

**NEW SERIES OF**  
***STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT***

**Bihar : 2009-10**  
**(Base year 2004-05)**



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## **Foreword**

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES), Bihar has compiled the **New Series of State Domestic Product** with base year 2004-05 as a follow up of the new base year introduced by the **Central Statistical Organisation** for National Accounts Statistics on 29-01-2010 through a Press Release that contained important changes after a comprehensive review of both the database and the methodology employed in the estimation of various aggregates.

This brochure gives an account of the changes made in the new series in terms of concepts, definitions and procedures at the sectoral level along with the reasons for the differences in the new series as compared to 1999-2000 series. It also gives an insight into the sectoral contributions and growth rate in the various sectors of the **State Economy** during 2004-05 to 2009-10 (Q) for the benefit of the users at one place.

The brochure has been prepared in the **State Income Unit of the DES**, Bihar and is the result of the sincere and painstaking work done by the Officers and Staff under the supervision and guidance of Dr. J. K. Sinha, Joint Director & Head, DES, Bihar.

I hope that the various State Govt. Departments/ Central Ministries and Other functionaries engaged in formulating schemes for **Economic Development** of Bihar will find it beneficial to derive a clue from this publication.

*Vijay Prakash*

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## **Preface**

The State Domestic Product (SDP) is one of the important indicators used to measure the growth of State's Economy. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bihar has been bringing out estimates of SDP since 1948-49, and making them up to date from time to time as per the guidelines and methodology provided by the National Accounts Division, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India.


This issue presents new series of Estimates of Gross/ Net State Domestic Product of Bihar from 2004-05 to 2007-08 along with provisional Estimates of 2008-09 and Quick Estimates of 2009-10 with analytical note on sectoral composition, contribution to SDP and growth perspective which could provide a feedback to planners in structuring a sustainable developed economy. This brochure will also be useful for common citizen interested in equipping with the compilation process and acquaint with technical terminology.

The estimates have been prepared by Mr. Harish Chandra Shastri, Assistant Statistical Officer under the active supervision of Mr. Bishnu Dayal Pandit, Dy. Director. Mr. Awadh Kishore Sinha, Joint Director provided the guidance on key issues. The effort put in by Mr. Sanjay Kumar Sinha, J. S. A. and Mr. Anil Chandra Prakash, J. S. A. in Computer Applications and in the process of report making deserves special mention.

The co-operation extended by the various State Govt. Departments and Organisation in the preparation of these estimates by providing required data is gratefully acknowledged.

I hope that policy makers and research scholars may find this publication useful in the study of economic growth of Bihar.

Suggestions if any, for improvement of the coverage and contents of this brochure are welcome.

  
(Jitendra Kr. Sinha)  
Joint Director & Head  
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# ***Chapter-1***

## ***Introduction***

The development of official estimates of **State Income** and related aggregates like **Savings** and **Capital Formation** to meet the requirements of planning and policy purposes began in 1949, when the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Bihar initiated compilation of **State Domestic Product (SDP)** following the methodology adopted by the **National Income Committee**. It was envisaged as a measure in monetary terms of the volume of all goods and services and accounted without duplication production within the geographical boundaries of the State during a given period of time, generally taken as the financial year.

The DES, Bihar has brought out earlier six series of **SDP** implementing the methodology and guidelines recommended by the **Central Statistical Organisation**- each series being gradual improvement over the previous series in terms of coverage, data sets and methodology. The present series with the base year 2004-05 has been compiled as per norms and guidelines set by the CSO in January, 2010, and are in consonance with comparable discussion held in August 2010.

The estimates of **State Domestic Product** are prepared at **Current** and **Constant** prices. The estimates of **SDP at current prices** are obtained by evaluating the product at current prices prevailing during the year. This, however does not reveal actual economic scenario because these contain the combined effect of (i) the changes in volumes of goods and services and (ii) the changes in the prices of goods and services. In order to eliminate the effect of price changes/ inflation, the estimates of SDP are also prepared by evaluating the goods and services at the prices prevailing in the fixed year known as base year and are known as the estimates of **State Domestic Product at constant prices**.

The estimates of SDP are prepared for all the sectors of economy both in terms of Gross and Net basis. The difference between the two is that in the gross estimates, no deduction is made for **Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)**, which takes place in the process of production, whereas in the net estimates, CFC is subtracted from the gross value figures.

**Net State Domestic Product** is taken as the State Income, since the estimates for the net factor income beyond the state's boundaries is not available. Again, capital is one of the primary factors used in production and this results in the **Consumption of the Fixed Capital** and hence, a reduction in the economic life of the capital. In other words, the capital depreciates as a result of its use in the process of production. The CFC measures the replacement value of that part of the capital stock, which has been used up in the production process during the year.

For the purpose of estimation of SDP, the State Economy is classified into thirteen broad sectors and estimates for these sectors are prepared by adopting one or more of the following approaches:

**(I) Production Approach**

**(II) Income Approach**

**(III) Expenditure Approach**

- (I). **Production Approach:-** The sum of economic value of all goods and services produced within the state during the year after deducting the inputs consumed in the process of production is considered. This approach is followed in **Agriculture/ Livestock/ Forestry/ Fishing/ Mining & Quarrying and Manufacturing (registered)**.
- (II) **Income Approach:-** The income accrued to the factors of production, namely land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship in the form of rent, salaries and wages, interest and profit, is taken into consideration in the estimation of value added. This process is followed in :
- a) **Manufacturing (Un-registered)**
  - b) **Electricity, Gas & Water Supply**
  - c) **Trade, Hotel & Restaurants**
  - d) **Transport, Storage & Communication**
  - e) **Banking and Insurance**
  - f) **Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal and Business services**



**g) Public Administration**

**h) Other Services**

(III) **Expenditure Approach:-** This method is based on the measurement of income at the stage of disposal. In this method, all that is produced, is either ultimately consumed or part of it is saved for further consumption or further production of goods and services. Thus the money value of consumption expenditure plus savings gives the income. This approach is used in estimating income from **Construction sector**.

## ***Chapter-2***

### ***New Series of State Domestic Product***

Bihar is one of the leading states that prepared the first official estimates of state domestic product with base year 1948-49 following the methodology recommended by the National Income Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, and has the longest series from 1948-49 onwards.

With the gradual improvement in the availability of basic data over the years, a comprehensive review of methodology has constantly been undertaken by the Central Statistical Organisation with a view to updating the data base and shifting the base year (i.e. the year selected for examining the performance of the economy in real terms) to a more recent year. Base years were shifted from 1948-49 to 1960-61 in August 1967, from 1961-61 to 1970-71 in January 1978, from 1970-71 to 1980-81 in February 1988, from 1980-81 to 1993-94 in February 1988, from 1993-94 to 1999-2000 in January 2006 and from 1999-2000 to 2004-05 in January 2010.

#### ***2.1. Need of New base year***

The reason for periodically changing the base year of the State Domestic Product is to take into account the structural changes which have been taking place in the economy and to depict the true picture of the economy through macro aggregates. Improvement in terms of coverage of activities, incorporation of latest datasets and latest international guidelines are also incorporated along with shifting of the base year

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

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.

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

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 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.

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.

### ***2.4. Use of results of recent surveys and censuses and type studies***

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 unorganised manufacturing;
- iii.* NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> round (2006-07) on services sectors;
- iv.* All India Livestock Census, 2003; NSS 59<sup>th</sup> round (2002-03) on All India Debt and Investment Survey;
- v.* Population Census, 2001; and
- vi.* Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, 2006-07.

Further, the results of various studies undertaken by the CSO 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 of different categories of animals, input rates for agriculture and forestry and the trade and transport margins.

## **2.5. Improvements in coverage and procedures of compilation**

**2.5.1** The improvements in terms of coverage have been mainly the inclusion of production of industrial wood from trees outside forests (TOF), and fodder from forest sources in the GSDP estimates.

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 GSDP
- (ii) Consumption of fertilizers in agriculture, as provided by the Fertilizer Association of India in lieu of data on dispatches of fertilizers 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 GSDP 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 GSDP 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.

**2.5.2** 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 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.

## **2.6. *Improvements of 1993 and 2008 SNA***

While undertaking the new base year exercise, efforts have also been made to implement the recommendations for 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 sectors 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.

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

**2.7.1.** In the absence of annual enterprises surveys, the GVA estimates in respect of (i) unorganised segments of manufacturing and services sectors, and (ii) for some segments of private organised 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 related 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 the estimating the value added per worker from the NSS enterprise surveys.

**2.7.2.** In the new series, 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 Advisory Committee, the same compilation categories of 1999-2000 series have been used for the base year 2004-05 as well as for the sake of comparability of the data between the two series.

**2.7.3.** For the new series, 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 61<sup>st</sup> 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 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 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.

**2.7.4** The estimates of overall labour input have been adopted in the new series for the compilation categories. 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.

## **2.8. *Estimates of Value added per worker (VAPW)***

The estimates of VAPW for the unorganised and some private organised segments of manufacturing (non-SSI part) and services sectors have been compiled from the detailed data available from the NSS 62<sup>nd</sup> round (2005-06) on manufacturing enterprises in the unorganised sector, and NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> round (2006-07) on unorganised enterprises in the 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.



## **Chapter-3**

### **Impact of New Series on SDP**

In this chapter, the consequential impact of changes made in the New Series in terms of methodology, procedural changes and coverage in compiling estimates of State Domestic Product have been discussed.

#### **3.1. Overall Impact :**

The estimates of GSDP by economic activity for the year 2004-05 according to the New Series and the 1999-2000 series, have been presented in Table -3 .1.

**Table-3.1**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Industries	1999-00 series	2004-05 series	Difference (In real terms)	Difference (%)
1	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	1971997	1974750	2753	0.14
2	Forestry & Logging	135146	272976	137830	101.99
3	Fishery	113566	113248	-318	-0.28
4	Mining & Quarrying	4270	4207	-63	-1.47
	<b>Sub-Total : Primary(1 to 4)</b>	<b>2224979</b>	<b>2365181</b>	<b>140202</b>	<b>6.30</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Manufacturing (5.1 &amp; 5.2)</b>	<b>426941</b>	<b>437587</b>	<b>10646</b>	<b>2.49</b>
5.1	Manufacturing (Registered)	111922	112194	272	0.24
5.2	Manufacturing (Un-Registered)	315019	325393	10374	3.29
6	Construction	387852	417552	29700	7.66
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	108233	114563	6330	5.85
	<b>Sub- Total :Secondary (5 to 7)</b>	<b>923025</b>	<b>969702</b>	<b>46677</b>	<b>5.06</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	<b>433912</b>	<b>458879</b>	<b>24967</b>	<b>5.75</b>
8.1	Railways	155815	144793	-11022	-7.07
8.2	Transport by other means	181652	197643	15991	8.80
8.3	Storage	4750	6236	1486	31.28
8.4	Communication	91695	110207	18512	20.19
9	Trade Hotel and Restaurants	1604742	1627329	22587	1.41
	<b>Sub-Total :Tpt. Commun.&amp; Trade Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>2038654</b>	<b>2086208</b>	<b>47554</b>	<b>2.33</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	290821	258589	-32232	-11.08
11	Real Estate , Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	373795	405334	31539	8.44
	<b>Sub- Total :Finance (10 &amp; 11)</b>	<b>664616</b>	<b>663923</b>	<b>-693</b>	<b>-0.10</b>
12	Public Administration	536787	522754	-14033	-2.61
13	Other Services	977314	952988	-24326	-2.49
	<b>Sub-Total : Tertiary(8 to 13)</b>	<b>4217371</b>	<b>4225873</b>	<b>8502</b>	<b>0.20</b>
	<b>Total GSDP</b>	<b>7365376</b>	<b>7560756</b>	<b>195380</b>	<b>2.65</b>

The GSDP at factor cost in the new series for the year 2004-05 is estimated at Rs. 7560756 Lakh as against the old series 1999-2000 Rs. 7365376 Lakh at Current prices for the same year, thereby indicating that the level of GSDP has gone up by Rs. 195380 Lakh or 2.65 percent in the new series. This overall increase is the net result of upward / down ward revisions in the estimates of various industries. Out of the economic activities, maximum upward revision in GSDP is witnessed in "Forestry", followed by Real Estate Ownership of dwellings , and Business services ,while major fall in GSDP is in the activities of "Banking & Insurance " and "Other services".

**Table-3.1(a)**

**Activities showing increase in the level of GSDP estimates in the new series**

(Rs. In Lakh)		
Sector		Increase over old series
Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	--	2753
Forestry	--	137830
Manufacturing	--	10646
Construction	--	29700
Electricity, Gas & Water supply	--	6330
Transport by other means	--	15991
Storage	--	1486
Communication	--	18512
Trade , Hotel & Restaurants	--	22587
Real estate ,Dwellings & Business services	--	31539

**Table-3.1(b)**

**Activities showing decrease in the level of GSDP estimates in the new series**

(Rs. In Lakh)		
Sector		Decrease over old series
Fishing	--	318
Mining & Quarrying	--	63
Railways	--	11022
Banking and Insurance	--	32232
Public Administration	--	14033
Other Services	--	24326

### 3.2. Industry wise Impact :

**Agriculture and Animal Husbandry:** - Agriculture & Animal Husbandry activities comprise Crop Production; Livestock & Livestock products; and Operation of Irrigation System. In the new series, the GVA of this sector for the year 2004-05 has been estimated at Rs. 2005161 Lakh , as compared to the estimates of Rs.2007245 Lakh in the old series . Thus, the GVA in agriculture sector has decreased by Rs.2084 Lakh in the new series during 2004-05, which is mainly on account of increase in the inputs of feed of livestock and market charges. The differences in the estimates of GVA and value of inputs are shown in the following table.

**Table-3.2.1**  
**Estimates of Value of Output, Value of Inputs and GVA from**  
**Agriculture & Animal Husbandry Sector- Year-2004-05**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Crop / Crop-group / Item	1999-2000	2004-05	Difference
1. Cereals	498103	499619	1517
2.Pulses	68225	68421	196
3.Oil seeds	17444	17368	-76
4.Sugars	32342	32370	28
5.Fibres	22397	22396	-1
6.Drugs & Narcotics	31508	28821	-2687
7.Condiments & Spices	2871	2654	-217
8.Fruits & Vegetables	729166	751612.9935	22447
9.Other crops	19967	26491	6524
10.Floriculture	194	195	1
11.Back yard	8425	9354.969	930
12.By products	104880	128842	23962
Value of Output -Crops	1535522	1588147	52625
13.Milk	672683	672683	0
14.Meat	188713	167411	-21302
15.Eggs	13301	13301	0
16.Wool,Hair & Pigbristle	420	928	508
17.Dung	39429	88143	48714
18.Silk, Honey etc.	376	376	0
19.Increment in stock	22435	36275	13840
Value of output- Livestock	937357	979116	41759
Total Value of Output-Crop production & Livestock	2472879	2567263	94384
GSDP from Irrigation system & Live Stock	33907	51345	17438
Total Inputs	499541	613447	113906
GVA from Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	<b>2007245</b>	<b>2005161</b>	<b>-2084</b>
FISIM	<b>35248</b>	<b>30411</b>	<b>-4837</b>
GSDP	<b>1971997</b>	<b>1974750</b>	<b>2753</b>

Value of output of the crops has increased by Rs. 526.25 crores in view of incorporation of fully revised crop production data. Though the value of output of livestock products has also increased by Rs. 417.59 crores, the procedural change in estimation of meat by product has resulted in a net decline of Rs. 213.02 crores in value of output of meat group.

Major changes in the new series under various items of Inputs of Agriculture & Animal Husbandry have led to its value enhanced by Rs. 1139.06 crores – thereby neutralizing the value of output of this sector. On adjustment for FISIM, the GSDP of this sector enhanced by Rs. 27.53 Crores

**Forestry:** - 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 below. The major increase in the GVA of the new series is due to inclusion of the items "industrial wood" following the incorporation of wood produced from "trees outside forest" and grass produced in the forest area.

**Table-3.2.2**

**Estimates of Value of Output, Value of Inputs and GVA from Forestry Sector- Year-2004-05**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Item	1999-2000 Series	2004-05 Series	Difference
Industrial wood	562	171359	170797
Fuel wood	149365	148737	-628
Minor forest product	235	3335	3100
Gross Value of Output	150162	323431	173269
Inputs	<b>15016</b>	<b>50455</b>	<b>35439</b>
GVA	<b>135146</b>	<b>272976</b>	<b>137830</b>

**Fishing:** - There is change of Rs.(-) 318 Lakh in the estimates of two series.

**Table-3.2.3****Estimates of Value of Output, Value of Inputs and GVA from Fishing Sector- Year-2004-05**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Item	1999-2000 Series	2004-05 Series	Difference
Inland Fish	124766	124448	-318
Inputs	11200	11200	0
<b>GVA</b>	<b>113566</b>	<b>113248</b>	<b>-318</b>

**Mining & Quarrying:** - The estimates of new series has been reduced to Rs. 73 Lakh as compared to old series due to change in Input rate.

**Table-3.2.4****Estimates of Value of Output, Value of Inputs and GVA from Mining & Quarrying Sector- Year-2004-05**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Item	1999-2000 Series	2004-05 Series	Difference
Non Fuel-Non Metallic Minerals	684	684	0
Minor Minerals	4291	4291	0
Total	4975	4975	0
Input	630	703	73
<b>GVA</b>	<b>4345</b>	<b>4272</b>	<b>-73</b>

**Electricity:** - In the new series, the coverage of this activity has been extended to include output of wind energy. At state level data regarding wind energy is not available. Therefore, no change in the estimates of new and old series.

**Table-3.2.5****Estimates of GVA from Electricity Sector- Year-2004-05**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Item	1999-2000 Series	2004-05 Series	Difference
Electricity	93896	93896	0
Wind Energy	0	0	0
Total	<b>93896</b>	<b>93896</b>	<b>0</b>

**Water Supply: -**

**Pub. Sector :-** The estimates of NVA consists of compensation of employees as obtained from budget expenditure on salaries & wages Central and State Govt. as well as local bodies. There is no difference in the estimates of new & old series.

**Pvt. 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. There is an increase of Rs. 5340 Lakh due to data on CFC as supplied by the CSO in the estimates of new series.

**Table-3.2.6****Estimates of GVA from Water Supply Sector- Year-2004-05**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Item	1999-2000 Series	2004-05 Series	Difference
Public part	10946	10946	0
Private part	1305	1305	0
Local bodies	444	444	0
CFC	0	5340	5340
Total	<b>12695</b>	<b>18035</b>	<b>5340</b>

**Bio-gas: -** The estimate of Gross Value Added from this sector is based on No. of Bio-gas plants & value added per plant. There is an increase of Rs. 769 Lakh due to revised data has been supplied by the CSO in the new series.

**Table-3.2.7****Estimates of GVA from Bio-gas Sector- Year-2004-05**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Item	1999-2000 Series	2004-05 Series	Difference
Bio- gas	3350	4119	769

In the new series (2004-05) an increase of Rs.6109 Lakh has been observed in Electricity, Gas and Water supply sector as shown below.

**Table-3.2.8**

**Estimates of GVA of Electricity, Gas & Water Supply Sector- Year-2004-05**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Item	1999-2000 Series	2004-05 Series	Difference
Electricity	93896	93896	0
Gas	3350	4119	769
Water supply	12695	18035	5340
<b>Total</b>	<b>109941</b>	<b>116050</b>	<b>6109</b>

**Construction:** - 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 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 1999-2000 series except some minor modifications.

**Table-3.2.9**

**Estimates of GVA of Construction Sector- Year-2004-05**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Item	1999-00 series	2004-05 Series	Difference
GVA	394784	423983	29199

**Manufacturing:** - 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 17 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.

**(a) Registered Manufacturing:-** 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 GSDP 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 years from the ASI, 2004-05 results at National level .

In Bihar ASI data have been used in the new & old series causing no difference in the GVA in the new series.



**Table-3.2.10****Estimates of GVA of Registered Manufacturing Sector- Year-2004-05**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Industry	Item	1999-2000 series	2004-05 series	Difference
151	meat,fish,fruits,vegetables and oils	220	220	0
152	dairy products	1396	1396	0
153	grain mill products	2359	2359	0
154	other food products	9321	9321	0
155	beverages	3100	3100	0
16	tobacco products	18218	18218	0
171+172+173	spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles	1971	1971	0
181-18105	wearing apparel	0	0	0
182+19	leather & fur products	1593	1593	0
20	wood and wood products	344	344	0
361	furniture	28	28	0
21+22	paper and printing etc	9488	9488	0
23+25	rubber, petroleum products etc.	55483	55483	0
24	chemical and chemical products	454	454	0
26	non-metallic products	6410	6410	0
271+272+2731+2732	basic metals	2371	2371	0
371+372	recycling	0	0	0
28+29+30	metal products and machinery	862	862	0
31+32	electrical machinery	145	145	0
33+369	other manufacturing	0	0	0
34+35	transport equipment	159	159	0
<b>GVA</b>		113922	113922	0

**(a) Unregistered Manufacturing:-** 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).

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.

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 backwads 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 3.2.11.

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 62nd round (2005-06). The GVA per worker from the 62nd 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. 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 GVA for unregistered manufacturing for the base year 2004-05 gets revised upwards by Rs. 9754 Lakh and now stands at Rs. 330404 Lakh as against Rs. 320650 Lakh estimated in the old series

**Table-3.2.11**

**Estimates of GVA of Unregistered Manufacturing Sector- Year-2004-05**

(Rs. In Lakh)

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>1999-2000 series</b>	<b>2004-05 series</b>	<b>Difference</b>
151	meat,fish,fruits,vegetables and oils	21748	6,769	-14,979
152	dairy products	2701	1441	-1,260
153	grain mill products	56810	79,633	22,823
154	other food products	16311	4,892	-11,419
155	beverages	590	2977	2,387
16	tobacco products	11506	31,303	19,797
171+172+173	spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles	12532	3,845	-8,687
181-18105	wearing apparel	34080	41,386	7,306
182+19	leather & fur products	5004	1,999	-3,005
20	wood and wood products	34708	34,608	-100
361	furniture	7899	21,182	13,283
21+22	paper and printing etc	7929	2,708	-5,221
23+25	rubber, petroleum products etc.	10847	2,594	-8,253
24	chemical and chemical products	4092	38,666	34,574
26	non-metallic products	40985	27,969	-13,016
271+272+2731+2732	basic metals	7542	1,225	-6,317
371+372	recycling	168	2	-166
28+29+30	metal products and machinery	20771	19,882	-889
31+32	electrical machinery	2749	1,842	-907
33+369	other manufacturing	20878	4,780	-16,098
34+35	transport equipment	800	701	-99
<b>GVA</b>		<b>320650</b>	<b>330404</b>	<b>9754</b>

**Trade, Hotels and Restaurants:** - GVA for Public sector & Private (organised) sector have been provided by the CSO, New Delhi in new & old series. The base year estimate for Private (Un-organised) sector as provided by the CSO is moved with Index (Base year =100) of Tax collection .New series estimate is upward by Rs.18964 Lakh as compared to the old series.

**Table-3.2.12**

**Estimates of GVA of Trade Hotels & Restaurants Sector- Year-2004-05**

(Rs. In Lakh)

<b>Trade</b>	1999-00 series	2004-05 series	Difference
(1) Public	10966	13593	2627
(2) Private organized	67102	80984	13882
(3) Private unorganized	1480450	1480450	0
<b>Total – GVA</b>	<b>1558518</b>	<b>1575027</b>	<b>16509</b>
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>			
(1) Public	270	270	0
(2) Private organized	7287	9743	2456
(3) Private unorganized	67350	67350	0
<b>Total – GVA</b>	<b>74907</b>	<b>77363</b>	<b>2456</b>
<b>Total – GVA (Trade +Hotel &amp; Restaurants)</b>	<b>1633425</b>	<b>1652390</b>	<b>18965</b>

**Transport by means other than Railways:** - 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)**

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 63rd round of NSSO and workforce estimates based on Employment-Unemployment Survey of 61st 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.

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.

For water transport, the Public sector GVA estimate has been prepared by analyzing the budget documents and annual accounts of Public 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 63rd round of NSSO and workforce estimates based on Employment-Unemployment Survey of 61st round & Population Census 2001 of the respective NIC codes.

For supporting services to transport, the Public sector estimates of GVA have been prepared by analyzing the budget documents and annual accounts of companies engaged in services incidental to water and air transport. 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 63rd round of NSSO and workforce estimates based on Employment- Unemployment Survey of 61st round & Population Census 2001 of the respective NIC codes.

**Storage and Warehousing:** - 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)

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 63rd round of NSSO and workforce estimates based on Employment-Unemployment Survey of 61st round & Population Census 2001.

The GSDP of Transport by other means and storage for the year 2004-05 has been revised from Rs. 189734 Lakh in the old series to Rs 207019 Lakh in the new series. The GVA of storage is Rs 4835Lakh and Rs 6332 Lakh in old and new series respectively. The estimates of GVA for 'transport by other means and storage' sector for the year 2004-05 in the old and new series are given below:

**Table-3.2.13**

**Estimates of GVA for Transport by other means and Storage- Year-2004-05**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Item	1999-00 series	2004-05 series	Difference
(1) Public Sector	1147	1446	299
(2) Private Sector	175978	187212	11234
(i) Mechanised road transport	139931	138802	-1129
(ii) Non-Mechanised road transport	34802	47632	12830
(iii) Water transport	1245	778	-467
(3) Air transport	2983	4995	2012
(4) supporting & auxiliary transport activities	4791	7034	2243
Total - GVA (Tpt)	184899	200687	15788
5. Storage	4835	6332	1497
Total - GVA (Tpt + Storage)	189734	207019	17285

**Supra Regional Sectors:** - This sector comprises:

- (i) Railways
- (ii) Communication and

(iii) Banking and Insurance activities

GVA/GSDP regarding these sectors are provided by the CSO, New Delhi. Comparative figures of new & old series are given below. Estimates for new series decreased by Rs.24742 Lakh with respect to the old series.

**Table-3.2.14**

**Estimates of GVA of Supra-Regional Sectors- Year-2004-05**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Item	1999-2000 Series	2004-05 Series	Difference
Railways	155815	144793	-11022
Communication	91695	110207	18512
Banking and Insurance	290821	258589	-32232
Total	<b>538331</b>	<b>513589</b>	<b>-24742</b>

**Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, Business and Legal Services Sector:** - Estimates of Real estate, Business and Legal services are based on value added per worker and work force of respective item. During the discussion on estimates of new series the CSO has supplied value added per worker & respective work force based on latest Employment & un-employment survey and NSSO rds results. Comparative figures for new & old series are as follows. It is obvious that estimate of new series of 2004-05 has increased by Rs.31928 Lakh as compared to the old series.

**Table-3.2.15**

**Estimates of GVA from Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, Business and Legal Services Sectors- Year-2004-05**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Activities	1999-2000 Series	2004-05 Series	Difference
Real estate activities	3701	8114	4413
Renting of machinery,	4241	12153	7912
Computer and related	34541	31608	-2933
Legal activities	41507	94075	52568
Accounting, book-keeping	2141	3960	1819
Research and Development	19681	48143	28462
Ownership of Dwellings	269048	208735	-60313
Total GVA	<b>374860</b>	<b>406788</b>	<b>31928</b>

**Other Services:** - 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).**

During the discussion on estimates of new series the CSO has supplied value added per worker & respective work force based on latest Employment & un-employment survey and NSSO rds. results. Comparative figures for new & old series are as follows. It is obvious that estimate of new series of 2004-05 has decreased by Rs.27120 Lakh as compared to the old series.



Table-3.2.16

**Value added from other Services Sectors- Year-2004-05**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Activities	1999-00 Series	2004-05 Series	Difference
Education	541301	528501	-12800
Human health and veterinary services	94558	185073	90515
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation activities	21801	12362	-9439
Activities of membership organisations, social work	79934	68715	-11219
Recreational cultural and sporting activities	52099	47878	-4221
Washing, cleaning of textiles & fur products	36010	26090	-9920
Hair dressing & other beauty treatment - unorgd.	111754	53222	-58532
Custom Tailoring- unorgd.	39153	24276	-14877
Funeral & related activities- unorgd.	2903	5537	2634
Private households with employed person	7907	8701	794
Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	7363	7308	-55
GVA Total	994783	967663	-27120

**3.3. Comparison between estimates of two series (base year 1999-2000 & 2004-05) :**

Change in base year normally results in changes in the level of the GSDP estimates due to widening the coverage and inclusion of latest survey results. The effect of the change in base year and the changes made in the new series ranges from 1.76 in 2008-09 to 3.26 percent in 2007-08 in the overall GSDP at current prices as illustrated in the table below.

