



सत्यमेव जयते

INDIA IN FIGURES

2013



GDP AT FACTOR COST CURRENT PRICES



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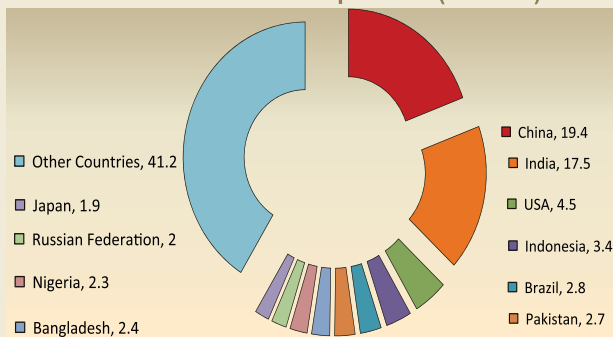
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POPULATION

	1991	2001	2011
Population (Million)	846	1029	1211
Rural (Million)	629	742	833
	(74.3 %)	(72.1%)	(68.8%)
Females (Million)	407	497	586
	(48.1 %)	(48.3%)	(48.4%)
Density of Population (Per sq Km)	267	325	382

Population of India is almost equal to the combined population of USA, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh & Japan put together. Following rapid urbanization in India, for the first time since independence, absolute increase in its intercensal population (i.e 2001-11) is more in urban areas.

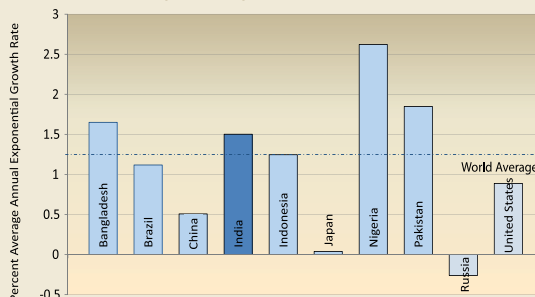
Share in World Population (Percent)



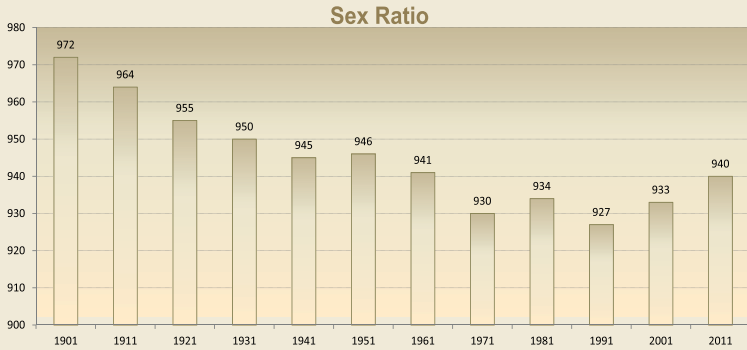
	1991/81	2001/1999	2011/01
Decadal Population Growth (%)	23.86	21.54	17.64

Despite of slowdown in growth rate , India with a growth rate higher than the world average is likely to overtake China as the most populous country by 2025-30.

Population Growth Rate (Annual) India& Selected Countries 2000-2012

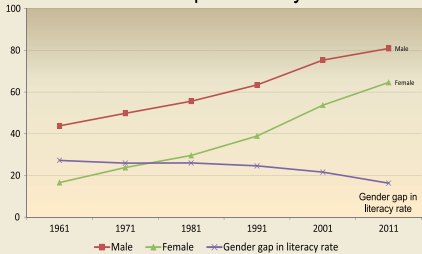


Sex Ratio : Sex ratio (Female per 1000 male) has continued to improve since 1991 . However , child sex ratio(age 0-6 yrs) which brings out the recent changes in our society, in its attitude and outlook towards the girl child & future likely trends in the ratio has declined by 8 points from 927 during 2001 to 919 during 2011 (Decline - rural 11 points, urban 1 points).

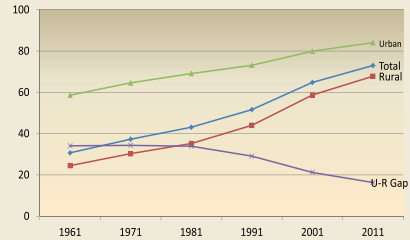


Literacy : Gender gap and the urban rural differential in literacy rate is steadily declining & the gap stands at 16.3 during 2011 in both cases. Literacy rate in 2011 was 73% an increase of 8.2 points over 2001.

Gender Gap in literacy rate

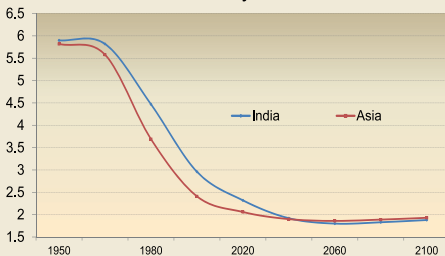


Rural Urban Differential in literacy Rate

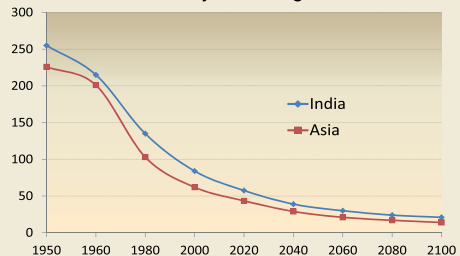


With significant decline in both **fertility and mortality** , India is at stage three of demographic transition as its population still continues to grow though at slower pace.

Total Fertility Rate



Mortality under age 5

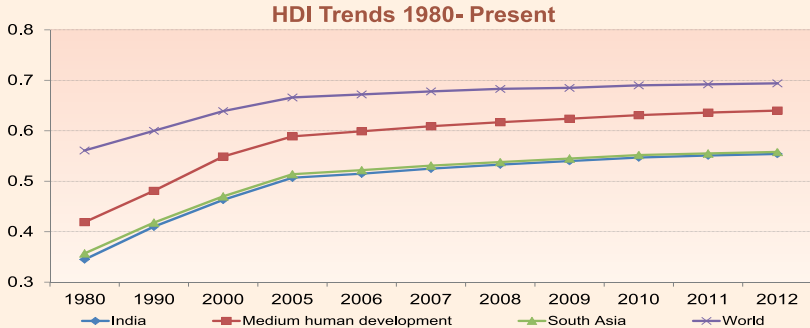


Data Source : O/o RGI , M/o Home Affairs, India, UNDESA & US Census Bureau database



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

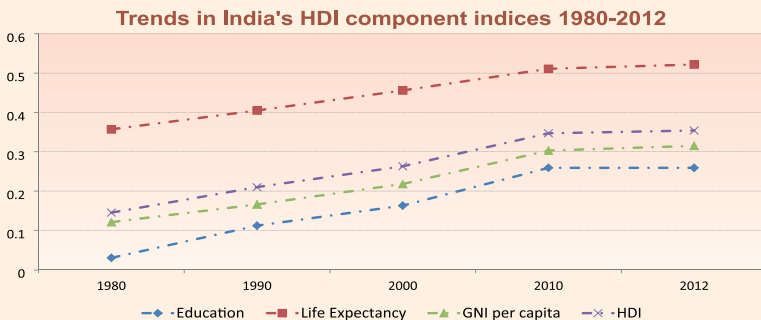
As per Human Development Report 2013, India is ranked 136 among 187 countries evaluated for human development index (HDI) a measure for assessing progress in life expectancy, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living or gross national income per capita. UNDP puts India's HDI value for the last year at 0.554, placing it in the medium human development category, which it shares with Equatorial Guinea. Despite India's progress, its HDI of 0.554 is below the average of 0.64 for countries in the medium human development group, and of 0.558 for countries in South Asia



On the positive side, India's HDI value went up from 0.345 to 0.554 between 1980 and 2012 an average annual increase of 1.5 per cent (1.75 % in 1980's & 1.23% in 1990's).

