

I. Output

GDP growth is reverting to its earlier high growth trajectory led by broad-based growth momentum. Services sector growth and enhanced agricultural output supported the strengthening of the growth process. Industrial growth was robust, albeit with greater volatility. With both services sector and agriculture performing well, sustainability of growth requires continued buoyancy in the industrial sector. Robust growth has coincided with growing sectoral imbalances, particularly in some items where demand is growing faster than capacity, thereby exerting pressure on inflation. For high growth to coexist with a low inflation regime, structural policy measures to limit the magnitude of imbalances would be critical.

As downside risks recede, economy is back on the high growth trajectory

I.1 With 8.9 per cent growth in the first half of 2010-11, India continues to be one of the fastest growing economies in the world. The uncertainty about the durability of the robust growth seen in Q1 of 2010-11 waned significantly with the momentum continuing in Q2. Notwithstanding the impact of a lower base, the first half GDP growth suggests return to the high growth path (Table I.1). The robust growth momentum in Q2 reflected the continued buoyancy of services

sector and further pick-up in agricultural performance due to a normal South-West monsoon. Industrial growth, though moderated on account of the base effect, remained on the higher side, but volatile.

Rabi outlook suggests continuation of the growth momentum in agriculture sector

I.2 Normal rainfall during South-West monsoon and satisfactory progress of North-East monsoon (121 per cent of long period average as on December 31, 2010) have brightened the prospects of agricultural performance during 2010-11. While, the area sown during *kharif* 2010-11 was 7 per cent higher than that in last year, the area sown during *rabi* season so far (January 14, 2011) with respect to major *rabi* crops, namely – wheat and pulses - had surpassed the levels achieved during the corresponding period of last year as well as the normal area sown for the respective crops (Table I.2). Improved sowing positions due to satisfactory monsoon along with improved reservoir positions indicate promising progress for *rabi* crop.

I.3 As per the First Advance Estimates for *kharif* production, total *kharif* foodgrain production during 2010-11 is estimated to be 10.4 per cent higher than the previous year. As regards *rabi* crop, based on

Table I.1: Sectoral GDP Growth (Base: 2004-05)

Item	2008-09*	2009-10#	(Per cent)							
			2009-10				2010-11		2009-10	2010-11
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	H1	H1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Agriculture & allied activities	1.6	0.2	1.9	0.9	-1.8	0.7	2.5	4.4	1.0	3.8
2. Industry	3.1	10.4	4.6	8.5	12.3	15.1	11.7	9.0	6.5	10.3
2.1 Mining & quarrying	1.6	10.6	8.2	10.1	9.6	14.0	8.4	8.0	9.1	8.2
2.2 Manufacturing	3.2	10.8	3.8	8.4	13.8	16.3	13.0	9.8	6.1	11.3
2.3 Electricity, gas & water supply	3.9	6.5	6.4	7.7	4.7	7.1	6.2	3.4	7.1	4.8
3. Services	9.3	8.3	8.0	10.2	7.3	8.5	9.4	9.7	9.1	9.6
3.1 Construction	5.9	6.5	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.7	10.3	8.8	8.4	9.6
3.2 Trade, hotels, restaurants, transport & communication, etc.	7.6	9.3	5.6	8.2	10.2	12.4	10.9	12.1	6.9	11.5
3.3 Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	10.1	9.7	11.7	11.3	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.3	11.5	8.1
3.4 Community, social & personal services	13.9	5.6	7.6	14.0	0.8	1.6	7.9	7.3	11.0	7.6
4. GDP at factor cost	6.7	7.4	6.3	8.7	6.5	8.6	8.9	8.9	7.5	8.9

* Quick Estimates. # Revised Estimates.

Source: Central Statistics Office.

