



INTER STATE DISPARITY IN GDP COMPOSITION



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ABSTRACT

India is a vast country, so the sectors contributing to the country's GDP is also big in numbers. Various sectors falling under the India GDP composition includes food processing, transportation equipment, petroleum, textiles, software, agriculture, mining, machinery, chemicals, steel, cement and many others. This paper deals with GDP composition in India. It outlines the growth of GDP composition during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013. This paper concludes with some interesting findings based on Inter State Disparity in GDP Composition.

KEYWORDS: GDP, Indian economy, growth rate, per capita income, human development

INTRODUCTION

Indian economy has experienced an average annual growth rate of around 6 per cent during the last two decades. Though, moderate compared to the performance of several east Asian economies during the same period, this was quite impressive compared to the performance of Indian economy during the preceding three decades when the average growth logged 3.5 per cent per annum. Even the growth rate of 3.5 per cent experienced during the first three decades of the republic had been spectacularly better than the virtual stagnation of the Indian economy during the first half of the Twentieth Century.

As is to be expected, improvement in economic growth and per capita income translated, at least partly, into reduction in the level of poverty in the country. Though there are differences in the estimates of the percentage of the poor by different sources, all agree that there has been a secular decline in the share of poor in the population since the late Seventies. The last two decades had seen the introduction/expansion of several anti-poverty programmes and public intervention policies in

favour of the poor including public distribution of subsidized food grains. The reduction in poverty in the recent period is attributed to anti-poverty programmes by their protagonists and to accelerated economic growth by market friendly experts.

Along with faster economic growth and reduction in poverty, there has been accelerated improvement in various indicators of human development since the early Eighties whether it is in the case of demographic characteristics or social development indicators. During the last two decades, the country has made major strides in health and education sectors. The economy got diversified significantly and the share of the service sector in employment and incomes improved considerably.

Disparities in economic and social development across the regions and intra-regional disparities among different segments of the society have been the major planks for adopting planning process in India since independence. Apart from massive investments in backward regions, various public policies directed at encouraging private investments in such regions have been pursued during



the first three decades of planned development. While efforts to reduce regional disparities were not lacking, achievements were not often commensurate with these efforts. Considerable level of regional disparities remained at the end of the Seventies. The accelerated economic growth since the early Eighties appears to have aggravated regional disparities. The on-going economic reforms since 1991 with stabilisation and deregulation policies as their central pieces seem to have further widened the regional disparities. The seriousness of the emerging acute regional imbalances has not yet received the public attention it deserves.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

This paper deals with interstate disparity in state gross domestic product contributed by agriculture sector, industrial sector, and service sector during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013. The relevant data are collected from the planning commission website. The collected data are classified and tabulated with the help of computer programming. The data analysis is done with the help of growth rate analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A keen observation of data in table 1 indicates the state wise sectoral contribution to the state gross domestic product. In Andhra Pradesh State the agriculture shared 25.07 per cent in 2004- 2005 and it declined to 18.99 per cent in 2012-2013 indicating 32.02 per shortfall in the period of analysis. In the same period, the share of industry sector to the Andhra Pradesh state domestic product shows i.43 per cent increase. In Andhra Pradesh state the service sector shared 50.65 per cent of state gross domestic products in 2004-2005 and it rose to 56.61 per cent in 2012-2013, showing a 10.53 per cent enhancement during the period.

The agriculture sector shared 16.48 per cent gross state domestic product in Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 2004-2005 and it declined to 9.10 per cent, indicating a 79.91 per cent shortfall in the period of analysis and it is 22.81 per cent short fall in the case of industrial sectoral contribution to the state gross domestic products. Contrastingly, the service sector contribution to the gross domestic product of Andaman and Nicobar Islands shows 17.99 per cent enhancement in the period of analysis. In the case of Arunachal Pradesh State, the share of agricultural sector to the state domestic product indicates 24.03 per cent decline, 3.41 per cent increase in the case of industrial sector and it is 13.44 per cent increase in the case of service sector.

