased by Rs. 31,452 crore primarily due to increase in the repair charges. The PFCE for purchase of transport services has increased by Rs. 18,673 crore. Thus, the overall PFCE for this group has risen by Rs. 67,248 crore in the new series as compared to the old series, in the year 2004-05.

#### ***Recreation, education and cultural services***

4.14 The PFCE estimates for equipments, paper and stationery decreased by Rs. 7,658 crore in the new series during 2004-05, which is due to reasons similar to those mentioned under the manufacturing items. The PFCE in the case of education has, however, fallen by Rs. 2,311 crore in 2004-05 in the new series. This has resulted in decrease in the overall PFCE for this group by Rs. 9,969 crore in the new series, in the year 2004-05.

#### ***Miscellaneous goods and services***

4.15 The PFCE for 'personal care and effects' has increased by Rs. 346 crore, primarily due to increase in the PFCE in some items and decrease in some items under this Group. While the PFCE for personal goods, n.e.c. has decreased by Rs. 13,824 crore due to decrease in the PFCE of jewellery ornaments and toilet products under this Group. The PFCE estimates for other miscellaneous services are also lower in the new series for the year 2004-05 by Rs. 331 crore. Due to these reasons, the PFCE for this group has decreased by Rs. 13,809 crore during 2004-05 in the new series.

#### ***Level of PFCE***

4.16 The above paragraphs explain the reasons resulting in overall upward revision in the estimates of PFCE during 2004-05 in the new series. It may be seen from *Table 44* that in other years also there is a corresponding upward revision. As a result, the per capita consumption expenditure in the year 2004-05, which was of the order of Rs 16,971 (1999-00 series), is now estimated at Rs. 17,694 in the new series, showing an increase of Rs. 723.

**Table 44: PFCE and Per Capita PFCE, 2004-05 to 2008-09**  
(at current prices)

Year	PFCE (Rs. Crore)		Per capita PFCE (Rs.)	
	1999-00 Series	New Series	1999-00 Series	New Series
2004-05	18,40,026	19,18,774	16,896	17,620
2005-06	20,57,461	21,51,514	18,603	19,453
2006-07	23,07,822	24,65,205	20,569	21,972
2007-08	25,96,084	28,15,675	22,813	24,742
2008-09	29,13,386	32,18,198	25,246	27,887

### ***Growth rates in PFCE***

4.17 The annual growth rates in the PFCE at the aggregate level and the per capita levels according to the 1999-00 and the new series are presented in Table 26 for four year period 2005-06 to 2008-09. The new series shows marginal lower annual growth rates as compared to those in the old series.

**Table 45: Growth Rates in PFCE and Per capita Expenditure, 2005-06 to 2007-08**  
(at constant prices)

	PFCE		Per capita PFCE	
	1999-00 Series	New Series	1999-00 Series	New Series
2005-06	7.1	9.0	5.5	7.3
2006-07	6.3	8.2	4.8	6.7
2007-08	8.5	9.8	6.9	8.3
2008-09	2.9	6.8	1.4	5.4

### **Capital Formation**

4.18 The methodology adopted for compilation of estimates of saving and capital formation of various institutional sectors in the new series, is mainly based on reports of '*Capital Formation and Saving in India: 1950-51 to 1979-80*' (Raj Committee) and '*Saving and Capital Formation in India 1950-51 to 1994-95*' (Chelliah Committee), High level committee on savings and Capital Formation and on the changes suggested in concepts and methodology by the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics from time to time in accordance with the framework of System of National Accounts 1993.

### ***Gross Capital Formation***

4.19 Gross Capital Formation (GCF) refers to the aggregate of gross additions to fixed assets (fixed capital formation), increase in stocks of inventories or change in stocks (CIS) and valuables. Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) comprises two main components, (i) construction, and (ii) machinery and equipment. Only new 'Construction' forms part of GFCF from construction. The GFCF from machinery and equipment includes the ex-factory value of capital goods produced in the registered and unregistered manufacturing sectors and the excise duties paid on them, net imports of capital goods and TTMs, software production, fixed assets in livestock, Installation of wind energy systems and

Research and Development expenditure. Besides the above, 'valuables' which covers the expenditures made on acquisition of valuables, has been included in accordance with the recommendations of 1993 SNA. The estimates of gross capital formation are compiled separately by type of assets and by industry of use. Under type of assets, the estimates in respect of (i) construction and (ii) machinery and equipment are derived at the aggregate level through the commodity flow approach. The estimates of GFCF and change-in-stocks by industry of use, on the other hand, are prepared by expenditure approach, separately for each of the institutional sectors.

### ***GCF by type of assets***

4.20 The estimates of GFCF and GCF by type of assets as per the new and old series for the year 2004-05 have been presented in *Table 46*. In the new series, under institutional sectors, the estimates for public sector show an increase of Rs. 23,793 crore, which is mainly due to the inclusion of construction and machinery (which has been included in commodity flow estimates) component of capital account head 4076 as capital formation which was treated as current expenditure in the old series. The increase is also due to the inclusion of estimates of GFCF based on analysis of accounts of sample autonomous institutions instead of the labour input method followed in the old series. The household sector has shown an increase of Rs. 38,216 crore mainly due to the overall increase in gross fixed capital formation, estimated through commodity flow approach, which in turn was due to the increase in the output of construction (explained under GDP of construction above) and due to the revision in item-baskets of machinery and equipment as per NIC 2004 and use of latest available data on registered and unregistered manufacturing sectors. The overall revision for the year 2004-05 in GFCF by type of assets has been from Rs. 8,95,980 crore in the old series to Rs. 9,31,517 crore in the new series.

**Table 46: GCF by type of assets and institutions, 2004-05**  
(Rs. crore)

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>1999-00 series</b>	<b>New series</b>	<b>Difference</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	9,96,099	10,51,977	55,878
1.1	Public Sector	2,16,962	2,40,755	23,793
1.2	Private Corporate Sector	3,38,755	3,32,624	-6,131
1.3	Household Sector	3,99,328	4,37,544	38,216
1.4	Valuables	41,054	41,054	0
<b>2</b>	<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	8,95,980	9,31,517	35,537
2.1	Public Sector	2,01,912	2,24,279	22,367
2.1.1	Construction	1,34,120	1,44,264	10,144
2.1.2	Machinery and Equipment	67,792	80,015	12,223
2.2	Private Corporate Sector	2,99,967	2,95,796	-4,171
2.2.1	Construction	71,042	74,697	3,655
2.2.2	Machinery and Equipment	2,28,924	2,21,099	-7,825
2.3	Household Sector	3,94,101	4,11,442	17,341
2.3.1	Construction	2,70,464	2,98,838	28,374
2.3.2	Machinery and Equipment	1,23,637	1,12,604	-11,033

S. No.	Item	1999-00 series	New series	Difference
<b>3</b>	<b>Change in Stocks</b>	59,065	79,406	20,341
3.1	Public Sector	15,050	16,476	1,426
3.2	Private Corporate Sector	38,788	36,828	-1,960
3.3	Household Sector	5,227	26,102	20,875
<b>4</b>	<b>Valuables</b>	41,054	41,054	0

### **Construction**

4.21 The broad methodology adopted in the new series for working out the total output and gross fixed capital formation from construction sector is more or less same as the one used in 1999-00 series. However, some modifications in norms, inclusion of recycled bricks, and use of ASI 2004-05 results on basic materials and 62<sup>nd</sup> round of Enterprise Survey (ES) on unorganized manufacturing sector in 2005-06 etc., have been made in the case of accounted (pucca) construction. The coverage in un-accounted (kutcha) construction has been further extended to include 7 more additional plantation crops in cultivated assets. The revised norms used are based on studies on cost structure received from the states, IOTT 2003-04 as discussed in the compilation of GDP of construction sector.

4.22 From the total estimated GFCF of construction, the GFCF in respect of public and private corporate sectors (construction part) is subtracted to obtain the GFCF of the households, as residual. With the adoption of above mentioned expanded coverage and use of fresh data, the GFCF in the form of construction is estimated at Rs. 5,17,799 crore in the new series for the year 2004-05, as against Rs. 4,75,626 crore estimated in 1999-00 series.

4.23 The details of GFCF from construction are given in the Table presented below, separately in the old and new series for the year 1999-2000 and also separately for the segments of accounted and un-accounted new construction.

**Table 47: GFCF from Construction, 2004-05**

*(Rs. crore)*

S. No	Item	1999-00 Series	New Series	Difference
1	GFCF from construction	4,75,626	5,17,799	42,173
1.1	Accounted – ( Pucca)	4,54,547	4,96,005	41,458
1.2	Un-accounted ( Kutcha)	21,079	21,794	715
				0
2	GFCF by Institutions	4,75,626	5,17,799	42,173
2.1	Public Sector	1,34,120	1,44,264	10,144
2.2	Private Corporate Sector	71,042	74,697	3,655
2.3	Household Sector	2,70,464	2,98,838	28,374

### ***Machinery and equipment***

4.24 The main changes that have been made in the new series under this are (i) preparation of a revised capital goods item basket using the detailed results of ASI 2004-05 based on NIC 2004 classification and (ii) use of results of NSS 62<sup>nd</sup> round unregistered manufacturing survey, 2005-06 results.

4.25 The data on ex-factory value of products and by products at detailed five digit level of Annual Survey of Industries Classification Code (ASICC) along with NIC 2004 have been obtained for ASI, 2004-05. By this approach of estimation of GFCF, all the machinery items produced in the economy irrespective of the principal economic activity classification of the establishments are captured. After allocation of ASI output in terms of PFCE, Inter industry use, net exports etc, consistent with IOTT norms, the estimates of GFCF in ME is obtained at NIC-2004 four and two digit levels and then finally at the broad category levels as non-electrical (NE), electrical (E), transport equipment (TE) and other (O). In addition to NIC codes 29 and 30(NE), 31 and 32(E) 34 and 35(TE) and 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28, 33, 36, 37(Others) covered in the old series additional GFCF in ME have been identified in the 15 to 19, 23, 24, 26 and 40 to 74. These additional items have been included in the broad category 'other'. For GFCF in ME from the unorganized manufacturing sector, the ratio between the estimated GFCF in ME and ex factory value of products and by products at NIC 2 digit level for ASI items, have been applied on the value of output at two digit level of NIC obtained from 62<sup>nd</sup> round survey on unorganized manufacturing sector. The estimates at 2 digit level of NIC have been clubbed accordingly to get the estimates at the broad category level. The addition in stock of capital goods in terms of finished and semi finished materials at NIC 4 digit level have been obtained from ASI 2004-05 and the same have been clubbed to get the estimates at the at NIC 2 digit level and at the broad category level. Thus the estimates of ex-factory value of capital goods at the broad category level are obtained. To these ex factory value of capital goods, the net import, import duty, excise duty are added to get the domestic availability of GFCF in ME. Finally, Trade and Transport Margin as obtained from IOTT 2003-04 are added at the broad category level to get the estimate of GFCF in ME.

4.26 Besides the ex-factory value of capital goods produced in registered and unregistered manufacturing sectors, GFCF in respect of machinery and equipment includes excise duties, net imports of capital goods and trade and transport margins (TTM) on capital goods, expenditures made on the purchases of software, fixed assets in livestock. In the new series research and Development expenditure has also been included. Estimates of GFCF in the form of machinery and equipment for the year 2004-05 has now been estimated at Rs. 4,13,717 crore in the new series as against Rs. 4,20,354 crore in the 1999-00 series. The decrease in GFCF from machinery and equipment by Rs. 6,636 crore has mainly been due to the adoption of latest available data and revision in item-baskets of capital goods, as also due to other changes explained above.

**Table 48: GFCF from Machinery and Equipment, 2004-05***(Rs. crore)*

S. No	Item	1999-00 series	New series	Difference
1	Production of capital goods from registered and unregistered manufacturing, (Electrical, non-electrical, transport equipment and other capital goods) inclusive of excise duty, net imports, TTMs	4,00,103	3,93,335	-6,768
2	Fixed Assets in livestock	2,055	1,047	-1,008
3	Software	18,196	18,196	0
4	R&D expenditure		1,140	1,140
<b>5</b>	<b>GFCF from Machinery and Equipment</b>	<b>4,20,354</b>	<b>4,13,718</b>	<b>-6,636</b>

**Valuables**

4.27 Data on expenditures made on net acquisition of valuables on precious items like gold, gems, ornaments and precious stones etc, has been included under GCF, as a separate category under "produced fixed assets" (separately from the GFCF and Change in Stocks) as in the old series. In the new series, valuables include the precious articles with HS codes 7102 (diamonds), 7103 (other gems and stones), 7106 (silver), 7108 (gold), 7110 (platinum), 7113 and 7114 (gold and silver ornaments). Thus the coverage is same as in the old series.

**Gross capital formation by industry of use**

4.28. The Gross capital formation estimates have been prepared for each industry group by aggregating the GFCF and CIS estimates, which are prepared separately. Broadly, for each industry, institution wise estimates of GFCF are prepared wherever possible and aggregated to arrive at the industry level estimate. The estimates of GFCF have been prepared separately for each of the three institutional sectors, namely, public sector, private corporate sector and household sector. While the estimates for the public sector are from the budget documents, those of private corporate sector are on the basis of data provided by the RBI from a sample of joint stock companies and also the data provided by NABARD on cooperatives. However, for the household sector for some specified items, bench mark results obtained from various NSSO surveys (especially the capital output ratios) and growth rates in GVO, GVA etc are used to obtain the GFCF estimates (by extrapolating the benchmark capital stock data with the growth observed in GVO/GVA and taking the difference between two years' capital stock data). The overall revision in GFCF by industry of use for the year 2004-05 has been from Rs. 8,95,980 crore in the 1999-2000 series to Rs. 9,30,470 crore in the new series. The GFCF estimates of construction and machinery equipments obtained from commodity flow approach for the entire economy have been taken as firmer estimates and the industry wise GFCF estimates for Private Corporate and Household Sectors compiled by the expenditure method, have been adjusted proportionately with the estimates compiled by institutions through the commodity flow approach (separately for

construction and machinery components). Details on GFCF and CIS, 2004-05 are given below:

**Table 49: GCF by industry of use, 2004-05**

(Rs. crore)

Industry	GFCF		Change in Stocks		GCF		Diff GCF
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
1. agriculture & allied	76,986	75,939	2,766	1862	71,805	77,800	5,995
1.1 agriculture	69,896	68,848	2,768	1863	61,285	70,711	9,426
1.2 forestry and logging	971	971	-2	-1	969	970	1
1.3 fishing	6,119	6,119	0	0	9,506	6,119	-3,387
2. mining & quarrying	35,097	35,097	925	1733	36,022	36,830	808
3. manufacturing	275,714	275,714	43,927	45018	319,641	320,732	1,091
3.1 registered	182,671	182,671	41,871	40532	224,542	223,203	-1,339
3.2 unregistered	93,043	93,043	2056	4486	95,099	97,529	2,430
4. elec., gas & WS	70,798	70,798	261	891	71,059	71,689	630
5. construction	49,332	49,332	10617	8945	59,949	58,277	-1,672
6. trade, hotels & rests.	55,865	55,865	-2040	18073	34,346	73,938	39,592
6.1 trade	43,840	43,840	-2029	18011	41,811	61,850	20,040
6.2 hotels & restaurants	12,025	12,025	-11	62	9,144	12,088	2,944
7. trans., storage, commn	64,280	64,280	509	240	64,789	64,520	-269
7.1 railways	12,975	12,975	60	149	13,036	13,124	88
7.2 other transport	33,505	33,505	945	549	34,450	34,054	-396
7.3 storage	154	154	-489	-518	-335	-364	-29
7.4 communication	17,646	17,646	-7	60	14,444	17,706	3,262
8. financing, insurance, etc	158,400	158,400	-1477	-158	156,923	158,241	1,319
8.1 banking and insurance	6,548	6,548	-1,507	-1507	5,041	5,041	0
8.2 real estate, etc.	151,852	151,852	30	1349	151,882	153,201	1,319
9. community services	145,046	145,046	3579	2802	148,625	147,848	-777
9.1 public admn. & defence	83,853	83,853	1507	2297	85,360	86,150	790
9.2 other services	61,193	61,193	2072	505	63,265	61,698	-1,567
10. total unadjusted	931,517	930,470	59,067	79,406	955,046	1,009,875	54,829
11. Valuables					41054	41,054	0
12. GCF unadj. (10+11)					996,100	1,050,929	54,829
13. GCF adjusted					1011212	1057618	46,406
14. difference (13-12)					15,112	6,689	-8,423

### Methodology followed for the household sector:

#### ***Agriculture***

4.29. In the new series, estimates of the GFCF in machinery and equipment (ME) for agriculture is estimated by using the data available from Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2004-05 and IOTT ratios for agricultural implements. Applying the ratio observed between the construction and ME from AIDIS 2002-03 on the estimate of GFCF in ME in agriculture, the estimate of GFCF in construction in agriculture is arrived at. The coverage of plantation crops has been extended to seven more crops instead of ten crops in the earlier series.

***Mining and quarrying***

4.30 For compiling the estimates of GFCF under Household Sector for minor minerals, the capital output ratio has been estimated from the Enterprise Survey results for the year 1992-93 and the same ratio has been applied on the estimate of GVO of minor minerals at 2004-05 prices to get the estimate of stock at 2004-05 prices. Taking the difference between two successive year's stock data, the estimate of GFCF at 2004-05 prices has been obtained. Applying the proportion of stock of construction and machinery equipments as observed from the enterprise survey, the total GFCF estimate has been bifurcated into GFCF of construction and GFCF of ME for this industry in the household sector. The 2004-05 price estimates have been inflated by using the index of general pucca construction and WPI for machinery and transport equipment respectively to get the estimates of GFCF of construction and ME at current price.

***Registered manufacturing***

4.31 The estimate of GFCF at 2004-05 prices for the household sector is compiled from the data of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) in respect of units under individual proprietorship, joint family and partnership factories in the year 2004-05. The estimate for 2004-05 is extrapolated with the growth rate observed in the output of registered manufacturing sector. Applying the proportion of GFCF of construction and machinery equipments as observed from the ASI 2004-05, the total GFCF estimate has been bifurcated into GFCF of construction and GFCF of ME for this industry in the household sector. The 2004-05 price estimates have been inflated by using the index of general pucca construction and WPI for machinery and transport equipment respectively to get the estimates of GFCF of construction and ME at current price.