Table-3.2.17

Comparison of Estimates of GDP at factor cost by kind of economic activity, with Base Year 1999-2000 & 2004-05 at Current prices (Rs. In Lakh)																
Sl. No.	Industries	1999-00		2004-05		Difference (%)		1999-00		2004-05		Difference (%)		2004-05		
		series	2004-05	series	2004-05	(%)	(%)	series	2006-07	series	2006-07	(%)	(%)	series	2007-08	series
1	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	1971997	1974750	1957196	1994491	0.14	1.91	2565702	2619337	2635537	2726180	2.09	3.44	3456918	3527385	2.04
2	Forestry & Logging	135146	272976	146593	279784	101.99	90.86	158319	310712	171583	311646	96.26	81.63	185711	312679	68.37
3	Fishery	113566	113248	116744	116399	-0.28	-0.30	132342	131682	144868	144186	-0.50	-0.47	235911	235207	-0.30
4	Mining & Quarrying	4270	4207	10091	9716	-1.47	-3.71	7999	8133	7956	8332	1.68	4.73	7956	8331	4.71
	<b>Sub-Total : Primary(1 to 4)</b>	<b>2224979</b>	<b>2365181</b>	<b>2230623</b>	<b>2400391</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>7.61</b>	<b>2864362</b>	<b>3069865</b>	<b>2959944</b>	<b>3190344</b>	<b>7.17</b>	<b>7.78</b>	<b>3886496</b>	<b>4083602</b>	<b>5.07</b>
5	<b>Manufacturing (5.1 &amp; 5.2)</b>	<b>426941</b>	<b>437587</b>	<b>418631</b>	<b>415083</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>-0.85</b>	<b>487761</b>	<b>466206</b>	<b>645191</b>	<b>620894</b>	<b>-4.42</b>	<b>-3.77</b>	<b>638571</b>	<b>654630</b>	<b>2.51</b>
5.1	Manufacturing (Registered)	111922	112194	64130	64268	0.24	0.21	57095	55001	141112	138597	-3.67	-1.78	87466	138579	58.44
5.2	Manufacturing (Un-Registered)	315019	325393	354501	350815	3.29	-1.04	430666	411205	504079	482296	-4.52	-4.32	551105	516051	-6.36
6	Construction	387852	417552	592562	605560	7.66	2.19	890982	866783	1047270	1159938	-2.72	10.76	1367149	1397582	2.23
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	108233	114563	116372	116160	5.85	-0.18	115012	113656	127884	139178	-1.18	8.83	139553	142160	1.87
	<b>Sub-Total : Secondary (5 to 7)</b>	<b>923025</b>	<b>969702</b>	<b>1127566</b>	<b>1136803</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>1493755</b>	<b>1446645</b>	<b>1820345</b>	<b>1920010</b>	<b>-3.15</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>2145273</b>	<b>2194373</b>	<b>2.29</b>
8	<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	<b>433912</b>	<b>458879</b>	<b>471553</b>	<b>505053</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>7.10</b>	<b>547273</b>	<b>588044</b>	<b>619725</b>	<b>661041</b>	<b>7.45</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>703931</b>	<b>750093</b>	<b>6.56</b>
8.1	Railways	155815	144793	157969	157956	-7.07	-0.01	198205	198282	231779	230389	0.04	-0.60	271040	254211	-6.21
8.2	Transport by other means	181652	197643	199808	216406	8.80	8.31	230154	252053	255039	281253	9.51	10.28	291449	319640	9.67
8.3	Storage	4750	6236	5881	6553	31.28	11.43	6278	7843	6685	9198	24.93	37.59	7124	10463	46.87
8.4	Communication	91695	110207	107895	124138	20.19	15.05	112636	129867	126222	140201	15.30	11.07	134318	165778	23.42
9	Trade Hotel and Restaurants	1604742	1627329	1684158	1722090	1.41	2.25	2326003	2345625	3004766	3035698	0.84	1.03	3848463	3943637	2.47
	<b>Sub-Total : Tpt. Commun. &amp; Trade Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>2038654</b>	<b>2086208</b>	<b>2155711</b>	<b>2227143</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>2873276</b>	<b>2933669</b>	<b>3624491</b>	<b>3696739</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>4552394</b>	<b>4693730</b>	<b>3.10</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	290821	258589	293859	273118	-11.08	-7.06	352146	319163	405428	352559	-9.37	-13.04	466772	444497	-4.77
11	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	373795	405334	425155	479457	8.44	12.77	497253	578884	579917	686949	16.42	18.46	681955	791559	16.07
	<b>Sub-Total : Finance (10 &amp; 11)</b>	<b>664616</b>	<b>663923</b>	<b>719014</b>	<b>752575</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	<b>4.67</b>	<b>849399</b>	<b>898047</b>	<b>985345</b>	<b>1039508</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>1148727</b>	<b>1236056</b>	<b>7.60</b>
12	Public Administration	536787	522754	554250	533808	-2.61	-0.08	612051	588673	691680	647695	-3.82	-6.36	889748	748575	-15.87
13	Other Services	977314	952988	1151068	1097459	-2.49	-4.66	1265022	1213116	1379811	1341367	-4.10	-2.79	1627757	1545556	-5.05
	<b>Sub-Total : Tertiary(8 to 13)</b>	<b>4217371</b>	<b>4225873</b>	<b>4580043</b>	<b>4630986</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>5599748</b>	<b>5633506</b>	<b>6681327</b>	<b>6725310</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>8218627</b>	<b>8223917</b>	<b>0.06</b>
	<b>Total GDP</b>	<b>7365376</b>	<b>7560756</b>	<b>7938232</b>	<b>8168179</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>9957865</b>	<b>10150016</b>	<b>11461616</b>	<b>11835663</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>14250396</b>	<b>14501891</b>	<b>1.76</b>

There are no major changes in the overall growth rates of GDP at constant (2004-05) prices, with change in the base year.

## Chapter-4

### State Domestic Product

**4.1. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP):** The estimates of GSDP over a period of time reveals the extent and direction of the changes in the level of economic development and reasons for rise and fall of each sector. These estimates are presented in Table - 4.1.

**Table-4.1**

Sl. No.	Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (2004-05) Prices	
		GSDP (Rs. In Lakh)	% Change over previous year	GSDP (Rs. In Lakh)	% Change over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2004-05	7560758		7560758	
2	2005-06	8168179	8.03	7679635	1.57
3	2006-07	10150016	24.26	9098853	18.48
4	2007-08	11835663	16.61	9864849	8.42
5	2008-09(P)	14501891	22.53	11055543	12.07
6	2009-10(Q)	17213845	18.70	12348940	11.70

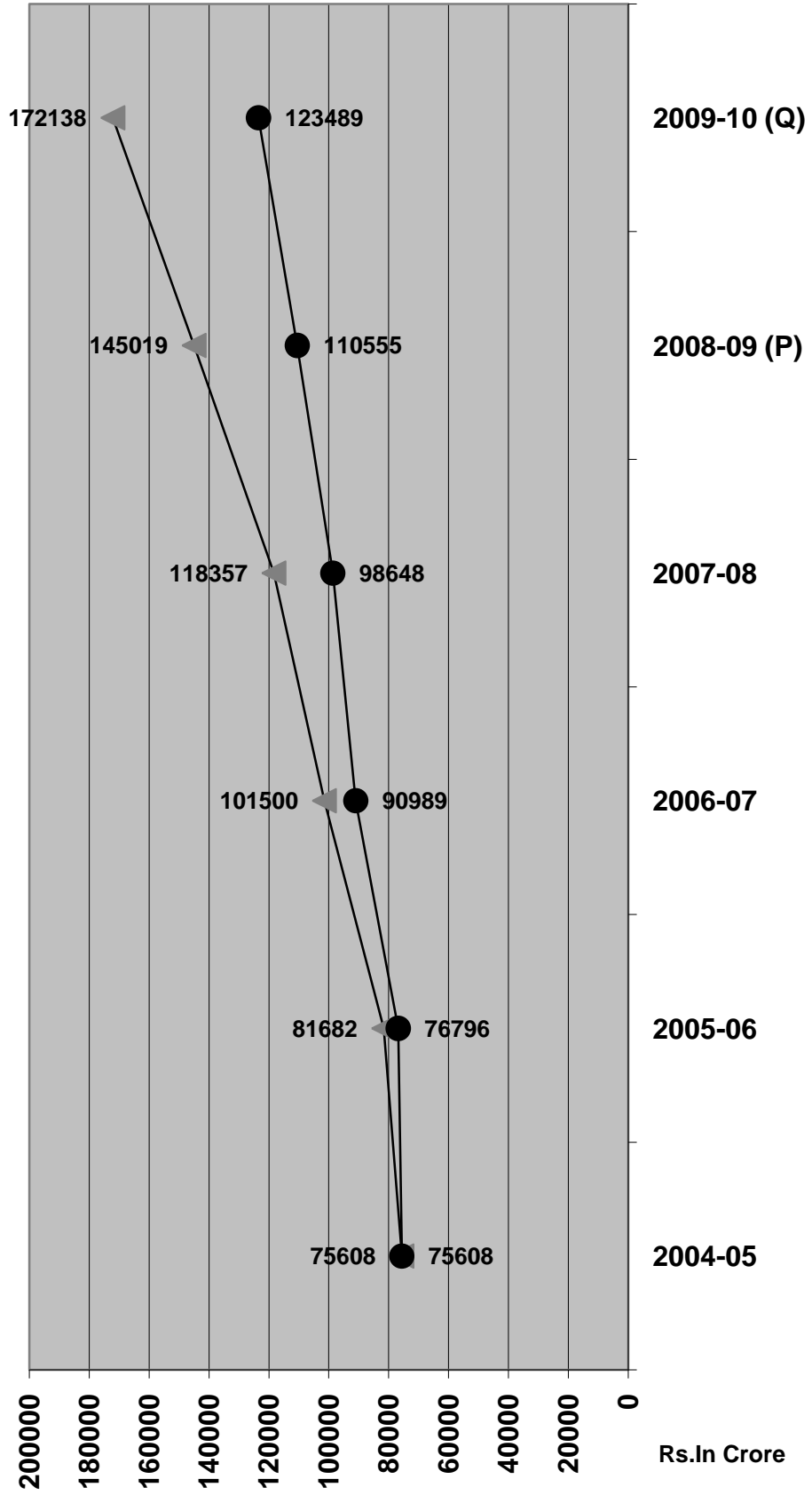
**Note- P- Provisional; Q-Quick**

Table - 4.1 depicts GSDP at the Current prices as well as at the Constant (2004-05) prices for the period 2004-05 to 2009-10 (Q).

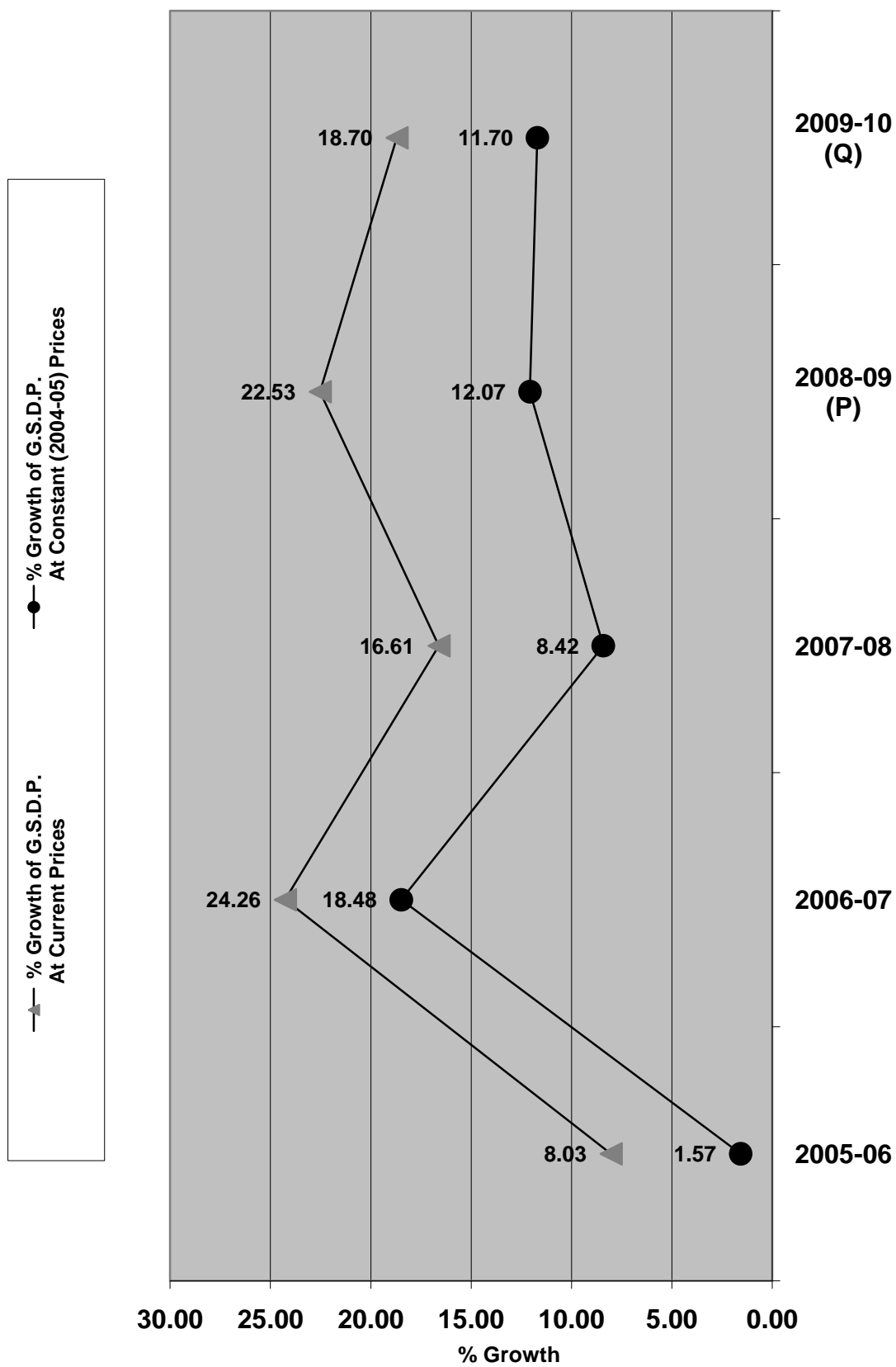
At Current Prices , the GSDP has increased from Rs. 7560758 Lakh in 2004-05 to Rs. 17213845 Lakh in 2009-10(Q), an enhancement of nearly 2.3 times during a period of five years i.e. a simple growth of nearly 26 percent per annum. The percentage change over previous year (which indicate annual growth over previous year base) was least (8.03) for 2005-06 and maximum (24.26) for 2006-07. For rest of the years it was 16.61 for 2007-08, 22.53 for 2008-09 (P) and 18.70 for 2009-10 (Q). **The Compound Annual Growth Rate was 17.84 percent for Bihar against 14.31 percent for India over this span of five years.**

At the Constant(2004-05) prices, the GSDP has increased from Rs. 7560758 Lakh in 2004-05 to Rs. 12348940 Lakh in 2009-10 (Q), an enhancement of nearly 1.63 times during a period of five years i.e. a simple growth of nearly 12.6 percent per annum. The percentage change over previous year (which indicate annual growth over previous year base) was least (1.57) for 2005-06 and maximum (18.48) for 2006-07. For rest of the years it was 8.42 for 2007-08, 12.07 for 2008-09(P) and 11.70 for 2009-10(Q). **The Compound Annul Growth Rate was 10.31 percent for Bihar against 8.45 percent for India over this span of five years.**

# GSDP At Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices of Bihar



# Percentage change in GSDP At Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices of Bihar



**4.2. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP):** Net State Domestic Product(NSDP) indicates actual growth of the economy rather than the Gross State Domestic Product as it is adjusted for consumption of fixed capital. The estimates of NSDP of Bihar both at Current and Constant (2004-05) prices in the new series are given the table below:

**Table-4.2**

Sl. No.	Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (2004-05) Prices	
		GSDP (Rs. In Lakh)	% Change over Pr. year	GSDP (Rs. In Lakh)	% Change over Pr. year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2004-05	6789414		6789414	
2	2005-06	7304209	7.58	6858151	1.01
3	2006-07	9187492	25.78	8227981	19.97
4	2007-08	10723432	16.72	8912195	8.32
5	2008-09(P)	13185223	22.96	10017715	12.40
6	2009-10(Q)	15720870	19.23	11240122	12.20

**Note- P- Provisional; Q-Quick**

Table - 4.2 depict NSDP at the Current prices as well as at the Constant (2004-05) prices for the period 2004-05 to 2009-10 (Q).

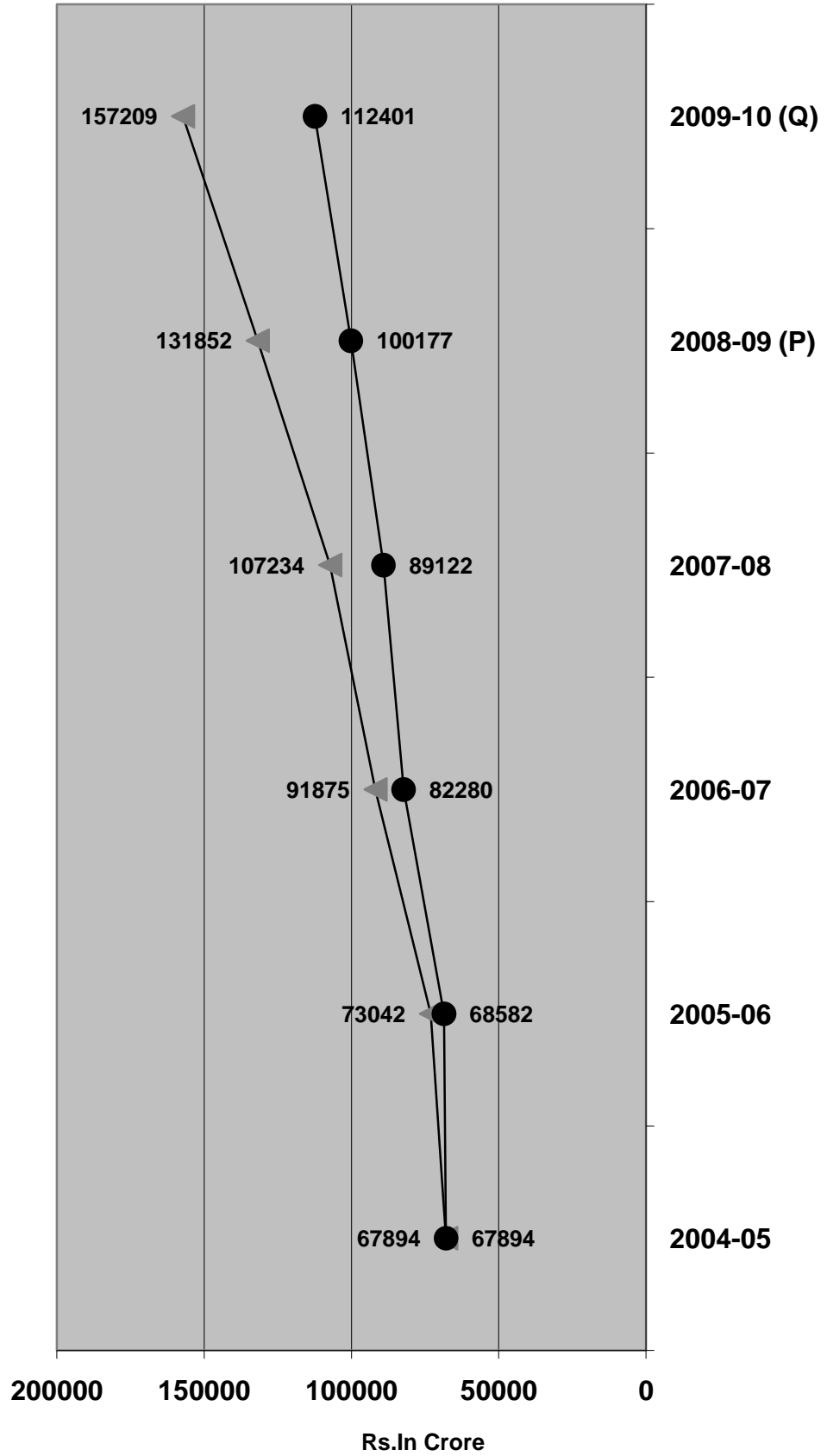
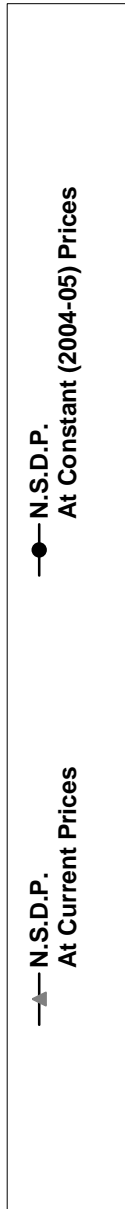
At Current Prices, the NSDP has increased from Rs. 6789414 lakh in 2004-05 to Rs.15720870 lakh in 2009-10(Q), an enhancement of nearly 2.3 times during a period of five years i.e. a simple growth of nearly 26 percent per annum. The percentage change over previous year (which indicate annual growth over previous year base) was least (7.58) for 2005-06 and maximum (25.78) for 2006-07. For rest of the years it was 16.72 for 2007-08, 22.96 for 2008-09(P) and 19.23 for 2009-10(Q). The Compound Annul Growth Rate was 17.84 percent for Bihar against 14.30 percent for India over this span of five years.

At the Constant(2004-05) prices, the NSDP has increased from Rs. 6789414 lakh in 2004-05 to Rs. 11240122 lakh in 2009-10 (Q), an enhancement of nearly 1.66 times during a period of five years i.e. a simple growth of nearly 13 percent per annum. The percentage change over previous year (which indicate annual growth over previous

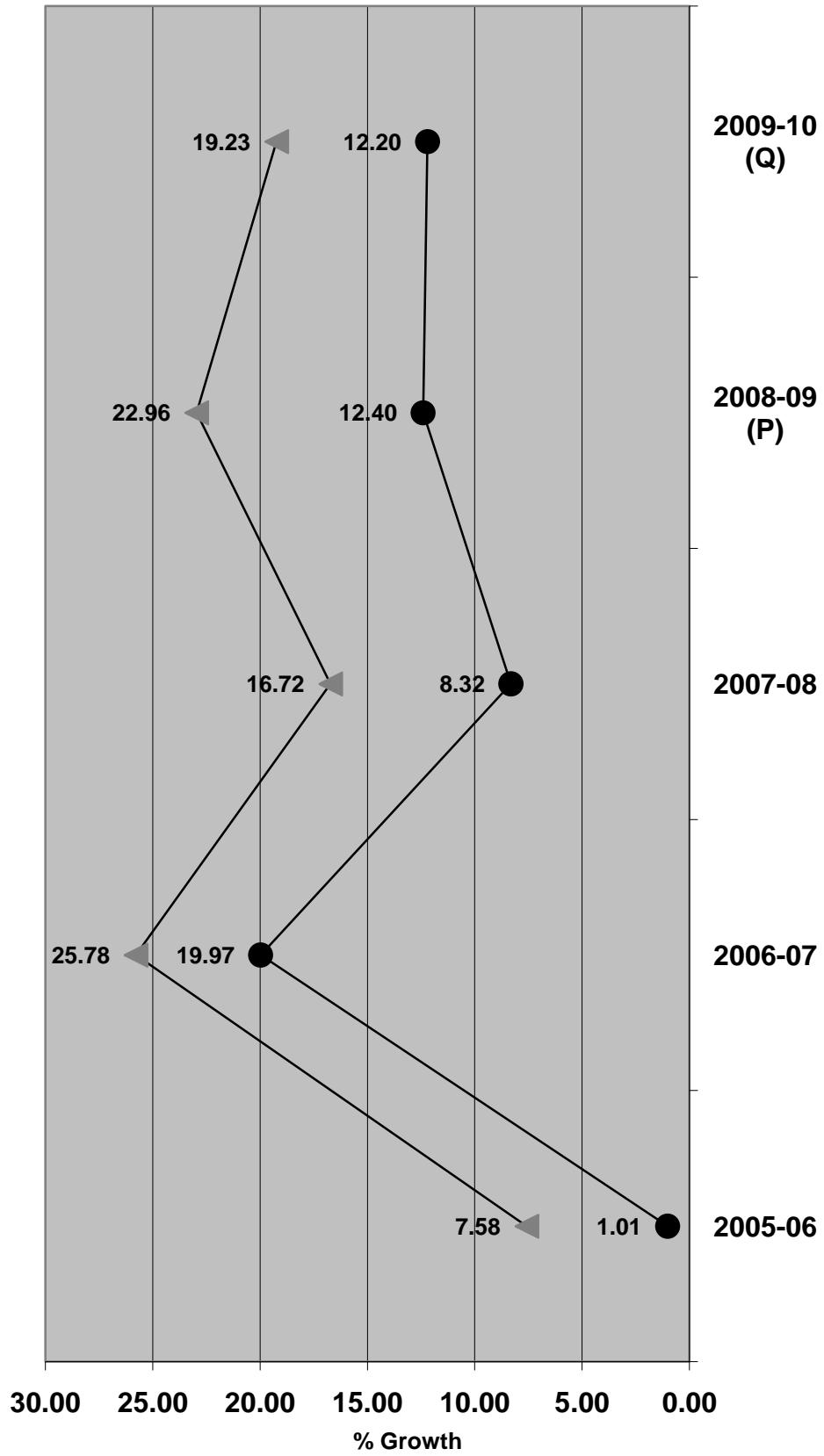
year base) was least (1.01) for 2005-06 and maximum (19.97) for 2006-07. For rest of the years it was 8.32 for 2007-08, 12.40 for 2008-09 (P) and 12.20 for 2009-10 (Q). The Compound Annual Growth Rate was 10.61 percent for Bihar against 8.38 percent for India over this span of five years.



# NSDP At Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices of Bihar



# Percentage change in NSDP At Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices of Bihar



**4.3. Structural Composition:** Sectoral composition of GSDP gives an idea of the relative position of different sectors in the economy over a period of time which not only indicate the real structural changes which are taking place in the economy but also facilitates the formulation of plans for overall economic development Table - 4.3.1 and Table - 4.3.2 shows respectively the sectoral composition both at Current and Constant (2004-05) prices and percentage share along with comparable figures for India.

Table-4.3.1

(Rs. In Lakh)

## COMPOSITION OF GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF BIHAR &amp; INDIA BY BROAD SECTORS AT CURRENT PRICES

Year	AT CURRENT PRICES (BIHAR)				PERCENTAGE SHARE (BIHAR)				PERCENTAGE SHARE (INDIA)			
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	GSDP	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	GSDP	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	GSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6	7	8	9
2004-05	2365182	969703	4225874	7560758	31.28	12.83	55.89	100.00	21.80	25.10	53.10	100.00
2005-06	2400391	1136803	4630986	8168179	29.39	13.92	56.70	100.00	21.60	25.30	53.10	100.00
2006-07	3069865	1446645	5633506	10150016	30.24	14.25	55.50	100.00	20.80	26.20	53.00	100.00
2007-08	3190344	1920010	6725310	11835663	26.96	16.22	56.82	100.00	20.80	26.30	52.90	100.00
2008-09(P)	4083602	2194373	8223917	14501891	28.16	15.13	56.71	100.00	19.80	25.90	54.30	100.00
2009-10(Q)	4100979	2840440	10272426	17213845	23.82	16.50	59.68	100.00	19.30	25.90	54.80	100.00

Table-4.3.2

(Rs. In Lakh)

## COMPOSITION OF GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF BIHAR BY BROAD SECTORS AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

Year	AT CONSTANT(2004-05) PRICES(BIHAR)				PERCENTAGE SHARE(BIHAR)				PERCENTAGE SHARE (INDIA)			
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	GSDP	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	GSDP	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	GSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6	7	8	9
2004-05	2365182	969703	4225873	7560758	31.28	12.83	55.89	100.00	21.80	25.10	53.10	100.00
2005-06	2222708	1088496	4368431	7679635	28.94	14.17	56.88	100.00	20.70	25.30	54.00	100.00
2006-07	2776913	1313759	5008181	9098853	30.52	14.44	55.04	100.00	19.80	26.00	54.20	100.00
2007-08	2616496	1621161	5627193	9864849	26.52	16.43	57.04	100.00	18.90	26.30	54.80	100.00
2008-09(P)	2872823	1705448	6477272	11055543	25.99	15.43	58.59	100.00	18.10	25.60	56.30	100.00
2009-10(Q)	2684313	2051013	7613614	12348940	21.74	16.61	61.65	100.00	17.00	25.80	57.20	100.00

Table - 4.3.1 & 4.3.2 gives composition of the GSDP, both at Current prices as well as at Constant (2004-05) prices, in three broad sectors of the economy i.e.

- (i) **Primary Sector:** Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry & Logging, Fishing and Mining & Quarrying.
- (ii) **Secondary Sector:** Manufacturing, Construction and Electricity, Gas & Water supply.
- (iii) **Tertiary Sector:** Transport, Storage , Communication ,Trade- Hotel & Restaurants , Banking & Insurance , Real Estate , Renting of machineries , Computer Services , Legal Services, Accounting & Book keeping , Research & Development , Ownership of dwellings , Public Administration and Other Services.

It reveals a shift from Primary Sector to Secondary & Tertiary Sectors. Contribution of Primary Sector has declined from 31.28 percent in 2004-05 to 23.82 percent in 2009-10 (Q) i.e. , by 7.46 per cent at current prices, and from 31.28 percent in 2004-05 to 21.74 percent in 2009-10 (Q) i.e. 9.54 percent at Constant (2004-05) prices over a period of five years. Sharper decline at Constant (2004-05) prices reveal the fact that prices of primary products grew at slower pace than in other two sectors. The structural shift at the national level was at much slower pace. Contribution of Primary sector declined by merely 2.5 percent (from 21.80 percent to 19.30 percent) at current prices and that at constant prices declined from 4.8 percent (from 21.80 percent to 17.00 percent)

Secondary Sector, which contributed 12.83 percent in 2004-05, enhanced its share to 16.50 percent in 2009-10 (Q) at Current prices and 16.61 percent in 2009-10 (Q) at Constant (2004-05) prices. Net increase in its share was 3.67 percent at Current Prices and 3.78 percent at Constant (2004-05) prices over a period of five years. Contribution of secondary sector marginally increased (less than 1.00 percent) over this period.

