

Chapter Two

ESTIMATES OF STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN INDIA

1960-61 & 1970-71

I. Introduction :

It is customary to measure the extent of economic growth of a region over a period of time in terms of the relative change in income of that area or region between the initial and the terminal years of the period. Since economic growth of a region has two aspects - one relating to the productive capacity of the region and the other relating to the economic welfare of the population residing within the region, there are two corresponding concepts of income of a region. Productive capacity of a region is represented by the income which is generated within the geographical boundaries of the region while the economic welfare of the population of the region gets reflected through the income received by the people residing within the region. The former is known as the income originating in a region and the latter is referred to as the income accruing to the region*1. The two concepts differ from each

*1 A third concept of State income based on personal income also

other inasmuch as the net inflow of income to the residents of the region from the rest of the world is non-zero.

At the national level, net domestic product and net national income at factor cost correspond to the concepts of income originating and income accruing, respectively. It should be noted here that net national income is relatively easy to calculate because it relates to the country as a whole and the statistics pertaining to net income from abroad are readily available at the national level.^{*2} "At the State level, however, it is extremely difficult to estimate income from 'abroad' as the factor income flows across the boundaries of the State are difficult to ensnare in the statistical net".^{*3}

exists. "It is the current income received by normal residents from all sources inclusive of transfers from Government and business but exclusive of transfer among persons where 'person' includes individuals, owners of unincorporated enterprises and non-profit institutions". Cf. National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER): Distribution of National Income by States, 1960-61, Jan. 1965, ch.3. For detailed discussion on these concepts, see Werner Hochwald: "Conceptual Issues of Regional Income Estimation" in Regional Income, Studies in Income and Wealth, Vol. 21, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1957 (This publication will be henceforth referred to as NBER: Regional Income, 1957). See also S. Geronymakis: "Discussion Papers", in W. Isard & J.H. Cumberland (eds.): Regional Economic Planning - Techniques of Analysis for Less Developed Area, (Paris: European Productivity Agency, 1961).

*2 Sometimes, the margin of error in the income estimates in this sector is quite high even at the national level. In U.K., for instance, it is found to be more than 10%. Cf. National Income Statistics: Sources and Methods issued by Central Statistical Office of U.K.

*3 B.W.Chavan and Anita Chavan: National Income in India -

At this point, it is important to note that "For a comparative study of the level of industrial and economic developments among the states or regions, it is sufficient to have an estimate of income originating within the 'State' or 'region'."^{*4} Moreover, "the region is analyzed as the integral part of a larger national market, and regional development is responding to national rather than regional demand. For policy purposes, therefore, the industrial origin of income received by area residents, and a record of regional production by key industries as they adapt themselves to changes in the national market, may be more helpful than regional expenditure estimates required for the technical completion of a regional accounting system."^{*5} Further, many other scholars in the field also feel that regional estimates of income produced are invaluable as a basis for inter-regional comparison of resource productivity within given industries,^{*6} and that "there is no need to

Concepts & Methods. (Bombay: Sindhu Publication Pvt.Ltd., 1970), p.66. Similar doubts have also been expressed by The Committee on Regional Accounts (CRA) in its First Report, p.12; see also, NCAER: Distribution of National Income by States, 1960-61, op.cit.

*4 Third Five Year Plan, Planning Commission Govt. of India.

*5 W. Hochwald: "Conceptual Issues of Regional Income Estimation", op.cit.

*6 Cf. Richard Easterlin: "Comment", in NBER: Regional Income, 1957.

get into the area of interregional money flows, or even interregional commodity trade"*⁷ for this purpose.

Since our primary interest in the present study is to examine the interstate variations in economic growth in India, the ideal measure of State income for our purpose, therefore, is the income originating rather than the income accruing to different states in India. Fortunately, all the estimates of state income in India available at the official level are based on the concept of income originating within the geographical area of the State.

It should be admitted at the very outset that although income originating within a region is an ideal measure for our purpose, it is not altogether free from the statistical as well as conceptual problems. As W. Hochwald rightly points out, "Since a region within the national economy is essentially an open system, regional sectoring of economic activity may but partly coincide with the spatial jurisdiction of institutional transactors that cannot properly be identified with particular geographic area".*⁸ Such 'supra-regional' transactors

*⁷ Cf. F.H.Lacey: "Comment" in NBER: Regional Income, 1957.

*⁸ W.Hochwald: "Conceptual Issues of Regional Income Estimation", op.cit.

whose operations are not confined within the geographical boundaries of a given State, but whose activities are spread over more than one State, represent a serious problem both at the conceptual and operational level as far as the measure of income originating in the region at factor cost is concerned. These 'supra-regional' transactors whose operations extend beyond the boundaries of a given state include "railways, communications, central government administration, large corporations like banks and insurance and large productive enterprises (in the private and public sectors) with branches located in a number of regions".^{*9} The major difficulty in estimating the income originating in a particular state at factor cost arises mainly because such enterprises generally do not maintain their internal accounts in a way that would facilitate the estimation of income originating for their activities within given States.^{*10}

Second major problem with income originating in States arises in the case of sectors where the income estimates are based on conventional yield rates, local inquiries or the samples because the size of samples in many cases is not sufficiently large to provide reliable estimates for the State.

*9 Cf. CRA : First Report, op.cit. p.13. Also see, NCAER: Distribution of National Income by States, 1960-61, op.cit.

*10 Ibid.

"Even the interpolation or extrapolation of bench-mark data for inter-census and post-census years is generally much less justifiable for a state than for a nation, since the underlying basic stability assumptions tend to lose validity as the size of area in question shrinks."*11

An important problem arises in comparing the levels of income originating in different states at factor cost inasmuch as the purchasing power of a rupee varies from State to State. Moreover, the movements of the prices over time is also not uniform for all States. At this point, it is interesting to note that a study on the interstate price changes in the United States for the period 1929 to 1953 concludes in the following way: "Only after the attempt is made to develop state and regional price indexes for past years can one conclude that an attempt would be somewhat foolhardy."*12 This conclusion may largely be due to the nature of the U.S. economy. For an underdeveloped country like India, the problem of different

*11 B.W.Chavan and Anita Chavan: National Income in India - Concepts & Methods, op.cit., p.74.