***Unregistered manufacturing***

4.32. For unregistered manufacturing sector, the capital output ratio has been estimated from the 1999-2000 series and applied on the VO of unregistered manufacturing sector at 2004-05 prices to get the estimates of stock of fixed assets at 2004-05 prices. Taking the difference between two successive year's stock data, the estimate of GFCF at 2004-05 prices has been obtained. Applying the proportion of stock of construction and machinery equipments as observed from the 62<sup>nd</sup> round of enterprise survey on unorganized manufacturing sector conducted by NSSO, the total GFCF estimate has been bifurcated into GFCF of construction and GFCF of ME for this industry in the household sector. The 2004-05 price estimates have been inflated by using the index of general pucca construction and WPI for machinery and transport equipment respectively to get the estimates of GFCF of construction and ME at current price.

***Electricity, gas and water supply***

4.33. The capital investment made in the bio-gas plants has been continued to be covered in the new series by estimating the same with the data available from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

***Construction***

4.34. In absence of any survey data on investment in this specific industry, the capital output ratio for central non-departmental undertaking construction

companies has been applied on the GVO of construction in the household sector to get the estimate of stock of fixed assets at 2004-05 price in the industry. Then following the same methodology as in mining and quarrying the estimates of GFCF have been arrived at.

### ***Trade***

4.35. For trade sector, the ratio between stock of fixed assets and GVA has been estimated from the survey on informal sector conducted by NSS in 1999-2000. Applying the ratio on the GVA of trade at 2004-05 price of the private unorganized sector, the estimates of stock of fixed assets for trade at 2004-05 prices are obtained. Taking the difference between two successive year's stock data, the estimate of GFCF at 2004-05 prices has been obtained. Applying the proportion of stock of construction and machinery equipments as observed from the same survey data for trade, the total GFCF estimate has been bifurcated into GFCF of construction and GFCF of ME for this industry in the household sector. The 2004-05 price estimates have been inflated by using the index of general pucca construction and WPI for machinery and transport equipment respectively to get the estimates of GFCF of construction and ME at current price.

### ***Hotels and restaurants, other transport, storage, real estate and business services, communication, other services:***

4.36. For these industries, the ratios between stock of fixed assets and GVA have been estimated from the 63<sup>rd</sup> round enterprise survey on service sector conducted by NSS in 2006-07. Applying the ratio on the GVA of the respective industries at 2004-05 price of the private unorganized sector, the estimates of stock of fixed assets for the respective industry at 2004-05 prices are obtained. Taking the difference between two successive year's stock data, the estimate of GFCF at 2004-05 price has been obtained. Applying the proportion of stock of construction and machinery equipments as observed from the same survey data for the specific industry, the total GFCF estimate has been bifurcated into GFCF of construction and GFCF of ME for the respective industry in the household sector. The 2004-05 price estimates have been inflated by using the index of general pucca construction and WPI for machinery and transport equipment respectively to get the estimates of GFCF of construction and ME at current price.

### ***Ownership of dwellings***

4.37. The data obtained from AIDIS, 2002-03 in respect of 'Ownership of dwellings' is used. The governments' capital transfers to the households under this sector have also been taken into account.

### ***Change in stocks by industry of use***

4.38. The estimates of change in stock (CIS) at current prices (CP) and constant prices (KP), and of inventory at CP and KP are being compiled for all three institutional sectors (public sector, private corporate sector and household sector) and for each industry, separately. These are estimated first for each of the three institutional sectors separately within the industry activity and the industry level CIS and inventory estimates are obtained by combining them.

4.39. For the public sector, the data on CIS/book value of the inventory for the current year are obtained from budget documents and books of accounts. For private corporate sector, the data on CIS estimates are obtained from the RBI which in turn compiles the same through detailed analysis of profit and loss accounts and balance sheets of the selected companies. For cooperative sector, the data is obtained from the NABARD. For the Household Sector, the benchmark level data is collected from various surveys conducted by the NSSO on working capital, GVA, GVO etc. The GVO/ GVA ratios with the inventory are used to arrive at the current years estimates of inventory/CIS. Appropriate price indices are also used for constant price estimation.

4.40. For some institutional sub sectors, namely government administration, DCUs and NDCUs, only book value estimates of inventory for the current year are obtained and using the concerned inventory estimate of the previous year and relevant WPI estimates, the inventory estimates and CIS estimates are prepared both at KP and CP for the current year. For some other institutional sub sectors, CIS estimates at CP are directly available and inventory estimates and CIS estimates both at CP and KP are prepared. WPI index for the appropriate industry group is used to convert CP estimates to KP estimate and vice versa in a specific industry. Wherever, a specific WPI is not available, WPI of all commodities is used.

4.41 In the current series there was no major change effected in the methodology for compilation of change in stock estimates of public sector and private corporate sector. But for household sector the following changes have been incorporated in the methodology.

#### ***Agriculture***

4.42 In the household sector for livestock, for poultry and piggery, the entire change in population has been taken as CIS whereas for remaining 12 species only that proportion of the species which is not used as capital asset (breeding, dairying and as draught animal) is considered for compilation of the CIS estimate. These proportions have been revised based on latest livestock census data of 2003.

#### ***Mining and Quarrying***

4.43 The ratio between inventory and output for minor minerals has been obtained for the year 2005 from Indian Minerals Year Book, 2005, IBM. This ratio has been applied on VO of minor minerals at current price to get the inventory at current price. Deflating the current price estimates of inventory by the WPI for minor minerals, the 2004-05 price estimate of inventory is obtained and taking the difference between two successive years' inventory estimates at 2004-05 prices, the estimate of CIS at 2004-05 prices is arrived at. Then again inflating the 2004-05 prices of CIS by the WPI for minor minerals, the current price estimate of CIS in mining and quarrying is arrived at.

#### ***Registered Manufacturing***

4.44 The ratio between the inventory and output for this industry in the household sector (individual proprietorship, joint family and partnership) has

been obtained from ASI, 2004-05 and the same has been applied on the GVO of registered manufacturing sector at current price to get the inventory at current price. Deflating the current price estimates of inventory by the WPI for manufacturing, the 2004-05 price estimate of inventory is obtained and taking the difference between two successive years' inventory estimates at 2004-05 prices, the estimate of CIS at 2004-05 prices is arrived at. Then again inflating the 2004-05 price estimates of CIS by the WPI for manufacturing, the current price estimate of CIS in registered manufacturing is arrived at.

### ***Unregistered Manufacturing***

4.45 The ratio between the inventory and output for this industry has been obtained from 62<sup>nd</sup> round enterprise survey on unorganized manufacturing sector conducted by NSSO in 2005-06 and the same has been applied on the GVO of unregistered manufacturing sector at current price to get the inventory at current price. Deflating the current price estimates of inventory by the WPI for manufacturing, the 2004-05 price estimate of inventory is obtained and taking the difference between two successive years' inventory estimates at 2004-05 price, the estimate of CIS at 2004-05 price is arrived at. Then again inflating the 2004-05 price estimate of CIS by the WPI for manufacturing, the current price estimate of CIS in unregistered manufacturing is arrived at.

### ***Trade***

4.46 The latest report of survey on trade conducted by NSS from which the information on inventory as on date is available is Report no. 403 of NSS 46<sup>th</sup> round on small trading units 1990-91. Using this information the estimate of inventory of capital for trade separately for food items and non-food items have been prepared for the survey year. Using the indicator variables "outstanding credit by schedule commercial banks (SCB) to household for trading" for inventory of non-food items for household sector trade and "food credit by schedule commercial banks" for inventory of food items for household sector trade, the benchmark estimates of have been moved to further years to get the current price estimates of inventory for this industry. Deflating the current price estimates of inventory by the WPI for all commodities, the estimates of inventory at 2004-05 prices have been obtained. Taking the difference between two successive years' estimates of inventory at 2004-05 prices the estimates of CIS at 2004-05 prices have been obtained. Then the CIS estimates at 2004-05 prices have been inflated to current price estimates of CIS by applying the WPI for all commodities.

### ***Hotel and Restaurants***

4.47 For this industry the latest information on inventory is available only from the Enterprise Survey Report on Hotel and Restaurants, 1993-94, CSO. From this report the per entries inventory formation at constant price is obtained from and the household sector number of enterprises are obtained from the Enterprise surveys on service sector conducted in 57<sup>th</sup> round, 2001-02 and 63<sup>rd</sup> round, 2006-07 by NSSO. Multiplying the per enterprise estimated inventory at 2004-05 price with the number of enterprises, the estimate of inventory at 2004-05 price for this industry is arrived at. Inflating the 2004-05 price estimate of inventory by the WPI for all commodities, the estimate of inventory at current price is arrived

at. Taking the difference between the two successive years' inventory at current price, the estimate of CIS at current price is arrived at.

### ***Transport by other means***

4.48 For this industry the latest information on inventory is available only from the Enterprise Survey Report on transport sector, 1988-89. From the report, the inventory is estimated to be of 2.33% of the stock of fixed assets of type transport equipment. It has also been seen that the inventory is mainly in terms of tyres and tubes etc. Using the same ratio on 2004-05 price estimate of stock of fixed assets of transport equipment in the household sector for mechanized road transport, the estimate of inventory for household sector at 2004-05 prices is obtained. Then applying the WPI for tyres on the 2004-05 price estimate of inventory, the current price estimates of inventory are obtained. Taking the difference between the two successive years' inventory at current prices, the estimate of CIS at current prices is obtained. Then again applying the WPI for tyres on the CIS for current estimates, the constant price estimate of CIS are obtained.

4.49 Table below gives the institutional wise break up of the estimates of CIS for the year 2004-05 along with the old series estimates at current price and difference.

**Table 50: Estimates of Change in Stocks, 2004-05**  
(Rs. crore)

<b>Institutional sector</b>	<b>Old Series</b>	<b>New Series</b>	<b>Difference</b>
(i) Public Sector	15,050	16,476	1,426
(a) Administration	1,597	2,562	965
(b) DCUs	-96	365	461
(c) NDCUs	13,549	13,549	0
(ii) Private corporate sector	38,788	36,828	-1,960
(a) Joint stock Companies	37,725	37,726	1
(b) Cooperatives	1,064	-898	-1,962
(iii) Household Sector	5,227	26,102	20,875
(iv) Grand Total	59,065	79,406	20,340

### ***Saving***

4.50 The estimates of domestic saving are prepared separately for three institutional sectors namely, household, private corporate and public. In the new series, only the saving in provident fund has undergone revision due to revision of data in respect of provident fund contributions of local authorities. This has contributed to an increase of Rs. 355 crore in the financial savings of household sector in the year 2004-05. The households' savings in physical assets has been revised upward by Rs.38,216 crore due to revisions in the capital formation estimates. These changes have increased the savings of household sector by Rs.38,571 crore for the year 2004-05 in the new series.

4.51 Also, there is an upward revision in the estimates of gross saving of co-operative societies and quasi corporate bodies on account of availability of fresh data on co-operative societies and revision of consumption of fixed capital (CFC). The estimates of saving of private corporate sector have thus been revised for the year 2004-05 from Rs. 2,12,048 to Rs. 2,12,812 crore, in the new series.

4.52 The saving of public sector has also been revised due to treatment of R&D expenditure as capital expenditure which was being treated as current expenditure in the old series. The savings of Public authorities have been revised due to the inclusion of construction and machinery (which has been included in commodity flow estimates) component of capital account head 4076 from Defence Service Budget estimates as capital expenditure instead of current expenditure as was treated in the old series. The revision is also due to the inclusion of estimates of GFCF based on analysis of accounts of sample autonomous institutions instead of the labour input method followed in the old series. The saving of public sector has thus increased from Rs. 68951 crore to Rs. 76023 crore for the year 2004-05 in the new series.

4.53 Tables 51 and 52 present the gross domestic saving (GDS) and net domestic saving (NDS) by institutional sectors for the years 2004-05 to 2007-08 as per 1999-00 series and new series. As in the case of gross saving, the estimates of net domestic saving have also been revised. Thus, for example there is an upward revision to the extent of Rs. 46406 crore in GDS for the year 2004-05. However, due to the downward revision of CFC estimates by Rs. 7811 crore, the NDS has increased by Rs.54217 crore in the new series for the year 2004-05.

**Table 51: Estimates of GDS by Institutional Sectors, 2004-05 to 2008-09**  
(at current prices)

	<i>(Rs. crore)</i>				
<b>Sector</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>
<b>1. Public Sector</b>					
1999-00 series	68,951	86,824	137,926	212,543	
New Series	76,023	89,845	152,463	249,660	79,997
Difference*	7,072	3,021	14,537	37,117	
<b>2 Private Corporate Sector</b>					
1999-00 series	212,048	276,550	342,284	416,936	
New Series	212,812	277,493	342,130	431,588	470,256
Difference*	764	943	-154	14,652	
<b>3. Household Sector</b>					
<b>3.1 Financial Saving</b>					
1999-00 series	317547	420973	482822	553288	
New Series	317,901	421,219	469,051	552,725	581,428
Difference*	354	246	-13,771	-563	
<b>3.2 Saving in Physical Assets</b>					
1999-00 series	399328	443679	512076	596846	

Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
New Series	437,544	437,486	511,144	567,496	679,904
Difference*	38,216	-6,193	-932	-29,350	
<b>4. Total Economy</b>					
1999-00 series	997,874	1,228,026	1,475,108	1,779,613	
New Series	1,044,280	1,226,044	1,474,788	1,801,469	1,811,585
Difference*	<b>46,406</b>	<b>-1,982</b>	<b>-320</b>	<b>21,856</b>	

\*estimates of new series minus 1999-00 series

**Table 52: Estimates of NDS by institutional sectors, 2004-05 to 2008-09**  
(at current prices)

(Rs. crore)

Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>1. Public Sector</b>					
1999-00 series	-39,851	-33,254	6,923	66,527	
New Series	-34,589	-32,163	16,750	101,365	-88,259
Difference*	5,262	1,091	9,827	34,838	
<b>2 Private Corporate Sector</b>					
1999-00 series	119,092	164,675	206,655	250,426	
New Series	116,040	160,913	201,861	258,852	265,020
Difference*	-3,052	-3,762	-4,794	8,426	
<b>3. Household Sector</b>					
<b>3.1 Financial Saving</b>					
1999-00 series	317547	420973	482822	553288	
New Series	317,901	421,219	469,051	552,725	581,428
Difference*	354	246	-13,771	-563	
<b>3.2 Saving in Physical Assets</b>					
1999-00 series	272045	295320	341671	399923	
New Series	323,698	306,344	362,211	399,309	478,167
Difference*	51,653	11,024	20,540	-614	
<b>4. Total Economy</b>					
1999-00 series	668,833	847,714	1,038,071	1,270,164	
New Series	723,050	856,314	1,049,873	1,312,251	1,236,356
Difference*	<b>54,217</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>11,802</b>	<b>42,087</b>	

\*estimates of New Series minus 1999-00 series

### ***Rates of gross/ net saving***

4.54 Table 53 presents the rates of GDS and NDS. The rates are worked out as a percentage of Gross/Net domestic saving to the GDP/NDP at current market prices. It can be seen that the rates of saving as per new series is higher in 2004-05 but consistently lower from 2005-06 onwards compared to 1999-00 series. While the changes in the level of GDP in the new series ranges from 3.1 in 2004-05 to 6.0 percent in 2008-09, the changes in the level of saving has been low. Hence the rate of saving in the new series is lower as compared to 1999-00 series except in the year 2004-05 when the rate of saving was marginally higher.

**Table 53: Rates of Gross/Net Domestic Saving, 2004-05 to 2008-09**  
(at current prices) (percent)

Year	Gross Domestic Saving			Net Domestic Saving		
	1999-00 series	New Series	Difference (3) – (2)	1999-00 series	New Series	Difference (3) – (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2004-05	31.7	32.2	0.5	23.7	24.8	1.1
2005-06	34.2	33.1	-1.1	26.4	25.7	-0.7
2006-07	35.7	34.4	-1.3	28.1	27.2	-0.9
2007-08	37.7	36.4	-1.3	30.1	29.4	-0.7
2008-09	NA	32.5	NA	NA	24.7	NA

### ***Rate of gross/net capital formation***

4.55 Table 54 presents the rates of gross and net capital formation for the years 2004-05 to 2008-09 for the two series. The rates are worked out as a percentage of Gross/net domestic capital formation to the GDP / NDP at current market prices. The estimates of domestic capital formation for this purpose are obtained from funds flow approach and are equivalent to the domestic saving plus the net inflow of capital from rest of the world. It can be observed that these rates also broadly follow a similar pattern as that of the rates of the domestic saving discussed above.

**Table 54: Rates of gross and net capital formation, 2004-05 to 2008-09**  
(at current prices) (percent)

Year	Gross Domestic Capital Formation			Net Domestic Capital Formation		
	1999-00 series	New Series	Difference	1999-00 series	New Series	Difference
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2004-05	32.1	32.7	0.6	24.2	25.2	1.0
2005-06	35.5	34.3	-1.2	27.8	27.0	-0.8
2006-07	36.9	35.5	-1.4	29.4	28.4	-1.0
2007-08	39.1	37.7	-1.4	31.7	30.9	-0.8
2008-09		34.9			27.4	

## 5. TRANSACTIONS OF PUBLIC SECTOR

### Non-departmental commercial undertakings (NDCUs)

5.1 In the new series, changes in NDCUs are mainly due to treating R&D expenditures in Non-financial NDCUs as capital expenditures in line with the recommendations of 2008 SNA. The same is discussed below:

#### *Non-financial NDCUs*

5.2 The increase in the macro-economic aggregates occurred as a result of treating R&D expenditures as capital expenditures & revised FISIM. The estimates of GDP, Savings & Capital formation in respect of Non-financial NDCUs in the old & new series are presented in *Table 55* given below:

**Table 55: Macro-economic aggregates of Non-Financial NDCUs, 2004-05**  
(Rs.Crore)

Macro-aggregate	1999-00 series	New Series	Change
GDP	2,33,098	2,33,675	577
Gross Savings	78,976	80,116	1,140
GCF	1,04,988	1,06,128	1,140

#### Changes in allocation of FISIM

5.3 Industry-wise estimates of FISIM have changed due to change in the estimates of FISIM of non-government NBFCs. The industry-wise allocation of FISIM in the old & new series is presented in the *Table 56*.