Tertiary Sector contribution grew from 55.89 percent in 2004-05 to 59.68 percent in 2009-10 (Q) at Current prices and 61.65 percent in 2009-10 (Q) at Constant (2004-05) prices. Net increase in contribution of Tertiary Sector over the period of five years was 3.79 percent at Current prices and 5.76 percent at Constant (2004-05) prices. Sharper increase at Constant (2004-05) prices reveal the fact that price enhanced for Tertiary product was sharper than other

services. Tertiary sector contribution at the national level grew at a slower pace- merely 1.7 percent at current prices and 4.1 percent at constant prices.

**4.4. Per Capita Income:** The estimates of NSDP when studied in relation to the total population of the state indicate the level of net output of goods and services available or standard of living of the people in Bihar. The estimates of Per Capita Income both at current and constant (2004-05) prices along with percentage change over previous year are presented in Table 4.4

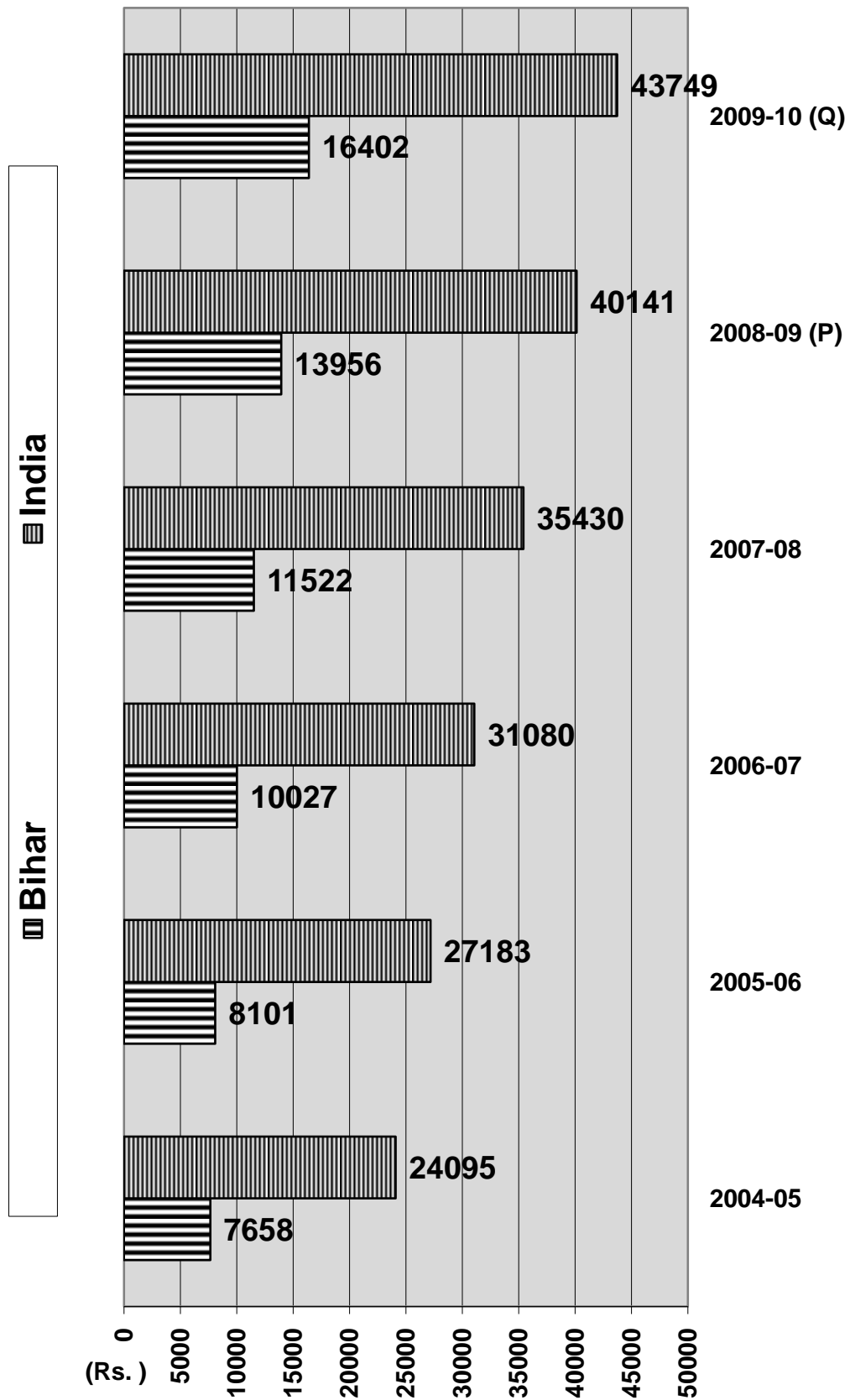
**Table-4.4**  
**A Comparative Study of Per Capita NSDP of Bihar and India**  
**at Current & Constant (2004-05) prices.**

(Rs.)

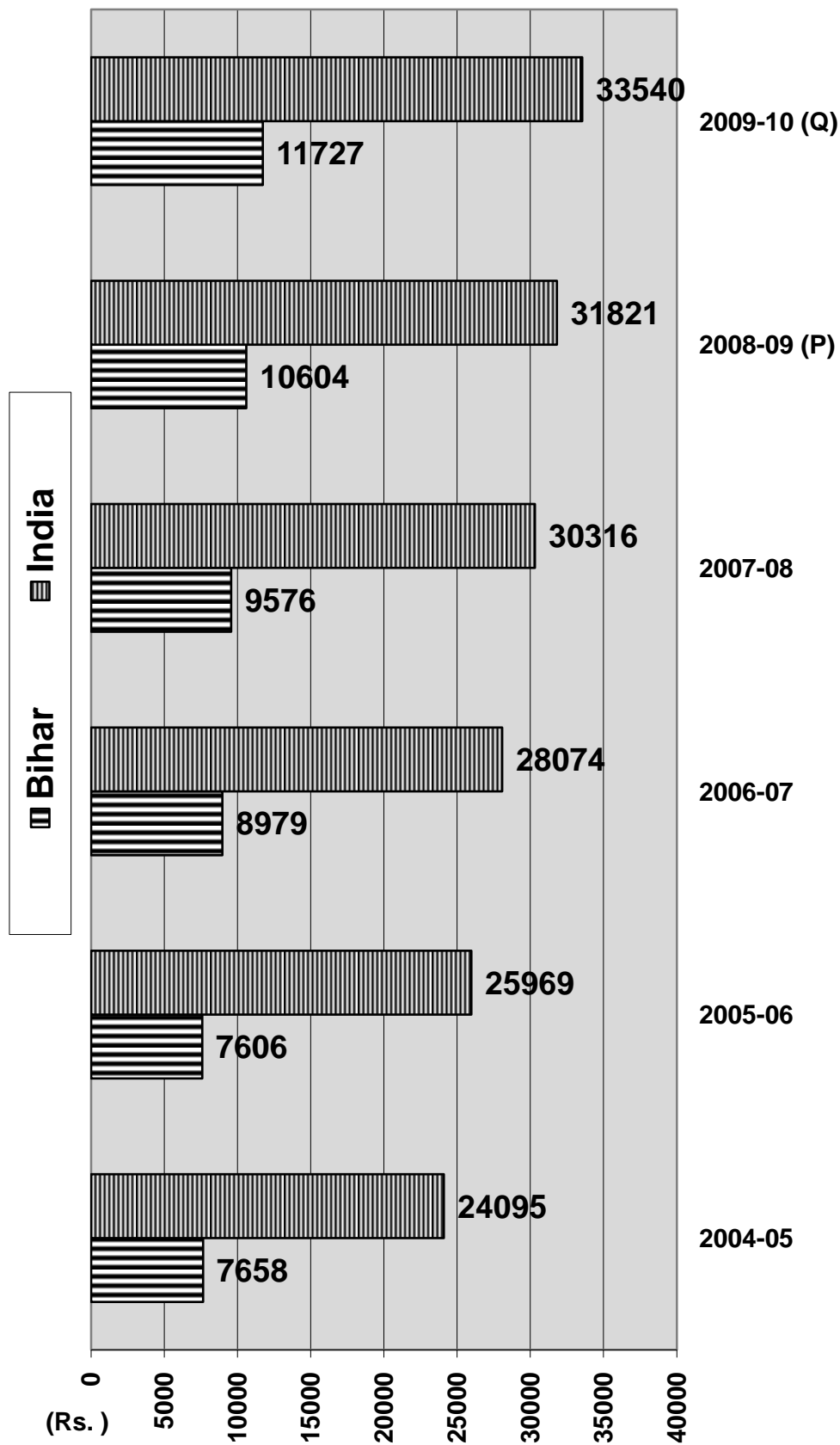
Sl. No.	Year	Bihar				India			
		At Current Prices		At Constant (2004-05) Prices		At Current Prices		At Constant (2004-05) Prices	
		Per capita NSDP	% change over Previous year	Per capita NSDP	% change over previous year	Per capita NDP	% change over previous year	Per capita NDP	% change over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	3	4	5	6
1	2004-05	7658	-----	7658	-----	24095	-----	24095	-----
2	2005-06	8101	5.78	7606	-0.68	27183	12.82	25969	7.78
3	2006-07	10027	23.77	8979	18.05	31080	14.34	28074	8.11
4	2007-08	11522	14.91	9576	6.65	35430	14.00	30316	7.99
5	2008-09(P)	13956	21.12	10604	10.74	40141	13.30	31821	4.96
6	2009-10(Q)	16402	17.53	11727	10.59	43749	8.99	33540	5.40

Per Capita NSDP which is indicative of the level of output of goods and services available to the people of the state has increased from Rs. 7658 in 2004-05 to Rs. 16402 at Current prices and to Rs. 11727 at Constant(2004-05) prices in 2009-10(Q)- an enhancement of nearly 2.1 times at Current Prices and 1.5 times at Constant (2004-05) prices over a period of five years, i.e. a simple growth of 22.8 percent per annum at Current Prices and 10.6 percent at Constant (2004-05) prices. The Compound Annual Growth Rate was 16.45 percent for Bihar against 12.67 percent for India at Current Prices and 8.9 percent for Bihar against 6.84 percent for India at Constant (2004-05) Prices during the span of five years. As a sequel to this faster growth, per capita income for Bihar has grown from 31.78 percent in 2004-05 to 34.96 percent in 2009-10 of the India's per capita income at constant prices.

### Per Capita NSDP of Bihar and India At Current Prices



**Per Capita NSDP of Bihar and India  
At Constant (2004-05) Prices**





#### 4.5. Sectoral Performance during 2004-05 to 2009-10:

**4.5.1.(A) Agriculture:** This sector comprises Agriculture, Horticulture & Floriculture. The value of output from this sector at current prices increased from Rs. 15881.47 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 25065.52 crore in 2009-10(Q) through at constant price remained at the same level as indicated in Table-5 below:

**Table-4.5.1**  
**Value of Output from Agriculture**

Sl.No.	Year	Value of Output(Rs. in Crore)			
		At Current Prices	% Change over Previous Year	At Constant Price	% Change over Previous Year
1	2004-05	15881.47	----	15881.47	----
2	2005-06	16076.66	1.23	13888.53	-12.55
3	2006-07	22480.77	39.83	19437.28	39.95
4	2007-08	21704.69	-3.45	16827.41	-13.43
5	2008-09	28549.63	31.54	19720.84	17.19
6	2009-10	25065.52	-12.20	15900.04	-19.38

It is apparent from Table-4.5 that in real term (i.e. at constant price), the value of output has taken an oscillatory swing on alternate years. The production of major crops, percentage change over base year and percentage change over previous year as indicated in Table-6 – 8 would provide better insight into the genesis.

**Table-4.5.2**

<b>Physical Output of Agriculture</b>							
S. No.	Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)
1	Food grains (000MT)	7905.57	8547.99	11530.22	11814.15	12220.13	10507.56
1.1	Rice (000MT)	2625.15	3708.79	5131.17	4470.27	5590.35	3620.69
1.2	Wheat (000MT)	3279.95	2821.12	4149.02	4974.66	4410.02	4623.00
1.3	Maize (000MT)	1490.38	1519.84	1754.41	1856.97	1714.00	1713.93
1.4	Pulses (000MT)	471.40	454.37	451.37	435.55	468.44	513.81
2	Oil Seeds (000MT)	116.32	134.14	140.78	144.2	130.88	148.55
3	Sugar Cane (000MT)	3769.21	4240.46	5416.4	4027.23	4959.92	4999.62
4	Condiments & Spices (000MT)	11.00	13.44	13.09	13.12	11.65	NA
5	Mango (000MT)	2337.73	591.46	2874.83	928.43	2785.93	NA
6	Jute+Mesta+ sunhemp (000 B)	1384.95	1474.88	1508.07	1455.14	1222.80	1308.09
Note:		H- Hectare	MT- Metric Ton	B- Bales			

Source : -Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bihar, Patna.

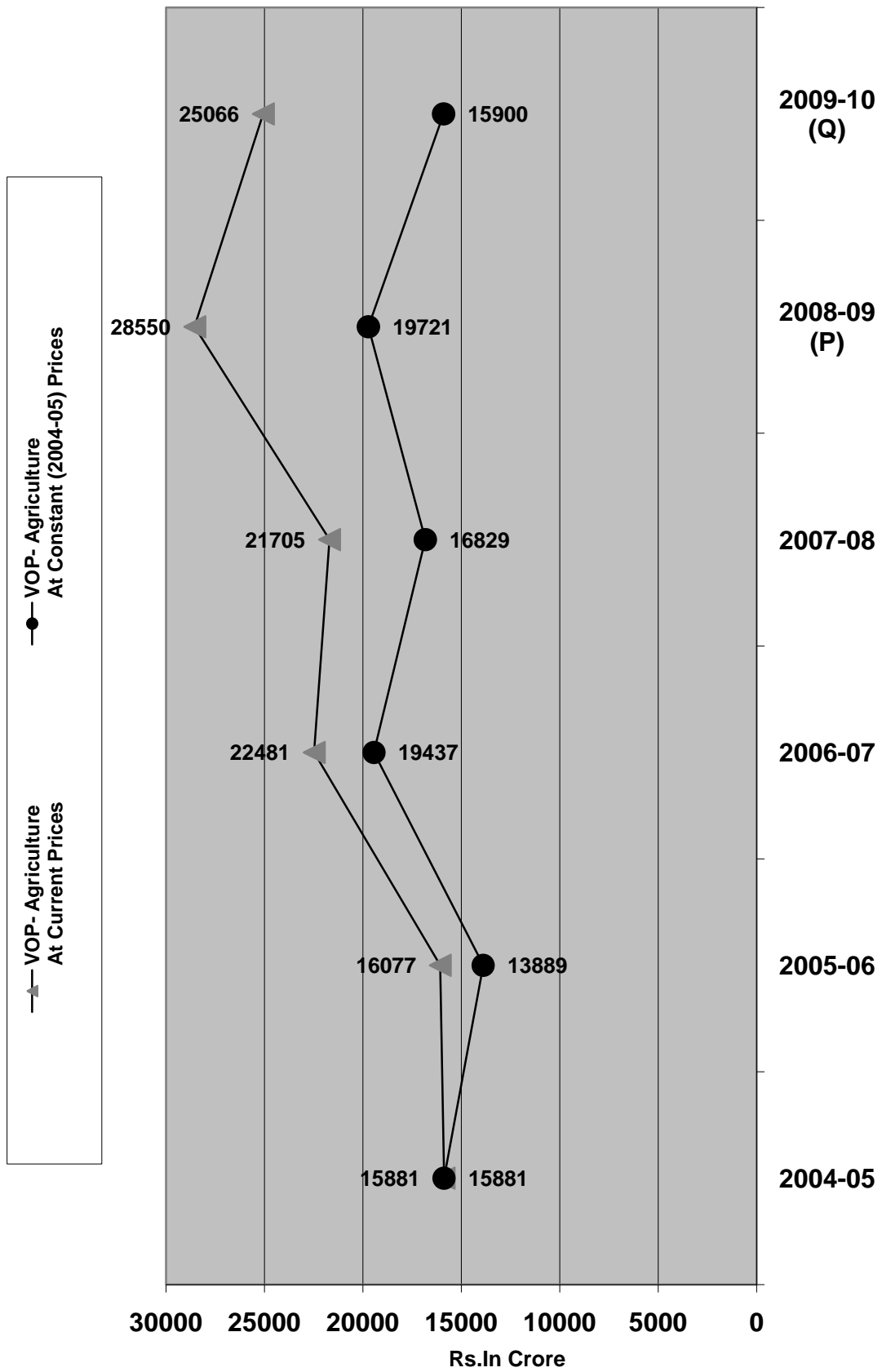
**Table-4.5.3**

<b>% Change in Agricultural Output over Base year</b>						
Sl. No.	Item	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(P)	2009-10(Q)
1	Food grains (000MT)	8.13	45.85	49.44	54.58	32.91
1.1	Rice (000MT)	41.28	95.46	70.29	112.95	37.92
1.2	Wheat (000MT)	-13.99	26.50	51.67	34.45	40.95
1.3	Maize (000MT)	1.98	17.72	24.60	15.00	15.00
1.4	Pulses (000MT)	-3.61	-4.25	-7.61	-0.63	9.00
2	Oil Seeds (000MT)	15.32	21.03	23.97	12.52	27.71
3	Sugar Cane (000MT)	12.50	43.70	6.85	31.59	32.64
4	Condiments & Spices (000MT)	22.18	19.00	19.27	5.91	NA
5	Mango (000MT)	-74.70	22.98	-60.28	19.17	NA
6	Jute+Mesta +Sunhemp (000 B)	6.49	8.89	5.07	-11.71	-5.55

**Table-4.5.4**

<b>% Change in Agricultural Output over previous year</b>						
Sl. No.	Item	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(P)	2009-10(Q)
1	Food grains (000MT)	8.13	34.89	2.46	3.44	-14.01
1.1	Rice (000MT)	41.28	38.35	-12.88	25.06	-35.23
1.2	Wheat (000MT)	-13.99	47.07	19.90	-11.35	4.83
1.3	Maize (000MT)	1.98	15.43	5.85	-7.70	0.00
1.4	Pulses (000MT)	-3.61	-0.66	-3.50	7.55	9.69
2	Oil Seeds (000MT)	15.32	4.95	2.43	-9.24	13.50
3	Sugar Cane (000MT)	12.50	27.73	-25.65	23.16	0.80
4	Condiments & Spices (000MT)	22.18	-2.60	0.23	-11.20	NA
5	Mango (000MT)	-74.70	386.06	-67.70	200.07	NA
6	Jute+Mesta +Sunhemp (000 B)	6.49	2.25	-3.51	-15.97	6.97

# VOP-Agriculture At Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices of Bihar

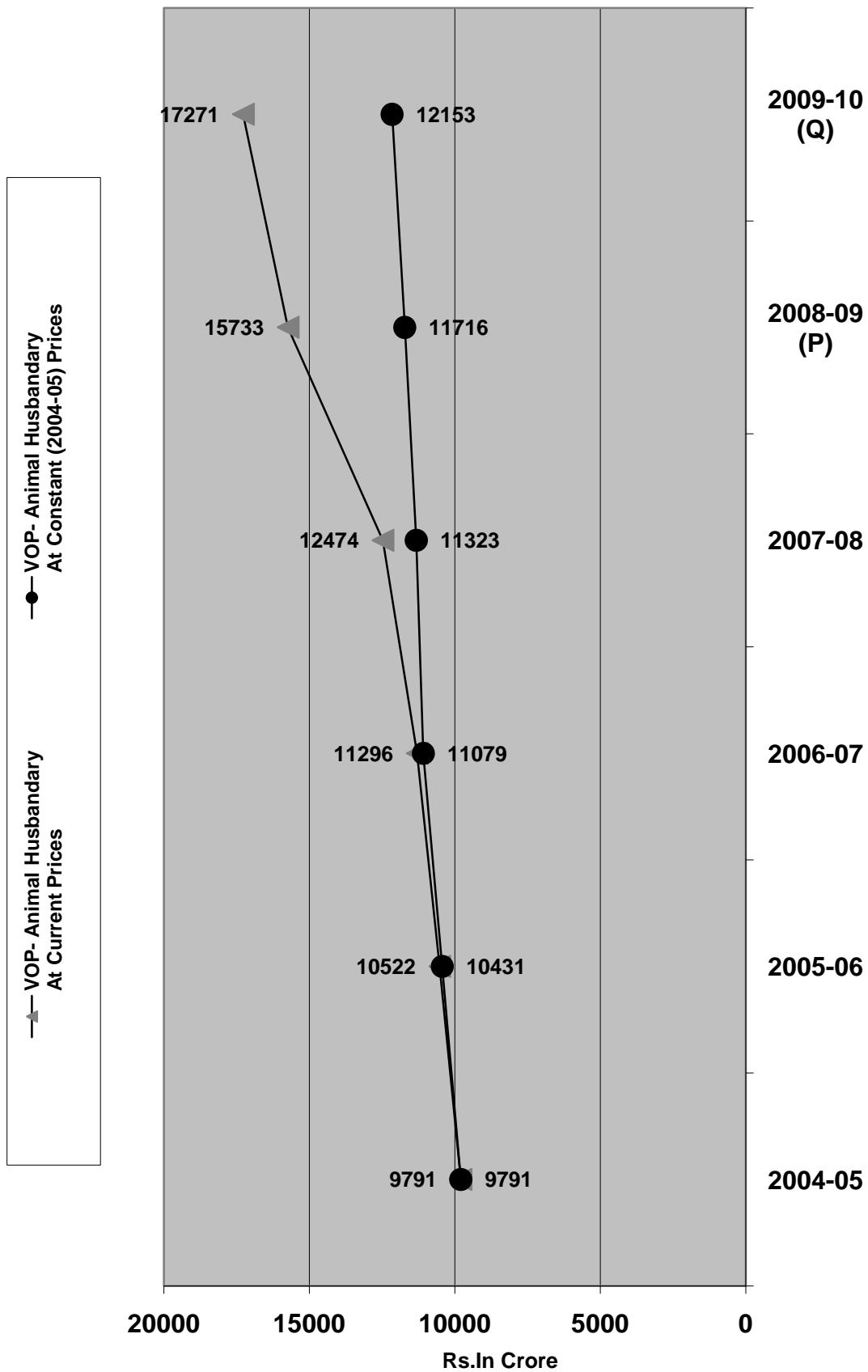


**4.5.2.(B) Animal Husbandry** : The Animal Husbandry sector comprises Milk, Meat & Meat Product, Egg and other animal product & by-product. The value of output from this sector at current price increased from Rs.9791.00 crore in 2004-05 to Rs.17271.04 crore in 2009-10(Q) indicating a compound annual growth rate of 12.02 percent, though at constant price it increased to 12152.83 crore in 2009-10(Q) indicating a compound annual growth rate of 6.21 percent as indicated in Table-4.5.5 below:

Table-4.5.5

Sl. No.	Year	Value of Output(Rs. in Crore)			
		At Current Prices	% Change over previous year	At Constant Price	% Change over previous year
1	2004-05	9791.16	----	9791.16	----
2	2005-06	10521.88	7.46	10430.64	6.53
3	2006-07	11295.85	7.36	11079.18	6.22
4	2007-08	12473.82	10.43	11323.35	8.42
5	2008-09	15732.70	26.13	11716.21	3.47
6	2009-10	17271.04	13.10	12152.83	3.72

# VOP-Animal Husbandary At Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices of Bihar



Production of milk, meat & egg alongwith percentage change over base year and percentage change over previous year is indicated in Table-4.5.6 illustrate the changes that are taking place in physical units. Milk production has gone up by 30.17 percent and egg production by 39.51 percent during five years but meat production has increased by merely 6.31 percent in five years.

Table-4.5.6  
**Production of Milk , Meat , and Egg in Bihar**

year	Milk (000MT)	Meat (000MT)	Egg (Lakh No.)	% Change over Base year			% Change over Previous year		
				Milk	Meat	Egg	Milk	Meat	Egg
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2004-05	4743	175.95	7894	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2005-06	5060	176.48	10012	6.68	0.30	26.83	6.68	0.30	26.83
2006-07	5450	177.67	9454	14.91	0.98	19.76	7.71	0.67	-5.57
2007-08	5767	180.67	10679	21.59	2.68	35.28	5.82	1.69	12.96
2008-09(P)	5934	183.46	10749	25.11	4.26	36.17	2.90	1.54	0.66
2009-10(Q)	6174	187.06	11013	30.17	6.31	39.51	4.04	1.96	2.46

Source : -Animal Husbandry Department , Bihar , Patna.

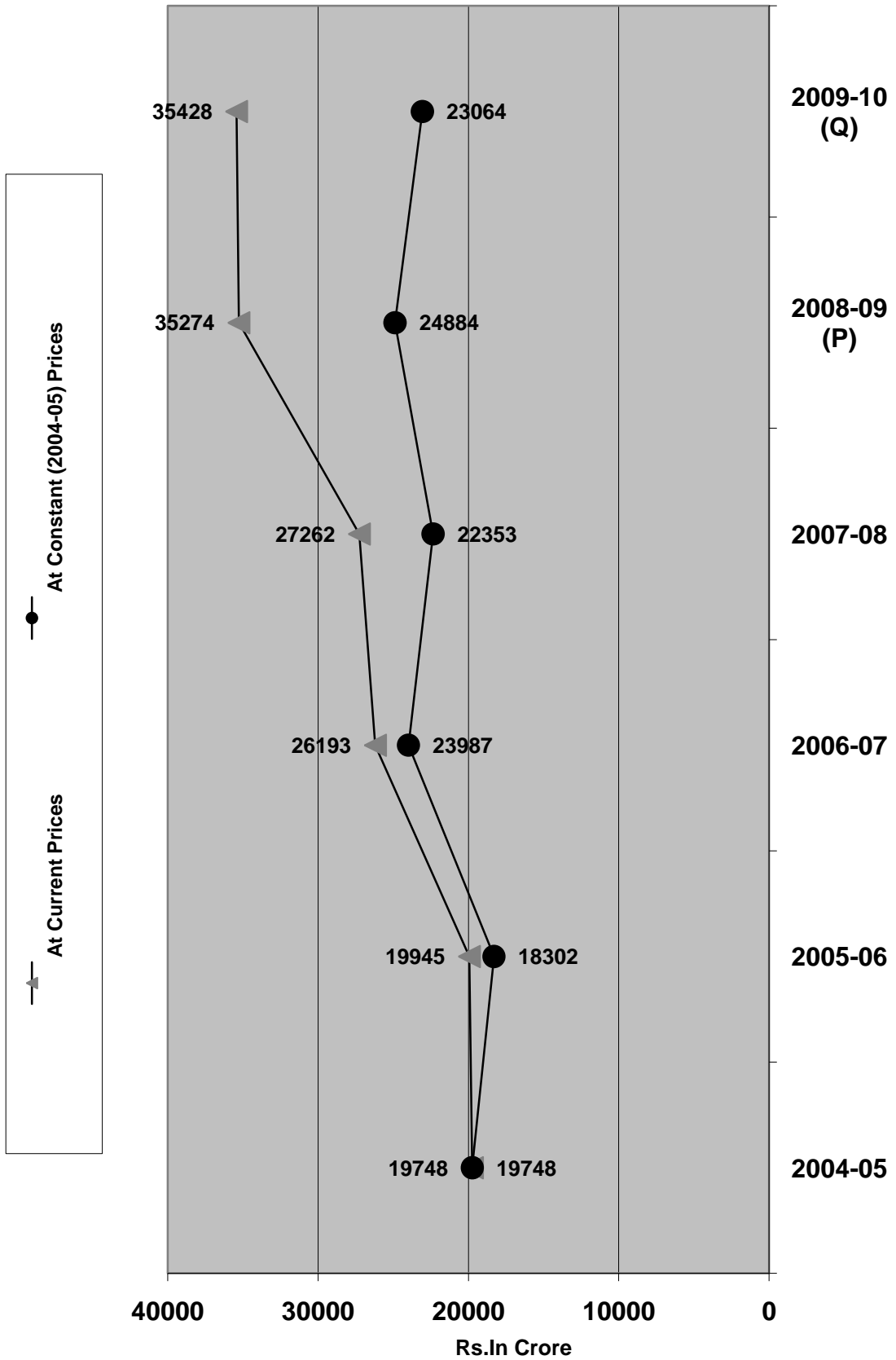
**4.5.1.(C) Agriculture & Animal Husbandry:** Compilation of GSDP and NSDP from agriculture & Animal Husbandry is done together as value for most of the inputs are supplied by the CSO and can't be segregated separately. Though the value of output for both these sub-sectors have different trend, their aggregation confirmed the oscillatory trend of the agriculture sub-sector. GSDP and NSDP from Agriculture & Animal Husbandry are presented in Table-11

Table-4.5.7  
**GSDP & NSDP from Agriculture & Animal Husbandry**

Sl.No.	Year	Rs. In Crore			
		GSDP		NSDP	
		At Current Prices	At Constant Price	At Current Prices	At Constant Price
1	2004-05	19747.5	19747.5	17586.7	17586.7
2	2005-06	19944.9	18301.8	17524.1	15988.1
3	2006-07	26193.4	23987.3	23466.3	21538.9
4	2007-08	27261.8	22353.4	24156.0	19722.7
5	2008-09	35273.8	24883.5	31255.3	21955.0
6	2009-10	35428.4	23063.8	31323.7	20348.8