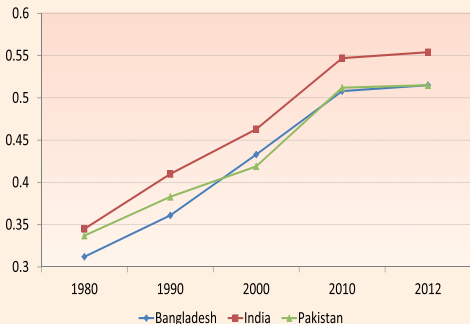
	1980	1990	2012
HDI	0.345	0.410	0.554
Health Index	0.557	0.605	0.722
Education Index	0.232	0.318	0.459
Income Index	0.321	0.366	0.515

Between 1980 and 2012 India's life expectancy at birth increased by 10.5 years, mean years of schooling increased by 2.5 years and expected years of schooling increased by 4.4 years . During the same period India's GNI per capita increased by about 273 percent.

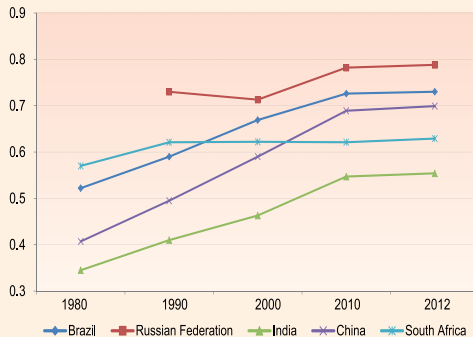


From South Asia, countries which are close to India in 2012 HDI rank and population size are Bangladesh & Pakistan which have HDIs ranked 146 & 146 respectively. India performs worst amongst the BRICS countries (Avg HDI: 0.655) or IBSA HDI (Avg HDI 0.588) and it lags behind other countries in these groups in all HDI component indicators

HDI- Comparison with Neighboring Countries



Comparison with BRICS countries



Inequality adjusted HDI: Discounting for inequality, HDI of India falls to 0.392, a loss of 29.3%. The average loss due to inequality for medium HDI countries is 24.2% & for South Asia it is 29.1%

Multidimensional Poverty Index : In India 53.7% of the population lived in multidimensional poverty (MPI headcount) while an additional 16.4% was vulnerable to multiple deprivations. Intensity of deprivation was 52.7%.

Gender Inequality Index : India has GII value of 0.61, ranking it 132nd among the 148 countries. In India, only 10.9 per cent of the parliamentary seats are held by women, and 26.6 per cent of adult women have reached secondary or higher level of education, compared with 50.4 per cent of their male counterparts. For every 100,000 live births, 200 women die of causes related to pregnancy, and female participation in the labour market is 29 per cent, compared with 80.7 per cent for men.

Initiatives like the right to education & the rural employment guarantee scheme that provides up to 100 days of unskilled manual labor to eligible poor at a statutory minimum wage have been praised by the Report.

Source : Human Development Report 2013, UNDP.



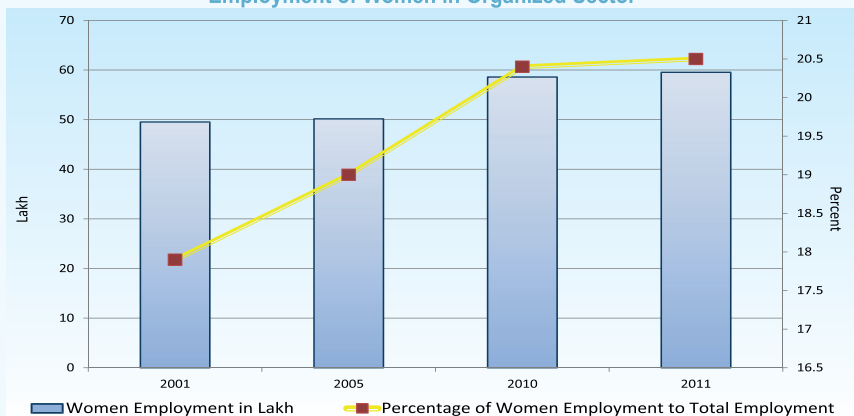
Employment has grown at an average annual rate of two per cent in India during the past four decades since 1972-73 whereas most countries in general, and developed countries in particular, have had very low employment growth in recent years. However the growth of Indian labour force has been faster. Recent features reflected in employment are deceleration in its growth, continued dominance of agricultural employment, most of the employment growth being in unorganised, informal sector and growth in the organised sector which seems to have picked up in recent years, being mostly in the categories of casual and contract labour.

Employment in Organised Sector (as on 31st March)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Public Sector (Million No's)					
Central Government	2.80	2.74	2.66	2.55	2.46
State Government	7.21	7.17	7.24	7.35	7.22
Quasi Government	5.86	5.80	5.82	5.87	5.81
Local Bodies	2.13	1.97	2.07	2.09	2.05
Private Sector (Million No's)					
Larger Estts.	8.23	8.83	9.25	9.71	10.27
Smaller Estts.	1.05	1.04	1.06	1.14	1.18
Total	27.28	27.55	28.10	28.71	29.00

About 84 % of workers are in the 'unorganised' or 'informal' sector and about 92 % in informal employment (taking formal and informal sectors together). In aggregate, growth rate of employment in the organised sector has registered a continuous decline from one quinquennial period to another during 1972-73 to 2004-05 and a reversal i.e increasing growth since 2005-06.

Employment of Women in Organized Sector



Employment of women has gone up steadily in last eleven Years.

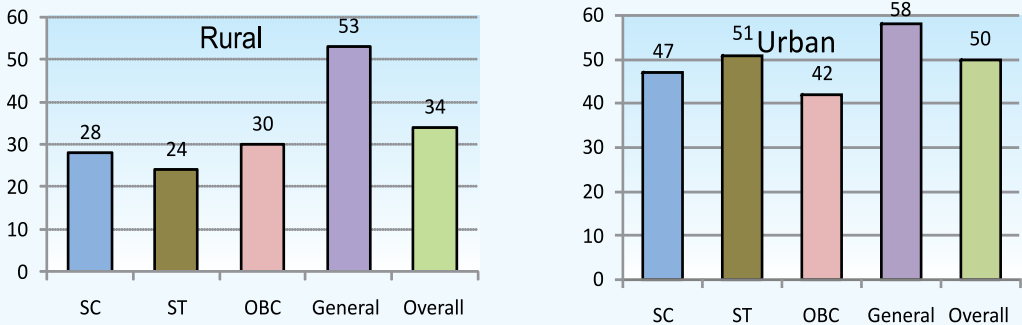


Unemployment Rate (in percent)

Approach	2009 - 10*		2010 - 11**	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
UPS	2.1	3.7	3.4	5.0
UPSS	1.6	3.4	2.9	4.7
CDS	6.8	5.8	6.3	6.3
CWS	3.3	4.2	4.2	5.8

As per survey conducted by Labor Bureau, Contrary to the general belief of low participation in labor force and high unemployment rate, the socially disadvantaged groups are found to be better off when compared with the General Category on both the parameters of Labour Force Participation Rate as well unemployment rate. At all India level, the usual principal status rates of participation in the Labour Force for the SC, ST, and OBC groups are 55.9 percent, 59.7 percent, and 53.3 percent as against 48.5 percent for the General Category

Unemployment Rate for different Social Groups



NSS results reveal steep decline in employment growth during 2004-5/ 2009-10 .This is explained by decline in labour supply itself as indicated by sharp decline in Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR), from 42.85 per cent in 2004-05 to 39.80 in 2009-10 . As a result, in spite of a slow growth in employment, unemployment rates in 2009/10 are estimated to be significantly lower than in 2004-05. Unemployment, in fact, declined in absolute term by 6.3 million. Increase in student population ratio (from 24.3% in 2004-5 to 26.6 % in 2009-10) is believed to have caused the decline in labor force participation rate. NSS results reveal that the trend of increasing casualisation continues from 2004-05 to 2009-10. However, a gradual increase in the share of regular employees in the post-reform period promises to deter this trend to howsoever small an extent

Source : DGET & ** Labor Bureau, M/o Labor & *National Sample Survey Office , MOSPI



7 HOUSES, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES AND ASSETS

	1991	2001	2011
Households (Crores)	15.1	19.2	24.7
Housing Stock (Crores)	14.7	18.7	24.5

