

Quick Estimates of National Income - 2000-01 and Advance Estimates of National Income - 2001-02: A Review

The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) has released the 'Quick Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and Capital Formation, 2000-01' on January 31, 2002. These estimates provide the figures of various macro-economic aggregates for the years 1999-2000 and 2000-01. Subsequently, the CSO has also released the 'Advance Estimates of National Income, 2001-02' on February 5, 2002 providing the estimate of the rate of growth of Gross Domestic Product for the year 2001-02. This article reviews the trends in various macro-economic aggregates as given in the Quick and Advance estimates.

1. Gross Domestic Product

As per the Quick estimates of National Income, the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost, the most important indicator of economic growth, registered a growth of 4.0 per cent in 2000-01 as against 6.1 per cent in 1999-2000 ([Table 1](#), [Chart 1](#)). The rate of growth of GDP at 4.0 per cent in 2000-01 indicated a substantial downward revision from the earlier estimate of 5.2 per cent as given in the Revised estimates released in June 2001 and 6.0 per cent as given in the Advance estimates released in February 2001 by the CSO. In the Advance estimates for the year 2001-02, the rate of growth of GDP is estimated to show a revival to 5.4 per cent from 4.0 per cent in 2000-01.

1.1 Sectoral Growth and Composition of Real Gross Domestic Product

The sharp decline in real GDP growth, from 6.1 per cent in 1999-2000 to 4.0 per cent in 2000-01, was attributable to the decline in the growth of both services and 'agriculture and allied activities', which negated the effect of an increase in the growth of industry ([Table 1](#), [Chart 1](#)). The services sector controlling the largest share in real GDP (53.7 per cent in 2000-01 ([Table 2](#), [Chart 2](#))) showed a sharp downturn in the rate of growth to 5.0 per cent in 2000-01 from 9.4 per cent in 1999-2000. Importantly, this decline in the rate of growth of the services sector was attributable to the decline in the rate of growth of GDP originating from all its sub-sectors. A perceptible fall was observed in the rate of growth of GDP originating from 'financing, insurance, real estate and business services' to 2.9 per cent in 2000-01 from 10.6 per cent in 1999-2000. Similarly, a striking decline in the rate of growth was also noted in the case of 'community, social and personal services' to 6.0 per cent in 2000-01 from 11.6 per cent in 1999-2000. The growth rate of GDP originating from 'trade, hotels and restaurants' declined to 3.8 per cent in 2000-01 from 7.3 per cent in 1999-2000. Similarly, the rate of growth of GDP from construction fell to 6.8 per cent in 2000-01 from 8.1 per cent in 1999-2000 and that of 'transport, storage and communication' to 8.2 per cent in 2000-01 from 8.3 per cent in 1999-2000.

**Table 1: Sectoral Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost
(At 1993-94 Prices)**

Sector	(In per cent)		
	1999-2000@	2000-01*	2001-02#
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	1.3	-0.2	5.7
a) Agriculture	1.0	-0.4	..
2. Industry	4.2	6.2	3.3
a) Manufacturing	4.2	6.7	3.3

b) Mining and Quarrying	2.0	3.3	1.4
c) Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	6.1	6.2	5.2
3. Services	9.4	5.0	6.2
a) Trade, Hotels, Restaurants, Transport, Storage and Communication	7.6	5.3	6.3
b) Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	10.6	2.9	7.5
c) Community, Social and Personal Services	11.6	6.0	6.0
d) Construction	8.1	6.8	2.9
Gross Domestic Product	6.1	4.0	5.4

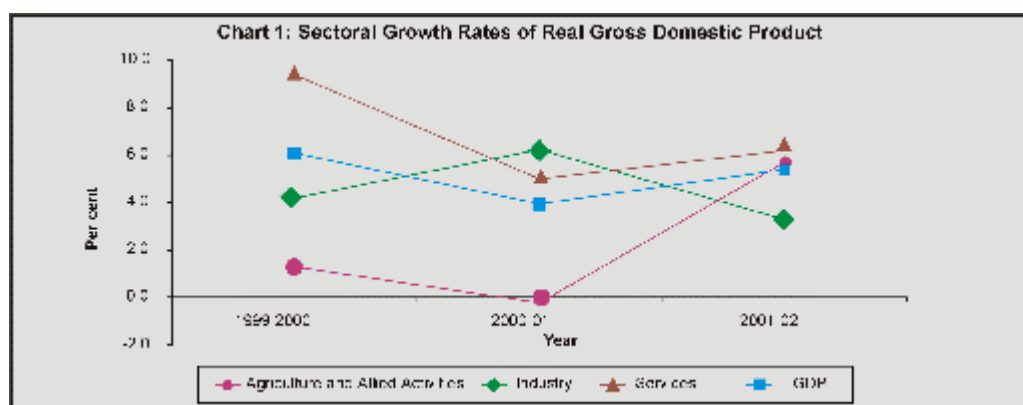
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* Quick estimates