In Assam State, the agriculture sector shared 25.57 per cent of gross state domestic product in 2004-

2005 and it declined to 21.53 per cent, in 2012-2013 indicating a 18.76 decline during the period. In the same period, the share of industrial sector to the gross state domestic product of Assam show 35.66 per cent decline and it is 17.56 per cent growth in the case of service sector.

In Bihar state, the share of agriculture to the GSDP was 31.54 per cent in 2004-05 and it declined to 23.09 per cent in 2012-2013, showing 36.60 per cent short fall in the period of analysis. In the case of industrial sector, the GSDP share shows 14.17 per cent enhancement during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013 and it is 6.97 per cent growth in the case of service sector share to the GSDP. The agricultural sector contributed 0.91 per cent of GSDP in Chandigarh in 2004-2005 and it went down to 0.37 per cent in 2012-2013 showing a 145.95 per cent shortfall. In the case of industrial sector 23.81 per cent short fall has been noticed. In Chandigarh state, the service sector growth is estimated at 4.97 per cent during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013.

In Chhattisgarh state, the agriculture sector shared 21.23 per cent GSDP in 2004-2005 and it slipped down to 19.65 per cent at 2012-2013 indicating a 8.04 per cent decline in the period of analysis and it is 19.07 per cent shortfall in the case of industrial sector contribution to the GSDP. The service sector contribution to the GSDP of Chhattisgarh shows 10.08 per cent growth in the period of analysis. The agriculture sector shared 1.09 per cent GSDP in Delhi 2004-2005 and it declined to 0.68 per cent in 2012-2013, showing a 60.29 per cent shortfall in the period of analysis. In the same period the share of industrial sector share to GSDP of Delhi shows 72.29 per cent shortfall. The service sector contribution to the GSDP of Delhi shows 9.94 per cent enhancement during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013.

In Goa state, the agriculture sector shared 7.85 per cent of GSDP in 2004-2005 and it went down to 3.44 per cent in 2012-2013, showing a 128.20 per cent shortfall in the period of analysis and it is 44.45 per cent decline in the case of industrial sector contribution to the GSDP. The service sector contribution shows 27.94 per cent enhancement to the GSDP of Goa state during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013. In Gujarat state, the agriculture sector shared 16.08 per cent of GSDP in 2004-2005 and it declined to 11.14 per cent 2012-2013, indicating a 44.34 per cent shortfall in the period of analysis and it is 5.21 per cent shortfall in the case of industrial sector contribution. The service sector contribution to the GSDP of Gujarat exhibits 11.61 per cent growth during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013.

The share of agriculture to the GSDP of Himachal Pradesh state was 25.47 per cent in 2004-2005 and it moved down to 17.46 per cent in 2012-2013, registering a 45.88 per cent downward trend and it is 11.86 per cent upward growth in the case of industrial sector contribution to the GSDP of Himachal Pradesh state and 16.13 per cent of growth in case of service sector contribution to the GSDP. In Jammu and Kashmir state, the agriculture contributed 28.00 per cent of GSDP in 2004-2005 and it came to down to 20 per cent in 2012-2013 recording 40.30 per cent shortfall in the period of analysis and it is 5.74 per cent decline in the case of industrial sector contribution to the GSDP of Jammu and Kashmir state. Contrastingly the service sector contributing to the GSDP of Jammu and Kashmir state shows 21.34 per cent growth during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013.

In Jharkhand State, the agriculture sector shared 14.92 per cent of GSDP in 2004-2005 and it declined to 16.74 per cent in 2012-2013 indicates 10.87 per cent growth in the period of analysis. In the same period the share of industry sector to the Jharkhand state domestic product shows 22.78 per cent increase. In this state the service sector shared 33.68 per cent state gross domestic products in 2004-2005 and it rose to 17.73 per cent in 2012-2013, showing 89.96 per cent shortfall during the period. The agriculture sector shared 18.70 per cent gross state domestic product in Karnataka state in 2004-2005 and it declined to 14.05 per cent in 2012-2013, indicating a 33.10 per cent shortfall in the period of analysis and it is 10.84 per cent decline in the case of industrial sector contribution to the state gross domestic products. Contrastingly, the service sector contribution to the gross domestic product of Karnataka shows 12.02 per cent enhancement in the period of analysis. In the case of Kerala, the share of agricultural sector to the state domestic product indicates 95.31 per cent decline, 1.76 per cent increase in the case of industrial sector and it is 10.69 per cent increase in the case of service sector.

