

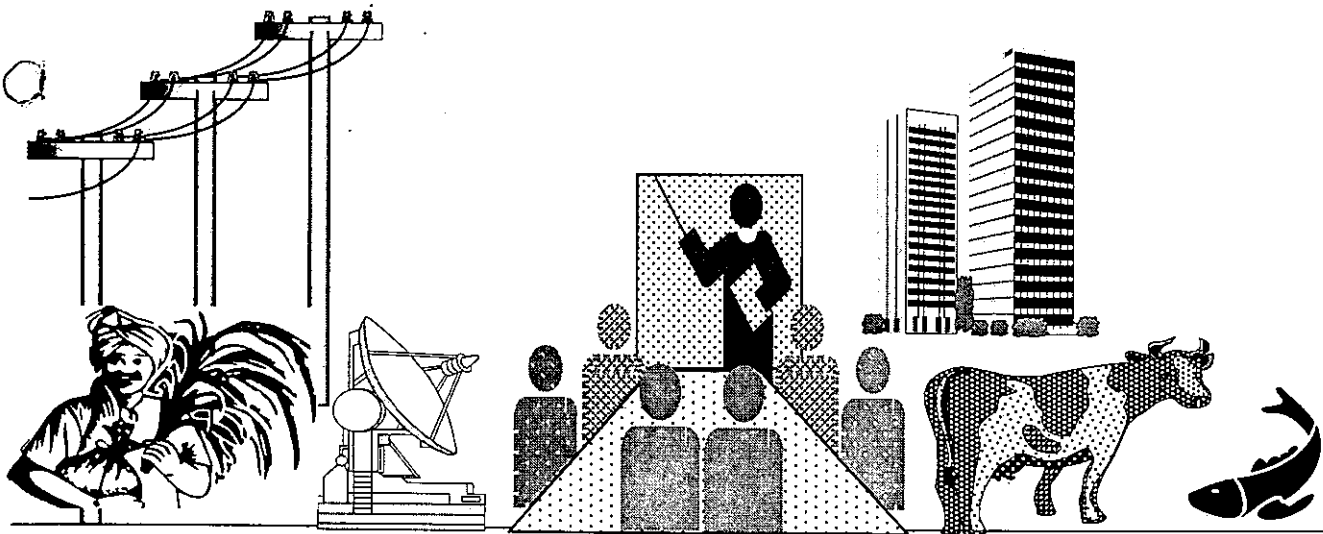


**NEW SERIES ON STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT**

**MAHARASHTRA**

**1993-94 TO 1998-99**

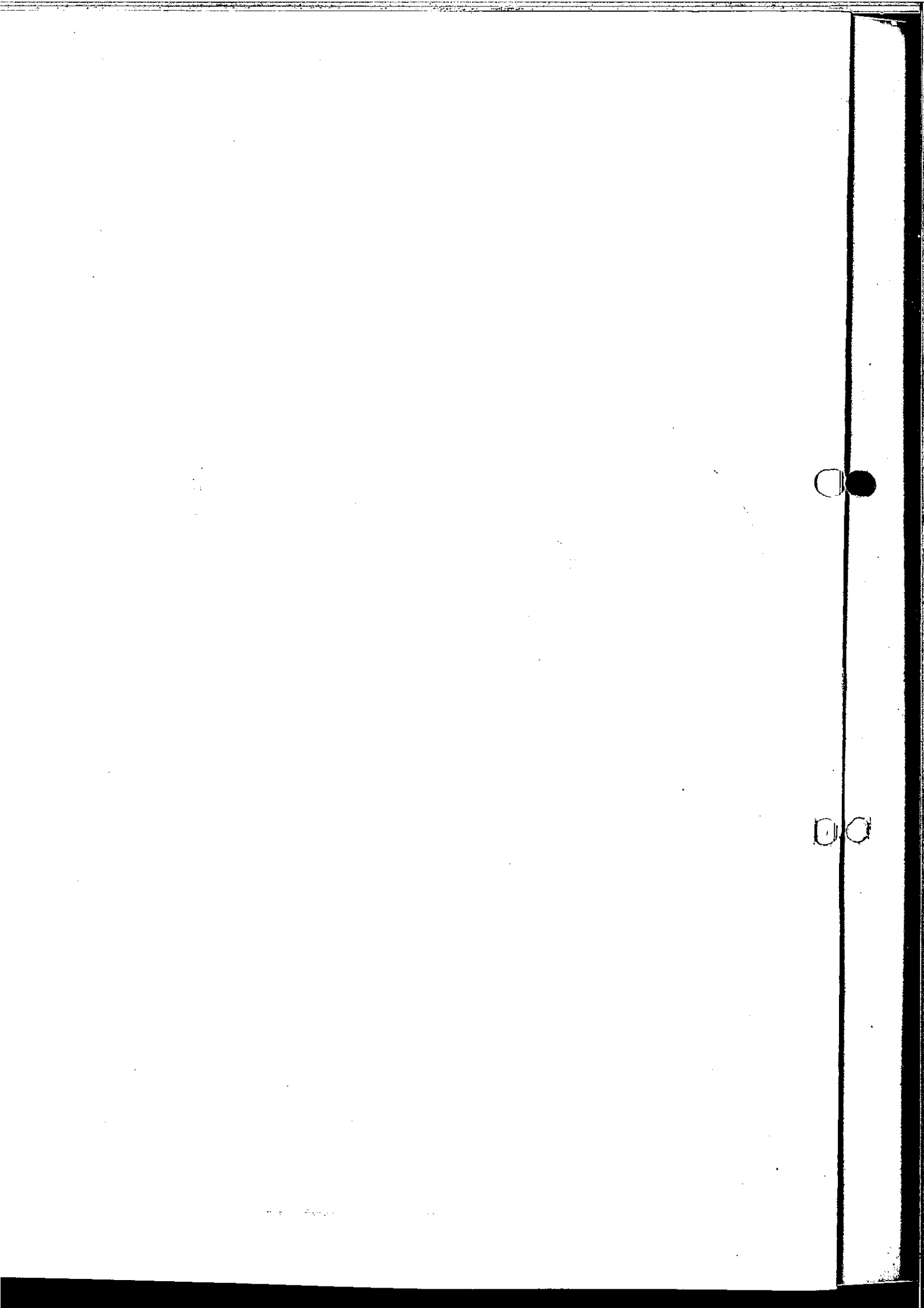
**(BASE YEAR:1993-94)**



**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS**

**MUMBAI**





**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**

**NEW SERIES**

**ON**

**STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT**

**MAHARASHTRA**

**1993-94 TO 1998-99**

**(BASE YEAR : 1993-94)**

**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS**

**MUMBAI**

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## PREFACE

This publication brings out the new series on State Domestic Product with base year 1993-94 from 1993-94 to 1998-99 (Preliminary). It documents in brief the various changes/ improvements made in the new series, which have a direct bearing on the various macro-economic aggregates. It also covers the reasons for the difference in the various macro-economic aggregates in the new series as compared to the 1980-81 series.

