सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Statement Laid before Assembly
As required under the Fiscal Responsibility
And
Budget Management Act, 2006

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Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister
In-charge Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
ITANAGAR

CONTENTS:

March 10, 2017.

GOVERNMENT OFA RUNACHAL PRADESH
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
ITANAGAR.

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PREFACE

As per Twelfth Finance Commission recommendation, the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2006 came into force with effect from 30th March, 2006 and the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Rules, 2007 came into force with effect from 12th February, 2007. The Thirteenth Finance Commission and Fourteenth Finance Commission also recommended continuing enactment of FRBM in their award period too.

The Period of intense fiscal reforms and consolidation under the Twelfth Finance Commission (FC-XII) regime has been replaced by the mandate of the Thirteenth Finance Commission and Fourteenth Finance Commission which recommended the roadmaps to further consolidate the processes of fiscal balance.

In compliance with the relevant provisions of the said Act and Rules, the State Government is required to lay before the House of Legislature (1) Macro-Economic Framework Statement, (2) Medium Term Fiscal Plan Statement and (3) Fiscal Plan Strategy Statement, along with the Annual Financial Statement and the Demands for Grants.

This document containing the three Statements referred to above, is therefore, laid before the House of Legislature in compliance with the above statutory requirements.

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I. MACRO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK STATEMENT:

The macro-economic framework statement is a mandatory statement of disclosure under the Arunachal Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act 2006. It requires the State Government to present an overview of the economy along with an analysis of growth and sectoral composition of Gross value added and an assessment of the State Government finances and future prospects.

The Central Statistical Organization, Government of India shifted the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12 and issued guidelines to the states to revise the Estimates with new base year basis.

A. OVERVIEW OF THE ECONOMY:

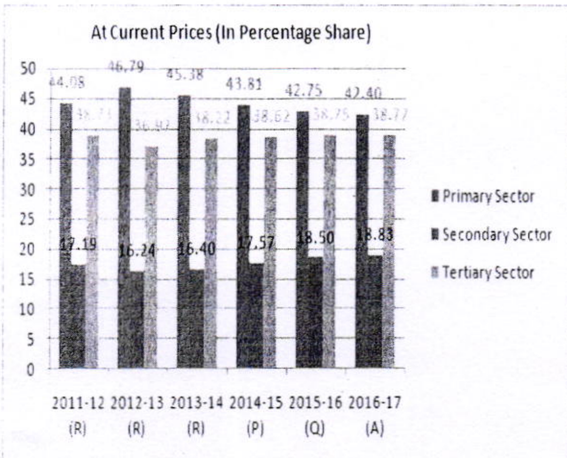
Sustained, high and broad-based growth is essential for economic development and poverty alleviation. Economic growth requires creation of an eco system which encourages private investment in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of economy, along with an expansion of public investment in creation of assets. There are encouraging signs on both the growth and investment fronts in recent years.

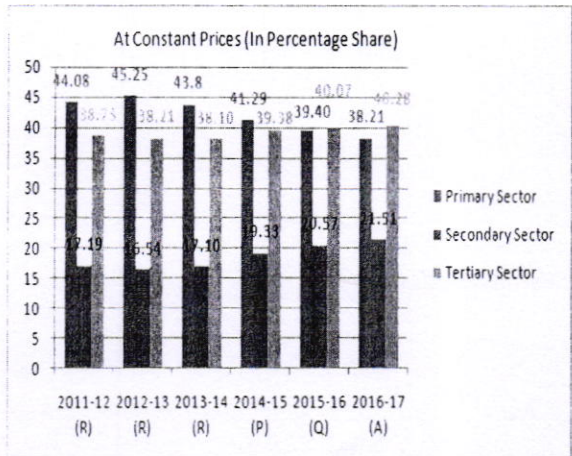
The State Economy grew at an average rate of 6.05% from 2012-13 to 2016-17 at constant (2011-12) prices as against an all India average rate of 6.77%. The average growth rate of economy for the period 2015-16 and 2016-17 is 4.59% as against an all India average of 7.40%.

The GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2016-17 (RE) is estimated at ₹ 14808 crore as against ₹ 13963 crore for 2015-16 reflecting a growth of 6.05%.

The primary sector remains the dominant contributor of the economy, followed by the tertiary sector.

Year	At Current Prices (In Percentage Share)				At Constant Prices(In Percentage Share)			
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	GSDP	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	GSDP
2011-12 (R)	44.08	17.19	38.73	1106269	44.08	17.19	38.73	1106269
2012-13 (R)	46.79	16.24	36.97	1254665	45.25	16.54	38.21	1129917
2013-14 (R)	45.38	16.40	38.22	1460201	43.8	17.10	39.10	1234840
2014-15 (P)	43.81	17.57	38.62	1676119	41.29	19.33	39.38	1354081
2015-16 (Q)	42.75	18.50	38.75	1878444	39.40	20.57	40.07	1396332
2016-17 (A)	42.40	18.83	38.77	2141426	38.21	21.51	40.28	1480811





The Contribution of primary sector has slight decline from 44.08% in 2011-12(R) to 42.40% in 2016-17(A) i.e. by 1.68% at current prices. GDSP Constant at prices, reveals a gradual decline in Primary sector from 44.08% in 2011-12(R) to 38.21% in 2016-17(A) i.e. by 5.87% at constant prices. This gradually decline at constant 2011-12(R) prices reveal the fact that prices of primary products grew at slower pace than the other two sectors.

Contribution of Secondary sector is marginally increased over this period.

Tertiary Sector, which contributed 38.73% in 2011-12, grew its share to 38.77% in 2016-17(A) at current prices and 40.28% in 2016-17(A) at constant price. This reveals that the economy of Arunachal Pradesh is gradually shifting from agricultural activities to services.

The sectoral composition of GSDP Growth at constant prices for 2016-17 was highest in Industry Sector during 2016-17 at 12.89%, followed by Service Sector

6.75% and Agriculture Sector i.e. 1.29%. GSDP Growth at current prices was also highest in Industry Sector at. 16.00% during 2016-17 followed by Service Sector 14.00% and Agriculture sector 13.01%.