**Table 56: Industry-wise FISIM at current prices, 2004-05**  
(Rs.Crore)

S. No.	Industry	1999-00 series	New Series	Change
1	Agriculture	4,990	4,992	2
2	Live Stock	242	242	0
3	Forestry	53	53	0
4	Fishing	18	18	0
5	Mining & Quarry	712	706	-6
6	Manufacturing	23,683	23,823	140
6.1	Registered	20,602	20,721	119
6.2	Un-registered	3,081	3,103	22
7	Construction	6,151	6,180	29
8	Electricity	4,707	4,718	11
9	Gas	124	124	0
10	Transport	700	691	-9
11	Storage	11	11	0
12	Trade	11,496	11,554	58
13	Hotel & Restaurant	1,122	1,127	5
14	Business and Service	1,972	1,981	9

S. No.	Industry	1999-00 series	New Series	Change
15	Financial	8,259	8,294	35
16	Personal(Household)	44,693	44,733	40
17	Government	5,207	5,210	3
18	Railways	676	676	0
19	Other Services	2,752	2,764	12
20	Miscellaneous	0	0	0
21	Foreign	4,341	4,343	2
22	Communication	894	897	3
	TOTAL	1,22,803	1,23,135	332

### **Administrative departments, departmental enterprises, and quasi-government bodies**

5.4 Estimates in this sector are mainly based on the analysis of Central and State Government's budget documents. The expenditures on various items are reckoned according to economic and purpose classification. Significant improvements brought out in the new series are as follows:

5.5 Three issues namely, classification issue in Defence Services, methodological issue in autonomous institutions (quasi-government bodies) and improvements in local body accounts based on sample data, have been included in the new series in pursuance of the recommendations of the High Level Committee (HLC) on Estimation of Saving and Investment under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan.

#### ***Defence Capital Expenditure***

5.6 The 1968 System of National Accounts excluded from gross fixed capital formation almost all capital expenditures except those on construction or alteration of family dwellings for armed forces personnel. The 1993 System of National Accounts treats gross fixed capital formation as all capital expenditures by the defence forces on fixed assets of a kind that could be acquired by civilian users for purposes of production and that the military use in the same way: this would include airfields, docks, roads, hospitals and other buildings or structures. On the other hand, military weapons, and vehicles and equipment whose sole purpose is to launch or deliver such weapons, are not to be treated as gross fixed capital formation but as intermediate consumption. It is also mentioned in 1993 SNA, 'if it is not feasible to separate expenditures on such equipment from expenditures on weapons and their support systems, all expenditures on equipment for the military have by default to be treated as intermediate consumption'.

5.7 However, SNA 2008 emphasizes that all expenditure by the military which meets the definition of being used in production over a period in excess of one year will be treated as capital formation, regardless of the nature of the expenditure or the purpose intended for it. All equipment will be treated as fixed capital formation except for consumables which will be treated as inventories.

5.8 It has been a practice in the Indian national accounts to treat the capital expenditures of Defence, except for the ordinance factories, as current expenditures. However, the major account head "4076" on Defence Capital Expenditure in the Central Government Budget documents shows detailed information on expenditure made towards various capital equipments such as buildings, machinery, transport equipment, land etc.

5.9 The current NAS treatment of defence capital outlay as current expenditures, results in reduction in the net savings as well as in capital formation of Government Administrative Departments. This issue of treating the defence capital expenditure as capital was placed before Sub-Committee on Estimation of Savings in the Public Sector with its implications in public sector savings and in public sector capital formation. Subsequently, this issue with revised estimates and purpose classification was discussed in the Advisory Committee on National Accounts for their consent to incorporate in the base year revision. The Committee deliberated upon this issue at length and suggested that only construction component of capital account head 4076 could be treated as gross fixed capital formation. They further added that care should be taken to consider machinery /transport outlays as a part of fixed assets from this account. The entire defence expenditure is presently marked as "Defence", in the new series, the expenditures on medical and education establishments are given 'health' and 'education' respectively in the purpose classification.

#### ***Methodological changes in Autonomous Institutions***

5.10 In the new series macro-economic estimates for Quasi-Government Bodies (Autonomous Institutions) are included with an alternative methodology. A large number of autonomous institutions have been set up by various Ministries/Departments to achieve some objectives without day to day interference of government for which substantial grants are released to them every year. The grants in aid are generally released to these Autonomous Institutions besides Non-Government Organizations and individuals and they account for a significant contribution in the government current expenditure. Such grants are reflected in income and outlay account of Government Administrative Departments as current transfers to autonomous institutions or private institutions or individuals. In addition to the grants, the recipient institutions generate own resources of funds to meet their expenditure for payment of salaries, pension, office expenses and for acquisition of fixed assets. In the absence of these details in the budget documents, the expenditure of government could not be exactly classified as it was spent on salaries or office expense or for capital asset. As a result, the government macro economic estimates like NDP, GFCE and GFCF are underestimated. Moreover the analysis of financial accounts of all autonomous institutions receiving grants in-aid is a gigantic task. Grants released by Human Resource Development, Health & Family Welfare, Agriculture, Science & Technology, Communication & Information Technology, and Finance constitute 75% of the total grants given by all central ministries to these institutions. Therefore, for the base year revision, it is confined to analyse some of the annual financial accounts of important autonomous institutions like Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghatan (KVS), UGC, CSIR, ICAR, Department of Atomic Energy, IGNOU etc to work out the ratios of own

funds, compensation of employees, (COE), Intermediate Consumption and Gross Fixed Capital Formation from the total grants released to these sample institutions. These ratios have been applied on the total grants released to these institutions by the Central Government during 2004-05 to 2008-09RE to compile the estimates of own resources, NDP, GDP, GFCE and GFCF of autonomous institutions to replace the corresponding existing estimates in Quasi-Government-Bodies from Public Sector. At present the GVA of these quasi-Government Bodies are compiled by using the workforce in NIC 903 multiplied by the value added per worker of such autonomous institutions. Other estimates like capital formation, saving and GFCE from Quasi-Government Bodies are compiled by applying benchmark ratio estimates on the GVA. Purpose classifications of the expenditures by these institutions are not included in the NAS table "Economic and Purpose Classification of Expenditure of Administrative Departments". Whereas, the analysis of autonomous institutions facilitated to incorporate the purpose as well as economic classification in the above said table.

### **Local Bodies**

5.11 The third issue relates to working out the impact of local bodies on macro economic estimates compiled by considering the accounts of all urban local bodies (ULBs) on census basis and using the accounts of rural local bodies (RLBs) on sample basis. The local bodies have started raising substantial income from their own resources besides the grants received from State and Central Governments. This, therefore, has resulted in an increase in the estimates of NDP, GDP, GFCE, GFCF and savings. For this, CSO devised a simple schedule circulated to all the States and advocated them to collect the data from Grama Panchayats on sample basis for compiling rural body accounts. Besides sample data from some State DESs, data on local bodies available on the C A & G website was also used to compile estimates of Local Bodies for new series. These estimates have been presented to the Advisory Committee on National Accounts for their concurrence. The committee accorded its approval for the improvements in compilation procedure and data sources for compilation of local body accounts.

5.12 As a result of changes mentioned above in the analysis and new methodological and data sources, the base year estimates of the new series have undergone changes as under:

**Table 56: Estimates of various aggregates in public administration and defence/Administrative Departments, 2004-2005**

*(Rs. in crore)*

	<b>GDP</b>	<b>GFCE</b>	<b>GFCF</b>	<b>CFC</b>	<b>Savings</b>
1999-00 Series	1,73,491	3,38,052	66,026	22,902	-85,252
New Series 2004-05	1,77,119	3,56,135	83,853	26,721	-74,319
<b>Difference</b>	<b>3,628</b>	<b>18,083</b>	<b>17,827</b>	<b>3,819</b>	<b>10,933</b>

### Estimates of Labour Input for the new series

Sl. No	NIC-98	Description	Rural	Urban	Total
1	1405	Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling	33762	60737	94499
2	151	Production, processing and preservation of meat, fish, fruit vegetables, oils and fats	316025	396175	712200
3	152	Manufacture of dairy product	189306	179409	368715
4	153	Manufacture of grain mill products, etc. and animal feeds	2038443	593288	2631731
5	154	Manufacture of other food products	1405678	1011100	2416777
6	155	Manufacture of beverages	262377	119368	381745
7	16	Manufacture of tobacco products	3773963	1269271	5043234
8	171+172+173	Spinning, weaving and finishing of textile+ Other textiles+ Knitted and crocheted fabrics and articles	4766476	5657319	10423795
9	181-18105	Wearing apparel, except fur apparel and tailoring	1324467	2418328	3742795
10	182+19	Dressing and dyeing of fur; manufacture of articles of fur and tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags saddlery, harness and footwear	324519	1252199	1576718
11	20	manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plating materials	4673856	1297893	5971749
12	361	Manufacture of furniture	703836	767065	1470901
13	21+22 *	Manufacture of Paper And Paper Products and publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	357967	1339765	1697731
14	23+25	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel and rubber and plastic products	288011	692086	980096
15	24	Manufacture of chemical and chemical products	897379	1354025	2251404
16	26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	4356349	1036135	5392484
17	271+2731	Manufacture of Basic Iron & Steel+ Casting of iron and steel	268169	486532	754701
18	272+2732	Manufacture of basic precious and non-ferrous metals+ Casting of non-ferrous metals	108351	203812	312163
19	371+372 **	Recycling of metal waste and scrap+ non-metal waste and scrap	18965	67848	86813
20	28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipments	1071734	1744159	2815893
21	29+30	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c + office, accounting and computing machinery	464305	1053847	1518152
22	31+32	Electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.+ radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	222561	782568	1005129

### Estimates of Labour Input for the new series

Sl. No	NIC-98	Description	Rural	Urban	Total
23	33+369	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks+ Manufacturing n.e.c	1213382	2352203	3565584
24	34+35	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers+ manufacture of other transport equipment	297207	827013	1124220
25	502+5040 4	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	631708	1390383	2022091
26	50-502- 50404	Sale of motor vehicles	133064	624791	757855
27	51+74991	Whole sale trade except of motor vehicles + Auctioning activities	1955013	3967667	5922680
28	526	Repair of personal and household goods	1666559	1782476	3449035
29	52-526 ***	Retail trade (except motor vehicle)	17144333	18298253	35442586
30	551	Hotels; camping sites etc.	119802	341170	460972
31	552	Restaurants, bars and canteens	2527803	3516228	6044031
32	601	Transport via railways			
33	6021	Scheduled passenger land transport	1218209	1836990	3055199
34	60221	Non-scheduled passenger land transport by motor vehicles	2751553	4141663	6893216
35	60231	Freight transport by motor vehicles	3888953	3654691	7543644
36	60222	Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	1085285	1161339	2246624
37	60232	Freight transport other than by motor vehicles	1292133	941022	2233155
38	603	Transport via pipelines			
39	61	Water Transport	48728	58931	107659
40	62	Air transport	16972	63045	80017
41	6302	Storage and warehousing	58345	97129	155474
42	63-6302	Supporting & auxiliary transport activities	58590	402328	460918
43	6411	National post activities			
44	6412	Courier activities	19367	205395	224762
45	64204	Cable operator	39729	81102	120831
46	642-64204	other communication	382594	797067	1179661
47	70	Real Estate Activities	89568	477044	566612
48	71	Renting of machinery & equipment without operator, personal / household goods	326331	329692	656023
49	72	Computer and Related activities	50959	857887	908846

### Estimates of Labour Input for the new series

Sl. No	NIC-98	Description	Rural	Urban	Total
50	7411	Legal activities	120466	505803	626269
51	7412	Accounting, book-keeping	49966	383416	433382
52	73+7413+7414+742+743+749-74991	Research and development+ market research and public opinion polling+ business and management consultancy activities+ architectural, engineering and other technical activities+ advertising+ business activities n.e.c (-) auctioning activities	354211	1475955	1830166
53	80903+80904	Coaching centres,(+) Activities of the individuals providing tuition	717488	1192383	1909871
54	80-80903-80904	Education-(Coaching centres,(+) Activities of the individuals providing tuition	5040918	4874932	9915850
55	851+852	Human health activities+ Veterinary activities	1250156	2289510	3539666
56	90	Sewage And Refuse Disposal, Sanitation And Similar Activities	228159	335118	563277
57	91+853	Activities Of Membership Organisations n.e.c.+ Social work with accommodation	705982	835671	1541653
58	92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	413251	754800	1168051
59	9301	Washing and cleaning of textile and fur products	1713157	982972	2696129
60	9302	Hair dressing and other beauty treatment	1399466	657197	2056663
61	18105	Tailoring	2186217	1925817	4112034
62	9303+9309	Funeral and related activities	2232749	2177483	4410232
63	95	Private Households With Employed Persons	304686	2060702	2365388
64	99	Extra Territorial Organizations And Bodies	224	23691	23915

<b>Value per hectare of by-products for the year 2004-05 (in Rupees)</b>				
	<b>Crop</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>1999-2000 Series</b>	<b>2004-05 Series</b>
1.	Arhar	Gujarat	1306.84	1229.10
		Karnataka	323.84	469.64
		Maharashtra	796.12	1028.37
		Madhya Pradesh	418.63	1031.12
		Orissa	393.17	444.48
		Uttar Pradesh	1664.89	3029.66
		2.	Bajra	Gujarat
Haryana	2283.59			2611.12
Maharashtra	1702.97			1737.03
Rajasthan	2267.97			3301.27
Uttar Pradesh	1835.30			2433.90
3.	Barley	Rajasthan	4406.49	6732.92
		Uttar Pradesh	2670.97	2663.21
		Uttarakhand	2670.97	3242.64
4.	Cotton	Andhra Pradesh	18.79	71.04
		Gujarat	240.98	486.00
		Haryana	805.88	752.00
		Karnataka	265.63	296.00
		Maharashtra	430.80	573.99
		Madhya Pradesh	372.08	886.37
		Punjab	912.89	976.33
		Rajasthan	419.96	507.80
		Tamilnadu	570.84	268.12
		5.	Gram	Bihar
Chhatisgarh	510.55			529.62
Haryana	585.38			968.18
Jharkhand	464.64			516.65
Maharashtra	1099.04			236.19
Madhya Pradesh	764.37			820.99
Rajasthan	642.59			849.17
Uttar Pradesh	630.51			794.62
Uttarakhand	630.51			671.48
6.	Groundnut			Andhra Pradesh
		Gujarat	2610.48	3206.57
		Karnataka	737.46	634.09
		Maharashtra	718.11	1638.29
		Tamilnadu	1103.11	1154.91
7.	Jowar	Andhra Pradesh	1089.77	1347.25
		Karnataka	1043.17	1087.37
		Maharashtra	3314.72	4234.46
		Madhya Pradesh	1456.77	1484.67
		Rajasthan	4765.34	3594.91
		Tamilnadu	4598.15	3945.39
8.	Jute	Assam	1193.30	1195.32
		Orissa	2036.22	1928.71
		West Bengal	2395.67	2431.17
9.	Lentil	Bihar	707.45	692.55

Value per hectare of by-products for the year 2004-05 (in Rupees)				
	Crop	State	1999-2000 Series	2004-05 Series
		Chhatisgarh	657.33	230.51
		Jharkhand	233.46	282.53
		Madhya Pradesh	657.33	830.09
		Uttar Pradesh	342.53	432.57
10.	Maize	Andhra Pradesh	806.34	1205.27
		Bihar	1349.27	2605.17
		Chhatisgarh	1086.36	1285.88
		Himachal Pradesh	2176.02	3719.12
		Jharkhand	1349.27	938.05
		Karnataka	1506.74	2416.39
		Madhya Pradesh	1086.36	1233.25
		Rajasthan	4021.81	2561.61
		Uttar Pradesh	683.31	1036.78
		Uttarakhand	683.31	767.19
11.	Moong	Andhra Pradesh	320.33	51.54
		Maharashtra	55.12	72.51
		Orissa	268.52	279.78
		Rajasthan	1168.83	714.82
12.	Nigerseed	Orissa	50.55	63.50
13.	Paddy	Andhra Pradesh	1781.07	2351.42
		Assam	651.74	714.67
		Bihar	1577.97	1881.95
		Chhatisgarh	1126.31	2023.21
		Haryana	386.89	619.31
		Jharkhand	1577.97	1274.41
		Karnataka	3492.48	3629.21
		Kerala	4131.78	4093.39
		Madhya Pradesh	1126.31	1445.95
		Orissa	2707.90	2804.78
		Punjab	134.47	171.96
		Tamilnadu	3488.71	3057.35
		Uttar Pradesh	1158.31	1166.08
		Uttarakhand	1158.31	2385.31
		West Bengal	3431.74	3446.62
14.	Rapeseed & Mustard	Gujarat	105.94	348.28
		Haryana	834.26	1042.59
		Madhya Pradesh	205.30	841.91
		Punjab	280.50	1198.82
		Rajasthan	154.85	492.16
		Uttar Pradesh	361.64	679.11
		Uttarakhand	361.64	1178.29
		West Bengal	675.93	596.00
15.	Ragi	Andhra Pradesh	1567.24	220.49
		Karnataka	2227.14	2762.82
		Tamilnadu	907.34	817.55
16.	Sesamum	Gujarat	60.64	124.31
		Madhya	162.47	191.42

<b>Value per hectare of by-products for the year 2004-05 (in Rupees)</b>				
	<b>Crop</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>1999-2000 Series</b>	<b>2004-05 Series</b>
		Pradesh		
		Orissa	320.86	237.81
		Rajasthan	78.02	148.46
		Tamilnadu	190.30	157.19
		Uttar Pradesh	162.53	308.01
17.	Soyabean	Chhatisgarh	605.00	1036.09
		Maharashtra	148.84	364.28
		Madhya Pradesh	605.00	683.29
		Rajasthan	880.93	1448.84
18.	Sugarcane	Andhra Pradesh	245.97	599.04
		Haryana	2638.97	2737.21
		Karnataka	854.78	886.70
		Maharashtra	3763.32	4947.02
		Tamilnadu	1362.26	1703.92
		Uttar Pradesh	2414.31	2892.64
		Uttarakhand	4526.29	4141.08
19.	Sunflower	Andhra Pradesh	47.05	99.96
		Karnataka	39.45	151.28
		Maharashtra	14.85	20.82
20.	Urad	Andhra Pradesh	209.81	159.63
		Chhatisgarh	382.04	462.87
		Maharashtra	30.78	70.92
		Madhya Pradesh	382.04	303.85
		Orissa	433.51	321.40
		Rajasthan	902.32	855.50
		Tamilnadu	161.26	190.34
		Uttar Pradesh	367.41	241.00
21.	Wheat	Bihar	1862.98	2146.73
		Chhatisgarh	2016.77	1581.57
		Gujarat	1139.28	1168.95
		Haryana	4025.43	4354.95
		Himachal Pradesh	2971.12	3530.21
		Jharkhand	1060.87	1406.42
		Madhya Pradesh	2220.55	2221.53
		Punjab	2713.99	3798.89
		Rajasthan	4155.82	5630.12
		Uttar Pradesh	3273.27	3437.96
		Uttarakhand	3674.07	4317.36

