

macroTRACK

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HIGHLIGHTS

Business Expectations

Business Sentiments Regained in First Quarter of FY13-14

Charu Jain and Purna C Parida

The 85th Round of the Business Expectations Survey carried out in June 2013 shows recovery in the NCAER Business Confidence Index.

Information, Communication and Technology (ICT)

ICT Literacy

Bornali Bhandari and Chavi Meattle

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Health

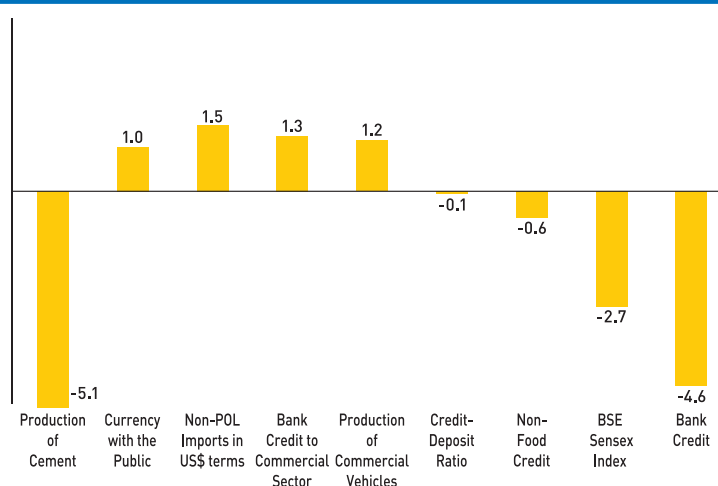
Shift in Morbidity Patterns among Indians

Debasis Barik

India, in the epidemiological transition, faces a dual burden of communicable diseases and non-communicable diseases.

LEADING ECONOMIC INDICATORS: MAY 2013

Uncertainty continues



Business Sentiments Regained in First Quarter of FY13–14

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RECOVERY IN BUSINESS SENTIMENTS AND LOWER POLITICAL CONFIDENCE

THE 85TH ROUND of the Business Expectations Survey (BES) carried out in June 2013 shows recovery in the NCAER Business Confidence Index (BCI). The BCI increased from 114.1 points in April 2013 to 117.7 points in July 2013, thereby showing an increase of 3.2 per cent. However, the recovery of business confidence remains weak owing to low economic growth and policy uncertainty (Figure B.1).

Of the four components of the BCI, three show improvement in the present survey, whereas only one indicator, i.e., 'overall economic conditions', shows a drop over the past quarter. The highest improvement is recorded in 'investment climate' where the confidence level has gone up by 22.3 per cent in July over April 2013. This is followed by 'expectations that the financial position will improve in the next six months' and 'optimal capacity utilisation'. 'Expectations for economic conditions to improve in the short run' is the only component of the BCI that shows a decline in the July survey.

Overall, the present round of the survey shows signs of recovery of business sentiments, reversing the record of continuous decline in sentiments in the previous fiscal year. But the recovery of business sentiments is weak. Lower expectations that economic conditions will improve in the short run,

pointed out by the majority of firms, remain a concern.

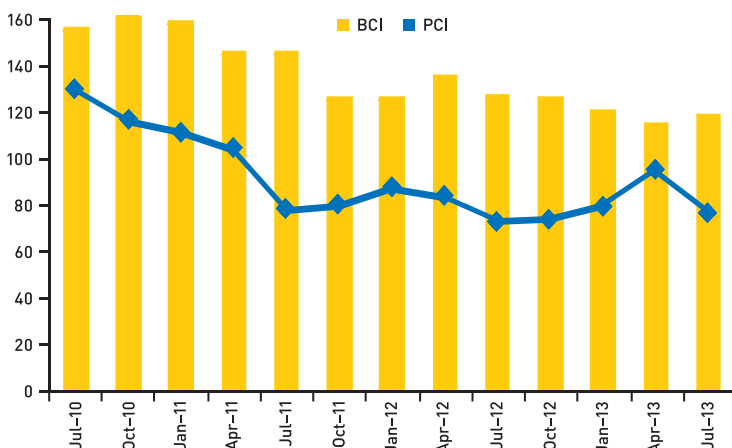
The Political Confidence Index (PCI) provides a measure of the confidence of the business sector in the political management of economic policies. It shows a decline in the present survey after recording a continuous increase in the past few quarters. The PCI came down by 18 points from 94.3 in April 2013 to 76.2 in July 2013. Of the eight components of the PCI, six show a decline. The only two components of the PCI that improved are 'managing overall economic growth' and 'managing a conducive political climate'. Among the components that fell, the highest decline is in 'managing inflation', followed by 'pushing economic reforms forward' and 'managing exchange rates'. The political confidence has also registered lower optimism across sectors, regions, firm size and ownership type as revealed by the present round of the survey.