B. PROFILE OF GSDP:

At current prices, GSDP is estimated at ₹ 2141426 lakhs in 2016-17 as against ₹ 1106269 lakhs in 2011-12 whereas at constant prices, GSDP is estimated at ₹ 1480811 lakhs in 2016-17. It reveals that the growth of GSDP during the years from 2011-12 to 2016-17 is 193.58 % at current prices and 133.86% at constant prices. In 2016-17, Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) is estimated at ₹ 1964060 lakhs at current prices and ₹ 1345420 lakhs at constant prices as against ₹ 1022946 lakhs in 2011-12. The growth of NSDP during the years from 2011-12 to 2016-17 is 192% at current prices and 131.53% at constant prices. Thus, there is a broad trend of overall growth in the economy of Arunachal Pradesh.

Gross State Domestic Product by economic activity at constant (2011-12) prices

(in Rs. lakhs)

Item	2011-12 (R)	2012-13 (R)	2013-14 (R)	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q)	2016-17 (A)
1. AGRICULTURE SECTOR	455505	472794	491427	513597	477074	483201
1.1 Crops (Agriculture & Horticulture)	255815	281052	295704	312069	275949	282184
1.2 Livestock	29657	23953	31123	38040	39258	42804
1.3 Forestry and logging	165510	163051	160038	157753	156118	153855
1.4 Fishing and aquaculture	4523	4738	4562	5735	5749	6137
2. Mining and quarrying	23022	32615	37071	31950	58785	77230
Primary	478527	505409	528498	545547	535859	551447
3 Manufacturing	12900	14037	18285	23228	34299	44055
4. Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	69131	70426	77083	105408	113445	129241
5. Construction	104529	100177	110945	126742	131897	140105
Secondary	186559	184639	206312	255378	279641	310396
INDUSTRY SECTOR	209581	217254	243383	287328	338426	382022
6. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	59892	46755	60535	48891	48500	46985
6.1. Trade & repair services	56921	44029	57861	46059	45739	44330
6.2. Hotels & restaurants	2971	2726	2675	2832	2761	2714
7. Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	23420	25074	29158	30253	34331	37814
7.1. Railways	30	34	43	51	54	63
7.2. Road transport	12382	12375	14081	13393	16339	17599
7.3. Water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.4. Air transport	0	0	0	0	0	0

7.5. Services incidental to transport	78	82	86	93	97	102
7.6. Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.7. Communication & services related to broadcasting	10930	12582	14948	16716	17841	20182
8. Financial services	20884	21639	22758	24101	25668	27028
9. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	38261	39147	40330	41495	38653	38786
10. Public administration	135418	139106	156987	197462	200552	222074
11. Other services	142509	155066	161856	178131	196704	213263
Tertiary/ SERVICES SECTOR	420385	426786	471624	520334	544408	581133
12. TOTAL GSVA at basic prices	1085470	1116835	1206435	1321259	1359908	1439310
13. Taxes on Products	41341	40644	54249	58907	63964	71793
14. Subsidies on products	20542	27562	25844	26085	27540	29912
15. Gross State Domestic Product	1106269	1129917	1234840	1354081	1396332	1480811
16. Population ('00)	14000	14280	14570	14870	15160	15465
17. Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	79019	79126	84752	91061	92106	95753

Agriculture Sector:

Agriculture is the highest contributor in the economy, comprising of Crops (Agriculture and Horticulture), Livestock, Forestry and Logging, Fishing and Aquaculture. In the new series of base year 2011-12 at constant market price, the GSDP of this sector for the year 2011-12 has been estimated at ₹ 455505 lakhs and for the year 2016-17 is estimated at ₹ 483201 lakhs. Thus, the GSDP in agriculture sector has increased by ₹ 27696 lakhs, which mainly on account of increase in inputs of Livestock and its market charges. In general, the sub-sector Crops (Agriculture & Horticulture) and Fishing & Logging are turn out as a highest contributor of agriculture sector. But in particular, the sub sectors, Fishing and Aquaculture sub sectors are showing enormous growth from ₹ 4523 lakhs in 2011-12 to ₹ 6137 lakhs in 2016-17,whereas the sub sectors Forestry and Logging are showing declining growth from ₹ 165510 lakhs in 2011-12 to ₹ 153855 lakhs in 2016-17, due to gradually decline in production of major forest produces.

Industry Sector.

The industry Sector comprises of Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, gas, Water Supply & Other utility Services. The GSDP of Industry Sector is marked as the least contributor in the growth of economy of Arunachal Pradesh. At constant price, the GSDP of Industry Sector has increased from ₹ 209581 lakhs in the year 2011-12 to ₹ 382022 lakhs in the year 2016-17, with an enhancement of ₹ 172441 lakhs, it shows steady growth from the year 2011-12 to 2016-17. The Manufacturing industries has achieved a growth ₹ 12900 lakhs in 2011-12 to ₹ 44055 lakhs in 2016-17.The contribution of Manufacturing activities is consider as highest in growth of industry Sector of State Economy. The power sector of state is playing important contributor of state Economy, as it is composed of four economic activities i.e., Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other utility Services, yet the major constituent is Electricity, recorded as second highest contributor in GSDP of Industry Sector at given reference period. This is an area which may require a concerted policy push for generating investment opportunities in manufacturing, particularly agro based industry and hydro power, which presents the biggest opportunity of growth.

Service Sector.

The Service Sector is a composite of Six Sub-Sectors (i.e. Trade, Repair, Hotel and Restaurant, Communication & Services, Financial Services, Public administration, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services and Other Services). As per the estimate of GSDP at constant prices, the services sector has marked an impressive growth from ₹ 420385 lakhs in 2011-12(R) to ₹ 581133 lakhs in 2016-17(A), i.e. massive increased by ₹ 160748 lakhs. Within this Service Sector, the sub sector Public administration has shows the major contributor in the rapid growth of Service Sector of the state economy as per the it GSDP at constant price, the estimated figure has registered the abundant growth of ₹ 135418 lakhs in 2011-12(R) to ₹ 222074 lakhs in 2016-17 (A).

The per capita GSDP of Arunachal Pradesh at constant prices rose from ₹ 79019 lakhs to ₹ 95753 lakhs in 2016-17(A) from the base year 2011-12(R) with a maximum of 21.18 percent in 2016-17(A) and minimum of 0.14 percent in 2012-13(R). It reveals that there was a mixed growth in per capita of GSDP.

At constant prices, the per capita NSDP, which is indicative of the level of net output of goods and services available to the people of the Arunachal Pradesh, has gone up from ₹ 73068 lakhs in 2011-12(R) to ₹ 87074 lakhs in 2016-17(A) showing a growth of 19.17 percent. Thus, it also shows a mixed growth trend in the per capita NSDP.