The new series on State Domestic Product (SDP) has been introduced after a comprehensive review of both database and the methodology employed in the earlier estimation of various aggregates in the series. The coverage of the new series has been improved by including certain activities, which were not captured in the earlier series viz., the public services in the quasi- government bodies, agricultural production in the fore/backyard, floriculture etc. In the new series the workforce estimates have been based on the quinquennial survey on employment and unemployment 1993-94, conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation. Efforts have also been made to implement the recommendation of the 1993 system of National Accounts to the extent possible.

I am thankful to Dr. A.C. Kulshrestha, Deputy Director General, Central Statistical Organisation and his division for timely providing of requisite data. My thanks are also to various Head of departments of State Government/State level public enterprises for their wholehearted co-operation in providing their data within stipulated time.

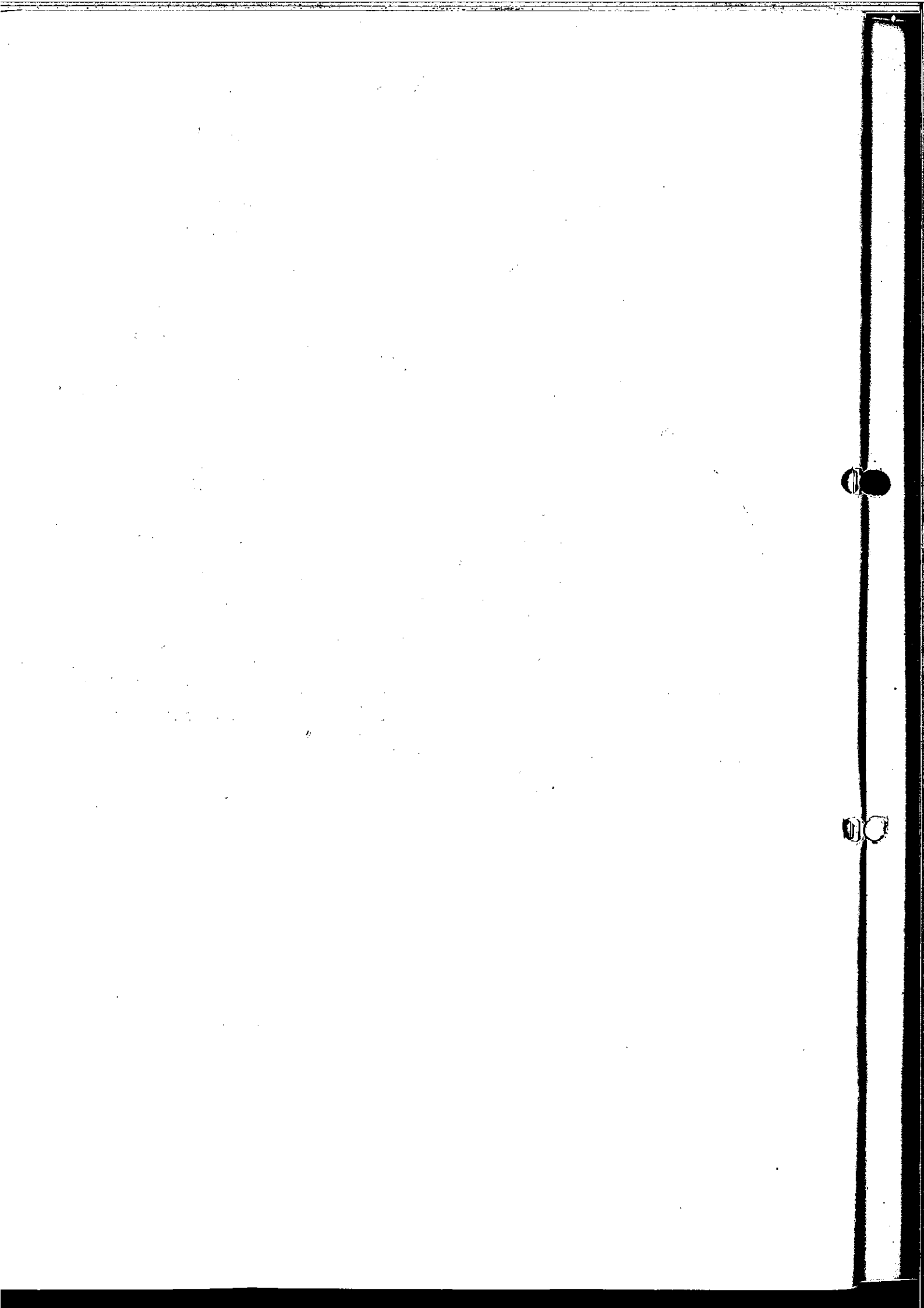
I place on record my appreciation of the concerted efforts put in by the officers and staff members of State Income Unit for bringing out the New Series.