In Madhya Pradesh, the agriculture shared 27.66 per cent of gross state domestic product in 2004-2005 and it declined to 26.16 per cent, in 2012-2013 indicating a 5.73 decline during the period. In the same period, the share of industrial sector to the gross state domestic product of Madhya Pradesh shows 0.96 per cent decline and it is 1.80 per cent growth in the case of service sector.

In Maharashtra state, the share of agriculture to the GSDP was 10.81 per cent in 2004-05 and it declined to 7.88 per cent in 2012-2013, showing a 37.18 per cent short fall in the period of analysis. In the case of industrial sector, the GSDP share shows 7.34 per cent decline during

the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013 and it is 6.48 per cent enhancement in the case of service sector share to the GSDP in Maharashtra. The agricultural sector contributed 24.75 per cent of GSDP in Manipur in 2004-2005 and it went down to 19.53 per cent in 2012-2013 showing a 26.73 per cent shortfall. In the case of industrial sector 30 per cent shortfall has been noticed during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013. In Manipur state, the service sector growth is estimated at 26.87 per cent during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013.

In Meghalaya state the agriculture sector shared 23.25 per cent GSDP in 2004-2005 and it slipped down to 15.58 per cent in 2012-2013 indicating a 49.23 per cent decline in the period of analysis and it is 12.54 per cent growth in the case of industrial sector contribution to the GSDP. The service sector contribution to the GSDP of Meghalaya shows 4.35 per cent growth in the period of analysis. The agriculture sector shared 23.50 per cent GSDP in Mizoram in 2004-2005 and it declined to 19.46 per cent in 2012-2013, showing a 20.76 per cent shortfall in the period of analysis. In the same period, the share of industrial sector share to GSDP of Mizoram state shows 0.33 per cent shortfall in the period of analysis. In the case of service sector contribution to the GSDP of Mizoram shows 6.54 per cent enhancement during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013.

In Nagaland state, the agriculture sector shared 34.75 per cent of GSDP in 2004-2005 and it went down to 26.01 per cent in 2012-2013, showing a 33.60 per cent shortfall in the period of analysis and it is 4.30 per cent growth in the case of industrial sector contribution to the GSDP. The service sector contribution shows 13.47 per cent enhancement to the GSDP of Nagaland state during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013. The Odisha state, the agriculture sector shared 23.49 per cent of GSDP in 2004-2005 and it declined to 17.01 per cent 2012-2013, indicating a 38.10 per cent shortfall in the period of analysis and it is 5.79 per cent growth in the case of industrial sector contribution. The service sector contribution to the GSDP of Odisha exhibits 11.34 per cent growth during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013.

The share of agriculture to the GSDP of Puducherry region was 4.10 per cent in 2004-2005 and it moved up to 4.18 per cent in 2012-2013, registering a 1.91 per cent growth and it is 54.88 per cent down ward growth in the case of industrial sector contribution to the GSDP of Puducherry region and 32.15 per cent of growth in case of service sector contribution to the GSDP. In Punjab state, the agriculture contributed 32.64 per cent of GSDP in 2004-2005 and it came to down to 21.84 per cent in 2012-2013

recording 49.45 per cent shortfall in the period of analysis and it is 22.79 per cent growth in the case of industrial sector contribution to the GSDP of Punjab state. Contrastingly, the service sector contribution to the GSDP of Punjab state shows 13.28 per cent growth during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013.