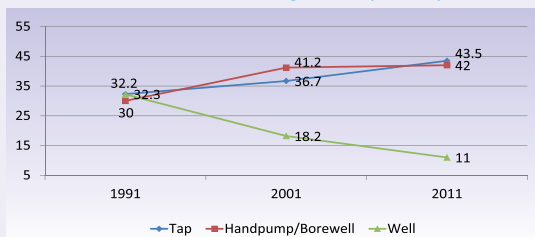
Despite rapid urbanization, if the trends of increase in urban households & housing stock is taken into account and the difference between them is taken as housing shortage, there would be no shortage by the middle of twelfth plan. However, due to unaffordability of those living in housing poverty, the high urban housing shortage is likely to continue. This is reflected by rapidly growing stock of vacant houses (2.5 Cr as per latest Census) in the overall growth of stock (about 6 Cr over last census)

Total households (2011) (Number)	Total	Rural	Urban
	246,692,667	167,826,730	78,865,937
Households by condition of house (%)	Total	Rural	Urban
Good	53.1	45.9	68.4
Livable	41.5	47.6	28.7
Dilapidated	5.4	6.5	2.9

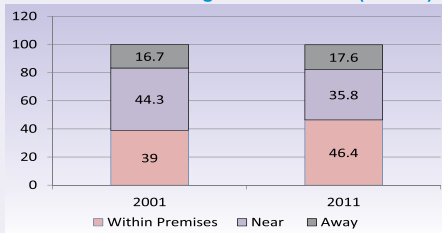
There has been improvement in the construction material used for roof, wall & floor with 16, 9 & 11% respective decline in materials like grass/thatch/bamboo/ wood/ mud/un burnt bricks for them respectively and increase of materials like metal, asbestos sheets, concrete, burnt bricks stone etc. Eighty seven % of households live in own houses & there has been decline in proportion of households with no exclusive room/1 room (1%) & decline in size of households (5 or more members) & 3 or more married couples.

Household by main source of drinking water (%)	Total	Rural	Urban
Tap water	43.5	30.8	70.6
Drinking water source within/near the premises	82.4	77.9	91.9

Sources of Drinking Water (Hhs %)



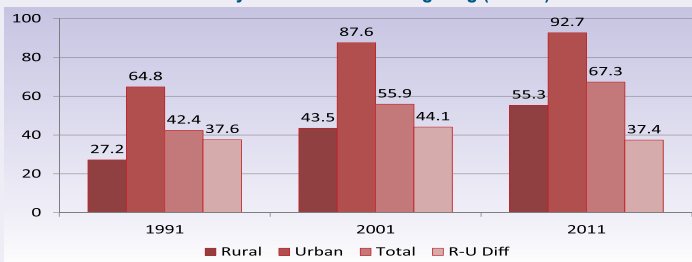
Access To Drinking Water Source (Hhs %)



Households by main source of Lighting (%)	Total	Rural	Urban
Electricity	67.3	55.3	92.7
Kerosene	31.4	43.2	6.5
No lighting	0.5	0.5	0.3



Electricity as main source of lighting (Hhs %)



Households with Latrine facility within the premises (%)	Total	Rural	Urban
2001	36.4	21.9	73.7
2011	46.9	30.7	81.4

Households by bathing facility (%)

2001	36.1	22.8	70.4
2011	58.4	45.0	87.0

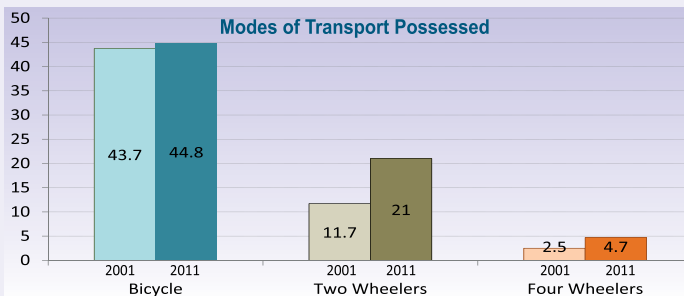
Households with no drainage 2011 (%)

48.9	63.2	18.2
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Around half of hhs have drainage connectivity including two thirds having open drainage. Out of the 47% hhs having latrine facility during 2011, 36% had water closet & 9 % had pit latrine, whereas 53% had no latrine facility (11% decline since 2001). 61% hhs had kitchen facility (55% within premises), two third hhs used firewood/dung cake/coal etc, 3% used kerosene & 29 % used LPG (11 points increase since 2001)

Households by possession of Assets (%)	Total	Rural	Urban
Television	47.2	33.4	76.7
Telephone (Mobile)	63.2 (59)	54.3 (51)	82.0 (76)
Computer	9.5	5.2	18.7
Computer with internet	3.1	0.7	8.3
Households availing banking services	58.7	54.4	67.8

Modes of Transport Possessed



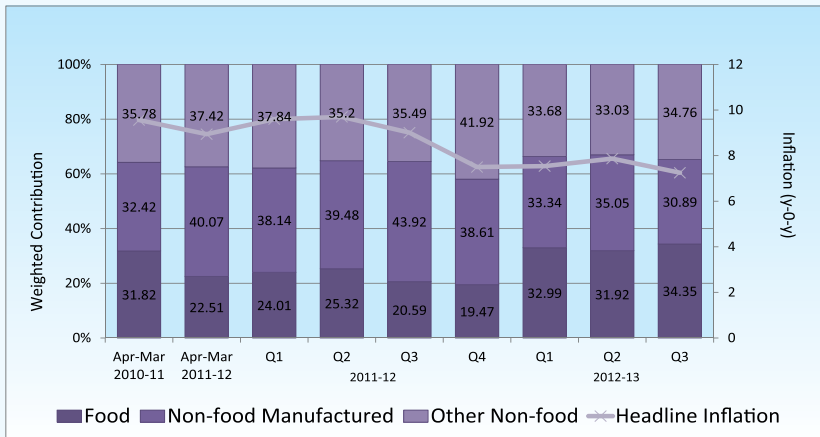
Source : O/o RGI, MHA (Census 2011)



Index Numbers Of Wholesale Prices In India (2004-05=100)

Major Group	Weight	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
All Commodities	100.0	130.8	143.3	156.1	167.7
Primary Articles	20.1	154.9	182.4	200.3	220.0
Food Articles	14.3	155.4	179.6	192.7	211.8
Fuel & Power	14.9	132.1	148.3	169.0	186.9
Manufactured Products	65.0	123.1	130.1	139.5	147.0

Weighted Contribution to headline WPI inflation (%)



Inflation, as measured by the WPI, has remained above % since December 2009. Food inflation has been particularly elevated over this period, contributing to an average of one third of total inflation. A moderation in WPI inflation is now clearly visible, but the moderation has largely been due to deceleration in the rate of inflation of nonfood manufactured products. Inflation of primary articles, after declining in last two quarters of 2011-12 increased during last year. Deceleration in the inflation of non-administered petroleum products contributed to the moderation in fuel and power category mitigating the effects of the increase in administered prices of diesel effected in September 2012. Inflation of manufactured products also decelerated during 2012-13.

Index Numbers Of Wholesale Prices In India (2004-05=100)

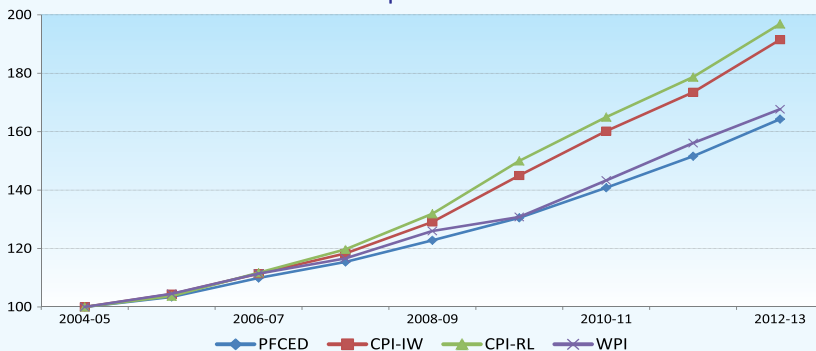
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
CPI (Industrial Workers) (BY:2001=100)	180	195	215
CPI (New Series) (BY: 2010=100)	-	112	123
CPI (Agricultural Laborers) (BY: 1986-87=100)	564	611	672
CPI (Rural Laborers) (BY: 1986-87=100)	564	611	673