A Macro Economic Framework Statement showing parameter heads is at Annexure - I.

II. MEDIUM TERM FISCAL PLAN STATEMENT:

The State's medium Term Fiscal Plan Statement set out below is mandated under section 3of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act 2006 to be laid before the legislature. The Medium Term Fiscal Plan Statement includes a policy overview and outlook for the ensuing year on Taxation, Expenditure, Borrowing and Sinking Fund.

As mandated in the above Act, the State Government had to eliminate Revenue deficit by 31st March 2009. At the same time fiscal deficit was to be brought down to 3% of GSDP. The State Government maintained revenue surplus every year. As recommended by 13th Finance Commission, the State Government has restricted fiscal deficit below 3% and gone into fiscal surplus at 3.10%of GSDP during the year 2014-15. Similarly State Government was in fiscal surplus at 1.01% of GSDP during the year 2015-16 also. As per 2016-17 (RE), the State Government has an estimated Fiscal deficit at 0.51% of GSDP and for 2017-18 (BE), the State Government has estimated Fiscal deficit at 2.83% of GSDP. The State Medium Term Fiscal Plan is to control revenue expenditure by cutting administrative costs by bringing austerity measures on the one hand and mobilizing additional resources by improving tax administration on other hand, so as to enhance investment in productive capital assets and social sectors in order to attain sustainable and equitable economic growth.

A. FISCAL INDICATORS – ROLLING TARGETS:

(in ₹ crore)

Sl.No	Items	Actuals	R.E.	B.E.	Targets for	
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Revenue surplus as percentage of GSDP (%)	11.66	11.09	13.87	15.26	16.79
2	Fiscal Deficit as percentage of GSDP (%)	-1.01	0.51	2.83	3.00	3.00
3	Gross Tax revenue as percentage of GSDP (%)	40.52	42.21	41.17	39.72	38.33
4	Total outstanding liabilities at the end of the year	4180.71	4696.44	5166.09	5682.70	6250.97
5	Liabilities as percentage of GSDP for the year (%)	22.26	21.94	21.17	20.42	19.71

(-) indicates fiscal surplus.

B. Assumptions underlying the Fiscal Indicators:

The fiscal policy dimensions for 2016-17 and over the medium term will largely be guided by the levels of devolution of various resources to the State and other stipulations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission which determine the finances of the State Government for the next 5 years.

No Non-Plan Revenue Deficit Grant has been recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission for its award period 2015-16 to 2019-20 to the State of Arunachal Pradesh. The State's share of Central Taxes is estimated at ₹ 9306.34 crore for the year 2017-18in the Union Budget 2017-18as the Fourteenth Finance Commission has increased the share of central tax devolution to 42 per cent of divisible Pool and higher ratio recommended for the State out of the shareable taxes due to revision in norms of devolution of Central Taxes to the Govt.

1. Revenue receipts:

(a) Tax revenue.

The desirable path to fiscal correction lies through financial empowerment i.e. by expanding the scope and size of revenue flow into the budget. Our strategy for revenue augmentation is by improvement of tax administration, facilitation of revenue buoyancy, minimising transaction costs and rationalisation of tax and non-tax collection mechanism and plugging of revenue leakages.

The State's own Tax Revenue and State's Share of Central taxes in RE 2016-17 are placed at ₹ 650.63 crore and ₹ 8388.30 crore against ₹ 670.66 crore and ₹ 7868.94 crore estimated in BE 2016-17respectively and as against the actuals of ₹ 535.07 crore and ₹ 7075.58 crore respectively during 2015-16. The State's Own Tax Revenue and State's share of central taxes in BE 2017-18 are placed at ₹ 742.94 crore and ₹ 9306.34 crore respectively.

The Tax & Excise Department contributes approximately 94% of the total own tax revenue of the State. The Arunachal Pradesh Goods Act 2005 and Entry Tax Act 2010 is main source of tax revenue. The revenue realised during the year 2015-16 from VAT was ₹ 190.22 crore and entry tax ₹ 224.70 crore. The total own tax revenue achievement under VAT, Entry Tax and Excise during the year 2016-17 (RE) is ₹

610.00 crore over the amount of ₹ 501.25 crore realised during 2015-16 which constitute 21.70% growth. The amendment and notifications to the Arunachal Pradesh Goods Act2005 and Arunachal Pradesh Entry Tax Act 2010 has not been done during 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Arunachal Pradesh government has decided to join other states of the Union in the Goods and Services Tax regime, which will be a single tax subsuming most of the indirect taxes. Being a destination based tax, it is expected that the tax collection on account of GST will show greater buoyancy once it comes into force. It is expected that the GST regime will become applicable by July 2017.

In the meantime, the state government has taken a decision to rationalize Excise duty rates and has notified the revised rates which will add to the excise duty collection in the coming financial year. As part of resource augmentation plan, it is also proposed to rationalize the realizations of land revenue and leasing and revisit the framework of land allotment. The revenue realization is extremely low on account of unrealistically low levels of lease rentals notified by government.

(b) Non-tax revenue.

The Non-Tax Revenue in RE 2016-17 is pegged at ₹ 506.79 crore against ₹ 528.90 crore estimated in BE 2016-17 and as against the actuals of ₹392.12crore during 2015-16. The Non-Tax Revenue in BE 2017-18 is projected at ₹ 536.29 crore.

In Non-Tax Revenue, Forest Department, Power, Geology & Mining, Labour & Employment, Road Transport Department and Misc. General Services are major revenue earning departments which realised Non-tax revenue of ₹ 301.92 crore during 2015-16 (actuals), constituting 77% of total Non-tax revenue collection from these departments. During 2016-17 (RE), it is estimated at ₹ 404.82 crore out of total Non-tax Revenue of ₹ 506.79 crore from these departments which constitute 80% growth over the previous year.

It is proposed to strengthen the revenue realization from Power department, where the AT&C losses are running at unacceptably high levels as per industry norms. This will require a planned investment on metering, including pre paid meters and smart meters to improve revenue realization efficiencies.

Transport Department.

The Government collects taxes and passenger fare from motor vehicles under the provisions of Arunachal Pradesh motor vehicles Taxation Act. The Government has collected the revenue at ₹ 13.76 crore during the year 2015-16. The State Government has estimated the revenue under the Head Road Transport at ₹ 15.00 crore during 2016-17 (RE) and ₹ 18.00 crore during 2017-18 (BE).

Geology and Mining Department.