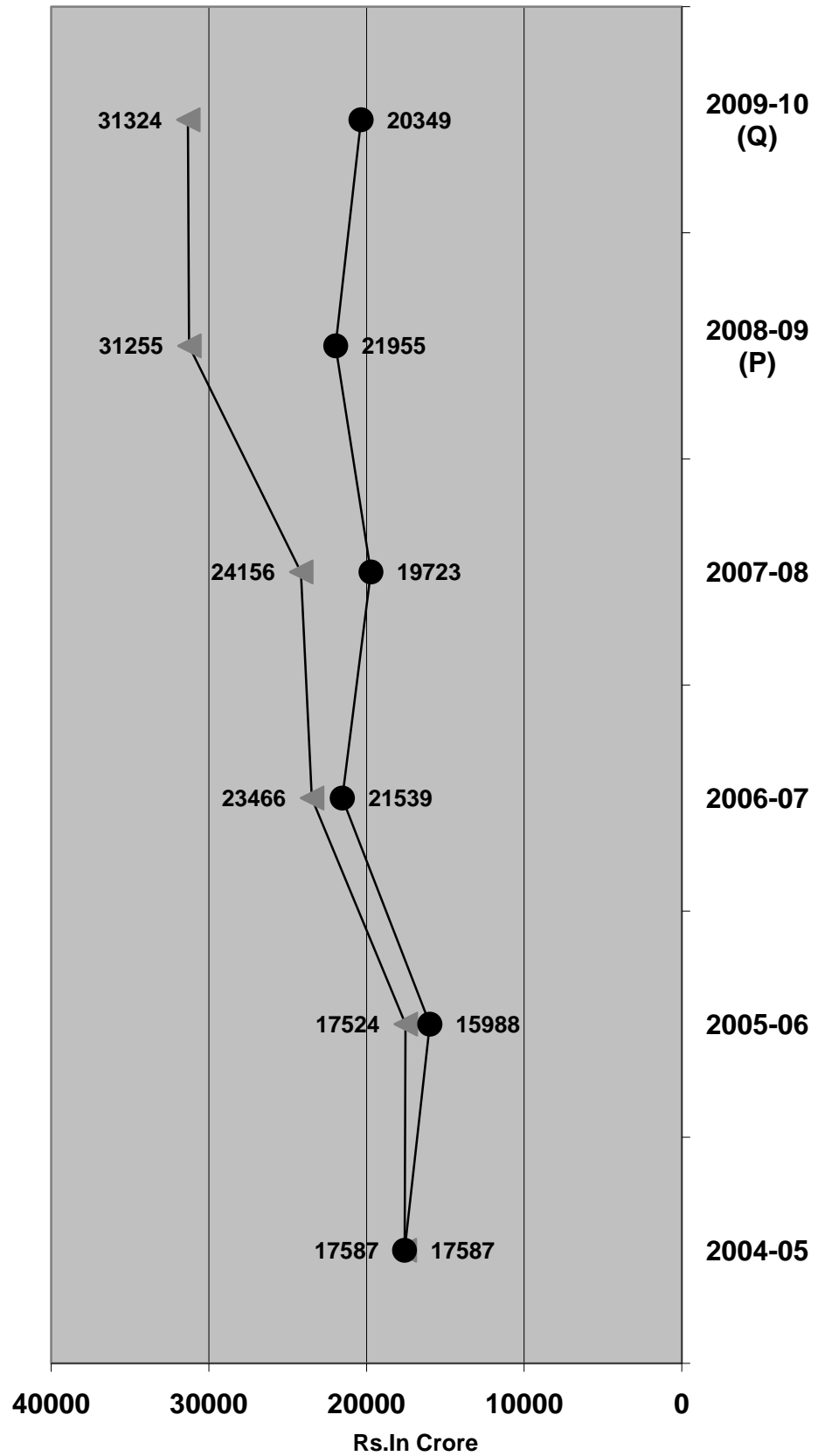
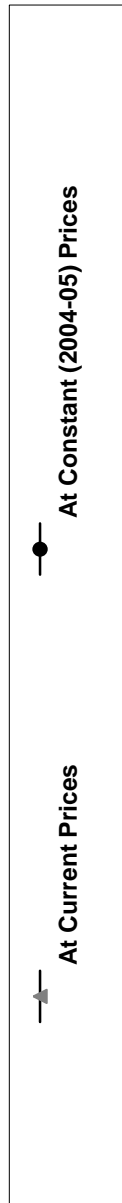
In real term (i.e. at constant price) GSDP and NSDP have shown a compound annual growth rate of 3.15 percent and 2.96 percent respectively. The percentage contribution of GSDP in this sector has dwindled from 26.1 percent in 2004-05 to 18.68 percent in 2009-10(Q) in real term. In real term contribution of agriculture in the GSDP has declined from 16.15 percent to 10.58 percent during 2004-05 to 2009-10, while that of Animal Husbandry has decline from 9.95 percent to 8.10 percent during this period.

# GSDP -Agriculture & Animal Husbandary At Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices of Bihar





# NSDP -Agriculture & Animal Husbandary At Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices of Bihar



**4.5.2. Forestry & Logging :** Inclusion of woods produced from trees outside forest in the series had almost doubled the contribution of this sector to 3.61 percent of GSDP in 2004-05 which fell down to 1.99 percent in 2009-10. In real term, GSDP of this sector declined from 2729.76 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 2460.27 crore in 2009-10, leading to annual compound retardation of 2.06 percent.

**4.5.3. Fishing :** Bihar has only inland fishing, which contributed Rs.1132.48 crore in 2004-05 and increased to Rs.1259.02 crore in 2009-10 – indicating annual compound growth rate of 2.14 percent. As the growth rate was much below the overall growth rate of GSDP, its percentage contribution fell down from 1.50 percent to 1.02 percent at constant prices. Production of inland fish is indicated in Table- 4.5.8.

Table-4.5.8

**GSDP Production of Inland Fish**

year	Inland Fish (MT)	% Change over the Base year	% Change over previous year
1	2	3	4
2004-05	267510	0.00	0.00
2005-06	279530	4.49	4.49
2006-07	261040	-2.42	-6.61
2007-08	280532	4.87	7.47
2008-09(P)	300650	12.39	7.17
2009-10(Q)	297400	11.17	-1.08

Source:- Directorate of Fisheries, Bihar, Patna.

**4.5.4. Mining & Quarrying:** The contribution of this sector is nominal 0.06 percent of GSDP. It has gone up from Rs. 4207 Lakh in 2004-05 /- Rs. 6076 Lakh in 2009-10(Q) at constant Prices.

**4.5.5. Manufacturing:** The Manufacturing sector occupies a pivotal role in the economy and it comprises both registered and unregistered manufacturing units. Percentage contribution of this sector to GSDP at constant prices was 5.79 percent in 2004-05, which fell down to 4.16 percent in 2009-10(Q). This sector contributes around 15-16 percent at the national level at 2004-05 prices.

GSDP from manufacturing was estimated at Rs437587 Lakh in 2004-05. It increased to Rs.691054 Lakh at current prices and Rs.513981 Lakh at constant prices in 2009-10(Q), registering annual compound growth rate of 9.57 percent at current prices and 3.30 percent at constant prices.

Registered and Unregistered manufacturing recorded annual compound growth rate of 4.32 percent and 11.17 percent during the span of 2004-05 to 2009-10 (Q) at current prices respectively. But at constant prices, though unregistered manufacturing recorded an annual compound growth rate of 4.64 percent, the registered manufacturing had annual compound retardation of 1.17 percent.

**4.5.6. Electricity, Gas & Water supply:** This sector is critical for attainment of industrial progress and requires huge investment and special attention of the Government. The contribution of this sector in GSDP was 1.52 percent in 2004-05 which declined to 1.27 percent in 2009-10(Q) at constant prices, as the annual compound growth rate was 6.49 percent during the post five years, which was lesser than overall growth of GSDP.

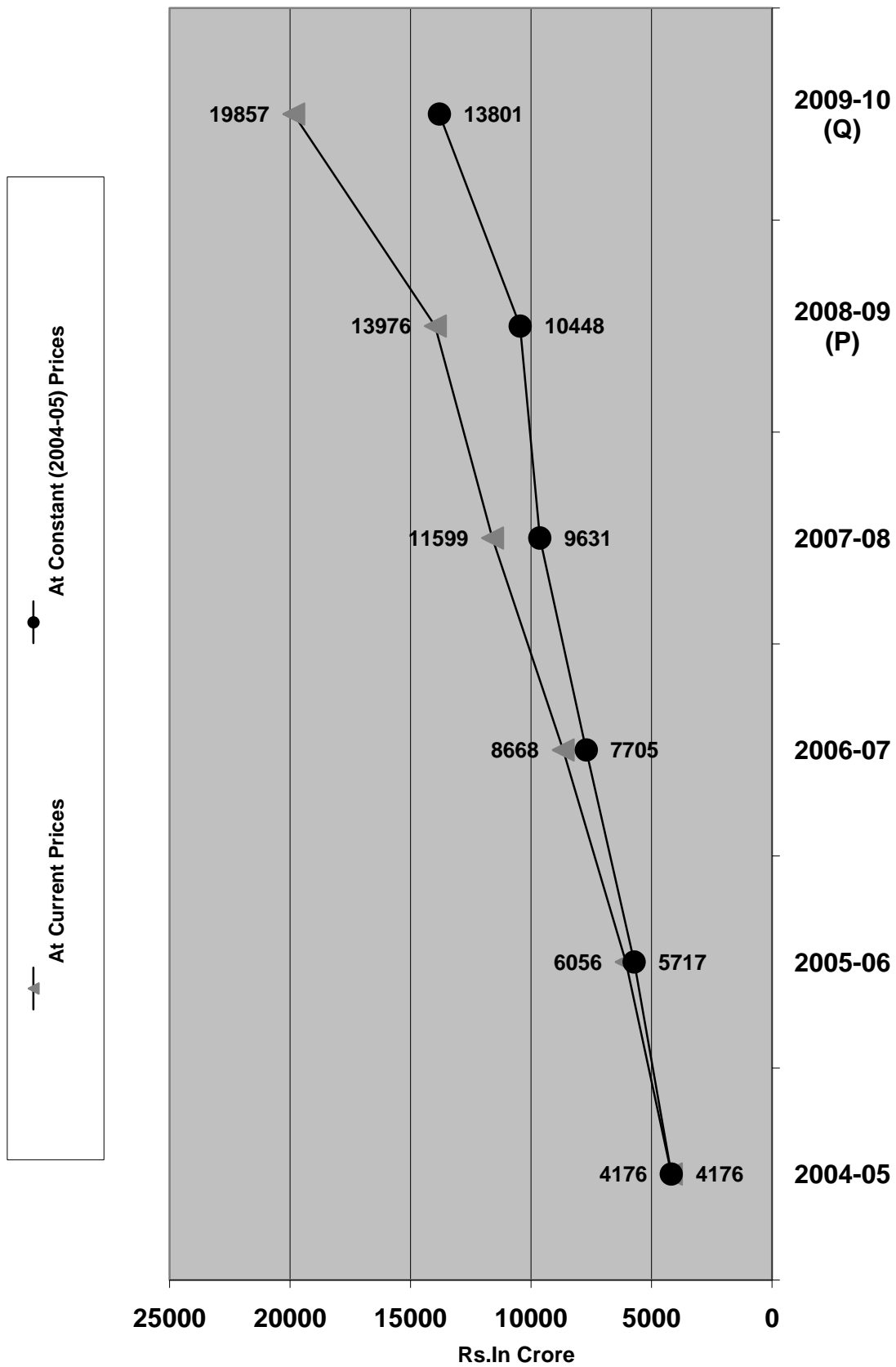
**4.5.7. Construction:** Construction sector is one of the major contributors in the economy of Bihar that has performed extremely well since 2004-2005. It is contributing approximately over eleven percent of the total GSDP. The GSDP and NSDP of this sector is indicated in Table-4.5.9

Table-4.5.9  
**GSDP Production of Construction Sector**

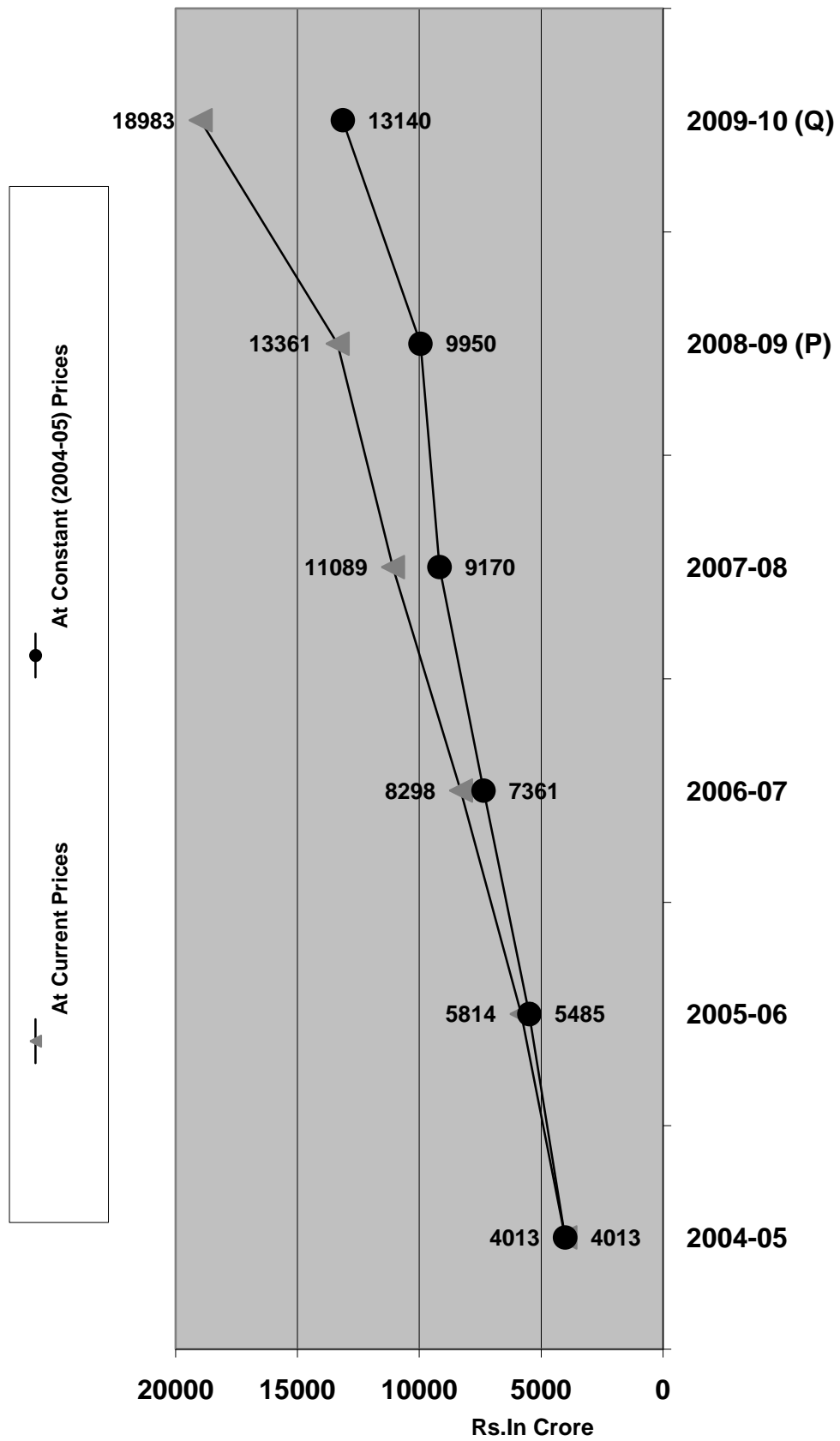
Year	GSDP (Rs. in Core)		NSDP (Rs. in Core)	
	At Current Price	At Constant Price	At Current Price	At Constant Price
2004-2005	417552	417552	401326	401326
2005-2006	605560	571691	581417	548538
2006-2007	866783	770531	829878	136117
2007-2008	1159938	963129	1108878	917006
2008-2009	1397582	1044826	1336061	994791
2009-2010	1985679	1380111	1898270	1314020

GSDP of this sector has recorded compound annual growth rate of 36.60 % at current prices and 27.01% at constant prices during 2004-05 to 2009-10. NSDP has also shown similar trend. As a result, contribution of this sector in the GSDP has surged from 5.52% in 2004-05 to 11.18% in 2009-10(Q) at constant prices.

# GSDP -Construction At Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices of Bihar



# NSDP -Construction At Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices of Bihar



#### 4.5.8 Trade, Hotels & Restaurants:

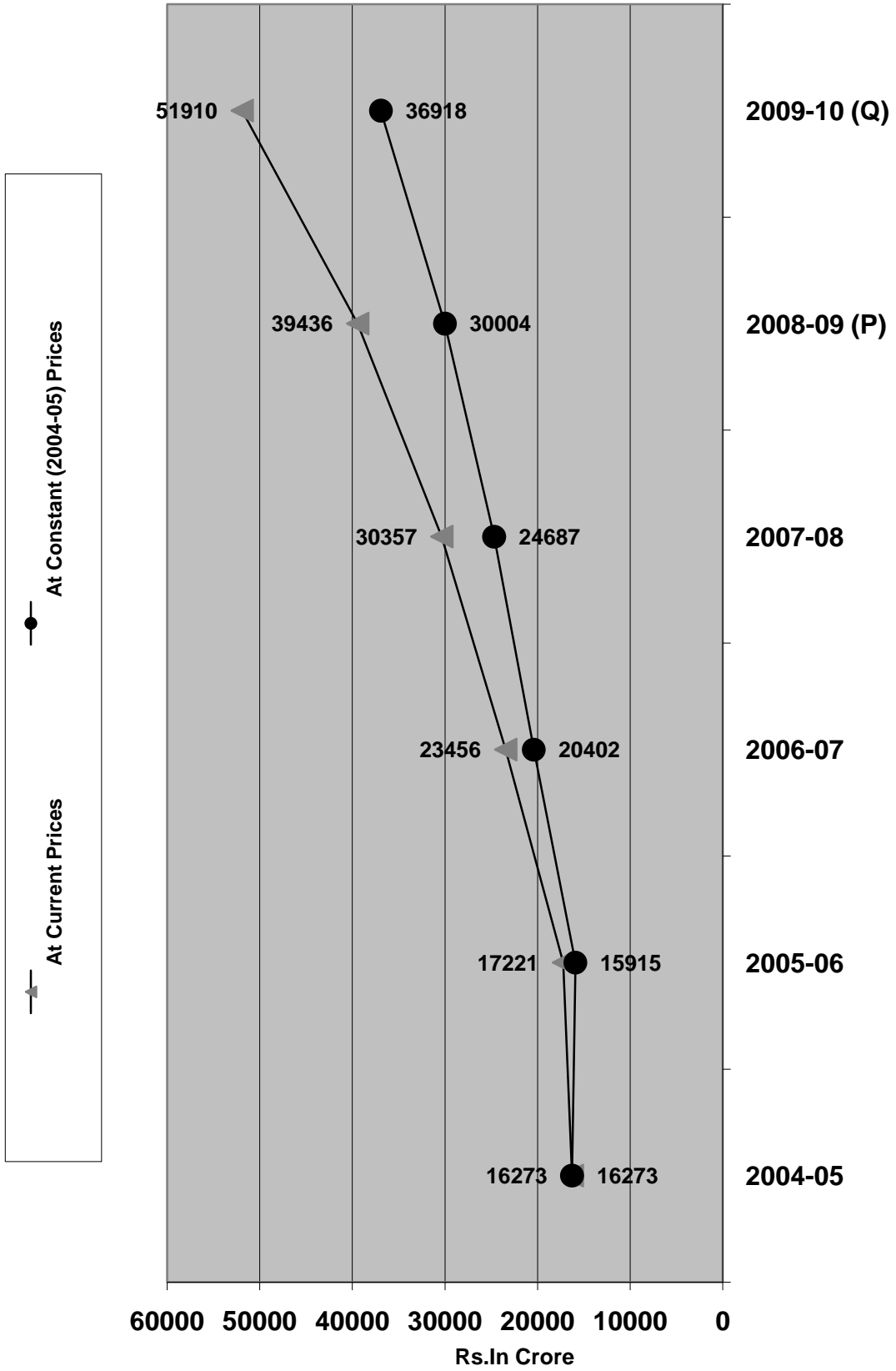
This sector is the single largest contributing sector to GSDP and its performance is directly proportional to the performance of commodity producing sectors. Its contribution to GSDP was nearly thirty percent in 2009-10(Q). GSDP & NSDP of this sector is indicated in table below-

Table-4.5.10  
**GSDP & NSDP of Trade Hotel and Restaurants**

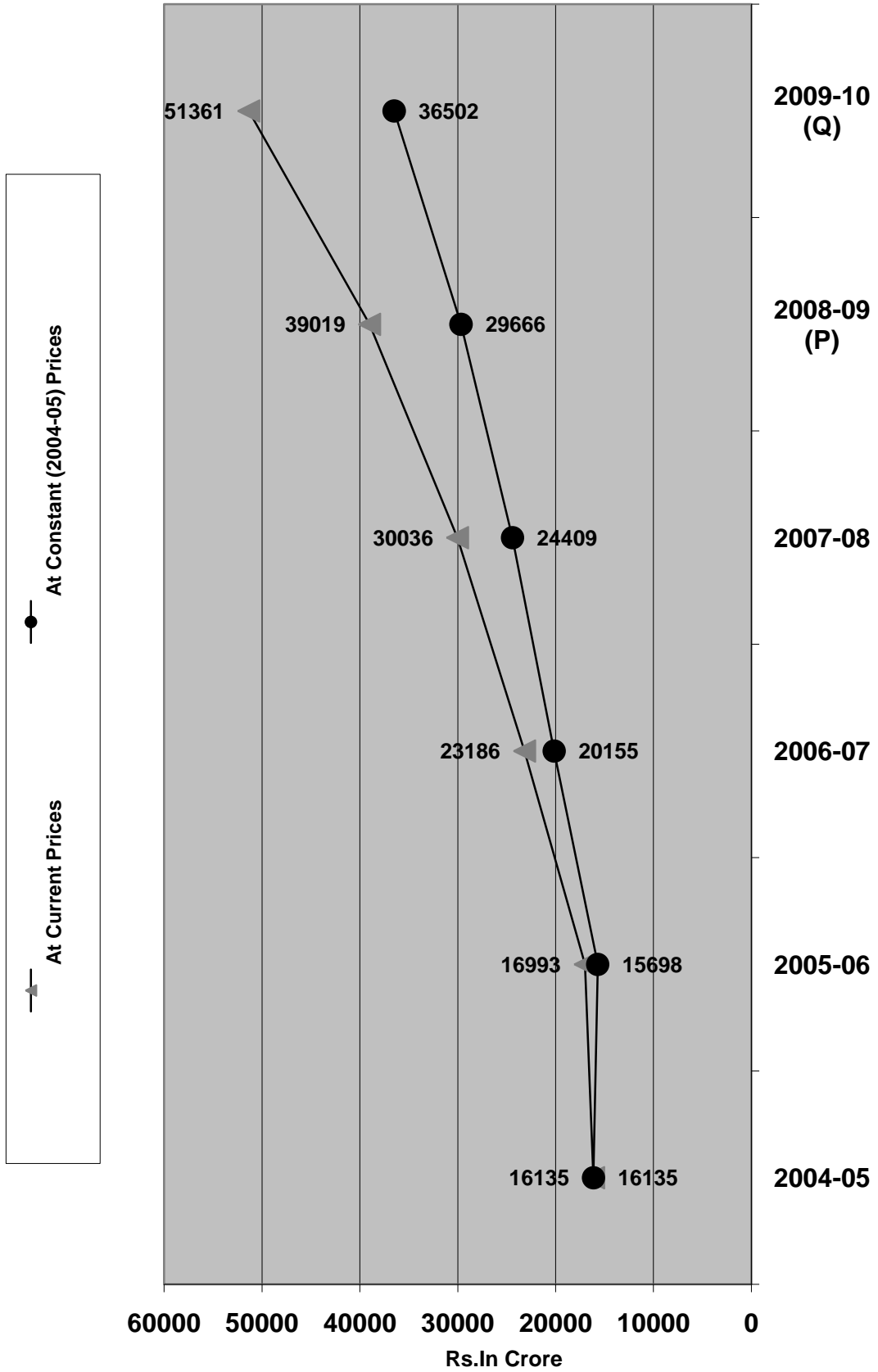
Year	GSDP (Rs. in Core)		NSDP (Rs. in Core)	
	At Current Price	At Constant Price	At Current Price	At Constant Price
2004-05	1627329	1627329	1613528	1613528
2005-06	1722090	1591523	1699314	1569802
2006-07	2345625	2040146	2318623	2015476
2007-08	3035698	2468719	3003588	2440916
2009-09	3943637	3000383	3901924	2966592
2009-10	5190964	3691815	5136057	3650237

GSDP of this sector has recorded compound annual growth rate of 26.11 percent at current prices and 17.80 percent at constant (2004-05) prices during 2004-05 to 2009-10 (Q).

# GSDP -Trade Hotel & Restaurants At Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices of Bihar



# NSDP -Trade Hotel & Restaurants At Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices of Bihar





#### **4.5.9. Supra Regional Sector:**

Operation of Railways, Communication and Banking & Insurance is not within the geographical boundaries of the state, hence the Central Statistical Of Organisation, Govt. of India estimates the contribution generated from these sectors to GSDP. These sectors are termed Supra Regional sector and contributed 6.8 percent to GSDP in 2004-05, which increased to 8.38 percent in 2009-10(Q) at constant (2004-05) prices.

Railways contributed Rs. 144793 Lakh to GSDP in 2004-05 which increased to Rs. 320157 Lakh at current prices and Rs 237687 Lakh at constant(2004-05) prices in 2009-10.(Q). Its percentage contribution to GSDP remained at 1.92 percent in 2004-05 as well as 2009-10 (Q) at constant (2004-05) prices. Compound annual growth during this period was 10.42 percent.

Contribution of communication to GSDP increased from Rs. 110207 Lakh in 2004-05 to Rs 245774 Lakh in 2009-10(Q) at constant (2004-05) prices yielding compound annual growth rate of 17.40 percent. Percentage contribution to GSDP during this period enhanced from 1.46 percent to 1.99 percent.

**Banking & Insurance:** This sector contributed Rs. 258589 Lakh in 2004-05, which increased to Rs. 551423 Lakh in 2009-10(Q) at constant(2004-05) prices yielding compound annual growth rate of 16.35 percent during this span. Percentage contribution to GSDP increased from 3.42 percent in 2004-05 to 4.47 percent in 2009-10(Q) at constant (2004-05) prices.

**Transport by other means & storage:** This sector comprises transport sector excepting Railways. It helps to accelerate the economic development and contributed 2.69 percent GSDP in 2004-05 which fell down to 2.04 percent in 2009-10 (Q) at constant (2004-05) prices. GSDP was Rs. 203879 Lakh in 2004-05 which increased to Rs. 252327 Lakh in 2009-10 (Q) at constant(2004-05) prices, yielding compound annual growth of 4.35 percent in this span.

**4.5.10. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business services:** This Sector comprises Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Information & Technology Services, Business Services

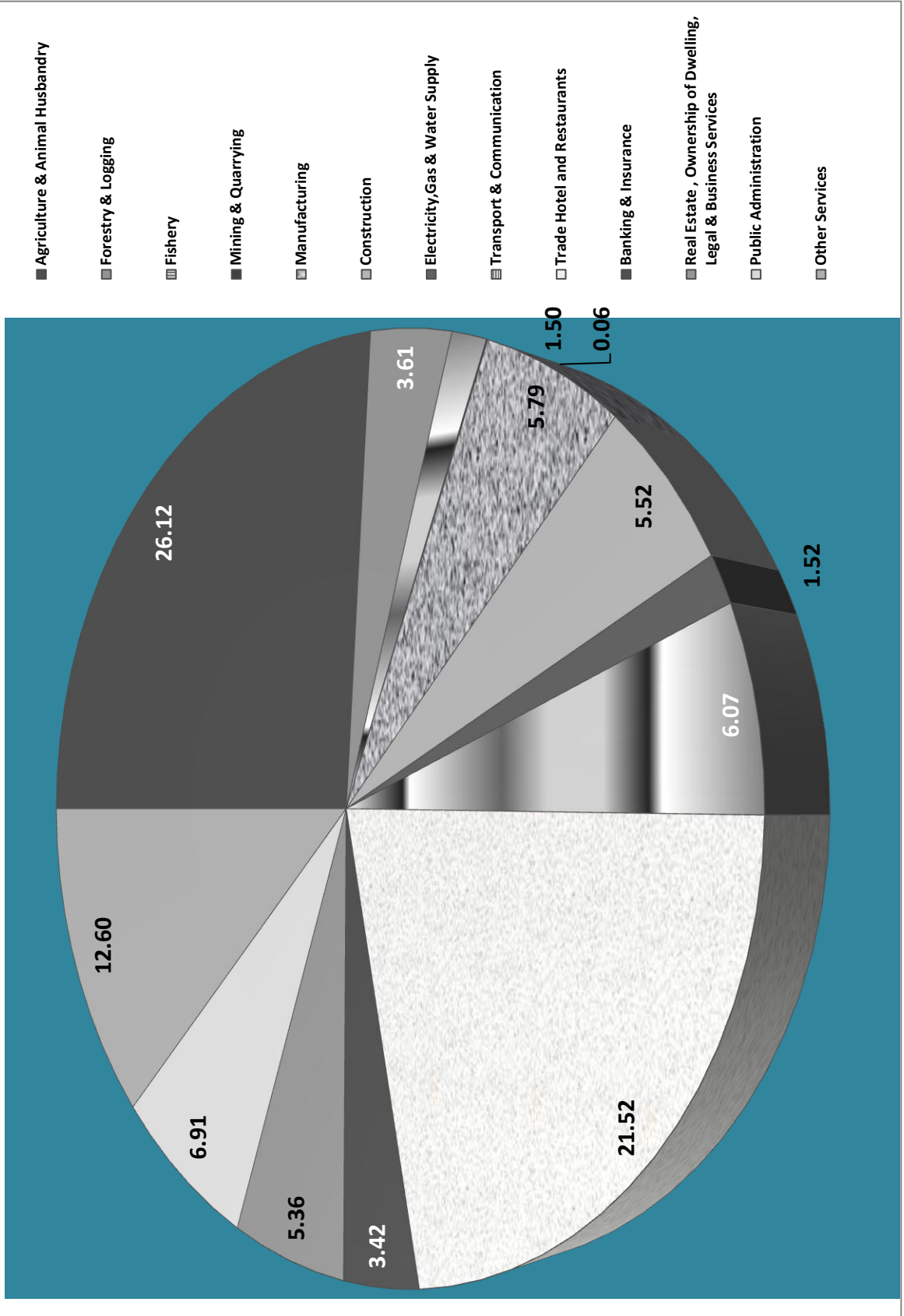
and Legal services. This sector contributes 5.36 percent at GSDP, which was Rs. 405334 Lakh in 2004-05 and Rs. 640516 Lakh in 2009-10(Q) at constant( 2004-05)prices, yielding compound annual growth rate of 9.58 percent during this period.