Annual Inflation as per different prices	2011-12	2012-13
Wholesale Price Index	8.94	7.43
CPI (Industrial Workers)	8.39	10.36
CPI (New Series Urban & Rural combined)	-	10.19
CPI (Agricultural Laborers)	8.19	9.97
CPI (Rural Laborers)	8.35	10.19

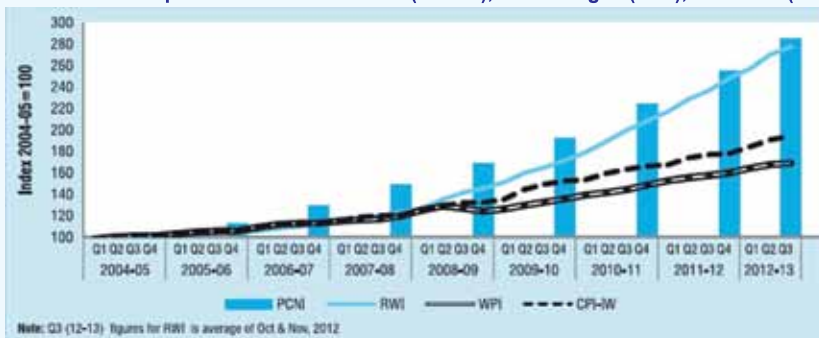
Consumer price inflation, with higher weights on food, have been generally higher than the headline WPI inflation. However, PFCED (Private Final Consumption Expenditure Deflator) which accounts for substitution due to altered spending habits caused by price changes, traces a lower trajectory than WPI. CPI-RL represents rural laborers where price indices are reigning higher than the CPI-IW (Industrial workers) in response to improvements in purchasing power & consumption pattern.

Annual Trend in price indices & PFCED



During the post reform period there has been faster shift in consumption expenditure spurred by increasing per capita income at national level (adjusted for inflation). Inflation adjusted rural wages also increased by 7.5 % since 2008-09.

Index Of Per Capita Net National Income (PCNNI), Rural Wages (RWI), WPI & CPI(IW)



Data Sources : Labor Bureau , M/o Labor , CSO, MOSPI, Economic Survey, O/o Economic Adviser, M/o Commerce



India's recent slowdown is partly rooted in external causes, domestic causes are also important. The strong post-financial-crisis stimulus led to stronger growth in 2009-10 and 2010-11. However, the boost to consumption, coupled with supply side constraints, led to higher inflation. Monetary policy was tightened, even as external headwinds to growth increased. The consequent slowdown, especially in 2012-13, has been across the board, with no sector of the economy unaffected.

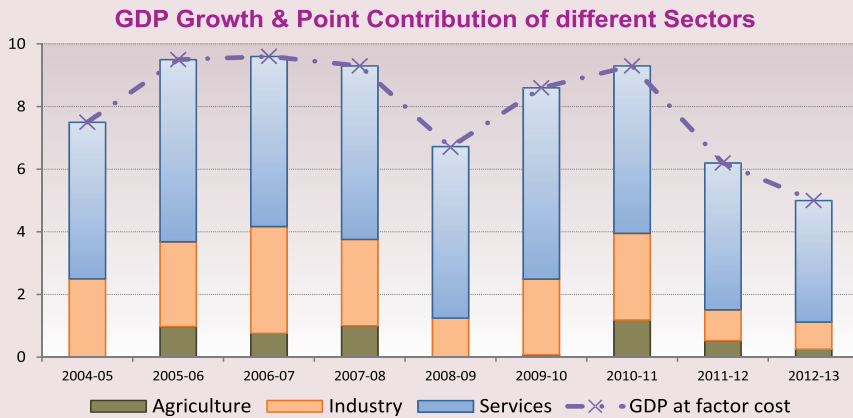
Current Prices	2004-05	2010-11 (2nd RE)	2011-12 (1st RE)	2012-13 (AE)
Growth Rate	29715	72670	83535	94620
GDP at Factor Cost ₹ Billion	13.4	18.4	15.0	13.3
Per capita National Income ₹	24143	54151	61564	68747
Growth Rate	11.1	17.1	13.7	11.17
Index Number (2004-05=100)				
National Income (NI)	100	244	281	318
Per Capita NI	100	224	255	285

At 2004-05 Prices

GDP at Factor cost ₹ Billion	29715	49370	52436	55035
Growth Rate	7.0	8.8	6.2	5.0
Per capita National Income ₹	24143	36342	38037	39143
Growth Rate	4.9	7.2	4.7	2.9
Index Number (2004-05=100)				
National Income (NI)	100	164	174	181
Per Capita NI	100	151	158	162

The sectors which registered growth rate of over 5 percent are 'Construction', 'trade, hotels, transport and communication', 'financing, insurance, real estate and business services', and 'community, social and personal services'. There may be slow growth in the sectors of 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' (1.8%), manufacturing (1.9%) and electricity, gas & water supply (4.9%). The growth in the mining and quarrying sector is estimated to be (0.4%).





Graph above reveals that for achieving an annual growth rate of 9 % or higher, all the three major sectors of the economy have to perform well.

Current Market Prices	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11(2nd RE)	2011-12 (1st RE)
Saving rate	32.0	33.7	34.0	30.8
Household Sector	23.6	25.2	23.5	22.3
Capital Formation Rate	34.3	36.5	36.8	35.0
Private Sector	24.8	25.4	26.5	24.9

RE-Revised Estimates ,AE- Advance Estimates

The growth rate of the economy since 2003-04 has been strongly correlated with investment rate. Private sector is the major source of investment in the country. However there has been sharp slowing of corporate investment in recent years. The savings rate averaged 18.6 per cent in the 1980s and 23 per cent in the 1990s. The savings rate exceeded 30 per cent for the first time in 2004-05. On average, households accounted for nearly three-fourths of gross domestic savings during the period 1980-81 to 2011-12. The share declined somewhat in recent years whereas that of the private corporate sector increased from about 15 percent since 1980's increased to about 23.2 % since 2004-05. Within households, the share of financial savings vis-à-vis physical savings has been declining in recent years.

Source : Source : CSO, MOSPI & Economic Survey 2012-13



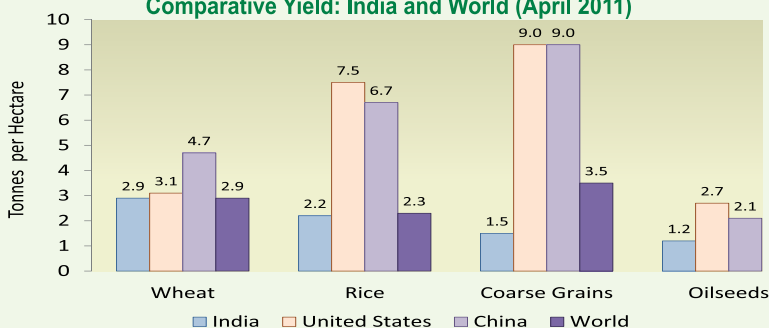
Production of major crops during recent years(Million Tonnes)	2010-11	2011-12 (Final Estimates)	2012-13 (2nd Advance Estimates)
Rice	95.98	105.31	101.80
Wheat	86.87	94.88	92.30
Total Cereals	226.25	242.23	232.56
Pulses	18.24	17.09	17.57
Oilseeds	32.48	29.80	29.46
Sugarcane	342.38	361.04	334.54

Agriculture Accounts for nearly 14 % of GDP, about 11 % of exports and supports about half of the country's population as its principal source of income. During 2011-12 there was record production of food grains at 259.32 million tones .However the Kharif production during 2012-13 declined by about 5% due to late onset of monsoon and deficient rainfall in several states. Significant improvement in rainfall during August-September 2012 has somewhat compensated by improving the prospects for Rabi crops.