This is also major revenue earning department which was created during 1995-96 for the purpose of mineral surveys and investigation, mineral exploration, Control and monitoring on production of minerals for earning the revenue from the mineral resources, such as coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas, Dolomite, Limestone, Graphite, Asbestos, Placer Gold, Iron, Marble, Ferro-silicon grade, Quartzite, lead and zinc, miner minerals (sand, Gravel, Boulders, soil etc). The Scheduled rates were revised with effect from 1st May 2013. Now the Department has proposed to revise the rates of royalty @10% in case of minor minerals. The department has generated the revenue of ₹ 86.71 crore during 2015-16. However due to closer of number of mines, there is reduction in revenue generation and therefore Revised Estimate of 2016-17 would be ₹ 50.00 crore. The 2017-18 has been projected at ₹ 55.00 crore applying 10% growth rate over the revised estimates of 2016-17.

(c) Non-Plan grant to State.

Non-plan grants to the State in 2014-15 and 2015-16 were of the order of ₹ 952.12 crore and ₹ 174.36 crore respectively. For RE 2016-17, Non-Plan grants has been estimated at ₹ 351.68 crore as against ₹ 235.66 crore estimated at 2016-17 (BE). The Non-Plan grants during 2017-18 has been estimated at ₹ 276.62 crore.

Non-Plan grants mainly consist of Central Share of calamity Relief Fund, Grants for Local Bodies and Others. The Allocation are made on the basis of the recommendation of Thirteenth Finance Commission and Fourteenth Finance Commission.

(d) Plan grants to State.

Plan grants to the State in 2014-15 and 2015-16 were of the order of ₹ 6154.15 crore and ₹ 2375.97 crore respectively. For RE 2016-17 Plan grants has been estimated at ₹ 2225.00 crore as against ₹ 3470.00 crore estimated at 2016-17 (BE). The Plan grants during 2017-18 has been estimated at ₹ 3736.62 crore under CSS, NLCPR and NEC.

Expenditure Strategy.

The strategy of Government's expenditure management is to redirect Government expenditure away from less productive expenditure towards investments in tangible capital assets which improvement of quality of life of people and strengthen their social and economic well being through improved health care, education services and other social services. At the same time, there is going to be a renewed thrust on strengthening operation and maintenance expenditure to maintain productivity levels of existing public infrastructure. The policy emphasizes enhanced spending on social sector, including Skill development, entrepreneurship, agriculture and allied sector apart from Education and Health. Thus the focus of the Government is to allow realistic increases in revenue expenditure and augment capital outlay to create assets in the State for overall development of the State.

The Government strategy in revenue expenditure is to control non-development expenditure mostly administrative and debt services so as to enhance development expenditure on social sectors.

Debt Management.

Effective debt management is vital for robust fiscal management. A pro-active approach to debt management is essential for better budget formulation that is consistent with Medium Term Fiscal Policy. The main objective of debt management in the State is to ensure the financing of the budget and refinancing of debt is done at the lowest possible cost in medium term to long term, consistent with a prudent degree of risk. Thus the strategy is geared to reduce not only the cost of funds borrowed effectively but also to reduce significantly the debt service costs over the medium term period.

The outstanding of the borrowing and other debt liabilities are 22.26% of GSDP in 2015-16. It is expected to 21.94% in the year 2016-17 (RE).

2. Total expenditure:

(a) Revenue account.

Plan revenue expenditure.

Total Plan Revenue expenditure has came down from ₹ 2910.89 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 2703.33 crore in 2015-16. The Plan Revenue expenditure has been estimated at ₹ 2802.88 crore in RE 2016-17 as against ₹ 3953.07 crore estimated in BE 2016-17 and no Plan Revenue Expenditure has been estimated in BE 2017-18 separately.

(iii) Non-Plan revenue expenditure.

Revenue Expenditure is always of recurring nature and is used for meeting the requirement on salaries, interest payment, pension, administrative expenditure etc. Total Non Plan Revenue expenditure has gone from ₹ 4245.70 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 5659.40 crore in 2015-16 owing to enhanced DA/DR and other committed liabilities. The Non Plan Revenue expenditure has been estimated to ₹ 6978.19 crore in RE 2016-17 as against ₹ 6598.63 crore estimated in BE 2016-17 and no Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure has been estimated in BE 2017-18 separately.

(iv) Revenue Expenditure.

From the year 2017-18 (BE), the Revenue Expenditure has not been covered under Plan and Non-Plan Head. Hence, the actual revenue expenditure for 2015-16 was ₹ 8362.73 crore as against ₹ 7156.59 crore for the year 2015-16 Actual. The Revenue Expenditure has been estimated to ₹ 9781.07 crore in RE 2016-17 as against ₹ 10551.70 crore estimated in BE 2016-17 and ₹ 11214.32 crore has been estimated for the 2017-18 (BE), showing an increase by 14.66% over the 2016-17 (RE).

(v) Interest payments.

Interest payment in 2015-16 was estimated at ₹ 415.64 crore against ₹ 350.88 crore in 2014-15. The interest payment has been estimated at ₹ 413.80 crore for RE

2016-17 as against ₹ 450.85 crore estimated in BE 2016-17 and ₹ 469.38 crore has been estimated in BE 2017-18.

(vi) Others.

Other major items of revenue expenditure are met on administrative expenditure. However, the growth of other items of non-plan expenditure has been contained.

(b) Capital account:

(i) Loans and advances.

As per recommendation of the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC), only grant portion of the Central assistance is being released by the Central Government to the State with effect from the year 2005-06 onwards.

Therefore, thereafter, the State Govt. has to raise the loans from the market through the borrowing programme. Total receipt of loan during 2014-15 was ₹ 1540.40 crore which decreased to ₹ 621.10 crore in 2015-16. This has been estimated at ₹ 1011.35 crore in RE 2016-17 as against ₹ 1142.04 crore estimated in 2016-17 (BE) and ₹ 1402.83 crore is estimated in BE 2017-18.

(ii) Capital outlay.

Total Capital Outlay was at ₹ 1483.18 crore in 2014-15 which increased to ₹ 1993.24 crore in 2015-16. This has been estimated at ₹ 2477.33 crore at RE 2016-17 as against ₹ 2617.28 crore estimated at 2016-17 (BE) and ₹ 4107.70 crore is estimated in BE 2017-18.