Date: 22 NOV 2000

Place: Mumbai

**B. M. NAGRALE**

**DIRECTOR**



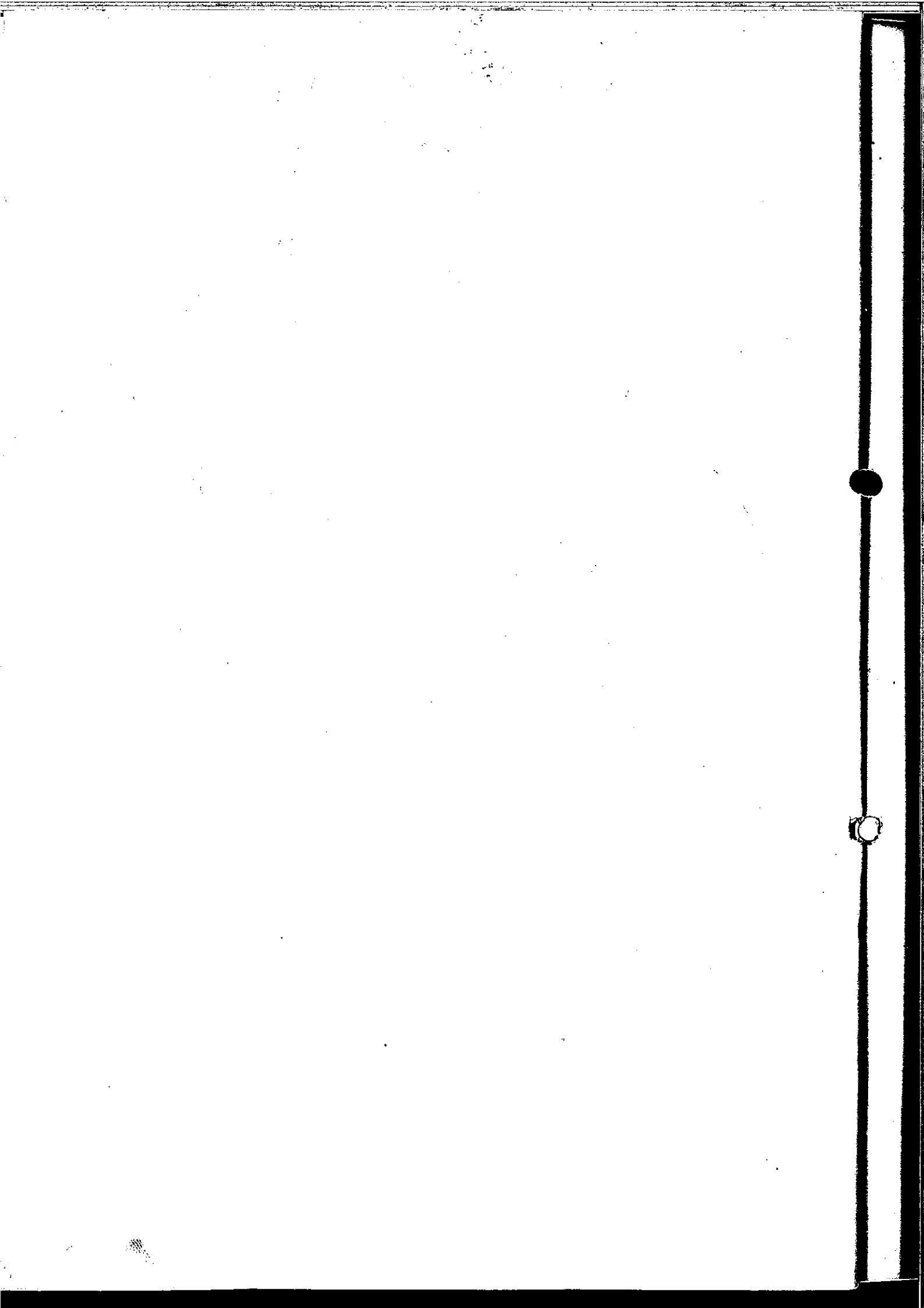
**OFFICERS AND STAFF ASSOCIATED WITH THE PREPARATION  
OF NEW SERIES ON STATE DOMESTIC  
PRODUCT (BASE YEAR 1993-94)**