All India Average Annual Growth Rates of Area, Production and Yield of Principal Crops

Crops	Average Annual Growth (%) 10th Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07)			Average Annual Growth (%) 11th Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12)		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
Rice	-0.39	1.25	1.17	0.18	2.69	2.41
Wheat	1.30	1.11	-0.32	1.31	4.64	3.29
Total Cereals	0.07	1.21	0.74	-0.03	3.79	3.76
Total Pulses	1.31	2.66	0.65	1.36	4.28	2.78
Total 9 Oilseeds	3.55	7.99	3.53	-0.07	5.54	5.32
Sugarcane	3.98	4.90	0.66	0.04	0.99	0.87

Comparative Yield: India and World (April 2011)



Horticulture

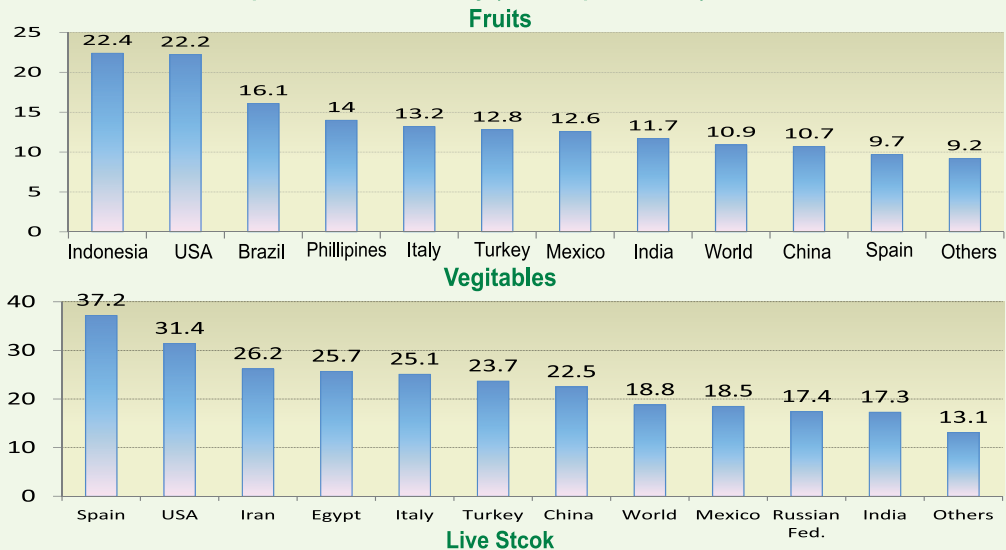
India's horticulture produce has increased by 30 per cent in the last five years . This has placed India among the foremost countries in horticulture production, just behind China. During 2010-11, its contribution in the world production of fruits & vegetables was 12 % & 14% respectively. India is the largest producer, consumer and exporter of spices and largest producer of mango, banana, papaya, coconut, areca nut and cashew nut in the world.



Figures in Parenthesis Indicate area in '000 Hectare

Production in'000 Tonnes	2010-11	2011-12 (Final Estimates)	2012-13 (1st Advance Estimates)
Fruits	74878(6383)	76424(6704)	80557 (6877)
Vegetable	146554(8495)	156325(8990)	160291(9081)
Spices	5350(2940)	5951(3212)	5951 (3212)
Plantation	12007(3306)	16359(3577)	16815(3666)
Total	240531(21825)	257277(23242)	265877(23639)

Comparison of Productivity (Tonnes per hectare) 2010-11



The contribution of Livestock sector in the National Economy at current prices was 3.6% in 2010-11. Milk and milk products accounted for 67.5% of the entire contribution whereas meat & eggs accounted for 16.5% & 3.9% respectively.

Production from livestock	2000-01	2010-11	2011-12
Milk (Million Tonnes)	80.6 (217)	121.8 (281)	127.3 (288)
Eggs (Million Nos)	36632 (36)	63024 (53)	65480 (54)
Wool (Million Kg)	48.4	43.0	44.4
Meat (Million Tonnes)	1.9	4.9	5.1

Figures in parenthesis indicate per capita availability, Milk : Per day (gram per day); Eggs : No.'s per annum

As per FAOSTAT production data 2010 India has the highest stock (Million stock) of Cattles (210.2), buffaloes (111.3)& goats (154.0) accounting for 14.7, 57.3 & 16.7percent of the world stock respectively whereas it is placed second in case of sheep (134 Million) & 5th in case of chickens (866 Million) accounting for 6.8 & 4.5 % of world stock respectively.

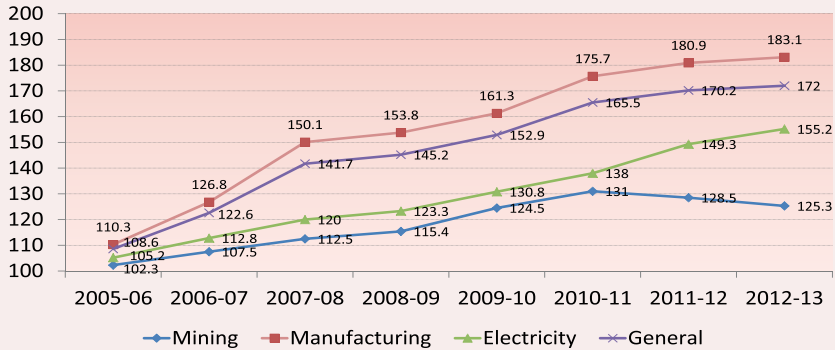
Source : DES, D/o A & C, National Horticulture Board, D/o Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries, M/o Agriculture



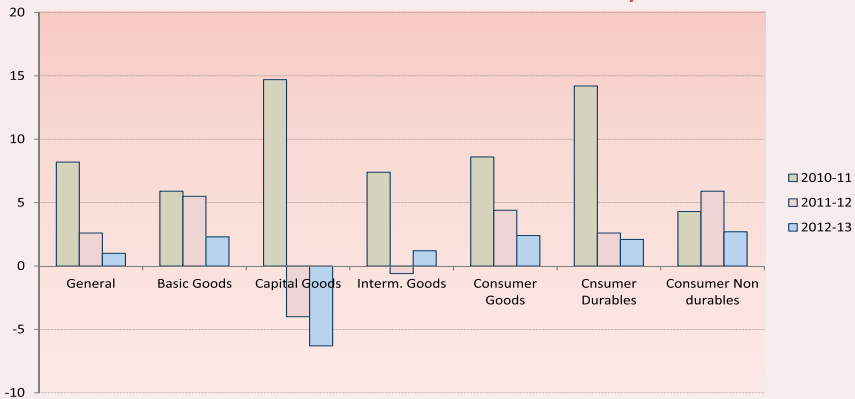
Index of Industrial Production(IIP) (2004-05=100)

Growth(%)	Weight	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
General Index	1000.0	5.3	8.2	2.9	1.0
Mining & Quarrying	141.6	7.9	5.2	-1.9	-2.5
Manufacturing	755.3	4.9	9.0	3.0	1.2
Electricity	103.2	6.1	5.5	8.2	4.0

Growth in IIP



Annual Growth Rate in the IIP and some Components



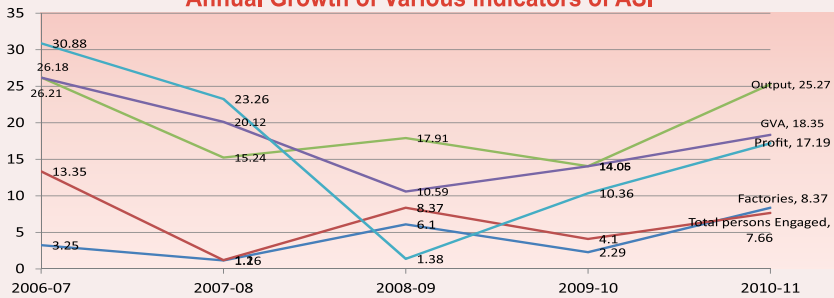
After an impressive growth of 8.2 % in 2010-11, the industrial production slowed down to 1% in 2012-13 with contraction of production in Mining & quarrying sector for last two years. In terms of the use- based classification of industries, the capital goods sector sustained negative growth since 2011-12. The moderation in industrial growth, particularly in the manufacturing sector (which mirrors the path of overall IIP), is largely attributed to sluggish growth of investment, squeezed margins of the corporate sector, deceleration in the rate of growth of credit flows and the fragile global economic recovery.