*12 A.Hurwitz and C.P.Stallings: "Interregional Differentials in Per Capita Real Income Change" in NBER: Regional Income, 1957. For criticisms and comments on this study, see N.H.Koffsky: "Comment", and M.G.Reid: "Comment" in NBER: Regional Income, 1957.

price-movements over time can distort the relative picture if the comparisons are made over time.*¹³ However, this problem can be resolved if we take the income at constant prices with a uniform base year for all the states. Still, the problem of interstate variations in the prices which are implicit in the base year estimates of State income remains. In this connection, it is sufficient to mention that our basic objective behind the present study is to examine interstate growth differentials which, in all likelihood, are not significantly affected by the interstate variations in the base year prices, though it must be admitted that the interstate comparisons of the levels of per capita income do get affected by the interstate variations in the base year prices. However, in view of almost complete lack of systematic studies on the interstate variations in the levels of prices in India, it is but an open question whether in the base year (i.e. 1960-61) there were significant variations in the levels of prices among different States in India. We can assume for our purpose, as most of the studies do, that these variations, if at all, were insignificant in the

*13 Cf. J.G. Williamson: "Regional Inequality and the Process of National Development: A Description of the Patterns," in Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol.13, No.4, Part II, July, 1965. He argues that "the divergence between regional price levels is likely to diminish as the nation develops". This obviously implies that the price-movement could distort the reality in an underdeveloped country like India over time.

sense that they would not have any substantial effects on the results. As S.A. Goldberg puts it, "In national income accounting as in any other field, the statistician has a responsibility to ensure that his data reflect, and do not distort, reality. At the same time, he must avoid being perfectionist. Information should not be withheld merely because it is approximate."*14

In the next section of the present Chapter, a brief review of the estimates of state income so far made in India is carried out. Then, the third section is devoted to a discussion of the method followed in the present study to derive comparable estimates of the Net State Domestic Product (SDP) at factor cost for the fifteen states in India for the two bench-mark years 1960-61 and 1970-71. A detailed analysis of the estimates derived in the present Chapter is conducted in the following Chapter.

II. A Review of the Available Estimates of State Income in India :

State income estimation is a subject of relatively recent origin and in the case of an underdeveloped country like

*14 Simon A. Goldberg: "The Development of National Accounts in Canada", in The Canadian Journal of Economic and Political Science, XV (February, 1949), p.37.

India, it is all the more so. Though systematic efforts in the direction of preparing estimates of State income in India were made only after Independence, by now, a good deal of literature exists on the subject to warrant a brief review of the main studies dealing with the estimation of State income in India. To start with, we can divide all the available estimates into two broad categories, viz., the Unofficial estimates and the Official estimates.

The first estimate of state income in India was made by Dr. G. Slater in the Madras Year Book, 1923. Then, Dr. Natarajan prepared the estimates of state income for the years 1938-39 and 1949-50 for the then existing provinces in Indian Union.*¹⁵ The Indian Institute of Public Opinion (IIPO) has also given the estimates of state income from time to time.*¹⁶ It is to be regretted that these estimates are of

*15 Cf. Dr. Natarajan: An Essay on National Income and Expenditure in India, Govt. of Madras, 1949.

*16 Cf. (i) "The Plans and Unequal Regional Development - A study of Regional Disparities in Progress, 1950-61", in Quarterly Economic Report of the IIPO, 10th issue.

(ii) "The character of Regional changes in Income, 1955-56 to 1960-61 - An Assessment of Sectional Changes in State Incomes", in Quarterly Economic Report of the IIPO, 21st issue.

(iii) "The Regional Estimate of Disparities in Indian Planning - The Structure of Regional Income Changes, 1951-1966," in Quarterly Economic Report of the IIPO, 25th issue.

little use since the methods and procedures followed in estimating these state incomes have not been explained anywhere.

In addition to this, some occasional attempts were made by individual scholars also, in the direction of preparing some estimates of regional income. Mention may be made of the following writers. Dr. S.G. Tiwari^{*17} and Dr. B.G. Kunte^{*18} attempted to estimate income accruing to the United Provinces (now known as Uttar Pradesh) and Bombay Province & Sind respectively. Prof. S.R. Bose^{*19} prepared a paper on the state income of Bihar for the year 1946-47. A commendable effort was made by M.D. Chaudhary of estimating the State income of various states in India by allocating the national income totals for the year 1955-56.^{*20} In 1961, Ravi Varma^{*21} and K.N.Raj^{*22}

*17 Cf. S.G. Tiwari: "Economic Prosperity of the United Provinces - A Study in the Provincial Income and its Distribution and Working Conditions, 1921-39", (Bombay, 1951); Recently in a paper he has reviewed exhaustively the work done on the regional income estimation in India. See S.G. Tiwari: "Regional Accounting in India", in Review of Income & Wealth, March, 1971.

*18 B.G. Kunte: Economic Prosperity of Bombay Province and Sind, 1919-39, unpublished Ph.D. Thesis submitted to the University of Bombay, 1958.

*19 Cf. Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, Govt. of Bihar, Oct. 1950.

*20 M.D. Chaudhry: Regional Income Accounting in an Underdeveloped Economy: A Case Study of India, (Calcutta: Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyay, 1966). Moreover, he has also combined with Hoselitz to estimate State income of Delhi. See, M.D. Chaudhry and B.F. Hoselitz: "State Income of Delhi State, 1951-52 and 1955-56", in Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. 11, Pt. II, April 1963.

*21 Ravi Varma: "Estimation of State Income by Allocation Method", paper submitted to the Third Indian Conference on Research in National Income, 1961.

*22 K.N. Raj: "Some Features of Economic Growth of the Last Decade

also prepared the estimates of state income by allocating the national totals. However, the methods adopted by Ravi Varma and K.N. Raj in their respective studies could hardly be regarded as rigorous. P.D. Ojha^{*23} and Pillai & Grace^{*24} have also attempted to estimate State-wise personal income. Ojha's estimates are based on some broad assumptions which are open to question, while the estimates given by Pillai & Grace are based on the NSS data collected for the period of 30 days preceding the date of Survey by interviewing the sample households. Whether such sample data can yield reliable estimates of totals at the State level is a moot question.

Apart from all these studies made by individual scholars, National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has also actively engaged itself in the research on the State incomes, and, as a culmination of sustained efforts, has brought out several valuable documents on the State income in India.^{*25}

in India", in The Economic Weekly, 12th Annual Number, vol. XIII, Nos.4,5 and 6, February, 1961.

*23 P.D. Ojha: "Estimation of State Income in India", The Indian Economic Journal, Vol. XI, No.1, July-Sept. 1963.

*24 K.N. Pillai & I.V. Grace: "Estimates of Personal Incomes by States", Monthly Abstract of Statistics, vol.14, No.11, November, 1961.