The agricultural sector contributed 25.62 per cent of GSDP in Rajasthan state in 2004-2005 and it went down to 21.15 per cent in 2012-2013 showing a 21.13 per cent shortfall. In the case of industrial sector 3.73 per cent decline has been noticed during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013. In Rajasthan state, service sector growth is estimated at 12.38 per cent during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013. In Sikkim state, the agriculture sector shared 18.59 per cent GSDP in 2004-2005 and it slipped down to 9.89 per cent at 2012-2013 indicating a 87.97 per cent decline in the period of analysis and it is 89.09 per cent growth in the case of industrial sector contribution to the GSDP. The service sector contribution to the GSDP of Sikkim shows 73.30 per cent shortfall in the period of analysis.

The agriculture sector shared 11.12 per cent GSDP in Tamil Nadu in 2004-2005 and it declined to 7.28 per cent in 2012-2013, showing a 52.75 per cent shortfall in the period of analysis. In the same period the share of industrial sector to the GSDP of Tamil Nadu shows 3.92 per cent decline in the period of analysis. The service sector contribution to the GSDP of Tamil Nadu shows 8.48 per cent enhancement during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013. In Tripura state, the agriculture sector shared 25.06 per cent of GSDP in 2004-2005 and it went down to 24.33 per cent in 2012-2013, showing a 3.00 per cent shortfall in the period of analysis and it is 11.77 per cent decline in the case of industrial sector contribution to the GSDP. The service sector contribution shows 8.45 per cent enhancement to the GSDP of Tripura state during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013.

In Uttar Pradesh state, the agriculture sector shared 29.79 per cent of GSDP in 2004-2005 and it declined to 22.74 per cent in 2012-2013, indicating a 30.78 per cent shortfall in the period of analysis and it is 6.90 per cent shortfall in the case of industrial sector contribution. The service sector contribution to the GSDP of Uttar Pradesh exhibits 14.64 per cent growth during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013. The share of agriculture to the GSDP of Uttarakhand state was 22.27 per cent in 2004-2005 and it moved down to 10.57 per cent in 2012-2013, registering a 111.29 per cent decline and it is 34.58 per cent growth in the case of industrial sector contribution to the GSDP of Uttarakhand state and 5.62 per cent of growth in case of service sector contribution to the GSDP.

In West Bengal state, the agriculture contributed 23.99 per cent of GSDP in 2004-2005 and it came to down to 17.11 per cent in 2012-2013 recording 40.21 per cent shortfall in the period of analysis and it is 15.75 per cent shortfall in the case of industrial sector contribution to the GSDP of West Bengal state. Contrastingly, the service sector contribution to the GSDP of West Bengal state shows 15.72 per cent growth during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013. At the National level, the agriculture contributed 19.03 per cent of GSDP in 2004-2005 and it came to down to 13.95 per cent in 2012-2013 recording 36.42 per cent shortfall in the period of analysis and it is 2.29 per cent decline in the case of industrial sector contribution to the GSDP at the National level. Contrastingly, the service sector contribution to the GSDP at the National level shows 9.76 per cent growth during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013.

It could be seen clearly from the above discussion that the share of agriculture sector to the state domestic product has been declined in all the states during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013 except Puducherry and Jharkhand. Even though, the share of agriculture to the state gross domestic product of above 25 per cent reported in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Tripura. In general the share of industrial sector to the state domestic product is found to be above 60 per cent in Delhi, Chandigarh, Goa, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal in 2012-2013. The share of service sector to the state gross domestic product has been declined in Jharkhand, and Sikkim during the period 2004-2005 to 2012-2013. In many states, the share of industrial sector to the state gross domestic product has been declined above 25 per cent in Assam, Delhi, Goa, Manipur, Puducherry, and Sikkim. It could be noted that the share of decline in agriculture to the state gross domestic product in an indicator of economic growth consequent upon rapid growth of service sector in the era of globalization. The attainment of overall economic growth does not promote livelihood of rural population in India. The prosperity of rural population depends on agriculture development since in India nearly 70 per cent of the rural population are the dependents of agriculture sector. Hence the government should develop the agriculture sector through increasing productivity along with enhanced income and employment generation.