Organised Manufacturing (Ann. Growth Rates)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Number of Factories	1.16	6.10	2.29	8.37
Invested Capital	19.47	19.92	25.92	23.82
Input	14.09	19.73	14.07	26.85
Outfit	15.24	17.91	14.06	25.27
Profit	23.26	1.38	10.36	17.19
Net Value Aded	21.70	9.59	12.19	18.99

Annual Growth of Various indicators of ASI

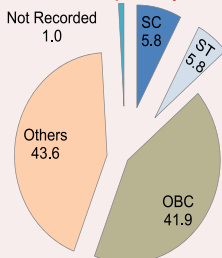


A higher intensity of resource use has made the profitability of organized manufacturing considerably dependent on wages and interest rates. Total emoluments as per cent of output have consistently declined from 40.6 % in 1980-81 to 22 % in 2010-11. The same has however remained in the range of 19-22 per cent in the last seven years. There has also been a decline in the share of interest to output, from 28.4 per cent in 1991-92 to 9.0 per cent in 2006- 07, increasing thereafter to 10.6 per cent in 2010-11. Consequently the profitability improved from 18.5 per cent in 1991 to 53.8 per cent in 2007-08 before moderating to 47.8 per cent in 2010-11.

Performance of MSME Sector (Projected)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total No; of Enterprise (Million)	39.37	41.08	42.88	44.77
Employment (Million)	88.11	92.22	96.57	101.26
Gross Output('000 Billion)	152.42	161.94	172.16	183.43

Percentage Distribution of Enterprises by Social Group of Owner



As per 4th Census of MSME (2006-07) completed during 2011-12, total number of enterprises & employment in MSME Sector was 36.2 million & 80.5 million (ann. Compound growth rate of 28 & 26.4 % over 3rd Census of SSI).Of the total enterprises 55.34 % were rural units and 7.36 % were women enterprises.

Data Source : CSO, MOSPI and Ministry of MSME.



The Twelfth Five Year Plan lays special emphasis on development of the infrastructure sector including energy with total investment in the infrastructure sector during 12th Plan estimated at Rs 56.3 lakh crore (approx. US\$1trillion), (nearly double compared to 11th FY Plan). This includes investment from private sector whose share in infrastructure investment has increased from 22 % in the 10th FY Plan to 38 % in the 11th FY Plan and is expected to be about 48 % during the 12th FY Plan.

Indicator	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Airline passengers (Million)	64.5	70.2	67.5
External commercial borrowing (ECB) up to \$ 1 Billion for a year was allowed in the budget to aid cash strapped civil aviation sector which saw a decline in passengers traffic. Margins however improved due to increased fare to lower competition. (Kingfisher Airlines exit)			
Telecom connections (lakh)	8463.2	9513.4	8920.2

Despite telecom being one of the fastest growing sector in recent years, number of telephone subscribers decreased to 89.2Cr at end of February 2013 after record high of 96.55 Cr in June 2012 largely due to disconnection of inactive mobile numbers.

Gross Tonnage of Indian shipping (Million GT)	10.45	11.06 ^c	10.45 ^d
Number of Ships	1071	1122 ^c	1158 ^d
Ports(12 major) Cargo Traffic (Million Tonnes)		560.1	545.7

2012-13 saw contraction of cargo volumes at major ports (2.58 % decline) for the second straight year whereas non major ports maintained the growth resulting in overall growth in port traffic as per the data available till Nov 2012.

Freight Traffic by Railways (Mn Tonnes)	921.7	969.8	1009.7
Passengers Booked (Million)		8306	8501
Total Earnings (Originating basis) (Rs in Billion)		1043.3	1248.1

During 2012-13 passenger traffic was expected to grow by 5.4% while freight traffic (measured by Net tonne Kms) was expected to contract (Freight contributes to 68% of Gross traffic receipts) even though freight loading was expected to increase by 55 MT.

Storage Capacity (Lakh MT)	102.47	100.85	101.60
No. of warehouses (Numbers)	479	468	469

National highways constitute 1.7 % of road network & 40 % of total road traffic. As of now about 24 % the total length of National Highways (NHs) is single lane/intermediate lane, about 51 % is two-lane standard, and the balance 25 % is four-lane standard or more. As on 31st March 2013, under NHDP about 18,931 km roads were already 4/6 laned and 12328kms were under implementation.

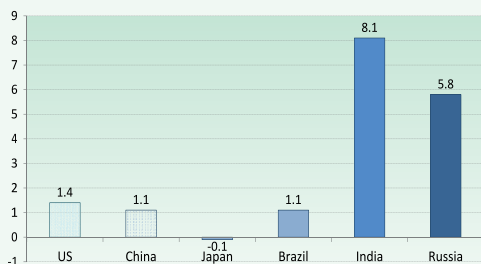
c : April-December d : As on 31st January 2013

Data Source : Economic Survey 2012-13, NHAI, M/o Railways TRAI

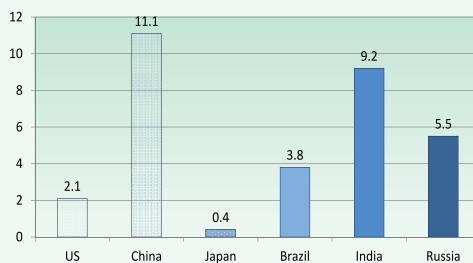


Performance in Services : International comparison

Change In Share 2001-11 (% of GDP)



CA GR of Services Sector (2001-11)



Among the top 15 countries with highest overall GDP in 2011, India ranked 9th in overall GDP and 10th in services GDP and had highest increase in share of services(2001-11) in GDP (8.1 %) followed by Spain. India also had very high CAGR in services (9.2%) during the 11 year period, second only to China (11.1% , with only marginal change in share of services sector in GDP). India's growth has been powered mainly by the services sector whereas the industry sector has led in case of China.

	2010-11 (2nd RE)	2011-12 (1st RE)	2012-13 (AE)
GDP (FC at Const prices in service sector)Rs Bn.	28297	30616	32632
Annual Growth in GDP (%)			
Trade, Hotels , Transport & Comm.	12.4	7.0	5.2
Financing, insurance, Real Estate & Business	10.4	11.7	8.6
Community Social & Personal ser.	4.0	6.0	6.8
Construction	9.8	5.6	5.9
Total services(Excl. Construction)	9.8	8.2	6.6

In 2011-12 and 2012-13, there has been a deceleration in growth rate of services sector at 8.2 per cent and 6.6 % respectively. Financing, insurance, real estate, and business services which continued to grow robustly both in 2010-11 and 2011-12 decelerated to 8.6 % in 2012-13. While in 2011-12 growth in 'trade, hotels, and restaurants' and 'transport, storage, and communication' slowed down to 6.2 per cent and 8.4 % respectively, in 2012-13 'trade, hotels, and restaurants' and 'transport, storage, and communication' combined grew by an estimated 5.2 %.

Data Source : CSO, MOSPI & Economic Survey 2012-13



During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, nearly 55,000 MW of new generation capacity was created, yet there continued to be an overall energy deficit of 8.7 % and peak shortage of 9.0 %. The Twelfth Plan has projected a total domestic energy production of 669.6 million tons of oil equivalent (MTOE) in 2016-17 and 844 MTOE in 2021-22 which would meet around 71 % and 69 % of expected energy consumption, with the balance to be met from imports. During 2012-13 energy deficit was anticipated to be about 9.3 % & 10.6 % of the energy requirement (985317 Mn Unit) & the peak demand (140090 Mega Watt) respectively.