**4.5.11. Public Administration:** The factor income of salaries & wages paid to the employees working in State, Central Local self and Quasi-Government Bodies comprise GSDP of this sector. Contribution of GSDP from this sector was 6.91 percent in 2004-05 which fell down to 5.75 percent in 2009-10(Q) at constant (2004-05) prices.

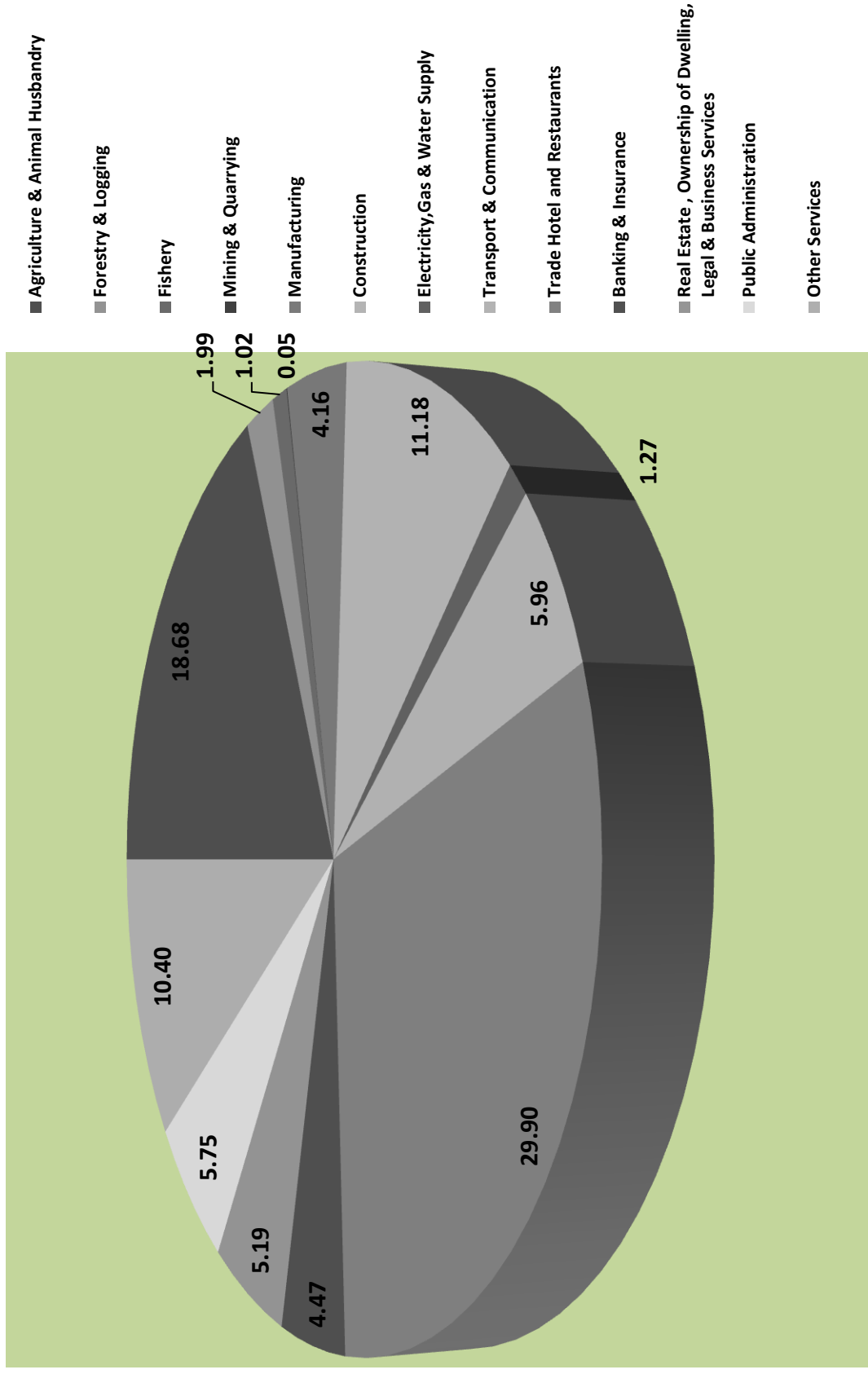
GSDP from this sector was Rs. 522754 Lakh in 2004-05 which increased to Rs. 709646 Lakh in 2009-10(Q) at constant (2004-05) prices, yielding compound annual growth rate of 6.30 percent.

**4.5.12. Other Services:** The economic activities covered in this sector are Coaching & Tuition, Education, Human Health & Veterinary activities , Sewerage ,activities of Membership of Organization, Recreation & cultural activities, Washing & Cleaning of Textiles, Hair dressing, Funeral & related activities, Custom Tailoring, Private household with employed person & Extra-territorial Organisation & Bodies. This sector contributes 12.60 percent in 2004-05 and 10.40 percent in 2009-10 (Q) of GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices .GSDP from this sector was Rs. 952988 Lakh in 2004-05 which increased to Rs. 1284426 Lakh in 2009-10(Q) at constant(2004-05) prices, yielding compound annual growth rate of 6.15 percent.

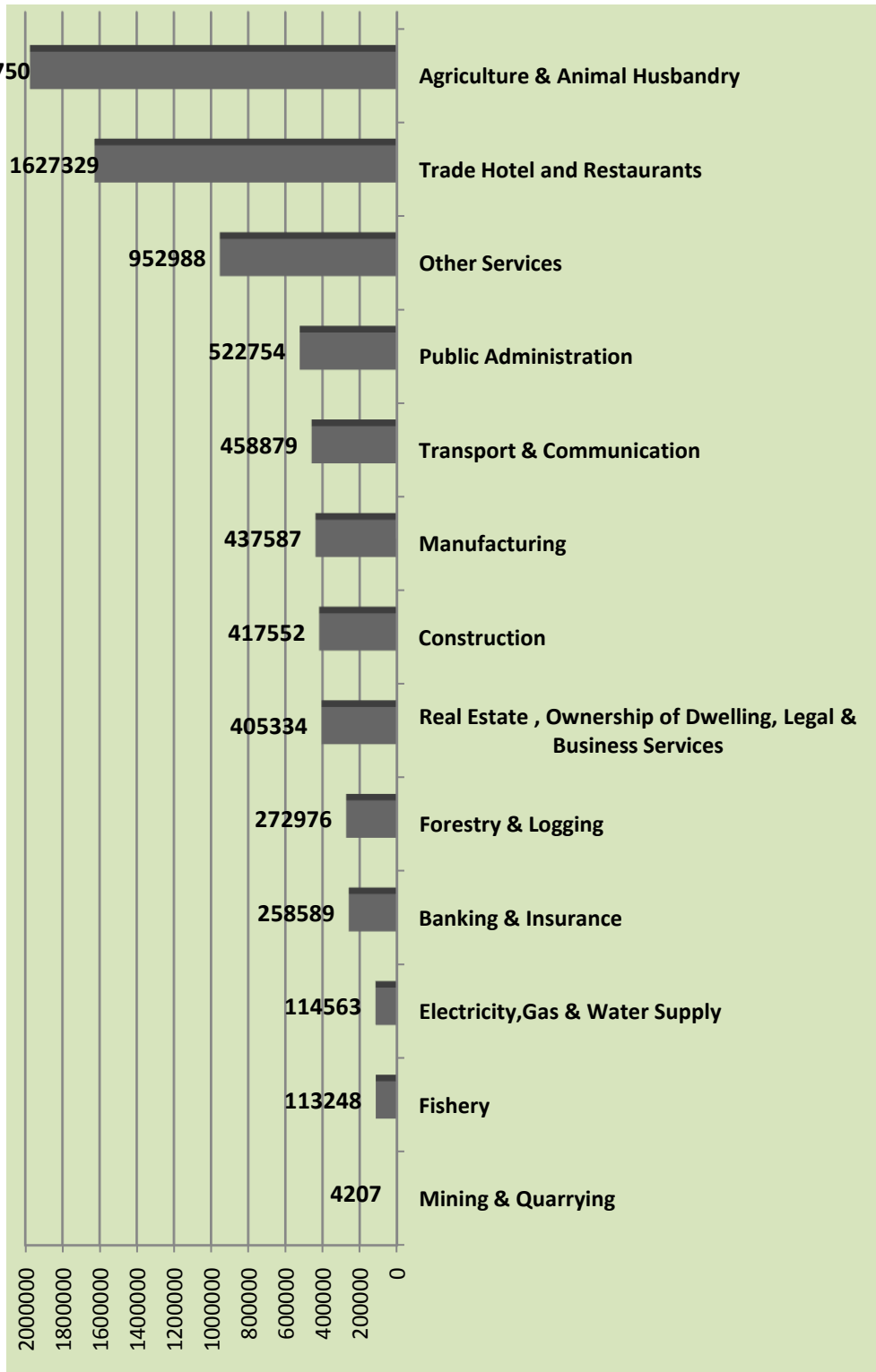
### Sector wise Percentage Distribution of GSDP-2004-05 At Constant (2004-05) Prices



**Sector wise Percentage Distribution of GSDP 2009-10 (Q) at Constant (2004-05) Prices**



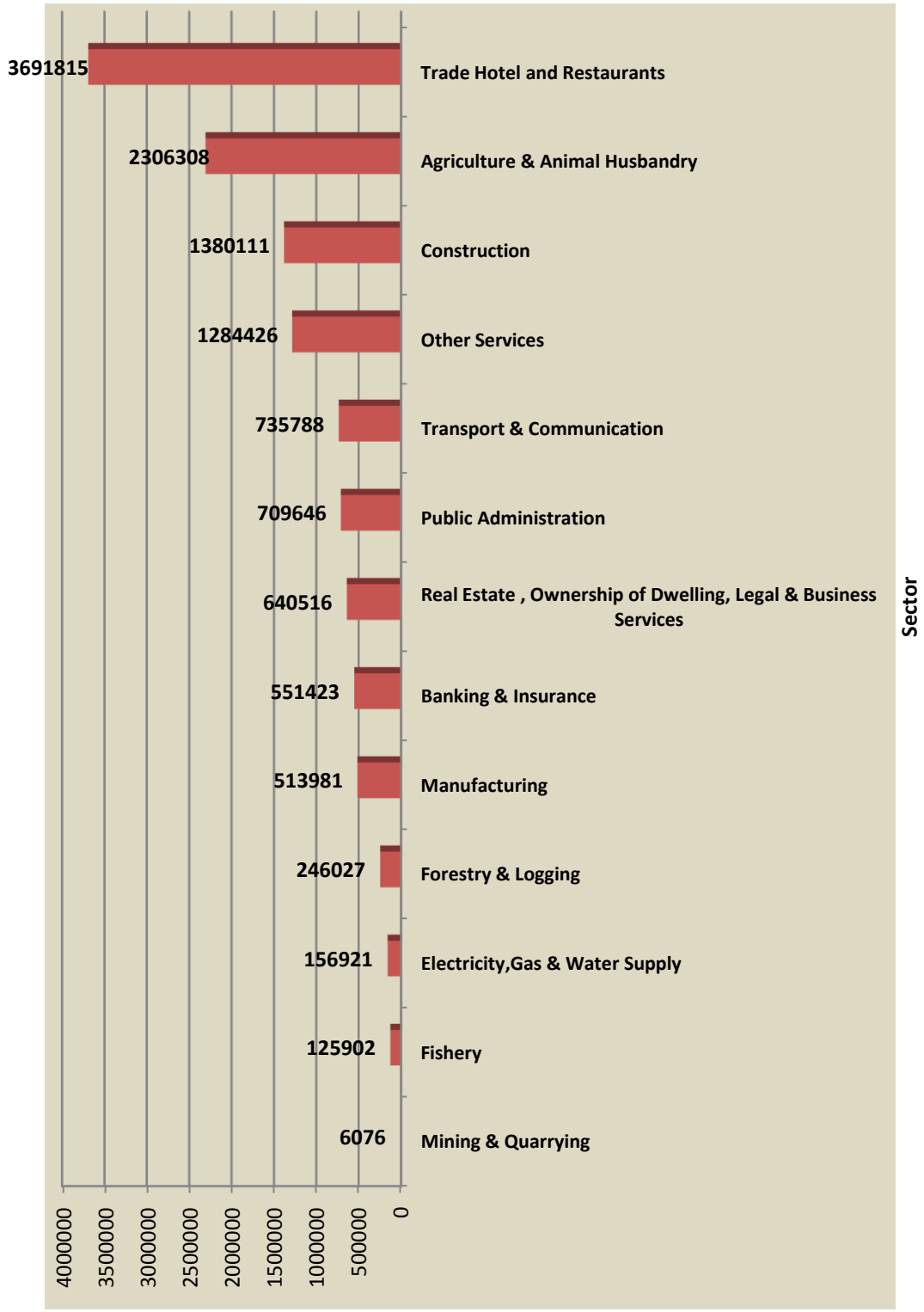
## Sectorwise GDP 2004-05 at Constant (2004-05) Prices



(Rs. In Lakh)

Sector

## Sector wise GSDP 2009-10 (Q) at Constant (2004-05) Prices



(Rs. In Lakh)

# **ANNEXURE-I**

Table- I-1

**Comparative Statement of Gross Domestic Product of Bihar V/s India At Current Prices**

Item	Bihar/ India	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)
GSDP (Rs. In Lakh)	<b>Bihar</b>	<b>7560758</b>	<b>8168179</b>	<b>10150016</b>	<b>11835663</b>	<b>14501891</b>	<b>17213845</b>
GDP (Rs. In Lakh)	India	296759900	340231600	394186500	454098700	522865000	579126800
Percentage Change over previous year	<b>Bihar</b>	----	<b>8.03</b>	<b>24.26</b>	<b>16.61</b>	<b>22.53</b>	<b>18.70</b>
Percentage Change over previous year	India	----	14.65	15.86	15.20	15.14	10.76

Table- I-2

**Comparative Statement of Gross Domestic Product of Bihar V/s India At Constant (2004-05) Prices**

Item	Bihar/ India	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)
GSDP (Rs. In Lakh)	<b>Bihar</b>	<b>7560758</b>	<b>7679635</b>	<b>9098853</b>	<b>9864849</b>	<b>11055543</b>	<b>12348940</b>
GDP (Rs. In Lakh)	India	296759900	324913000	356462700	389345700	415497300	445306400
Percentage Change over previous year	<b>Bihar</b>	----	<b>1.57</b>	<b>18.48</b>	<b>8.42</b>	<b>12.07</b>	<b>11.70</b>
Percentage Change over previous year	India	----	9.49	9.71	9.22	6.72	7.17



Table-I-3

## PER CAPITA NET STATE PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

Sl. No.	State	(Rs.)										
		1999-2000	2001-2002	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	2											
1	ANDHRA PR.	15427	17195	18573	19434	21931	23925	26662	30439	35600	40902	
2	ARUNACHAL PR.	13990	15260	17664	17124	19322	22185	22291	25717	28945	33302	
3	ASSAM	12282	12803	13059	14421	15487	16900	18378	20194	21991	23993	
4	BIHAR	5786	6415	6200	6930	6852	7449	7840	9796	11074	13663	
5	JHARKHAND	11549	10345	11034	11835	12951	15555	16267	18474	19928	21465	
6	GOA	42296	43735	44110	48839	54577	66135	78612	87501	105582	NA	
7	GUJARAT	18864	18392	19823	22683	26922	28846	34264	39459	45773	NA	
8	HARYANA	23222	25583	28022	30433	34085	37681	41857	50611	59008	68914	
9	HIMANCHAL PR.	20806	22795	24608	26627	28333	31197	33943	36766	40107	44538	
10	J. & K.	13816	14268	15019	16739	17991	19337	20799	22426	24214	NA	
11	KARNATAKA	17502	18344	18547	19621	20901	24707	28787	31713	36266	40998	
12	KERALA	19461	20094	21257	23484	25999	29071	33044	37947	43104	49316	
13	MADHAYA PR.	12384	11862	12697	12303	14306	14471	15466	16875	18051	NA	
14	CHATTISGARH	11629	10744	12170	13002	15515	16976	19501	24556	29776	34483	
15	MAHARASHTRA	23011	22777	24035	26015	29139	32376	36048	41144	47051	NA	
16	MANIPUR	13260	12369	12970	13250	14728	16433	17772	18630	19780	21062	
17	MEGHALAYA	14355	15657	17241	18208	19702	21170	23355	26387	29811	33674	
18	MIZORAM	16443	17826	19430	20896	21963	22417	24029	25682	27501	29576	
19	NAGALAND	14107	16253	18077	19413	19806	20133	20255	20892	NA	NA	
20	ORISSA	10622	10453	11059	11688	14169	16359	17576	21282	26654	29464	
21	PUNJAB	25631	27881	28943	29309	31261	32970	36277	39874	46686	52879	
22	RAJASTHAN	13619	13020	14098	13128	16507	16874	18008	21203	23986	27001	
23	SIKKIM	14890	16077	17324	19428	21476	23791	26628	29819	33349	37553	
24	TAMIL NADU	19432	20972	20942	21830	24087	27512	31663	37190	40757	45058	
25	TRIPURA	14119	15983	18368	19059	21138	22836	25700	27816	28806	NA	
26	UTTAR PRADESH	9749	9828	9995	10648	11458	12196	13315	14663	16060	18214	
27	UTTARAKHAND	13516	15285	16232	18636	20312	23069	24928	29373	32884	36520	
28	WEST BENGAL	15888	16583	17862	18777	20873	22675	24457	27905	32065	36322	
29	A & N ISLANDS	24005	25910	26910	29830	32670	34640	37127	41962	44304	NA	
30	CHANDIGARH	44502	49771	54836	63840	70434	79562	88456	100146	110728	119240	
31	DELHI	38913	40678	42375	45337	49004	54505	60951	70238	78690	NA	
32	PONDICHERY	30486	35994	38704	44331	47778	43303	52408	71719	78302	84625	
	ALL-India Per Capita NNP	15881	16688	17782	18885	20871	23198	26003	29524	33283	37490	

Source : Central Statistical Organisation , New Delhi .

**Table-I-4**  
**PER CAPITA NET STATE PRODUCT AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES**

Sl. No.	State	1999-2000	2001-2002	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	(Q)
1	ANDHRA PR.	15427	16574	17213	17340	18819	19963	21728	23898	26229	27362
2	ARUNACHAL PR.	13990	14726	16793	15832	17340	19339	18179	20458	21582	22475
3	ASSAM	12282	12447	12529	13072	13675	13946	14419	14894	15526	16272
4	BIHAR	5786	6554	5994	6658	6117	6772	6745	8233	8818	10206
5	JHARKHAND	11549	9980	10451	10563	11173	12869	12950	14752	15303	16294
6	GOA	42296	38989	39339	40602	42206	45394	52201	56021	60232	NA
7	GUJARAT	18864	17227	18200	19509	22387	23346	26268	28335	31780	NA
8	HARYANA	23222	24423	25638	26748	28805	30690	32980	36669	39462	41896
9	HIMANCHAL PR.	20806	21824	22543	23234	24377	26244	27447	28620	30519	32343
10	J. & K.	13816	13859	13784	14341	14848	15414	16086	16817	17590	NA
11	KARNATAKA	17502	17352	17402	18115	18236	19840	22322	23593	26418	27385
12	KERALA	19461	19809	20659	21944	23159	25122	27714	30476	33372	35457
13	MADHAYA PR.	12384	11150	11715	10880	11870	12032	12567	12881	13299	NA
14	CHATTISGARH	11629	10808	12202	17716	13661	14070	14694	17059	18770	19521
15	MAHARASHTRA	23011	21892	22258	23447	24859	26603	28683	30982	33302	NA
16	MANIPUR	13260	12157	12641	12319	13389	14334	14663	14941	15667	16508
17	MEGHALAYA	14355	14910	15518	15882	16658	17595	18870	20185	21597	23069
18	MIZORAM	16443	16635	17245	18429	18555	18904	18616	19220	19750	20483
19	NAGALAND	14107	15699	16637	17409	17319	17269	17008	17129	NA	NA
20	ORISSA	10622	10208	10697	10500	11900	13311	13877	15760	17352	18212
21	PUNJAB	25631	25986	25992	25955	27075	27905	28487	30154	31662	33198
22	RAJASTHAN	13619	12840	13933	12054	15579	14908	15736	17480	18769	19708
23	SIKKIM	14890	15305	15953	17065	18159	19332	20777	22277	23684	25257
24	TAMIL NADU	19432	20319	19748	19662	20707	22975	25558	28320	29445	30652
25	TRIPURA	14119	14933	16947	17752	18554	19825	21524	21706	22493	NA
26	UTTAR PRADESH	9749	9721	9672	9806	10120	10421	10758	11334	11939	12481
27	UTTARAKHAND	13516	14932	15364	16530	17542	19524	20219	21816	23477	25114
28	WEST BENGAL	15888	16244	17225	17568	18374	19367	20187	21773	23456	24720
29	A & N ISLANDS	24005	23658	23869	25487	27229	27267	28752	30551	31626	NA
30	CHANDIGARH	44502	48292	50476	55991	59406	62352	65218	71129	75674	77801
31	DELHI	38913	38975	39026	40929	41930	45157	48885	54821	60189	NA
32	PONDICHERY	30486	34190	35831	38648	39633	33585	35856	49303	55808	58755
	ALL-India Per Capita NNP	15881	16173	16769	17109	18301	19331	20868	22580	24295	25494

Source : Central Statistical Organisation , New Delhi .

# **ANNEXURE-II**

Table- S-1

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES							
State : BIHAR							(Rs. In Lakh)
Sl. No	Industries	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)
1	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	1974750	1994491	2619337	2726180	3527385	3535104
2	Forestry & Logging	272976	279784	310712	311646	312679	313971
3	Fishery	113248	116399	131682	144186	235207	243571
4	Mining & Quarrying	4207	9716	8133	8332	8331	8334
	<b>Sub-Total : Primary(1 to 4)</b>	<b>2365182</b>	<b>2400391</b>	<b>3069865</b>	<b>3190344</b>	<b>4083602</b>	<b>4100979</b>
5	<b>Manufacturing (5.1 &amp; 5.2)</b>	<b>437587</b>	<b>415083</b>	<b>466206</b>	<b>620894</b>	<b>654630</b>	<b>691054</b>
5.1	Manufacturing (Registered)	112194	64268	55001	138597	138579	138626
5.2	Manufacturing (Un-Registered)	325393	350815	411205	482296	516051	552428
6	Construction	417552	605560	866783	1159938	1397582	1985679
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	114563	116160	113656	139178	142160	163708
	<b>Sub- Total :Secondary (5 to 7)</b>	<b>969703</b>	<b>1136803</b>	<b>1446645</b>	<b>1920010</b>	<b>2194373</b>	<b>2840440</b>
8	<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	<b>458879</b>	<b>505053</b>	<b>588044</b>	<b>661041</b>	<b>750093</b>	<b>837014</b>
8.1	Railways	144793	157956	198282	230389	254211	280496
8.2	Transport by other means	197643	216406	252053	281253	319640	346490
8.3	Storage	6236	6553	7843	9198	10463	11908
8.4	Communication	110207	124138	129867	140201	165778	198119
9	Trade Hotel and Restaurants	1627329	1722090	2345625	3035698	3943637	5190964
	<b>Sub-Total :Tpt. Commun.&amp; Trade Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>2086208</b>	<b>2227143</b>	<b>2933669</b>	<b>3696739</b>	<b>4693730</b>	<b>6027978</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	258589	273118	319163	352559	444497	508960
11	Real Estate , Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	405334	479457	578884	686949	791559	930863
	<b>Sub- Total :Finance (10 &amp; 11)</b>	<b>663923</b>	<b>752575</b>	<b>898047</b>	<b>1039508</b>	<b>1236056</b>	<b>1439823</b>
12	Public Administration	522754	553808	588673	647695	748575	974580
13	Other Services	952988	1097459	1213116	1341367	1545556	1830045
	<b>Sub-Total : Tertiary(8 to 13)</b>	<b>4225874</b>	<b>4630986</b>	<b>5633506</b>	<b>6725310</b>	<b>8223917</b>	<b>10272426</b>
	<b>Total SDP</b>	<b>7560758</b>	<b>8168179</b>	<b>10150016</b>	<b>11835663</b>	<b>14501891</b>	<b>17213845</b>
	Population(000)	88662	90162	91631	93068	94474	95849
	<b>Per Capita SDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>8528</b>	<b>9059</b>	<b>11077</b>	<b>12717</b>	<b>15350</b>	<b>17959</b>

Table- S-2

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES							
State : BIHAR							
(Rs. In Lakh)							
Sl. No	Industries	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)
1	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	1974750	1830184	2398729	2235340	2488352	2306308
2	Forestry & Logging	272976	267413	261500	256306	251111	246027
3	Fishery	113248	118337	110509	118761	127278	125902
4	Mining & Quarrying	4207	6775	6175	6088	6083	6076
	<b>Sub-Total : Primary(1 to 4)</b>	<b>2365182</b>	<b>2222708</b>	<b>2776913</b>	<b>2616496</b>	<b>2872823</b>	<b>2684313</b>
5	<b>Manufacturing (5.1 &amp; 5.2)</b>	<b>437587</b>	<b>398020</b>	<b>418545</b>	<b>523867</b>	<b>514226</b>	<b>513981</b>
5.1	Manufacturing (Registered)	112194	62192	51612	115540	105884	105764
5.2	Manufacturing (Un-Registered)	325393	335828	366934	408327	408343	408217
6	Construction	417552	571691	770531	963129	1044826	1380111
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	114563	118785	124683	134164	146395	156921
	<b>Sub- Total :Secondary (5 to 7)</b>	<b>969703</b>	<b>1088496</b>	<b>1313759</b>	<b>1621161</b>	<b>1705448</b>	<b>2051013</b>
8	<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	<b>458879</b>	<b>502567</b>	<b>567709</b>	<b>620118</b>	<b>678117</b>	<b>735788</b>
8.1	Railways	144793	160630	184243	201701	218956	237687
8.2	Transport by other means	197643	202408	218771	228077	239335	243879
8.3	Storage	6236	6056	6822	7480	7951	8448
8.4	Communication	110207	133473	157874	182860	211875	245774
9	Trade Hotel and Restaurants	1627329	1591523	2040146	2468719	3000383	3691815
	<b>Sub-Total :Tpt. Commun.&amp; Trade Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>2086208</b>	<b>2094090</b>	<b>2607855</b>	<b>3088837</b>	<b>3678500</b>	<b>4427603</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	258589	294188	352826	393736	473925	551423
11	Real Estate , Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	405334	442025	484131	529824	581649	640516
	<b>Sub- Total :Finance (10 &amp; 11)</b>	<b>663923</b>	<b>736213</b>	<b>836957</b>	<b>923560</b>	<b>1055574</b>	<b>1191939</b>
12	Public Administration	522754	516180	518104	536020	581784	709646
13	Other Services	952988	1021949	1045264	1078776	1161414	1284426
	<b>Sub-Total : Tertiary(8 to 13)</b>	<b>4225873</b>	<b>4368431</b>	<b>5008181</b>	<b>5627193</b>	<b>6477272</b>	<b>7613614</b>
	<b>Total SDP</b>	<b>7560758</b>	<b>7679635</b>	<b>9098853</b>	<b>9864849</b>	<b>11055543</b>	<b>12348940</b>
	Population(000)	88662	90162	91631	93068	94474	95849
	<b>Per Capita SDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>8528</b>	<b>8518</b>	<b>9930</b>	<b>10600</b>	<b>11702</b>	<b>12884</b>