<b>Seed Rates as estimated from Cost of Cultivation Studies</b>			
	<b>Crop</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Seed Rate (Kg per Hectare)</b>
1	Arhar	Andhra Pradesh	17.10
		Bihar	17.51
		Chhatisgarh	19.88
		Gujarat	12.34
		Karnataka	12.69
		Maharashtra	16.95
		Madhya Pradesh	21.93
		Orissa	22.13
		Tamilnadu	15.07
		Uttar Pradesh	16.37
2	Bajra	Gujarat	6.17
		Haryana	4.53
		Karnataka	3.94
		Maharashtra	3.88
		Rajasthan	5.66
		Uttar Pradesh	5.36
3	Barley	Rajasthan	136.91
		Uttar Pradesh	126.77
		Uttarakhand	105.26
4	Cotton	Andhra Pradesh	2.07
		Gujarat	4.37
		Haryana	10.76
		Karnataka	5.96
		Maharashtra	4.17
		Madhya Pradesh	2.43
		Punjab	10.64
		Rajasthan	15.87
Tamilnadu	7.91		
5	Gram	Andhra Pradesh	66.93
		Bihar	73.89
		Chhatisgarh	86.17
		Haryana	42.58
		Jharkhand	64.61
		Karnataka	55.14
		Maharashtra	66.14
		Madhya Pradesh	83.98
		Rajasthan	57.19
		Uttar Pradesh	91.86
Uttarakhand	78.06		
6	Groundnut	Andhra Pradesh	103.74
		Gujarat	104.78
		Karnataka	95.12
		Maharashtra	90.13
		Tamilnadu	116.72
7	Jowar	Andhra Pradesh	10.28
		Karnataka	7.37
		Maharashtra	11.50
		Madhya Pradesh	11.67
		Rajasthan	37.66

Seed Rates as estimated from Cost of Cultivation Studies			
	Crop	State	Seed Rate (Kg per Hectare)
		Tamilnadu	30.98
8	Jute	Assam	8.66
		Orissa	8.81
		West Bengal	7.55
9	Lentil	Bihar	39.99
		Chhatisgarh	39.03
		Jharkhand	30.58
		Madhya Pradesh	47.29
		Uttar Pradesh	65.20
10	Maize	Andhra Pradesh	20.16
		Bihar	20.82
		Chhatisgarh	24.99
		Gujarat	15.31
		Himachal Pradesh	31.94
		Jharkhand	20.77
		Karnataka	16.63
		Madhya Pradesh	22.20
		Rajasthan	30.26
		Tamilnadu	18.35
		Uttar Pradesh	21.56
		Uttarakhand	20.13
11	Moong	Andhra Pradesh	20.45
		Karnataka	11.63
		Maharashtra	16.68
		Orissa	29.98
		Rajasthan	16.27
12	Nigerseed	Madhya Pradesh	9.29
		Orissa	13.49
13	Onion	Andhra Pradesh	20.08
14	Paddy #	Andhra Pradesh	813.46
		Assam	517.7
		Bihar	815.56
		Chhatisgarh	745.58
		Gujarat	1436.77
		Haryana	441.1
		Himachal Pradesh	832.75
		Jharkhand	671.61
		Karnataka	932.91
		Kerala	973.5
		Maharashtra	1465.86
		Madhya Pradesh	699.18
		Orissa	586.24
		Punjab	593.95
		Tamilnadu	2190.81
		Uttar Pradesh	1149.12
		Uttarakhand	742.74
		West Bengal	677.18
15	Peas	Madhya Pradesh	92.82

# In case of Paddy, seed rate is estimated as value per hectare (in Rupees).

<b>Seed Rates as estimated from Cost of Cultivation Studies</b>			
	<b>Crop</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Seed Rate (Kg per Hectare)</b>
		Uttar Pradesh	122.74
16	Potato	Bihar	2020.20
		Himachal Pradesh	1968.26
		Jharkhand	2251.64
		Punjab	2714.38
		Uttar Pradesh	2601.67
		West Bengal	1726.72
17	Rapeseed & Mustard	Assam	10.18
		Gujarat	5.19
		Haryana	4.56
		Karnataka	9.58
		Maharashtra	13.05
		Madhya Pradesh	7.31
		Punjab	3.96
		Rajasthan	5.86
		Uttar Pradesh	5.79
		Uttarakhand	5.93
		West Bengal	7.94
18	Ragi	Andhra Pradesh	10.58
		Karnataka	21.47
		Maharashtra	3.17
		Tamilnadu	9.80
19	Safflower	Karnataka	9.58
20	Sesamum	Gujarat	2.37
		Madhya Pradesh	6.57
		Orissa	10.58
		Rajasthan	4.70
		Tamilnadu	6.21
		Uttar Pradesh	3.17
		West Bengal	8.02
21	Soyabean	Chhatisgarh	110.03
		Maharashtra	77.50
		Madhya Pradesh	91.05
		Rajasthan	96.48
22	Sugarcane	Andhra Pradesh	40.03
		Haryana	31.59
		Karnataka	46.25
		Maharashtra	39.80
		Tamilnadu	46.37
		Uttar Pradesh	23.75
23	Sunflower	Andhra Pradesh	6.60
		Karnataka	5.51
		Maharashtra	8.24
24	Urad	Andhra Pradesh	26.07
		Chhatisgarh	22.47
		Maharashtra	17.44
		Madhya Pradesh	24.03
		Orissa	32.31
		Rajasthan	21.45
		Tamilnadu	21.10

<b>Seed Rates as estimated from Cost of Cultivation Studies</b>			
	<b>Crop</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Seed Rate (Kg per Hectare)</b>
		Uttar Pradesh	14.93
25	Wheat	Bihar	117.17
		Chhatisgarh	103.49
		Gujarat	154.25
		Haryana	119.85
		Himachal Pradesh	132.92
		Jharkhand	116.06
		Madhya Pradesh	115.12
		Punjab	104.46
		Rajasthan	148.81
		Uttar Pradesh	145.18
		Uttarakhand	121.46
		West Bengal	121.01

**Statement 1: Comparison of Macro-economic Aggregates in the old and new series,  
2004-05 to 2008-09**

Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>(A) Income Aggregates</b>					
<b>1. At current prices</b>					
<b>1.1 GDP at factor cost (Rs. crore)</b>					
(i) 1999-00 series	1761838	1902999	2081474	2254888	2519785
(ii) New series	1792292	1930184	2097446	2255574	2543396
(iii) difference	30454	27185	15972	686	23611
(iv) percentage difference	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.9
<b>1.2 CFC (Rs. crore)</b>					
(i) 1993-94 series	182359	197895	217679	232952	253637
(ii) New series	186649	202732	221161	235602	256570
(iii) difference	4290	4837	3482	2650	2933
(iv) percentage difference	2.4	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.2
<b>1.3 NDP at factor cost (Rs. crore)</b>					
(i) 1993-94 series	1579479	1705104	1863795	2021936	2266148
(ii) New series	1605643	1727452	1876285	2019972	2286826
(iii) difference	26164	22348	12490	-1964	20678
(iv) percentage difference	1.7	1.3	0.7	-0.1	0.9
<b>1.4 GDP at market prices (Rs. crore)</b>					
(i) 1993-94 series	1936831	2089500	2271984	2463324	2760025
(ii) New series	1958814	2107661	2281305	2449736	2760224
(iii) difference	21983	18161	9321	-13588	199
(iv) percentage difference	1.1	0.9	0.4	-0.6	0.0
<b>1.5 NDP at market prices (Rs. crore)</b>					
(i) 1993-94 series	1754472	1891605	2054305	2230372	2506388
(ii) New series	1772165	1904929	2060144	2214134	2503654
(iii) difference	17693	13324	5839	-16238	-2734
(iv) percentage difference	1.0	0.7	0.3	-0.7	-0.1
<b>1.6 GNI at factor cost (Rs. crore)</b>					
(i) 1993-94 series	1746407	1884890	2065908	2241722	2505707
(ii) New series	1776861	1907451	2077378	2238884	2525146
(iii) difference	30454	22561	11470	-2838	19439
(iv) percentage difference	1.7	1.2	0.6	-0.1	0.8
<b>1.7 NNI at factor cost (Rs. crore)</b>					
(i) 1993-94 series	1564048	1686995	1848229	2008770	2252070
(ii) New series	1590212	1704719	1856217	2003282	2268576
(iii) difference	26164	17724	7988	-5488	16506
(iv) percentage difference	1.7	1.1	0.4	-0.3	0.7
<b>1.8 per capita NNI (Rs.)</b>					
(i) 1993-94 series	15625	16555	17823	19040	20989
(ii) New series	15886	16729	17883	18988	21142

Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
(iii) difference	261	174	60	-52	154
(iv) percentage difference	1.7	1.1	0.3	-0.3	0.7
<b>(B) Expenditure Aggregates and Saving</b>					
<b>2.1 PFCE (Rs. crore)</b>					
(i) 1993-94 series	1267658	1353709	1485675	1583879	1761788
(ii) New series	1262396	1344211	1467315	1538928	1718227
(iii) difference	-5262	-9498	-18360	-44951	-43561
(iv) percentage difference	-0.4	-0.7	-1.2	-2.8	-2.5
<b>2.2 GFCE (Rs. crore)</b>					
(i) 1993-94 series	251108	264237	283351	291547	312109
(ii) New series	252285	264418	280357	288862	307815
(iii) difference	1177	181	-2994	-2685	-4294
(iv) percentage difference	0.5	0.1	-1.1	-0.9	-1.4
<b>2.3 Gross domestic capital formation (Rs. crore)</b>					
(i) 1993-94 series	490669	498179	513543	610288	726868
(ii) New series	509289	509026	523737	620508	752132
(iii) difference	18620	10847	10194	10220	25264
(iv) percentage difference	3.8	2.2	2.0	1.7	3.5
<b>2.4 Gross domestic saving (Rs. crore)</b>					
(i) 1993-94 series	468681	490049	532274	642298	776420
(ii) New series	487301	496272	537966	648994	797512
(iii) difference	18620	6223	5692	6696	21092
(iv) percentage difference	4.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	2.7
<b>3. Rates at current prices (%)</b>					
<b>3.1 Gross saving</b>					
(i) 1993-94 series	24.2	23.5	23.4	26.1	28.1
(ii) New series	24.9	23.5	23.6	26.5	28.9
<b>3.2 Gross capital formation</b>					
(i) 1993-94 series	25.3	23.8	22.6	24.8	26.3
(ii) New series	26.0	24.2	23.0	25.3	27.2
<b>3.3 Errors in measurement of GCF</b>					
(i) 1993-94 series	1.7	1.2	0.4	2.1	3.3
(ii) New series	-0.1	-0.1	-1.3	0.1	1.0
<b>3.4 Statistical Discrepancy</b>					
(i) 1993-94 series	-0.1	0.9	0.8	2.2	3.1
(ii) New series	-1.5	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.6

**STATEMENT 2: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**  
(at current prices)

(Rs. crore)

industry		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>1</b>	<b>agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	560308	639990	714254	815399	898378
1.1	agriculture	470601	536249	596765	692229	767119
1.2	forestry & logging	62272	72864	82124	84311	88823
1.3	fishing	27435	30877	35365	38859	42436
<b>2</b>	<b>mining &amp; quarrying</b>	84954	94463	108166	125730	134398
<b>3</b>	<b>manufacturing</b>	453225	522146	634304	731078	814025
3.1	registered	292344	345443	427075	492718	553677
3.2	unregistered	160881	176703	207229	238360	260348
<b>4</b>	<b>elect. gas &amp; water supply</b>	61905	67690	76472	83060	86512
<b>5</b>	<b>construction</b>	229932	273508	322265	381521	450021
<b>6</b>	<b>trade, hotels &amp; restaurant</b>	477299	565972	669282	767088	871822
6.1	trade	433963	512256	604006	690065	791470
6.2	hotels & restaurants	43336	53716	65276	77023	80352
<b>7</b>	<b>transport, storage &amp; communication</b>	250598	279524	320905	362299	414558
7.1	railways	29118	30771	37429	43608	48117
7.2	transport by other means	170347	192724	222435	250154	286462
7.3	storage	1959	2128	2511	2743	3300
7.4	communication	49174	53901	58530	65794	76679
<b>8</b>	<b>financing, insurance, real estate &amp; business services</b>	435784	494513	586159	695861	839232
8.1	banking & insurance	171098	184118	217196	251195	299562
8.2	real estate, ownership of dwellings & business services	264686	310395	368963	444666	539670
<b>9</b>	<b>community, social &amp; personal services</b>	413594	464510	510058	578951	719704
9.1	public administration & defence	177119	191710	205683	234137	311637
9.2	other services	236475	272800	304375	344814	408067
<b>10</b>	<b>gross domestic product at factor cost (1 to 9)</b>	2967599	3402316	3941865	4540987	5228650

**STATEMENT 3: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**  
(at current prices)

*(percentage distribution)*

industry		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>1</b>	<b>agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	18.9	18.8	18.1	18.0	17.2
1.1	agriculture	15.9	15.8	15.1	15.2	14.7
1.2	forestry & logging	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.7
1.3	fishing	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
<b>2</b>	<b>mining &amp; quarrying</b>	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6
<b>3</b>	<b>manufacturing</b>	15.3	15.3	16.1	16.1	15.6
3.1	registered	9.9	10.2	10.8	10.9	10.6
3.2	unregistered	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.0
<b>4</b>	<b>elect. gas &amp; water supply</b>	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
<b>5</b>	<b>construction</b>	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6
<b>6</b>	<b>trade, hotels &amp; restaurant</b>	16.1	16.6	17.0	16.9	16.7
6.1	trade	14.6	15.1	15.3	15.2	15.1
6.2	hotels & restaurants	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5
<b>7</b>	<b>transport, storage &amp; communication</b>	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9
7.1	railways	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
7.2	transport by other means	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5
7.3	storage	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.4	communication	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
<b>8</b>	<b>financing, insurance, real estate &amp; business services</b>	14.7	14.5	14.9	15.3	16.1
8.1	banking & insurance	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7
8.2	real estate, ownership of dwellings & business services	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.8	10.3
<b>9</b>	<b>community, social &amp; personal services</b>	13.9	13.7	12.9	12.7	13.8
9.1	public administration & defence	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.2	6.0
9.2	other services	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.8
<b>10</b>	<b>gross domestic product at factor cost (1 to 9)</b>	100	100	100	100	100

**STATEMENT 4: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**  
(at 2004-05 prices)

*(Rs. crore)*

industry		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>1</b>	<b>agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	560308	589697	611409	640315	650461
1.1	agriculture	470601	497178	516094	541771	547980
1.2	forestry & logging	62272	63533	65447	66888	68826
1.3	fishing	27435	28986	29868	31656	33655
<b>2</b>	<b>mining &amp; quarrying</b>	84954	86083	93587	97201	98745
<b>3</b>	<b>manufacturing</b>	453225	496540	570765	629446	649635
3.1	registered	292344	325261	379702	417928	433394
3.2	unregistered	160881	171279	191063	211518	216241
<b>4</b>	<b>elect. gas &amp; water supply</b>	61905	65984	72579	78776	81866
<b>5</b>	<b>construction</b>	229932	258441	285722	314298	332782
<b>6</b>	<b>trade, hotels &amp; restaurant</b>	477299	536363	596174	653009	687880
6.1	trade	433963	485320	537690	587041	624193
6.2	hotels & restaurants	43336	51043	58484	65968	63687
<b>7</b>	<b>transport, storage &amp; communication</b>	250598	279347	314648	355594	396884
7.1	railways	29118	31292	34779	38178	41444
7.2	transport by other means	170347	185763	202104	218071	230936
7.3	storage	1959	2052	2256	2359	2632
7.4	communication	49174	60240	75509	96986	121872
<b>8</b>	<b>financing, insurance, real estate &amp; business services</b>	435784	491574	562878	637223	701338
8.1	banking & insurance	171098	198323	240105	280534	319395
8.2	real estate, ownership of dwellings & business services	264686	293251	322773	356689	381943
<b>9</b>	<b>community, social &amp; personal services</b>	413594	445101	456865	487595	555382
9.1	public administration & defence	177119	183498	184975	198668	242640
9.2	other services	236475	261603	271890	288927	312742
<b>10</b>	<b>gross domestic product at factor cost (1 to 9)</b>	2967599	3249130	3564627	3893457	4154973

New Series

**STATEMENT 5: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**  
(at 2004-05 prices)

(percentage distribution)

	<b>industry</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>
	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(6)</i>
<b>1</b>	<b>agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>
1.1	agriculture	15.9	15.3	14.5	13.9	13.2
1.2	forestry & logging	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7
1.3	fishing	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>2</b>	<b>mining &amp; quarrying</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>manufacturing</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>
3.1	registered	9.9	10.0	10.7	10.7	10.4
3.2	unregistered	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2
<b>4</b>	<b>elect. gas &amp; water supply</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>construction</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>trade, hotels &amp; restaurant</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.6</b>
6.1	trade	14.6	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.0
6.2	hotels & restaurants	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5
<b>7</b>	<b>transport, storage &amp; communication</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>
7.1	railways	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
7.2	transport by other means	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6
7.3	storage	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.4	communication	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.9
<b>8</b>	<b>financing, insurance, real estate &amp; business services</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>
8.1	banking & insurance	5.8	6.1	6.7	7.2	7.7
8.2	real estate, ownership of dwellings & business services	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2
<b>9</b>	<b>community, social &amp; personal services</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>
9.1	public administration & defence	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.8
9.2	other services	8.0	8.1	7.6	7.4	7.5
<b>10</b>	<b>gross domestic product at factor cost (1 to 9)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**STATEMENT 6: NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**  
(at current prices)