Assessment of sustainability relating to:

(i) The balance between revenue receipts and revenue expenditure:

In the normal course, Government borrowings are advisable only for meeting the needs of financing productive investments. However, owing to continuing rigidities, and a narrow tax base, the revenues of Government have not been able to keep pace with its needs of recurring expenditure leading to borrowings to finance such expenditures. This is reflected in the trends in non-plan revenue deficit.

(ii) **The use of capital receipts including market borrowings for generating productive assets:** One of the major objectives of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2006 is to effect a shift in the composition of total expenditure by increasing the share of capital expenditure that would help achieve a higher growth trajectory. The practice of capital receipts for funding revenue expenditure needs to be reversed. The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2006, as amended during the year 2011-12, has set an important target maintaining revenue surplus and maintaining Fiscal Deficit less than 3% of GSDP. Fiscal deficit which would provide Government the desired flexibility in incurring capital expenditure.

III. FISCAL PLAN STRATEGY STATEMENT:

A. Fiscal Plan Overview.

The State Government has taken many measures in expenditure management including computerization of Treasury Offices, rationalization of contingent expenditure on various offices. Greater expenditure efficiencies are being introduced through leveraging on technology including use of PFMS platform and DBT mode of transfers. In an attempt to remove the fiscal drag on the economy, the Govt. has been attempting to increase the tax base and increase the Tax & Non-Tax rates.

B. Fiscal Plan.

The need for a fiscal plan strategy arises from the fact that the main objective of the Arunachal Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2006 is to improve the fiscal structure of the State, consolidate the financial position and to follow a path that ensures fiscal stability.

B-1. **Fiscal Plan overview:-**The State Govt. is facing severe resources constraint due to meagre own tax and non-tax revenue. The State Govt. will however strive to achieve the underlying principle of the FRBM Act in attaining fiscal consolidation through revenue augmentation and expenditure rationalization by taking measures as outlined above.

B-2. **Fiscal plan for the Financial Year 2017-18:-** The rationale behind the Fiscal Plan is essentially to provide both economic development and social equity. The State Govt. will continue with its efforts to pursue Fiscal Plan designed to:-

a) Ensure sustained accelerated and broad based economic growth that would encourage employment generation, growing economic opportunity and poverty alleviation.
b) Create a socio-economic environment that provides economic and social opportunities to the people of the State.
c) Introduce investment policies which encourage private investment flows and create jobs outside the government spectrum.
d) Create policies geared towards greater emphasis on entrepreneurship, private risk taking through organized bank loans.

EXPENDITURE PLAN.

The State Govt. has already initiated the austerity measures to contain establishment cost and other Non-Plan expenditure in which the ban has been enforced on creation of new posts, up-gradation of posts etc. These measures are expected to yield the desired result and will enable the State Govt. to maintain its revenue surplus and contain fiscal deficit within the parameters set out in the FRBM Act in the ensuing years.

C. Government Borrowings, Lending and Investments.

The State Govt. is borrowing from financial institutions like NABARD, REC, NCDC, HUDCO, etc. and through Market Borrowing & NSSF.

The Public Debt is a major source for funding Public investment. However, the outstanding debt of the State Govt. is within the norms recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission as the State Govt. is able to maintain its debt GSDP ratio 21.94% for fiscal year 2016-17 which is well below the level of 50.1% as recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission and stipulated in amended FRBM Act. This ratio is estimated to be about 21.17% during 2017-18. In the medium term, Debt GSDP ratio will be progressively reduced to 20.42% and 19.71% in financial year 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively.

Strategic priorities for the ensuing year:

Resource mobilization.

The State Govt. will continue its efforts to mobilise additional resources by controlling leakages in revenue collection, widening of tax base, rationalizing land leasing rates, strengthening power tariff collection mechanism and improving operational efficiencies.

Expenditure management.

With limited resource base and lower tax buoyancy, the State Govt. has to continue in its path of fiscal consolidation by heavily relying on expenditure management by keeping check on revenue spending. The spending on capital side needs to be augmented. Austerity measures to contain establishment costs and other Revenue expenditure along with rationalization of expenditure will help the State in meeting the fiscal targets.

The above measures are proposed to achieve better fiscal consolidation in the short to medium term and to make the State's finances sustainable in the long term.

In the light of the broad fiscal framework designed by Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), the Government is taking the path of faster growth and fiscal reforms for long term fiscal stability.

A statement showing details of number of employees as on 31.03.2017 in the Government and related salaries & wages is enclosed at Annex-II in compliance with the FRBM Act.

These statements are laid before the august House along with Budget Documents for 2017-18.

