

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS 2004

AN OVERVIEW

1. THE PUBLICATION

1.01 The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, regularly compiles estimates of national accounts aggregates (i.e. domestic product, consumption expenditure, capital formation, saving and capital stock) for the economy as a whole as well as for the Public Sector, both at current and constant (1993-94) prices and publishes them in its annual publication called *National Accounts Statistics*. In January of every year, the CSO releases “Quick” estimates of national accounts aggregates for the financial year ending March of the preceding year. These estimates, brought out with a time lag of 10 to 11 months, are based on the latest available data on agricultural production, industrial production, government expenditure and other current/partial data received on railways, communication and non-departmental commercial undertakings etc. Together with the release of the “Quick” estimates for the preceding financial year, the CSO also revises the estimates for a few earlier financial years using the detailed and more comprehensive data available from various source agencies.

1.02 Besides the “Quick” estimates and their revisions, the CSO compiles estimates of the main macro-economic aggregates for the current financial year, about two months before the close of the year, and releases them as “Advance” estimates. The release of “Advance” estimates contains the estimates of the Gross National Product (GNP), Net National Product (NNP), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Net Domestic Product (NDP) at factor cost by industry, and Per Capita Income (Per Capita Net National Product at factor cost in rupees) for both current and constant prices. These estimates are subsequently revised and released on the last working day of June i.e. with a time lag of three months, as updates of advance estimates.

1.03 The present issue of National Accounts Statistics (NAS) 2004 includes the quick estimates of macro-economic aggregates for the year 2002-03 and Revised Estimates for the years 1997-98 to 2001-02. Annual Advance Estimates of National Income for the year 2003-04 released on 9 February 2004 and Quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the years 1999-2000 to 2003-04 released on 31 March 2004 are also included. The publication consists of five parts. The contents of each part are briefly described below:

Part-I: Macro-economic Aggregates. This part contains the summary statements of macro-economic aggregates like GDP, NDP, GNP, and NNP at factor cost at constant (1993-94) prices and at market prices, Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC), Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE), Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE), Exports and Imports, Capital Formation and Savings and the consolidated accounts of the nation and performance of public sector.

Part-II: Domestic Product. This part of the NAS 2004 presents statements on GDP and NDP by industry of origin, i.e. by economic activity, along with the percentage distribution and growth rates.

Part III: Consumption, Saving and Capital Formation. This part presents the estimates of Private Final Consumption, Saving and Capital Formation in some detail. The estimates of PFCE are presented separately for about 38 commodity groups, whereas the estimates of Gross Domestic Saving are presented by type of

institutions. The estimates of Capital Formation (comprising Fixed Capital Formation and Change in Stocks) are given by type of assets, by type of institutions and by type of 'Industry of use'.

Part-IV: Public Sector Transactions. This part gives the details of the Public sector component of the aggregates like GDP and NDP (by type of institution and by the economic activity), GFCE by purpose, Savings and Capital Formation (by type of institution and by industry of use). This part, in fact, presents the details of economic accounts by a three-fold classification namely, by factor incomes, by economic activities and by type of institutions. The final consumption expenditure of the administrative departments are also given separately for the expenditure on compensation of employees, net purchase of goods and services separately by the Central Government, State Government and local authorities. The details of expenditure of the administrative departments are also provided by economic and purpose classification categories.

Part-V: Disaggregated Statements. This part presents detailed disaggregated statements at the crop/item/category level. The nature and extent of disaggregated data vary from industry to industry depending on the availability of information and procedure of estimation. The disaggregated estimates in respect of savings relate to financial assets and the liabilities of the household sector. The estimates of capital formation by type of assets and by type of institutions and external transaction accounts are also presented in this part.

1.04 The publication NAS (2004) contains an additional section that gives a number of useful special statements. The estimates of national income and related macro-economic aggregates (as per the 1993-94 series) for the years prior to 1993-94 have been brought out in a separate publication. For ready reference of users, however, a special statement (S-1) giving the main macro-economic aggregates for the years 1950-51 and onwards has been presented in this publication. The present publication ends with a section containing brief notes on methodology and revisions in estimates.

2. THE ECONOMY

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND NATIONAL INCOME

2.01 The "Quick" estimate of GDP at factor cost at constant (1993-94) prices arrived at for the year 2002-03 is Rs. 13,18,321 crore, as against the revised estimate of Rs. 12,67,833 crore for 2001-02, indicating growth of 4.0 per cent during 2002-03. At current prices, the "Quick" estimate of GDP at factor cost for 2002-03 turns out to be Rs. 22,49,493 crore as against the revised estimate of Rs. 20,90,957 crore for 2001-02, showing an increase of 7.6 per cent during the year. The "Advance" estimate of GDP at factor cost at constant (1993-94) prices for the year 2003-04 has been estimated at Rs. 14,24,507 crore. This suggests that the GDP in real terms is expected to grow at a rate of 8.1 per cent during 2003-04.

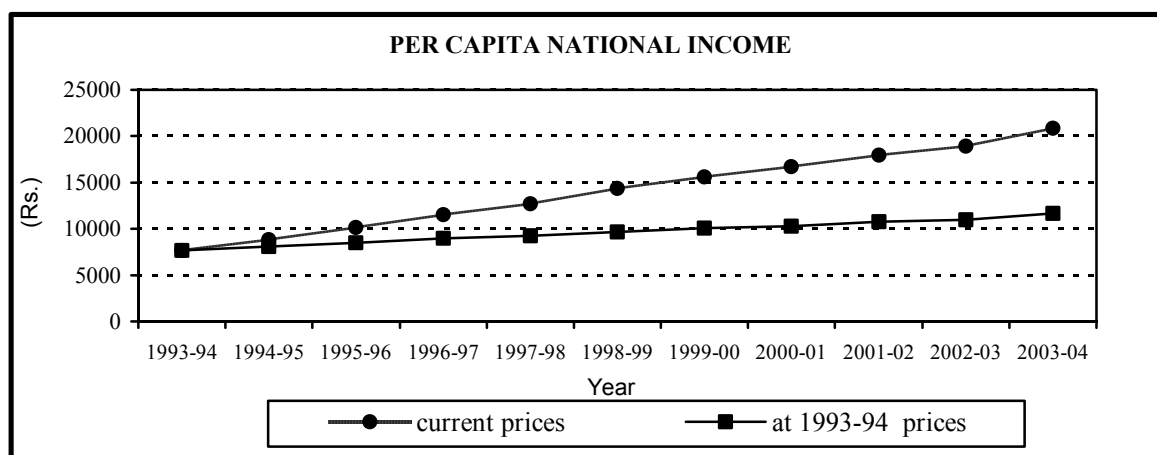
2.02 The "Quick" estimate of national income (i.e. Net National Product at factor cost) at constant (1993-94) prices for 2002-03 is Rs. 11,56,714 crore, as against the revised estimate of Rs. 11,17,282 crore for 2001-02, suggesting a rise of 3.5 per cent in national income during 2002-03. At current prices, the "Quick" estimate of national income for 2002-03 is estimated at Rs. 19,95,229 crore as compared to the revised estimate of Rs. 18,61,117 crore for 2001-02, showing a rise of 7.2 per cent during the year. The "Advance" estimate of national income for

2003-04 at constant (1993-94) prices is worked out to be Rs. 12,53,732 crore, showing a rise of 8.4 per cent during 2003-04.