SECTORAL PATTERNS OF BUSINESS CONFIDENCE

The sectoral distribution of responses reflects a higher level of optimism in both the manufacturing and services sectors (Figure B.2). Four of the five major sectors of the economy reveal an improvement in business sentiments in the present survey over the past round. The exception is the intermediate goods sector. Overall, the BCI is the highest in the consumer non-durables sector at 132.6, followed by the consumer durables sector (127.3), services sector (124.2), capital goods sector (119.3), and intermediate goods (104.4).

Among the sectors with improved ratings, the highest improvement is in the consumer non-durables sector at 19.5 per cent in July 2013 over April 2013 followed by the services, capital goods and consumer durables sectors. Huge declines in 'expectations for economic conditions to improve in the short run' and 'no change in expectations for the financial position to improve in the months ahead' explain the fall in the BCI of the intermediate goods sector by 0.9 per cent between April and July 2013.

Figure B.1: Business Sentiments



The present survey reveals improvement in two components, i.e., ‘capacity utilisation’ and ‘expectations for the financial position to improve in the next six months’ across all sectors over the last round. ‘Investment climate’, on the other hand, shows improvement in four sectors. The only concern is the ‘expectations for economic conditions to improve in the months ahead’, which shows a decline in three sectors in July over April 2013. Overall, the survey reflects uniformity in perceptions among various sectors.

REGIONAL PATTERNS OF BUSINESS CONFIDENCE

While the western and southern regions show improved business confidence in July 2013 over April 2013, the northern and eastern regions show further drop in business sentiments. Overall, the BCI is the highest in the South at 137.3, followed by East (118.2) and North (116.8). The western region again registered the lowest BCI at 90.6 (Figure B.3).

In terms of growth rates, the highest growth is registered in the southern region, where the BCI has gone up by 15.7 per cent in the present quarter over the previous one. In this region, except for ‘optimal capacity utilisation’, the other three indicators of the BCI registered positive growth. On the other hand, the western region gained the second highest position in terms of growth rate by registering 2.5 per cent growth in July over April 2013. The main reason for this improvement is the higher rating for ‘capacity utilisation’ and ‘improved expectations for the financial position in the short run’.

The eastern and northern regions continued to decline in line with the July Round, although the rate of decline has reduced. In the northern region, business confidence has declined by six per cent; while in the eastern region it declined by 2.5 per cent over the past quarter. In the northern region, firms are optimistic about the ‘investment climate’ and ‘capacity utilisation’, but showed a lower level of optimism regarding ‘improvement in economic conditions’ and ‘financial position in the next six months’. In the eastern region, firms showed lower optimism regarding improvement in ‘investment climate’ and ‘economic conditions in the short run’, while for ‘capacity utilisation’ the perceptions remained unchanged.

BUSINESS CONFIDENCE BY FIRM SIZE AND OWNERSHIP

The disaggregation of firms by size reflects clear differences between the smaller and medium/larger categories of firm sizes. Overall, the BCI is