Annexure - I

MACRO – ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK STATEMENT
(ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AT A GLANCE)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Heads	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	Percentage (%) change in 2015-16 over 2014-15	2016-17	2016-17	2017-18
					B.E.	R.E.	B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	GSDP at current prices	16761.19 **	18784.44 **	12.08	21414.26 **	21414 .26 **	24412.00
	Sl. No. XI as % of GSDP	(-) 3.10	(-) 1.01	(-) 68.99	1.72	0.51	2.83
I	Revenue Receipts (A+B)	9136.05	10553.10	15.51	12774.16	12122.40	14598.81
A	State's own revenue (1+2)	919.80	927.19	0.80	1199.56	1157.42	1279.23
1	Tax Revenue	462.16	535.07	15.78	670.66	650.63	742.94
2	Non-Tax Revenue	457.64	392.12	(-) 14.32	528.90	506.79	536.29
B	Receipts from Centre (3+4)	8216.25	9625.91	17.16	11574.60	10964.98	13319.58
3	State's Share of Central Taxes	1109.98	7075.58	537.45	7868.94	8388.30	9306.34
4	Grants from Centre	7106.27	2550.33	(-) 64.11	3705.66	2576.68	4013.24
	Non Plan	952.12	174.36	(-) 81.69	235.66	351.68	276.62
	Plan	6154.15	2375.97	(-) 61.39	3470.00	2225.00	3736.62
II	Capital Receipts (5+6)	1567.81	626.58	(-) 60.03	1172.88	1042.19	1436.76
5	Recovery from loan and advances	27.41	5.48	(-) 80.01	30.84	30.84	33.93
6	Public Debt	1540.40	621.10	(-) 59.68	1142.04	1011.35	1402.83
III	Total Receipts (I+II)	10703.86	11179.68	4.45	13947.04	13164.59	16035.57
IV	Non Plan Exp. (7+8+9+10)	5322.38	6968.44	30.93	7337.08	7616.81	0.00
7	Revenue Expenditure of which	4245.70	5659.40	33.30	6598.63	6978.19	11214.32
(a)	Interest Payment	350.88	415.64	18.46	450.85	413.80	469.38
(b)	Pension	480.71	555.25	15.51	480.00	530.00	600.00
(c)	Salaries Expenditure	2335.59	2864.39	22.64	4222.47	3946.82	4854.75
(d)	Others	1078.52	1824.12	69.13	1445.31	2087.57	5290.19
8	Repayment of Loan	1053.91	1286.44	22.06	733.50	632.61	689.91
9	Capital Expenditure	17.85	9.62	(-) 46.11	1.35	2.41	0.00
10	Loans and Advances	4.92	12.98	163.82	3.60	3.60	0.00
V	Plan Exp. (11+12+13)	4376.22	4686.95	7.10	6569.00	5277.80	0.00
11	Revenue Expenditure	2910.89	2703.33	(-) 7.13	3953.07	2802.88	0.00
12	Capital Expenditure	1465.33	1983.62	35.37	2615.93	2474.92	0.00
13	Loans and Advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
VI	Total Expenditure (IV+V)	9698.60	11655.39	20.18	13906.08	12894.61	16011.93
VII	Revenue Expenditure of which (7+11)	7156.59	8362.73	16.85	10551.70	9781.07	11214.32
(a)	General Services	2062.59	2518.08	22.08	2871.65	2817.85	3170.45
(b)	Social Services	2358.39	2556.67	8.41	3932.11	3062.79	4444.11
(c)	Economic Services	2735.61	3287.98	20.19	3747.94	3900.43	3599.76
VIII	Capital Expenditure (9+12)	1483.18	1993.24	34.39	2617.28	2477.33	4107.70
IX	Loans and Advances (10+13)	4.92	12.98	163.82	3.60	3.60	0.00
X	Revenue Surplus (I-VII)	1979.46	2190.37	10.65	2222.46	2341.33	3384.49
XI	Gross Fiscal Deficit {(VI-8-(I+II (5)}	(-) 518.77	(-) 189.63	(-) 63.45	367.58	108.76	689.28
XII	Primary Deficit {(XI-IV (7) a)}	(-) 869.65	(-) 605.27	(-) 30.40	(-) 83.27	(-) 305.04	219.90
XIII	Outstanding Debt Liabilities (year ending)	4247.41	4180.71	(-) 1.57	4910.53	4696.44	5166.09

(-) indicate fiscal surplus.
(-) indicate primary surplus.
Source (**) as per Department of Economic & Statistics, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh.

Annexure-II

Total No. of State Govt. Employees and their Salaries and Wages as on 31st March, 2017.

						(₹ in thousand)
D / No.	Deptt.	No. Reg. Empl.	No. Cont. Staff	RE 2016-17		
				Salaries	Wages	Total
1	LA Sectt.	188	60	166955	13200	180155
2	Governor's	74	22	31700	1745	33445
3	C/Minister's			15240		15240
4	Elction	188	58	117300	5642	122942
5	Sectt. Admn.	1209	370	810749	82202	892951
6	Dist. Admn.	2760	3120	1390670	305350	1696020
7	Try & Acctts.	217	71	120042	7174	127216
8	Police	11865	53	6007087	5178	6012265
9	M/Garage					0
10	Other General					0
11	S/Welfare	280	9	148278	840	149118
12	S/Security					0
13	DTT. Acctts.					0
	Small Savings	14	5	7851	494	8345
	Audit & Pension	51	19	33627	2412	36039
14	Secondary Education	2915	96	2048023	10099	2058122
15	Health	8599	850	3807633	75302	3882935
16	Art & Cult.	94	29	70576	2000	72576
17	Gazetteer	13	3	6694	260	6954
18	Research	140	35	77142	4321	81463
19	Industries	363	78	224060	7200	231260
20	Labour	88	35	48080	2716	50796
21	DST	304	305	139022	34633	173655
22	Civil Supplies	340	92	181979	9141	191120
23	Forest	1890	308	1178371	39888	1218259
24	Agriculture	1473	324	801358	29284	830642
25	Relief	97	5	63635	792	64427
26	RWD	1584	441	817311	55813	873124
27	Panchayat	176	11	232471	912	233383

(₹ in thousand)

D / No.	Deptt.	No. Reg. Empl.	No. Cont. Staff	RE 2016-17		
				Salaries	Wages	Total
28	AH & Vety.	**1295**	**692**	762362	65705	**828067**
29	Co-operation	**173**	**23**	100056	2474	**102530**
30	S/Transport	**809**	**81**	465700	9570	**475270**
31	PWD	**2576**	**350**	2043492	36292	**2079784**
32	R & Bridge	**3276**	**2918**	1385797	325652	**1711449**
33	NEC					**0**
34	Power	**3858**	**6410**	2031859	603708	**2635567**
35	IPR	**256**	**15**	159500	2000	**161500**
36	Statistics	**238**	**38**	110154	1350	**111504**
37	L/Metrology	**132**	**18**	62856	1798	**64654**
38	WRD	**1261**	**1596**	678224	157400	**835624**
39	L/Govt. Servt.					**0**
40	Housing	**393**	**349**	158281	38122	**196403**
41	L/Managt.	**328**	**10**	126866	662	**127528**
42	Rural Dev.	**1058**	**61**	664102	7549	**671651**
43	Fisheries	**297**	**43**	137460	4200	**141660**
44	Attchd. Office	**84**	**75**	48319	10635	**58954**
45	Civil Aviation	**28**	**28**	12095	2680	**14775**
46	PSC	**52**	**14**	39949	1100	**41049**
47	Admn.of Just.	**171**	**53**	64793	4476	**69269**
48	Horticulture	**621**	**234**	376891	22570	**399461**
49	Sc & Tech.	**47**	**10**	36850		**36850**
50	Planning	**102**	**46**	74824	4766	**79590**
51	Library	**124**	**16**	68843	1300	**70143**
52	Sports	**132**	**42**	136841	3190	**140031**
53	Fire Service	**361**		139767		**139767**
54	Tax & Excise	**436**	**44**	185549	7601	**193150**
55	Lottery	**4**	**11**	2326	1098	**3424**
56	Tourism	**148**	**23**	71125	2251	**73376**

(₹ in thousand)