(Rs. crore)

industry		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>1</b>	<b>agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	517651	591665	659926	755275	828137
1.1	agriculture	432276	492761	547834	638025	703925
1.2	forestry & logging	61437	71988	81119	83229	87612
1.3	fishing	23937	26916	30973	34021	36600
<b>2</b>	<b>mining &amp; quarrying</b>	70927	77703	88568	102490	107211
<b>3</b>	<b>manufacturing</b>	354196	407596	502490	579732	638268
3.1	registered	213269	253617	321052	369345	411121
3.2	unregistered	140927	153979	181437	210387	227147
<b>4</b>	<b>elect. gas &amp; water supply</b>	25393	26352	27603	26011	21738
<b>5</b>	<b>construction</b>	220980	262632	308719	364441	429084
<b>6</b>	<b>trade, hotels &amp; restaurant</b>	465091	551086	651762	746254	846334
6.1	trade	424848	501046	590739	674327	772095
6.2	hotels & restaurants	40242	50040	61024	71927	74239
<b>7</b>	<b>transport, storage &amp; communication</b>	220981	246549	284330	322619	366018
7.1	railways	21698	22645	28493	34141	36552
7.2	transport by other means	156151	176901	204705	230152	262813
7.3	storage	1852	1998	2354	2555	3065
7.4	communication	41281	45005	48777	55771	63587
<b>8</b>	<b>financing, insurance, real estate &amp; business services</b>	396665	449436	534680	635408	766026
8.1	banking & insurance	167769	180471	213215	246813	294701
8.2	real estate, ownership of dwellings & business services	228896	268964	321465	388595	471325
<b>9</b>	<b>community, social &amp; personal services</b>	374487	419566	458870	519539	650605
9.1	public administration & defence	150398	161904	172499	196408	269007
9.2	other services	224089	257662	286371	323131	381598
<b>10</b>	<b>net domestic product at factor cost</b>	2646370	3032585	3516950	4051769	4653420

**STATEMENT 7: NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**  
(at current prices)

*(percentage distribution)*

industry		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>1</b>	<b>agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	19.6	19.5	18.8	18.6	17.8
1.1	agriculture	16.3	16.2	15.6	15.7	15.1
1.2	forestry & logging	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9
1.3	fishing	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
<b>2</b>	<b>mining &amp; quarrying</b>	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3
<b>3</b>	<b>manufacturing</b>	13.4	13.4	14.3	14.3	13.7
3.1	registered	8.1	8.4	9.1	9.1	8.8
3.2	unregistered	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.9
<b>4</b>	<b>elect. gas &amp; water supply</b>	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
<b>5</b>	<b>construction</b>	8.4	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.2
<b>6</b>	<b>trade, hotels &amp; restaurant</b>	17.6	18.2	18.5	18.4	18.2
6.1	trade	16.1	16.5	16.8	16.6	16.6
6.2	hotels & restaurants	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6
<b>7</b>	<b>transport, storage &amp; communication</b>	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9
7.1	railways	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
7.2	transport by other means	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6
7.3	storage	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.4	communication	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
<b>8</b>	<b>financing, insurance, real estate &amp; business services</b>	15.0	14.8	15.2	15.7	16.5
8.1	banking & insurance	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3
8.2	real estate, ownership of dwellings & business services	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.6	10.1
<b>9</b>	<b>community, social &amp; personal services</b>	14.2	13.8	13.0	12.8	14.0
9.1	public administration & defence	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.8
9.2	other services	8.5	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.2
<b>10</b>	<b>net domestic product at factor cost (1 to 9)</b>	100	100	100	100	100

**STATEMENT 8: NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**  
(at 2004-05 prices)

(Rs. crore)

	<b>industry</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>1</b>	<b>agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	517651	543418	562316	588760	595017
1.1	agriculture	432276	455587	472164	495885	498744
1.2	forestry & logging	61437	62692	64544	65975	67888
1.3	fishing	23937	25139	25609	26900	28384
<b>2</b>	<b>mining &amp; quarrying</b>	70927	70213	75825	76991	76657
<b>3</b>	<b>manufacturing</b>	354196	387462	448961	494020	501641
3.1	registered	213269	237465	281076	306674	312205
3.2	unregistered	140927	149997	167885	187346	189436
<b>4</b>	<b>elect. gas &amp; water supply</b>	25393	26739	28617	30330	30224
<b>5</b>	<b>construction</b>	220980	248011	273091	298870	314940
<b>6</b>	<b>trade, hotels &amp; restaurant</b>	465091	522166	580168	634970	667623
6.1	trade	424848	474643	525618	573518	608971
6.2	hotels & restaurants	40242	47523	54549	61451	58653
<b>7</b>	<b>transport, storage &amp; communication</b>	220981	247968	280811	320349	356956
7.1	railways	21698	23659	26558	30037	32753
7.2	transport by other means	156151	170537	185399	199799	210481
7.3	storage	1852	1928	2115	2199	2449
7.4	communication	41281	51844	66739	88313	111273
<b>8</b>	<b>financing, insurance, real estate &amp; business services</b>	396665	448945	516852	586892	646463
8.1	banking & insurance	167769	194850	236431	276621	315310
8.2	real estate, ownership of dwellings & business services	228896	254096	280421	310271	331153
<b>9</b>	<b>community, social &amp; personal services</b>	374487	402234	410219	435860	499470
9.1	public administration & defence	150398	155064	154839	165998	208401
9.2	other services	224089	247170	255380	269862	291069
<b>10</b>	<b>net domestic product at factor cost (1 to 9)</b>	2646370	2897156	3176860	3467041	3688991

**STATEMENT 9: NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**  
(at 2004-05 prices)

(percentage distribution)

	<b>industry</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>1</b>	<b>agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	19.6	18.8	17.7	17.0	16.1
1.1	agriculture	16.3	15.7	14.9	14.3	13.5
1.2	forestry & logging	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8
1.3	fishing	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>2</b>	<b>mining &amp; quarrying</b>	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1
<b>3</b>	<b>manufacturing</b>	13.4	13.4	14.1	14.2	13.6
3.1	registered	8.1	8.2	8.8	8.8	8.5
3.2	unregistered	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.1
<b>4</b>	<b>elect. gas &amp; water supply</b>	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
<b>5</b>	<b>construction</b>	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5
<b>6</b>	<b>trade, hotels &amp; restaurant</b>	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.3	18.1
6.1	trade	16.1	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.5
6.2	hotels & restaurants	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6
<b>7</b>	<b>transport, storage &amp; communication</b>	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.7
7.1	railways	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
7.2	transport by other means	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7
7.3	storage	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.4	communication	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.0
<b>8</b>	<b>financing, insurance, real estate &amp; business services</b>	15.0	15.5	16.3	16.9	17.5
8.1	banking & insurance	6.3	6.7	7.4	8.0	8.5
8.2	real estate, ownership of dwellings & business services	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0
<b>9</b>	<b>community, social &amp; personal services</b>	14.2	13.9	12.9	12.6	13.5
9.1	public administration & defence	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.8	5.6
9.2	other services	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.8	7.9
<b>10</b>	<b>net domestic product at factor cost (1 to 9)</b>	100	100	100	100	100

New Series

**STATEMENT 10: PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY OBJECT**  
(at current prices) (Rs. crore)

item		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>1</b>	<b>food, beverages &amp; tobacco</b>	<b>763345</b>	<b>852798</b>	<b>947856</b>	<b>1070794</b>	<b>1182211</b>
1.1	food	645884	715342	780228	875190	941655
1.1.1	cereals & bread	161314	179822	202689	222602	240444
1.1.2	pulses	15540	18837	23863	25796	26921
1.1.3	sugar & gur	32304	36011	37775	37674	26932
1.1.4	oils & oilseeds	37710	33543	31421	39910	48456
1.1.5	fruits & vegetables	152298	177252	186682	216485	243290
1.1.6	potato & other tubers	17593	20473	21965	30230	28021
1.1.7	milk & milk products	132953	142553	154555	170054	185391
1.1.8	meat, egg & fish	62276	68866	78782	88334	97037
1.1.9	coffee, tea & cocoa	6559	6472	6520	5841	5891
1.1.10	spices	18213	19968	21887	23985	26280
1.1.11	other food	9124	11545	14089	14279	12992
1.2	beverages, pan & intoxicants	35674	41742	52696	67745	84301
1.2.1	beverages	27061	32271	42564	56177	72565
1.2.2	pan & other intoxicants	8613	9471	10132	11568	11736
1.3	tobacco & its products	41504	46032	48764	49772	57247
1.4	hotels & restaurants	40283	49682	66168	78087	99008
<b>2</b>	<b>clothing &amp; footwear</b>	<b>127608</b>	<b>150633</b>	<b>188276</b>	<b>202797</b>	<b>213344</b>
2.1	clothing	108249	126609	161032	164818	178084
2.2	footwear	19359	24024	27244	37979	35260
<b>3</b>	<b>gross rent, fuel &amp; power</b>	<b>250986</b>	<b>277310</b>	<b>311915</b>	<b>356197</b>	<b>415436</b>
3.1	gross rent & water charges	167822	185058	208445	243896	298451
3.2	fuel & power	83164	92252	103470	112301	116985
3.2.1	electricity	18666	19381	22052	24564	27721
3.2.2	liquefied petroleum gas	16288	17941	18615	21506	21555
3.2.3	kerosene oil	8738	8865	8804	8674	8622
3.2.4	other fuel	39472	46065	53999	57557	59087
<b>4</b>	<b>furniture, furnishing, appliances &amp; services</b>	<b>64944</b>	<b>76458</b>	<b>93401</b>	<b>111536</b>	<b>121984</b>
4.1	furniture, furnishing & repair	8418	10117	10939	12070	12352
4.2	refrigerator, cooking, washing appliances etc	13249	17359	22084	27609	29486
4.3	glassware, tableware & utensils	15460	17351	22791	29265	31313
4.4	other goods	16986	19579	23789	26850	30394
4.5	services	10831	12052	13798	15742	18439
<b>5</b>	<b>medical care &amp; health services</b>	<b>95560</b>	<b>105244</b>	<b>115900</b>	<b>127648</b>	<b>140584</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>transport &amp; communication</b>	<b>378217</b>	<b>418363</b>	<b>477521</b>	<b>521858</b>	<b>608048</b>
6.1	personal transport equipment	35814	32859	38602	41827	44850
6.2	operation of personal transport equipments	125832	145573	166182	171781	197319
6.3	purchase of transport services	185422	203049	229250	251302	285589
6.4	communication	31149	36882	43487	56948	80290
<b>7</b>	<b>recreation, education &amp; cultural services</b>	<b>65327</b>	<b>73348</b>	<b>82778</b>	<b>97962</b>	<b>110954</b>
7.1	equipment, paper & stationery	22462	27214	31895	38118	40866
7.2	recreation & cultural services	2136	1419	1786	2077	2414
7.3	education	40729	44715	49097	57767	67674
<b>8</b>	<b>misc. goods &amp; services</b>	<b>180871</b>	<b>204195</b>	<b>259562</b>	<b>336564</b>	<b>434265</b>
8.1	personal care & effects	53271	60366	69504	83984	100385
8.2	personal goods n.e.c.	30268	35277	41197	47102	52927
8.3	other miscellaneous services	97332	108552	148861	205478	280953
<b>9</b>	<b>private final consumption expenditure in domestic market</b>	<b>1926858</b>	<b>2158349</b>	<b>2477209</b>	<b>2825356</b>	<b>3226826</b>

**New Series**

**STATEMENT 11: PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY OBJECT**  
(at current prices) (Percentage distribution)

Sl. No.	Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>1</b>	<b>food, beverages &amp; tobacco</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>36.6</b>
1.1	food	33.5	33.1	31.5	31.0	29.2
1.1.1	cereals & bread	8.4	8.3	8.2	7.9	7.5
1.1.2	pulses	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8
1.1.3	sugar & gur	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.8
1.1.4	oils & oilseeds	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5
1.1.5	fruits & vegetables	7.9	8.2	7.5	7.7	7.5
1.1.6	potato & other tubers	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9
1.1.7	milk & milk products	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.7
1.1.8	meat, egg & fish	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
1.1.9	coffee, ,tea & cocoa	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
1.1.10	spices	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
1.1.11	other food	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
1.2	beverages, ,pan & intoxicants	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6
1.2.1	beverages	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2
1.2.2	pan & other intoxicants	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
1.3	tobacco & its products	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8
1.4	hotels & restaurants	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.1
<b>2</b>	<b>clothing &amp; footwear</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>
2.1	clothing	5.6	5.9	6.5	5.8	5.5
2.2	footwear	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1
<b>3</b>	<b>gross rent, ,fuel &amp; power</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>
3.1	gross rent & water charges	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.6	9.2
3.2	fuel & power	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.6
3.2.1	electricity	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
3.2.2	liquefied petroleum gas	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
3.2.3	kerosene oil	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
3.2.4	other fuel	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.8
<b>4</b>	<b>furniture, furnishing, appliances &amp; services</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>
4.1	furniture, ,furnishing & repair	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
4.2	refrigerator, cooking, ,washing appliances etc	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
4.3	glassware, tableware & utensils	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
4.4	other goods	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
4.5	services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
<b>5</b>	<b>medical care &amp; health services</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>transport &amp; communication</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>18.8</b>
6.1	personal transport equipment	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4
6.2	operation of personal transport equipment	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.1	6.1
6.3	purchase of transport services	9.6	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.9
6.4	communication	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.5
<b>7</b>	<b>recreation, education &amp; cultural services</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>
7.1	equipment, paper & stationery	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
7.2	recreation & cultural services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.3	education	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
<b>8</b>	<b>misc. goods &amp; services</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>
8.1	personal care & effects	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1
8.2	personal goods n.e.c.	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
8.3	other miscellaneous services	5.1	5.0	6.0	7.3	8.7
<b>9</b>	<b>private final consumption expenditure in domestic market</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

New Series

**STATEMENT 12: PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY OBJECT**  
(at 2004-05 prices) (Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>1</b>	<b>food ,beverages &amp; tobacco</b>	<b>763345</b>	<b>820702</b>	<b>851630</b>	<b>912807</b>	<b>937064</b>
1.1	food	645884	688274	698413	744474	746435
1.1.1	cereals & bread	161314	172382	176707	182864	185899
1.1.2	pulses	15540	16255	16929	18353	18217
1.1.3	sugar & gur	32304	32972	34455	38967	24920
1.1.4	oils & oilseeds	37710	36110	32197	34100	37581
1.1.5	fruits & vegetables	152298	167270	170628	192108	196273
1.1.6	potato & other tubers	17593	17476	16342	20446	21429
1.1.7	milk & milk products	132953	141982	144779	146908	148908
1.1.8	meat, egg & fish	62276	64957	68711	72573	77281
1.1.9	coffee, tea & cocoa	6559	6482	6356	6465	6370
1.1.10	spices	18213	21299	18065	18880	18468
1.1.11	other food	9124	11089	13244	12810	11089
1.2	beverages, pan & intoxicants	35674	40235	47964	59124	68704
1.2.1	beverages	27061	31278	39006	50312	60162
1.2.2	pan & other intoxicants	8613	8957	8958	8812	8542
1.3	tobacco & its products	41504	44845	45711	41970	42933
1.4	hotels & restaurants	40283	47348	59542	67239	78992
<b>2</b>	<b>clothing &amp; footwear</b>	<b>127608</b>	<b>158249</b>	<b>194922</b>	<b>210720</b>	<b>209361</b>
2.1	clothing	108249	135823	168325	175145	176680
2.2	footwear	19359	22426	26597	35575	32681
<b>3</b>	<b>gross rent, fuel &amp; power</b>	<b>250986</b>	<b>259624</b>	<b>270039</b>	<b>283040</b>	<b>292771</b>
3.1	gross rent & water charges	167822	172977	178214	184355	190884
3.2	fuel & power	83164	86647	91825	98685	101887
3.2.1	electricity	18666	19531	21660	23595	26427
3.2.2	liquefied petroleum gas	16288	16623	17248	19926	19973
3.2.3	kerosene oil	8738	8874	8841	8710	8653
3.2.4	other fuel	39472	41619	44076	46454	46834
<b>4</b>	<b>furniture, furnishing, appliances &amp; services</b>	<b>64944</b>	<b>74133</b>	<b>85917</b>	<b>98474</b>	<b>102148</b>
4.1	furniture, ,furnishing & repair	8418	9897	10429	11236	10828
4.2	refrigerator, cooking, ,washing appliances etc.	13249	17225	21636	26814	27536
4.3	glassware, tableware & utensils	15460	16230	19355	23266	24214
4.4	other goods	16986	19207	22114	23899	25354
4.5	services	10831	11574	12383	13259	14216
<b>5</b>	<b>medical care &amp; health services</b>	<b>95560</b>	<b>101101</b>	<b>105657</b>	<b>108278</b>	<b>117067</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>transport &amp; communication</b>	<b>378217</b>	<b>397148</b>	<b>427332</b>	<b>464794</b>	<b>521957</b>
6.1	personal transport equipment	35814	31803	36739	38839	39621
6.2	operation of personal transport equipment	125832	131949	138293	145372	154935
6.3	purchase of transport services	185422	196193	208367	219479	232688
6.4	communication	31149	37203	43933	61104	94713
<b>7</b>	<b>recreation, education &amp; cultural services</b>	<b>65327</b>	<b>71128</b>	<b>76085</b>	<b>86159</b>	<b>90780</b>
7.1	equipment, ,paper & stationery	22462	26839	30413	35695	36668
7.2	recreation & cultural services	2136	1362	1604	1753	1866
7.3	education	40729	42927	44068	48711	52246
<b>8</b>	<b>misc. goods &amp; services</b>	<b>180871</b>	<b>209554</b>	<b>254083</b>	<b>319085</b>	<b>380638</b>
8.1	personal care & effects	53271	57993	62347	70631	77194
8.2	personal goods n.e.c.	30268	34417	37462	40202	42257
8.3	other miscellaneous services	97332	117144	154274	208252	261187
<b>9</b>	<b>private final consumption expenditure in domestic market</b>	<b>1926858</b>	<b>2091639</b>	<b>2265665</b>	<b>2483357</b>	<b>2651786</b>

New Series

**STATEMENT 13: PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY OBJECT**  
(at 2004-05 prices)

(Percentage distribution)

