

## Indian GDP Economy at Regional and Sectoral Disaggregated Level : A Brief Study

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Though the modern economy of India is being characterized as developing market economy, but it has been included in the middle income group. It's the fifth largest economy with the basis of GDP in the Global Economy. Since Independence India has earned vast but sharp experiences in the field of economic upliftment. She faced partition, bound to involve four wars within the first 34 years amid of prematured economy to compete with the western world as well as advance nations. The Third Indo-Pakistan war led the US and other countries withdrawn foreign aid to India, which necessitated devaluation. The response was the politically unpopular step of devaluation accompanied by liberalisation. Defence spending the highest in the period from 1965 to 1989.

As per 2011 census data total work force engaged in the production process was 48.17 Crore and the Gross Domestic Product estimated Rs. 8736331 Crore for the year 2011-12 at 2011-12 prices and accordingly GDP per worker coming out Rs 1,81,348 approximately. State wise per worker GDP is shown in the column (3) of the table. Side by side comparison presented between the states of the union and at national level in terms of per capita GDP.

**Table\_1 GDP PER WORKERPER & PER CAPITA GDP AT 2011-12 PRICES  
(As on 15.03.2020)**

S. No.	State\UT	GDP Per worker (Rs)	(Per Capita GSDP in Rs)					
		2011-12	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Andhra Pradesh	166831	76997	76792	81656	88645	98840	106460
2	Arunachal Pradesh	188251	79019	79126	84683	96723	93934	95322
3	Assam	119615	45538	46264	47900	50558	57735	60270
4	Bihar	71172	23525	24068	24874	25379	26504	28424
5	Chhattisgarh	129779	61305	63348	68577	68685	69487	74223
6	Goa	733942	289192	243052	212582	268338	306252	339592
7	Gujarat	248552	101075	110617	117429	128068	139327	150862
8	Haryana	333694	116408	123799	132182	138975	152886	166524
9	Himachal Pradesh	204302	105376	111152	117965	125720	134706	142933
10	Jammu & Kashmir	181033	61852	62878	65268	62219	72168	73816
11	Jharkhand	115219	45318	48230	48200	53347	49210	53480
12	Karnataka	217421	98567	103463	112128	117844	129489	145180
13	Kerala	313319	108666	115158	119105	123573	132116	141396
14	Madhya Pradesh	99943	43023	47153	48159	49827	53485	59225
15	Maharashtra	259038	113154	118597	125285	131619	139429	150479
16	Manipur	111424	44649	43953	46723	49379	52058	52985
17	Meghalaya	167994	66304	66320	66111	62899	63095	65041
18	Mizoram	149139	65347	68561	78012	96166	103386	111987
19	Nagaland	125002	61159	63956	67810	70067	70585	75349
20	Odisha	131680	54708	57059	61715	62190	66472	76040
21	Punjab	269393	95379	99158	104368	107380	112080	118230
22	Rajasthan	145497	62907	64825	68354	72270	76955	80429
23	Sikkim	362341	181842	183916	193207	206492	224523	237979
24	Tamil Nadu	228522	103600	108156	115303	119866	128547	136474
25	Telangana	218461	100733	102695	107128	113238	125099	135434
26	Tripura	130712	51915	55750	60225	70313	69021	77763

**Table\_1 GDP PER WORKERPER & PER CAPITA GDP AT 2011-12 PRICES (As on 15.03.2020)**  
(Continue)

(Continue)								
S. No.	State\UT	GDP Per worker (Rs)	(Per Capita GSDP in Rs)					
		2011-12	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
27	Uttar Pradesh	110013	35917	37044	38596	39548	42397	46298
28	Uttarakhand	297829	113456	120084	128515	133508	142390	154295
29	West Bengal	149752	56693	58472	59635	60722	63803	67718
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	260821	103068	105227	111374	115088	120665	133456
31	Chandigarh	464402	176392	187825	201685	205667	221031	237468
32	Delhi	615347	202139	210876	221182	236112	256816	270804
33	Puducherry	377960	132739	133055	143597	132798	135467	141716
34	All India	181348	71609	74121	78277	82394	89392	95972