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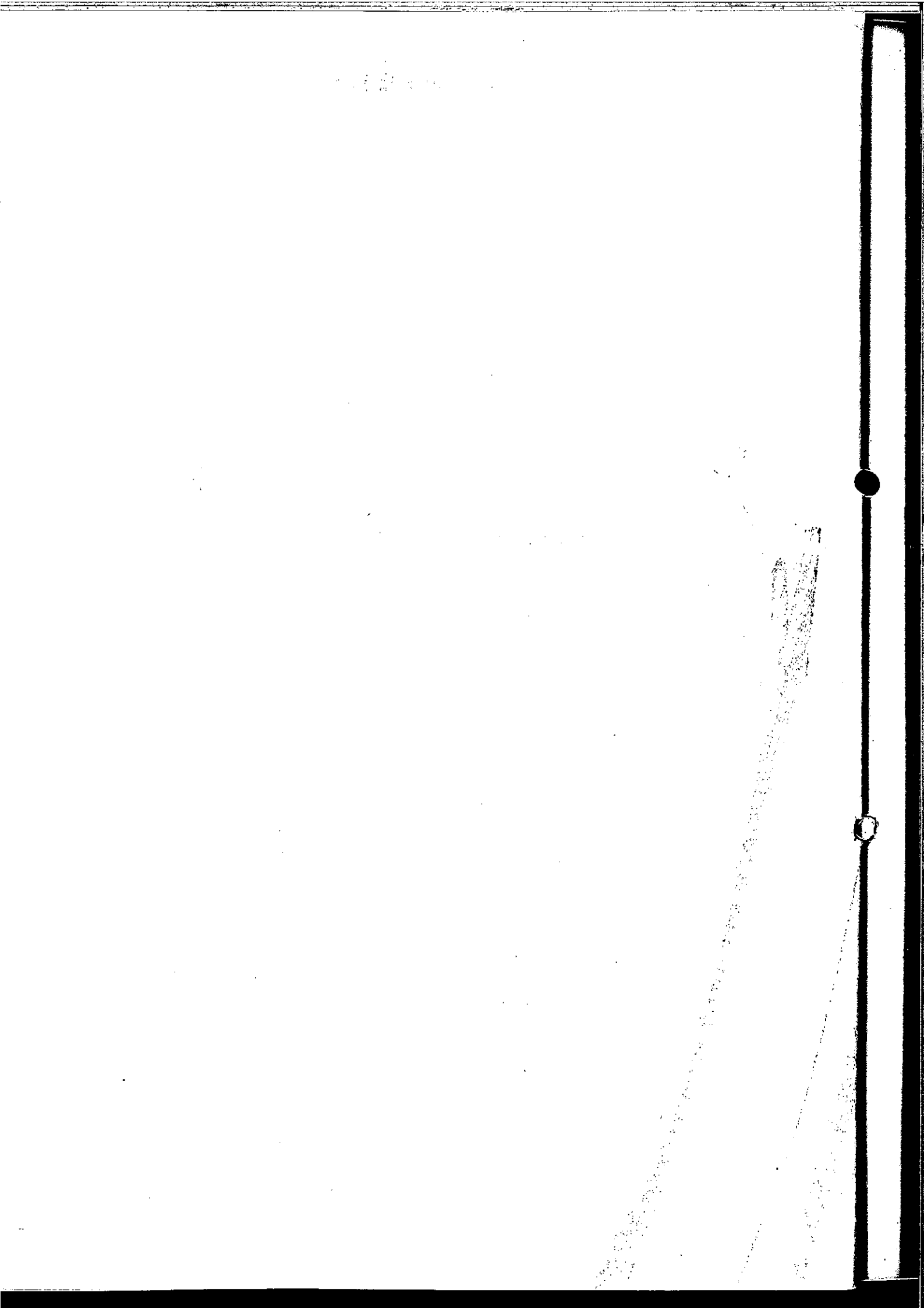
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# CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
<b>I STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	
1. Brief Background	1 - 4
2. Income Aggregates	5 - 8
3. Trends in State Domestic Product	9 -12
4. Review of State Economy by kind of economic Activity at constant (1993-94) Prices.	13 - 17
<b>II DIAGRAMS</b>	18 - 20
<b>III STATEMENTS</b>	
1. Gross State Domestic Product at factor cost by kind of economic activity at current prices.	21 - 22
2. Gross State Domestic Product at factor cost by kind of economic activity at constant prices.	23 - 24
3. Net State Domestic Product at factor cost by kind of economic activity at current prices.	25 - 26
4. Net State Domestic Product at factor cost by kind of economic activity at constant prices.	27 - 28
<b>IV ANNEXURE - I</b>	
A Brief Note of Methodology of State Domestic Product with Base year 1993-94.	29 - 48



# NEW SERIES ON STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

## 1. BRIEF BACKGROUND

- 1.1 State Domestic Product (SDP), commonly known, as State Income is one of the important indicators to measure the economic development. It measures in monetary terms the value of all goods and services produced during a given period of time within the geographical boundaries of the State.
- 1.2 The estimates of SDP are prepared both at current and constant prices. The SDP estimates at current prices are obtained by evaluating the goods and services at prices prevailing in the market during the year. The estimates at constant prices are prepared by evaluating the goods and services of current year with base year prices in order to eliminate the effects of price changes and to measure real growth in the economy. The base year for the preparation of State Income estimates at constant prices has been shifted from 1980-81 to 1993-94.
- 1.3 The estimates of Gross/ Net State Domestic Product are prepared both at current and constant prices from 1993-94 to 1998-99 (provisional).

### **New series of SDP with base year 1993-94**

- 1.4 The new series on State Domestic Product with base year 1993-94 has been prepared as per the guidelines of Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Govt. of India after a comprehensive review of both the database and the methodology employed in the estimation of various aggregates. The coverage of the new series has mainly been guided by the following three considerations:
- i) Revision of base year to a more recent year (for a meaningful analysis of the structural changes in the Economy).
  - ii) Complete review of the existing data base and the methodology employed in the estimation of various macro economic aggregates as well as use of latest available data in the place of old Bench Mark Surveys and
  - iii) To the extent feasible, implementing the recommendations of the System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA, 1993).

### **Choice of 1993-94 as base year :**

- 1.5 Traditionally, the estimates of Working force used in the estimation of SDP in the unorganised segments of the services sector are taken/adopted from the Population Census. In this sequence, the Base year should have been revised to 1990-91 from 1980-81. But these estimates did not capture the female workers adequately, especially in the rural areas; as such the contribution of females in unorganised

segments is not adequately accounted for. After detailed analysis of all the sources, estimation of the magnitude of the Working force relied upon adopting the worker population ratio from the Quinquennial survey on employment and unemployment 1993-94 ( 50<sup>th</sup> Round) of the National Sample Survey Organisation ( NSSO ) and the estimated population for the period made available by the office of the Registrar General of India ( RGI ). This has been done to account for the probable under enumeration of Workers in the Population Census.

### **Methodological improvements/ changes in database effected in the new series**

- 1.6 Besides effecting various methodological improvements/changes in database in the new series, latest data as far as possible are used in the place of ratios, proportions based on Old Bench Mark Surveys. The improvements and changes adopted are as follows:
- I Population Census-1991
  - II All - India Debt and Investment Survey ( AIDIS ) -1991-92
  - III Quinquennial survey on employment and unemployment 1993-94 ( 50<sup>th</sup> round of NSSO ).
  - IV Follow up surveys of the Economic Census (1990), particularly the surveys on unorganised manufacturing sector - 1994-95 ( NSSO ).
  - V Enterprise survey- 1991-92
  - VI Report on service sector -1998 ( CSO)
  - VII Report on the second All - India Census on Small Scale Industrial Units -1987-88, ( Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Ministry of Industry).
  - VIII Operational Land Holding and Livestock Holding Survey 1991-92 ( 48<sup>th</sup> round of NSSO ).
  - IX Administrative records of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources for information on Gobar gas plants.
  - X Expansion of Horticultural database and inclusion of floriculture.
  - XI Estimation of the contribution of tailoring services ( NIC 964 ) separately.
  - XII Coverage of Public Services in the Quasi Government Bodies.
  - XIII Inclusion of value added from Software Companies, which are coming up in a big way in the State.
  - XIV Allocation of Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured ( FISIM ) to user industries.