Sl. No.	Item	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>1</b>	<b>food, beverages &amp; tobacco</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>
1.1	food	33.5	32.9	30.8	30.0	28.1
1.1.1	cereals & bread	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.4	7.0
1.1.2	pulses	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
1.1.3	sugar & gur	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.9
1.1.4	oils & oilseeds	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
1.1.5	fruits & vegetables	7.9	8.0	7.5	7.7	7.4
1.1.6	potato & other tubers	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
1.1.7	milk & milk products	6.9	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.6
1.1.8	Meat, egg & fish	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9
1.1.9	coffee, tea & cocoa	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
1.1.10	spices	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
1.1.11	other food	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
1.2	beverages, pan & intoxicants	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6
1.2.1	beverages	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.3
1.2.2	pan & other intoxicants	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
1.3	tobacco & its products	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.6
1.4	hotels & restaurants	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.0
<b>2</b>	<b>clothing &amp; footwear</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>
2.1	clothing	5.6	6.5	7.4	7.1	6.7
2.2	footwear	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2
<b>3</b>	<b>gross rent, fuel &amp; power</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>
3.1	gross rent & water charges	8.7	8.3	7.9	7.4	7.2
3.2	fuel & power	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8
3.2.1	electricity	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
3.2.2	liquefied petroleum gas	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
3.2.3	kerosene oil	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
3.2.4	other fuel	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
<b>4</b>	<b>furniture, furnishing, appliances &amp; services</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>
4.1	furniture, furnishing & repair	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
4.2	refrigerator, cooking, washing appliances etc	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0
4.3	glassware, tableware & utensils	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
4.4	other goods	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
4.5	services	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>5</b>	<b>medical care &amp; health services</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>transport &amp; communication</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>
6.1	personal transport equipment	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
6.2	operation of personal transport equipments	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8
6.3	purchase of transport services	9.6	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.8
6.4	communication	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.5	3.6
<b>7</b>	<b>recreation, education &amp; cultural services</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>
7.1	equipment, paper & stationery	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
7.2	recreation & cultural services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.3	education	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0
<b>8</b>	<b>misc. goods &amp; services</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>
8.1	personal care & effects	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
8.2	personal goods n.e.c.	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
8.3	other miscellaneous services	5.1	5.6	6.8	8.4	9.8
<b>9</b>	<b>private final consumption expenditure in domestic market</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

New Series

**STATEMENT 14: CAPITAL FORMATION BY TYPE OF ASSETS AND BY  
TYPE OF INSTITUTION**

*(at current prices)*

*(Rs. crore)*

item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(6)</i>
<b>1. gross capital formation</b>	1051977	1271327	1542061	1859259	1984178
1.1 public sector	240755	293188	359778	442177	524241
1.2 private corporate sector	332624	499261	621430	795995	708377
1.3 household sector	437544	437486	511144	567496	679904
1.4 valuables@	41054	41392	49709	53591	71656
<b>2. gross fixed capital formation</b>	931517	1126917	1347057	1630513	1838499
<b>2.1 public sector</b>	224279	270901	342889	400681	478230
2.1.1 construction	144264	181239	229131	268508	329293
2.1.2 machinery & equipment	80015	89662	113758	132173	148937
<b>2.2 private corporate sector</b>	295796	436682	535724	671234	681334
2.2.1 construction	74697	134676	161368	165116	195332
2.2.2 machinery & equipment	221099	302006	374356	506118	486002
<b>2.3 household sector</b>	411442	419334	468444	558599	678935
2.3.1 construction	298838	310219	353488	451985	523648
2.3.2 machinery & equipment	112604	109114	114956	106614	155287
<b>3. change in stocks</b>	79406	103018	145295	175154	74023
3.1 public sector	16476	22287	16889	41496	46011
3.2 private corporate sector	36828	62579	85706	124761	27043
3.3 household sector	26102	18152	42700	8897	969
<b>4. Valuables@</b>	41054	41392	49709	53591	71656
<b>5. less consumption of fixed capital**</b>	321230	369730	424915	489218	575229
5.1 public sector	110612	122008	135713	148295	168256
5.2 private corporate sector	96772	116580	140269	172736	205236
5.3 household sector	113846	131142	148933	168187	201737
<b>6. net capital formation</b>	730747	901597	1117146	1370041	1408949
6.1 public sector	130143	171180	224065	293882	355985
6.2 private corporate sector	235852	382681	481161	623259	503141
6.3 household sector	323698	306344	362211	399309	478167
6.4 valuables@	41054	41392	49709	53591	71656
<b>7. errors &amp; omissions</b>	5641	-679	-21749	6640	-39850
<b>8. net capital formation</b>	736388	900918	1095397	1376681	1369099
<b>adjusted for errors &amp; omissions</b>					
<b>9. gross capital formation adjusted for errors &amp; omissions</b>	1057618	1270648	1520312	1865899	1944328

**STATEMENT 15: CAPITAL FORMATION BY TYPE OF ASSETS AND BY  
TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
(at 2004-05 prices)

	(Rs. crore)				
item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>1. gross capital formation</b>	<b>1051977</b>	<b>1213232</b>	<b>1408067</b>	<b>1616464</b>	<b>1589646</b>
1.1 public sector	240755	278702	324342	379495	414122
1.2 private corporate sector	332624	479163	575916	708487	590642
1.3 household sector	437544	415207	461627	481026	526209
1.4 valuables@	41054	40160	46182	47456	58673
<b>2. gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>931517</b>	<b>1073979</b>	<b>1228060</b>	<b>1414975</b>	<b>1471161</b>
<b>2.1 public sector</b>	<b>224279</b>	<b>257317</b>	<b>308901</b>	<b>343180</b>	<b>377495</b>
2.1.1 construction	144264	173366	205669	225620	251825
2.1.2 machinery & equipment	80015	83951	103232	117560	125670
<b>2.2 private corporate sector</b>	<b>295796</b>	<b>419069</b>	<b>497375</b>	<b>599895</b>	<b>569099</b>
2.2.1 construction	74697	127603	144348	137558	146091
2.2.2 machinery & equipment	221099	291466	353027	462337	423008
<b>2.3 household sector</b>	<b>411442</b>	<b>397593</b>	<b>421784</b>	<b>471900</b>	<b>524567</b>
2.3.1 construction	298838	294339	315983	375971	391862
2.3.2 machinery & equipment	112604	103254	105801	95929	132705
<b>3. change in stocks</b>	<b>79406</b>	<b>99093</b>	<b>133825</b>	<b>154033</b>	<b>59812</b>
3.1 public sector	16476	21385	15441	36315	36627
3.2 private corporate sector	36828	60094	78541	108592	21543
3.3 household sector	26102	17614	39843	9126	1642
<b>4. Valuables@</b>	<b>41054</b>	<b>40160</b>	<b>46182</b>	<b>47456</b>	<b>58673</b>
<b>5. less consumption of fixed capital**</b>	<b>321230</b>	<b>351974</b>	<b>387768</b>	<b>426416</b>	<b>465982</b>
5.1 public sector	110612	115529	122671	128220	135040
5.2 private corporate sector	96772	111828	130469	154511	173065
5.3 household sector	113846	124617	134628	143685	157877
<b>6. net capital formation</b>	<b>730747</b>	<b>861258</b>	<b>1020299</b>	<b>1190048</b>	<b>1123664</b>
6.1 public sector	130143	163173	201671	251275	279082
6.2 private corporate sector	235852	367335	445447	553976	417577
6.3 household sector	323698	290590	326999	337341	368332
6.4 valuables@	41054	40160	46182	47456	58673
<b>7. errors &amp; omissions</b>	<b>5641</b>	<b>-647</b>	<b>-19828</b>	<b>5762</b>	<b>-31888</b>
<b>8. net capital formation</b>	<b>736388</b>	<b>860611</b>	<b>1000471</b>	<b>1195810</b>	<b>1091775</b>
<b>adjusted for errors &amp; omissions</b>					
<b>9. gross capital formation</b>	<b>1057618</b>	<b>1212585</b>	<b>1388239</b>	<b>1622226</b>	<b>1557757</b>
<b>adjusted for errors &amp; omissions</b>					

@: First time estimated and excluding works of art & antiques, \*provisional estimates, + quick estimates

\*\* Estimated from the value of fixed capital stock and expected age of various types of assets and differs from the provisions for depreciation as per books of accounts.

**STATEMENT 16: DOMESTIC SAVING BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION**  
(at current Prices)

(Rs. crore)

item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>1. Household sector</b>	<b>755445</b>	<b>858705</b>	<b>980195</b>	<b>1120221</b>	<b>1261332</b>
<b>1.1 financial saving</b>	<b>317901</b>	<b>421219</b>	<b>469051</b>	<b>552725</b>	<b>581428</b>
1.1.1 gross financial saving	437675	604431	645838	725841	747130
1.1.2 financial liabilities	119774	183212	176786	173116	165702
<b>1.2 saving in physical assets</b>	<b>437544</b>	<b>437486</b>	<b>511144</b>	<b>567496</b>	<b>679904</b>
<b>2. private corporate sector</b>	<b>212812</b>	<b>277493</b>	<b>342130</b>	<b>431588</b>	<b>470256</b>
2.1 joint stock companies	195910	257490	320625	408755	445999
2.1.1 non-financial	192855	246301	330566	413093	451718
2.1.2 financial	11610	23409	13088	24521	23986
2.1.3 less : reinvested earnings of foreign companies	8555	12220	23029	28859	29705
2.2 co-operative bank & societies and quasi corporate bodies	16902	20003	21505	22833	24257
<b>3. public sector</b>	<b>76023</b>	<b>89845</b>	<b>152463</b>	<b>249660</b>	<b>79997</b>
3.1 public authorities	-58628	-57364	-19216	56272	-113153
3.1.1 Govt. Administration and quasi govt. bodies	-74319	-75847	-43942	27232	-141634
3.1.2 departmental (commercial) enterprises	15691	18483	24726	29040	28481
3.2 non-departmental commercial enterprises	134651	147209	171679	193388	193150
3.2.1 government companies	80285	85703	99201	100182	NA
3.2.2 statutory corporations (including port trusts)	54366	61507	72479	93206	NA
<b>4. gross domestic savings (1+2+3)</b>	<b>1044280</b>	<b>1226043</b>	<b>1474788</b>	<b>1801469</b>	<b>1811585</b>
<b>5. less consumption of fixed capital</b>	<b>321230</b>	<b>369730</b>	<b>424915</b>	<b>489218</b>	<b>575229</b>
5.1 household sector	113846	131142	148933	168187	201737
5.2 private corporate sector	96772	116580	140269	172736	205236
5.3 public sector	110612	122008	135713	148295	168256
<b>6. net domestic saving</b>	<b>723050</b>	<b>856313</b>	<b>1049873</b>	<b>1312251</b>	<b>1236356</b>
6.1 household sector	641599	727563	831262	952034	1059595
6.2 private corporate sector	116040	160913	201861	258852	265020
6.3 public sector	-34589	-32163	16750	101365	-88259

N A : Not Available

**STATEMENT 17: FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF HOUSEHOLD  
SECTOR**

*(at current Prices)*

*(Rs. crore)*

<b>Item</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(6)</i>
<b>Household saving (1+2+3)</b>	<b>755445</b>	<b>858705</b>	<b>980196</b>	<b>1120221</b>	<b>1261332</b>
<b>1. gross financial saving</b>	<b>437675</b>	<b>604431</b>	<b>645838</b>	<b>725841</b>	<b>747130</b>
<b>1.1 currency</b>	36977	53071	66274	81278	93056
<b>1.2 deposits</b>	161416	280773	319385	374089	436710
1.2.1 with banks	158393	274747	311215	360727	409678
1.2.2 with non-banking companies	3370	6130	1516	3751	13453
1.2.3 with co-op. banks & societies	-134	118	131	266	133
1.2.4 trade debt (net)	-213	-222	6523	9345	13446
<b>1.3 shares and debentures</b>	8841	35145	60642	91525	19753
1.3.1 private corporate business	6198	8218	23772	32139	31925
1.3.2 co-operative banks & societies	189	182	189	192	193
1.3.3 units of Unit Trust of India	728	3967	1735	2067	-2333
1.3.4 bonds of public sector undertakings	176	172	237	328	446
1.3.5 mutual fund (other than UTI)	1550	22606	34709	56799	-10478
<b>1.4 claims on government</b>	106419	87168	19197	-28315	-23480
1.4.1 investment in government securities	21313	14390	1653	-14714	-33880
1.4.2 investment in small savings etc.	85106	72778	17544	-13601	10400
<b>1.5 insurance funds</b>	68147	86069	106838	135791	144009
1.5.1 life insurance funds	65897	82744	103131	131549	139764
1.5.2 postal insurance	1414	1962	2200	2729	2594
1.5.3 state insurance	836	1363	1507	1513	1651
<b>1.6 provident and pension funds</b>	55875	62205	73502	71473	77081
<b>2. saving in physical assets</b>	<b>437544</b>	<b>437486</b>	<b>511144</b>	<b>567496</b>	<b>679904</b>
<b>3. financial liabilities</b>	<b>119774</b>	<b>183212</b>	<b>176786</b>	<b>173116</b>	<b>165702</b>
3.1 bank advances	107283	170488	163159	159726	151966
3.2 loans and advances by co-operative banks & societies	4688	4799	4890	4936	4967
3.3 loans by financial corporations & non-banking companies	6600	6696	7486	6922	7032
3.4 loans and advances from government	-507	-481	-638	-238	-53
3.5 loans from insurance corporations	1710	1710	1889	1770	1790
<b>4. net financial saving of household sector(1-2)</b>	<b>317901</b>	<b>421219</b>	<b>469052</b>	<b>552725</b>	<b>581428</b>

**STATEMENT 18: PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC SECTOR\****(at current prices)**(Rs. crore)*

<b>Item</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(6)</i>
1. gross domestic product	2967599	3402316	3941865	4540987	5228650
1.1 public	681692	730491	821448	916140	1089154
1.2 private	2285907	2671825	3120417	3624847	4139496
2. gross domestic capital formation	1010923	1229935	1492352	1805667	1912522
2.1 public	240755	293188	359778	442177	524241
2.2 private	770168	936747	1132574	1363490	1388281
3. final consumption expenditure	2282993	2562100	2922391	3340702	3879958
3.1 public	356135	403751	445182	515346	653132
3.2 private	1926858	2158349	2477209	2825356	3226826
4.1 gross domestic product	23.0	21.5	20.8	20.2	20.8
4.2 gross domestic capital formation	23.8	23.8	24.1	24.5	27.4
4.3 final consumption expenditure	15.6	15.8	15.2	15.4	16.8

\* includes public services in quasi-government bodies

**Statement 19: Summary of National Accounts Aggregates**  
*[At Current Prices]-2004-05 Series*

industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1. agriculture, forestry & fishing	560,308	639,990	714,254	815,399	898,378	982,091
2. mining & quarrying	84,954	94,463	108,166	125,730	134,398	136,718
3. manufacturing	453,225	522,146	634,304	731,078	814,025	902,418
4. electricity, gas & water supply	61,905	67,690	76,472	83,060	86,512	93,539
5. construction	229,932	273,508	322,265	381,521	450,021	499,002
6. trade, hotels, transport & communication	727,897	845,496	990,187	1,129,387	1,286,380	1,396,194
7. financing, insurance, real estate & bus. sers	435,784	494,513	586,159	695,861	839,232	935,540
8. community, social & personal services	413,594	464,510	510,058	578,951	719,704	845,767
9. GDP at factor cost (total 1 to 8)	2,967,599	3,402,316	3,941,865	4,540,987	5,228,650	5,791,268
10. indirect taxes	363,967	423,521	508,090	579,327	630,788	667,899
11. less subsidies	92,342	119,364	165,976	172,457	284,989	294,989
12. GDP at market prices (9+10-11)	3,239,224	3,706,473	4,283,979	4,947,857	5,574,449	6,164,178
13. final consumption expenditure	2,274,909	2,555,265	2,910,387	3,331,021	3,871,330	4,310,085
13.1 PFCE	1,918,774	2,151,514	2,465,205	2,815,675	3,218,198	3,564,405
13.2 GFCE	356,135	403,751	445,182	515,346	653,132	745,680
14. GCF	1,057,618	1,270,648	1,520,312	1,865,899	1,944,328	
14.1 GFCF	931,517	1,126,917	1,347,057	1,630,513	1,838,499	1,993,347
14.2 Changes in stocks	79,406	103,018	145,295	175,154	74,023	81,014
14.3 Valuables	41,054	41,392	49,709	53,591	71,656	53,620
14.4 errors	5,641	-679	-21,749	6,640	-39,850	
15. Exports	569,051	712,087	913,408	1,018,931	1,310,849	1,144,636
16. <b>Less</b> Imports	625,945	813,466	1,044,007	1,219,752	1,614,048	1,391,275
17. Discrepancies	-36,409	-18,061	-16,122	-48,242	61,989	-27,250
18. GDP at market prices (13+14+15-16+17)	3,239,224	3,706,473	4,283,979	4,947,857	5,574,449	6,164,178
19. Compensation of employees received from the rest of the world	2,100	793	1,782	1,847	3,788	
20. Compensation of employees paid to the rest of the world	6,066	3,430	4,295	4,404	6,064	
21. Property income received from the rest of the world	18,538	27,633	40,218	55,438	61,717	
22. Property income paid to the rest of the world	36,947	51,112	67,483	72,769	80,557	

<b>industry</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>
23. Net factor income from abroad	-22,375	-26,116	-29,778	-19,888	-21,116	-25,542
24. GNP at factor cost	2,945,224	3,376,200	3,912,087	4,521,099	5,207,534	5,765,726
25. CFC	321,229	369,730	424,915	489,217	575,229	647,133
26. Net national product at factor cost	2,623,995	3,006,469	3,487,172	4,031,881	4,632,304	5,118,594
27. Population (in mn)	1,089	1,106	1,122	1,138	1,154	1,170
28. Per capita inc (Rs.)	24,095	27,183	31,080	35,430	40,141	43,749
29. Gross domestic saving	1,044,280	1,226,044	1,474,788	1,801,469	1,811,585	
Household	755,445	858,705	980,195	1,120,221	1,261,332	
<i>financial saving</i>	317,901	421,219	469,051	552,725	581,428	
<i>saving in physical assets</i>	437,544	437,486	511,144	567,496	679,904	
Private Corporate	212,812	277,493	342,130	431,588	470,256	
Public sector	76,023	89,845	152,463	249,660	79,997	
<i>public authorities</i>	-58,628	-57,364	-19,216	56,272	-113,153	
<i>NDCUs</i>	134,651	147,209	171,679	193,388	193,150	
30. Net capital inflow	13,338	44,604	45,524	64,430	132,743	
31. GCF	1,057,618	1,270,648	1,520,312	1,865,899	1,944,328	
31.1 household	437,544	437,486	511,144	567,496	679,904	
31.2 private corporate	332,624	499,261	621,430	795,995	708,377	
31.3 public sector	240,755	293,188	359,778	442,177	524,241	
31.4 valuables	41,054	41,392	49,709	53,591	71,656	
31.5 errors and omissions	5,641	-679	-21,749	6,640	-39,850	
32. other current transfers from rest of the world (net)	91,971	108,565	126,088	167,495	201,050	243,305
33. Other current transfers by resident sectors other than general government to the rest of the world	2,468	2,031	4,565	7,217	10,655	7,729
34. Other current transfers by resident sectors other than general government from the rest of the world	94,439	110,596	130,653	174,712	211,705	251,034
35. Net national disposable income	2,987,591	3,419,191	3,955,374	4,606,246	5,179,153	5,734,809
35.1 PFCE	1,918,774	2,151,514	2,465,205	2,815,675	3,218,198	3,564,405
35.2 GFCE	356,135	403,751	445,182	515,346	653,132	745,680
35.3 Net Domestic Saving	715,239	897,003	1,145,748	1,472,428	1,482,544	
35.4 Statistical Discrepancy	-2,557	-33,077	-100,761	-197,203	-174,721	