**GDP Per Worker and GDP Per Capita :** In this series of GDP per worker, during the year 2011-12 the state (1) Goa tops the list of the GDP per worker with Rs 7,33,942 followed by (2) UT Delhi Rs 615347, (3) UT Chandigarh Rs. 464402, (4) Puducherry Rs 377960, (5) Sikkim Rs. 362341, (6) Haryana Rs 333694, (7) Kerala 313319 and so on. If we consider the lowest GDP per woker the (1) state Bihar tops the list with Rs 71,172 followed by (2) Madhya Pradesh Rs 99943, (3) Uttar Pradesh 110013, (4) Manipur Rs 111424, (5) Jharkhand Rs. 1,15219, (6) Assam Rs 119615, (7) Nagaland Rs 125002 and so on from the Table\_1. And now it's easily comparble that some of the 16 lower GDP perwoker UT/states are far below than the National average Rs 1,81,348 only.

As regards per capita GDP among the Indian states during 2011-12, among the first 8 high per capita states are (1) Goa with Rs. 289192 followed by (2) Delhi Rs. 202139, (3) Sikkim Rs. 181842, (4) Chandigarh Rs 176392, (5) Puducherry Rs. 132739, (6) Haryana Rs. 116408, (7) Uttarakhand Rs. 113456, (8) Maharastra Rs. 113154. In the list of 8 lowest per capita GDP UT/states are (1) Bihar Rs.23525, (2) Uttar Pradesh Rs. 35917, (3) Madhya Pradesh Rs 43023, (4) Manipur Rs. 44649, (5) Jharkhand Rs. 45318, (6) Assam Rs. 45538, (7) Tripura Rs. 51915 and (8) Odisha Rs. 54708. National per capita GDP for the year is Rs. 71609 so below the average we have 15 UT/states.

#### **Agricuture & Allied**

The agriculture and allied sector has been the backbone of the Indian economy and it has been covered by rural economy. It was excessively depedent on agriculture as 70% of working force engaged in the agricultural production field during 1950s. In the field of agricultueal productivity India was insufficient to feed the nation and upto 1960s due to higher population growth than agricultural porduction and to meet rest of the demand relied on food crops supplies from the United States under Public Law 480 against rupee payments. "In fact, during 1966, over 10 million tonnes of wheat was imported, leading to India being labelled as a nation surviving on a ship-to-mouth basis." Therefore, during 1960s the nation had to proceed to the projects under Green Revolution started for agricutural production and White Revolution during ie Operation Flood for producing milk to reach the goal for sufficiency in food and food products for a heathy nation was a tough task. As per Census of India 2011, approximately 55% of total working force is being engaged in agriculture and allied sector.

In terms GSVA during base year 2011-12, at national level, India has the gross state value added perworker been Rs 57,108 only at the national level, as per 2011 census 26.3 crore working force perticipated in the agricutural production. In terms of Gross Value added Added (GSVA) at Basic Prices. Among the high per capita GDP states (1) Delhi has with Rs 392001 followed by (2) UT Goa Rs. 351547, (3) Chandigarh Rs. 296405, (4) Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rs. 2,79,714, (5)

Kerala Rs. 2,42,717, (6) Punjab Rs 2,21,882, (7) Haryana 1,60,988 (8) Arunachal Pradesh Rs. 134409. By considering the lowest workforce percapita in term of GSVA (1) Bihar Rs 24300, (2) Jharkhand Rs. 27070, (3) Odhisa Rs.36283, (4) Meghalaya Rs. 40816, (5) Madhya Pradesh Rs. 41328, (6) Manipur Rs. 44226, (7) Uttar Pradesh Rs. 46991, (8) Assam Rs. 48216. Since National workforce percapita is Rs. 105943, there are 25 UT/states below the national line.