## **Implementation of recommendations of SNA 1993 :**

- 1.7 Efforts have also been made to implement the recommendations of the System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 1993) to the extent data are available.
- I Imputed value of own account labour treated as mixed income of self employed.
  - II Allocation of FISIM to the user industries.
  - III Valuation of non-market agricultural crops and ownership of dwellings on the basis of prices of similar products made by Market Producers.
  - IV Estimation of Consumption of Fixed Capital of all fixed assets including Government Buildings, Roads, Dams etc., as per Perpetual Inventory Method ( PIM )

### **Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured ( FISIM ) :**

- 1.8 The Banking Enterprises render services to their customers in the form of maintaining their accounts and providing them Banking Services. In the return of these services, customers are charged nominal amount, which is substantially smaller than the expenses of the Banking Enterprises. On the other hand, the banks provide loans and advances and there returns on such transactions are much higher than the payments made to depositors. This net return accruing to banks is large enough to meet their expenses and to earn profit. If financial enterprises were treated like any other productive enterprise, their income in the production account would be limited only to the charges made on customers who would mean that the banks would have a negative operating surplus and most likely negative value added. To circumvent this difficulty, an imputed income equivalent to interest and dividend receipts of banking and financial enterprises, net of interest paid to depositors is defined as FISIM ( income earned in return for services rendered ) and is entered as a receipt item in the output of the financial enterprises. The output of the financial enterprises thus includes interest received, which was paid by the producing industries. As the interest paid by the industries is already accounted for in the Gross Value Added (GVA) of the respective industries, its inclusion in the GVA of Banking Industry amounts to duplication. To avoid this duplication FISIM is allocated to the user industries as intermediate input.
- 1.9 In the 1980-81 series of State Domestic Product FISIM ( Imputed Banking Charges - IBC ) was being allocated to only a few organised segments of user industries and final consumers. In the new series, however, FISIM has been allocated to all user industries like Agriculture, Livestock, Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing (Registered and Unregistered ), Electricity and Gas, Construction, Transport by Other Means & Storage, Trade, Hotel and Restaurants, Business Services and Other Services both at current and constant prices in line with the recommendations of SNA 1993.

1.10 Banking and Insurance being a supra regional sector, the statewise estimates of FISIM are estimated by C.S.O., Department of Statistics, Govt. of India and supplied to states. The National Estimates of the FISIM in respect of user industries are first allocated to different states in the statewise ratios of the banking and insurance GSDP. The estimates of the FISIM for the respective state so derived need to be adjusted ( as an input ) in the estimate of SDP. The total FISIM allocated to a state is distributed to different user industries in proportion to the sectoral GSDP.

**Consumption of fixed capital ( CFC ) :**

- 1.11 The Consumption of Fixed Capital ( CFC ) refers to the estimate of that portion of the fixed capital, which is used up in the process of production of goods and services during the accounting period. The estimates of CFC are based on the Perpetual Inventory Method.
- 1.12 The estimates of Consumption of Fixed Capital are prepared at All - India level on the basis of the estimates of gross fixed capital stock for each type of assets available over a sufficiently longer period, which are used for production process and their expected average lives. These estimates, which are more closer to the replacement value of fixed assets are preferable to the adoption of depreciation provisions shown in the books of accounts.

## 2 INCOME AGGREGATES

- 2.1 In this section, performance of each industry group of origin in new series at current prices and consequent impact of changes in the estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), *Per capita* Income ( PCI ) and growth patterns of Income Aggregates are discussed.
- 2.2 GSDP at factor cost for the year 1993-94 by kind of economic activity under new and old series is given in Table-1. GSDP has moved from Rs. 109816 Crores to Rs. 1,13,538 Crores, registering an increase of Rs. 3,722 Crores. This overall increase is the net result of upward/downward revisions in the estimates of various sectors as given in Table -1. The details of changes in the methodology / data sources by economic activity are explained in the Annexure - 1.

**TABLE -1**

**Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Maharashtra at factor  
Cost by kind of economic activity for the year 1993-94**

(Rs. Crores)

SR. NO.	INDUSTRY	NEW SERIES 1993-94	OLD SERIES 1980-81	DIFFERENCE
1	Agriculture	20,244	21,290	(-)1,046
2	Forestry and logging	1,396	1,424	(-) 28
3	Fishing	567	568	(-) 2
4	Mining and Quarrying	798	467	331
<b>Sub- Total -Primary</b>		<b>23,005</b>	<b>23,750</b>	<b>(-) 745</b>
5	Manufacturing			
	a) Registered	19,330	17,897	1,433
	b) Un-registered	9,347	7,076	2,271
6	Construction	5,573	7,092	(-) 1,519
7	Electricity, gas & water supply	3,081	3,194	(-) 113
<b>Sub- Total - Secondary</b>		<b>37,331</b>	<b>35,259</b>	<b>2,072</b>
8	Transport, storage and ommunication, trade, hotel and restaurants	21,608	20,037	1,571
9	Banking & insurance, real estate & ownership of dwellings, business services, public administration and other services	31,594	30,770	824
<b>Sub- Total - Tertiary</b>		<b>53,202</b>	<b>50,807</b>	<b>2,395</b>
<b>Total - Gross State Domestic Product</b>		<b>1,13,538</b>	<b>1,09,816</b>	<b>3,722</b>



2.3 The estimates of GSDP/NSDP and *Per capita* Income under two series at current prices for the years from 1993-94 to 1998-99 are given in Table 2.