Advance estimates

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Source: Central Statistical Organisation



The 'agriculture and allied activities', possessing the second largest share (24.2 per cent in 2000-01) in real GDP, registered a fall in the rate of growth to (-)0.2 per cent in 2000-01 from 1.3 per cent in 1999-2000. It was only industry which recorded an increase in the rate of growth to 6.2 per cent in 2000-01 from 4.2 per cent in 1999-2000. Industry occupied a share of 22.1 per cent in real GDP in 2000-01 as against 21.6 per cent in 1999-2000. The increase in the rate of growth of industry was attributable to the rise in the growth rate of all its sub-sectors. The manufacturing sector witnessed a striking rise in its growth rate to 6.7 per cent in 2000-01 from 4.2 per cent in 1999-2000 followed by 'mining and quarrying', which grew at the rate of 3.3 per cent in 2000-01 as against 2.0 per cent in 1999-2000. The rate of growth of 'electricity, gas and water supply' improved, though marginally, to 6.2 per cent in 2000-01 from 6.1 per cent in 1999-2000.

The estimated increase in the growth rate of real GDP to 5.4 per cent in 2001-02, as per the Advance estimates, from 4.0 per cent in 2000-01 is primarily attributable to a rise in the growth rate of GDP originating from both 'agriculture and allied activities' and the services sector. The rate of growth of GDP from 'agriculture and allied activities' is estimated to undergo a revival to 5.7 per cent in 2001-02 from (-)0.2 per cent in 2000-01. Similarly, an increase in the rate of growth, though not as sharp as in the case of 'agriculture and allied activities', is estimated for the services sector. The services sector is estimated to record a growth of 6.2 per cent in 2001-02 as compared to 5.0 per cent in 2000-01. A major boost to the growth of the services sector comes from 'financing, insurance, real estate and business services', which would grow at the rate of 7.5 per cent in 2001-02 as compared to 2.9 per cent in 2000-01. The growth rate of 'trade, hotels,

transport, storage and communication' is also estimated to be 6.3 per cent in 2001-02 compared with 5.3 per cent in 2000-01. The rate of growth of GDP originating from 'community, social and personal services' is estimated to remain unchanged at 6.0 per cent in 2000-01 and 2001-02, while the GDP originating from construction is estimated to grow at much lower rate of 2.9 per cent in 2001-02 as against 6.8 per cent in 2000-01.

**Table 2: Sectoral Composition of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost
(At 1993-94 Prices)**

Sector	(In per cent)		
	1999-2000@	2000-01*	2001-02#
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	25.2	24.2	24.3
a) Agriculture	23.2	22.2	..
2. Industry	21.6	22.1	21.6
a) Manufacturing	16.8	17.2	16.8
b) Mining and Quarrying	2.3	2.3	2.2
c) Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	2.5	2.5	2.5
3. Services	53.2	53.7	54.1
a) Trade, Hotels, Restaurants, Transport, Storage and Communication	22.1	22.3	22.5
b) Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	12.7	12.6	12.8
c) Community, Social and Personal Services	13.3	13.5	13.6
d) Construction	5.1	5.3	5.1
Gross Domestic Product	100.0	100.0	100.0