Table I.2: Rabi Area Sown

(Million hectares)				
Crop	Normal Area	Sowing*		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
Wheat	27.33	27.41	27.91 (1.9)	28.84 (3.3)
Rice	4.25	1.02	1.27 (23.9)	0.92 (-27.3)
Total Coarse Cereals	6.32	6.74	6.36 (-5.7)	5.88 (-7.4)
Total Cereals	37.91	35.17	35.54 (1.0)	35.65 (0.3)
Total Pulses	12.02	13.46	13.69 (1.8)	14.53 (6.1)
Total Foodgrains	49.93	48.62	49.23 (1.2)	50.18 (1.9)
Total Oilseeds	9.98	9.10	8.73 (-4.1)	8.94 (2.4)
All Crops	59.91	57.73	57.96 (0.4)	59.12 (2.0)

* As on January 14.

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentage change over previous year.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

rainfall pattern, higher sowing and improved reservoir positions, production of wheat, *rabi* pulses (which accounted for around 70 per cent of the overall pulses production in 2009-10) and oilseeds is expected to be higher than the previous year. The year on year growth over a very low base, however, masks the stagnation in per capita availability of food grains. As a result, strong growth in the agriculture sector and a normal monsoon have not eased the pressure on food inflation.

Widening demand-supply gaps in some sectors exerting sustained pressures on food inflation

I.4 Notwithstanding stronger growth outlook for the agriculture sector, prices of several agricultural commodities continue to remain downward sticky, reflecting structural imbalances. The Eleventh Plan Document estimates the demand-supply gap to be around 13.4 per cent in oilseeds, 18.7 per cent in pulses and around 2.0 per cent in food grains during 2009-10¹.

¹Report of the Working Group for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) on Crop Husbandry, Agricultural Inputs, Demand and Supply Projections and Agricultural Statistics. Supply pertains to actual domestic production based on Fourth Advance Estimates, while demand estimates in case of oilseeds is based on normative approach, and as regard pulses and foodgrains, the estimates are based on behavioural approach.

I.5 Average growth rate of foodgrains production, at 1.6 per cent during 1990-2010, trailed behind the average population growth of 1.9 per cent. With robust growth, the pace of increase in per capita disposable income has far exceeded the rate at which supply is growing. The per capita net availability of foodgrains per day has declined from 510 grams in 1991 to 436 grams in 2008. Supply of major agricultural crops has not kept pace with demand on account of lower rate of increase in yield, inadequate irrigation coverage and excessive dependence on monsoon.

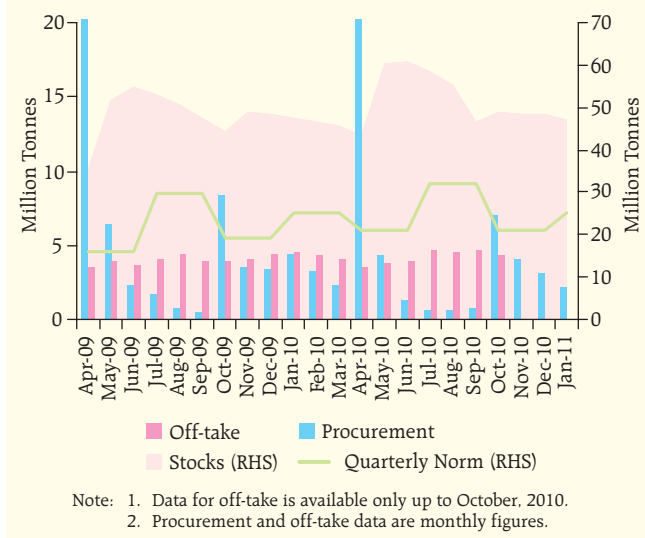
While low yield and increased cost of inputs have pushed dairy prices up, untimely and erratic rainfall affected supply of onions and vegetables in markets

I.6 Growing population coupled with rising income levels has altered dietary habits causing substantial increase in demand for various agricultural products, particularly pulses and vegetables as well as other protein-based products like meat, eggs, milk and fish. Inadequate response of production to structural changes in demand pattern continues to fuel demand-supply mismatch in these products. In the case of milk, supply side constraints have put pressure on prices. Also, the rise in input prices of items such as feedstock, labour and fuel have contributed to further pressure on prices. For poultry products like eggs and chicken, a rise in poultry feed prices resulted in higher prices. Excess rainfall in various parts of the country led to damage to crops like onion, potato and tomato, as well as various fruit items. The onion crop was affected in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka due to cyclonic rainfall in October 2010 and in other states such as Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan due to untimely and erratic rainfall in November 2010. Pest infestation has also been a major cause of shortfall in supply of onions.