Table 1: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Factor Cost and National Income or Net National Product (NNP) at Factor Cost

Year	GDP (Rs. crore)		NNP (Rs. crore)		Per Capita NNP (Rs.)	
	Current Prices	1993-94 Prices	Current Prices	1993-94 Prices	Current Prices	1993-94 Prices
1993-94	781345	781345	685912	685912	7690	7690
1994-95	917058	838031	805981	734358	8857	8070
1995-96	1073271	899563	941861	787809	10149	8489
1996-97	1243547	970082	1093962	852084	11564	9007
1997-98	1390148	1016595	1224946	891086	12707	9244
1998-99	1598127	1082748	1415093	948581	14396	9650
1999-00	1761838	1148368	1564048	1008115	15625	10071
2000-01	1902998	1198592	1687818	1050891	16563	10313
2001-02	2090957	1267833	1861117	1117282	17947	10774
2002-03 (Quick)	2249493	1318321	1995229	1156714	18912	10964
2003-04 (Advance)	2516912	1424507	2238246	1253732	20860	11684
<i>Per cent growth over previous year</i>						
1994-95	17.4	7.3	17.5	7.1	15.2	4.9
1995-96	17.0	7.3	16.9	7.3	14.6	5.2
1996-97	15.9	7.8	16.1	8.2	13.9	6.1
1997-98	11.8	4.8	12.0	4.6	9.9	2.6
1998-99	15.0	6.5	15.5	6.5	13.3	4.4
1999-00	10.2	6.1	10.5	6.3	8.5	4.4
2000-01	8.0	4.4	7.9	4.2	6.0	2.4
2001-02	9.9	5.8	10.3	6.3	8.4	4.5
2002-03 (Quick)	7.6	4.0	7.2	3.5	5.4	1.8
2003-04 (Advance)	11.9	8.1	12.2	8.4	10.3	6.6

2.03 The per capita real income, i.e. per capita net national product at factor cost at constant (1993-94) prices, as per the “Quick” estimates for 2002-03 turns out to be Rs. 10,964 as against the revised estimate of Rs.10, 774 for 2001-02. This indicates a growth of per capita real income of about 1.8 per cent during 2002-03. At current prices, the per capita income is seen to have grown by about 5.4 per cent during the year from Rs.17, 947(revised estimate) in 2001-02 to Rs. 18,912 (“Quick” estimate) in 2002-03. The per capita real income for 2003-04, based on the “Advance” estimate, is estimated at Rs.11, 684 showing a rise of 6.6 per cent over the previous year.



2.04 The percentage changes in the GDP (at factor cost) in different sectors of the economy, which are presented in Table 2, reveal negative growth in real terms in agriculture (-6 %) and a meagre growth in forestry & logging (2.5%) and electricity, gas & water supply (3.8%) during 2002-03. A growth rate of 4.0 per cent in GDP of the economy as a whole during the same period could be achieved because of high growths in sectors namely communication (22%); banking & insurance (11.6%); mining quarrying (8.8%); construction (7.3%); manufacturing (6.2%); other services (6.2%); transport by other means (6%); real estate, ownership of dwelling & business services (5.9%) and railways (5.7%).

Table 2: Percentage Change over Previous Year in GDP (at factor cost) of different Sectors of Economy
At Constant (1993-94) Prices

Sector (industry)	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1. Agriculture	5.1	-1.1	10.1	-2.8	6.9	-0.1	-0.4	6.7	-6.0
2. Forestry & logging	2.7	-0.6	1.4	2.1	1.5	3.7	2.4	1.4	2.5
3. Fishing	6.3	5.4	7.8	1.9	-3.9	7.0	4.0	6.5	4.7
4. Mining & Quarrying	9.3	5.9	0.5	9.8	2.8	3.3	2.4	2.2	8.8
5. Manufacturing	12.0	14.9	9.7	1.5	2.7	4.0	7.4	3.6	6.2
6. Electricity, gas and water supply	9.4	6.8	5.4	7.9	7.0	5.2	4.3	3.6	3.8
7. Construction	5.5	6.2	2.1	10.2	6.2	8.0	6.7	3.1	7.3
8. Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	10.7	14.4	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.2	4.0	8.7	4.5
9. Railways	2.1	8.2	4.8	1.8	1.8	9.0	4.3	7.0	5.7
10. Transport by other means	10.3	9.5	8.2	5.7	5.0	6.6	6.7	3.9	6.0
11. Communication	16.8	18.5	11.6	20.8	19.9	22.0	26.8	16.9	22.0
12. Banking & Insurance	8.5	10.9	9.7	17.9	8.8	13.4	-1.2	3.5	11.6
13. Real estate, OD & BS *	3.0	5.7	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.4	9.2	5.7	5.9
14. Public administration & defence	1.3	6.8	4.1	14.5	10.6	13.2	2.3	3.0	5.3
15. Other services	5.0	8.8	8.1	9.5	10.2	11.4	7.7	7.8	6.2
16. Total GDP	7.3	7.3	7.8	4.8	6.5	6.1	4.4	5.8	4.0

* 'OD & BS' stands for ownership of dwellings and business services.

2.05 *Performance of Agriculture and livestock sectors:* The value of agricultural output recorded a negative growth of (-) 5.4 per cent in 2002-03, after having positive growth of 5.9 per cent in 2001-02. The fall was solely due to the fall in the output of agriculture proper, i.e. crop husbandry. The livestock production had in fact grown by 3.7 per cent during the same period. The output of all the major foodgrain crops like paddy, wheat, coarse cereals and pulses registered sharp fall during the year. Oilseeds and Cotton also contributed significantly to the fall in output.

Table 3: Performance of Agriculture

Item	1993-94	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Percentage Growth	
					2001-02	2002-03
1. <u>Value of output</u> (in Rs. Crore at 1993-94 prices)	271839	320920	339771	321513	5.9	-5.4
1.1 Agriculture	204874	235469	249731	228153	6.1	-8.6
1.2 Livestock	66965	85451	90040	93361	5.4	3.7
2. <u>Value of selected inputs</u> (in Rs. Crore at 1993-94 prices)						
2.1 Chemical fertilizer	10848	14982	14648	13861	-2.2	-5.4
2.2 Diesel Oil	3136	4444	4769	5035	7.3	5.6
2.3 Organic Manure	3339	3815	3819	3782	0.1	-1.0
2.4 Feed of livestock	23146	25004	26075	25837	4.3	-0.9
2.5 Seed	5933	5937	6047	5722	1.9	-5.4
3. <u>Production of selected crops @</u> (in million tonnes)						
3.1 Food grains	184.26	196.81	212.02	174.19	7.7	-17.8
3.1.1 Paddy	80.30	84.98	93.08	72.66	9.5	-21.9
3.1.2 Wheat	59.84	69.68	71.81	65.10	3.1	-9.3
3.1.3 Coarse cereals	30.81	31.08	33.94	25.29	9.2	-25.5
3.1.4 Pulses	13.31	11.07	13.19	11.14	19.2	-15.5
3.2 Oilseeds	21.50	18.44	20.80	15.06	12.8	-27.6
3.3 Cotton*	10.74	9.52	10.09	8.72	6.0	-13.6
3.4 Sugarcane	229.66	295.96	300.10	281.58	1.4	-6.2

*Million bales of 170 Kg @ as on 17.02.2004

2.06 Performance of Non-Agricultural Goods Production Sector: There is a positive growth in non-agricultural goods production during the year as compared to the previous year in most of the items. However, the Index of other manufacturing; leather & fur products; wood, furniture etc; and cotton however registered a meagre/negative growth of 0.1%, -3.2%, -17.6%, and -2.7% during the year 2002-03 as compared to 8.9%, 5.3%, -11% and -2.2% respectively during the previous year 2001-02.