D / No.	Deptt.	No. Reg. Empl.	No. Cont. Staff	RE 2016-17		
				Salaries	Wages	Total
57	UD	**278**	**314**	153988	32000	**185988**
58	Printing	**143**	**7**	65382	596	**65978**
59	PHED	**1951**	**5784**	818083	641755	**1459838**
60	T & Handicraft	**516**	**132**	243710	12916	**256626**
61	G & Mining	**207**	**42**	90313	4008	**94321**
62	Dtt. Transport	**31**	**57**	22404	7092	**29496**
63	Protocol	**17**	**4**	8896	346	**9242**
64	Trade & Comr.	**30**	**8**	14000	624	**14624**
65	DoTC	**8**	**11**	3816	970	**4786**
66	Hydro Power	**1258**	**1558**	660312	159549	**819861**
67	SIC	**5**	**24**	15200	1900	**17100**
68	Town Planning	**65**	**338**	54809	1245	**56054**
69	Parl. Affairs	**4**	**148**	25477	7995	**33472**
70	ATI	**22**	**11**	14093	966	**15059**
71	DoT& K	**8**	**8**	5100	635	**5735**
72	Prison	**156**		66451		**66451**
73	Inf. Tech.	**143**	**26**	72943	5153	**78096**
74	Social Justice and Emp. & T.A	**27**	**6**	13979	984	**14963**
75	Higher & Tech. Education	**711**	**188**	656136	16145	**672281**
76	Elementary Education	**7418**	**219**	4804282	25103	**4829385**
77	Guwahati High Court	**47**	**16**	31623	1746	**33369**
78	Political Department					**0**
Grand Total		**66227**	**28500**	**36531732**	**2936475**	**39468207**

Annexure-III

Select Fiscal Indicators

Sl. No.	Items	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		Actuals	Actuals	RE	BE
1.	Gross Fiscal Deficit as Percentage of GSDP	3.10	1.01	0.51	2.83
2.	Revenue Deficit (-) /Surplus (+) as percentage of GSDP.	(+) 11.81	(+) 11.66	(+) 10.94	(+) 13.87
3.	Revenue Deficit (-) /Surplus (+) as percentage of Gross Fiscal Deficit.	281.57	1055.08	2152.75	491.02
4.	Revenue Deficit (-) /Surplus (+) as percentage of TRR.	21.67	20.76	19.32	23.19
5.	Total liabilities GSDP Ratio (%)	25.34	22.26	21.94	21.17
6.	Total liabilities - Total Revenue Receipt (%)	46.49	39.62	38.75	35.39
7.	Total liabilities - States Revenue Expenditure (%)	59.35	50.00	48.02	46.07
8.	State's Revenue Receipts to Revenue Expenditure (%)	127.66	126.20	123.94	130.18
9.	Capital outlays as percentage of GFD	285.90	1051.12	2277.80	595.94
10.	Interest payment as percentage of Revenue Receipts	3.84	3.94	3.42	3.22
11.	Salary expenditure as percentage of Revenue Receipts	25.56	27.14	32.56	33.26
12.	Pension expenditure as percentage of Revenue Receipts	5.26	5.26	4.38	4.11
13.	Gross Transfers from the Centre as percentage of Aggregate Disbursement (TRE)	114.81	115.10	112.11	118.78
14.	Non Tax Revenue as percentage of TRR.	5.01	3.72	4.18	3.68
15.	GSDP (Base year 2011-12) at current prices.	16761.19	18784.44	21414.26	24412.00

Annexure-IV

FORM D-2
[See rule 6(b)]
Components of State Government Liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Category	Raised during the Fiscal Year		Repayment/Redemption during the Fiscal Year		Outstanding Liabilities (End-March)	
	Previous Year 2015-16 (Actual)	Current Year 2016-17 (RE)	Previous Year 2015-16 (Actual)	Current Year 2016-17 (RE)	Previous Year 2015-16 (Actual)	Current Year 2016-17 (RE)
Market Borrowing	130.00	453.25	68.87	165.73	1435.86	1612.10
Loans from Centre	-	-	26.49	26.52	234.79	234.79
Special Securities issued to the NSSF	136.38	100.00	37.98	45.39	845.88	910.88
Borrowings from Financial Institutions/Banks	20.58	160.66	92.00	120.00	387.17	634.23
WMA/OD from RBI	333.18	297.44	333.18	297.44	-	-
Small Saving, Provident Funds, etc.	151.12	134.00	104.93	109.81	1277.01	1304.44
Reserve Deposites						
Other Liabilities						
Total	**771.26**	**1145.35**	**663.45**	**764.89**	**4180.71**	**4696.44**

Annexure-V

FORM D-3
[See rule 6(c)]
GUARANTEES GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

(₹ in crore)

Category (No. of Guarantees)	Maximum Amount Guaranteed	Outstanding at the beginning of the year 2016-17	Additions during the year	Deletions other than Invoked during the year	Invoked during the year		Outstanding at the end of the year 2016-17	Guarantee Commission or Fee		Remarks
					Discharged	Not Discharged		Receivable	Received	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government Companies (APIDFC)	2.00	0.97	-	-	-	-	0.97	-	-	

Annexure-VI

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) Base Year 2011-12.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Items	2011-12 (R)	2012-13 (R)	2013-14 (R)	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q)	2016-17 (A)	Annual Average Growth Rate
i)	**At Constant Prices**	11062.69	11299.17	12348.40	13540.81	13963.32	14808.11	
	Growth rate over previous year	-	2.14	9.29	9.66	3.12	6.05	6.05
ii)	**At Current Prices**	11062.69	12546.65	14602.01	16761.19	18784.44	21414.26	
	Growth rate over previous year	-	13.41	16.38	14.79	12.07	14.00	14.13

All India GDP Base Year 2011-12.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Items	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Annual Average Growth Rate
i)	**At Constant Prices**	8736039.00	9226879.00	9839434.00	10552151.00	11350249.00	
	Growth rate over previous year	-	5.62	6.64	7.24	7.56	6.77
ii)	**At Current Prices**	8736039.00	9951344.00	11272764.00	12488205.00	13576086.00	
	Growth rate over previous year	-	13.91	13.28	10.78	8.71	11.67

Per Capita income at current prices.

(In Rupees)

Sl. No.	Items	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Annual Average Growth Rate
i)	**Arunachal Pradesh**	73068.00	81353.00	91990.00	101100.00	117178.00	
	Growth Rate	-	11.34	13.08	9.90	15.90	12.56
ii)	**All India**	63460.00	71050.00	79412.00	86879.00	93293.00	
	Growth Rate	-	11.96	11.77	9.40	7.38	10.13

Per Capita Income At Constant Prices.