Figure B.2: Pattern of Business Expectations across Sectors

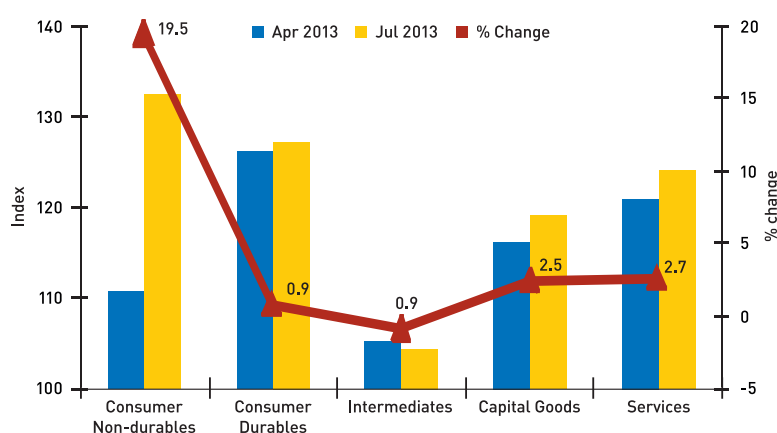
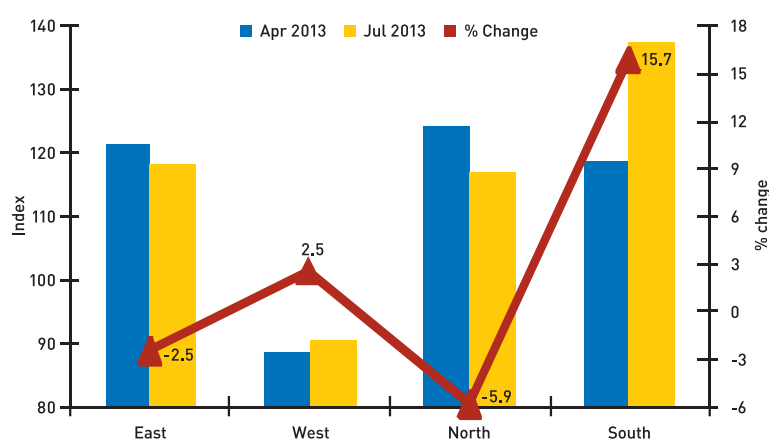


Figure B.3: Business Sentiments across Regions



the highest in the largest firms (with annual turnover of more than ₹ 500 crore) at 130.1, followed by the firms with an annual turnover of ₹ 100–500 crore at 125.8, medium-sized firms at 119.0 and small firms with an annual turnover of ₹ 1–10 crore at 97.2. The smallest-sized firms with annual turnover of up to rupees one crore registered the lowest BCI at 93.7 in July 2013. The lower expectation on ‘economic conditions to improve in the short run’ is a major area of concern across all categories of firm size.

The distribution of firms by ownership type reveals a divergence between the perceptions of public and private sector firms. Among all categories of firms, the BCI is the highest in public sector firms at 118.6, followed by partnership firms at 117.9, private limited firms at 117.8 and public limited firms at 117.4. In terms of growth rate, all three categories of private sector firms show a turnaround in the pattern of changes by registering improvement over the last quarter. Again, among all the components, expectations on economic conditions to improve in the short run remained weak.

While the western and southern regions show improved business confidence in July 2013 over April 2013, the northern and eastern regions show further drop in business sentiments.

ICT Literacy

As many as 9 of the 31 states/UTs surveyed reported less than 10 per cent households for computer usage.

OVER THE PAST decade, the world has become increasingly 'hyper-connected' with Information Communication Technology (ICT) becoming omnipresent and intrinsic to relationships between individuals, businesses, and the government. However, digital divide, i.e., the gap between people who are able to access and use ICT effectively and those who cannot, continues to be a reality in India. The challenge of "accessing" ICT was recognised by the government early on and policies have focused on ameliorating that since 2006. However, improving the ability of citizens to use ICT is a challenge that has started receiving attention only now and requires a calibrated framework.

The latter issue is more challenging especially when the literacy rate in India is still 73 per cent (Census, 2011). Currently, the only publicly available data on the ability to use computers is from ASER 2012, which asks rural households whether anybody in the household knows how to use a computer; only 13.7 per cent of the households in rural India had at least one member who knew how to use a computer¹. As many as 9 of the 31 states/Union Territories (UTs) surveyed reported less than 10 per cent households for computer usage (Table ICT.1).

The Report of the Working Group on Information Technology Sector for the Twelfth Five-Year Plan (2012–17) says that "there is a need to empower everyone with basic IT literacy skills. IT literacy would act as a vehicle for improved quality of life, accessibility to information, transparency in governance and an overall improved socioeconomic growth". The document recognises the need to "redefine and establish standards related to ICT Literacy for the masses."