Table 4: Indices of Non-Agricultural Goods Production at 2-Digit Level of NIC (base year 1993-94)

Industry	NIC Code	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Percentage growth	
								2001-02	2002-03
Mining	10-19	126.4	125.4	126.7	130.3	131.9	139.6	1.2	5.8
Food products	20-21	133.8	134.7	140.3	154.5	152.0	168.7	-1.6	11.0
Beverages, tobacco, etc.	22	158.1	178.5	192.1	200.4	224.8	287.6	12.2	27.9
Cotton	23	125.6	115.9	123.7	127.3	124.5	121.2	-2.2	-2.7
Silk, wool	24	172.0	176.8	197.8	209.3	218.5	225.1	4.4	3.0
Jute	25	114.3	106.0	105.0	105.8	99.6	107.9	-5.9	8.3
Cotton Cloth	26	158.7	153.1	156.1	162.4	166.3	190.3	2.4	14.4
Wood, furniture, etc.	27	128.5	121.0	101.4	104.3	92.8	76.5	-11.0	-17.6
Paper printing etc.	28	146.4	169.8	180.5	164.0	169.0	180.5	3.0	6.8
Leather & fur products	29	110.2	119.1	135.5	150.0	158.0	152.9	5.3	-3.2
Chemicals	30	140.4	149.7	164.6	176.6	185.0	191.8	4.8	3.7
Rubber, Petroleum etc.	31	124.6	138.7	137.2	153.4	170.4	179.7	11.1	5.5
Non-metallic products	32	163.9	177.5	220.8	218.2	220.7	232.0	1.1	5.1
Basic metal industries	33	143.5	139.9	146.9	149.6	156.0	170.4	4.3	9.2
Metal products	34	119.2	139.5	137.8	158.5	142.6	151.7	-10.0	6.4
Non- electrical m/c	35	152.7	155.0	182.5	195.8	198.3	201.4	1.3	1.6
Elect. Machinery	36	152.7	155.0	182.5	195.8	198.3	201.4	1.3	1.6
Transport equipment	37	152.9	183.6	194.1	190.3	203.3	232.9	6.8	14.6
Other manufacturing	38	168.0	169.7	142.5	159.1	173.2	173.3	8.9	0.1
Manufacturing	20-38	142.5	148.8	159.4	167.9	172.7	183.1	2.9	6.0
Electricity	40	130.0	138.4	148.5	154.4	159.2	164.3	3.1	3.2
General	10-40	139.5	145.2	154.9	162.6	167.0	176.6	2.7	5.7

2.07 Performance of Services Sector: Table 5 gives some key indicators showing the performance of distributive, communication and financial services during the last few years. What is most relevant to note is that the decline in the financial services is somewhat contained this year when compared to the previous year, as indicated by the index of net receipts (2.8%) as compared to (-) 6.7% during the previous year.

Table 5: Key Indicators on Performance in Services Sector

Item	Index (1993-94=100)						Percentage growth	
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03
1. Gross trading income	136.5	144.5	150.7	156.0	162.2	169.0	4.0	4.2
2. Railways								
2.1 Passenger net Kms.	128.2	136.3	145.4	154.3	165.7	173.9	7.4	4.9
2.2 Freight tonne Kms.	111.5	110.6	119.8	122.7	130.8	138.5	6.6	5.9
3. Communication	189.0	226.6	276.5	350.5	409.7	500.1	16.9	22.0
4. Cargo handled at major ports	140.6	140.6	151.9	157.0	160.7	175.1	2.4	9.0
5. Aggregate deposits at the end of year in real terms	145.1	161.4	181.8	199.8	220.7	252.0	10.5	14.2
6. Real net receipts of non-banking financial institutions	174.9	187.3	223.9	198.1	184.9	190.0	-6.7	2.8

Table 6: Gross Domestic Product by broad sectors

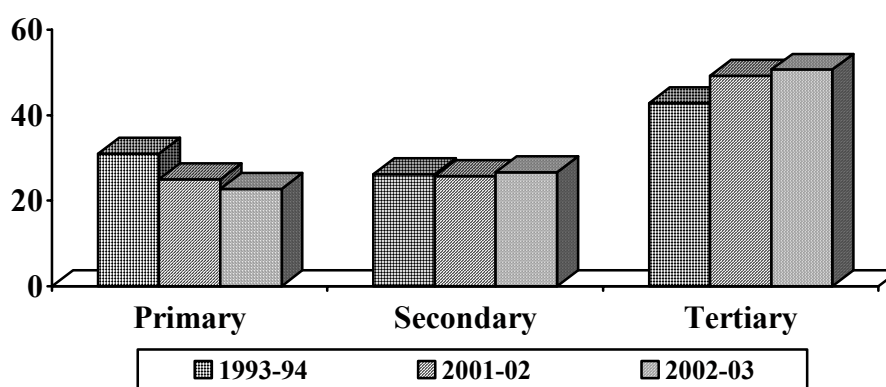
Industry		% Share at current prices			% Share at Constant (1993-94) Prices	
		1993-94	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03
1	Primary (agriculture, forestry & fishing)	31.0	25.0	22.7	24.1	22.0
2	Secondary *	26.2	25.7	26.6	26.6	27.2
3	Tertiary **	42.8	49.3	50.7	49.3	50.8
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Secondary sector includes mining & quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas & water supply and construction

**Tertiary sector includes trade, hotels & restaurant, transport, storage & communication, financing, insurance, real estate & business services, community, social & personal services

2.08 Table 6 reveals the changes in the structure of the economy during the recent years, in terms of changes in the composition of GDP undergone since 1993-94. It is seen that while the share of primary sector has gone down from 31.0 per cent in 1993-94 to 22.7 and to 22.0 per cent at current and constant prices respectively in 2002-03, the share of the tertiary (services) sector has grown from 42.8 per cent in 1993-94 to 50.7 and to 50.8 per cent at current and constant prices respectively in 2002-03.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(Percentage share at current Prices)



2.09 During the year 2002-03 the percentage growth rate of different price indices based on directly collected price data varied from 3.4 to 4.1. Consistent with the movement of these price indices, the price index implicit in the current and constant-price estimates of net domestic product grew by 3.5 percent in 2002-03.

Table 7: Price indices (1993-94=100)

Item	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Growth			
					2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	
A Derived from national accounts (Implicit)								
1.	NDP	155.0	160.5	166.5	172.4	3.5	3.7	3.5
2.	PFCE	159.4	165.9	172.4	177.3	4.1	3.9	2.8
3.	GCF	139.6	143.6	152.2	154.0	2.9	6.0	1.2
3.1	Construction	158.9	164.0	171.9	177.0	3.2	4.8	3.0
3.2	Machinery & equipment	125.1	131.7	137.1	137.3	5.3	4.1	0.1
B Directly available								
4.	Wholesale price index	145.3	155.7	161.3	166.8	7.2	3.6	3.4
5.	Consumer prices*							
5.1	Agricultural labourers	157.4	157.0	158.4	163.6	-0.3	-0.1	3.9
5.2	Industrial workers	165.8	172.1	179.5	186.8	3.8	4.3	4.1
5.3	Urban non-manual employees	163.0	172.1	180.6	187.5	5.6	4.9	3.8

* Indices are available with base year other than 1993-94. These have been converted to base 1993-94=100 by arithmetical conversion.

CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, SAVING AND CAPITAL FORMATION

2.10 The GDP at market prices is derived by adding indirect taxes net of subsidies to the GDP at factor cost. As the various components of expenditure on GDP, for example, consumption expenditure and capital formation, are normally measured at market prices, the discussion in the following paragraphs is in terms of estimates at market prices only.

PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

2.11 The estimates of private final consumption expenditure (PFCE) in the domestic market, both at current and constant prices are given in Table 8. The PFCE at current prices works out to Rs. 15,911,32 crore in 2002-03 as against Rs. 14,940,50 crore in 2001-02. The PFCE thus formed 64.4 per cent of GDP at market prices in 2002-03. At constant (1993-94) prices, the PFCE works out to Rs. 8,97,243 crore in 2002-03 as against Rs. 8,66,736 crore in 2001-02. The per capita PFCE in 2002-03 works out to Rs. 15,082 at current prices and Rs. 8,505 at constant (1993-94) prices as against Rs. 14,407 and Rs. 8,358 respectively in 2001-02. The expenditure on almost all the groups except food, beverage and tobacco, both at current and constant prices, increased in 2002-03 as compared to the previous year (see Table 9). Similarly the shares of various groups have remained more or less of the same order.

Table 8: Private final consumption expenditure

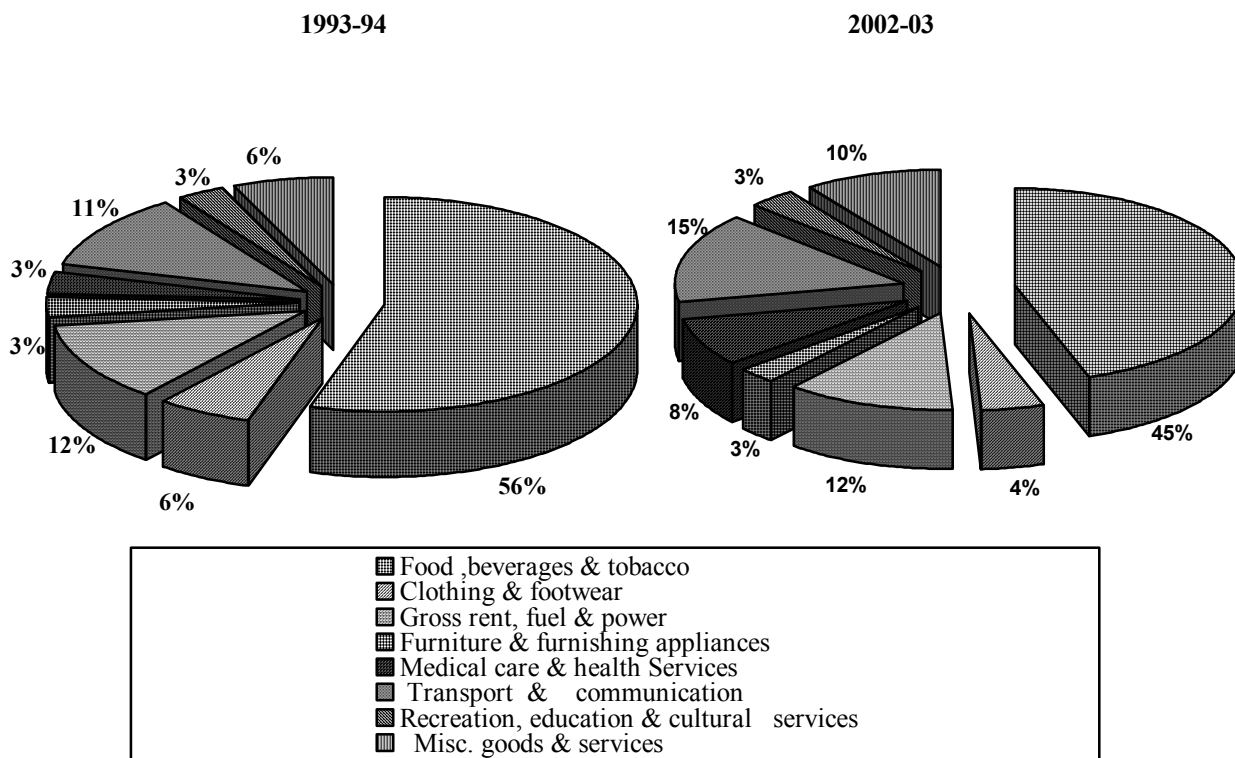
Year	at current prices		at constant (1993-94) prices		Percentage growth at (1993-94) prices	
	Total (Rs. Cr.)	Per capita (Rs.)	Total (Rs. Cr.)	Per capita (Rs.)	Total	Per capita
1993-94	574772	6444	574772	6444	-	-
1994-95	664157	7298	601481	6610	4.6	2.6
1995-96	765797	8252	638938	6885	6.2	4.2
1996-97	903653	9552	689566	7289	7.9	5.9
1997-98	981671	10183	707285	7337	2.6	0.7
1998-99	1139411	11591	752440	7655	6.4	4.3
1999-00	1271556	12703	797653	7969	6.0	4.1
2000-01	1360018	13347	819637	8044	2.8	0.9
2001-02	1494050	14407	866736	8358	5.7	3.9
2002-03	1591132	15082	897243	8505	3.5	1.8

Table 9: Private final consumption expenditure by type of goods and service in the domestic market

(Rs. Crore)

Item-Group	at current prices				at constant (1993-94) prices		
	1993-94	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Food, beverages & tobacco	315243	643300	708048	713092	387447	413672	408925
Clothing & footwear	34999	62609	60421	70026	43035	42475	46541
Gross rent, fuel & power	68239	155285	172199	187795	88674	90695	93782
Furniture, furnishing, appliances & services	17610	40987	43292	46572	30123	30850	32649
Medical care & health services	19543	99338	114413	128278	41213	45805	50906
Transport & communication	64993	192876	213036	235866	122910	132382	146333
Recreation, education & cultural services	17626	48429	50317	53842	31100	31909	33782
Misc. goods & services	36519	117194	132324	155661	75135	78948	84325
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	574772	1360018	1494050	1591132	819637	866736	897243

SHARE OF DIFFERENT ITEM GROUPS OF CONSUMPTION IN THE PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN THE DOMESTIC MARKET AT CURRENT PRICES



DOMESTIC SAVING

2.12 Gross domestic saving (GDS) at current prices in 2002-03 amounted to Rs. 5,97,697 crore as against Rs. 5,35,185 crore in 2001-02, constituting 24.2 per cent of the GDP at market prices as against 23.5 per cent in the previous year (See Table 10). The rise in GDS has been contributed by the household and private corporate sector of the economy. The saving of the household sector rose by 7.7 per cent from Rs. 5,19,040 crore in 2001-02 to Rs. 5,59,258 crore in 2002-03 and that of the private corporate sector by 6.7 per cent from Rs. 78,849 crore in 2001-02 to Rs. 84,169 crore in 2002-03. The dis-saving of the public sector decreased from (-) Rs.62,704 in 2001-02 to (-) Rs.45,730 crore in 2002-03. The increase in saving of the household sector is due to rise in the financial saving and physical assets. The increase in the public sector is mainly due to increase in the saving of non-departmental enterprises from Rs.75,035 crore in 2001-02 to Rs. 91,909 crore in 2002-03. The net domestic saving has correspondingly gone up from Rs. 3,17,431 crore in 2001-02 to Rs. 3,62,654 crore in 2002-03 and constitutes 16.2 per cent of net domestic product at market prices in 2002-03 as against 15.4 per cent in the 2001-02. As in the case of gross saving, the net saving of the household sector has gone up by 7.4 per cent from Rs. 4,41,863 crore in 2001-02 to Rs. 4,74,658 crore in 2002-03 and that of the private corporate sector has increased by 3.3 per cent from Rs. 20,752 crore in 2001-02 to Rs. 21,430 crore in 2002-03. The net dis-saving of the public sector has decreased in 2002-03 as compared to the previous year by 8.1 per cent.