Power Generation by Utilities (Bn KWH)

*(April- December)

Category	2011-12	2011-12*	2012-13*	Growth %*
Power Generation	876.9	580.7	683.8	4.6
Hydroelectric (>25 MW gen. stations)	130.5	100.2	92.5	(-)13.9
Thermal	708.8	454.4	561.9	8.6
Nuclear	32.3	21.2	24.7	3.5
Bhutan import	5.3	4.9	4.7	(-)7.5

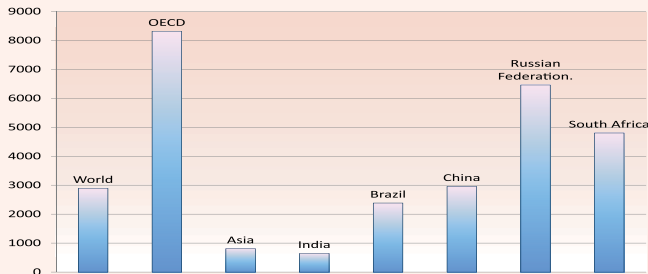
Growth of Electricity Sector

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Installed Capacity '000 Utilities (MW)	148.0	159.4	173.7	199.9	-
Villages Electrified (during the year)	12056	18374	18306	4355	1839
Length of T&D Lines (ckt.kms)	7487977	7801098	7951486	-	-

Consumption

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Coal (Mn. tonnes)	502.82	549.57	585.30	589.87	638.84
Lignite (Mn. tonnes)	33.98	32.42	34.07	37.69	42.50
Crude Oil (Mn.tonnes)	156.10	160.77	192.77	206.15	211.42
Natural Gas (Bn.cubic mtr.)	31.48	31.75	46.51	51.25	46.48
Electricity ('000 Gwh.)	510.90	562.89	620.25	684.32	755.85

Per capita Electricity Consumption (KWH) of Different Region/Country in 2010



Data Source: M/o Power, CSO, MOSPI, Economic Survey 2012-13 & Intl. Energy Agency

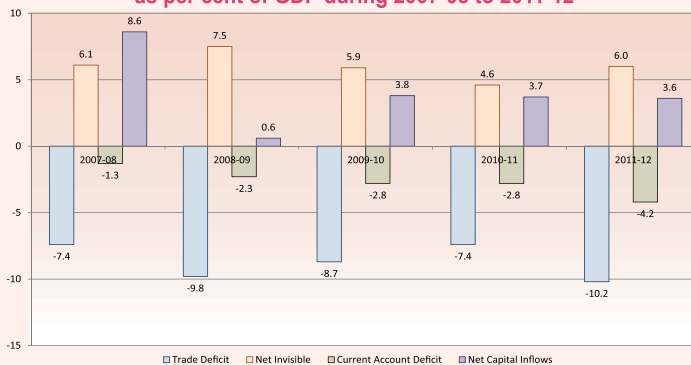


	2009-10	2010-11 (PR)	2011-12 (P)	2012-13 (Apr-Sep)
Imports (₹ Billions)	14232	17461	23946	12966
Exports (₹ Billions)	8633	11657	14825	8007
Trade Balance (₹ Billions)	-5599	-5805	-9121	-4960
Reserves Increase (₹ Billions)	-642	-595	685	-19
Forex Reserve (₹ Billions)	12597	13610	15061	16194*

* : April to Dec 2012

The balance of payments, is under strain with current deficit widening to 4.6 per cent of GDP in the first half of 2012-13, after touching 4.2 per cent in 2011-12. The CAD is being financed by capital flows and not by running down reserves. However, a sizeable share of capital is in the nature of Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) investment that could moderate or even reverse if investors switch to risk-off mode. The balance of payments position therefore is more vulnerable, which has been reflected in high rupee volatility.

Trade Deficit, Net Invisibles, Current Account Deficit and Net Capital Inflows as per cent of GDP during 2007-08 to 2011-12



Principal Imports

Commodity Gr.	% Share	%Growth
POL	34.6	11.7
Machinery (Excl. elect & tools)	5.7	-6.2
Pearls, precious (& semi) stones	4.1	-32.3
Gold & Silver	10.5	-20.4
Electronic Goods	6.5	-7.7

Principal Exports

Commodity Gr.	% Share	%Growth
Gems & Jewelry	15.4	-4.0
Drugs, Pharma. & Fine Chemicals	5.0	12.3
Machinery & Instruments	5.2	5.3
Transport equipments	6.3	-20.2
Readymade Garments	4.3	-7.7

Top five items featuring in principal imports and exports have remained stable since 2010-11. Above table indicates % share in overall import/export during Apr- Nov 2012-13 & % change from corresponding period in previous year. As per provisional data crude & petroleum products (incl coal) accounted for 18.9 % share in exports (-8.5 % change) during April to November 2012. India's share in world export increased to 1.7 % during 2011 from 1.5 % a year before. Pearls, precious & semi precious stones (19.6 %), spices (18.1%), rice (16.8%) & tea & mate (11%) accounted for significant share in world export.

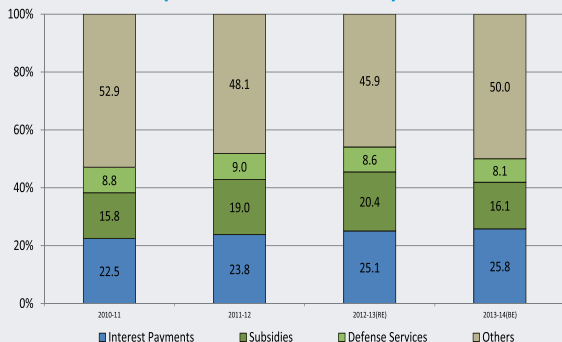
Data Source : RBI & Economic Survey 2012-13



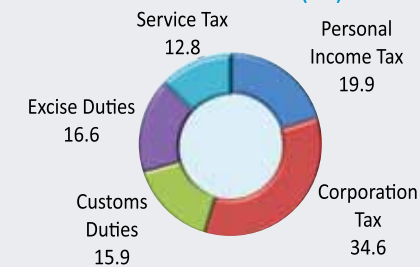
FISCAL DEVELOPMENT

	2011-12	2012-13(RE)	2013-14 (BE)
Revenue Receipts (₹ Billions)	7514	8718	10563
Tax revenue (net to center) (₹ Billions)	6298	7421	8841
Revenue Expenditure (₹ Billions)	11458	12631	14362

Composition of Revenue Expenditure



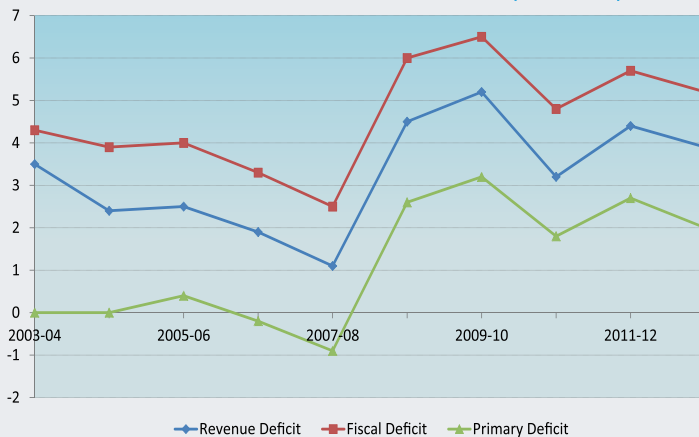
Tax Revenue as Percentage of Gross Tax 2012-13 (RE)



Service tax with 36.1% growth in 2012-13 has been emerging as an important source of revenue.

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Capital Receipts (₹ Billions)	5529	5590	6090
Capital of Expenditure (₹ Billions)	1586	1678	2291
Fiscal Deficit (₹ Billions)	5160	5209	5425

Trends in Deficit of Central Government (% of GDP)



Fiscal deficit of center declined rapidly to 2.5 % of GDP in 2007-08. The fiscal marksmanship (taking key revenue and expenditure targets also into account) had a series of over performances to its credit except in 2008-09 & 2011-12 when the deficits targets were overshoot as conscious decision to obviate impact of global crisis & GDP growth deceleration respectively.



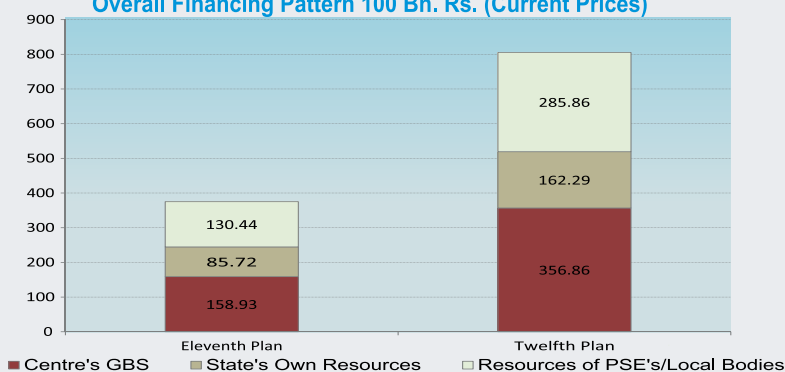
Subsidies: Budget for 2011-12 had estimated total expenditure to be contained at 14 % of GDP , there was an overshooting on account of high global oil prices and insufficient pass through to domestic oil and fertilizer prices. Budget for 2012-13 estimated growth in total expenditure at 13.1 % over 2011-12 (RE) and sought to restrict expenditure on subsidies to 2 per cent of GDP . Despite provisioning for Rs 43,580 Cr for oil subsidy , to manage under recoveries of oil marketing companies , government raised diesel prices by Rs 5 per litre (and permitted OMCs to raise prices in small measures periodically) and capped the subsidized LPG cylinders at 6 per connection per year (subsequently raised to 9).For better targeting of food subsidy (growing at an annual average rate of 25.4 % in the last five years ending 2011-12) direct benefit transfer initiative was undertaken.