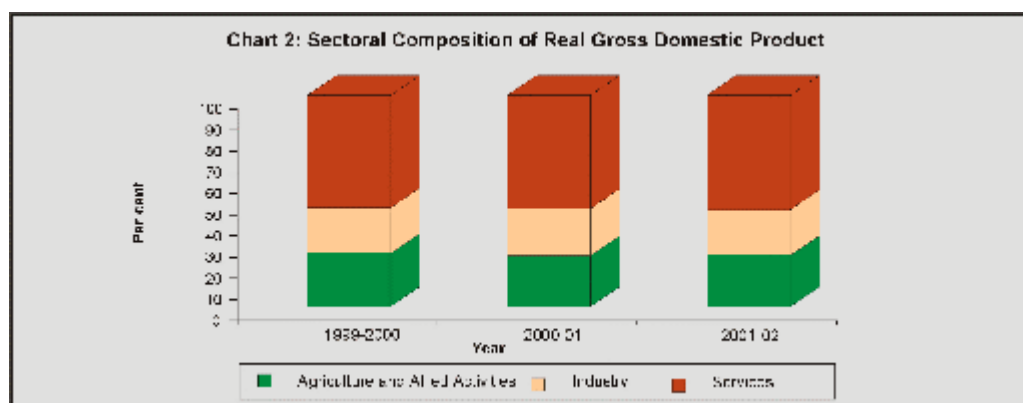
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* Quick estimates

Advance estimates

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Source: Central Statistical Organisation



The GDP from industry is estimated to register a lower growth of 3.3 per cent in 2001-02 as against 6.2 per cent in 2000-01. This fall is attributable to the decline in the growth rates of all three sub-sectors of industry, namely, manufacturing (3.3 per cent in 2001-02 from 6.7 per cent in 2000-01), 'mining and quarrying' (1.4 per cent in 2001-02 from 3.3 per cent in 2000-01) and 'electricity, gas and water supply' (5.2 per cent in 2001-02 from 6.2 per cent in 2000-01).

1.2 Sectoral Contribution to the Growth of Real Gross Domestic Product

The rate of growth of real GDP at 4.0 per cent in 2000-01 was the sum of weighted growth rates of 'agriculture and allied activities' at (-)0.1 per cent, industry at 1.4 per cent and services sector at 2.7 per cent (Table 3). The weighted growth rates in 2000-01 were lower than those in 1999-2000 for all three sectors except industry. The growth rate of real GDP at 6.1 per cent in 1999-2000 was the sum of the weighted growth rates of 'agriculture and allied activities' at 0.3 per cent, industry at 0.9 per cent and services sector at 4.9 per cent. After normalising the growth rate of GDP to 100 per cent, the sectoral contributions to growth worked out to (-)1.4 per cent for 'agriculture and allied activities', 34.1 per cent for industry and 67.4 per cent for the services sector in 2000-01 as against the contributions of 5.7 per cent, 15.1 per cent and 79.2 per cent respectively in 1999-2000 (Chart 3).

**Table 3: Sectoral Contribution to the Growth of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost
(At 1993-94 Prices)**

Sector	(In per cent)		
	1999-2000@	2000-01*	2001-02#
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	0.3	-0.1	1.4
a) Agriculture	0.2	-0.1	..
2. Industry	0.9	1.4	0.7
a) Manufacturing	0.7	1.1	0.6
b) Mining and Quarrying	0.05	0.08	0.03
c) Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.2	0.2	0.1
3. Services	4.9	2.7	3.3
a) Trade, Hotels, Restaurants, Transport, Storage and Communication	1.7	1.2	1.4
b) Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	1.3	0.4	0.9
c) Community, Social and Personal Services	1.5	0.8	0.8
d) Construction	0.4	0.3	0.2
Gross Domestic Product	6.1	4.0	5.4

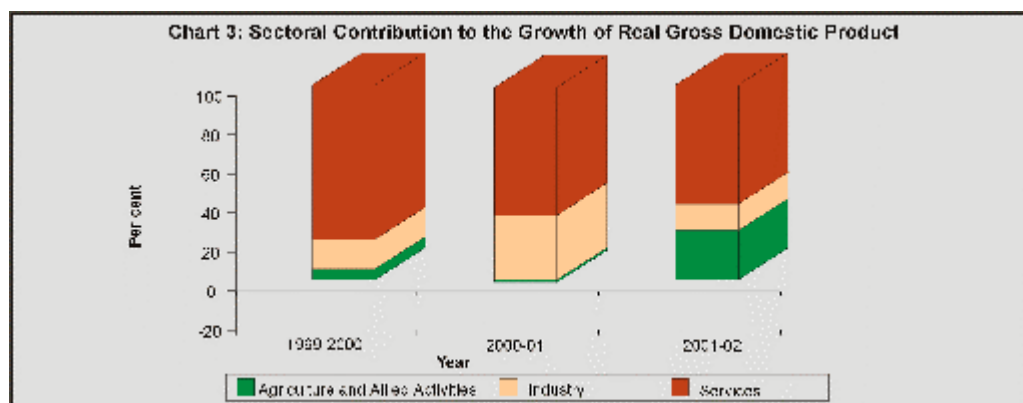
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Source: Central Statistical Organisation