Ample food stocks provide food security, but do not ease pressure on food inflation, partly due to the nature of items driving food inflation which lie beyond the ambit of food security

I.7 Food stocks with public procurement agencies, though declining in recent months, continued to

Chart I.1: Food Stocks and its Determinants



remain much higher than their respective buffer stock norms and food security reserve requirements. Lower monthly average procurement of food grains, viz., rice and wheat (up to January 14, 2011) coupled with higher monthly average off-take (up to October 2010) resulted in a decline in food stocks in recent months. The total stock of food grains with the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other government agencies, which stood at 60.9 million tonnes on June 1, 2010 came down to 47.3 million tonnes on January 1, 2011 (Chart I.1). The policy on food management has to focus on better supply management in relation to demand, besides

addressing the structural capacity constraints in food items.

Industrial growth has been robust, but also volatile

I.8 The industrial sector recorded a growth of 9.5 per cent during April-November 2010, mainly driven by the performance of the manufacturing and mining sectors (Table I.3). The growth pattern has, however, been volatile through the months of the current year (Chart I.2).

I.9 Growth in electricity generation remained modest. Acceleration in manufacturing sector growth was driven by the production of capital goods and consumer durables. Consumer non-durables continued to remain subdued, primarily on account of deceleration in growth of industries such as wheat flour/*maida*, rice bran oil, coffee, hair oil, hsl lamps, fluorescent tubes and rubber foot wear.

Manufacturing sector growth yet to become broad-based

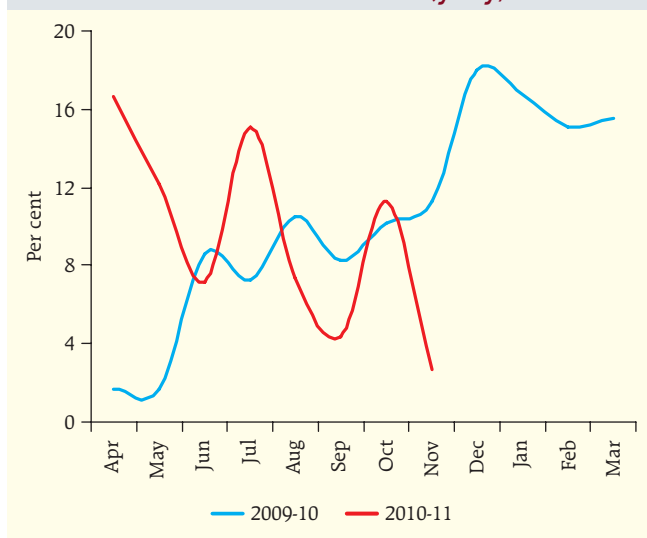
I.10 During April-November 2010, despite nine out of seventeen industries (contributing to about 36 per cent of the weight in the IIP) exhibiting higher growth than last year, manufacturing sector growth is yet to become broad-based. Nearly 73 per cent of the overall growth during the period was contributed by the top five

Table I.3: Index of Industrial Production: Sectoral and Use-Based Classification of Industries

Industry Group	Weight in IIP	(Per cent)					
		Growth Rate			Weighted Contribution#		
		Apr-Mar 2009-10	Apr-Nov		Apr-Mar 2009-10	Apr-Nov	
			2009-10	2010-11 P		2009-10	2010-11 P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sectoral							
Mining	10.5	9.9	8.4	8.0	6.0	7.2	5.4
Manufacturing	79.4	11.0	7.5	10.0	89.4	86.5	90.8
Electricity	10.2	6.0	5.7	4.5	4.6	6.3	3.9
Use-Based							
Basic Goods	35.6	7.2	5.8	5.8	19.5	22.6	17.5
Capital Goods	9.3	20.9	6.6	22.5	29.4	12.8	33.7
Intermediate Goods	26.5	13.6	11.2	9.6	32.4	39.0	26.9
Consumer Goods (a+b)	28.7	6.2	6.1	6.8	18.7	25.5	21.9
a) Consumer Durables	5.4	24.6	20.6	21.7	17.9	21.8	20.2
b) Consumer Non-durables	23.3	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.9	3.7	1.7
General	100.0	10.5	7.4	9.5	100.0	100.0	100.0

: Figures may not add up to 100 due to rounding off. P : Provisional.
Source: Central Statistics Office.