Table 1 State wise percentage share of agriculture to the gross state domestic product

State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Growth rate
Andhra Pradesh	25.07	24.28	22.27	23.34	22.00	21.09	19.84	18.61	18.99	-32.02
Andaman & N. Islands	16.48	12.01	13.48	12.32	11.60	10.36	10.00	9.55	9.16	-79.91
Arunachal Pradesh	35.10	33.31	34.76	34.80	29.79	26.91	29.43	30.12	28.30	-24.03
Assam	25.57	25.37	24.70	24.23	23.36	22.91	21.95	21.88	21.53	-18.76
Bihar	31.54	28.42	30.45	26.70	27.71	22.72	23.05	23.51	23.09	-36.60
Chandigarh	0.91	0.84	0.74	0.69	0.68	0.56	0.52	0.42	0.37	-145.95
Chhattisgarh	21.23	23.18	20.42	20.56	17.08	17.92	19.68	18.94	19.65	-8.04
Delhi	1.09	0.96	0.86	0.75	0.66	0.78	0.78	0.73	0.68	-60.29
Goa	7.85	9.02	6.89	6.63	5.58	5.11	4.44	3.75	3.44	-128.20
Gujarat	16.08	17.22	15.77	15.45	13.43	11.98	13.25	12.93	11.14	-44.34
Haryana	23.10	20.77	21.32	19.64	19.47	17.18	16.82	16.80	15.72	-46.95
Himachal Pradesh	25.47	24.94	22.71	22.80	21.03	17.28	18.81	16.92	17.46	-45.88
Jammu & Kashmir	28.06	26.59	25.36	23.99	23.40	22.28	22.85	21.66	20.00	-40.30
Jharkhand	14.92	15.98	17.57	15.39	18.27	15.55	14.02	16.94	16.74	10.87
Karnataka	18.70	18.60	16.44	16.40	15.66	16.09	16.97	15.28	14.05	-33.10
Kerala	17.48	16.67	14.48	13.14	12.70	11.45	10.03	9.28	8.95	-95.31
Madhya Pradesh	27.66	28.12	26.35	24.79	23.99	23.85	22.49	24.23	26.16	-5.73
Maharashtra	10.81	10.42	10.46	10.70	8.82	8.15	8.86	8.45	7.88	-37.18
Manipur	24.75	23.20	22.76	23.64	24.29	25.78	21.21	19.78	19.53	-26.73
Meghalaya	23.25	22.60	21.26	20.15	18.58	17.83	16.73	15.54	15.58	-49.23

State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Growth rate
Mizoram	23.50	22.33	21.37	21.96	21.74	21.12	20.98	20.86	19.46	-20.76
Nagaland	34.75	32.33	30.28	28.40	28.71	27.64	27.40	26.64	26.01	-33.60
Odisha	23.49	22.97	20.75	19.57	18.50	19.07	17.99	16.56	17.01	-38.10
Puducherry	4.10	4.35	3.95	5.38	3.86	4.57	3.72	3.71	4.18	1.91
Punjab	32.64	31.12	29.05	27.66	26.66	25.01	23.86	22.81	21.84	-49.45
Rajasthan	25.62	24.09	23.19	22.41	21.41	19.53	23.29	22.09	21.15	-21.13
Sikkim	18.59	17.63	16.65	16.07	14.40	8.65	8.34	10.42	9.89	-87.97
Tamil Nadu	11.12	11.06	10.87	9.79	9.07	8.70	8.27	8.46	7.28	-52.75
Tripura	25.06	24.45	24.41	26.55	25.64	24.37	25.12	25.16	24.33	-3.00
Uttar Pradesh	29.74	28.57	27.08	26.12	25.34	23.68	22.99	23.00	22.74	-30.78
Uttarakhand	22.27	18.85	17.37	15.01	12.84	11.92	11.30	10.75	10.54	-111.29
West Bengal	23.99	23.02	21.80	21.49	20.00	19.80	18.33	17.64	17.11	-40.21
India (National)	19.03	18.27	17.37	16.81	15.77	14.64	14.59	14.37	13.95	-36.42