**TABLE -2**  
**Estimates of GSDP, NSDP and Per Capita Income**  
**as per two series 1993-94 to 1998-99**  
**at current prices**

YEAR	GSDP (Rs. CRORES)			NSDP ( Rs. CRORES)			PER CAPITA ( RS. )		
	OLD SERIES	NEW SERIES	DIFFERENCE	OLD SERIES	NEW SERIES	DIFFERENCE	OLD SERIES	NEW SERIES	DIFFERENCE
1993-94	1,09,816	1,13,538	3,722	99,729	1,02,061	2,332	12,010	12,326	316
1994-95	1,25,225	1,30,399	5,174	1,13,197	1,17,076	3,879	13,368	13,880	512
1995-96	1,50,477	1,57,832	7,355	1,36,119	1,41,429	5,310	15,770	16,460	690
1996-97	1,71,650	1,77,322	5,672	1,55,388	1,57,559	2,171	17,666	18,040	374
1997-98	1,82,295	1,98,562	16,267	1,64,577	1,75,347	10,770	18,365	19,799	1,434
1998-99	---	2,30,552		---	2,04,120		---	22,763	

2.4 It can be observed from the table that the estimates of GSDP, NSDP and *Per capita* income in new series show an increase, right from 1993-94 to 1997-98 over old series. In the case of GSDP the difference over old series is as high as Rs. 16267 Crores in 1997-98. Similar magnitude of increase can also be seen in respect of NSDP in 1997-98 at Rs. 10770 Crores. The increase in *Per capita* income in new series is as high as Rs. 1434 in 1997-98 over old series. The increase in GSDP/NSDP/ *Per capita* income in new series is due to capturing of data from new areas, availability of latest data in the place of old benchmarks and complete review of the existing database and the methodology employed.

**Pattern of growths shown by income aggregates at constant ( 1993-94 ) prices:**

- 2.5 Comparison between the new series and old series at constant prices has been made through growth rates. In the New Series, the methodology for preparation of estimates of GSDP is the same as that was adopted in old series.
- 2.6 The annual growth rates observed in the estimates of GSDP / NSDP for the period 1994-95 to 1998-99 under two series are given in Table 3.

**TABLE - 3**

**Annual growth rates in income aggregates as per two series from 1994-95 to 1998-99  
At constant prices**

**( percentage change over previous year )**

Y E A R	GSDP		NSDP	
	OLD SERIES (1980-81)	NEW SERIES (1993-94)	OLD SERIES (1980-81)	NEW SERIES (1993-94)
1	2	3	4	5
1994-95	5.42	2.96	4.93	2.54
1995-96	9.95	11.95	9.92	11.79
1996-97	7.00	5.81	6.99	4.86
1997-98	0.55	4.80	0.30	4.46
1998-99		10.26		10.59

- 2.7 It can be seen from the above table that the trends of the movement of growth rates under the new series has been more or less similar when compared with the old series.

### 3. TRENDS IN STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

3.1 The estimates of GSDP both at current and constant prices are presented in the following Table.

TABLE -4

Gross State Domestic Product at factor cost at  
current and constant ( 1993-94 ) prices

YEAR	AT CURRENT PRICES		AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES	
	GSDP (Rs. in crores)	Percentage change over previous year	GSDP (Rs. in crores)	Percentage change over previous year
1993-94	1,13,538	-----	1,13,538	-----
1994-95	1,30,399	14.85	1,16,904	2.96
1995-96	1,57,832	21.04	1,30,872	11.95
1996-97	1,77,322	12.35	1,38,481	5.81
1997-98	1,98,562	11.98	1,45,125	4.80
1998-99	2,30,552	16.11	1,60,007	10.25

3.2 GSDP both at current prices and constant (1993-94) prices has shown increasing trend. The difference between growth rates at current and constant prices indicates broadly the inflation in the economy.

3.3 The estimates of NSDP both at current and constant (1993-94) prices are given in the following table.

**TABLE- 5**

**Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at factor cost  
at current and constant (1993-94) prices**

YEAR	AT CURRENT PRICES		AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES	
	NSDP (Rs. in crores)	Percentage change over previous year	NSDP (Rs. in crores)	Percentage change over previous year
1993-94	1,02,061	----	1,02,061	----
1994-95	1,17,076	14.71	1,04,655	2.54
1995-96	1,41,429	20.80	1,16,995	11.79
1996-97	1,57,559	11.41	1,22,676	4.86
1997-98	1,75,347	11.29	1,28,154	4.47
1998-99	2,04,120	16.41	1,41,724	10.59

3.4 The trends observed in NSDP are similar to those of GSDP.

**Sectoral contribution:**

3.5 A study of sectoral composition of GSDP reveals the role of each sector in the economy and the extent of its influence in the overall economic development. The change in sectoral composition indicates structural shifts that are taking place over the years in the economy. The following table shows the sectoral composition both at current and constant (1993-94) prices.

TABLE- 6

**Sectorwise Gross State Domestic Product of Maharashtra  
and Percentage Distribution At Current & Constant(1993-94) Prices**

( Rs. in crores )

INDUSTRY	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
<b>AT CURRENT PRICES:</b>						
PRIMARY SECTOR	23,004 (20.26)	25,890 (19.85)	28,915 (18.32)	35,943 (20.27)	33,547 (16.89)	41,365 (17.94)
SECONDARY SECTOR	37,332 (32.88)	42,466 (32.57)	53,441 (33.86)	57,667 (32.52)	67,899 (34.20)	74,871 (32.48)
TERTIARY SECTOR	53,202 (46.86)	62,043 (47.58)	75,476 (47.82)	83,712 (47.21)	97,116 (48.91)	1,14,316 (49.58)
G.S.D.P.	1,13,538 (100.00)	1,30,399 (100.00)	1,57,832 (100.00)	1,77,322 (100.00)	1,98,562 (100.00)	2,30,552 (100.00)
<b>AT CONS. (1993-94)PRICES:</b>						
PRIMARY SECTOR	23,004 (20.26)	22,741 (19.45)	23,921 (18.28)	27,696 (20.00)	22,895 (15.78)	28,189 (17.62)
SECONDARY SECTOR	37,332 (32.88)	38,547 (32.97)	44,783 (34.22)	46,088 (33.28)	51,114 (38.22)	54,854 (34.28)
TERTIARY SECTOR	53,202 (46.86)	55,616 (47.58)	62,168 (47.50)	64,697 (46.72)	71,116 (49.00)	76,964 (48.10)
G.S.D.P.	1,13,538 (100.00)	1,16,904 (100.00)	1,30,872 (100.00)	1,38,481 (100.00)	1,45,125 (100.00)	1,60,007 (100.00)

The figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to GSDP.