Chart I.2: Growth in Index of Industrial Production (y-o-y)



manufacturing industries, with a combined weight of 24.6 per cent in IIP (Chart I.3).

Capacity utilisation in core sector remains broadly unchanged, but robust growth entails the risk of capacity pressures

I.11 During April-October 2010, capacity utilisation levels in the infrastructure sector did not stretch much relative to last year (Table I.4). The lower capacity utilisation in the cement sector partly reflects larger capacity addition relative to demand.

I.12 The Order Books, Inventories and Capacity Utilisation Survey (OBICUS) of the Reserve Bank

Table I.4: Capacity Utilisation in Infrastructure Sector

Sector	(Per cent)	
	Apr-Oct	
	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3
Finished Steel (SAIL+VSP+ Tata Steel)	87.7	88.9
Cement	80.0	75.0
Fertilizer	94.1	94.2
Refinery Production-Petroleum	101.3	102.7
Thermal Power*	72.9	76.2

*: Data represent plant load factor and pertain to April-December.

Source: Capsule Report on Infrastructure Sector Performance (April 2010-October 2010), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Gol and Central Electricity Authority.

indicates that capacity utilisation increased during Q2 of 2010-11 but remained below the previous peak (Chart 1.4).

I.13 During the second quarter of 2010-11 employment growth situation improved as compared with the previous quarter as well as the corresponding quarter of last year (Table I.5).

Growth in core infrastructure lags behind both GDP and industrial sector growth

I.14 The six core industries (26.6 per cent of the total weight in IIP) recorded a moderate 5 per cent growth during April-November 2010 over that of the preceding year (Chart I.5). Electricity generation exhibited subdued growth, primarily due to under performance of thermal power generation constrained by negative or very low growth in each type of fossil fuel, especially