*25 NCAER has brought out following studies relating to the Interstate Income Differentials :

1. Inter-District and Inter-State Income Differentials, 1955-56. (1963)
2. Agricultural Income by States, 1960-61. (August, 1963)
3. Income & Structure of Manufacturing Industry, 1960-61
(A State-wise Analysis)

As the Committee on Regional Accounts (CRA) in its First Report observes, "One of the special features of the estimates prepared by the NCAER was that a great deal of attention was given to the problem of methodological comparability of the estimates among the States so that the regional development studies based on these estimates would give meaningful results". However, these estimates are not without short-comings largely on account of the fact that some of the unpublished statistical material, available to only official agencies, was not available to the NCAER. Moreover, it is rather surprising to find significant differences in the estimates of the state income obtained from the various publications of the NCAER relating to State income and the estimates given by the same agency in its Techno-Economic Surveys of various States.

In the brief review presented above, we have examined most of the Unofficial estimates of the State income available for Indian states. Two points may be noted in this connection. In the first place, only a few of them relate to the bench-mark year 1960-61 and none to the year 1970-71. Secondly, on account

4. A Study on Regional Differences in Industrial Pattern (1960) (1964)
5. Distribution of National Income by States, 1960-61 (Jan. 1965)
6. Estimates of State-income in India, 1950-51, 1955-56 & 1960-61 (1967)
7. Summing-up Patterns of Growth of States (January, 1965).

of the methodology and/or data base of these studies, the estimates are largely inadequate for the purpose of our study. Let us now, therefore, turn to a review of the available Official estimates on the state income.

There are broadly two sources of the Official estimates on the State income in India, viz., various State Statistical Bureaus (SSBs) and the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Ministry of Planning, Government of India. The first systematic effort to estimate regional income in India by an official agency was perhaps made by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the then Bombay Province in the year 1950.*²⁶ However, some of the sectors like mining, fishery, small enterprises etc. were left out in the initial attempt. In the subsequent year, the coverage was enlarged to include these sectors also.*²⁷ The next to follow were the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. In Uttar Pradesh (U.P.), the estimates of income with rural-urban break-down and at current and constant

*²⁶ V.V.Divetia: "Notes on Income of Bombay Province", Bulletin of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Bombay, vol.III, No.3, Jan.1950.

*²⁷ V.V.Divetia: "Notes on Income on Bombay State for 1949-50", Bulletin of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Bombay, vol.IV, No.3, Jan.1951.

prices were first published in 1955. In Bihar, the estimates for the year 1946-47 were also first published in 1955. A number of other States like Madhya Pradesh, Assam and West Bengal prepared their first estimates, following broadly the methodology adopted by the National Income Committee, which consists of the method of value added for most of the commodity producing sectors and income method for the remaining sectors. The concept of income was that of income originating in different sectors of the State economy at factor cost which is frequently referred to as the net State Domestic Product(SDP).

With recommendations of the Fifth Joint Conference of Central and State Statisticians held at Jaipur in 1956 and the Preliminary Conference on Research in National Income in 1957, almost all major States in India initiated the efforts in the direction of computing the estimates of income originating, following broadly the method recommended by the National Income Committee. The following observation made by the CRA summarizes the existing situation in this regard :

"Today practically all the States of India compute such estimates. The estimates are being compiled both at current and constant prices though neither the period covered nor the base year for the constant price series is uniform among States."

Also, the methodology adopted by the States is not always uniform being primarily dependent on the type of data available in individual States."*28

The Working Group, set up by the CSO for supervising the estimates prepared by SSBs, has made detailed suggestions for improving the estimates and achieving interstate comparability. It has recommended farm management studies for improvement of data on input structure of the agricultural sector and has also made recommendations regarding the collection of basic data in sectors like unregistered manufacturing, construction, trade, transport by means other than railways and other services. It has also devoted considerable attention to standardise methodologies for estimation of income originating in different sectors of the State economies. To the extent the data-availability permits, the SSBs generally adopt the standard methodology prescribed by the Working Group. For the six commodity producing sectors, viz., agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishery, mining and quarrying and registered manufacturing, the data-availability is fairly satisfactory for the SSBs to follow the standard methodology; while for other sectors, the situation on the data-front is far from satisfactory so that only a few States prepare the

*28 Cf. The CRA: First Report, op.cit. p.4.

estimates following the standard methodology.

The overall degree of reliability of the estimates of the SDP by SSBs gets adversely affected by (i) complete lack of data for some sectors, (ii) indifferent quality of some of the data collected through the routine administrative system and (iii) absence of appropriate current data which often leads to crude methods of estimation. The degree of reliability of the SSBs estimates of SDP varies significantly from sector to sector or among the sub-sectors or for certain constituents of a sector, too. For instance, the gross value of output in agriculture (proper) is more reliable than the net value; estimates of income originating from activities of state governments are more reliable than the corresponding estimates of central government activities within the State boundaries.

At this stage, it should be noted that though the SSBs estimates of the SDP are the most comprehensive and comparable over time for the individual State, there are serious problems of cross-section comparability of these estimates at a point of time. This is because, in spite of a broad uniform methodology to estimate SDP, the SSBs differ (perhaps have to differ) substantially with respect to minor decisions at crucial stages of the estimation. Thus, even in the commodity producing



sectors where the data are collected every year, methods like sample survey, conventional yield rates or local inquiries have to be followed for a fraction of the sector, which in turn, introduces an element of cross-section non-comparability. Secondly, in the sectors where current data are not available and estimates are prepared on the basis of data collected at points of time with long intervals, there is a considerable likelihood of elements of cross-section non-comparability entering the estimates, because for such sectors, invariably year-to-year interpolation or extrapolation is done with the help of working force and per capita earnings. Now, the estimates of working force, as will be seen later, are non-comparable on account of drastic changes in the definition of "a worker" in the consecutive censuses^{*29} in India, with the result that method adopted for obtaining the estimates of working force for intercensal periods varies from State to

*29 It is important to note here that according to O.D. Duncan, "Presumably, changes in census definitions are introduced from time to time by government statistician, not just out of pure cussedness, or even solely because they discover better ways of measuring the 'same thing'. On the contrary, many such changes are virtually forced upon them, because the "things" being measured are changing qualitatively and structurally, as well as quantitatively... It is clear that economic systems not only 'grow', they also 'evolve'." See O.D. Duncan: "Population Redistribution And Economic Growth: A Review", in Economic Development and Cultural Change, vol.7, No.1, Oct. 1958.

State. Moreover, the data on average earnings are also not available annually, nor are they collected in any uniform manner by different states. In the category of sectors where the problem of 'supra-regional transactors' is encountered, the method of allocation of national totals to the States has to be followed. At present, as the CRA reports, the CSO is providing the estimates for these sectors to the SSBs for their use.