Table 2 State wise percentage share of industry to the gross state domestic product

State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Growth rate
Andhra Pradesh	39.23	38.89	41.94	41.01	41.05	40.49	40.71	42.55	39.8	1.43
Andaman & N. Islands	29.07	32.53	38.81	41.18	30.37	26.66	25.69	24.01	23.67	-22.81
Arunachal Pradesh	36.23	37.44	34.9	36.19	39.9	35.01	37.45	35.03	37.51	3.41
Assam	46.83	43.81	41.8	39.8	37.62	38.07	36.14	35.49	34.52	-35.66
Bihar	19.44	20.8	20.33	23.24	23.77	24.65	27.22	24.8	22.65	14.17
Chandigarh	23.66	22.05	25.45	25.07	18.36	21.01	20.02	19.88	19.1	-23.87
Chhattisgarh	77.44	70.21	79.18	79.1	80.48	74.51	68.02	66.73	64.71	-19.67
Delhi	25.74	24.88	23.71	22.76	20.79	19.5	18.14	16.09	14.94	-72.29
Goa	81.34	79.45	83.31	81.76	79.85	80.41	74.04	63.23	56.31	-44.45
Gujarat	70.71	71.06	71.76	70.61	69.56	76.46	71.03	68.12	67.21	-5.21
Haryana	54.45	54.08	53.04	52.48	50.02	49.62	49.15	47.32	46.79	-16.37
Himachal Pradesh	50.16	50.00	51.99	52.09	55.00	60.88	59.35	58.42	56.91	11.86
Jammu & Kashmir	34.46	34.50	36.08	36.37	35.03	35.37	33.04	32.00	32.59	-5.74
Jharkhand	40.03	44.92	45.88	41.95	45.80	52.05	53.57	51.50	51.84	22.78
Karnataka	49.78	47.91	51.98	50.70	50.91	48.59	47.66	47.09	44.91	-10.84
Kerala	31.88	31.29	30.90	31.33	29.98	29.13	30.73	30.35	32.45	1.76
Madhya Pradesh	43.10	42.93	46.74	47.35	49.44	48.08	47.01	44.76	42.69	-0.96
Maharashtra	51.02	54.50	56.10	55.63	52.91	51.75	52.84	49.69	47.53	-7.34
Manipur	36.79	37.18	37.24	36.25	34.78	34.88	30.12	28.85	28.3	-30.00
Meghalaya	38.22	39.52	42.62	45.04	42.97	43.45	43.62	45.97	43.70	12.54
Mizoram	18.30	21.47	21.08	21.60	22.09	20.03	17.78	19.10	18.24	-0.33

State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Growth rate
Nagaland	14.69	15.63	16.64	17.11	18.03	18.95	14.58	15.13	15.35	4.30
Odisha	53.71	52.60	57.01	61.19	61.23	56.97	55.74	56.60	57.01	5.79
Puducherry	65.25	60.35	59.25	57.18	55.56	49.75	48.72	44.7	42.13	-54.88
Punjab	15.14	15.74	17.76	19.58	19.08	20.11	20.59	19.93	19.61	22.79
Rajasthan	12.51	12.91	14.3	13.99	14.32	15.21	12.64	12.47	12.06	-3.73
Sikkim	3.86	3.6	3.66	3.9	3.65	28.44	37.15	37.98	35.37	89.09
Tamil Nadu	52.23	52.33	52.41	50.64	47.16	52.78	53.19	51.06	50.26	-3.92

Tripura	29.73	29.43	30.46	28.79	28.80	29.39	28.28	27.06	26.60	-11.77
Uttar Pradesh	37.80	38.65	41.25	41.70	38.35	39.37	39.26	36.87	35.36	-6.90
Uttarakhand	42.16	49.16	52.65	58.19	59.49	61.03	63.20	64.37	64.45	34.58
West Bengal	34.18	32.59	33.12	33.21	31.44	32.03	32.00	29.95	29.53	-15.75
India (National)	46.04	45.98	47.25	47.34	46.27	46.74	46.34	46.61	45.01	-2.29