Table- S-3

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES							
State : BIHAR							
(Rs. In Lakh)							
Sl. No	Industries	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)
1	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	1758674	1752414	2346627	2415604	3125533	3132372
2	Forestry & Logging	269963	276901	309531	310470	311499	312786
3	Fishery	98808	101467	115330	126233	205921	213243
4	Mining & Quarrying	3510	7978	6649	6827	6826	6828
	<b>Sub-Total : Primary(1 to 4)</b>	<b>2130956</b>	<b>2138761</b>	<b>2778138</b>	<b>2859134</b>	<b>3649779</b>	<b>3665230</b>
5	<b>Manufacturing (5.1 &amp; 5.2)</b>	<b>349605</b>	<b>322745</b>	<b>367851</b>	<b>517665</b>	<b>547262</b>	<b>579204</b>
5.1	Manufacturing (Registered)	66456	20037	11248	94588	94576	94608
5.2	Manufacturing (Un-Registered)	283149	302708	356603	423076	452686	484597
6	Construction	401326	581417	829878	1108878	1336061	1898270
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	58103	49598	44547	48695	49738	57278
	<b>Sub- Total :Secondary (5 to 7)</b>	<b>809035</b>	<b>953760</b>	<b>1242276</b>	<b>1675238</b>	<b>1933062</b>	<b>2534752</b>
8	<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	<b>385057</b>	<b>426517</b>	<b>502740</b>	<b>571918</b>	<b>649627</b>	<b>723923</b>
8.1	Railways	99031	108224	144427	174178	192188	212060
8.2	Transport by other means	187496	208571	243198	271167	308178	334065
8.3	Storage	6079	6416	7668	8968	10202	11610
8.4	Communication	92451	103306	107448	117605	139060	166189
9	Trade Hotel and Restaurants	1613528	1699314	2318623	3003588	3901924	5136057
	<b>Sub-Total :Tpt. Commun.&amp; Trade Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>1998585</b>	<b>2125831</b>	<b>2821363</b>	<b>3575506</b>	<b>4551551</b>	<b>5859980</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	253534	267689	313284	346387	436716	500050
11	Real Estate , Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	250503	300224	373403	444381	512053	602167
	<b>Sub- Total :Finance (10 &amp; 11)</b>	<b>504037</b>	<b>567913</b>	<b>686687</b>	<b>790768</b>	<b>948768</b>	<b>1102217</b>
12	Public Administration	419616	442258	471256	511764	591472	770046
13	Other Services	927185	1075686	1187771	1311022	1510591	1788645
	<b>Sub-Total : Tertiary(8 to 13)</b>	<b>3849424</b>	<b>4211689</b>	<b>5167078</b>	<b>6189061</b>	<b>7602383</b>	<b>9520888</b>
	<b>Total SDP</b>	<b>6789414</b>	<b>7304209</b>	<b>9187492</b>	<b>10723432</b>	<b>13185223</b>	<b>15720870</b>
	Population(000)	88662	90162	91631	93068	94474	95849
	<b>Per Capita SDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>7658</b>	<b>8101</b>	<b>10027</b>	<b>11522</b>	<b>13956</b>	<b>16402</b>

Table- S-4

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES							
State : BIHAR							
(Rs. In Lakh)							
Sl. No	Industries	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)
1	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	1758674	1598814	2153896	1972266	2195501	2034882
2	Forestry & Logging	269963	264647	260439	255313	250138	245074
3	Fishery	98808	103833	94649	101111	108362	107190
4	Mining & Quarrying	3510	5129	4830	4779	4775	4770
	<b>Sub-Total : Primary(1 to 4)</b>	<b>2130956</b>	<b>1972422</b>	<b>2513814</b>	<b>2333470</b>	<b>2558776</b>	<b>2391916</b>
5	<b>Manufacturing (5.1 &amp; 5.2)</b>	<b>349605</b>	<b>310675</b>	<b>328776</b>	<b>433009</b>	<b>426683</b>	<b>426494</b>
5.1	Manufacturing (Registered)	66456	19902	10911	75854	69515	69436
5.2	Manufacturing (Un-Registered)	283149	290773	317866	357155	357169	357058
6	Construction	401326	548538	736117	917006	994791	1314020
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	58103	55593	62494	57325	62551	67049
	<b>Sub- Total :Secondary (5 to 7)</b>	<b>809035</b>	<b>914806</b>	<b>1127387</b>	<b>1407341</b>	<b>1484025</b>	<b>1807562</b>
8	<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	<b>385057</b>	<b>428518</b>	<b>489498</b>	<b>542821</b>	<b>593116</b>	<b>642477</b>
8.1	Railways	99031	113914	134694	153366	166486	180728
8.2	Transport by other means	187496	194868	210428	218863	229666	234027
8.3	Storage	6079	5925	6664	7284	7742	8227
8.4	Communication	92451	113811	137713	163308	189221	219495
9	Trade Hotel and Restaurants	1613528	1569802	2015476	2440916	2966592	3650237
	<b>Sub-Total :Tpt. Commun.&amp; Trade Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>1998585</b>	<b>1998320</b>	<b>2504974</b>	<b>2983737</b>	<b>3559708</b>	<b>4292714</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	253534	289017	347401	388225	467292	543705
11	Real Estate , Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	250503	272634	300913	329014	361196	397752
	<b>Sub- Total :Finance (10 &amp; 11)</b>	<b>504037</b>	<b>561651</b>	<b>648314</b>	<b>717239</b>	<b>828488</b>	<b>941457</b>
12	Public Administration	419616	409764	411469	418313	454028	553812
13	Other Services	927185	1001189	1022022	1052096	1132690	1252660
	<b>Sub-Total : Tertiary(8 to 13)</b>	<b>3849423</b>	<b>3970923</b>	<b>4586780</b>	<b>5171385</b>	<b>5974914</b>	<b>7040644</b>
	<b>Total SDP</b>	<b>6789414</b>	<b>6858151</b>	<b>8227981</b>	<b>8912195</b>	<b>10017715</b>	<b>11240122</b>
	Population(000)	88662	90162	91631	93068	94474	95849
	<b>Per Capita SDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>7658</b>	<b>7606</b>	<b>8979</b>	<b>9576</b>	<b>10604</b>	<b>11727</b>

Table- S-5

Percentage Distribution of G. S. D. P. By Industry At Current Prices							
State : BIHAR							
Sl. No	Industries	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)
1	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	26.12	24.42	25.81	23.03	24.32	20.54
2	Forestry & Logging	3.61	3.43	3.06	2.63	2.16	1.82
3	Fishery	1.50	1.43	1.30	1.22	1.62	1.41
4	Mining & Quarrying	0.06	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05
	<b>Sub-Total : Primary(1 to 4)</b>	<b>31.28</b>	<b>29.39</b>	<b>30.24</b>	<b>26.96</b>	<b>28.16</b>	<b>23.82</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Manufacturing (5.1 &amp; 5.2)</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>4.59</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>4.51</b>	<b>4.01</b>
5.1	Manufacturing (Registered)	1.48	0.79	0.54	1.17	0.96	0.81
5.2	Manufacturing (Un-Registered)	4.30	4.29	4.05	4.07	3.56	3.21
6	Construction	5.52	7.41	8.54	9.80	9.64	11.54
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.52	1.42	1.12	1.18	0.98	0.95
	<b>Sub- Total :Secondary (5 to 7)</b>	<b>12.83</b>	<b>13.92</b>	<b>14.25</b>	<b>16.22</b>	<b>15.13</b>	<b>16.50</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>4.86</b>
8.1	Railways	1.92	1.93	1.95	1.95	1.75	1.63
8.2	Transport by other means	2.61	2.65	2.48	2.38	2.20	2.01
8.3	Storage	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07
8.4	Communication	1.46	1.52	1.28	1.18	1.14	1.15
9	Trade Hotel and Restaurants	21.52	21.08	23.11	25.65	27.19	30.16
	<b>Sub-Total :Tpt. Commun.&amp; Trade Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>27.59</b>	<b>27.27</b>	<b>28.90</b>	<b>31.23</b>	<b>32.37</b>	<b>35.02</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	3.42	3.34	3.14	2.98	3.07	2.96
11	Real Estate , Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	5.36	5.87	5.70	5.80	5.46	5.41
	<b>Sub- Total :Finance (10 &amp; 11)</b>	<b>8.78</b>	<b>9.21</b>	<b>8.85</b>	<b>8.78</b>	<b>8.52</b>	<b>8.36</b>
12	Public Administration	6.91	6.78	5.80	5.47	5.16	5.66
13	Other Services	12.60	13.44	11.95	11.33	10.66	10.63
	<b>Sub-Total : Tertiary(8 to 13)</b>	<b>55.89</b>	<b>56.70</b>	<b>55.50</b>	<b>56.82</b>	<b>56.71</b>	<b>59.68</b>
	<b>Total SDP</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>



Table- S-6

Percentage Distribution of G. S. D. P. By Industry At Constant (2004-05) Prices							
State : BIHAR							
Sl. No	Industries	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)
1	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	26.12	23.83	26.36	22.66	22.51	18.68
2	Forestry & Logging	3.61	3.48	2.87	2.60	2.27	1.99
3	Fishery	1.50	1.54	1.21	1.20	1.15	1.02
4	Mining & Quarrying	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05
	<b>Sub-Total : Primary(1 to 4)</b>	<b>31.28</b>	<b>28.94</b>	<b>30.52</b>	<b>26.52</b>	<b>25.99</b>	<b>21.74</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Manufacturing (5.1 &amp; 5.2)</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>4.16</b>
5.1	Manufacturing (Registered)	1.48	0.81	0.57	1.17	0.96	0.86
5.2	Manufacturing (Un-Registered)	4.30	4.37	4.03	4.14	3.69	3.31
6	Construction	5.52	7.44	8.47	9.76	9.45	11.18
7	Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	1.52	1.55	1.37	1.36	1.32	1.27
	<b>Sub- Total :Secondary (5 to 7)</b>	<b>12.83</b>	<b>14.17</b>	<b>14.44</b>	<b>16.43</b>	<b>15.43</b>	<b>16.61</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>5.96</b>
8.1	Railways	1.92	2.09	2.02	2.04	1.98	1.92
8.2	Transport by other means	2.61	2.64	2.40	2.31	2.16	1.97
8.3	Storage	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07
8.4	Communication	1.46	1.74	1.74	1.85	1.92	1.99
9	Trade Hotel and Restaurants	21.52	20.72	22.42	25.03	27.14	29.90
	<b>Sub-Total :Tpt. Commun.&amp; Trade Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>27.59</b>	<b>27.27</b>	<b>28.66</b>	<b>31.31</b>	<b>33.27</b>	<b>35.85</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	3.42	3.83	3.88	3.99	4.29	4.47
11	Real Estate , Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	5.36	5.76	5.32	5.37	5.26	5.19
	<b>Sub- Total :Finance (10 &amp; 11)</b>	<b>8.78</b>	<b>9.59</b>	<b>9.20</b>	<b>9.36</b>	<b>9.55</b>	<b>9.65</b>
12	Public Administration	6.91	6.72	5.69	5.43	5.26	5.75
13	Other Services	12.60	13.31	11.49	10.94	10.51	10.40
	<b>Sub-Total : Tertiary(8 to 13)</b>	<b>55.89</b>	<b>56.88</b>	<b>55.04</b>	<b>57.04</b>	<b>58.59</b>	<b>61.65</b>
	<b>Total SDP</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table- S-7

Percentage Distribution of N. S. D. P. By Industry At Current Prices							
State : BIHAR							
Sl. No	Industries	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)
1	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	25.90	23.99	25.54	22.53	23.70	19.92
2	Forestry & Logging	3.98	3.79	3.37	2.90	2.36	1.99
3	Fishery	1.46	1.39	1.26	1.18	1.56	1.36
4	Mining & Quarrying	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04
	<b>Sub-Total : Primary(1 to 4)</b>	<b>31.39</b>	<b>29.28</b>	<b>30.24</b>	<b>26.66</b>	<b>27.68</b>	<b>23.31</b>
5	<b>Manufacturing (5.1 &amp; 5.2)</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>3.68</b>
5.1	Manufacturing (Registered)	0.98	0.27	0.12	0.88	0.72	0.60
5.2	Manufacturing (Un-Registered)	4.17	4.14	3.88	3.95	3.43	3.08
6	Construction	5.91	7.96	9.03	10.34	10.13	12.07
7	Electricity,Gas & Water Supply	0.86	0.68	0.48	0.45	0.38	0.36
	<b>Sub- Total :Secondary (5 to 7)</b>	<b>11.92</b>	<b>13.06</b>	<b>13.52</b>	<b>15.62</b>	<b>14.66</b>	<b>16.12</b>
8	<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>4.60</b>
8.1	Railways	1.46	1.48	1.57	1.62	1.46	1.35
8.2	Transport by other means	2.76	2.86	2.65	2.53	2.34	2.12
8.3	Storage	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07
8.4	Communication	1.36	1.41	1.17	1.10	1.05	1.06
9	Trade Hotel and Restaurants	23.77	23.26	25.24	28.01	29.59	32.67
	<b>Sub-Total :Tpt. Commun.&amp; Trade Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>29.44</b>	<b>29.10</b>	<b>30.71</b>	<b>33.34</b>	<b>34.52</b>	<b>37.28</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	3.73	3.66	3.41	3.23	3.31	3.18
11	Real Estate , Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	3.69	4.11	4.06	4.14	3.88	3.83
	<b>Sub- Total :Finance (10 &amp; 11)</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>7.78</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>7.37</b>	<b>7.20</b>	<b>7.01</b>
12	Public Administration	6.18	6.05	5.13	4.77	4.49	4.90
13	Other Services	13.66	14.73	12.93	12.23	11.46	11.38
	<b>Sub-Total : Tertiary(8 to 13)</b>	<b>56.70</b>	<b>57.66</b>	<b>56.24</b>	<b>57.72</b>	<b>57.66</b>	<b>60.56</b>
	<b>Total SDP</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table- S-8

Percentage Distribution of G. S. D. P. By Industry At Constant (2004-05) Prices							
State : BIHAR							
Sl. No	Industries	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (Q)
1	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	25.90	23.31	26.18	22.13	21.92	18.10
2	Forestry & Logging	3.98	3.86	3.17	2.86	2.50	2.18
3	Fishery	1.46	1.51	1.15	1.13	1.08	0.95
4	Mining & Quarrying	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04
	<b>Sub-Total : Primary(1 to 4)</b>	<b>31.39</b>	<b>28.76</b>	<b>30.55</b>	<b>26.18</b>	<b>25.54</b>	<b>21.28</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Manufacturing (5.1 &amp; 5.2)</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>3.79</b>
5.1	Manufacturing (Registered)	0.98	0.29	0.13	0.85	0.69	0.62
5.2	Manufacturing (Un-Registered)	4.17	4.24	3.86	4.01	3.57	3.18
6	Construction	5.91	8.00	8.95	10.29	9.93	11.69
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	0.86	0.81	0.76	0.64	0.62	0.60
	<b>Sub- Total :Secondary (5 to 7)</b>	<b>11.92</b>	<b>13.34</b>	<b>13.70</b>	<b>15.79</b>	<b>14.81</b>	<b>16.08</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>5.72</b>
8.1	Railways	1.46	1.66	1.64	1.72	1.66	1.61
8.2	Transport by other means	2.76	2.84	2.56	2.46	2.29	2.08
8.3	Storage	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07
8.4	Communication	1.36	1.66	1.67	1.83	1.89	1.95
9	Trade Hotel and Restaurants	23.77	22.89	24.50	27.39	29.61	32.48
	<b>Sub-Total :Tpt. Commun.&amp; Trade Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>29.44</b>	<b>29.14</b>	<b>30.44</b>	<b>33.48</b>	<b>35.53</b>	<b>38.19</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	3.73	4.21	4.22	4.36	4.66	4.84
11	Real Estate , Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	3.69	3.98	3.66	3.69	3.61	3.54
	<b>Sub- Total :Finance (10 &amp; 11)</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>8.19</b>	<b>7.88</b>	<b>8.05</b>	<b>8.27</b>	<b>8.38</b>
12	Public Administration	6.18	5.97	5.00	4.69	4.53	4.93
13	Other Services	13.66	14.60	12.42	11.81	11.31	11.14
	<b>Sub-Total : Tertiary(8 to 13)</b>	<b>56.70</b>	<b>57.90</b>	<b>55.75</b>	<b>58.03</b>	<b>59.64</b>	<b>62.64</b>
	<b>Total SDP</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table- S-9

Annual Growth Over Previous Year of G. S. D. P. By Industry At Current Prices						
State : BIHAR						
Sl. No	Industries	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(P)	2009-10(Q)
1	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	1.00	31.33	4.08	29.39	0.22
2	Forestry & Logging	2.49	11.05	0.30	0.33	0.41
3	Fishery	2.78	13.13	9.50	63.13	3.56
4	Mining & Quarrying	130.94	-16.30	2.45	-0.01	0.03
	<b>Sub-Total : Primary(1 to 4)</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>27.89</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>0.43</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Manufacturing (5.1 &amp; 5.2)</b>	<b>-5.14</b>	<b>12.32</b>	<b>33.18</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.56</b>
5.1	Manufacturing (Registered)	-42.72	-14.42	151.99	-0.01	0.03
5.2	Manufacturing (Un-Registered)	7.81	17.21	17.29	7.00	7.05
6	Construction	45.03	43.14	33.82	20.49	42.08
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.39	-2.16	22.46	2.14	15.16
	<b>Sub- Total :Secondary ( 5 to 7)</b>	<b>17.23</b>	<b>27.26</b>	<b>32.72</b>	<b>14.29</b>	<b>29.44</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	<b>10.06</b>	<b>16.43</b>	<b>12.41</b>	<b>13.47</b>	<b>11.59</b>
8.1	Railways	9.09	25.53	16.19	10.34	10.34
8.2	Transport by other means	9.49	16.47	11.59	13.65	8.40
8.3	Storage	5.08	19.69	17.28	13.76	13.81
8.4	Communication	12.64	4.61	7.96	18.24	19.51
9	Trade Hotel and Restaurants	5.82	36.21	29.42	29.91	31.63
	<b>Sub-Total :Tpt. Commun.&amp; Trade Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>31.72</b>	<b>26.01</b>	<b>26.97</b>	<b>28.43</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	5.62	16.86	10.46	26.08	14.50
11	Real Estate , Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	18.29	20.74	18.67	15.23	17.60
	<b>Sub- Total :Finance (10 &amp; 11)</b>	<b>13.35</b>	<b>19.33</b>	<b>15.75</b>	<b>18.91</b>	<b>16.49</b>
12	Public Administration	5.94	6.30	10.03	15.58	30.19
13	Other Services	15.16	10.54	10.57	15.22	18.41
	<b>Sub-Total : Tertiary(8 to 13)</b>	<b>9.59</b>	<b>21.65</b>	<b>19.38</b>	<b>22.28</b>	<b>24.91</b>
	<b>Total GSDP</b>	<b>8.03</b>	<b>24.26</b>	<b>16.61</b>	<b>22.53</b>	<b>18.70</b>

Table- S-10

<b>Annual Growth Over Previous Year of G. S. D. P. By Industry At Constant (2004-05) Prices</b>						
<b>State : BIHAR</b>						
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Industries</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09(P)</b>	<b>2009-10(Q)</b>
1	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	-7.32	31.06	-6.81	11.32	-7.32
2	Forestry & Logging	-2.04	-2.21	-1.99	-2.03	-2.02
3	Fishery	4.49	-6.61	7.47	7.17	-1.08
4	Mining & Quarrying	61.03	-8.85	-1.42	-0.08	-0.11
	<b>Sub-Total : Primary(1 to 4)</b>	<b>-6.02</b>	<b>24.93</b>	<b>-5.78</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>-6.56</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Manufacturing (5.1 &amp; 5.2)</b>	<b>-9.04</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>25.16</b>	<b>-1.84</b>	<b>-0.05</b>
5.1	Manufacturing (Registered)	-44.57	-17.01	123.86	-8.36	-0.11
5.2	Manufacturing (Un-Registered)	3.21	9.26	11.28	0.00	-0.03
6	Construction	36.91	34.78	25.00	8.48	32.09
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	3.69	4.97	7.60	9.12	7.19
	<b>Sub- Total :Secondary ( 5 to 7)</b>	<b>12.25</b>	<b>20.69</b>	<b>23.40</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>20.26</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	<b>9.52</b>	<b>12.96</b>	<b>9.23</b>	<b>9.35</b>	<b>8.50</b>
8.1	Railways	10.94	14.70	9.48	8.55	8.55
8.2	Transport by other means	2.41	8.08	4.25	4.94	1.90
8.3	Storage	-2.88	12.64	9.65	6.29	6.26
8.4	Communication	21.11	18.28	15.83	15.87	16.00
9	Trade Hotel and Restaurants	-2.20	28.19	21.01	21.54	23.04
	<b>Sub-Total :Tpt. Commun.&amp; Trade Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>24.53</b>	<b>18.44</b>	<b>19.09</b>	<b>20.36</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	13.77	19.93	11.59	20.37	16.35
11	Real Estate , Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	9.05	9.53	9.44	9.78	10.12
	<b>Sub- Total :Finance (10 &amp; 11)</b>	<b>10.89</b>	<b>13.68</b>	<b>10.35</b>	<b>14.29</b>	<b>12.92</b>
12	Public Administration	-1.26	0.37	3.46	8.54	21.98
13	Other Services	7.24	2.28	3.21	7.66	10.59
	<b>Sub-Total : Tertiary(8 to 13)</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>14.64</b>	<b>12.36</b>	<b>15.11</b>	<b>17.54</b>
	<b>Total GSDP</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>18.48</b>	<b>8.42</b>	<b>12.07</b>	<b>11.70</b>

Table- S-11

<b>Annual Growth Over Previous Year of N. S. D. P. By Industry At Current Prices</b>						
<b>State : BIHAR</b>						
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Industries</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09(P)</b>	<b>2009-10(Q)</b>
1	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	-0.36	33.91	2.94	29.39	0.22
2	Forestry & Logging	2.57	11.78	0.30	0.33	0.41
3	Fishery	2.69	13.66	9.45	63.13	3.56
4	Mining & Quarrying	127.28	-16.66	2.68	-0.01	0.03
	<b>Sub-Total : Primary(1 to 4)</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>29.89</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>27.65</b>	<b>0.42</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Manufacturing (5.1 &amp; 5.2)</b>	<b>-7.68</b>	<b>13.98</b>	<b>40.73</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>5.84</b>
5.1	Manufacturing (Registered)	-69.85	-43.86	740.93	-0.01	0.03
5.2	Manufacturing (Un-Registered)	6.91	17.80	18.64	7.00	7.05
6	Construction	44.87	42.73	33.62	20.49	42.08
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	-14.64	-10.19	9.31	2.14	15.16
	<b>Sub- Total :Secondary ( 5 to 7)</b>	<b>17.89</b>	<b>30.25</b>	<b>34.85</b>	<b>15.39</b>	<b>31.13</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	<b>10.77</b>	<b>17.87</b>	<b>13.76</b>	<b>13.59</b>	<b>11.44</b>
8.1	Railways	9.28	33.45	20.60	10.34	10.34
8.2	Transport by other means	11.24	16.60	11.50	13.65	8.40
8.3	Storage	5.54	19.51	16.96	13.76	13.81
8.4	Communication	11.74	4.01	9.45	18.24	19.51
9	Trade Hotel and Restaurants	5.32	36.44	29.54	29.91	31.63
	<b>Sub-Total :Tpt. Commun.&amp; Trade Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>32.72</b>	<b>26.73</b>	<b>27.30</b>	<b>28.75</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	5.58	17.03	10.57	26.08	14.50
11	Real Estate , Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	19.85	24.37	19.01	15.23	17.60
	<b>Sub- Total :Finance (10 &amp; 11)</b>	<b>12.67</b>	<b>20.91</b>	<b>15.16</b>	<b>19.98</b>	<b>16.17</b>
12	Public Administration	5.40	6.56	8.60	15.58	30.19
13	Other Services	16.02	10.42	10.38	15.22	18.41
	<b>Sub-Total : Tertiary(8 to 13)</b>	<b>9.41</b>	<b>22.68</b>	<b>19.78</b>	<b>22.84</b>	<b>25.24</b>
	<b>Total GSDP</b>	<b>7.58</b>	<b>25.78</b>	<b>16.72</b>	<b>22.96</b>	<b>19.23</b>

Table- S-12

<b>Annual Growth Over Previous Year of N. S. D. P. By Industry At Constant (2004-05) Prices</b>						
<b>State : BIHAR</b>						
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Industries</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09(P)</b>	<b>2009-10(Q)</b>
1	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	-9.09	34.72	-8.43	11.32	-7.32
2	Forestry & Logging	-1.97	-1.59	-1.97	-2.03	-2.02
3	Fishery	5.09	-8.84	6.83	7.17	-1.08
4	Mining & Quarrying	46.11	-5.82	-1.07	-0.08	-0.11
	<b>Sub-Total : Primary(1 to 4)</b>	<b>-7.44</b>	<b>27.45</b>	<b>-7.17</b>	<b>9.66</b>	<b>-6.52</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Manufacturing (5.1 &amp; 5.2)</b>	<b>-11.14</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>31.70</b>	<b>-1.46</b>	<b>-0.04</b>
5.1	Manufacturing (Registered)	-70.05	-45.18	595.21	-8.36	-0.11
5.2	Manufacturing (Un-Registered)	2.69	9.32	12.36	0.00	-0.03
6	Construction	36.68	34.20	24.57	8.48	32.09
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	-4.32	12.41	-8.27	9.12	7.19
	<b>Sub- Total :Secondary ( 5 to 7)</b>	<b>13.07</b>	<b>23.24</b>	<b>24.83</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>21.80</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	<b>11.29</b>	<b>14.23</b>	<b>10.89</b>	<b>9.27</b>	<b>8.32</b>
8.1	Railways	15.03	18.24	13.86	8.55	8.55
8.2	Transport by other means	3.93	7.99	4.01	4.94	1.90
8.3	Storage	-2.53	12.46	9.31	6.29	6.26
8.4	Communication	23.10	21.00	18.59	15.87	16.00
9	Trade Hotel and Restaurants	-2.71	28.39	21.11	21.54	23.04
	<b>Sub-Total :Tpt. Commun.&amp; Trade Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	<b>25.35</b>	<b>19.11</b>	<b>19.30</b>	<b>20.59</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	14.00	20.20	11.75	20.37	16.35
11	Real Estate , Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	8.83	10.37	9.34	9.78	10.12
	<b>Sub- Total :Finance (10 &amp; 11)</b>	<b>11.43</b>	<b>15.43</b>	<b>10.63</b>	<b>15.51</b>	<b>13.64</b>
12	Public Administration	-2.35	0.42	1.66	8.54	21.98
13	Other Services	7.98	2.08	2.94	7.66	10.59
	<b>Sub-Total : Tertiary(8 to 13)</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>15.51</b>	<b>12.75</b>	<b>15.54</b>	<b>17.84</b>
	<b>Total GSDP</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>19.97</b>	<b>8.32</b>	<b>12.40</b>	<b>12.20</b>

Table- S-13

<b>Compound Annual Growth Rate of G. S. D. P. By Industry At Current Prices</b>						
<b>State : BIHAR</b>						
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Industries</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09(P)</b>	<b>2009-10(Q)</b>
1	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	1.00	15.17	11.35	15.61	12.35
2	Forestry & Logging	2.49	6.69	4.51	3.45	2.84
3	Fishery	2.78	7.83	8.38	20.05	16.55
4	Mining & Quarrying	130.94	39.03	25.58	18.62	14.65
	<b>Sub-Total : Primary(1 to 4)</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>13.93</b>	<b>10.49</b>	<b>14.63</b>	<b>11.64</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Manufacturing (5.1 &amp; 5.2)</b>	<b>-5.14</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>12.37</b>	<b>10.59</b>	<b>9.57</b>
5.1	Manufacturing (Registered)	-42.72	-29.98	7.30	5.42	4.32
5.2	Manufacturing (Un-Registered)	7.81	12.42	14.02	12.22	11.17
6	Construction	45.03	44.08	40.57	35.26	36.60
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.39	-0.40	6.70	5.54	7.40
	<b>Sub- Total :Secondary ( 5 to 7)</b>	<b>17.23</b>	<b>22.14</b>	<b>25.57</b>	<b>22.65</b>	<b>23.98</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	<b>10.06</b>	<b>13.20</b>	<b>12.94</b>	<b>13.07</b>	<b>12.77</b>
8.1	Railways	9.09	17.02	16.74	15.11	14.14
8.2	Transport by other means	9.49	12.93	12.48	12.77	11.88
8.3	Storage	5.08	12.15	13.83	13.81	13.81
8.4	Communication	12.64	8.55	8.35	10.75	12.45
9	Trade Hotel and Restaurants	5.82	20.06	23.10	24.77	26.11
	<b>Sub-Total :Tpt. Commun.&amp; Trade Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>18.58</b>	<b>21.01</b>	<b>22.47</b>	<b>23.64</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	5.62	11.10	10.88	14.50	14.50
11	Real Estate , Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	18.29	19.51	19.22	18.21	18.09
	<b>Sub- Total :Finance (10 &amp; 11)</b>	<b>13.35</b>	<b>16.30</b>	<b>16.12</b>	<b>16.81</b>	<b>16.75</b>
12	Public Administration	5.94	6.12	7.40	9.39	13.27
13	Other Services	15.16	12.83	12.07	12.85	13.94
	<b>Sub-Total : Tertiary(8 to 13)</b>	<b>9.59</b>	<b>15.46</b>	<b>16.75</b>	<b>18.11</b>	<b>19.44</b>
	<b>Total GSDP</b>	<b>8.03</b>	<b>15.86</b>	<b>16.11</b>	<b>17.68</b>	<b>17.89</b>