It can be seen from the above discussion that for the interstate comparison of incomes, the SSBs estimates of GDP cannot by themselves serve the purpose. The Planning Commission recognised this need as far back as in 1961, when it had suggested the CSO to undertake compilation of comparable estimates of state income. Consequently, the CSO has prepared a set of comparable estimates of GDP at current prices for three years 1962-63 to 1964-65 for the use of Planning Commission in 1969. The detailed sectoral break-down of these estimates is not available. However, similar estimates of comparable GDP at current prices for the subsequent period of 1967-68 to 1969-70 are available by all sixteen sectors for each State in India. These estimates have been prepared by the CSO in 1973 for the use of the Sixth Finance Commission as well as the Planning Commission. The method of estimation is

a combination of the method of direct estimation using the local data for the commodity producing sectors and the method of allocating national totals for the remaining sectors on the basis of appropriate indicators. To quote the CRA, "It is no doubt true that these estimates prepared by a single agency at the centre suffer from the limitation to the extent that some of the local material available for some of the States cannot be taken account of in the interest of comparability. However, generally, the indicators for the purpose of allocation are so formulated that all such information are integrated within the overall indicators to the extent possible".*30

To conclude the brief review of the available estimates of SDP in India, we can say that a lot of work seems to have been done in this field, but a lot more still remains to be done. Two features of the available estimates of the SDP in India are worth-noting for our purpose. Firstly, most of the available estimates of SDP are only at current prices with exception of the estimates prepared by the SEBs which are non-comparable among States. Secondly, no single source exists for comparable estimates of SDP among States for both the years 1960-61 and 1970-71. We, however, require estimates

*30 The CRA : First Report, op.cit., p.16.

of SDP at constant prices for the two years 1960-61 and 1970-71, comparable over time and among States. In light of the above discussion, therefore, we shall have to first derive such estimates. In the following section, we make an humble attempt to derive the estimates of SDP at 1960-61 prices by 16 major sectors for the two years 1960-61 and 1970-71, comparable over time and among states.

III. Estimates of Comparable SDP at 1960-61 prices for the years 1960-61 and 1970-71 :

As already mentioned in the earlier section, only the SSBs estimates of SDP are at current as well as constant prices by detailed sectors. Though these estimates are not comparable among different States, they are certainly comparable over time for each individual State. Moreover for all the fifteen States under consideration, these estimates are available for the years 1960-61 to 1970-71.*³¹ This implies

*³¹ These estimates are available from the following sources:-

- (1) Estimates of State Income of Andhra Pradesh, 1960-61 to 1974-75, Issued by Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad-4.
- (2) Estimates of State Income of Assam, Jan. 1976, Issued by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Assam, Gauhati.
- (3) Brochure on Revised Series of State Income of Bihar, Issued by Directorate of Statistics and Evaluation, Planning Department, Govt. of Bihar.
- (4) Estimates of State Domestic Product, Gujarat State,

that the growth of SDP originating in a particular sector, implicit in the SSBs estimates, is comparable among States. However, this does not mean that the overall growth of SDP implicit in the estimates of SSBs is comparable among States, because the sectoral composition of SDP in the base year, which is one of the determinants of the overall growth of SDP, itself is dependent on the estimates of the SDP and hence non-comparable among States. On the other hand, we have the official estimates prepared by the CSO of the comparable SDP by 16 sectors at current prices for the years 1967-68; 1968-69 and 1969-70. Appendix Table 2A.1 below represents the CSO comparable estimates of SDP by 16 sectors at current prices for the years 1967-68 and 1969-70 for each of the fifteen States in India. These estimates can form the basis for deriving the comparable estimates of SDP at current prices for the

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- issued by Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.
- (5) The Economic & Statistical Adviser to Government, Haryana.
 - (6) Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Karnataka.
 - (7) Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Kerala.
 - (8) Estimates of State Domestic Product of Madhya Pradesh,
Issued by Directorate of Economics and Statistics,
Madhya Pradesh.
 - (9) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Maharashtra.
 - (10) Estimates of State Domestic Product, Issued by Bureau of
Statistics & Economics, Orissa.
 - (11) The Economic Adviser to the Govt. of Punjab, Punjab.
 - (12) Revised Estimates of State Domestic Product, Directorate
of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan.
 - (13) Department of Statistics, Govt. of Tamil Nadu, Madras.
 - (14) Economics & Statistics Division, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh,
Lucknow.
 - (15) Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics, Govt. of
West Bengal, Calcutta.

years 1960-61 and 1970-71. We can assume that, for each of the 16 sectors, the growth of SDP between 1960-61 and 1967-68 is given by the corresponding SSBs estimates for each State.

Similarly, the growth of SDP in each of the 16 sectors between 1969-70 and 1970-71 is given by the corresponding SSBs estimates for each State. Then, we can carry backwards the CSO comparable estimates of SDP in each of the 16 sectors in 1967-68 to the year 1960-61; and carry forward the CSO comparable estimates of SDP in each of the 16 sectors in 1969-70 to the 1970-71 in the case of each State. This will give us the comparable estimates of SDP in 1960-61 and 1970-71 at current prices for each State. These estimates are presented in Appendix Table 2A.2 below.

Now, the problem that remains is the one of obtaining appropriate price index for each of the 16 sectors to convert the 1970-71 current price figures into the corresponding figures at 1960-61 prices. In the light of very little information available on the price indexes at the state level, we can make the use of price deflators obtained from the SSBs estimates of SDP by the detailed sectors at current and constant prices.*³² The price indexes can be converted to the

*³² In Orissa, Kerala, Assam and West Bengal, the SSBs have not deflated the current price figures in the sector Public Administration to obtain the corresponding constant price figures. In these cases, we can take the price deflators implicit in

base 1960-61 wherever the base is different.*³³ The price indexes so obtained to convert the current price estimates into the corresponding 1960-61 price estimates for each of the 16 sectors in each of the fifteen States are presented below in the Appendix Table 2A.3.

Then, by applying these sector-wise price indexes to the respective comparable estimates of SDP at current prices, we can obtain comparable sector-wise estimates of SDP at 1960-61 prices for the year 1970-71 in each State. The comparable estimates of SDP by 16 sectors at 1960-61 prices, so derived in the case of each State, for the year 1970-71 are presented below in Appendix Table 2A.4.

Before concluding this section, it would be an interesting exercise to compare the levels and growth of overall SDP at constant prices as given by our estimates with those given by the SSBs estimates. Table 2.1 presents our estimates of the total SDP at 1960-61 prices vis-a-vis the SSBs estimates of total SDP at constant prices and Table 2.2 presents the growth

the corresponding national estimates available from the National Accounts Statistics, CSO, Ministry of Planning, Govt. of India, Feb.1976.