The estimated growth rate of 5.4 per cent for the year 2001-02 consists of the weighted growth

rate of 'agriculture and allied activities' at 1.4 per cent, industry at 0.7 per cent and services at 3.3 per cent. After normalising the GDP growth rate to 100 per cent, these contributions worked out to 25.4 per cent for 'agriculture and allied activities', 13.6 per cent for industry and 61.1 per cent for the services sector.

2. Trends in Domestic Saving

Table 4: Rates of Gross Domestic Saving and Capital Formation

Item	Per cent of GDP at Current Market Prices	
	1999-2000@	2000-01*
1. Household saving	20.4	20.9
a) Financial assets	10.8	11.0
b) Physical assets	9.6	9.9
2. Private corporate sector saving	3.7	4.2
3. Public sector saving	-0.9	-1.7
4. Gross Domestic Saving	23.2	23.4
5. Gross Domestic Capital Formation	24.3	24.0
6. Errors and omissions	1.0	1.1
7. Gross Capital Formation	23.3	22.9
a) Public sector	7.1	7.1
b) Private corporate sector	6.6	5.9
c) Household sector	9.6	9.9
8. Saving - Investment Gap	-1.1	-0.6
a) Public sector	-8.0	-8.7
b) Private corporate sector	-2.8	-1.7
c) Household sector	10.8	11.0

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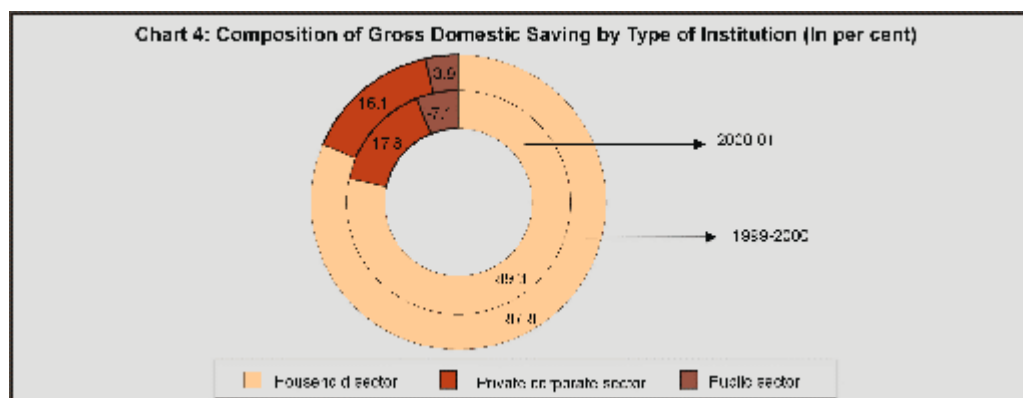
Note: Gross Domestic Capital Formation is Gross Capital Formation adjusted for errors and omissions.

Source: Central Statistical Organisation

The rate of Gross Domestic Saving (GDS) registered a marginal rise to 23.4 per cent in 2000-01 from 23.2 per cent in 1999-2000 ([Table 4](#)). This rise came about from both household sector and private corporate sector. The saving of the household sector, as a proportion of GDP at current market prices, increased to 20.9 per cent in 2000-01 from 20.4 per cent in 1999-2000. The household sector saving consists of saving in financial assets and saving in physical assets. The rate of saving in financial assets was 11.0 per cent in 2000-01 as compared to 10.8 per cent in 1999-2000 and that of saving in physical assets was 9.9 per cent in 2000-01 as against 9.6 per cent in 1999-2000. The rate of saving of the private corporate sector was estimated at 4.2 per cent in 2000-01 registering an increase from 3.7 per cent in 1999-2000. The public sector showed a dis-saving and the rate of such dis-saving worsened to (-)1.7 per cent in 2000-01 from (-)0.9 per cent in 1999-2000.