Chart I.3 : Growth Concentration in Manufacturing Sector

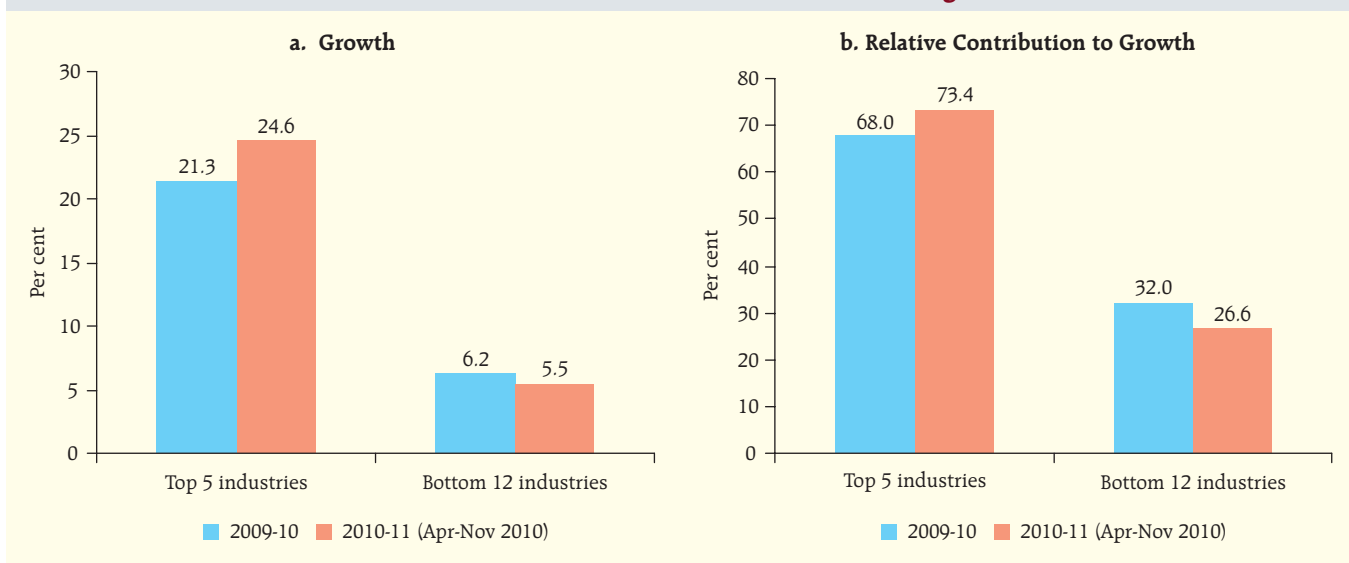
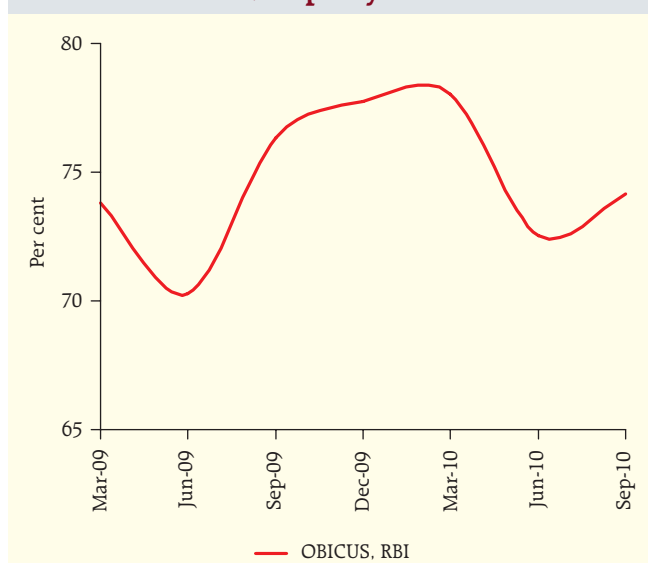


Chart I.4: Capacity Utilisation



coal. Coal production, which remained subdued during the current financial year, may continue to fall short of target on account of increasing sensitivity to environmental norms.

Services sector, which has the dominant share in GDP, exhibits sustained momentum

I.15 Led by "trade, hotel, restaurant, transport, storage and communication" and "financing, insurance, real estate and business services", service sector growth during Q2 of 2010-11 showed gradual acceleration over the previous three quarters. The strong growth of various lead indicators, including commercial vehicles production, cell phone connections, air cargo and passengers handled at domestic and international terminals during the year so far, suggest continuation of the recent growth pattern (Table I.6).

Table I.6: Indicators of Services Sector Activity

Services Sector Indicators	(Growth in Per cent)			
	2008-09	2009-10	Apr-Oct 2009-10	Apr-Oct 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
Tourist arrivals \$	-3.3	3.5	0.2	8.5
Commercial vehicles production \$	-24	35.9	15.1	41.3
Cement*	7.2	10.5	11	4.1
Steel*	1.6	4.9	2.9	6.9
Railway revenue earning freight traffic \$	4.9	6.6	8.8	7.7
Cell phone connections	80.9	47.3	49.5	26.6
Cargo handled at major ports	2.2	5.7	3.6	1.7
Civil aviation				
Export cargo handled	3.4	10.4	5.2	20.5
Import cargo handled	-5.7	7.9	-6.9	27.4
Passengers handled at international terminals	3.8	5.7	2.7	12.7
Passengers handled at domestic terminals	-12.1	14.5	8.7	14.8

\$: Data pertains to April-December.

* : Data pertains to April-November.

Source: Ministry of Tourism; Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and SIAM.