As regards state level per capita GSVA during 2011-12, at descending order list of 8 states (1) State Arunachal Pradesh Rs. 32536 followed by (2) the Punjab Rs. 27962, (3) Haryana Rs. 25250, (4) Andhra Pradesh Rs. 19078, (5) Nagaland Rs. 18753, (6) Gujarat Rs. 17628, (7) Rajasthan Rs. 17230, (8)

**Table\_2 WORKFORCE PERCAPITA OF GSVA & PERCAPITA GSVA FROM AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR AT 2011-12 PRICES (As on 15.03.2020)**

S. No.	State\UT	Per capita Work Force GDP 2011			Per capita GSVA (Rs.) 2011-12	Remarks
		Cultivator 2011 Census	Agri Labourer 2011 Census	WF Per capita GSVA 2011 -12		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	7,380,926	9,937,845	54281	19078	<b>Total WF Undivided Andhra Pradesh</b> (1) Andhra 58.27% 2. Telengana 41.73% of Undivided Andhra Pradesh
2	Arunachal Pradesh	302,723	36,171	134409	32536	
3	Assam	4,061,627	1,845,346	48216	9059	
4	Bihar	7,196,226	18,345,649	24300	5908	
5	Chhattisgarh	404,796	5,091,882	48865	10417	
6	Goa	31,354	26,760	351547	13945	
7	Gujarat	5,447,500	6,839,415	87381	17628	
8	Haryana	2,480,801	1,528,133	160988	25250	
9	Himachal Pradesh	2,062,062	175,038	51970	16847	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,245,316	547,705	72857	10325	
11	Jharkhand	3,814,832	4,436,052	27070	6707	
12	Karnataka	6,580,649	7,155,963	54998	12288	
13	Kerala	670,253	1,322,850	242717	14440	
14	Madhya Pradesh	9,844,439	12,192,267	41328	12416	
15	Maharashtra	12,569,373	13,486,140	57580	13259	
16	Manipur	457,891	111,061	44226	8699	
17	Meghalaya	494,675	198,364	40816	9416	
18	Mizoram	229,603	41,787	55075	13456	
19	Nagaland	537,702	62,962	62158	18753	
20	Odisha	4,103,989	6,739,993	36283	9319	
21	Punjab	1,934,511	1,588,455	221882	27962	
22	Rajasthan	13,618,870	4,939,664	64177	17230	
23	Sikkim	117,401	25,986	62863	14680	
24	Tamil Nadu	4,248,457	9,606,547	63322	12095	
25	Telangana	2,741,076	7,048,480	55789	15306	
26	Tripura	295,947	353,618	78699	13816	
27	Uttar Pradesh	19,057,888	19,939,223	46991	9090	
28	Uttarakhand	1,580,423	403,301	67056	13086	
29	West Bengal	5,116,688	10,188,842	76512	12756	
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16,567	4,781	279714	15470	
31	Chandigarh	2,578	1,687	296405	1188	
32	Delhi	33,398	39,475	392001	1680	
33	Puducherry	12,099	68,391	93649	5949	

	<b>All India</b>	<b>118,692,640</b>	<b>144,329,833</b>	<b>105,943</b>	<b>12,311</b>	
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Himachal Pradesh Rs. 16847. On the other hand among the 8 lowest GSVA per capita UT/states are (1) UT Chandigarh Rs. 1,188 followed by (2) UT Delhi with Rs. 1680, (3) Bihar Rs. 5908, (4) Puducherry Rs. 5949, (5) Jharkhand Rs. 6707, (6) Manipur Rs. 8699, (7) Assam Rs. 9059, (8) Uttar Pradesh Rs. 9090 and at National level average the per capita GSVA is Rs 12311 and it's found that 14 UT/states are below the national average. It is observed from the above Table-2 column (4) and (5) that between the trends of workforce per capita GSVA and per capita GSVA correlated more or less same except UT Delhi and Chandigarh.