The state of Kerala has been highly successful in implementing an ICT policy, both in terms of providing access and improving the ability to use ICT. The Akshaya programme started with the aim of spreading ICT literacy. Malappuram and Kannur districts are already 100 per cent ICT literate², while Kollam, Kozhikode, Thrissur and

Table ICT.1: Computer Usage, 2012

State/UTs	Computer Usage (% of households with at least one person who knows how to use a computer)
Arunachal Pradesh	16.2
Assam	9.9
Bihar	5.4
Chhattisgarh	6.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17.0
Daman & Diu	30.6
Goa	66.9
Gujarat	25.1
Haryana	29.0
Himachal Pradesh	32.1
Jammu & Kashmir	21.3
Jharkhand	5.8
Karnataka	15.2
Kerala	34.2
Madhya Pradesh	3.9
Maharashtra	15.6
Manipur	19.7
Meghalaya	9.2
Mizoram	15.6
Nagaland	18.7
Odisha	6.8
Puducherry	23.3
Punjab	35.9
Rajasthan	12.9
Sikkim	36.0
Tamil Nadu	20.6
Tripura	8.0
Uttar Pradesh	8.9
Uttarakhand	20.5
West Bengal	11.8
All-India	13.7

Source: ASER (2012).

1. Annual Status of Education Report (Rural), 2012.

2. Official website of Akshaya, Department of Information Technology, Government of Kerala. <http://www.akshaya.kerala.gov.in/index.php/e-literacy>

Kasargode districts are 90 per cent ICT literate. The empirical evidence for Kerala from ASER (2012) is puzzling as it shows a steep drop in the percentage of households that are able to use a computer, from 61.6 per cent in 2011 to 34.2 per cent in 2012.

Another successful programme in Kerala is the IT@School programme that was started in 2001 and had made IT education mandatory since 2003. It functions entirely on the 'Free and Open Source Software' platform and provides ICT infrastructure and broadband connectivity to all schools in the state. As per the latest District Information System for Education 2012–13, the percentage of schools that have a computer was 90.3 per cent in Kerala, which was higher than the average for all states (22.1%).

These two programmes of Kerala may serve as role models for the spread of ICT literacy in other Indian states. Of course, improving basic literacy rates would be a good first step. However, India, including Kerala, needs to deliberate on a framework to spread mass ICT literacy.

The first step is to define ICT literacy in the Indian context. The academic literature defines ICT literacy "as the set of skills and understandings required by people to enable meaningful use of ICT

appropriate to their needs"³. Table ICT.2 shows the basic elements of ICT Digital Literacy from the state of California in the United States (US). Further, any mass ICT literacy programme for India should include skills for using the mobile efficiently, i.e., to be able to access and send messages.

The second step would set more specific standards within the ambit of the definition laid out above. For instance, in the state of Maryland in the US, digital literacy standards have been defined for the following elements—computer use, using and creating databases, spreadsheets, visual organisers, webpages, multi-media presentations, digital imaging, using email, word processing and desktop publishing⁴. Basic, intermediate and proficient levels are defined for each of these elements.

The third step is monitoring and evaluation of the outcomes. For instance, the European Union collects detailed data on five elements of e-skills of individuals—computer, Internet skills, way of obtaining e-skills, most recent training course on computer use and reasons for not having taken a computer course.

The framework for mass ICT literacy policy is a three-pronged policy that entails defining ICT literacy, setting standards and then monitoring the outcomes.

As per the latest District Information System for Education 2012–13, the percentage of schools that have a computer was 90.3 per cent in Kerala, which was higher than the average for all states (22.1%).