Table 3 State wise percentage share of service sector to the gross state domestic product

State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Growth rate
Andhra Pradesh	50.65	51.33	51.93	51.13	52.40	53.67	55.31	55.63	56.61	10.53
Andaman & N. Islands	55.94	57.00	49.46	48.29	59.57	64.20	65.43	67.54	68.21	17.99
Arunachal Pradesh	32.98	34.24	35.29	33.96	34.94	43.02	38.12	39.58	38.32	13.94
Assam	46.89	48.94	50.76	52.20	52.80	53.29	55.50	55.96	56.88	17.56
Bihar	54.70	56.24	54.20	55.94	54.72	58.25	55.71	56.62	58.80	6.97
Chandigarh	82.02	82.62	79.70	80.37	86.66	84.83	85.87	85.79	86.31	4.97
Chhattisgarh	34.44	35.50	33.34	33.73	34.76	36.81	38.42	37.99	38.30	10.08
Delhi	80.47	81.36	82.28	83.32	84.41	85.31	87.07	88.61	89.40	9.99
Goa	45.19	45.17	45.40	46.41	48.64	48.99	52.51	59.21	62.71	27.94
Gujarat	43.92	42.89	43.96	44.35	46.47	44.31	45.77	47.60	49.69	11.61
Haryana	44.00	46.54	46.58	48.80	50.34	52.72	53.58	54.46	55.85	21.22
Himachal Pradesh	36.15	36.65	37.32	36.96	37.95	39.47	39.87	42.61	43.10	16.13
Jammu & Kashmir	43.71	45.49	45.71	46.95	49.20	50.34	51.91	53.99	55.57	21.34
Jharkhand	33.68	26.96	23.05	30.80	21.39	20.42	21.55	17.85	17.73	-89.96
Karnataka	51.02	51.70	51.96	52.49	53.80	54.21	53.50	55.35	57.99	12.02
Kerala	59.59	60.44	62.88	64.42	65.95	67.46	67.57	67.48	66.72	10.69
Madhya Pradesh	45.19	44.89	44.81	46.02	45.13	46.03	47.24	46.78	46.02	1.80
Maharashtra	59.58	58.51	57.84	57.47	60.48	61.83	60.47	62.18	63.71	6.48
Manipur	38.59	39.79	40.08	40.26	41.11	39.55	49.10	51.98	52.77	26.87
Meghalaya	50.61	51.03	51.11	50.96	51.31	52.20	53.82	51.70	52.91	4.35
Mizoram	59.90	57.75	59.39	58.46	58.09	60.33	62.33	61.87	64.09	6.54
Nagaland	52.36	53.99	55.14	56.67	55.05	56.04	59.91	60.13	60.51	13.47
Odisha	42.39	43.89	43.61	42.07	44.64	46.61	47.66	48.71	47.81	11.34
Puducherry	41.71	46.55	47.85	47.84	49.72	54.42	56.55	59.86	61.47	32.15
Punjab	42.59	42.89	42.31	41.72	43.18	44.13	45.35	47.60	49.11	13.28
Rajasthan	43.82	44.81	44.03	45.60	47.19	47.90	47.04	49.10	50.01	12.38
Sikkim	52.58	53.03	53.70	53.65	50.51	36.22	32.44	30.39	30.34	-73.30
Tamil Nadu	57.23	57.26	57.94	59.68	62.58	60.36	60.19	60.96	62.53	8.48
Tripura	50.69	50.24	49.42	48.91	49.77	50.60	51.68	53.37	55.37	8.45
Uttar Pradesh	47.01	47.28	47.57	48.23	50.35	51.84	52.77	53.96	55.07	14.64
Uttarakhand	49.50	49.72	49.34	50.30	52.55	53.02	52.44	52.11	52.45	5.62
West Bengal	54.41	55.94	56.97	57.46	60.28	60.18	61.65	63.62	64.56	15.72
India (National)	53.05	53.74	53.98	54.45	56.11	57.09	57.48	57.42	58.79	9.76

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