### Industry & Service Sector

Manufacturing sector is the economic growth provider of Indian national economy. Specially during recent years the Government of India has started 'Make in India' programme to boost the growth and

**Table\_3 PERCAPITA WORKFORCE GSVA & PERCAPITA GSVA FROM INDUSTRY & SERVICE SECTORs AT (2011-12) PRICES (As on 15.03.2020)**

S. No.	State\UT	Work Force/ PCWF/ PC GSVA 2011-12				Remarks
		HH Industry WF	Rest Other Workers	GSVA Per Worker (Rs.)	PC GSVA (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	838585	8,463,422	274935	51902	<b>Total WF Undivided Andhra Pradesh</b>  (1) Andhra 58.27%  2. Telengana 41.73%  of Undivided Andhra Pradesh
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8,365	240,398	253239	44998	
3	Assam	491,321	5,571,396	176174	33971	
4	Bihar	1,411,208	7,771,904	195611	17099	
5	Chhattisgarh	187,631	2,895,916	394255	47148	
6	Goa	14,708	504,426	719712	255035	
7	Gujarat	343,999	12,136,833	356192	72991	
8	Haryana	262,280	4,645,294	426964	81978	
9	Himachal Pradesh	58,719	1,263,603	436932	83722	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	172,586	2,357,106	243892	48765	
11	Jharkhand	455,162	4,392,228	240942	35071	
12	Karnataka	913,227	13,222,758	337200	77529	
13	Kerala	273,022	9,352,938	299105	85942	
14	Madhya Pradesh	959,259	8,578,168	222928	28987	
15	Maharashtra	1,225,426	22,146,939	425456	87880	
16	Manipur	89,495	500,606	173070	35308	
17	Meghalaya	20,488	472,092	326711	53572	
18	Mizoram	7,852	207,463	275661	53434	
19	Nagaland	22,838	350,620	223134	41854	
20	Odisha	783,080	5,914,527	270076	42842	
21	Punjab	385,960	5,988,436	275487	62818	
22	Rajasthan	720,573	10,607,148	262966	43094	
23	Sikkim	5,143	159,608	606414	162715	
24	Tamil Nadu	1,364,893	17,664,784	318077	83446	
25	Telangana	600552	6061071	422472	78873	
26	Tripura	41,496	778,460	166881	36982	
27	Uttar Pradesh	3,898,590	22,919,014	185939	24735	
28	Uttarakhand	114,312	1,774,239	503194	93488	
29	West Bengal	2,464,124	16,986,701	196066	41540	

30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,727	127,460	262253	89130	
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**Table\_3 PERCAPITA WORKFORCE GSVA & PERCAPITA GSVA FROM INDUSTRY & SERVICE SECTORs AT (2011-12) PRICES (As on 15.03.2020)**

(Continued)

S. No.	State\UT	Percapita Work Force PC GSVA (Rs.) 2011-12				Remarks
		HH Industry WF	Rest Other Workers	GSVA Per Worker	PC GSVA	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31	Chandigarh	4,799	395,072	465277	174860	
32	Delhi	181,852	5,332,324	544734	176609	
33	Puducherry	7,892	356,586	385709	110957	
	<b>All India</b>	<b>18,333,164</b>	<b>200,139,540</b>	<b>329,323</b>	<b>74,523</b>	

expand employment opportunity in the manufacturing sector. During 2011-12 from all India level the per capita GSVA alone from manufacturing sector at 2011-12 prices found Rs 11557.

From the Table\_3 column (5) above, it is seen that other than agriculture and allied sector, that is rest 10 industries, regarding workforce per capita again the state (1) Goa is at top with Rs. 719712 followed by (2) Sikkim Rs. 606414, (3) Delhi Rs. 544734, (4) Uttarakhand Rs. 503194, (5) Chandigarh Rs. 465277, (6) Himachal Pradesh Rs. 436932, (7) Haryana Rs. 426964, (8) Maharashtra Rs. 425456, (9) Telangana Rs. 422472 and so on.. From the lowest level (1) Tripura Rs. 166881, (2) Manipur Rs. 173070, (3) Assam Rs. 176174, (4) Uttar Pradesh Rs. 185939 (5) Bihar Rs. 195611, (6) West Bengal Rs. 196066, (7) Madhya Pradesh Rs. 222928, (8) Nagaland Rs. 223134 and so on. In this regard National Average GSVA per worker is found out as Rs. 3,29,323, therefore, below the national average there are 20 states.