It is important to note that the household sector has been the largest contributor to the GDS in

India. An analysis of the composition of GDS shows that the share of household sector increased to 89.3 per cent in 2000-01 from 87.8 per cent in 1999-2000 ([Chart 4](#)). The private corporate sector occupied the second largest share in the GDS and its share also increased to 17.8 per cent in 2000-01 from 16.1 per cent in 1999-2000. As a result of the dis-saving incurred by the public sector, the share of public sector in the GDS was (-)7.1 per cent in 2000-01 as against (-)3.9 per cent in 1999-2000.



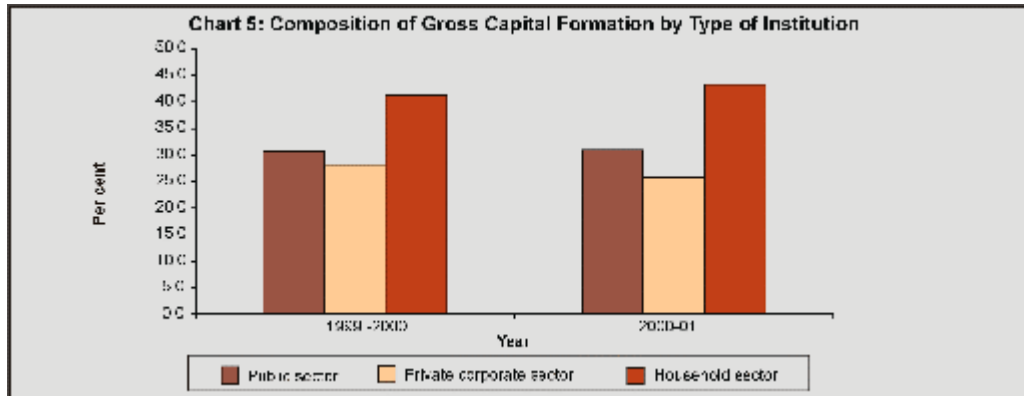
3. Trends in Domestic Capital Formation

The rate of Gross Domestic Capital Formation (GDCF) marginally declined between 1999-2000 and 2000-01. The rate of GDCF fell to 24.0 per cent in 2000-01 from 24.3 per cent in 1999-2000 ([Table 4](#)). The saving-investment gap (*i.e.* rate of GDS *less* rate of GDCF) was (-)0.6 per cent in 2000-01 as against (-)1.1 per cent in 1999-2000 ([Table 4](#)). Of the three contributing sectors, the rate of capital formation in the household sector, a corollary of household sector saving in physical assets, recorded an increase to 9.9 per cent in 2000-01 from 9.6 per cent in 1999-2000. However, the rate of capital formation in private corporate sector declined to 5.9 per cent in 2000-01 from 6.6 per cent in 1999-2000, while that in public sector remained unchanged at 7.1 per cent over this period. The saving-investment gap of the public sector was (-)8.7 per cent in 2000-01 as compared to (-)8.0 per cent in 1999-2000. The saving-investment gap for the private corporate sector was (-)1.7 per cent in 2000-01 as against (-)2.8 per cent in 1999-2000 and for the household sector, it was 11.0 per cent as against 10.8 per cent over the same period.

The composition of Gross Capital Formation (GCF) by type of institution reveals that the share of the household sector was on a steady increase to 43.3 per cent in 2000-01 from 41.2 per cent in 1999-2000 ([Chart 5](#)). The increase in the share of the household sector was accompanied by a decline in the share of capital formation in the private corporate sector; the share of this sector fell to 25.7 per cent in 2000-01 from 28.1 per cent in 1999-2000. The share of public sector in the GCF increased only marginally to 31.0 per cent in 2000-01 from 30.7 per cent in 1999-2000.