Table- S-14

<b>Compound Annual Growth Rate of G. S. D. P. By Industry At Constant (2004-05) Prices</b>						
<b>State : BIHAR</b>						
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Industries</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09(P)</b>	<b>2009-10(Q)</b>
1	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	-7.32	10.21	4.22	5.95	3.15
2	Forestry & Logging	-2.04	-2.12	-2.08	-2.07	-2.06
3	Fishery	4.49	-1.22	1.60	2.96	2.14
4	Mining & Quarrying	61.03	21.15	13.11	9.66	7.63
	<b>Sub-Total : Primary(1 to 4)</b>	<b>-6.02</b>	<b>8.35</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>2.56</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Manufacturing (5.1 &amp; 5.2)</b>	<b>-9.04</b>	<b>-2.20</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>4.12</b>	<b>3.27</b>
5.1	Manufacturing (Registered)	-44.57	-32.18	0.98	-1.44	-1.17
5.2	Manufacturing (Un-Registered)	3.21	6.19	7.86	5.84	4.64
6	Construction	36.91	35.84	32.12	25.77	27.01
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	3.69	4.32	5.40	6.32	6.49
	<b>Sub- Total :Secondary ( 5 to 7)</b>	<b>12.25</b>	<b>16.40</b>	<b>18.68</b>	<b>15.16</b>	<b>16.16</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	<b>9.52</b>	<b>11.23</b>	<b>10.56</b>	<b>10.26</b>	<b>9.90</b>
8.1	Railways	10.94	12.80	11.68	10.89	10.42
8.2	Transport by other means	2.41	5.21	4.89	4.90	4.29
8.3	Storage	-2.88	4.59	6.25	6.26	6.26
8.4	Communication	21.11	19.69	18.38	17.75	17.40
9	Trade Hotel and Restaurants	-2.20	11.97	14.90	16.53	17.80
	<b>Sub-Total :Tpt. Commun.&amp; Trade Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>11.81</b>	<b>13.97</b>	<b>15.23</b>	<b>16.24</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	13.77	16.81	15.04	16.35	16.35
11	Real Estate , Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	9.05	9.29	9.34	9.45	9.58
	<b>Sub- Total :Finance (10 &amp; 11)</b>	<b>10.89</b>	<b>12.28</b>	<b>11.63</b>	<b>12.29</b>	<b>12.42</b>
12	Public Administration	-1.26	-0.45	0.84	2.71	6.30
13	Other Services	7.24	4.73	4.22	5.07	6.15
	<b>Sub-Total : Tertiary(8 to 13)</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>8.86</b>	<b>10.02</b>	<b>11.27</b>	<b>12.50</b>
	<b>Total GSDP</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>9.70</b>	<b>9.27</b>	<b>9.96</b>	<b>10.31</b>

Table- S-15

<b>Compound Annual Growth Rate of N. S. D. P. By Industry At Current Prices</b>						
<b>State : BIHAR</b>						
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Industries</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09(P)</b>	<b>2009-10(Q)</b>
1	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	-0.36	15.51	11.16	15.46	12.24
2	Forestry & Logging	2.57	7.08	4.77	3.64	2.99
3	Fishery	2.69	8.04	8.51	20.15	16.63
4	Mining & Quarrying	127.28	37.63	24.82	18.09	14.23
	<b>Sub-Total : Primary(1 to 4)</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>14.18</b>	<b>10.29</b>	<b>14.40</b>	<b>11.46</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Manufacturing (5.1 &amp; 5.2)</b>	<b>-7.68</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>13.98</b>	<b>11.85</b>	<b>10.62</b>
5.1	Manufacturing (Registered)	-69.85	-58.86	12.49	9.22	7.32
5.2	Manufacturing (Un-Registered)	6.91	12.22	14.32	12.45	11.35
6	Construction	44.87	43.80	40.32	35.08	36.45
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	-14.64	-12.44	-5.72	-3.81	-0.29
	<b>Sub- Total :Secondary ( 5 to 7)</b>	<b>17.89</b>	<b>23.92</b>	<b>27.46</b>	<b>24.33</b>	<b>25.66</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	<b>10.77</b>	<b>14.26</b>	<b>14.09</b>	<b>13.97</b>	<b>13.46</b>
8.1	Railways	9.28	20.76	20.71	18.03	16.45
8.2	Transport by other means	11.24	13.89	13.09	13.23	12.25
8.3	Storage	5.54	12.31	13.84	13.82	13.82
8.4	Communication	11.74	7.81	8.35	10.74	12.44
9	Trade Hotel and Restaurants	5.32	19.87	23.01	24.70	26.06
	<b>Sub-Total :Tpt. Commun.&amp; Trade Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>18.81</b>	<b>21.39</b>	<b>22.85</b>	<b>24.00</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	5.58	11.16	10.96	14.56	14.55
11	Real Estate , Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	19.85	22.09	21.05	19.57	19.17
	<b>Sub- Total :Finance (10 &amp; 11)</b>	<b>12.67</b>	<b>16.72</b>	<b>16.20</b>	<b>17.13</b>	<b>16.94</b>
12	Public Administration	5.40	5.97	6.84	8.96	12.91
13	Other Services	16.02	13.18	12.24	12.98	14.04
	<b>Sub-Total : Tertiary(8 to 13)</b>	<b>9.41</b>	<b>15.86</b>	<b>17.15</b>	<b>18.55</b>	<b>19.86</b>
	<b>Total GSDP</b>	<b>7.58</b>	<b>16.33</b>	<b>16.46</b>	<b>18.05</b>	<b>18.28</b>

Table- S-16

<b>Compound Annual Growth Rate of N. S. D. P. By Industry At Constant (2004-05) Prices</b>						
<b>State : BIHAR</b>						
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Industries</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09(P)</b>	<b>2009-10(Q)</b>
1	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	-9.09	10.67	3.89	5.70	2.96
2	Forestry & Logging	-1.97	-1.78	-1.84	-1.89	-1.92
3	Fishery	5.09	-2.13	0.77	2.33	1.64
4	Mining & Quarrying	46.11	17.31	10.83	8.00	6.32
	<b>Sub-Total : Primary(1 to 4)</b>	<b>-7.44</b>	<b>8.61</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>2.34</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Manufacturing (5.1 &amp; 5.2)</b>	<b>-11.14</b>	<b>-3.02</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>4.06</b>
5.1	Manufacturing (Registered)	-70.05	-59.48	4.51	1.13	0.88
5.2	Manufacturing (Un-Registered)	2.69	5.95	8.05	5.98	4.75
6	Construction	36.68	35.43	31.71	25.48	26.77
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	-4.32	3.71	-0.45	1.86	2.91
	<b>Sub- Total :Secondary ( 5 to 7)</b>	<b>13.07</b>	<b>18.05</b>	<b>20.26</b>	<b>16.38</b>	<b>17.44</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	<b>11.29</b>	<b>12.75</b>	<b>12.13</b>	<b>11.40</b>	<b>10.78</b>
8.1	Railways	15.03	16.62	15.69	13.87	12.78
8.2	Transport by other means	3.93	5.94	5.29	5.20	4.53
8.3	Storage	-2.53	4.70	6.21	6.23	6.24
8.4	Communication	23.10	22.05	20.88	19.61	18.88
9	Trade Hotel and Restaurants	-2.71	11.76	14.79	16.44	17.74
	<b>Sub-Total :Tpt. Commun.&amp; Trade Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	<b>11.95</b>	<b>14.29</b>	<b>15.52</b>	<b>16.52</b>
10	Banking & Insurance	14.00	17.06	15.26	16.52	16.48
11	Real Estate , Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services	8.83	9.60	9.51	9.58	9.69
	<b>Sub- Total :Finance (10 &amp; 11)</b>	<b>11.43</b>	<b>13.41</b>	<b>12.48</b>	<b>13.23</b>	<b>13.31</b>
12	Public Administration	-2.35	-0.98	-0.10	1.99	5.71
13	Other Services	7.98	4.99	4.30	5.13	6.20
	<b>Sub-Total : Tertiary(8 to 13)</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>9.16</b>	<b>10.34</b>	<b>11.62</b>	<b>12.83</b>
	<b>Total GSDP</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>10.09</b>	<b>9.49</b>	<b>10.21</b>	<b>10.61</b>

# APPENDIX

## ABBREVIATIONS

AIDIS	---	All India Debt and Investment Survey
ASI	---	Annual Survey of Industries
BHEPC	---	Bihar Hydro-Electric Power Corporation
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
DCU	---	Departmental Commercial Undertakings
DES	---	State Directorates of Economics and Statistics
DGET	---	Directorate General of Employment and Training
DMI	---	Directorate of Market Intelligence
EUS	---	Employment and Unemployment Survey
FISIM	---	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
GCF	---	Gross Capital Formation
GSDP	---	Gross State Domestic Product
GFCF	---	Gross Fixed Capital Formation

GVA	---	Gross Value Added
GVO	---	Gross Value of Output
IBM	---	Indian Bureau of Mines
ISS	---	Integrated Sample Surveys
MSP	---	Minimum Support Price
NABARD	---	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAD	---	National Accounts Division
NAS	---	National Accounts Statistics
NDCU	---	Non-Departmental Commercial Units
NHB	---	National Horticulture Board
NHPC	---	National Hydel Power Corporation
NIC	---	National Industrial Classification
NNP	---	Net National Product
NSS	---	National Sample Survey
NSDP	---	Net State Domestic Product
NSSO	---	National Sample Survey Organisation
NVA	---	Net Value Added
PFCE	---	Private Final Consumption Expenditure
RBI	---	Reserve Bank of India
RGI	---	Registrar General of India
RRB	---	Rural Residential Buildings
SNA	---	System of National Accounts

SSI	---	Small Scale Industries
UTI	---	Unit Trust of India
VAPW	---	Value Added Per Worker
WF	---	Workforce
WPI	---	Wholesale Price Index

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

(Source: System of National Accounts, 1993)

- Assets - Assets 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 base period.
- Basic price - The basic price 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 - Gross capital stock 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 net capital stock.
- Changes in inventories (including work-in-progress) - Changes in inventories (including work-in-progress) 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) - The classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP) is a classification used to identify the objectives of both individual consumption expenditure and actual individual consumption.
- Classification of the functions of government (COFOG) - The classification of the functions of government (COFOG) 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 - Compensation of employees 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 - Computer software consists of computer programs, program descriptions and supporting materials for both systems and applications software.
- Constant prices - Constant prices 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 - Consumption is an activity in which institutional units use up goods or services; consumption can be either intermediate or final.
- Consumption of fixed capital - Consumption of fixed capital 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 - Cultivated assets 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 - Defined benefit pension plans 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 depletion of natural economic assets 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 - Depreciation as usually calculated in business accounts is a method of allocating the costs of past expenditures on fixed assets over subsequent accounting periods; note 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 - Disposable income 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 - Disposals 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 - Domestic output is output produced by resident enterprises.
- Double deflation - Double deflation 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 durable good 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 - Dwellings 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 - Entertainment, literary or artistic originals 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 establishment 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 - Expenditures 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 - Exports of goods 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 - Exports of services 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 factor cost 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 - Final consumption 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 - Government final consumption expenditure 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 - Household final consumption expenditure 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 - Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services.

- Financial auxiliaries - The financial auxiliaries 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 financial corporations 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 - Financial enterprises are enterprises that are principally engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities which are closely related to financial intermediation.
- Financial intermediaries - Financial intermediaries 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 - Financial intermediation 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) - Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) is an indirect measure of the value of financial intermediation services provided but for which financial institutions do not charge explicitly.
- Fixed assets - Fixed assets 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 direct investment - Foreign direct investment 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 - Functional classifications 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 - Expenditure-based GDP 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 - Income-based GDP is compensation of employees, plus taxes less subsidies on production and imports, plus gross mixed income, plus gross operating surplus.
  
- GDP - output based - Output-based GDP 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 - GDP at market prices 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) - GNI (gross national income) 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 - Goods 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 goods and services account 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 - Government final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.
- Gross - The term “gross” 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 capital - Gross capital formation 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 capital - Gross fixed capital formation 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 national - Gross national disposable income 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) - Gross national income (GNI) 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 - Gross saving is gross disposable income less final consumption expenditure.
- Gross value added - Gross value added 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 - Gross value added at basic prices is output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
- Gross value added at producers' prices - Gross value added at producers' prices is output valued at producers' prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
- Historic cost accounting - Historic cost accounting 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 holding gains 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 final consumption expenditure - Household final consumption expenditure 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 - Illegal production 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 - Income is the maximum amount that a household, or other unit, can consume without reducing its real net worth.

- Income from abroad - net - Net income from abroad is the difference between the total values of the primary incomes receivable from, and payable to, non-residents.
- Industry - An industry 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 institutional sectors, on the basis of their principal functions, behaviour, and objectives.
- Institutional unit - An institutional unit 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 insurance 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 - Insurance corporations 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 technical reserves held by insurance 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 - Intangible fixed assets 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 - Intangible non-produced assets 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 integrated economic accounts 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 - Interest 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 - Intermediate consumption 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 - Inventories 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) - Changes in inventories (including work-in-progress) 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 - Inventories of work-in-progress on cultivated assets 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 - ISIC 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 kind-of-activity unit 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 - Land is the ground, including the soil covering and any associated surface waters, over which ownership rights are enforced.
- Machinery and equipment (assets) - Machinery and equipment (assets) 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 maintenance and repairs 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) - Major renovations or enlargements 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 trade margin 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 transport margin consists of those transport charges paid separately by the purchaser in taking delivery of the goods at the required time and place.
- Market output - Market output 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 - Market prices for transactions are the amounts of money willing buyers pay to acquire something from willing sellers.
- Mineral exploration - Mineral exploration consists of the value of expenditures on exploration for petroleum and natural gas and for non-petroleum deposits.
- Mixed income - Mixed income 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 - Monetary gold 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 - National income 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 "net" 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) - Net domestic product (NDP) is obtained by deducting the consumption of fixed capital from gross domestic product.
- Net fixed capital formation. - Net fixed capital formation consists of gross fixed capital formation less consumption of fixed capital.
- Net income from - The difference between the total values of the primary incomes receivable from,

abroad	and payable to, non-residents is often described as net income from abroad.
Net national income	- The aggregate value of the balances of net primary incomes summed over all sectors is described as net national income.
Net saving	- Net saving is net disposable income less final consumption expenditure.
Net value added	- Net value added is the value of output less the values of both intermediate consumption and consumption of fixed capital.
Net worth	- Net worth 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	- Non-financial assets 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	- Non-financial corporations are corporations whose principal activity is the production of market goods or non-financial services.
Non-financial quasi-corporations	- Non-financial quasi-corporations are quasi-corporations whose principal activity is the production of market goods or non-financial services.
Non-life insurance premiums	- Non-life insurance premiums 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	- Non-market producers are producers that provide most of their output to others free or at prices which are not economically significant.
Non-profit institutions (NPIs)	- Non-profit institutions (NPIs) 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 - Non-profit institutions controlled and mainly financed by government 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 - Non-profit institutions engaged in market production 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 - Non-profit institutions engaged in non-market production 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) - Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) 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 - Non-residential buildings 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 operating surplus 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 - Output 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 perpetual inventory method (PIM) 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 PPP (purchasing power parity) 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 - Primary incomes 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 - Produced assets 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 producer's price 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 - Production 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 production account 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 production boundary 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 - Property income 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 property income attributed to insurance policyholders 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 purchaser's price 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 - Quasi-corporations 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 reference rate (of interest) 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 - Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment consist of the retained earnings of a direct foreign investment enterprise and which are treated as if

investment		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		- Rent is the sum of rents on land and rents on subsoil assets.
Research and development		- Research and development 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 SAM (social accounting matrix) 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		- Satellite accounts 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		- Saving 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		- Services 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 single indicator method of deflation 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 (SNA) 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 - Stocks 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 - Straight-line depreciation is a depreciation profile based on a constant annual amount of capital consumption over the life of the asset.
- Subsidies - Subsidies 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 - Subsidies on losses of government trading organisations 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 - Tangible fixed assets are non-financial produced assets that consist of dwellings; other buildings and structures; machinery and equipment and cultivated assets.
- Tangible non-produced assets - Tangible non-produced assets are natural assets - land, subsoil assets, non-cultivated biological resources and water resources - over which ownership may be established and transferred
- Total economy - The total economy consists of all the institutional units which are resident in the economic territory of a country.

- Trade margin - A trade margin 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 unit value index 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 - Valuables 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 volume index (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 - Wages and salaries consist of the sum of wages and salaries in cash and wages and salaries in kind.
- Wages and salaries in cash - Wages and salaries in cash 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 - Wages and salaries in kind 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 - Inventories of work-in-progress 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 - Inventories of work-in-progress on cultivated assets 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.

# Sources & Methodology

Item	Source of data	Assumption/method of estimation	
		At Current Prices	At Constant (2004-05) Prices
<b>1. Agriculture, including livestock</b>			
<b>(a) Value of output-(1) Major and Minor Crops</b>			
(i) Major Crops (25) paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, small millets, gram, tur, other pulses, groundnut, sesamum, rapeseed & mustard, linseed, castorseed, safflower, nigerseed, soyabean, sunflower, cotton, jute, mesta and sugarcane+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Directorates of Economics and Statistics, (DES) for final estimates of production and prices</li> </ul>	Value of output = Production * current year price	Value of output = Production * base year price
(ii) Minor Crops (17) (potato, onion, banana, , sweet potato, , ginger, garlic, chillies, turmeric, coriander, , sun hemp, tobacco, jute, mesta etc.	----Same as above---	--Same as above---	----Same as above---
(iii) small millets (includes korra, vargu, samai, cheena, kodan and kutki, sawan, trumba, kangani, kudroo, sewal, phoolan, grim, navane, harake, save, bargu, sanva, rala, kakun, basara, bhadli, banti vari, buck wheat)		---Same as above--- Price= 75 % of weighted average price of Jowar, bajra, barley, maize and ragi	----Same as above--- Price= 75 % of weighted average base year price of Jowar, bajra, barley, maize and ragi
(iv) other pulses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State DES for area (ha) under the crops and production</li> </ul>	---Same as above--- Price= 0.85 * weighted average price of arhar, urad, moong, masur and horsegram	----Same as above--- Price= 0.85 * weighted average price of arhar, urad, moong, masur and horsegram
<b>(2) Commercial Crops</b>			

(i) tea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tea board for production of processed tea</li> <li>CSO for prices</li> </ul>	Value of output = Production * current year price	Same as in the current prices, price adopted is the base year price
(ii) horticulture crops, other than the minor crops (mango ,banana, guava, lichi, jack fruit, onion, potato, sweet potato)	National Horticulture Board (NHB) for production	Value of output = Production * current year price	Value of output = Production * base year price
(iii) flowers (separately for cut flowers and sticks)	State DES for prices State Dte. Of Horticulture for production	Value of output = Production * current year price	Value of output = Production * base year price
<b>Misc. Crops</b>			
(i) other cereals	State DES for area (ha) under the crops	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, jowar, bajra, barley, maize and ragi	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, jowar, bajra, barley, maize and ragi in the base year
(ii) other oilseeds (excluding taramira)	State DES for area (ha) under the crops	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.85 * Weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, linseed, sesamum, castorseed, niger seed and safflower	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.85 * value per hectare of the crops, linseed, sesamum, castorseed, niger seed and safflower in the base year
(iii) other fibers	State DES for area (ha) under the crops	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.90 * Weighted average of value per hectare of the crops, sanhemp and mesta	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.90 * value per hectare of the crops, sanhemp and mesta in the base year
(iv) other drugs and narcotics	State DES for area (ha) under the crops	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.90 * Weighted average of value per hectare of the crops,	Value of output = area * value per hectare Value per hectare = 0.90 * value per hectare of the crops, opium (M. P., Rajasthan and U. P.) and

			opium (M. P., Rajasthan and U. P.) and tobacco stem (all other states)	tobacco stem (all other states) in the base year
(v) other condiments and spices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State DES for area (ha) under the crops</li> </ul>	<p>Value of output = area * value per hectare</p> <p>Value per hectare = 0.90 * value per hectare of the crops, dry chillies, dry ginger, turmeric and garlic in the base year</p>	<p>Value of output = area * value per hectare</p> <p>Value per hectare = 0.90 * value per hectare of the crops, dry chillies, dry ginger, turmeric and garlic in the base year</p>	
(vi) other fruits and vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NHB for production</li> </ul>	<p>Value of output = Production * Current year price</p> <p>Price = Weighted average price of all fruits and vegetable crops for which separate data is available</p>	<p>Value of output = Production * Base year price</p> <p>Price = Weighted average price of all fruits and vegetable crops for which separate data is available</p>	
(vii) Tobacco stem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State DES for area (ha) under the crops</li> </ul>	<p>Production = some % of tobacco production</p> <p>Price = 50 % of the price of tobacco</p> <p>Value of output = Production * Current year price</p>	<p>Production = some % of tobacco production</p> <p>Price = 50 % of the price of tobacco</p> <p>Value of output = Production * Base year price</p>	
(viii) toddy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NSS Report of 61<sup>st</sup> Round on Consumption of some important commodities in India (July 2004-June 2005)</li> <li>Census data on rural and urban population</li> </ul>	<p>Value of output = estimate at Current year price * WPI (non-food articles)</p>	<p>Value of output = value of consumption of toddy per annum per person in the base year * current population</p>	

(ix) fodder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State DES for area (ha) under fodder crops (land use statistics)</li> <li>CSO for prices</li> </ul>	<p>Value of output = Production * current year price</p> <p>Production = irrigated area under fodder crops * 50 M. T. + un-irrigated area fodder crops * 25 M. T.</p>	<p>Value of output = Production * base year price</p> <p>Production = irrigated area under fodder crops * 50 M. T. + un-irrigated area fodder crops * 25 M. T.</p>
(x) grass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State DES for area (ha) under the crops</li> <li>CSO for prices</li> </ul>	<p>Value of output = Production * current year price</p> <p>Production = total area (4* area under permanent pastures + 1* miscellaneous tree crops + 2* culturable waste + 2* fallow lands + 1* net area sown) * fixed yield rates (statewise) (based on NSS results)</p>	<p>Value of output = Production * base year price</p>
(xi) miscellaneous food and non-food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State DES for area (ha) and value per hectare</li> </ul>	<p>Value of output = area * value per hectare</p>	<p>Value of output = area * value per hectare in the base year</p>
(4) By products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State DESs for area (ha)</li> <li>cost of cultivation studies for value per hectare by CSO</li> </ul>	<p>Value of output = area * value per hectare</p>	<p>Value of output = area * value per hectare in the base year</p>
<i>i.</i> Paddy straw <i>ii.</i> wheat straw <i>iii.</i> bajra straw <i>iv.</i> barley straw <i>v.</i> jowar straw <i>vi.</i> maize straw <i>vii.</i> ragi straw <i>viii.</i> gram straw <i>ix.</i> moong straw			

<p><b>x.</b> arhar stick  <b>xi.</b> urad straw  <b>xii.</b> groundnut straw  <b>xiii.</b> sugarcane trash  <b>xiv.</b> lin seed stick  <b>xv.</b> rape &amp; mustard stick  <b>xvi.</b> seas mum stick  <b>xvii.</b> jute+ mesta+ sun hemp stick  <b>xviii.</b> khesari straw  <b>xix.</b> peas straw</p>			
(5) Other Products			
(i) gur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State DES for production &amp; prices</li> </ul>	<p>Value of output =  Production * current year price</p> <p>Production of gur = about 0.1* sugar cane used for gur making (derived as a residual from total sugar cane production of that part which is used for chewing, for seed, crushed by factories and in unregistered manufacturing, estimates made available by the Dte. of Sugar, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution</p>	<p>Value of output =  Production * base year price</p>
(ii) bagasse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CSO for prices</li> <li>State DES for production</li> </ul>	<p>Value of output =  Production * current year price</p> <p>Production of bagasse = 3.5% * sugar cane used for gur making</p>	<p>Value of output =  Production * base year price</p>
(iii) kitchen garden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results of NSSO survey on landholdings for area (ha) under kitchen garden</li> </ul>	<p>Value of output = .21% of net area sown * value of output per hectare of other fruits and vegetables</p>	<p>Value of output = area under kitchen garden* value of output per hectare of other fruits and vegetables, in the base year</p>
(6) Livestock Products			



(i) milk, eggs and wool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) conducted by the State Dte of Animal Husbandry for production and prices</li> </ul>	Value of output = Production * current year price	Value of output = Production * base year price
(ii) meat ( registered &unregistered meat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Dte of Animal Husbandry for production and prices</li> </ul>	Value of output = (after adjusting for the quantity produced by the manufacturing sector)* current year price	Value of output = Production (after adjusting for the quantity produced by the manufacturing sector)* base year price
(iv) fats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Dte of Animal Husbandry no. of animals slaughtered and prices</li> <li>Directorate of Marketing Inspection (DMI) reports for mortality rates</li> <li>National Accounts Division (NAD) for rates and ratios</li> </ul>	Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen * yield rate* current year price	Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen * yield rate* base year price
(vi) heads and legs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State DES for no. of animals slaughtered and fallen and prices</li> <li>National Accounts Division (NAD) for rates and ratios</li> </ul>	Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen * yield rate * current year price	Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen * yield rate * base year price
(vii) edible offals and glands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State DES for no. of animals slaughtered and prices</li> <li>National Accounts Division (NAD) for rates and ratios</li> </ul>	Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep and pigs) * yield rate*current year price	Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep and pigs) * yield rate*base year price
(viii) poultry meat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian livestock census for population</li> <li>State DES for prices</li> </ul>	Value of output= current year price. Production is estimated separately for four components (a) chicken and ducklings killed (b) ducklings killed (c) adult fowls killed (d) other poultry killed multiplied by the respective prices (a) chickens & ducklings killed=total poultry of current year (chicks survived +50% of hens & cock population+ 50% of ducks and drakes population+ population of chickens, ducklings, 37.5 % of other poultry)-total poultry of next year (population of hens+cocks + ducks+drakes + chickens+otherpoultry), <i>where</i> chicks survived=1/3 rd of eggs kept for hatching (eggs kept for hatching= fixed ratio*total egg chickens+otherpoultry), <i>where</i> chicks survived=1/3 rd of eggs kept for hatching (eggs kept for	Value of output= base year price. Production is estimated separately for four components (a) chicken and ducklings killed (b) adult fowls killed (c) adult ducks killed and (d) other poultry killed multiplied by the respective prices (a) chickens & ducklings killed=total poultry of current year (chicks survived +50% of hens & cock population+ 50% of ducks and drakes population+ population of chickens, ducklings, 37.5 % of other poultry)-total poultry of next year (population of hens+cocks + ducks+drakes + chickens+otherpoultry), <i>where</i> chicks survived=1/3 rd of eggs kept for hatching (eggs kept for hatching= fixed ratio*total egg chickens+otherpoultry), <i>where</i> chicks survived=1/3 rd of eggs kept for hatching (eggs kept for

		<p>chickens+otherpoultry), <u>where</u> chicks survived=1/3 rd of eggs kept for hatching (eggs kept for hatching= fixed ratio*total egg chickens+otherpoultry), <u>where</u> chicks survived=1/3 rd of eggs kept for hatching (eggs kept for hatching= fixed ratio*total egg production)</p> <p>(b) adult fowls killed = 50 % of population of hens and cocks</p> <p>(c) adult ducks killed = 50 % of population of ducks and drakes</p> <p>(d) other poultry = 37.5 % of other poultry production)</p>	<p>hatching= fixed ratio*total egg production)</p> <p>(b) adult fowls killed = 50 % of population of hens and cocks</p> <p>(c) adult ducks killed = 50 % of population of ducks and drakes</p> <p>(d) other poultry = 37.5 % of other poultry production)</p>
(ix) meat by products- guts, blood, esophagus, useless meat, bones, horns, hoofs, tail stumps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State DES for no. of animals slaughtered and prices</li> <li>• National Accounts Division (NAD) for rates and ratios</li> </ul>	<p>Value of output =</p> <p>% value of meat and meat precuts at current year price (13.2%, 13.3%, 2.4%, 2.5%, and 5% respectively for cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep and pigs)</p>	<p>Value of output =</p> <p>% value of meat and meat precuts at base year price (13.2%, 13.3%, 2.4%, 2.5%, and 5% respectively for cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep and pigs)</p>
(x) cattle/ buffalo hides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State DES for no. of animals slaughtered and fallen and prices</li> </ul>	<p>Value of output =</p> <p>no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (cattle/ buffalo) * current year price</p>	<p>Value of output =</p> <p>no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (cattle/ buffalo) * base year price</p>
(xi) goat/ sheep skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State DESs for no. of animals slaughtered and fallen and prices</li> </ul>	<p>Value of output =</p> <p>no. of animals slaughtered and fallen (goat/ sheep) * current year price</p>	