**Statement 20: Summary of National Accounts Aggregates***[at constant prices]-2004-05 Series*

industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1. agriculture, forestry & fishing	560,308	589,697	611,409	640,315	650,461	649,370
2. mining & quarrying	84,954	86,083	93,587	97,201	98,745	107,334
3. manufacturing	453,225	496,540	570,765	629,446	649,635	707,512
4. electricity, gas & water supply	61,905	65,984	72,579	78,776	81,866	88,590
5. construction	229,932	258,441	285,722	314,298	332,782	354,514
6. trade, hotels, transport & communication	727,897	815,710	910,822	1,008,603	1,084,764	1,174,320
7. financing, insurance, real estate & bus. sers	435,784	491,574	562,878	637,223	701,338	770,443
8. community, social & personal services	413,594	445,101	456,865	487,595	555,382	600,980
9. GDP at factor cost (total 1 to 8)	2,967,599	3,249,130	3,564,627	3,893,457	4,154,973	4,453,064
10. indirect taxes	363,967	405,798	460,404	503,347	536,926	542,469
11. less subsidies	92,342	114,369	150,399	148,886	226,539	228,391
12. GDP at market prices	3,239,224	3,540,559	3,874,632	4,247,918	4,465,360	4,767,142
13. final consumption expenditure	2,274,909	2,476,932	2,663,127	2,924,530	3,167,659	3,318,262
13.1 PFCE	1,918,774	2,091,333	2,262,812	2,485,554	2,655,533	2,764,261
13.2 GFCE	356,135	385,599	400,315	438,976	512,126	554,000
14. GCF	1,057,618	1,212,585	1,388,239	1,622,226	1,557,757	
14.1 GFCF	931,517	1,073,979	1,228,060	1,414,975	1,471,161	1,548,100
14.2 Changes in stocks	79,406	99,093	133,825	154,033	59,812	62,607
14.3 Valuables	41,054	40,160	46,182	47,456	58,673	42,483
14.4 errors	5,641	-647	-19,828	5,762	-31,888	
15. Exports	569,051	716,247	872,357	917,455	1,094,929	921,491
16. <i>Less</i> Imports	625,945	829,221	1,012,045	1,113,113	1,369,202	1,134,233
17. Discrepancies	-36,409	-35,985	-37,046	-103,180	14,216	8,433
18. GDP at market prices	3,239,224	3,540,559	3,874,632	4,247,918	4,465,360	4,767,142
19. Net factor income from abroad	-22,375	-24,944	-26,948	-17,071	-16,799	-19,662
20. GNP at factor cost	2,945,224	3,224,186	3,537,679	3,876,386	4,138,174	4,433,402
21. CFC	321,229	351,974	387,768	426,416	465,982	509,219
22. Net national product at factor cost	2,623,995	2,872,212	3,149,911	3,449,970	3,672,192	3,924,183
23. Population (in mn)	1,089	1,106	1,122	1,138	1,154	1,170
24. Per capita inc (Rs.)	24,095	25,969	28,074	30,316	31,821	33,540

1999-00 Series

**Statement 21: Summary of National Accounts Aggregates**  
*[At Current Prices] – 1999-00 Series*

(Rs. crore)

industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1. agriculture, forestry & fishing	552422	625635	686045	782597	861753
2. mining & quarrying	84776	94533	106024	117431	125414
3. manufacturing	453603	519743	617648	705130	780405
4. electricity, gas & water supply	59892	65505	70455	76066	79478
5. construction	212807	264173	319180	376266	437017
6. trade, hotels, transport & communication	706073	809870	947097	1090708	1246718
7. financing, insurance, real estate & bus. sers	405081	452469	524019	594096	691221
8. community, social & personal services	403047	450457	508917	578598	711176
9. GDP at factor cost (total 1 to 8)	2877701	3282385	3779385	4320892	4933183
10. indirect taxes	363967	423521	508090	577611	
11. less subsidies	92261	119163	158301	175103	
12. GDP at market prices	3149407	3586743	4129174	4723400	5321753
13. final consumption expenditure	2178078	2433023	2729368	3075183	3529833
13.1 PFCE	1840026	2057461	2307822	2596084	2913386
13.2 GFCE	338052	375562	421546	479099	616447
14. GCF	1011212	1272630	1521805	1845513	
14.1 GFCF	895980	1112602	1343843	1605440	1852354
14.2 Changes in stocks	59065	94895	108956	170315	187548
14.3 Valuables	41054	41392	49709	53591	71656
14.4 errors	15113	23741	19297	16167	
15. Exports	569051	712087	916804	999441	1206600
16. <i>Less</i> Imports	625945	813466	1042263	1167786	1491375
17. Discrepancies	17011	-17531	3460	-28951	
18. GDP at market prices	3149407	3586743	4129174	4723400	5321753
19. Compensation of employees received from the rest of the world	2100	793	1782	1717	
20. Compensation of employees paid to the rest of the world	6066	3430	4295	4416	
21. Property income received from the rest of the world	18538	27633	40218	55397	
22. Property income paid to the rest of the world	36947	51112	67483	76543	

(Rs. crore)

industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
23. Net factor income from abroad	-22375	-26116	-29778	-23845	-27016
24. GNP at factor cost	2855326	3256269	3749607	4297047	4906167
25. CFC	329041	380312	437038	509450	579783
26. Net national product at factor cost	2526285	2875958	3312569	3787596	4326384
27. Population (in mn)	1089	1106	1122	1138	1154
28. Per capita inc (Rs.)	23198	26003	29524	33283	37490
29. Gross domestic saving	997874	1228026	1475108	1779613	
Household	716875	864652	994898	1150134	
<i>financial saving</i>	317547	420973	482822	553288	
<i>saving in physical assets</i>	399328	443679	512076	596846	
Private Corporate	212048	276550	342284	416936	
Public sector	68951	86824	137926	212543	
<i>public authorities</i>	-64560	-59205	-33789	22886	
<i>NDCUs</i>	133511	146029	171715	189657	
30. Net capital inflow	13338	44604	46698	65899	
31. GCF	1011212	1272630	1521805	1845513	
31.1 household	399328	443679	512076	596846	
31.2 private corporate	338755	491983	611044	749894	
31.3 public sector	216962	271835	329679	429014	
31.4 valuables	41054	41392	49709	53591	
31.5 errors and omissions	15113	23741	19297	16167	
32. other current transfers from rest of the world (net)	91971	108565	126088	163709	
33. Other current transfers by resident sectors other than general government to the rest of the world	2468	2031	4565	7257	
34. Other current transfers by resident sectors other than general government from the rest of the world	94439	110596	130653	170966	
35. Net national disposable income	2889962	3288881	3788446	4353813	
35.1 PFCE	1840026	2057461	2307822	2596084	
35.2 GFCE	338052	375562	421546	479099	
35.3 Net Domestic Saving	668833	847714	1038071	1270164	
35.4 Statistical Discrepancy	43052	8144	21007	8465	

1999-00 Series

**Statement 22: Summary of National Accounts Aggregates***[At constant (1999-00) Prices] -1999-00 Series*

(Rs. crore)

industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1. agriculture, forestry & fishing	482910	511114	531315	557122	566045
2. mining & quarrying	52591	55164	60038	61999	64244
3. manufacturing	361115	393842	440193	476303	487739
4. electricity, gas & water supply	54745	57513	60544	63730	65899
5. construction	158212	183868	205543	226325	242577
6. trade, hotels, transport & communication	615849	690399	778895	875398	954589
7. financing, insurance, real estate & bus. sers	323080	359888	409472	457584	493356
8. community, social & personal services	340266	364313	385118	411256	464926
9. GDP at factor cost (total 1 to 8)	2388768	2616101	2871118	3129717	3339375
10. indirect taxes	285724	318437	361558	391761	
11. less subsidies	72427	89596	112647	118762	
12. GDP at market prices	2602065	2844942	3120029	3402716	3609425
13. final consumption expenditure	1850690	1980383	2102984	2277701	
13.1 PFCE	1574565	1687118	1793691	1945668	
13.2 GFCE	276125	293265	309293	332033	
14. GCF	<b>793545</b>	<b>948480</b>	<b>1073783</b>	<b>1231244</b>	
14.1 GFCF	706906	831470	952344	1075632	
14.2 Changes in stocks	40843	66128	69673	105662	
14.3 Valuables	33873	33140	38091	39118	
14.4 errors	11924	17742	13675	10832	
15. Exports	473549	556893	674670	689003	
16. <i>Less</i> Imports	445870	628983	782976	837015	
17. Discrepancies	-69849	-11831	51569	41783	
18. GDP at market prices	2602065	2844942	3120029	3402716	
19. Net factor income from abroad	-21085	-20660	-21262	-14853	-15727
20. GNP at factor cost	2367683	2595441	2849856	3114864	3323648
21. CFC	262499	287426	316406	350068	381677
22. Net national product at factor cost	2105184	2308015	2533450	2764795	2941971
23. Population (in mn)	1089	1106	1122	1138	1154
24. Per capita inc (Rs.)	19331	20868	22580	24295	25494

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## ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

(Source: *System of National Accounts, 1993*)

Assets		<i>Assets</i> are entities that must be owned by some unit, or units, and from which economic benefits are derived by their owner(s) by holding or using them over a period of time.
Base period		The period that provides the weights for an index is described as the <i>base period</i> .
Basic price		The <i>basic price</i> is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale; it excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.
Capital stock - gross		<i>Gross capital stock</i> is the value of all fixed assets still in use at the end of an accounting period, at the actual or estimated current purchasers' prices for new assets of the same type, irrespective of the age of the assets.
Capital stock - net		The sum of the written-down values of all the fixed assets still in use at the end of an accounting period is described as the <i>net capital stock</i> .
Changes in inventories (including work-in-progress)	in	<i>Changes in inventories (including work-in-progress)</i> are measured by the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories.
Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP)	of	The <i>classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP)</i> is a classification used to identify the objectives of both individual consumption expenditure and actual individual consumption.
Classification of the functions of government (COFOG)	of	The <i>classification of the functions of government (COFOG)</i> is a classification used to identify the socio-economic objectives of current transactions, capital outlays and acquisition of financial assets by general government and its sub-sectors.
Compensation of employees	of	<i>Compensation of employees</i> is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period.
Computer software		<i>Computer software</i> consists of computer programs, program descriptions and supporting materials for both systems and applications software.
Constant prices		<i>Constant prices</i> are obtained by directly factoring changes over time in the values of flows of goods and services into two components reflecting changes in the prices of the goods and services concerned and changes in their volumes (i.e. changes in "constant price terms").
Consumption		<i>Consumption</i> is an activity in which institutional units use up goods or services; consumption can be either intermediate or final.

Consumption of fixed capital	<i>Consumption of fixed capital</i> represents the reduction in the value of the fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage.
Cultivated assets	<i>Cultivated assets</i> are livestock for breeding (including fish and poultry), dairy, draught, etc. and vineyards, orchards and other plantations of trees yielding repeat products that are under the direct control, responsibility and management of institutional units.
Defined benefit pension plans	<i>Defined benefit pension plans</i> are those in which the level of pension benefits promised to participating employees is guaranteed; benefits are related by some formula to participants' length of service and salary and are not totally dependent on either the participants' contributions or the assets in the fund.
Depletion of natural economic assets	The <i>depletion of natural economic assets</i> is the reduction in the value of deposits of subsoil assets, natural forests, fish stocks in the open seas and other non-cultivated biological resources as a result of the physical removal and using up of the assets.
Depreciation	<i>Depreciation</i> as usually calculated in business accounts is a method of allocating the costs of past expenditures on fixed assets over subsequent accounting periods; <b>note</b> that the depreciation methods favoured in business accounting and those prescribed by tax authorities almost invariably deviate from the concept of consumption of fixed capital employed in the SNA and so the term "consumption of fixed capital" is used in the SNA to distinguish it from "depreciation" as typically measured in business accounts.
Disposable income	<i>Disposable income</i> is derived from the balance of primary incomes of an institutional unit or sector by adding all current transfers, except social transfers in kind, receivable by that unit or sector and subtracting all current transfers, except social transfers in kind, payable by that unit or sector.
Disposals	<i>Disposals</i> of assets (inventories, fixed assets or land or other non-produced assets) by institutional units occur when one of those units sells any of the assets to another institutional unit.
Domestic output	<i>Domestic output</i> is output produced by resident enterprises.
Double deflation	<i>Double deflation</i> is a method whereby gross value added is measured at constant prices by subtracting intermediate consumption at constant prices from output at constant prices; this method is feasible only for constant price estimates which are additive, such as those calculated using a Laspeyres' formula (either fixed-base or for estimates expressed in the previous year's prices).
Durable good	A <i>durable good</i> is one which may be used repeatedly or continuously over a period of more than a year, assuming a normal or average rate of physical usage.

Dwellings	<i>Dwellings</i> are buildings that are used entirely or primarily as residences, including any associated structures, such as garages, and all permanent fixtures customarily installed in residences; movable structures, such as caravans, used as principal residences of households are included.
Entertainment, literary or artistic originals	<i>Entertainment, literary or artistic originals</i> are the original films, sound recordings, manuscripts, tapes, models, etc, on which drama performances, radio and television programming, musical performances, sporting events, literary and artistic output, etc, are recorded or embodied.
Establishment	An <i>establishment</i> is an enterprise, or part of an enterprise, that is situated in a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.
Expenditures	<i>Expenditures</i> are the values of the amounts that buyers pay, or agree to pay, to sellers in exchange for goods or services that sellers provide to them or to other institutional units designated by the buyers.
Exports of goods	<i>Exports of goods</i> consist of exports of the following items from residents to non-residents, generally with a change of ownership being involved: general merchandise, goods for processing, goods procured in domestic ports by non-resident carriers, and non-monetary gold.
Exports of services	<i>Exports of services</i> consist of the following services provided by residents to non-residents: transportation; travel; communications; construction; insurance; financial; computer and information; royalties and licence fees; other business services; personal, cultural, and recreational services; and government services n.i.e.
Factor cost	Gross value added at <i>factor cost</i> is not a concept used explicitly in the System but it can easily be derived by subtracting the value of any taxes, less subsidies, on production payable out of gross value added.
Final consumption	<i>Final consumption</i> consists of goods and services used up by individual households or the community to satisfy their individual or collective needs or wants.
Final consumption expenditure of government	<i>Government final consumption expenditure</i> consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.
Final consumption expenditure of households	<i>Household final consumption expenditure</i> consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant.
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	<i>Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs</i> consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services.

Financial auxiliaries		The <i>financial auxiliaries</i> sub-sector consists of all resident corporations and quasi-corporations engaged primarily in activities closely related to financial intermediation but which do not themselves perform an intermediation role.
Financial corporations		The <i>financial corporations</i> sector consists of all resident corporations or quasi-corporations principally engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities which are closely related to financial intermediation.
Financial enterprises		<i>Financial enterprises</i> are enterprises that are principally engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities which are closely related to financial intermediation.
Financial intermediaries		<i>Financial intermediaries</i> are units which incur liabilities on their own account on financial markets by borrowing funds which they lend on different terms and conditions to other institutional units.
Financial intermediation		<i>Financial intermediation</i> is a productive activity in which an institutional unit incurs liabilities on its own account for the purpose of acquiring financial assets by engaging in financial transactions on the market.
Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)		<i>Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)</i> is an indirect measure of the value of financial intermediation services provided but for which financial institutions do not charge explicitly.
Fixed assets		<i>Fixed assets</i> are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are they used repeatedly or continuously in other processes of production for more than one year.
Foreign investment	direct	<i>Foreign direct investment</i> is the category of international investment that reflects the objective of a resident entity in one economy to obtain a lasting interest in an enterprise resident in another economy; foreign direct investment is defined as ownership of 10 per cent or more of the ordinary shares or voting power (for an incorporated enterprise) or the equivalent (for an unincorporated enterprise).
Functional classifications		<i>Functional classifications</i> provide a means of classifying, by purpose or socio-economic objective, certain transactions of producers and of three institutional sectors - namely households, general government and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)s.
GDP - expenditure based		<i>Expenditure-based GDP</i> is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices (including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services), less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services.
GDP - income based		<i>Income-based GDP</i> is compensation of employees, plus taxes less subsidies on production and imports, plus gross mixed income, plus gross operating surplus.
GDP - output based		<i>Output-based GDP</i> is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at producers' prices, plus taxes less subsidies on imports, plus all non-deductible VAT (or similar taxes).

GDP at market prices		<i>GDP at market prices</i> is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at producers' prices, plus taxes less subsidies on imports, plus all non-deductible VAT (or similar taxes).
GNI (gross national income)		<i>GNI (gross national income)</i> is GDP less net taxes on production and imports, less compensation of employees less property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world (in other words, GDP less primary incomes payable to non-resident units plus primary incomes receivable from non-resident units); an alternative approach to measuring GNI at market prices is as the aggregate value of the balances of gross primary incomes for all sectors; (note that GNI is identical to gross national product (GNP) as previously used in national accounts generally).
Goods		<i>Goods</i> are physical objects for which a demand exists, over which ownership rights can be established and whose ownership can be transferred from one institutional unit to another by engaging in transactions on markets.
Goods and services account		The <i>goods and services account</i> shows for the economy as a whole and for groups of products, the total resources in terms of output and imports, and the uses of goods and services in terms of intermediate consumption, final consumption, gross capital formation and exports.
Government consumption expenditure	final	<i>Government final consumption expenditure</i> consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.
Gross		The term " <i>gross</i> " is a common means of referring to values before deducting consumption of fixed capital (generally used as in "gross capital stock" or "gross domestic product").
Gross capital formation		<i>Gross capital formation</i> is measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables for a unit or sector.
Gross fixed capital formation		<i>Gross fixed capital formation</i> is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality or productivity of land) realised by the productive activity of institutional units.
Gross national disposable income		<i>Gross national disposable income</i> may be derived from gross national income by adding all current transfers in cash or in kind receivable by resident institutional units from non-resident units and subtracting all current transfers in cash or in kind payable by resident institutional units to non-resident units.