3.6 The share of primary sector both at current and constant (1993-94) prices has declined over the years. The share of secondary and tertiary sectors has shown an increasing trend. These changes in sectoral pattern reveal that the economy of Maharashtra is gradually shifting from agricultural activities to non-agricultural activities, which is a healthy sign.

### Per capita Income :

3.7 *Per capita* Income is one of the indicators to measure the standard of living of the people. The estimates of per capita income both at current and constant (1993 -94 ) prices along with percentage change over previous year are presented in Table-7.

TABLE -7

Per capita Income of Maharashtra at current and constant ( 1993-94 ) prices

YEAR	AT CURRENT PRICES		AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES	
	PER CAPITA INCOME (Rs.)	Percentage change over previous year	PER CAPITA INCOME (Rs.)	Percentage change over previous year
1993-94	12,326	-----	12,326	-----
1994-95	13,880	12.61	12,408	0.67
1995-96	16,460	18.59	13,616	9.74
1996-97	18,040	9.60	14,046	3.16
1997-98	19,799	9.75	14,471	3.03
1998-99	22,763	14.97	15,805	9.22

3.8 *Per capita* income at current and constant (1993-94) prices has shown increasing trend.

#### 4. REVIEW OF STATE ECONOMY BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES FROM 1993-94 TO 1998-99

4.1 The Gross State Domestic Product increased from Rs. 113538 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 160007 crores in 1998-99. The average annual growth rate in the five years period from 1993-94 to 1998-99 was 7.16 per cent, which is an impressive growth rate. The annual growth rates are as follows.

Year	Growth Rate
1994-95	2.96
1995-96	11.95
1996-97	5.81
1997-98	4.80
1998-99	10.25

The Gross State Domestic Product by kind of economic activity during the period 1993-94 to 1998-99 under review is as follows.

##### **Agriculture including Livestock :**

4.2 This is the most predominant sector in the state economy accounting for about 16 per cent in GSDP. Gross value added (GVA) under this sector is increased from Rs. 20244 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 25053 crores in 1998-99. The average annual growth rate during the five years period from 1993-94 to 1998-99 was 3.44 per cent. Negative growth rate was observed in the years 1994-95 and 1997-98 due to fall in all agricultural productions except sugarcane & tobacco for the year 1994-95 and all agricultural productions except chillies in the year 1997-98.

##### **The changes incorporated in the new series are as follows :**

1. Additional coverage of horticulture crops and inclusion of floriculture crops
2. Coverage of data on area used for kitchen gardens (0.22 per cent of total rural area operated) reared in foreyard/backyard.
3. Adoption of current repairs and maintenance of fixed assets and other operational costs data based on AIDIS, 1991-92.

### **Forestry and Logging :**

4.3 The Gross Value Added of this sector decreased from Rs. 1396 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 1323 crores in 1998-99. The annual average growth rate was (-) 1.53 per cent. This sector has shown negative growth rates of 4.28 per cent in 1996-97, 4.17 per cent in 1997-98 and 3.18 per cent in 1998-99 due to fall in the production of timber wood and minor forest products in 1996-97, timber wood in 1997-98 and minor forest products in 1998-99. The growth observed in this sector during the period under review is not at all impressive. The changes incorporated in new series are as follows:

1. Adoption of fresh data on firewood and chips available from the growth rates observed in consumer expenditure survey of NSSO 50<sup>th</sup> round (1993-94) and NSSO 43<sup>rd</sup> round (1987-88).
2. Actual output of cotton sticks, Arhar sticks and Bagasse, instead of norms.
3. Revision of norms for fuel wood consumed by industries and on funerals.

### **Fishing:**

4.4 The Gross Value Added of this sector is increased from Rs. 567 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 714 crores in 1998-99. The average annual growth rate during the period under review was 7.75 per cent. This sector has shown negative growth rates of 13.05 per cent in 1994-95, 11.62 per cent in 1997-98 and 5.71 per cent in 1998-99 due to fall in the production of inland fish in 1994-95, production of Marine fish ( i.e. Shrimps, Lobsters, Dara-rawas Prawns, Pomp fret and Other) in 1997-98 and production of inland fish and all categories production of Marines fish in 1998-99.

### **Mining and Quarrying:**

4.5 The Gross Value Added of this sector has increased from Rs. 798 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 1100 crores in 1998-99. The average annual growth rate during the period under review was 7.43 per cent. This sector has shown negative growth rate of 2.46 per cent in 1998-99 due to fall in major mineral production i.e. Coal, Chromite, dolomite, kaoline, Limestone, ochre, sand others, sillimanite, fluorite & laterite. In new series, output and input structure of coal is taken from Annual Accounts of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries in place of data from the Coal Controller.

### **Manufacturing-Registered:**

4.6 This is one of the most important sectors of the State Economy, contributing about 18 per cent in GSDP. The GVA of this sector is estimated based on the results generated by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics from the data relating to Annual Survey of Industries ( ASI ) by NSSO. The GVA of this sector has increased from Rs. 19330 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 28701 crores in 1998-99. The average annual growth rate works out to 8.8 per cent, which is reasonably good. The changes incorporated in new series are as follows:



1. Data on repair of locomotives and other Rail road equipment (NIC 397) (Since it is not adequately covered in ASI).
2. Inclusion of LPG (earlier it was shown under Electricity, Gas and Water Supply sectors).

#### **Manufacturing-Unregistered :**

- 4.7 The GVA of this sector is increased from Rs. 9347 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 14482 crores in 1998-99. The average annual growth rate was 9.29 per cent, which is reasonably good. The changes incorporated in new series are as follows:
1. Adoption of GVA per worker from Directory Manufacturing Establishment (DME), Non Directory Manufacturing Establishment (NDME) and Own Account Manufacturing Enterprises (OAME) Survey from NSS ( State sample) 51<sup>st</sup> round (1994-95) in the place of results of NSS (State sample) 40<sup>th</sup> round (1984-85).
  2. The estimates of GVA for the units belonging to small scale industries sector have been prepared using the estimates of GVA per worker based on the results of 2<sup>nd</sup> All India Census of Small Scale Industrial Units, 1987-88, published by Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries.