*³³ In Assam and Karnataka, the base years taken by the respective SSBs are 1948-49 and 1956-57. For these States, therefore, the base has to be converted into 1960-61.

Table 2.1

Growth of SDP at Constant Prices - Our Estimates and the SSBs Estimates

States	Our Estimates of SDP at 1960-61 prices			SSBs' Estimates of SDP at 1960-61 prices		
	1960-61		Decennial Growth Rate (In per cent)	1960-61		Decennial Growth Rate (In per cent)
	(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)		(Rs. lakhs)	(Rs. lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	105008	140199	33.51	98319	131120	33.36
2. Assam	41492	57242	37.96	26780 ^{*1}	38790 ^{*1}	44.85
3. Bihar	105862	125416	18.47	99302	124228	25.10
4. Gujarat	76839	116686	51.86	73769	112400	52.37
5. Haryana	27348	49905	82.48	24503	44042	79.74
6. Karnataka	75325	134125	78.06	55591 ^{*2}	90491 ^{*2}	62.78
7. Kerala	47250	63757	34.94	44378	58899	32.72
8. Madhya Pradesh	84381	109146	29.35	83130	107040	28.68
9. Maharashtra	159271	205062	28.75	159742	212712	33.16
10. Orissa	39520	59059	49.44	37408	57448	53.57
11. Punjab	41682	67607	62.20	41107	70441	71.36
12. Rajasthan	56150	85530	52.32	55941	88865	58.85
13. Tamil Nadu	119686	160024	33.70	111185	146663	31.91
14. Uttar Pradesh	175282	223098	30.13	179931	242083	34.54
15. West Bengal	154274	200528	29.98	109076	148939	36.55

*1 at 1948-49 prices.

*2 at 1956-57 prices.

Sources: i) Appendix Table 2A.4 below for Columns 2 and 3.

ii) The references given in foot-note 31 above for Columns 5 and 6.

of SDP at constant prices implicit in our estimates on the one hand and the SSBs estimates on the other. From the figures given in Table 2.1, it is obvious that the levels of total SDP differ between our estimates and the corresponding SSBs estimates, though obviously the extent of divergence varies from State to State. Moreover, even for a given State, the extent of divergence between our estimates and the corresponding SSBs estimates differs ^{for} ~~from~~ the two years, 1960-61 and 1970-71. However, barring the exceptions of Punjab and Rajasthan, in all the States the broad direction of the divergence between the two sets of estimates has remained the same in 1960-61 and 1970-71. In Punjab and Rajasthan, the SSBs tended to underestimate the income in 1960-61 while overestimated the same in 1970-71.

Another thing to observe from Table 2.1 is that only in two states, viz., Haryana and West Bengal, the levels of SDP at 1960-61 prices are significantly underestimated by the respective SSBs in the sense that the divergence between our estimates and the SSBs estimates is more than 10% with respect to our estimates. It is important to note, however, that the extent of underestimation is more or less of the same magnitude in the two years in the respective States. Secondly, both these States (Haryana & West Bengal) are the

Table 2.2

Levels and Growth of Real GDP - A Comparison Between Our Estimates and the SSBs Estimates

States	SDP at 1960-61 Prices in the year 1960-61		SDP at 1960-61 prices in the year 1970-71		Growth of SDP at Constant prices	
	$\frac{Y_1 - Y_2}{Y_2}$		$\frac{Y_1 - Y_2}{Y_2}$		$\frac{G_1 - G_2}{G_2}$	
	(In per cent)		(In per cent)		(In per cent)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra	- 6689	- 6.37	- 9079	- 6.48	- 0.15	- 0.45
2. Assam	NA	NA	NA	NA	+ 6.69	+ 18.15
3. Bihar	- 6560	- 6.20	- 1188	- 0.95	+ 6.63	+ 35.90
4. Gujarat	- 3070	- 4.00	- 4286	- 3.67	+ 0.51	+ 0.98
5. Haryana	- 2845	- 10.40	- 5863	- 11.75	- 2.74	- 3.32
6. Karnataka	NA	NA	NA	NA	- 15.28	- 19.57
7. Kerala	- 2672	- 6.08	- 4856	- 7.62	- 2.22	- 6.35
8. Madhya Pradesh	- 1201	- 1.42	- 2106	- 1.93	- 0.67	- 2.28
9. Maharashtra	+ 471	+ 0.30	+ 7650	+ 3.73	+ 4.41	+ 15.34
10. Orissa	- 2112	- 5.34	- 1611	- 2.73	+ 4.13	+ 8.35
11. Punjab	- 575	- 1.38	+ 2834	+ 4.19	+ 9.16	+ 14.73
12. Rajasthan	- 209	- 0.37	+ 3335	+ 3.90	+ 6.53	+ 12.48
13. Tamil Nadu	- 8501	- 7.10	- 13361	- 8.35	- 1.79	- 5.31
14. Uttar Pradesh	+ 4649	+ 2.65	+ 13985	+ 6.13	+ 4.41	+ 14.64
15. West Bengal	- 45198	- 29.30	- 51589	- 25.73	+ 6.57	+ 21.91

Note: Y₁ stands for SSBs estimates of GDP at 1960-61 prices.

Y₂ stands for our estimates of GDP at 1960-61 prices.

G₁ stands for the decennial growth of GDP at constant prices implicit in the SSBs estimates.

G₂ stands for the decennial growth of GDP at constant prices implicit in our estimates.

NA stands for Not Available.

Sources: Table 2.1 above.

high income States. In view of the strategic importance of these estimates prepared by the SSBs for some crucial policy decisions at the Centre regarding the allocation of resources among different States, it is not unreasonable to expect some deliberate efforts to underestimate the income on the part of these States. This becomes more clear if we compare the SSBs estimates of SDP at current prices for these two states with the estimates prepared by the CSO. Estimates of SDP at current prices prepared by the SSBs for the year 1967-68 are Rs.65108 lakhs for Haryana and Rs.205852 lakhs for West Bengal as against the CSO estimates of Rs.71336 lakhs for Haryana and Rs.269360 lakhs for W.Bengal. This proves the point that both these State Bureaus are underestimating the State income.