Table 10: Domestic Saving
(at current prices)

(Rs. crore)

	Item	1993-94	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1.	Gross Domestic Saving	193621	352178	374659	468681	495986	535185	597697
1.1	Household Sector	158310	268437	326802	404401	458215	519040	559258
1.2	Private Corporate Sector	29866	63486	65026	84329	86142	78849	84169
1.3	Public Sector	5445	20255	-17169	-20049	-48371	-62704	-45730
2.	Net Domestic Saving	110268	200181	206593	286322	298091	317431	362654
2.1	Household Sector	129369	216000	269551	342587	392134	441863	474658
2.2	Private Corporate Sector	12838	25660	21443	35655	30579	20752	21430
2.3	Public Sector	-31939	-41479	-84401	-91920	-124622	-145184	-133434
3.	Net Capital Inflow	4791	22302	18362	21988	12847	-7268	-22664
4.	Gross Domestic Product	859220	1522547	1740985	1936831	2089499	2282143	2469564
5.	Rate of gross saving	22.5	23.1	21.5	24.2	23.7	23.5	24.2
5.1	Household Sector	18.4	17.6	18.8	20.9	21.9	22.7	22.6
5.2	Private Corporate Sector	3.5	4.2	3.7	4.4	4.1	3.5	3.4
5.3	Public Sector	0.6	1.3	-1.0	-1.0	-2.3	-2.7	-1.9

GROSS DOMESTIC SAVING
(Rs. Crore)



CAPITAL FORMATION

2.13 Gross capital formation at current prices increased from Rs. 5,27,917 crore in 2001-02 to Rs. 5,75,033 crore in 2002-03 and at constant (1993-94) prices it increased from Rs. 3,46,907 crore in 2001-02 to Rs. 3,73,399 crore in 2002-03 (see adjusted estimates in Table 11). The rate of gross

capital formation at current prices (derived as percentage of Gross Domestic Product at market prices) increased from 23.1 per cent in 2001-02 to 23.3 per cent in 2002-03. The rates of capital formation in 2002-03 (23.3) are lower than the corresponding rate of saving (24.2), because of negative net capital inflow from abroad. The net capital inflow from abroad was (-) Rs. 22,664 crore in 2002-03 (See Table 10). The net capital inflow from abroad for 2002-03 is (-) 0.9 per cent of GDP at market prices. The rate of gross capital formation at constant (1993-94) prices increased from 25.1 per cent in 2001-02 to 25.8 per cent in 2002-03. The rate of net capital formation at current prices in 2002-03 was 15.2 per cent as compared to 15.0 per cent in 2001-02 and at constant (1993-94) prices, it was 17.2 per cent in 2002-03 as compared to 16.5 per cent in 2001-02.

2.14 At current prices the gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) amounted to Rs. 5,55,215 crore in 2002-03 as against Rs. 5,00,411 crore in 2001-02 showing an increase of 11.0 per cent during 2002-03. The fixed capital formation of the public sector at current prices increased by 13.9 per cent from Rs.1,26,284 crore in 2001-02 to Rs.1,43,820 crore in 2002-03, that of the private corporate sector increased by 1.6 per cent from Rs.1,13,191 crore in 2001-02 to Rs. 1,15,026 crore in 2002-03 and that of the household sector increased by 13.6 per cent from Rs.2,60,936 crore in 2001-02 to Rs. 2,96,369 crore in 2002-03.

2.15 The change in stocks (inventories) at current prices decreased marginally (-0.6%) from Rs. 8,649 crore in 2001-02 to Rs.8601 crore in 2002-03. The change in stocks of the public sector decreased by (-) 151.1% from Rs. 6,719 crore in 2001-02 to Rs. (-) 3,434 crore in 2002-03. In the private corporate sector it increased from Rs. (-) 1870 crore in 2001-02 to Rs. 3,553 crore in 2002-03 and in the household sector it increased from Rs. 3,800 crore in 2001-02 to Rs. 8,482 crore in 2002-03.

Table 11: Gross capital formation

(Rs. crore)

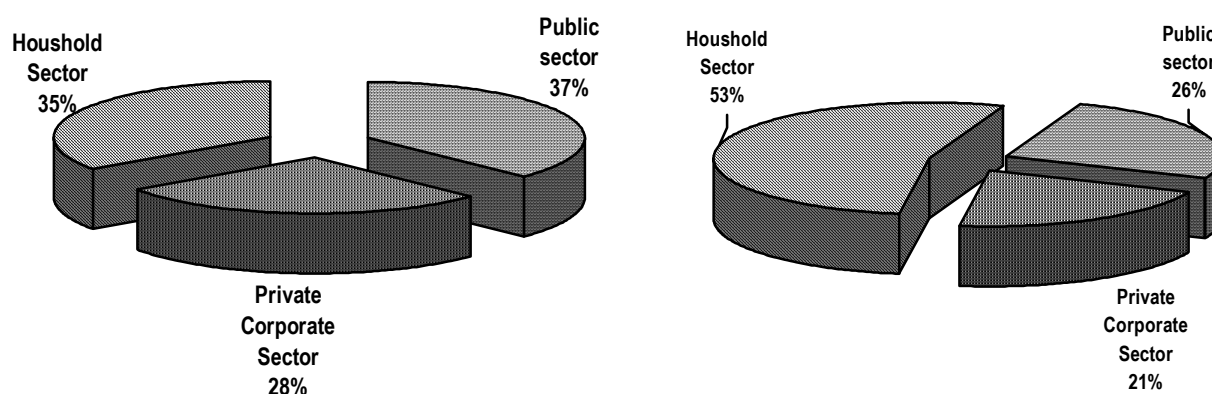
	Item	at current prices				at 1993-94 prices		
		1993-94	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1.	Gross Capital formation	182619	472708	509060	563816	329198	334522	366137
1.1	GFCF	184293	459240	500411	555215	315239	328656	359426
1.1.1	Public	68853	126048	126284	143820	78341	74536	81866
1.1.2	Private Corporate	51388	102465	113191	115026	77311	81691	84092
1.1.3	Household	64052	230727	260936	296369	159587	172429	193468
1.2	Change in stocks	-1674	13468	8649	8601	13959	5866	6711
1.2.1	Public	1981	5457	6719	-3434	3377	4342	-1043
1.2.2	Private Corporate	-3175	3244	-1870	3553	7316	-1026	2275
1.2.3	Household	-480	4767	3800	8482	3266	2550	5479
2.	Errors & Omission	15793	36125	18857	11217	24797	12385	7262
3.	Capital Formation (adj)							
3.1	Gross	198412	508833	527917	575033	353995	346907	373399
3.2	Net	115059	310938	310163	339990	217895	204360	223302
4.	Capital formation as percentage of domestic product at mkt. prices							
4.1	Gross	23.1	24.4	23.1	23.3	26.9	25.1	25.8
4.2	Net	14.8	16.4	15.0	15.2	18.5	16.5	17.2

GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION AT CURRENT PRICES

(percentage share)

1993-94

2002-03



2.16 The estimates of Gross Capital Formation (GCF), unadjusted for errors and omissions, at 1993-94 prices for selected industries as well as for the entire economy are given in Table 12. Despite decline in GCF in 'transport, storage & communication' the GCF in the economy increased by about 6.9 per cent in real terms, mainly owing to the rise in industry-groups of 'community, social & personal services', 'crop & animal husbandry' and 'manufacturing'.