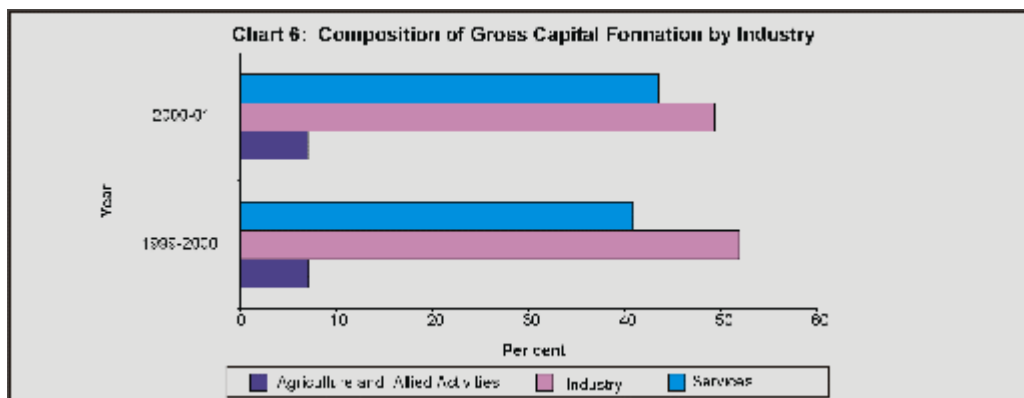
The break up of GCF by industry indicates that the rate of capital formation was the highest in the industrial sector ([Statement 4](#)). It, however, fell to 10.3 per cent in 2000-01 from 11.0 per cent in 1999-2000. The rate of capital formation in the services sector increased to 9.1 per cent in 2000-01 from 8.7 per cent in 1999-2000. The rate of capital formation in 'agriculture and allied activities', which was the lowest among all three sectors, remained unchanged at 1.5 per cent in 1999-2000 and 2000-01. Across all sectors, it was industry, which drew the largest proportion of

capital formation; its share, however, fell to 49.4 per cent in 2000-01 from 51.9 per cent in 1999-2000 ([Chart 6, Statement 4](#)). As against this, the share of the services sector increased to 43.5 per cent in 2000-01 from 40.9 per cent in 1999-2000. The share of 'agriculture and allied activities' in the GCF remained nearly unchanged at 7.2 per cent during 1999-2000 and 2000-01.



4. Other Macro-economic Aggregates

The other macro-economic aggregates, such as Net Domestic Product (NDP), Net National Product (NNP), Gross National Product (GNP), *etc.* are basically variants of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost. The real Net National Product at factor cost, which is defined as National Income, is estimated to grow at the rate of 5.4 per cent in 2001-02 as compared to 3.7 per cent in 2000-01 and 6.3 per cent in 1999-2000 ([Statement 5](#)). Accordingly, the per capita income (*i.e.* per capita Net National Product at factor cost) is estimated to show a growth of 3.5 per cent in 2001-02 as against 1.9 per cent in 2000-01 and 4.4 per cent in 1999-2000.



A cursory glance at [Statement 5](#) reveals the trends in various macro-economic aggregates. The total final consumption expenditure forms a major part of the aggregate demand in the economy. The share of total final consumption expenditure in Gross Domestic Product at market prices (at 1993-94 prices) was estimated to be lower at 74.4 per cent in 2000-01 as compared to 75.1 per cent in 1999-2000. The growth rate of real total final consumption expenditure declined to 2.9 per cent in 2000-01 from 6.5 per cent in 1999-2000. The decline in the rate of growth of total final consumption expenditure was due to the decline in rates of growth of both private final consumption expenditure and government final consumption expenditure. The rate of growth of

real private final consumption expenditure fell to 2.2 per cent in 2000-01 from 5.5 per cent in 1999-2000. Similarly, the growth rate of real government final consumption expenditure declined to 6.5 per cent in 2000-01 from 12.0 per cent in 1999-2000. The growth rate of GDGF also showed a steep decline to 2.0 per cent in 2000-01 from 15.7 per cent in 1999-2000. These aggregates together indicate the decline in the rate of growth of real aggregate demand in the economy in 2000-01.