**Again** to compare per capita GSVA from combined Industry and Service sectors the state (1) Goa tops the list with Rs. 255035, followed by (2) UT Delhi Rs. 176609, (3) Chandigarh Rs. 174860, (4) Sikkim Rs. 162715, (5) Puducherry Rs. 110957, (6) Uttarakhand Rs. 93488, (7) Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rs. 89130 and so on. Contrary if we consider per capita GSVA figures of the states/UT in ascending order i.e. from the lowest the state (1) Bihar comes first with Rs 17099, followed by (2) Uttar Pradesh Rs. 24735, (3) Madhya Pradesh Rs. 28987, (4) Assam Rs. 33971, (5) Jharkhand Rs. 35071, (6) Manipur Rs. 35308, (7) Tripura Rs 36982 and in this regard National average per capita GSVA is Rs. 74523, therefore, below the national average there are 19 states.

#### **Subsidy Used for Production and GSVA :**

A subsidy is an amount of money given to firms by the government for encouragement in production and consumption. It's part and parcel to discuss subsidy granted for production and in national/state income to find out GSVA and subsequently GSDP during the process. Without subsidy to producers from governments for production of essential goods and services they may face hardship to create a base for public welfare and economic development. Examples are, food subsidy for poor people, transport subsidy for remote areas, petroleum subsidy, fertiliser subsidy, interest subsidy, etc. In the columns (3), (5), and (7) of the Table\_4 statewise expenditure occurred on subsidy for the years 2011-12, 2015-16, and 2017-18 has been presented. In these columns percentage of subsidy provided by the state governments for various industries during their production process during the individual years. It can be seen among the UT/ state expended higher percentage of **subsidy** of GSVA are (1) Madhya Pradesh has expended 5.91% highest during 2011-12 but Assam tops with 6.10% during 2017-18 of total GVA, (2) Bihar 4.85% during 2011-12, but Madhya Pradesh with 5.10% during 2017-18, (3) Odisha 4.34% during 2011-12 but Rajasthan with 4.80% during 2017-18, (4) Uttar Pradesh 4.14%, during 2011-12 to 3.54% during 2017-18 (5) Tamil Nadu 3.77%, but West Bengal with 3.28% during 2017-18, (6) Andhra Pradesh 3.66%

but Jammu Kashmir 2.60 % during 2017-18 (7) Punjab 3.57% but Andhra Pradesh 2.56% during 2017-18, (8) Haryana 3.56% but Jharkhand 2.43% during 2017-18 where at national level raised 3.26% during 2011-12 goes down to 2.19% for 2017-18.

### **Taxation on Production :**

For safe and wider financial position every national government collects the tax from category of taxable income groups and goods and services. It provides a stable flow of revenue to public finance for strengthening physical infrastructure, execute numerous policies. In the columns (4), (6) and (8) of

**Table\_ 4 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTION TAXATION & SUBSIDY USED FOR GSV A AT  
CONSTANT PRICES FOR YEAR 2011-12 (As on 15.03.2020)**