Table 12: Gross capital formation in selected industries
at Constant (1993-94) prices

Industry		1993-94	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1.	Crop & animal husbandry	13523	17304	16906	17328	18657
2.	Manufacturing	58702	113355	92734	78540	97483
3.	Transport, storage & communication	22770	28203	37311	32825	29239
4.	Community, social & personal services	16535	28788	28316	37718	48610
5.	TOTAL (FOR ALL INDUSTRIES)	181133	267284	262146	253230	270825

(Rs. Crore)

3. PUBLIC SECTOR

3.01 In the year 2002-03, the public sector, comprising administrative departments, departmental enterprises and non-departmental enterprises, contributed 25.0 per cent in the GDP and 24.9 per cent in gross domestic capital formation with major contribution coming from the non-departmental undertakings (See Table 13). In domestic savings, on the other hand, the public sector had a negative contribution of (-) 7.7 per cent. In comparison to its share in the GDP, its share in capital formation is higher, whereas it had a negative contribution in the saving. A large amount of capital formation in the administrative departments is either in the form of roads and bridges, or in the form of other construction works, which are utilised to generate essential services made available to the population free of cost, or at highly subsidised prices. In case of non-departmental enterprises, the share in income and saving generation is lower than the share in expenditure on capital formation. A sizeable part of capital formation is financed from resources outside the public sector.

Table 13: Percentage share of Public Sector in the main macro-economic aggregates
(at Current Prices)

	Item	1993-94	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	Gross Domestic Product	25.9	25.4	25.5	24.5	24.2	25.0
1.1	Administrative Departments *	8.7	9.8	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.2
1.2	Departmental Enterprises	3.7	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.5
1.3	Non-Departmental Enterprises	13.5	12.0	11.4	11.2	11.7	12.3
2	Gross Domestic Capital Formation	38.8	30.8	29.3	27.8	26.1	24.9
2.1	Administrative departments *	8.6	8.5	8.0	8.3	8.0	9.4
2.2	Departmental enterprises	9.2	6.5	6.2	0.5	3.6	3.8
2.3	Non-departmental enterprises	21.0	15.8	15.1	19.0	14.5	11.7
3.	Gross Domestic Saving	2.8	-4.6	-4.3	-9.7	-11.7	-7.7
3.1	Administrative departments *	-13.4	-23.6	-20.6	-22.8	-25.9	-23.4
3.2	Departmental enterprises	3.8	2.6	2.4	1.0	0.2	0.4
3.3	Non-departmental enterprises	12.4	16.4	13.9	12.1	14.0	15.3

* Includes public services in quasi-govt. bodies

3.02 The share of public sector in gross domestic capital formation at current prices, which was 38.8 per cent in 1993-94, declined to 24.9 per cent in 2002-03. The decrease in the share of public sector in gross domestic capital formation has been due to decrease in the corresponding share of departmental and non-departmental enterprises during the period. The share of public sector in gross domestic saving has also decreased from 2.8 per cent in 1993-94 to (-) 7.7 per cent in 2002-03.

3.03 Table 14 presents growth in gross domestic product at constant (1993-94) prices generated in the public and private sectors. It can be seen that the pattern of growth of the public sector is not similar to that of the private sector. The pattern is not the same even for the non-departmental enterprises, which are purely commercial in nature. This is obvious because the nature, problems and constraints faced by the private sector are different from those in the public sector. The activities of the public sector are mainly concentrated in sectors producing other services (education and medical), manufacturing and storage, apart from total or near-total coverage of electricity, gas and water supply, railways, communication, public administration and banking and insurance sectors. Any analysis by type of economic activity may not be meaningful between these two institutional sectors because of non-comparable composition of activities and differences in approach in computation of the GDP.

Table 14: Growth in Gross Domestic Product
at constant (1993-94) prices

Year	Total GDP	GDP – Public Sector				GDP – Private Sector		
		Total	Admn.*	DCU	NDCU	Total	Agri.	Non-Agri.
1994-95	7.3	7.2	1.8	7.0	10.7	7.3	5.1	8.7
1995-96	7.3	6.0	7.4	5.3	5.4	7.8	-1.1	13.2
1996-97	7.8	4.5	5.4	6.0	3.6	9.0	10.1	8.4
1997-98	4.8	11.9	13.4	12.7	10.7	2.5	-2.8	5.3
1998-99	6.5	7.4	10.1	12.3	4.3	6.2	6.9	5.8
1999-00	6.1	5.6	14.3	11.8	-2.1	6.2	-0.1	9.4
2000-01	4.4	0.9	2.7	-14.7	4.8	5.6	-0.4	8.4
2001-02	5.8	7.3	1.7	11.7	10.4	5.2	6.4	4.6

* Includes public services in quasi-govt. bodies

3.04 Table 15 presents the purpose-wise distribution of government expenditure at current prices for the years 1993-94, 2000-01 and 2001-02. It is seen that there has been over 193 per

cent increase in current expenditure, whereas in capital expenditure, the increase has been just over 74 per cent during the period 1993-94 to 2001-02.

Table 15: Purpose Classification of Expenditure of Administrative Departments
(at current prices)

(Rs. Crore)

Purpose		1993-94		2000-01		2001-02	
		Current Exp.	Capital Exp.	Current Exp.	Capital Exp.	Current Exp.	Capital Exp.
1.	General Public Services	22055	1839	64073	3656	659656	4312
2.	Defence	25637	169	62699	186	68467	276
3.	Education	26826	704	78914	2253	79597	1695
3.1	Administration, regulation & research	1342	4	3645	76	4982	32
3.2	Schools, universities & institutions including subsidiary services	25484	700	75269	2177	74615	1663
4.	Health	5839	409	16277	1022	15704	1316
4.1	Administration, regulation & research	689	13	1862	87	1675	93
4.2	Hospitals, clinics & individual health services	5150	396	14415	935	14029	1223
5.	Social security & welfare services	6414	591	17033	1595	17149	1242
6.	Housing & other community amenities	4014	6736	9528	18693	10443	15831
7.	Cultural, recreational & religious services	963	279	3169	355	3271	4765
8.	Economic Services	38227	38950	96145	62138	117950	55850
8.1	General administration, regulation & research	3294	11610	13485	1476	17964	1809
8.2	Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	18222	3440	42944	7196	50132	974
8.3	Mining, manufacturing & construction	6346	6297	14573	6476	22691	10526
8.4	Electricity, gas, steam and water	3896	11283	11627	27545	15050	20710
8.5	Atomic energy	803	379	2634	994	3367	744
8.6	Transport & communication	3900	5479	7549	19466	5472	19573
8.7	Other economic services	1765	462	3333	-1015	3274	1514
9.	Other services	583	70	1710	954	3645	1240
10.	Total	130558	49747	349548	90852	382191	86527