Statement 1 : Trends in Sectoral Growth and Composition of Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost
(At 1993-94 Prices)

Sector	1999-2000@		2000-01*		2001-02#	
	Amount (Rs. crore)	Growth Rate (Per cent)	Amount (Rs. crore)	Growth Rate (Per cent)	Amount (Rs. crore)	Growth Rate (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	289842	1.3	289194	-0.2	305643	5.7
	(25.2)		(24.2)		(24.3)	
a) Agriculture	266292	1.0	265180	-0.4	..	..
	(23.2)		(22.2)			
2. Industry	247949	4.2	263422	6.2	272244	3.3
	(21.6)		(22.1)		(21.6)	
a) Manufacturing	192404	4.2	205220	6.7	212083	3.3
	(16.8)		(17.2)		(16.8)	
b) Mining and Quarrying	26908	2.0	27796	3.3	28179	1.4
	(2.3)		(2.3)		(2.2)	
c) Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	28637	6.1	30406	6.2	31982	5.2
	(2.5)		(2.5)		(2.5)	
3. Services	610709	9.4	641306	5.0	680921	6.2
	(53.2)		(53.7)		(54.1)	
a) Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	168360	7.3	174688	3.8	283648	6.3
	(14.7)		(14.6)		(22.5)	
b) Transport, Storage and Communication	85146	8.3	92129	8.2		
	(7.4)		(7.7)			
c) Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	145865	10.6	150051	2.9	161265	7.5
	(12.7)		(12.6)		(12.8)	
d) Community, Social and Personal Services	152523	11.6	161637	6.0	171407	6.0
	(13.3)		(13.5)		(13.6)	
e) Construction	58815	8.1	62801	6.8	64601	2.9
	(5.1)		(5.3)		(5.1)	
4. Gross Domestic Product	1148500	6.1	1193922	4.0	1258808	5.4
	(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)	

@ : Provisional

* : Quick estimates

: Advance estimates

.. Not available

Notes :

1. Figures in parentheses indicate percentage share in Gross Domestic Product.

2. Under the sectoral classification given in Advance estimates, the GDP from "Trade, Hotels and Restaurants" and "Transport, Storage and Communication" are clubbed and reported together under a single head.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation.

**Statement 2 : Domestic Saving by Type of Institution
(At Current Prices)**

Item	1999-2000@		2000-01*	
	Amount (Rs. crore)	Rate (Per cent)	Amount (Rs. crore)	Rate (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Gross Domestic Saving	447188	23.2	488328	23.4
1. Household Sector	392632	20.4	435926	20.9
a) Saving in Financial Assets	207538	10.8	228862	11.0
b) Saving in Physical Assets	185094	9.6	207064	9.9
2. Private Corporate Sector	71882	3.7	86881	4.2
3. Public Sector	-17326	-0.9	-34479	-1.7

@ : Provisional * : Quick estimates

Note : The rates of GDS and its components have been computed with respect to GDP at current market prices.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation.

Statement 3 : Capital Formation by Type of Institution

Item	1999-2000@		2000-01*	
	Amount (Rs. crore)	Rate (Per cent)	Amount (Rs. crore)	Rate (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
At Current Prices				
1. Gross Capital Formation	449151	23.3	478192	22.9
a) Public sector	137670	7.1	148106	7.1
b) Private corporate sector	126387	6.6	123022	5.9
c) Household sector	185094	9.6	207064	9.9
2. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	416936	21.6	456975	21.9
3. Change in stocks (1-2)	32215	1.7	21217	1.0
4. Errors and omissions	20025	1.0	23113	1.1
5. Gross Domestic Capital Formation	469176	24.3	501305	24.0
At 1993-94 Prices				
1. Gross Capital Formation	324095	25.6	329397	25.0
a) Public sector	90374	7.1	93041	7.1
b) Private corporate sector	99272	7.8	91684	7.0
c) Household sector	134449	10.6	144672	11.0
2. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	300809	23.8	314824	23.9
3. Change in stocks (1-2)	23286	1.8	14573	1.1
4. Errors and omissions	14447	1.1	15923	1.2
5. Gross Domestic Capital Formation	338542	26.7	345320	26.3

@ : Provisional * : Quick estimates

Notes :