	2010-11	2011-12(RE)	2012-13 (BE)
Extrnal Debt (Outstanding) (%GDP)	2.0	1.9	1.8
Total Outstanding Liabilities	50.5	49.8	50.1

Greater dependence on domestic debt insulates the debt portfolio from volatility in international capital markets. Average cost of debt & interest payment as a percentage of revenue receipts are on secular decline , though some rise was seen in past two years . The ratio of interest payments to revenue receipts has declined to around 36 per cent in 2011-12 from about 50 % in the beginning of 2000's.

Twelfth Plan Outlay (2012-17) ₹ Billions	Total : 80501	Center : 43337	Central Plan (₹ Billion)	
Plan Outlay By Heads of Development (Current Prices)	2007-12	1012-17	2012-13 (RE)	2013-14 (BE)
Energy (%)	18.6	18.8	1482	1583
Transport (%)	16.7	15.7	1030	1335
Social Services (%)	32.6	34.7	1583	1930
Others (%)	32.1	30.8	1466	1953

Overall Financing Pattern 100 Bn. Rs. (Current Prices)



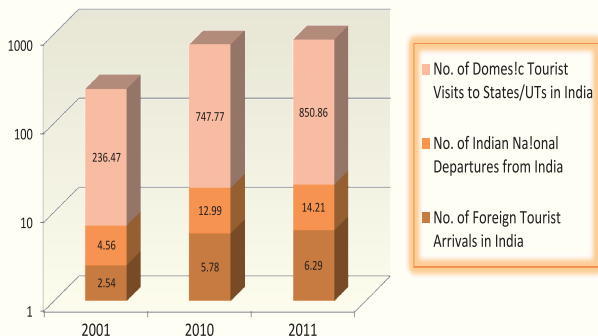
Out of the total resources Of 80501 billion Rs & 37510 billion Rs in 12th and 11th Plan respectively , Rs. 8578 billion & 4215 billion formed part of Central Assistance to States/UT's Plan out of the Centre's gross budgetary support (GBS)

Source : Union Budget Documents & Controller General of Accounts



No. of Foreign tourist Arrivals (FTAs)	2011 6.29 Million (8.9%)
No. of Indian National departures from India	14.21 Million (9.4%)
No. of domestic tourist visits to all States	850.86 Million (13.8%)

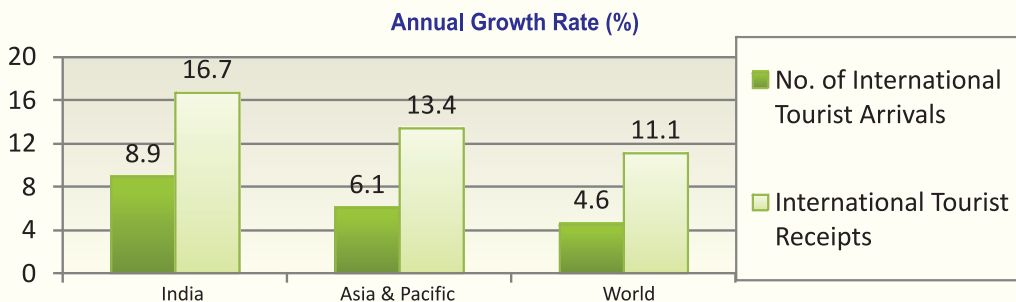
Growth in Inbound , Outbound and Domestic Tourists – India



Figures in parenthesis indicate annual growth rate

Post Global Economic Crisis 2008, Mumbai terror attacks , European sovereign debt crisis , inflation and host of other factors, Year 2011 saw Indian hospitality industry on the path of recovery .The growth was largely spearheaded by domestic traveler. Tourists flow worldwide picked up during the year , however the pace was more rapid in case of India with 8.9% annual growth in FTAs vis a vis 4.6% growth worldwide constituted by 983 million travelers. Despite of increased footfalls, the revenue realizations of the hotel industry remained constrained.

	India	World
Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism (USD) 2011	16.56 Billion (Adv Est)	1030 Billion(P)
Annual Growth Rate	16.7%	11.1%



Domestic Tourism

Top Three destinations

- Uttar Pradesh – 155.4 Million (18.3%)
- Andhra Pradesh - 153.1 Million (18.0 %)
- Tamil Nadu - 137.5 Million (16.2%)

In bound Tourism in India

Top three countries

- USA - 1.004 Million (15.97%)
- UK – 0.791 Million (12.57 %)
- Bangladesh- 0.399 Million (6.34%)



Share of India in international tourist arrival

In World

0.64%
(38)

In Asia Pacific

2.9%
(9)

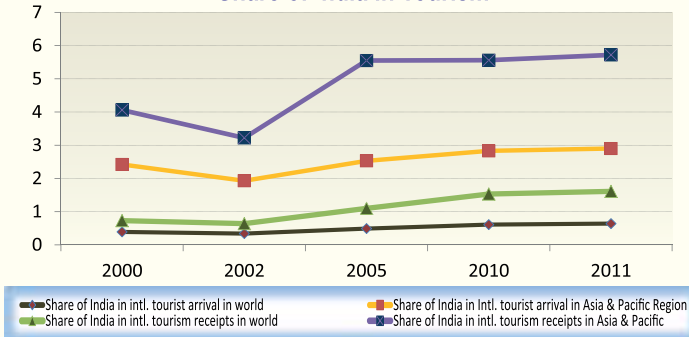
Share of India in international tourism receipts

1.61%
(17)

5.72%
(8)

Figures in parenthesis indicate India's rank

Share of India in Tourism



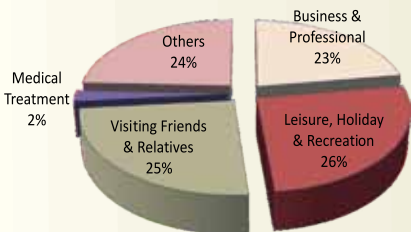
Purpose of Visit: About 26% of FTAs in India during 2011 were for the purpose of 'leisure, holidays and recreation' followed by the purpose of 'visiting friends & relatives' (24.9%) and 'business and professional' (22.5%). The highest proportion of visitors in the business & professional category were from China (66.5%) followed by Japan (63.4%).

Distribution of Hotels: In India there were 2483 government approved hotels as on 31st Dec 2010 with about 1.18 lakh rooms as under

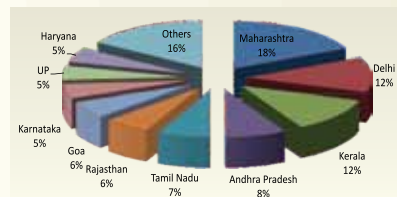
Category of Hotels	No. of Hotels	No. of Rooms
One Star	67(3%)	2537(2%)
Two Star	307(13%)	8446(7%)
Three Star	889(36%)	36585(31%)
Four Star	157(6%)	12059(10%)
Five Star	302(12%)	51331(44%)
Others	761(30%)	6857(6%)

About 60,000 rooms were in the pipeline during 2011.

FTAs in India according to purpose of visit



State wise distribution of total rooms (approved hotels)



Rank of India: Overall- 68th , travel and tourism regulatory framework – 114th travel & tourism infrastructure – 68th, human, cultural and natural resources – 19th – Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index – 2011

Data Source : M/o Tourism publications



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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 2.1%
LITERACY RATE 73 %
POPULATION 1211 MILLION
PER CAPITA GDP 77,729 Rs.
GINI COEFF 0.28-0.37
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