4. LONG TERM TRENDS

4.01 The long-term series since 1950-51 to 2002-03, details as given in Statement S-1 has been summarised in the form of growth rates and other rates (e.g. rate of capital formation etc.) in Table 16. The per capita income at constant (1993-94) prices registered an annual average growth of 2.2 per cent per annum during 1951-52 to 2002-03. The national income in the same period grew at an average rate of 4.3 per cent per annum. The highest level of growth, which is of the order of 6.7 per cent, was achieved in the eighth five-year plan period. The expenditure aggregates like private final consumption expenditure, govt. final consumption expenditure and gross domestic capital formation have registered growth rates of 3.8, 5.9 and 6.3 per cent respectively at 1993-94 prices during the period 1951-2003.

Table 16(a) : Annual average growth rate

Plan Period		GNP at Factor cost		NNP at Factor cost		Per Capita NNP at Factor cost	
		At current prices	At 1993-94 prices	At current prices	At 1993-94 prices	At Current prices	At 1993-94 prices
First Plan	1951-56	1.8	3.7	1.5	3.6	-0.3	1.8
Second Plan	1956-61	9.5	4.2	9.4	4.1	7.3	2.0
Third Plan	1961-66	9.6	2.8	9.5	2.5	7.1	0.2
Annual Plan	1966-69	12.2	3.9	12.2	3.8	9.8	1.5
Fourth Plan	1969-74	11.1	3.4	11.0	3.3	8.5	1.0
Fifth Plan	1974-79	10.7	5.0	10.4	5.0	7.9	2.7
Annual Plan	1979-80	9.4	-5.0	8.3	-6.0	5.7	-8.3
Sixth Plan	1980-85	15.2	5.5	15.1	5.4	12.7	3.2
Seventh Plan	1985-90	14.4	5.8	14.2	5.8	11.8	3.6
Annual Plan	1990-91	16.5	5.5	16.7	5.4	14.3	3.3
Annual Plan	1991-92	15.0	1.1	14.3	0.5	12.0	-1.5
Eighth Plan	1992-97	16.3	6.8	16.3	6.7	14.0	4.6
Ninth Plan	1997-2002	11.1	5.6	11.2	5.6	9.2	3.7
	2002-03	7.3	3.7	7.2	3.5	5.4	1.8
Average	1951-2003	11.2	4.4	11.1	4.3	8.8	2.2

Table 16(b) : Growth rates of important expenditure aggregates

Plan period		PFCE in Domestic Market		GFCE		GDCF		Gross Savings
		At current prices	At 1993-94 prices	At current prices	At 1993-94 prices	At current prices	At 1993-94 prices	At current prices
First Plan	1951-56	NA	4.1	5.1	1.2	13.2	10.4	10.2
Second Plan	1956-61	NA	3.7	9.8	6.1	13.1	7.1	8.5
Third Plan	1961-66	8.8	2.6	16.6	13.1	12.8	7.5	14.4
Annual Plan	1966-69	10.8	3.2	10.1	2.8	5.2	-1.7	7.0
Fourth Plan	1969-74	10.6	2.4	11.0	5.7	17.9	7.3	19.1
Fifth Plan	1974-79	10.3	4.4	13.6	4.8	16.0	6.9	16.6
Annual Plan	1979-80	8.6	-2.2	15.0	6.3	4.6	-11.6	2.7
Sixth Plan	1980-85	14.4	5.0	16.4	6.1	14.7	4.0	13.7
Seventh Plan	1985-90	12.1	4.4	16.8	7.8	19.5	9.0	18.5
Annual Plan	1990-91	14.3	4.5	14.0	3.4	25.4	13.7	22.8
Annual Plan	1991-92	15.3	2.2	12.5	-0.7	-1.5	-12.3	9.6
Eighth Plan	1992-97	15.2	5.1	14.5	4.7	18.2	9.6	17.4
Ninth Plan	1997-2002	10.6	4.7	14.5	8.1	9.8	5.6	11.2
	2002-03	6.5	3.5	8.6	3.1	8.9	7.6	11.7
Average	1951-2003	11.7*	3.8	12.9	5.9	14.0	6.3	13.8

*relates to 1961-2003

5. FACTOR INCOMES

5.01 Tables 17 (a), 17(b) , 17(c) and 17(d) present the magnitude and distribution of factor incomes by broad industry groups separately for the organised and unorganised segments of the economy. From Table 17 (b), it is evident that the share of organised segment in the total NDP has risen from 36.8 per cent in 1993-94 to 41.5 per cent in 2001-02. Largely, the same trend is also evident in both the other components of factor incomes, namely, the compensation of employees (CE) and the operating surplus (OS)/mixed income (MI). The decline in the share of unorganised segment is of the same order for CE and OS/MI.

**Industry group wise share of organised / unorganised segments in NDP
2001-02**

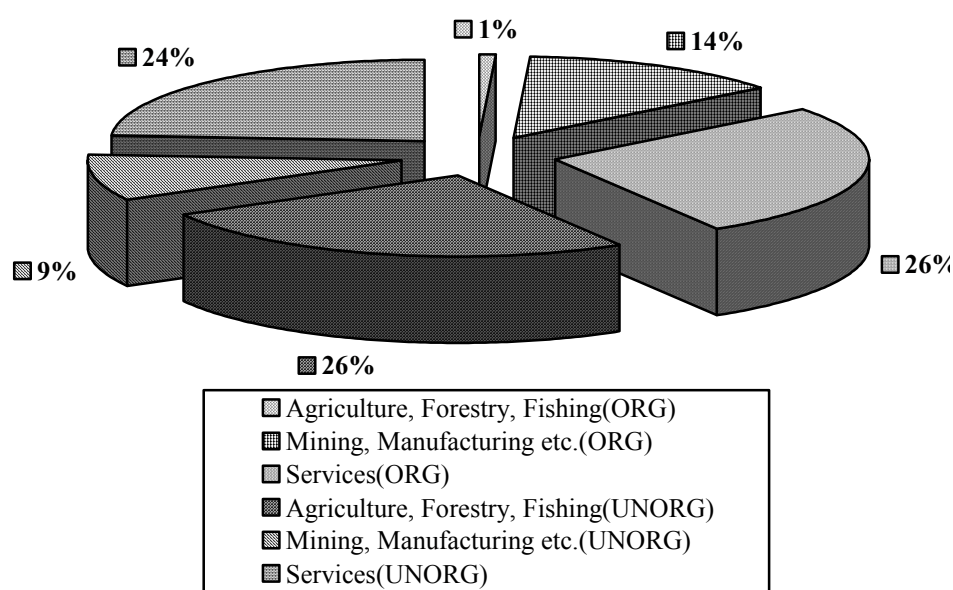


Table 17(a): Factor income by broad industry group.