1. The rates of GCF and its components are computed with respect to GDP at current/constant market prices.

2. GDCF is GCF adjusted for errors and omissions.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation.

**Statement 4 : Composition of Capital Formation by Industry
(At 1993-94 Prices)**

Sector	1999-2000@		2000-01*	
	Amount (Rs. crore)	Share in GCF (Per cent)	Amount (Rs. crore)	Share in GCF (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	19289	7.2	19451	7.1
	(1.5)		(1.5)	
a) Agriculture	16582	6.2	16545	6.0
	(1.3)		(1.3)	
2. Industry	139320	51.9	135785	49.4
	(11.0)		(10.3)	
a) Mining and Quarrying	5753	2.1	3626	1.3
	(0.5)		(0.3)	
b) Manufacturing	109419	40.8	106446	38.7
	(8.6)		(8.1)	
c) Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	24148	9.0	25713	9.4
	(1.9)		(2.0)	
3. Services	109765	40.9	119681	43.5
	(8.7)		(9.1)	
a) Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	13434	5.0	12802	4.7
	(1.1)		(1.0)	
b) Transport, Storage and Communication	28659	10.7	35180	12.8
	(2.3)		(2.7)	
c) Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	33247	12.4	33763	12.3
	(2.6)		(2.6)	
d) Community, social and Personal Services	30991	11.5	34848	12.7
	(2.4)		(2.6)	
e) Construction	3434	1.3	3088	1.1
	(0.3)		(0.2)	
Gross Capital Formation (1+2+3)	268374	100.0	274917	100.0
	(21.2)		(20.9)	

@ : Provisional

* : Quick estimates

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentage of GDP at constant market prices.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation.

Statement 5 : Trends in Select Macro-Economic Aggregates

Item	1999-2000@		2000-01*		2001-02#	
	Amount (Rs. crore)	Growth Rate (Per cent)	Amount (Rs. crore)	Growth Rate (Per cent)	Amount (Rs. crore)	Growth Rate (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
At 1993-94 Prices						
1. Product Aggregates						
a) GDP at factor cost	1148500	6.1	1193922	4.0	1258808	5.4
b) GDP at market prices	1265606	7.1	1315201	3.9	..	..
c) NDP at factor cost	1019345	6.2	1057354	3.7	1114401	5.4
d) NDP at market prices	1136451	7.3	1178633	3.7	..	..

e) NNP at factor cost	1007743	6.3	1044915	3.7	1101065	5.4
f) GNP at factor cost	1136898	6.2	1181483	3.9	1245471	5.4
g) GNP at market prices	1254004	7.2	1302762	3.9	..	..
h) Per Capita National Income (In Rupees)	10067	4.4	10254	1.9	10618	3.5
2. Demand Aggregates						
i) Total Final Consumption Expenditure, of which:	950404	6.5	977963	2.9	..	..
	(75.1)		(74.4)			
i.a) Private Final Consumption Expenditure	793709	5.5	811160	2.2	..	..
	(62.7)		(61.7)			
i.b) Government Final Consumption Expenditure	156695	12.0	166803	6.5	..	..
	(12.4)		(12.7)			
j) Gross Domestic Capital Formation	338542	15.7	345320	2.0	..	..
	(26.7)		(26.3)			
At Current Prices						
1. Product Aggregates						
a) GDP at factor cost	1755638	9.9	1895843	8.0	2080255	9.7
b) GDP at market prices	1929641	10.8	2087988	8.2	..	..
c) NDP at factor cost	1573212	10.0	1697396	7.9	1864381	9.8
d) NDP at market prices	1747215	11.1	1889541	8.1	..	..
e) NNP at factor cost	1557781	10.1	1679982	7.8	1844729	9.8
f) GNP at factor cost	1740207	9.9	1878429	7.9	2060604	9.7
g) GNP at market prices	1914210	10.9	2070574	8.2	..	..
h) Per Capita National Income (In Rupees)	15562	8.1	16487	5.9	17789	7.9
2. Demand Aggregates						
i) Total Final Consumption Expenditure, of which:	1513480	11.8	1616857	6.8	..	..
	(78.4)		(77.4)			
i.a) Private Final Consumption Expenditure	1265349	11.1	1340962	6.0	..	..
	(65.6)		(64.2)			
i.b) Government Final Consumption Expenditure	248131	15.9	275895	11.2	..	..
	(12.9)		(13.2)			
j) Gross Domestic Capital Formation	469176	18.7	501305	6.8	..	..
	(24.3)		(24.0)		..	..
3. Saving Aggregates						
k) Gross Domestic Saving	447188	18.5	488328	9.2	..	..
	(23.2)		(23.4)		..	..

@ : Provisional * : Quick estimates # : Advance estimates

.. Not available

Note : Figures in parentheses are percentage of GDP at constant/current market prices.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation.

* Prepared in the Division of National Income, Savings and Flow of Funds of the Department of Economic Analysis and Policy.