S. No.	State\UT	2011-12		2015-16		2017-18	
		% of Subsidy in GSV A	% of Tax in GSDP	% of Subsidy in GSVA	% of Tax in GSDP	% of Subsidy in GSVA	% of Tax in GSDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.66	11.19	2.58	11.99	2.56	11.95
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.89	3.74	1.85	5.12	1.89	6.44
3	Assam	3.07	8.41	2.75	8.06	1.71	7.09
4	Bihar	4.85	6.95	7.17	10.42	6.10	9.74
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	6.10	0.00	5.46	0.00	5.40
6	Goa	1.97	8.82	0.91	10.72	0.69	12.30
7	Gujarat	2.41	12.51	1.87	13.04	1.42	13.35
8	Haryana	3.56	11.16	1.63	12.58	1.23	12.99
9	Himachal Pradesh	3.17	7.58	2.72	7.11	2.38	7.28
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2.70	7.05	2.16	7.82	2.60	8.91
11	Jharkhand	2.39	10.02	1.93	11.54	2.43	15.42
12	Karnataka	2.97	11.58	2.53	11.45	2.10	13.83
13	Kerala	1.88	9.36	1.49	11.26	1.19	11.72
14	Madhya Pradesh	5.91	9.45	5.51	12.01	5.10	11.57
15	Maharashtra	2.28	12.66	1.80	12.83	1.38	12.69
16	Manipur	2.39	3.79	2.65	5.29	1.82	5.02
17	Meghalaya	2.79	7.65	2.10	11.02	1.61	12.95
18	Mizoram	5.43	3.20	1.65	4.24	0.83	4.73
19	Nagaland	2.26	3.14	2.05	3.47	1.04	4.08
20	Odisha	4.34	8.79	3.00	8.84	2.31	10.99
21	Punjab	3.57	8.22	2.67	10.00	2.41	10.40
22	Rajasthan	3.53	7.49	3.90	9.78	4.80	10.52
23	Sikkim	1.22	3.64	0.82	5.17	0.63	5.86
24	Tamil Nadu	3.77	11.25	2.48	11.40	2.15	11.69
25	Telangana	2.81	9.13	2.06	10.64	1.83	12.02
26	Tripura	3.32	5.39	2.96	6.27	2.05	6.56
27	Uttar Pradesh	4.18	9.76	3.54	9.56	3.54	9.24
28	Uttarakhand	2.03	7.97	1.69	8.38	1.46	8.78
29	West Bengal	3.44	7.53	3.72	7.29	3.28	6.07
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.56	1.11	1.20	1.28	0.76	3.99
31	Chandigarh	1.25	1.44	0.26	1.88	0.15	4.23
32	Delhi	1.27	12.92	0.95	14.43	0.82	13.84
33	Puducherry	3.32	14.85	0.93	13.73	0.86	14.55
<b>National Level</b>		<b>3.26</b>	<b>10.19</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>10.80</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>10.87</b>



Table\_4, statewise tax position as the percentage of GDP is shown for the year 2011-12, 2015-16 and 2017-18. Among UT/States maintaining the higher tax ratio of GDP (1) Puducherry 14.85 % but Jharkhand 15.42% in 2017-18, (2) Delhi 12.92%, but Puducherry 14.55% in 2017-18, (3) Maharashtra 12.66% but Delhi 13.84 %, (4) Gujarat 12.51% but 13.83% Karnataka, (5) Karnataka 11.58%, but 13.35% Gujarat in 2017-18 (6) Tamil Nadu 11.25% but Haryana 12.99% in 2017-18 (7) Andhra Pradesh 11.19% but Meghalaya 12.95%, (8) Haryana 11.16% but 12.69% Maharashtra whereas at National level found raised the ratio from 10.19% during 2011-12 to 10.87% during 2017-18.

#### **Effect of Covid 19 on the Indian Economy :**

Though Covid 19 is a pandemic and its adverse effect spreading worldwide, in comparison with highly advanced economy India as a developing economy facing trouble very deeply. Industries are closed down. Automobile industries Markets are shut down, transport system completely become inoperative except those agencies authorised by Government of India and state administrations for transportation of migrated labourers to their home states. The pandemic has created severe health and economic crisis too. The majority of workers engaged in Indian informal economy are wage earner and a small percentage has a little provision for their job protection. From various sources like CMIE during Lockdown period the population of unemployment in India has been risen to 27.11% . As a result nationwide production process has been badly hit for the period. The agricultural production has been hampered by migration of workers from far parts to their native places, as they are crucial for both harvesting operations and post-harvest handling of produce in storage and marketing centers. To get relief from economic crisis present government of India has raised formula 'Local' and 'Vocal' to gear up economy with in the banner of 'Aatma Nirbhar Bharat' and it may depend on absorbing capacity of local industrial production centres.

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