(xii) goat/ pig hair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian Livestock Census for population</li> <li>DMI reports and NAD for yield rates</li> <li>State DES for prices</li> </ul>	Value of output = yield rate * population of camel/ goat/ pig * current year price	Value of output = yield rate * population of goat/ pig base year price
(xiii) dung (a) dung cakes (b) dung manure (c) dung used for other purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ISS for yield rates of dung and utilization rates</li> <li>Indian Livestock Census for population</li> <li>State DES for prices and conversion rates</li> </ul>	<p>Quantity output of dung = population of cattle and buffalo * yield rate</p> <p>(a) dung cakes Value of output = 0.4* utilization rate for estimating dung used for making cakes * dung production * current year price</p> <p>(b) dung manure Value of output = utilization rate for estimating dung used for manure purposes * dung production * current year price</p> <p>(c) dung used for other purposes Value of output = utilization rate for estimating dung used for other purposes * dung production * current year price</p>	<p>Quantity output of dung = population of cattle and buffalo * yield rate</p> <p>(a) dung cakes Value of output = 0.4* utilization rate for estimating dung used for making cakes * dung production * current year price</p> <p>(b) dung manure Value of output = utilization rate for estimating dung used for manure purposes * dung production * current year price</p> <p>(c) dung used for other purposes Value of output = utilization rate for estimating dung used for other purposes * dung production * current year price</p>
(xiv) other products- silk-ere, tassar, muga and honey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KVIC for production and prices of honey</li> <li>State Deptt. of Industries for production &amp; price of silk,tassar and ere.</li> </ul>	Value of output = quantity * current year price	Value of output = quantity * base year price
(xv) increment in livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian Livestock Census for population</li> <li>State DES for prices</li> </ul>	Value of output = additions to livestock population during the year * current year price	Value of output = additions to livestock population during the year * current year price
7. Irrigation System			

(i) operation of irrigation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget documents of government</li> <li>State</li> </ul>	Gross value added = compensation of employees + operating surplus + consumption of fixed capital	Base year estimates moved with area irrigated through Govt. sources
<b>Inputs - seed</b>			
(i) paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, small millets, gram, arhar, moong, masoor, linseed, sesamum, rapeseed & mustard, linseed, castor, sugarcane, turmeric, potato etc.,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CSO for seed rate through cost of cultivation studies</li> <li>State DES for area &amp; prices</li> </ul>	Value of inputs = seed rate * area * current year price	Value of inputs = seed rate * area * base year price
(ii) other cereals, other condiments & spices, coconut, miscellaneous food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CSO gives the percentage of value of outputs of respective crops &amp; WPI</li> <li>State DES for area</li> </ul>	Value of inputs = area * value of seed inputs per hectare of Base year estimate * relevant whole sale price index (WPI)	Value of inputs = area * value of seed inputs per hectare of Base year estimate
(iii) misc. non-food crops ,fodder, dry chillies, other vegetables & dry ginger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State DES for area</li> <li>CSO gives per hectare value of respective crops</li> </ul>	Value of inputs = seed rate * area * current year price	Value of inputs = seed rate * area base year price
(2) Pesticides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pesticides Association of India for dispatches</li> <li>CSO gives value of basing on pesticides</li> </ul>	Total dispatches at current year prices distributed to various states on the basis of state-wise consumption figures	Total dispatches at base year prices distributed to various states on the basis of state-wise consumption figures
(3) repair and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supplied by the CSO basing on All India Debt and Investment Surveys (AIDIS), 2002-03</li> </ul>	Benchmark estimates are moved with capital stock of farm business	Benchmark estimates are prepared using AIDIS, 2002-03
(4)Operational costs for livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By the CSO</li> </ul>	0.25 * value of output of poultry meat, silk, wool, hides and increment in livestock	0.25 * value of output of poultry meat, silk, wool, hides and increment in livestock at base year prices
(5) electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By the CSO</li> </ul>	Arranged by the CSO	Arranged by the CSO
(6) chemical fertilizers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fertilizer Association of India for dispatches and prices (arranged by the CSO)</li> </ul>	Arranged by the CSO	Arranged by the CSO

(7) Diesel oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supplied by the CSO on DESAg for consumption (in value terms) per diesel engine and per tractor</li> <li>State DES s for no. of diesel engines and tractors</li> <li>State DES for irrigation charges</li> </ul>	Value of inputs = no. of diesel engines/ tractors * consumption in value terms per diesel engine/ tractor in the current year	Value of inputs = no. of diesel engines/ tractors * consumption in value terms per diesel engine/ tractor in the base year
(8) irrigation charges	State DES for irrigation charges	Compiled from Budget Documents	Base year estimates moved with area irrigated through Govt. sources
(9) market charges for crops	Benchmark survey conducted by DESAg (arranged by the CSO)	Market charges=0.322 * value of output at current year prices (derived from the survey)	Market charges=0.322 * value of output at base year prices (derived from the survey)
(10) feed of livestock (i) roughages  (ii) concentrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Output estimates of certain crops (from CSO)</li> <li>Indian Livestock Census for prices (from CSO)</li> <li>CCS results on consumption rates (from CSO)</li> </ul>	Value of roughages = value of output of fodder, grass, cane trash + 0.95 * (value of output of straw and stalks), at current year prices	Value of roughages = value of output of fodder, grass, cane trash + 0.95 * (value of output of straw and stalks), at base year prices
Forestry		Value of concentrates = annual consumption rates of different categories of animals * population of these categories Cattle / Buffalo: Rs.685.26 per year Goats/Sheeps /Pigs : Rs. 66 per year Poultry : Rs. 121.380per year Rates as in constant prices	Value of concentrates = annual consumption rates of different categories of animals * population of these categories Cattle / Buffalo: Rs.685.26 per year Goats/Sheeps /Pigs : Rs. 66 per year Poultry : Rs. 121.380per year Rates as in constant prices
(1) industrial wood (i) recorded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State forest deptts. (SFD)</li> <li>State DES for prices</li> </ul>	Value of output = Production * current year price	Value of output = Production * base year price
(ii) unrecorded	Expert Committee	Value of output = 0.1 * value of output of recorded production at current year prices	Value of output = 0.1 * value of output of recorded production at base year prices
(iii) Trees outside forest	FSI( given by the CSO)	Value = production (using growing stocks in forest given by FSI) * price (weighted average price of industrial wood at current year price	Value = production (using growing stocks in forest given by FSI) * price (weighted average price of industrial wood at base year price
(2) fuel wood	NSS Consumer Expenditure Surveys, 61 <sup>st</sup> round for rates of consumption of firewood & chips by the households, moved for the current year	Total production of fuel wood = rates of consumption per person * population (separately for rural and urban)- agricultural by products	Total production of fuel wood = rates of consumption per person * population (separately for rural and urban)- agricultural by products used as fuelwood (output of certain by products in the

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Office of the Registrar General of India for population projections</li> <li>Enterprise Survey results for consumption of firewood &amp; chips by the industries</li> <li>State DESs for prices</li> </ul>	used as fuelwood (output of certain by products in the agriculture sector) Total value of output = 1.06 * production of fuelwood estimated above * current year price ( the addition of 6 percent is to account for the consumption of fuelwood by non-household, namely, the enterprises which is derived from the data of enterprise surveys for the benchmark year	agriculture sector) Total value of output = 1.06 * production of fuelwood estimated above * base year price ( the addition of 6 percent is to account for the consumption of fuelwood by non-household, namely, the enterprises which is derived from the data of enterprise surveys for the benchmark year
(3) Nontraditional Forest products (i) minor forest products (ii) Fodder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SFD for value of output</li> <li>Ministry of Industry for Wholesale Price Index (WPI)</li> <li>CCS</li> </ul>	Value of output estimates are directly furnished by the SFDs  Value directly from feed of livestock	Value of output estimates at current prices are deflated by the relevant WPI  Value directly from feed of livestock
Inputs of forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By the CSO</li> </ul>	15.6 % of total value of output at current year prices	15.6 % of total value of output at base year prices
Fishing			
(1, inland fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Fisheries Departments for production and prices</li> </ul>	Value of output = fish sold in raw form * current year prices	Value of output = fish sold in raw form * base year prices
(2) subsistence fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By the CSO</li> </ul>	Value of output = .125 * production of inland fish * current year price	Value of output = .125 * production of inland fish * base year price
Inputs (i) inland fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By the CSO</li> </ul>	Value of output =0.1 * value of output of total production of inland fish at current year prices	Value of output =0.1 * value of output of total production of inland fish at base year prices
(ii) subsistence fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By the CSO.</li> </ul>	Value of output =0.01 * value of output of total production of inland fish at current year prices	Value of output =0.01 * value of output of total production of inland fish at base year prices
4. Mining & Quarrying			
(5) minor minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Geological Departments for value of output</li> <li>IBM for other minor minerals &amp; input</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value of output estimates are directly available at current year price</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value of output is obtained using the ratio of value of output of total non-metallic minerals at constant to current prices</li> </ul>

	rates	Input rates are directly available	Input rates are directly available
1. manufacturing registered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CSO for Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)</li> <li>CSO for Index of Industrial Production (IIP)</li> <li>Ministry of Industry for the WPI (by the CSO)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value of output material inputs and GVA are obtained from the results of ASI at current prices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current price estimates are deflated with the relevant WPI</li> </ul>
2. manufacturing unregistered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small &amp; Medium Enterprises 2006-07 conducted by the Office of the Develop. Commissioner for Micro, Small and Medium (MSME) for value added per worker (VAPW) of MSME units</li> <li>Survey on unorganised manufacturing sector conducted by the NSSO, 2005-06 for VAPW</li> <li>NSS/ Population Census for workforce (WF) estimates</li> <li>CSO for IIP</li> <li>M/ Industry for WPI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Benchmark estimates of GDP for the year 2004-05 = value added per worker (VAPW) * number of workers (separately for compilation category level of NIC for the segments of MSME and non-MSME, which comprises of directory manufacturing establishments and own-account manufacturing enterprises)</li> <li>The benchmark industry wise estimates are moved with the relevant IIP and the WPI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The benchmark industry wise estimates are moved with the relevant IIP</li> </ul>
(1) electricity (excluding wind power)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual Reports of State Electricity Boards for outputs and inputs</li> <li>GVA from electricity generating companies i.e. NTPC ,BHEPC and PGC for output and inputs (by the CSO)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both value of output and value of material input are available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Base year estimates moved with index of quantum of electricity sold to consumers</li> </ul>
(2) gobar gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy for no. of bio gas plants (by the CSO)</li> <li>Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for value of production (by the CSO)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value of production is directly treated as value added. Value of material inputs (dung) is assumed to be equal to the value of after use by-product (dung manure)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Base year estimates moved with index of no. of bio gas plants</li> </ul>
(3) Water- public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget Documents of centre and states for data on salaries and wages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value added = salary and wages + consumption of fixed capital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current price estimates are deflated with the CPI (IW)</li> </ul>

(4) Water- private	• Data on municipalities for data on salaries and wages	• Value added = workforce * salary and wages per worker *	• Current price estimates are deflated with the CPI (IW)
<b>Construction</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>House hold sector Rural</b> residential buildings (RRB) (new construction outlays)</li> <li>• RRB-repair and maintenance (R&amp;M)</li> <li>• Urban residential buildings (URB) (new construction outlays)</li> <li>• URB-repair and maintenance (R&amp;M)</li> <li>• R/U non residential buildings other construction works (new construction outlays)</li> <li>• R/U non residential buildings other construction works R &amp; M</li> <li>• Plantation in house hold sector</li> <li>• <b>Public sector</b></li> </ul>	<p>AIDIS, 2002-03 for investment in rural and urban residential buildings</p> <p>Population Census for number of dwellings</p> <p>Commodity Boards for Plantation crops , NHB , NABARD publication for cost structures</p> <p>NSSO 58th Round Results Report No. 488 Housing Conditions in India</p>	<p>The base year estimates of new and repair &amp; maintenance in respect of rural and urban residential buildings are moved with the help of growth rate given by the CSO of building materials(Cement, Iron&amp; Steel, Bricks, Timber Labour &amp; Fixtures)are imposed along with Cost of construction Index(CCI) of Rural/Urban and combined index of value of output of Ag.( 85% ) &amp; 15% of Manufacturing (regd.)</p>	<p>The base year estimates of new and repair &amp; maintenance in respect of rural and urban residential buildings are moved with the help of growth rate of residential buildings</p> <p>Rural/Urban and combined index of value of output of Ag.( 85% ) &amp; 15% of Manufacturing (regd.)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Private Corporate Sector</b></li> <li>• <b>Residual sector</b></li> </ul>	<p>Budget documents for outlays</p> <p>Cost structures by NABARD (by the CSO)</p> <p>Supplied by the CSO</p>	<p>State/Central Govt. budget, Railways, Communication, DCUs., Annual Accounts of Local Bodies &amp; NDCUs. a considered</p> <p>By the CSO</p> <p>Supplied by the CSO</p>	<p>Current Price estimates deflated by index of general pucca construction</p> <p>Same as above</p> <p>Same as above</p>
<b>Trade , Hotel and Restaurants</b>			



<p><b>(1) Trade- public</b> sector dealing in wholesale and retail trade (except motor vehicles) + auctioning activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget documents for the Departmental Undertakings (DCU) for output and inputs</li> <li>• Annual reports of the Non-Departmental Undertakings (NDCU) for output and inputs</li> <li>• RBI's study of finances of sample of companies for value added</li> <li>• Ministry of Company Affairs</li> </ul>	<p>The CSO gives data</p>	<p>Current price estimates are deflated with Index of CPI(IW)</p>
<p><b>(2) Trade-Private organised sector</b> (i) private corporate units dealing in wholesale and retail trade (except motor vehicles) + auctioning activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NABARD's publication, "Statistical Statements Relating to Co-operative movement in India for value added</li> <li>• Ministry of Industry for WPI for various sub-groups</li> </ul>	<p>The CSO gives data</p>	<p>Current price estimates are deflated with Index of CPI(IW)</p>
<p><b>(2) Trade-Private organised sector</b> (ii) trading cooperative units dealing in wholesale and retail trade along with maintenance of motor vehicles) + auctioning activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RBI's study of finances of sample of companies for value added</li> <li>• Ministry of Company Affairs for the total paid up capital</li> <li>• DGET report</li> <li>• Ministry of Industry for WPI</li> </ul>	<p>The CSO gives data</p>	<p>Current price estimates are deflated with Index of CPI(IW)</p>
<p><b>(2) Trade-Private organised sector</b> (iii) Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RBI's study of finances of sample of companies for value added</li> <li>• Ministry of Company Affairs for the total paid up capital</li> <li>• DGET report</li> <li>• Ministry of Industry for WPI</li> </ul>	<p>The CSO gives data</p>	<p>Current price estimates are deflated with Index of CPI(IW)</p>
<p><b>(2) Trade-Private organised sector</b> (iv) Repair of personal household goods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informal sector survey, NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round 1999-2000 for VAPW</li> <li>• EUS, NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round 2004-05</li> <li>• Population Census 2001 for WF estimates</li> <li>• Gross Value of output from commodity producing sectors both at current and constant prices</li> <li>• trade and transport margins from IO 2003-04</li> <li>• 'Agriculture Statistics at Glance',</li> </ul>	<p>The CSO gives data</p>	<p>Current price estimates are deflated with Index of CPI(IW)</p>
<p><b>(3) Trade-Private unorganised sector</b> (i) wholesale trade (except motor vehicles) + auctioning activity (ii) Retail trade except motor vehicles (iii) Repair of personal household goods (iv) Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles (v) Sale of motor vehicle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informal sector survey, NSS 55<sup>th</sup> round 1999-2000 for VAPW</li> <li>• EUS, NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round 2004-05</li> <li>• Population Census 2001 for WF estimates</li> <li>• Gross Value of output from commodity producing sectors both at current and constant prices</li> <li>• trade and transport margins from IO 2003-04</li> <li>• 'Agriculture Statistics at Glance',</li> </ul>	<p>Base year estimates are moved with Index of tax collection of respective activities and CPI(IW)</p>	<p>Base year estimates are moved with Index of tax collection of respective activities</p>

	Ministry of Agriculture and DMI			
(1) Hotels and restaurants- public sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget documents for DCUs for value of output and inputs</li> <li>Annual reports of the NDCUs for value of output and inputs</li> <li></li> <li></li> </ul>	The CSO gives data	Current price estimates are deflated with Index of CPI(IW)	
(2) Hotels and restaurants- private organised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RBI's study of the finances of a sample of companies for GVA</li> <li>Ministry of Company Affairs for the total paid-up capital</li> </ul>	The CSO gives data	Current price estimates are deflated with Index of CPI(IW)	
(3) Private unorganised - (i) Hotels (ii) Restaurants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enterprises survey, NSS 57<sup>th</sup> round for VAPW</li> <li>EUS, NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round 2004-05</li> <li>Population Census 2001 for WF estimates</li> <li>Gross Value of output from commodity producing sectors both at current and constant prices</li> <li>Trade and transport margins from IO 2003-04</li> <li>'Agriculture Statistics at Glance", Ministry of Agriculture and DMI for marketable surplus ratios</li> </ul>	Base year estimates are moved with Index of tax collection of Hotel & Restaurants and CPI(IW)	Base year estimates are moved with Index of tax collection of Hotel & Restaurants	
(1) railways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual railway budget for compensation of employees and operating surplus</li> <li>Railway Board for data on passenger and goods traffic</li> </ul>	The CSO gives data	The CSO gives data	
(1) Public (i) Mechanised road transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget documents for DCUs for value of output and inputs</li> <li>Annual reports of NDCUs for value of</li> </ul>	Both value of output and value of material inputs are available	Base year estimate is moved with quantum of index of passenger kilometers	

	output and inputs			
<b>(1) Public</b> (i) water transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget documents for DCUs for value of output and inputs</li> <li>Annual reports of NDCUs for value of output and inputs</li> </ul>	data is not available	data is not available	
<b>(1) Public</b> (i) Air transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget documents for DCUs</li> <li>Annual reports of NDCUs</li> </ul>	By the CSO	estimate at Current prices are deflated by CPI(IW)	
<b>(2) Private Organised/Un organized</b> (i) Water transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual Reports of Companies, for value of output and inputs</li> </ul>	By the CSO		
<b>(2) Private organised</b> (ii) Air transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual Reports of Companies</li> </ul>	By the CSO	estimate at Current prices are deflated by CPI(IW)	
<b>(2) Private Organised</b> (iii) Mechanised Road transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enterprise Survey, NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> Round 2006-07 for VAPW</li> <li>EUS, NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round 2004-05/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates</li> <li>No. of registered vehicles from Commissioner of Transport ,Bihar</li> <li>CPI(AL) / CPI(IW)</li> </ul>	Current price estimates= $WF * GVA / Worker * CPI$ separately for rural & urban WF=base year WF* Index of registered vehicles	Base year = $WF * base\ year\ GVAPW$ separately for rural and urban	
<b>(3) Private unorganised</b> (ii) Non Mechanised Road transport +Water Transport +Auxiliary Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enterprise Survey, NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> Round 2006-07 for VAPW</li> <li>EUS, NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round 2004-05/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates</li> <li>CPI IW &amp; AL Enterprise Survey, NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> Round 2006-07 for VAPW</li> <li>EUS, NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round 2004-05/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates</li> <li>EA for WPI</li> </ul>	Base year = $WF * GVAPW$ . For estimates is moved with the Index of VOP of Commodities at current prices	Base year = $WF * GVAPW$ . For estimates is moved with the Index of VOP of Commodities at base year prices	
<b>Storage</b>				
(1) Storage & warehousing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central and State warehousing corporations' Annual Reports for value of output and inputs</li> </ul>	Base year = $WF * GVAPW$ . For estimates is moved with the Index of VOP of Commodities at current prices	Base year = $WF * GVAPW$ . For estimates is moved with the Index of VOP of Commodities at base year prices	

<p>(3) Storage &amp; warehousing- Private organised unorganised</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EUS, NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round 2004-05 and Population Census 2001 for WF estimates</li> <li>• Enterprise Survey, NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> Round 2006-07 for VAPW</li> <li>• Annual Survey of Industries</li> </ul>	<p>Base year = WF * GVAPW. For estimates is moved with the Index of VOP of Commodities at current prices</p>	<p>Base year = WF * GVAPW. For estimates is moved with the Index of VOP of Commodities at base year prices</p>
<b>Communication</b>			
(1) communication- public	<p>Demands for Grants relating to posts and telecommunication</p>	<p>By the CSO</p>	<p>By the CSO</p>
<p>(2) private communication services corporate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Courier Services</li> <li>* Cable operators</li> <li>* Other communication</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EUS, NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round 2004-05/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates</li> <li>• Enterprise Survey, NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> Round 2006-07 for VAPW</li> <li>• CPI (AL) and CPI (IW)</li> <li>• No. of Cellular subscribers</li> <li>• RBI Sales growth in communication of sample companies</li> <li>• Average revenue per user (ARPU) per month, number of subscribers and GVA to GVO ratio of sample cellular private companies in 2004-05</li> </ul>	<p>By the CSO</p> <p>Base year estimate = WF * VAPW in respect of rural and urban for courier and cable operators. Projected for other years using RBI sales growth in respect of sample companies of communication sector</p> <p>For the <u>other private communication</u> sector, using the ARPU, no. of subscribers and the ratio of GVA to total sales, GVA of other sector is determined for the base year which is moved forward using RBI sales growth in communication sector of sample companies</p>	<p>The constant price estimates for rural and urban are obtained by deflating current price estimates with WPI respectively for <u>cable and courier sectors</u></p> <p>In respect of <u>Other private communication</u>, the constant price is obtained using growth in number of subscribers</p>
<p>(3) private communication services- unorganised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Courier Services</li> <li>* Cable operators</li> <li>* Other communication</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EUS, NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round 2004-05/ Population Census 2001 for WF estimates</li> <li>• Enterprise Survey, NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> Round 2006-07 for VAPW</li> <li>• CPI (AL) and CPI (IW)</li> <li>• No. of Cellular subscribers</li> </ul>	<p>By the CSO</p> <p>For courier and cable operators Base year estimate = WF * VAPW For other years WF is projected using inter-survey growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively for rural and urban areas For <u>other private communication</u> Base year estimate = WF * VAPW subsequent years estimates are obtained using the implicit deflator of corporate sector</p>	<p>For cable and courier Operators Current price deflated using CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively for rural and urban areas</p> <p>In respect of <u>Other private communication</u>, the constant price estimates are obtained by moving the base year estimates using growth in number of subscribers</p>

**Real Estate ,Legal Business Services & Ownership of dwellings**

<p>(1) real estate Private organised Unorganised sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EUS, NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round 2004-05 and Population Census 2001 for WF estimates</li> <li>• Enterprise Survey, NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> Round 2006-07 for VAPW</li> <li>• RBI results on sample group of companies relating to real estate</li> <li>• CPI (AL) and, CPI (IW)</li> </ul>	<p>Private organised Base year estimate = WF * VAPW For other years, moved forward using growth in real estate of RBI sample</p> <p>Private unorganised Base year estimate = WF * VAPW For other years, WF is projected using inter survey growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI (AL) and CPI (IW) respectively for 4 rural and urban areas</p>	<p>Private organised Constant price estimates are obtained by deflating current price estimates by with WPI</p> <p>Private unorganised Constant price estimates for rural and urban are obtained by deflating current price estimates with CPI (AL) and CPI (IW)</p>
<p><b>16. Other Service</b></p> <p>(1) education, medical, etc. (public)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• education,</li> <li>• medical,</li> <li>• sanitary,</li> <li>• TV &amp; radio</li> </ul> <p>(2)Coaching centre Private organised Unorganised sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EUS, NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round 2004-05 and Population Census 2001 for WF estimates</li> <li>• Enterprise Survey, NSS 63<sup>rd</sup> Round 2006-07 for VAPW</li> <li>• CPI (AL), CPI (IW) and CPI (UNME) of house rent sub group</li> </ul>		
<p>(1) education, medical, etc. (public)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• education,</li> <li>• medical,</li> <li>• sanitary,</li> <li>• TV &amp; radio</li> </ul> <p>(2)Coaching centre Private organised Unorganised sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget documents for salaries and wages</li> </ul>	<p>Income method(Total earnings of staff + consumption of fixed capital)</p>	<p>Current price estimates deflated with CPI(IW)</p>
<p>(3)Education(-)Coaching centre Private organised</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment and unemployment survey data form NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round and population census,2001 estimates of work force,</li> <li>• value added per worker from Enterprise Survey,63<sup>rd</sup> round,</li> <li>• CPI(AL),and CPI(IW)</li> <li>• Employment and unemployment survey data form NSS 61<sup>st</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Base year estimate (WE*VAPW) WF is projected inter survey for rural&amp; urban VAPW is projected with the index of CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively,</p> <p>Private organized &amp; unorganized Base year estimate=WF*VAPW</p>	<p>by deflating the current price estimates with CPI(AL)and CPI(IW) respectively.</p> <p>by deflating the current price with CPI(AL)and CPI(IW) respectively.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unorganized sector</li> </ul>	<p>Round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63<sup>rd</sup> round, CPI(AL), and CPI(IW)</li> <li>55<sup>th</sup> and 61<sup>st</sup> round on consumption expenditure on education</li> </ul>	<p>for other year, Base year estimate of GVA is moved forward using the growth in consumer expenditure of education service (1999-2000 and 2004-05) in real terms.</p>	
<p>(4) medical &amp; health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pvt. Organized</li> <li>pvt. unorg.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment and unemployment survey data form NSS 61<sup>st</sup></li> <li>Round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force,</li> <li>value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63<sup>rd</sup> round, CPI(AL), and CPI(IW)</li> <li>Health Accounts (satellite accounts- Min of Health and Family Welfare- 2004-05)</li> </ul>	<p>Base year estimate = WF * VAPW separately for rural urban and private organized and unorganized. For other year, GVA moved forward using the trends of consumer expenditure of private medical services</p>	<p>by deflating the current price with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively.</p>
<p>(5) Sewage and refuse disposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pvt. organized</li> <li>pvt. unorg</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment and unemployment survey data form NSS 61<sup>st</sup></li> <li>Round and population census, 2001 estimates of work force,</li> <li>value added per worker from Enterprise Survey, 63<sup>rd</sup> round, CPI(AL), and CPI(IW)</li> <li>-do-</li> <li>-do-</li> </ul>	<p>Base year estimate = WF * VAPW For other year, WF is projected using into survey growth rate and VAPW is projected with the index of CPI(AL) and CPI (IW) for rural/urban areas</p>	<p>by deflating the current price with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas.</p>
<p>(6) Activity of membership organization</p> <p>(7) Recreational activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private Organized</li> <li>Un-organized</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-do-</li> <li>-do-</li> </ul>		<p>-do-</p> <p>-do-</p>
<p>(8) For</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private Organized Unorganized of the following services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-do-</li> </ul>		<p>-do-</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Washing &amp; cleaning</li> <li>• Hear dressing</li> </ul>				
<p>(9) Funeral and NIC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment and un-employment survey data from NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round and population census ,2001 estimates of work force,</li> <li>• value added per worker from Enterprise survey,63rd round</li> <li>• CPI(AL),AND CPI (IW)</li> </ul>	<p>Current price estimates by inflating constant prices by CPI AL and IW respectively</p>	<p>Base year estimate=WF*VAPW Moved GAV forward using projected population growth for rural and urban areas</p>	
<p>(10)Tailoring service privet organized Unorganized</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NSSO 56<sup>th</sup> round data on value Added per Work(VAPW) and 56<sup>th</sup> round NSSO estimated of work force separately for rural and urban areas in the base year</li> <li>• Employment and un-employment survey daata from NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round and population of work force</li> </ul>	<p>Base year estimate=WF*VAPW Work force determined separately for <u>corporate and unorganized</u> separately. For subsequent year the estimates of work force jave been prepared using the inter survey average compound growth rate of quinquennial Employment &amp; unemployment surveys as observed between 1999-00 and 2004-05 of NSS and value added per worker of rural and urban sectors have been projected to subsequent years with the index of CPL(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively.</p>	<p><u>For organized and unorganized</u> by deflating the current price estimated with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas.</p>	
<p>(11)Privet Household with employed persons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment and un-employment survey daata from NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round and population of work force</li> <li>• 61<sup>st</sup> round Consumption expenditure survey</li> </ul>	<p>Base year estimate: GVAPW is an annualized daily earnings of persons employed from the consumption expenditure survey and the WF form the EUS. Subsequently, moved forward, WF using intersurvey growth rate and earnings by CPI IW &amp; AL.</p>	<p><u>For organized and unorganized</u> by deflating the current price estimated with CPI(AL) and CPI(IW) respectively, for rural and urban areas.</p>	
<p>(12) international and other extra territorial bodies Private corporate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment and un-employment survey daata from NSS 61<sup>st</sup> round and population of work force</li> </ul>	<p>WF X thrice the VAPW of public admn. &amp; defence for the base year. Moved subsequently by CPIIW and growth in WF.</p>	<p>by deflating the current price estimates with CPI(IW)</p>	

<b>17. public administration and defence</b>			
(1) Public administration and defence	Budget documents from state government and local authorities for details on salaries and wages Labour Bureau for the CPI	Income method (Total earnings of staff+ consumption of fixed capital)	Current price estimates deflated by the CPI(IW)
(2) Autonomous Institutions	Annual Financial Accounts of some important Central Autonomous Institution DGE & T Census of Central Government Employees for 2004-05.	Gross Value Added is worked out from the total income of the base year and subsequent year. These ratios (GAV/total income) are applied on the total income of all the autonomous institutions to obtain GDP for base year and subsequent year at current prices.	Current price estimates deflated by the CPI(IW)