For growth momentum to become sustainable, risks to inflation from structural imbalances needs priority attention

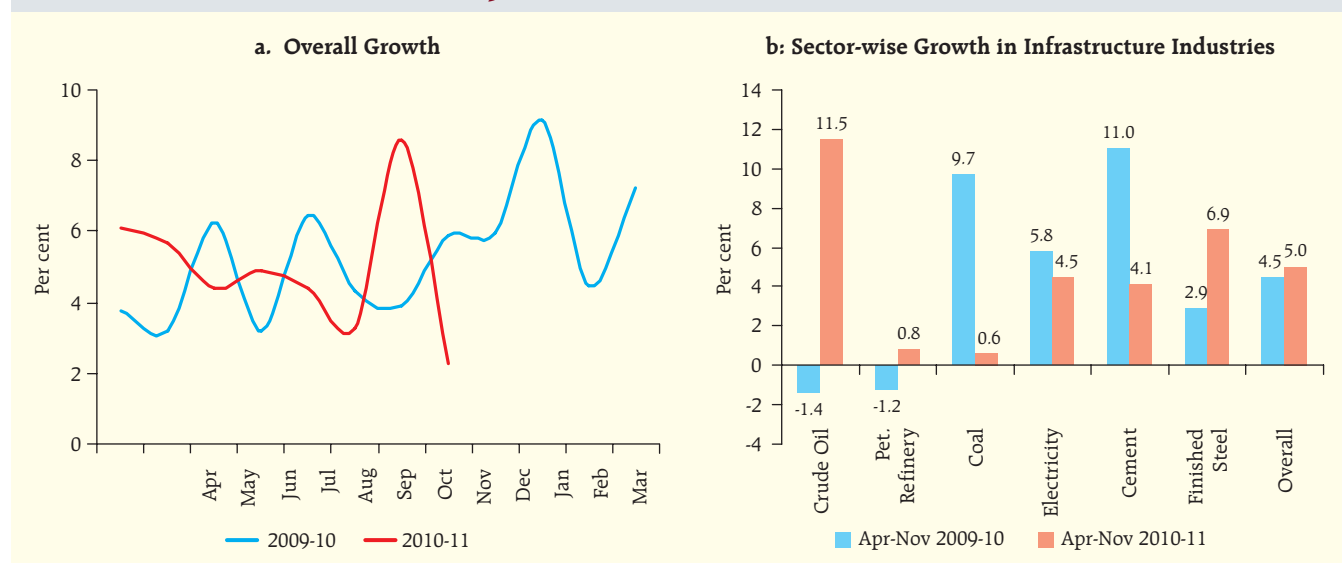
I.16 The improved *kharif* production thus far, favourable prospects for *rabi* production on account of the satisfactory progress of the North-East monsoon and the resultant increase in area coverage under *rabi* crop in 2010-11 would, going forward, sustain the growth momentum of the agriculture sector. Serious disruptions to supply of agricultural products due to temporary as well as structural shocks call for immediate focus on removal of bottlenecks, minimisation of post-harvest losses, reduction in

Table I.5: Changes in Estimated Employment

Industry/Group	(in '000s)			
	Mar 2010 over Dec 2009	Jun 2010 over Mar 2010	Sep 2010 over Jun 2010	Sep 2010 over Sep 2009
1	2	3	4	5
1. Textiles including apparels	-119	-63	245	79
2. Leather	0	21	4	34
3. Metals	4	45	27	99
4. Automobiles	29	51	29	115
5. Gems and jewellery	24	4	4	39
6. Transport	-2	-21	13	-12
7. IT/BPO	129	129	108	936
8. Handloom/Powerloom	-5	-3	6	7
Overall	61	162	435	1296

Source: Eighth Quarterly Quick Employment Survey, July-September, 2010; Ministry of Labour and Employment, Labour Bureau, GoI.

Chart I.5 : Growth in Infrastructure Industries



transaction costs, improvement in cold storage and warehouse facilities and promotion of coordinated supply chains. Services sector growth momentum could continue, as reflected by its various lead indicators. Industrial production, however, is expected to moderate on account of the base effect. The deceleration in the growth of core infrastructure

during November 2010 and slowdown in Manufacturing PMI during December 2010 indicate uncertainty about the course of IIP growth in the near term. Downside risks to growth from global uncertainty and increase in oil and commodity prices remain, though a major disruption to growth from these risks appears unlikely.