So far as the growth of SDP is concerned, the figures given in the Table 2.2 reveal no uniform tendency. In some of the States, the SSBs have substantially overestimated the growth of real SDP while in some other States, the SSBs have tended to rather underestimate the growth of real SDP. Only in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, the SSBs have been able to estimate the growth of real SDP quite satisfactorily in the sense that the divergence between our estimate and their estimate is less than one percentage point. On the other

hand, in as many as six States, viz., Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan and W.Bengal, the SSBs have substantially underestimated or overestimated the growth of GDP at constant prices in the sense that the divergence between our estimates and the SSBs estimates is more than five percentage points. In Assam and Karnataka, the base years for the constant price estimates of income are different from 1960-61, whereas our estimates are based on the 1960-61 constant prices. In Bihar and W.Bengal, the extent of underestimation of the level of GDP by the SSBs seems to be decreasing with the passage of time.*³⁴ This would naturally lead to an overestimate of the growth by the SSBs during the period. In the case of Punjab and Rajasthan also, similar tendency is observed on the part of the SSBs. However, an interesting difference to be noted in this regard is that, in 1960-61, the SSBs in both these States tended to underestimate the income, while in 1970-71, they overestimated the income. Therefore, it is but natural that the SSBs in Punjab and Rajasthan substantially overestimated the growth of GDP over the decade.

*³⁴ Cf. Table 2.1 above.

Appendix
Table 2A.1

Comparable Estimates of SDF at Current Prices prepared by CSO for 1967-68 & 1969-70
(Rs. lakhs)

Sectors	Andhra Pradesh		Assam		Bihar		Gujarat	
	1967-68	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70	1967-68	1969-70	1967-68	1969-70
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture	118678	122930	54282	49459	122054	108553	72630	76166
2. Forestry	2132	1617	1658	2063	1728	2351	666	769
3. Fishing	2150	2457	2006	1996	1950	1981	480	593
4. Mining & Quarrying	1337	1369	1755	2012	8320	10894	1724	2194
5. Registered Manufacturing	5766	9219	2276	3018	12680	12029	19245	18896
6. Unregistered Manufacturing	11118	12852	2373	2499	12250	14341	9123	10026
7. Construction	7893	9655	3719	4476	12666	15288	9786	11480
8. Electricity, gas & Water supply	1384	1967	31	74	998	1381	1171	1697
9. Railways	3242	3793	1054	1120	6345	7850	2542	3028
10. Communication	1032	1421	374	378	616	821	841	1238
11. Transport by other means	5477	6015	1122	1144	2419	3672	2374	3062
12. Trade, Storage, hotels & restaurants	28931	29828	6631	6117	16490	16452	25086	28405
13. Banking & Insurance	2124	2670	622	721	1407	1832	2913	3728
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings	5322	5755	1625	1748	3092	3247	4126	4467
15. Public Administration	5418	6405	2805	3300	4892	5778	3462	4174
16. Other Services	13837	15937	4064	4401	12678	14695	8588	10093
Total	215841	233890	86397	84526	220585	221165	164757	180016

(Contd.)

Appendix Table 2A.1 (contd.)

Sector	Haryana			Karnataka			Kerala		
	1967-68	1969-70		1967-68	1969-70		1967-68	1969-70	
	10	11		12	13		14	15	
1. Agriculture	46450	56051		75576	89555		52846	64292	
2. Forestry	88	158		2766	3835		1131	1207	
3. Fishing	13	20		362	820		889	2568	
4. Mining & Quarrying	32	97		694	903		145	107	
5. Registered Manufacturing	3632	4516		10012	10190		7524	8104	
6. Unregistered Manufacturing	3572	5444		6347	7399		3313	3820	
7. Construction	2509	3573		5410	7725		3405	4615	
8. Electricity, Gas & Water supply	493	871		1179	2363		617	948	
9. Railways	489	589		1000	1169		468	496	
10. Communication	272	462		656	938		494	645	
11. Transport by other means	2457	2210		2892	4079		5179	6841	
12. Trade, Storage, hotels & restaurants	6150	7841		15360	17920		12316	15314	
13. Banking & Insurance	537	668		2024	2609		1380	1656	
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings	813	889		3473	3797		1989	2180	
15. Public Administration	1247	1666		3042	3670		2412	2998	
16. Other Services	2582	3139		8767	10410		7817	9119	
Total	71336	88194		139560	167382		101925	124910	

(Contd.)

Appendix Table 2A.1 (contd.)

Sectors	Madhya Pradesh		Maharashtra		Orissa		Punjab	
	1967-68	1969-70	1967-68	1969-70	1967-68	1969-70	1967-68	1969-70
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Agriculture	99650	101309	104396	109657	57217	65065	66621	79161
2. Forestry	8636	9294	2535	2404	2177	2972	256	285
3. Fishing	161	181	1170	1669	391	552	43	38
4. Mining & Quarrying	3940	4837	736	741	1306	1713	5	72
5. Registered Manufacturing	6653	7679	52331	64223	1910	3829	4145	4599
6. Unregistered Manufacturing	11988	13282	16131	18536	4773	5871	4995	5745
7. Construction	6551	7169	21506	25358	3989	3500	10372	9904
8. Electricity & Water supply	899	1341	3902	4953	360	793	988	1253
9. Railways	4065	5021	4112	4798	1080	1520	740	899
10. Communication	532	777	3124	4698	204	332	467	793
11. Transport by other means	1554	2095	9544	12353	864	1276	2541	3527
12. Trade, storage, hotels & restaurants	13639	14587	43848	46561	5115	6164	10284	12060
13. Banking & Insurance	1760	2250	10729	13656	618	762	1445	1948
14. Real Estate & ownership of Dwellings	3401	3696	8263	8987	1600	1707	1394	1535
15. Public Administration	4506	5400	9644	12782	2762	2995	2447	2930
16. Other services	10426	12149	15305	18152	8532	9982	4264	5113
Total	178341	191067	307276	349538	92898	109033	111007	129882

(Contd.)

Appendix Table 2A.1 (coned.)

Sectors	Rajasthan			Tamil Nadu			Uttar Pradesh			West Bengal		
	1967-68 1969-70			1967-68 1969-70			1967-68 1969-70			1967-68 1969-70		
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
1. Agriculture	71295	64438	76021	88522	265193	261697	113279	122801				
2. Forestry	613	401	608	617	5249	5992	675	696				
3. Fishing	107	98	2271	2106	488	460	4496	5078				
4. Mining & Quarrying	707	781	1002	1187	1035	608	4883	5884				
5. Registered Manufacturing	3063	3954	12008	21414	10439	15192	33965	34401				
6. Unregistered Manufacturing	7065	6623	17397	19360	18446	20761	12234	14381				
7. Construction	5178	5946	9132	11669	16572	19103	14986	17507				
8. Electricity, gas & water supply	394	878	2333	2673	1535	2421	2549	2836				
9. Railways	2208	2838	2447	2647	5884	6935	5334	6350				
10. Communication	428	576	1582	2486	1281	1469	1720	1562				
11. Transport by other means	1646	1872	5133	6927	5721	6954	6977	7956				
12. Trade, storage, hotels & restaurants	13098	11915	30479	35886	32284	35707	35315	34498				
13. Banking & Insurance	1151	1449	3950	4927	3307	4254	5565	6532				
14. Real Estate & ownership of Dwellings	2115	2272	4996	5450	7975	8481	7647	8955				
15. Public Administration	3088	3809	5765	6768	9405	10574	7019	9385				
16. Other services	6532	7512	20164	23318	21724	25587	12716	14878				
Total	110688	115442	201288	235957	406538	426195	269360	293700				

Source: CSO, Ministry of Planning, Govt. of India.