(Rs.Crore)

Industry		1993-94			2001-02		
		Orgd.	Un-orgd.	Total	Orgd.	Un-orgd.	Total
a. agriculture, forestry, fishing	1. CE	4206	36768	40974	9999	79214	89213
	2. OS/MI	3840	185015	188855	6185	398799	404984
	3. NDP	8046	221783	229829	16184	478013	494197
b. mining, manufacturing, electricity & construction.	1. CE	53843	26673	80516	139390	88109	227499
	2. OS/MI	52890	32833	85723	117573	83042	200615
	3. NDP	106733	59506	166239	256963	171151	428114
c. services	1. CE	95934	18538	114472	336672	54380	391052
	2. OS/MI	46136	141316	187452	167983	391857	559840
	3. NDP	142070	159854	301924	504655	446237	950892
d. total	1. CE	153983	81979	235962	486061	221703	707764
	2. OS/MI	102866	359164	462030	291741	873698	1165439
	3. NDP	256849	441143	697992	777802	1095401	1873203

5.02 At the all-India level the composition of NDP in terms of compensation of employees and mixed income / operating surplus has changed from 34: 66 in 1993-94 to 38: 62 in 2001-02.

Table 17 (b): Share of factor incomes by Organised and Unorganised sectors

Industry		1993-94			2001-02		
		Orgd.	Un-orgd.	Total	Orgd.	Un-orgd.	Total
a. agriculture, forestry, fishing	1. CE	10.3	89.7	100.0	11.2	88.8	100.0
	2.OS/MI	2.0	98.0	100.0	1.5	98.5	100.0
	3. NDP	3.5	96.5	100.0	3.3	96.7	100.0
b. mining, manufacturing, electricity & construction.	1.CE	66.9	33.1	100.0	61.3	38.7	100.0
	2.OS/MI	61.7	38.3	100.0	58.6	41.4	100.0
	3.NDP	64.2	35.8	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
c. services	1. CE	83.8	16.2	100.0	86.1	13.9	100.0
	2. OS/MI	24.6	75.4	100.0	30.0	70.0	100.0
	3. NDP	47.1	52.9	100.0	53.1	46.9	100.0
d. total	1. CE	65.3	34.7	100.0	68.7	31.3	100.0
	2. OS/MI	22.3	77.7	100.0	25.0	75.0	100.0
	3.NDP	36.8	63.2	100.0	41.5	58.5	100.0

Table 17(c) : Distribution of factor income by broad industry groups in organised and unorganised sectors.
(percentage share)

Industry		1993-94			2001-02		
		Orgd.	Un-orgd.	Total	Orgd.	Un-orgd.	Total
a. agriculture, forestry, fishing	1. CE	1.6	8.3	5.9	1.3	7.2	4.8
	2.OS/MI	1.5	41.9	27.1	0.8	36.4	21.6
	3. NDP	3.1	50.3	32.9	2.1	43.6	26.4
b. mining, manufacturing, electricity & construction.	1.CE	21.0	6.0	11.5	17.9	8.0	12.1
	2.OS/MI	20.6	7.4	12.3	15.1	7.6	10.7
	3.NDP	41.5	13.5	23.8	33.0	15.6	22.9
c. services	1. CE	37.4	4.2	16.4	43.3	5.0	20.9
	2. OS/MI	18.0	32.0	26.9	21.6	35.8	29.9
	3. NDP	55.3	36.2	43.3	64.9	40.7	50.8
d. total	1. CE	60.0	18.6	33.8	62.5	20.2	37.8
	2. OS/MI	40.0	81.4	66.2	37.5	79.8	62.2
	3.NDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Factor incomes in broad industry groups
2001-02**

(Rs. Crores)

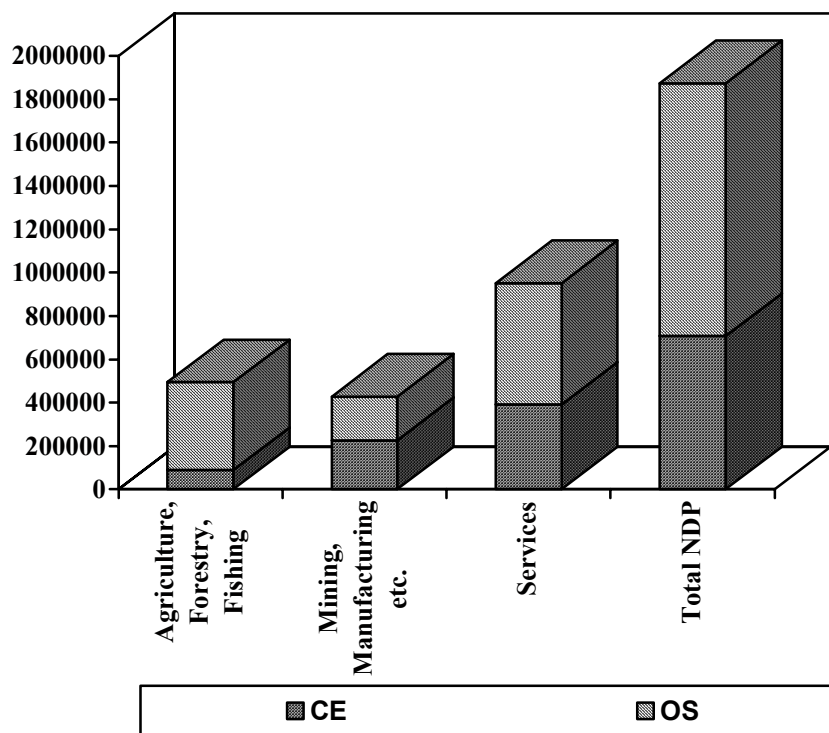


Table 17 (d) : Share of factor incomes in broad industry groups

Industry		1993-94			2001-02		
		Orgd.	Un-orgd.	Total	Orgd.	Un-orgd.	Total
a. Agriculture, Forestry, fishing	1. CE	52.3	16.6	17.8	61.8	16.6	18.1
	2.OS/MI	47.7	83.4	82.2	38.2	83.4	81.9
	3. NDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
b. mining , manufacturing electricity & construction	1.CE	50.4	44.8	48.4	54.2	51.5	53.1
	2.OS/MI	49.6	55.2	51.6	45.8	48.5	46.9
	3.NDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
c. services	1. CE	67.5	11.6	37.9	66.7	12.2	41.1
	2. OS/MI	32.5	88.4	62.1	33.3	87.8	58.9
	3. NDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
d. total	1. CE	60.0	18.6	33.8	62.5	20.2	37.8
	2. OS/MI	40.0	81.4	66.2	37.5	79.8	62.2
	3.NDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

ADVANCE RELEASE CALENDAR OF VARIOUS RELEASES ON NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS DURING 2004 AND 2005

QUARTERLY ESTIMATES OF GDP

(1)	Q4 OF 2003-04	30.06.2004
(2)	Q1 OF 2004-05	30.09.2004
(3)	Q2 OF 2004-05	31.12.2004
(4)	Q3 OF 2004-05	31.03.2005
(5)	Q4 OF 2004-05	30.06.2005
(6)	Q1 OF 2005-06	30.09.2005
(7)	Q2 OF 2005-06	30.12.2005

Q1 : April-June, Q2: July-September, Q3: October-December, Q4: January-March

ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF GDP

(1)	QUICK ESTIMATES FOR 2003-04	31.01.2005
(2)	ADVANCE ESTIMATES FOR 2004-05	10.02.2005
(3)	REVISED ADVANCE ESTIMATES FOR 2004-05	30.06.2005