Gross national income (GNI)		<i>Gross national income (GNI)</i> is GDP less net taxes on production and imports, less compensation of employees less property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world (in other words, GDP less primary incomes payable to non-resident units plus primary incomes receivable from non-resident units); an alternative approach to measuring GNI at market prices is as the aggregate value of the balances of gross primary incomes for all sectors; (note that gross national income is identical to gross national product (GNP) as previously used in national accounts generally).
Gross saving		<i>Gross saving</i> is gross disposable income less final consumption expenditure.
Gross value added		<i>Gross value added</i> is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption; it is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector.
Gross value added at basic prices		<i>Gross value added at basic prices</i> is output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
Gross value added at producers' prices		<i>Gross value added at producers' prices</i> is output valued at producers' prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
Historic accounting	cost	<i>Historic cost accounting</i> is a valuation method which requires goods or assets used in production to be valued by the expenditures actually incurred to acquire those goods or assets, however far back in the past those expenditures took place.
Holding gains		Positive or negative <i>holding gains</i> may accrue during the accounting period to the owners of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities as a result of a change in their prices (holding gains are sometimes referred to as "capital gains").
Household consumption expenditure	final	<i>Household final consumption expenditure</i> consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant.
Illegal production		<i>Illegal production</i> is the production of goods or services whose sale, distribution or possession is forbidden by law; and production activities which are usually legal but which become illegal when carried out by unauthorised producers; the scope of illegal production varies depending on the laws in place in individual countries (e.g., prostitution is legal in some countries but illegal in others).
Income		<i>Income</i> is the maximum amount that a household, or other unit, can consume without reducing its real net worth.
Income from abroad - net		<i>Net income from abroad</i> is the difference between the total values of the primary incomes receivable from, and payable to, non-residents.
Industry		An <i>industry</i> consists of a group of establishments engaged on the same, or similar, kinds of production activity; the classification of productive activities used in the System is ISIC (Rev.3).

Institutional sectors	Institutional units are grouped together to form <i>institutional sectors</i> , on the basis of their principal functions, behaviour, and objectives.
Institutional unit	An <i>institutional unit</i> is an economic entity that is capable, in its own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and in transactions with other entities.
Insurance	The activity of <i>insurance</i> is intended to provide individual institutional units exposed to certain risks with financial protection against the consequences of the occurrence of specified events; it is also a form of financial intermediation in which funds are collected from policyholders and invested in financial or other assets which are held as technical reserves to meet future claims arising from the occurrence of the events specified in the insurance policies.
Insurance corporations	<i>Insurance corporations</i> consist of incorporated, mutual and other entities whose principal function is to provide life, accident, sickness, fire or other forms of insurance to individual institutional units or groups of units.
Insurance technical reserves	The <i>technical reserves</i> held by <i>insurance</i> enterprises consist of the actuarial reserves against outstanding risks in respect of life insurance policies, including reserves for with-profit policies which add to the value on maturity of with-profit endowments or similar policies, prepayments of premiums and reserves against outstanding claims.
Intangible fixed assets	<i>Intangible fixed assets</i> are non-financial produced fixed assets that mainly consist of mineral exploration, computer software, entertainment, literary or artistic originals intended to be used for more than one year.
Intangible non-produced assets	<i>Intangible non-produced assets</i> are assets that entitle their owners to engage in certain specific activities or to produce certain specific goods or services and to exclude other institutional units from doing so except with the permission of the owner (e.g., patented entities or purchased goodwill).
Integrated economic accounts	The <i>integrated economic accounts</i> comprise the full set of accounts of institutional sectors and the rest of the world, together with the accounts for transactions (and other flows) and the accounts for assets and liabilities.
Interest	<i>Interest</i> is the amount that the debtor becomes liable to pay to the creditor over a given period of time without reducing the amount of principal outstanding, under the terms of the financial instrument agreed between them.
Intermediate consumption	<i>Intermediate consumption</i> consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital; the goods or services may be either transformed or used up by the production process.

Inventories	<i>Inventories</i> consist of stocks of outputs that are still held by the units that produced them prior to their being further processed, sold, delivered to other units or used in other ways and stocks of products acquired from other units that are intended to be used for intermediate consumption or for resale without further processing.
Inventories - changes in (including work-in-progress)	<i>Changes in inventories (including work-in-progress)</i> are measured by the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories.
Inventories of work-in-progress on cultivated assets	<i>Inventories of work-in-progress on cultivated assets</i> consist of livestock raised for products yielded only on slaughter, such as fowl and fish raised commercially, trees and other vegetation yielding once-only products on destruction and immature cultivated assets yielding repeat products.
ISIC	<i>ISIC</i> is the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities; the third revision of ISIC is used in the 1993 SNA.
Kind-of-activity unit	A <i>kind-of-activity unit</i> is an enterprise, or a part of an enterprise, which engages in only one kind of (non-ancillary) productive activity or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.
Land	<i>Land</i> is the ground, including the soil covering and any associated surface waters, over which ownership rights are enforced.
Machinery and equipment (assets)	<i>Machinery and equipment (assets)</i> consist of transport equipment and other machinery and equipment other than that acquired by households for final consumption.
Maintenance and repairs (of fixed assets)	Ordinary <i>maintenance and repairs</i> of fixed assets are activities that owners or users of fixed assets are obliged to undertake periodically in order to be able to utilise assets over their expected service lives (they are current costs that cannot be avoided if the fixed assets are to continue to be used); maintenance and repairs do not change the fixed asset or its performance, but simply maintain it in good working order or restore it to its previous condition in the event of a breakdown (note the contrast between this item and "major renovations or enlargements").
Major renovations or enlargements (of fixed assets)	<i>Major renovations or enlargements</i> of fixed assets are activities which increase the performance or capacity of existing fixed assets or significantly extend their previously expected service lives; the decision to renovate, reconstruct or enlarge a fixed asset is a deliberate investment decision which may be undertaken at any time and is not dictated by the condition of the asset (note the contrast between this item and "maintenance and repairs").
Margin (trade)	A <i>trade margin</i> is the difference between the actual or imputed price realised on a good purchased for resale (either wholesale or retail) and the price that would have to be paid by the distributor to replace the good at the time it is sold or otherwise disposed of.

Margin (transport)	A <i>transport margin</i> consists of those transport charges paid separately by the purchaser in taking delivery of the goods at the required time and place.
Market output	<i>Market output</i> is output that is sold at prices that are economically significant or otherwise disposed of on the market, or intended for sale or disposal on the market.
Market prices	<i>Market prices</i> for transactions are the amounts of money willing buyers pay to acquire something from willing sellers.
Mineral exploration	<i>Mineral exploration</i> consists of the value of expenditures on exploration for petroleum and natural gas and for non-petroleum deposits.
Mixed income	<i>Mixed income</i> is the surplus or deficit accruing from production by unincorporated enterprises owned by households; it implicitly contains an element of remuneration for work done by the owner, or other members of the household, that cannot be separately identified from the return to the owner as entrepreneur but it excludes the operating surplus coming from owner-occupied dwellings.
Monetary gold	<i>Monetary gold</i> is gold owned by the monetary authorities or others subject to their effective control that is held as a financial asset and as a component of foreign reserves.
National income	<i>National income</i> is the total value of the primary incomes receivable within an economy less the total of the primary incomes payable by resident units.
Net	The term " <i>net</i> " is a common means of referring to values after deducting consumption of fixed capital (generally used as in "net capital stock" or "net domestic product"); it should be noted, however, that the term "net" can be used in different contexts in the national accounts, such as "net income from abroad" which is the difference between two income flows.
Net domestic product (NDP)	<i>Net domestic product (NDP)</i> is obtained by deducting the consumption of fixed capital from gross domestic product.
Net fixed capital formation.	<i>Net fixed capital formation</i> consists of gross fixed capital formation less consumption of fixed capital.
Net income from abroad	The difference between the total values of the primary incomes receivable from, and payable to, non-residents is often described as <i>net income from abroad</i> .
Net national income	The aggregate value of the balances of net primary incomes summed over all sectors is described as <i>net national income</i> .
Net saving	<i>Net saving</i> is net disposable income less final consumption expenditure.
Net value added	<i>Net value added</i> is the value of output less the values of both intermediate consumption and consumption of fixed capital.

Net worth	<i>Net worth</i> is the value of all the non-financial and financial assets owned by an institutional unit or sector less the value of all its outstanding liabilities; it is a measure of the wealth of a unit or sector at a point in time.
Non-financial assets	<i>Non-financial assets</i> are entities, over which ownership rights are enforced by institutional units, individually or collectively, and from which economic benefits may be derived by their owners by holding them, or using them over a period of time, that consist of tangible assets, both produced and non-produced, and most intangible assets for which no corresponding liabilities are recorded.
Non-financial corporations	<i>Non-financial corporations</i> are corporations whose principal activity is the production of market goods or non-financial services.
Non-financial quasi-corporations	<i>Non-financial quasi-corporations</i> are quasi-corporations whose principal activity is the production of market goods or non-financial services.
Non-life insurance premiums	<i>Non-life insurance premiums</i> comprise both the actual premiums payable by policyholders to obtain insurance cover during the accounting period (premiums earned) and the premium supplements payable out of the property income attributed to insurance policyholders, but excluding social contributions.
Non-market producers	<i>Non-market producers</i> are producers that provide most of their output to others free or at prices which are not economically significant.
Non-profit institutions (NPIs)	<i>Non-profit institutions (NPIs)</i> are legal or social entities created for the purpose of producing goods and services whose status does not permit them to be a source of income, profit or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them.
Non-profit institutions controlled and mainly financed by government	<i>Non-profit institutions controlled and mainly financed by government</i> are properly constituted legal entities which exist separately from government but which are financed mainly by government and over which government exercises control.
Non-profit institutions engaged in market production	<i>Non-profit institutions engaged in market production</i> consist of those NPIs which charge fees determined by their costs of production and which are sufficiently high to have a significant influence on the demand for their services, but any surpluses such institutions make must be retained within those institutions as their status as "Non-profit institutions (NPIs)" prevents them from distributing them to others
Non-profit institutions engaged in non-market production	<i>Non-profit institutions engaged in non-market production</i> are NPIs that are incapable of providing financial gain to the units which control or manage them, and which must rely principally on funds other than receipts from sales to cover their costs of production or other activities.
Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)	<i>Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)</i> consist of NPIs which are not financed and controlled by government and which provide goods or services to households free or at prices that are not economically significant.

Non-residential buildings	<i>Non-residential buildings</i> are buildings other than dwellings, including fixtures, facilities and equipment that are integral parts of the structures and costs of site clearance and preparation.
Operating surplus	The <i>operating surplus</i> measures the surplus or deficit accruing from production before taking account of any interest, rent or similar charges payable on financial or tangible non-produced assets borrowed or rented by the enterprise, or any interest, rent or similar receipts receivable on financial or tangible non-produced assets owned by the enterprise; (note: for unincorporated enterprises owned by households, this component is called "mixed income").
Output	<i>Output</i> consists of those goods or services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment, plus any goods and services produced for own final use.
Perpetual inventory method (PIM)	The <i>perpetual inventory method (PIM)</i> is a method of constructing estimates of capital stock and consumption of fixed capital from time series of gross fixed capital formation; it allows an estimate to be made of the stock of fixed assets in existence and in the hands of producers which is generally based on estimating how many of the fixed assets installed as a result of gross fixed capital formation undertaken in previous years have survived to the current period.
PPP (purchasing power parity)	A <i>PPP (purchasing power parity)</i> is a price relative which measures the number of units of country B's currency that are needed in country B to purchase the same quantity of an individual good or service as 1 unit of country A's currency will purchase in country A.
Primary incomes	<i>Primary incomes</i> are incomes that accrue to institutional units as a consequence of their involvement in processes of production or ownership of assets that may be needed for purposes of production.
Produced assets	<i>Produced assets</i> are non-financial assets that have come into existence as outputs from processes that fall within the production boundary of the SNA.
Producer's price	The <i>producer's price</i> is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any VAT, or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser; it excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.
Production	<i>Production</i> is an activity, carried out under the responsibility, control and management of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labour, capital and goods and services to produce outputs of other goods and services.
Production account	The <i>production account</i> records the activity of producing goods and services as defined within the SNA; its balancing item, gross value added, is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector.

Production boundary	The <i>production boundary</i> includes all production actually destined for the market, whether for sale or barter, all goods or services provided free to individual households or collectively to the community by government units or NPISHs, all goods produced for own final use, own-account production of housing services by owner occupiers and services produced by employing paid domestic staff.
Property income	<i>Property income</i> is the income receivable by the owner of a financial asset or a tangible non-produced asset in return for providing funds to or putting the tangible non-produced asset at the disposal of, another institutional unit; it consists of interest, the distributed income of corporations (i.e., dividends and withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations), reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment, property income attributed to insurance policy holders, and rent.
Property income attributed to insurance policyholders	The <i>property income attributed to insurance policyholders</i> is the investment income receivable by insurance enterprises on insurance technical reserves; it is shown in the accounts as being paid by the insurance enterprises to the insurance policyholders because the technical reserves are assets of the policyholders.
Purchaser's price	The <i>purchaser's price</i> is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible VAT or similar deductible tax, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser; the purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.
Quasi-corporations	<i>Quasi-corporations</i> are unincorporated enterprises that function as if they were corporations, and which have complete sets of accounts, including balance sheets.
Reference rate (of interest)	The <i>reference rate (of interest)</i> is the pure cost of borrowing funds (i.e. a rate from which the risk premium has been eliminated to the greatest extent possible and which does not include any intermediation services).
Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	<i>Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment</i> consist of the retained earnings of a direct foreign investment enterprise and which are treated as if they were distributed and remitted to foreign direct investors in proportion to their ownership of the equity of the enterprise and then reinvested by them in the enterprise.
Rent	<i>Rent</i> is the sum of rents on land and rents on subsoil assets.
Research and development	<i>Research and development</i> by a market producer is an activity undertaken for the purpose of discovering or developing new products, including improved versions or qualities of existing products, or discovering or developing new or more efficient processes of production.
SAM (social accounting matrix)	A <i>SAM (social accounting matrix)</i> is a means of presenting the SNA accounts in a matrix which elaborates the linkages between a supply and use table and institutional sector accounts; a typical focus of a SAM on the role of people in the economy may be reflected by, among other things, extra breakdowns of the household sector and a disaggregated representation of labour markets (i.e., distinguishing various categories of employed persons).

Satellite accounts	<i>Satellite accounts</i> provide a framework linked to the central accounts and which enables attention to be focused on a certain field or aspect of economic and social life in the context of national accounts; common examples are satellite accounts for the environment, or tourism, or unpaid household work.
Saving	<i>Saving</i> is disposable income less final consumption expenditure (or adjusted disposable income less actual final consumption, after taking account of an adjustment for pension funds); saving is an important aggregate which can be calculated for each institutional sector.
Services	<i>Services</i> are outputs produced to order and typically consist of changes in the conditions of the consuming units realised by the activities of producers at the demand of the consumers; by the time their production is completed they must have been provided to the consumers.
Single indicator method of deflation	A <i>single indicator method of deflation</i> is a means of estimating the volume movements of value added directly using only one time series instead of double deflation.
SNA (System of National Accounts)	The System of National Accounts ( <i>SNA</i> ) consists of a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts, balance sheets and tables based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules.
Stocks	<i>Stocks</i> are a position in, or holdings of, assets and liabilities at a point in time and the System records stocks in accounts, usually referred to as balance sheets, and tables at the beginning and end of the accounting period; stocks result from the accumulation of prior transactions and other flows, and they are changed by transactions and other flows in the period (note that stocks of goods are referred to as "inventories" in the System).
Straight-line depreciation	<i>Straight-line depreciation</i> is a depreciation profile based on a constant annual amount of capital consumption over the life of the asset.
Subsidies	<i>Subsidies</i> are current unrequited payments that government units, including non-resident government units, make to enterprises on the basis of the levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services which they produce, sell or import.
Subsidies on losses of government trading organisations	<i>Subsidies on losses of government trading organisations</i> consist of the losses incurred by government trading organisations whose function is to buy and sell the products of resident enterprises; when such organisations incur losses as a matter of deliberate government economic or social policy by selling at lower prices than those at which they purchased the goods, the difference between the purchase and the selling prices should be treated as a subsidy.
Tangible fixed assets	<i>Tangible fixed assets</i> are non-financial produced assets that consist of dwellings; other buildings and structures; machinery and equipment and cultivated assets.
Tangible non-produced assets	<i>Tangible non-produced assets</i> are natural assets - land, subsoil assets, non-cultivated biological resources and water resources - over which ownership may be established and transferred

Total economy	The <i>total economy</i> consists of all the institutional units which are resident in the economic territory of a country.
Trade margin	A <i>trade margin</i> is the difference between the actual or imputed price realised on a good purchased for resale (either wholesale or retail) and the price that would have to be paid by the distributor to replace the good at the time it is sold or otherwise disposed of.
Unit value index	A <i>unit value index</i> is a "price" index which measures the change in the average value of units that are not homogeneous and which may therefore be affected by changes in the mix of items as well as by changes in their prices.
Valuables	<i>Valuables</i> are produced assets that are not used primarily for production or consumption, that are expected to appreciate or at least not to decline in real value, that do not deteriorate over time under normal conditions and that are acquired and held primarily as stores of value.
Volume index	A <i>volume index</i> (also called a "quantity index") is most commonly presented as an average of the proportionate changes in the quantities of a specified set of goods or services between two periods of time; volume indices may also compare the relative levels of activity in different countries (e.g., those calculated using PPPs).
Wages and salaries	<i>Wages and salaries</i> consist of the sum of wages and salaries in cash and wages and salaries in kind.
Wages and salaries in cash	<i>Wages and salaries in cash</i> consist of wages or salaries payable at regular weekly, monthly or other intervals, including payments by results and piecework payments; plus allowances such as those for working overtime; plus amounts paid to employees away from work for on holiday; plus ad hoc bonuses and similar payments; plus commissions, gratuities and tips received by employees.
Wages and salaries in kind	<i>Wages and salaries in kind</i> consist of remuneration in the form of goods and/or services that are not necessary for work and can be used by employees in their own time, and at their own discretion, for the satisfaction of their own needs or wants or those of other members of their households.
Work-in-progress inventories	- <i>Inventories of work-in-progress</i> consist of goods and services that are partially completed but that are not usually turned over to other units without further processing or that are not mature and whose production process will be continued in a subsequent period by the same producer.
Work-in-progress on cultivated assets inventories	- <i>Inventories of work-in-progress on cultivated assets</i> consist of livestock raised for products yielded only on slaughter, including fowl and fish raised commercially, trees and other vegetation yielding once-only products on destruction and immature cultivated assets yielding repeat products.