Appendix Table 2A.2

Estimates of Comparable GDP at Current Prices for the Years 1960-61 & 1970-71

(Rs. lakhs)

Sectors	Andhra Pradesh		Assam		Bihar	
	1960-61	1970-71	1960-61	1970-71	1960-61	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agriculture	55722	138262	25021	58054	55010	124558
2. Forestry	757	1946	617	2109	706	2698
3. Fishery	972	2852	926	2123	935	2273
4. Mining & Quarrying	632	1456	356	2019	4480	10532
5. Registered Manufacturing	3178	10496	1467	3661	6892	11629
6. Unregistered Manufacturing	5760	14381	1644	2548	3066	13864
7. Construction	5055	9856	2357	4716	6366	14780
8. Electricity, Gas & Water supply	511	2114	14	101	86	1335
9. Railways	1776	4504	616	1168	4124	9838
10. Communications	280	1551	201	378	295	1029
11. Transport by other Means	2822	7118	605	1186	1216	4602
12. Trade, Storage, Hotels & Restaurants	13812	33291	3576	6344	8289	20619
13. Banking & Insurance	756	3132	329	759	488	2094
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling	2961	4871	450	1929	4005	3407
15. Public Administration	3208	7104	1258	3340	2702	6063
16. Other Services	6806	19250	2055	4401	7202	15419

(Contd.)

Appendix Table 2A.2 (contd.)

Sectors	Gujarat			Madhya Pradesh			Karnataka		
	1960-61			1970-71			1960-61		
	8	9	10	11	12	13	12	13	13
1. Agriculture	30007	104723	15961	56390	39801	71333			
2. Forestry	445	761	92	247	1608	4011			
3. Fishery	232	709	5	24	293	1134			
4. Mining & Quarrying	140	2254	28	106	922	1496			
5. Registered Manufacturing	10432	22014	868	5761	5091	11030			
6. Unregistered Manufacturing	6085	10722	2230	5758	3562	7833			
7. Construction	4964	11662	1403	4500	3036	8179			
8. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	453	2405	143	973	28	2558			
9. Railways	1967	3212	206	952	586	1223			
10. Communication	264	1507	114	668	252	1055			
11. Transport by other Means	713	3513	1034	3196	1731	4411			
12. Trade, Storage, Hotels & Restaurants	10785	34410	2874	9125	9193	19380			
13. Banking & Insurance	1005	4416	156	816	774	2812			
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings	2573	5195	443	1043	2044	4098			
15. Public Administration	1512	4732	550	1892	1601	3951			
16. Other Services	5262	11022	1236	3493	4803	11274			

(contd.)

Appendix Table 2A.2 (contd.)

Sectors	Kerala			Madhya Pradesh			Maharashtra		
	1960-61 1970-71			1960-61 1970-71			1960-61 1970-71		
	14	15	16	17	18	19			
1. Agriculture	24036	71067	45735	107093	64482	106764			
2. Forestry	572	1856	3425	11255	1362	3235			
3. Fishery	475	2569	70	191	501	1529			
4. Mining & Quarrying	257	126	1510	4900	369	746			
5. Registered Manufacturing	2676	8193	2557	9444	24344	72425			
6. Unregistered Manufacturing	2087	4003	7482	13975	6627	20202			
7. Construction	2155	5021	3730	7726	9201	27417			
8. Electricity, Gas & Water supply	219	1177	251	1512	793	4600			
9. Railways	294	519	2737	5271	2624	4829			
10. Communications	154	612	331	827	1126	5781			
11. Transport by other Means	2221	7614	852	2177	3510	14250			
12. Trade, Storage, Hotels & Restaurants	5796	16506	6010	15252	23610	52993			
13. Banking & Insurance	409	1822	553	2800	5184	23143			
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings	1105	2688	2324	3930	5337	9769			
15. Public Administration	1078	3208	2036	5560	3599	15057			
16. Other Services	3716	10249	4748	12772	6602	19997			

(Contd.)

Appendix Table 2A.2 (contd.)

Sectors	Orissa			Punjab			Rajasthan		
	1960-61 1970-71			1960-61 1970-71			1960-61 1970-71		
	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	25
1. Agriculture	23333	65935	21814	64993	29981	89588			
2. Forestry	1098	3445	77	304	480	849			
3. Fishery	92	621	10	54	20	162			
4. Mining & Quarrying	726	1823	2	69	455	1087			
5. Registered Manufacturing	671	3829	1848	4586	1039	5522			
6. Unregistered Manufacturing	2539	5993	2193	6286	5148	7790			
7. Construction	1747	3507	5179	11512	3359	6175			
8. Electricity, Gas & Water supply	31	798	356	1163	84	922			
9. Railways	552	1554	425	1087	1420	2750			
10. Communication	86	371	268	959	209	637			
11. Transport by Other Means	319	1419	1458	4263	874	2077			
12. Trade, Storage, Hotels & Restaurants	2129	6293	3801	13760	6281	15943			
13. Banking & Insurance	158	765	488	2321	441	1738			
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings	849	1832	758	1593	1198	2458			
15. Public Administration	1029	3573	997	3186	2073	4134			
16. Other Services	4161	10615	2008	5486	3088	8432			

(Contd.)

Appendix Table 2A.2 (contd.)