#### **Electricity, Gas and Water Supply:**

- 4.8 The GVA of this sector has increased from Rs. 3081 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 4328 crores in 1998-99. The average annual growth rate was 6.99 per cent. There is no change in the new series except in Gas sub-sector.

#### **Construction:**

- 4.9 The GVA of this sector has increased from Rs. 5573 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 7343 crores in 1998-99. The average annual growth rate works out to 5.60 per cent. The changes incorporated in new series are as follows:
1. This Directorate has adopted expenditure approach for the first time in place of income approach.
  2. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance of construction assets is estimated on the basis of the results of All India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS) 1991-92.
  3. Adoption of geometric growth rates of rural and urban census dwellings based on 1981 and 1991 population census data.
  4. Updation of input norms.

### **Trade, Hotel & Restaurants:**

4.10 This is one of the most important sectors of the State Economy, contributing about 13 per cent in Gross Domestic Product. The GVA of this sector has increased from Rs. 12867 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 21186 crores in 1998-99. The average annual growth rate was 11.05 per cent, which is impressive one. The changes incorporated in new series are as follows :

1. Estimates are prepared for private organised component based on the data available from DGE & T.
2. For Trade sector, Gross Value Added Per Worker (GVAPW) is obtained from 1996-97 Directory Trade Establishment Survey and 1997-98 Non Directory Trade Establishment Survey.
3. For Hotel & Restaurants Sector, Gross Value Added Per Worker (GVAPW) is obtained from Enterprise Survey 1993-94.

### **Transport by other means and Storage:**

4.11 The GVA of this sector has increased from Rs. 5290 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 7883 crores in 1998-99. The average annual growth rate was 7.89 per cent. There is no methodological change between new series and old series except the adoption of the latest data of (I) Enterprise Survey 1993-94 and (II) Workforce estimates based on latest NSSO Survey results.

### **Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Business Services:**

4.12 The GVA of this sector has increased from Rs. 6647 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 8170 crores in 1998-99. The annual average growth rate was 4.25 per cent. The changes incorporated in new series are as follows:

1. Real Estate: Gross Value Added Per Worker (GVAPW) from Enterprise Survey 1991-92.
2. Ownership of Dwelling: Rural/ Urban residential houses based on exponential growth rate of 1991/1981 census residential houses.
3. Rent per household of NSSO 50<sup>th</sup> round.
4. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance of construction assets AIDIS 1991-92.
5. Inclusion of Legal Services sub-sector from other services.

### **Public Administration:**

4.13 The GVA of this sector has increased from Rs. 3785 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 5283 crores in 1998-99. The average annual growth rate was 7.73 per cent. There is no methodological change in the estimation of value added from this sector.

There is upward revision in the value added in New Series as compared to the old series because the public services in quasi Government bodies ( NIC 903) have now been covered in the New Series (1993-94).

**Other Services :**




4.14 The GVA of this sector has increased from Rs. 6325 crores in 1993-94 to Rs. 8745 crores in 1998-99. The average annual growth rate was 6.69 per cent. There is upward revision in value added in new series as compared to the old series due to the following:

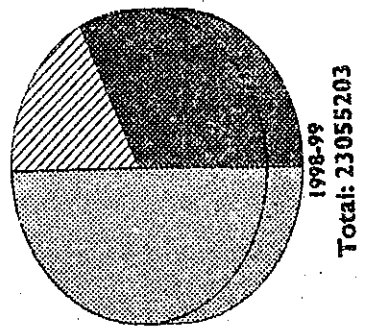
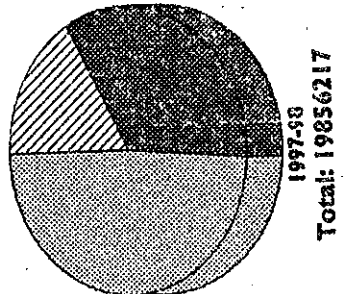
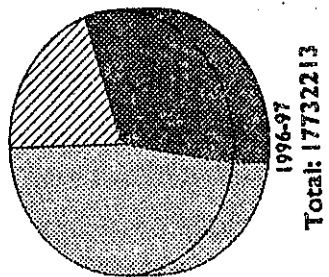
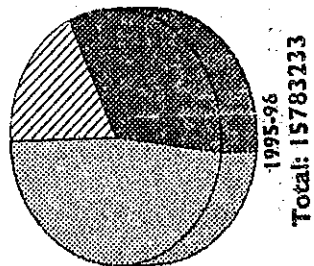
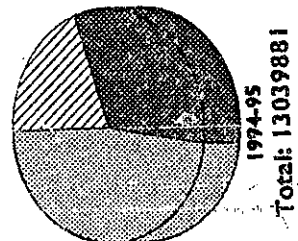
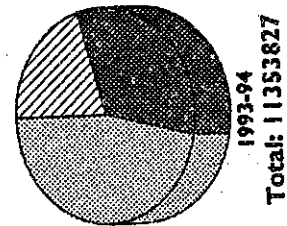
1. Adoption of the latest data from Enterprise Survey 1991-92 in respect of Educational Services, rest of the services covering Community services, personnel services, recreational services including T.V. and Radio etc.
2. The separate estimating of the International and other extra territorial bodies and Tailoring services.
3. Use of the data on latest workforce from Quinquennial survey of Employment and Unemployment 1993-94 of NSSO 50<sup>th</sup> round.

**Supra Regional Sectors:**




4.15 Supra Regional Sectors consist of Railways, Communication and Banking & Insurance. Central Statistical Organisation estimates the value added under these Supra Regional Sectors at the national level and apportion to the states with the help of certain indicators. Among the three, Banking & Insurance is the most important one since it contributes about 11 to 13 per cent in GSDP. The average annual growth rates for Railways, Communication and Banking & Insurance were 9.88 per cent, 17.65 per cent and 4.50 per cent respectively.

# GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF MAHARASHTRA AT CURRENT PRICES (Rs. in Lakhs)

 Primary Sector  
 Secondary Sector  
 Tertiary Sector



# GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF MAHARASHTRA AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES (Rs. in Lakhs)

 Primary Sector  
 Secondary Sector  
 Tertiary Sector