(In Rupees)

Sl. No.	Items	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Annual Average Growth Rate
i)	**Arunachal Pradesh**	73068.00	72740.00	77043.00	79958.00	85529.00	
	Growth Rate	-	- 0.45	5.92	3.78	6.97	4.06

Annexure-VII

Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity Percentage Increase Over Previous Year.

(₹ in crore)

Items	2011-12 (R)	2012-13 (R)	2013-14 (R)	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q)	2016-17 (A)	Annual Average Growth Rate
GSVA by economic activity							
At current prices							
Agriculture Sector	4555.05	5454.06	6039.44	6861.17	7447.26	8415.40	
Growth Rate	-	19.74	10.74	13.61	8.55	13.00	13.13
Industry Sector	2095.81	2364.39	2775.19	3183.31	3767.04	4369.77	
Growth Rate	-	12.82	17.38	14.71	18.34	16.00	15.85
Service Sector	4203.85	4585.12	5454.60	6318.44	7097.86	8091.56	
Growth Rate	-	9.07	18.97	15.84	12.34	14.00	14.05
Total GSVA at Basic Prices Value	**10854.71**	**12403.57**	**14269.23**	**16362.92**	**18312.16**	**20876.73**	
Growth Rate	**-**	**14.27**	**15.05**	**14.68**	**11.92**	**14.00**	**13.99**
At Constant Prices.							
Agriculture Sector	4555.05	4727.94	4914.27	5135.97	4770.74	4832.01	
Growth Rate	-	3.80	3.95	4.52	- 7.11	1.29	1.29
Industry Sector	2095.81	2172.54	2433.83	2873.28	3384.26	3820.22	
Growth Rate	-	3.67	12.03	18.06	17.79	12.89	12.89
Service Sector	4203.85	4267.86	4716.24	5203.34	5444.08	5811.33	
Growth Rate	-	1.53	10.51	10.33	4.63	6.75	6.75
Total GSVA at Basic Prices Value	**10854.71**	**11168.34**	**12064.34**	**13212.59**	**13599.08**	**14463.56**	
Growth Rate	**-**	**2.89**	**8.03**	**9.52**	**2.93**	**6.36**	**5.95**
GSVA At Current Prices.							
Primary	4785.27	5804.30	6475.60	7169.59	7827.94	8845.57	
Growth Rate	-	21.30	11.57	10.72	9.19	13.00	13.16
Secondary	1865.59	2014.15	2339.03	2874.89	3386.36	3928.18	
Growth Rate	-	7.97	16.13	22.90	17.79	16.00	16.16
Tertiary	4203.85	4585.12	5454.60	6318.44	7097.86	8091.56	
Growth Rate	-	9.07	18.97	15.83	12.34	14.00	14.05
GSVA At Constant Prices.							
Primary	4785.27	5054.09	5284.98	5455.47	5358.59	5514.47	
Growth Rate	-	5.62	4.57	3.23	8.23	2.91	4.92
Secondary	1865.59	1846.39	2063.12	2553.78	2796.41	3103.96	
Growth Rate	-	- 1.03	11.74	23.79	9.50	11.00	11.00
Tertiary	4203.85	4267.86	4716.24	5203.34	5444.08	5811.33	
Growth Rate	-	1.53	10.51	10.33	4.63	6.75	6.75
Total GSVA at Basic Prices	**10854.71**	**11168.34**	**12064.34**	**13212.59**	**13599.08**	**14429.76**	
Growth Rate	-	2.89	8.03	9.52	2.93	6.11	6.00

Annexure-VIII

Gross State Value Added By Economic Activity In Percentage Share.

(₹ in lakh)

Item	2011-12 (R)	2012-13 (R)	2013-14 (R)	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q)	2016-17 (A)
At Current Prices (Percentage Share)						
Primary Sector	478527	580430	647560	716959	782794	884557
Percentage Share	44.08	46.79	45.38	43.81	42.75	42.40
Secondary Sector	186559	201415	233903	287489	338636	392818
Percentage Share	17.19	16.24	16.40	17.57	18.50	18.83
Tertiary	420385	458512	545460	631844	709786	809156
Percentage Share	38.73	36.97	38.22	38.62	38.75	38.77
Total GSVA	**1085471**	**1240357**	**1426923**	**1636292**	**1831216**	**2086531**
Share	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
At Constant Prices (Percentage Share)						
Primary Sector	478527	505409	528498	545547	535859	551447
Percentage Share	44.08	45.25	43.80	41.29	39.40	38.21
Secondary Sector	186559	184639	206312	255378	279641	310396
Percentage Share	17.19	16.54	17.10	19.33	20.57	21.51
Tertiary	420385	426786	471624	520334	544408	581133
Percentage Share	38.73	38.21	39.10	39.38	40.03	40.28
Total GSVA	**1085471**	**1116834**	**1206434**	**1321259**	**1359908**	**1442976**
Share	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
GSVA by Economic Activity (Percentage Share)						
(At Current Prices)						
Agriculture Sector	4555.05	5454.06	6039.44	6861.17	7447.26	8415.40
Percentage Share	41.96	43.97	42.32	41.93	40.67	40.31
Industry Sector	2095.81	2364.39	2775.19	3183.31	3767.04	4369.77
Percentage Share	19.31	19.06	19.45	19.45	20.57	20.93
Service Sector	4203.85	4585.12	5454.60	6318.44	7097.86	8091.56
Percentage Share	38.73	36.97	38.23	38.62	38.76	38.76
Total GSVA At Basic Prices	**10854.71**	**12403.57**	**14269.23**	**16362.92**	**18312.16**	**20876.73**
Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
GSVA by Economic Activity (Percentage Share)						
(At Constant Prices)						
Agriculture Sector	4555.05	4727.94	4914.27	5135.97	4770.74	4832.01
Percentage Share	41.96	42.33	40.73	38.87	35.08	33.41
Industry Sector	2095.81	2172.54	2433.83	2873.28	3384.26	3820.22
Percentage Share	19.31	19.45	20.17	21.75	24.89	26.41
Service Sector	4203.85	4267.86	4716.24	5203.34	5444.08	5811.33
Percentage Share	38.73	38.22	39.10	39.38	40.03	40.18
Total GSVA At Basic Prices	**10854.71**	**11168.34**	**12064.34**	**13212.59**	**13599.08**	**14463.56**
Percentage	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00