Sectors	Tamil Nadu		Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal	
	1960-61	1970-71	1960-61	1970-71	1960-61	1970-71
1	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Agriculture	57697	107827	102272	255495	46548	126718
2. Forestry	317	860	2239	5881	506	686
3. Fishery	874	2036	127	533	2071	5613
4. Mining & Quarrying	116	1344	159	799	2742	5623
5. Registered Manufacturing	9038	26463	5772	16458	18357	34653
6. Unregistered Manufacturing	7658	21797	10367	23190	9834	14766
7. Construction	4110	13281	7310	19937	13124	17879
8. Electricity, Gas & Water supply	1028	2732	849	2623	1378	2857
9. Railways	1241	2908	3514	7834	3403	6426
10. Communications	555	2924	599	1644	1580	1582
11. Transport by Other Means	2110	7882	3078	7426	6411	8057
12. Trade, Storage, Hotels & Restaurants	16833	42870	17367	38133	25213	35100
13. Banking & Insurance	1511	5729	1042	4793	2311	7522
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings	2614	5116	4462	9013	5821	9571
15. Public Administration	2686	7566	4137	11473	3252	10060
16. Other Services	11298	25714	11938	27523	11723	15117

Source: see the text

Appendix
Table 2A.3

Sectoral Price Indices for the Indian States for the year 1970-71 with 1960-61=100

Sectors	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Kerala	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture	205.44	203.45	210.45	207.39	201.38	131.22	306.86	219.52
2. Forestry	177.63	105.24	248.89	182.06	205.81	135.00	157.54	163.99
3. Fishery	211.71	174.35	190.86	181.59	375.00	170.67	391.17	172.73
4. Mining & Quarrying	121.27	99.11	156.42	104.03	217.39	130.72	140.66	155.30
5. Registered Manufacturing	157.24	99.51	169.44	186.92	140.85	95.88	113.64	156.62
6. Unregistered Manufacturing	163.26	119.43	180.42	144.64	155.87	91.82	129.04	143.50
7. Construction	166.18	114.51	175.43	164.72	212.43	91.82	140.63	162.15
8. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	161.49	99.51	276.56	151.21	198.12	95.88	243.19	126.32
9. Railways	136.82	100.00	174.72	136.86	204.51	114.93	128.54	137.96
10. Communication	185.71	85.71	174.37	185.75	204.51	150.21	153.91	134.43
11. Transport by Other Means	166.80	152.78	270.03	244.10	204.51	108.63	196.58	172.55
12. Trade, Storage, Hotels & Restaurants	176.25	152.78	233.67	216.23	183.16	108.63	187.32	183.39
13. Banking & Insurance	205.11	100.00	173.28	205.21	214.32	110.74	184.41	241.07
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwelling	190.93	213.79	173.86	160.66	203.54	128.90	248.25	151.23
15. Public Administration	142.93	142.92	137.63	169.26	152.03	107.67	142.92	131.49
16. Other Services	188.78	153.04	163.26	165.47	182.97	109.25	157.57	196.56

(Contd.)

Appendix Table 2A.3 (contd.)

Sectors	Mahara- shtra		Orissa		Punjab		Raja- sthan		Tamil Nadu		Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Agriculture	195.81	205.34	233.00	183.76	169.04	200.83	229.66							
2. Forestry	190.76	131.37	208.97	113.10	166.54	177.88	127.74							
3. Fishery	267.66	165.65	385.71	231.43	116.23	228.09	218.88							
4. Mining & Quarrying	117.01	157.37	161.54	177.48	141.32	328.37	182.40							
5. Registered Manufacturing	160.88	176.56	162.07	209.89	162.19	157.63	140.64							
6. Unregistered Manufacturing	251.81	157.71	159.82	164.53	190.12	161.73	100.00							
7. Construction	226.90	173.70	177.01	172.79	191.84	226.99	100.00							
8. Electricity, Gas & Water supply	202.14	389.44	137.36	272.42	114.57	157.63	140.64							
9. Railways	136.83	175.99	141.10	136.95	136.85	175.15	100.00							
10. Communication	185.80	176.42	141.10	184.95	185.53	157.52	100.00							
11. Transport by Other Means	169.16	173.70	141.10	216.95	179.46	159.19	100.00							
12. Trade, Storage, Hotels & Restaurants	204.69	194.14	246.76	151.80	197.01	159.19	124.37							
13. Banking & Insurance	205.18	175.86	250.41	214.30	214.42	226.14	100.00							
14. Real Estate & Ownership Dwellings	135.68	204.26	169.31	182.03	164.43	189.38	120.25							
15. Public Administration	132.81	142.92	149.86	115.23	124.59	172.74	142.92							
16. Other Services	211.04	186.95	197.88	194.58	180.85	202.16	100.00							

Source: See Footnote 31 above.

Appendix Table 2A.4

Estimates of Comparable SDP at 1960-61 Prices for the year 1970-71

(Rs.lakhs)

Sectors	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	
1. Agriculture	67300	28535	59187	50496	28002	54361	25159	48785	
2. Forestry	1096	2004	1084	416	120	2971	1178	6863	
3. Fishery	1350	1218	1191	390	6	664	657	111	
4. Mining & Quarrying	1201	2037	6733	2167	49	1144	90	3155	
5. Registered Manufacturing	6675	3679	6863	11777	4090	11504	7210	6030	
6. Unregistered Manufacturing	8809	2133	7684	7413	3694	8531	3102	9739	
7. Construction	5931	4118	8425	7030	2118	8908	3570	4765	
8. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1309	101	483	1591	491	2668	484	1197	
9. Railways	3292	1168	5631	2347	417	1064	404	3821	
10. Communication	835	441	590	811	327	702	398	615	
11. Transport by Other Means	4267	776	1704	1439	1563	4061	3873	1262	
12. Trade, Storage, Hotels & Restaurants	18889	4152	8824	15914	4982	17840	8812	8317	
13. Banking & Insurance	1527	759	1208	2152	381	2539	988	1161	
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings	2551	902	1960	3234	512	3179	1053	2599	
15. Public Administration	4970	2343	4405	2796	1244	3670	2245	4228	
16. Other Services	10197	2876	9444	6661	1909	10319	6504	6498	

(Contd)

Appendix Table 2A.4 (contd.)

Sectors	Kabara- shtra	Orissa	Punjab	Raja- sthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Agriculture	54524	32110	36478	48753	63788	127718	55176
2. Forestry	1696	2622	145	751	516	3306	537
3. Fishery	571	375	14	70	1752	234	2564
4. Mining & Quarrying	638	1158	43	612	951	243	3083
5. Registered Manufacturing	45013	2169	2830	2631	16316	10441	24640
6. Unregistered Manufacturing	8023	3800	3933	4735	11465	14339	14766
7. Construction	12083	2019	6504	3574	6923	8783	17879
8. Electricity, Gas & Water supply	2276	205	847	338	2385	1664	2031
9. Railways	3529	883	770	2008	2125	4473	6426
10. Communication	3111	210	680	453	1576	1044	1582
11. Transport by other Means	8424	817	3021	957	4393	4665	6057
12. Trade, Storage, Hotels & Restaurants	25889	3241	5576	10503	21760	23954	28222
13. Banking & Insurance	11279	435	927	811	2672	2219	7522
14. Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings	7189	897	941	1350	3111	4759	5887
15. Public Administration	11337	2500	2126	3651	6073	6642	7039
16. Other Services	9475	5618	2772	4333	14218	13614	15117

Source : Appendix Tables 2A.2 & 2A.3 above.