Table ICT.2: Basic Elements of Digital Literacy

Elements	Definition	Competencies
Access	Knowing about and knowing how to collect and/or retrieve information.	Search, find, and retrieve information in digital environments.
Manage	Applying an existing organisational or classification scheme.	Conduct a rudimentary and preliminary organisation of accessed information for retrieval and future application.
Integrate	Interpreting and representing information – summarising, comparing, and contrasting.	Interpret and represent information by using ICT tools to synthesize, summarise, compare, and contrast information from multiple sources.
Evaluate	Making judgments about the quality, relevance, usefulness, or efficiency of information.	Judge the currency, appropriateness, and adequacy of information and information sources for a specific purpose (including determining authority, bias, and timelines of materials).
Create	Generating information by adapting, applying, designing, inventing, or authoring information.	Adapt, apply, design, or invent information in ICT environments (to describe an event, express an opinion, or support a basic argument, viewpoint or position).
Communicate	Communicate information persuasively to meet needs of various audiences through use of an appropriate medium.	Communicate, adapt, and present information properly in its context (audience, media) in ICT environments and for a peer audience.

Note: Existing international and national digital literacy frameworks and assessment instruments all share.

Source: California ICT Digital Literacy: Assessments and Curriculum Framework. Prepared for California Emerging Technology Fund by Kempster Group.

3. Oliver, R. and S. Towers. 2000. "Benchmarking ICT Literacy in Tertiary Learning Settings" in R. Sims, M. O'Reilly and S. Sawkins (Eds), "Learning to choose: Choosing to learn". Proceedings of the 17th Annual ASCILITE Conference (pp. 381–390). Lismore, NSW: Southern Cross University Press.

4. Computer Literacy Skills: A Companion to the Maryland Technology Literacy Standards for Students. http://mdk12.org/instruction/curriculum/technology_literacy/ComputerLiteracySkills.pdf

Shift in Morbidity Patterns among Indians

The prevalence of NCDs is the highest in Kerala (155), followed by Andhra Pradesh (82), Punjab (76) and Maharashtra (74).

INDIA, IN THE epidemiological transition, faces a dual burden of communicable diseases (CDs) and non-communicable diseases (NCDs). With the share of older cohorts increasing relative to that of younger cohorts, infectious and nutritional disorders are being replaced by chronic, degenerative and mental illnesses as the leading causes of morbidity and mortality. Several disabling and chronic illnesses such as heart ailments, diabetes, strokes, hearing and visual impairments and dementia as well as the effects of trauma among older people are incurable and require long-term care.

The life expectancy at birth (LEB) in India has increased from around 36 years in 1950 to 66 years by 2011, mostly due to (1) declines in infant and child mortality and (2) the reduction in mortality during middle and older ages.

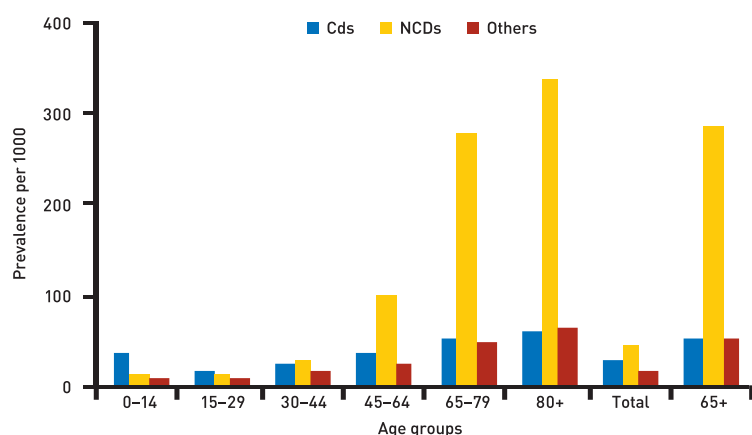
In the very early stages of life, the prevalence¹ of communicable diseases (CDs) is higher than that of NCDs, but with age, the prevalence of the latter becomes much higher (Figure H.1). NCDs

become dominant in the disease burden mainly after the age of 45 and they increase gradually with age. The prevalence of NCDs is the highest in the oldest age group.

The prevalence of NCDs is higher than that of CDs for almost all the major states except Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, where a higher prevalence of CDs is reported. Uttar Pradesh shows the highest prevalence of CDs (47), followed by Assam (44). The prevalence of NCDs is the highest in Kerala (155), followed by Andhra Pradesh (82), Punjab (76) and Maharashtra (74). Among the elderly (65+), the prevalence of NCDs is the highest in Kerala (588), followed by Andhra Pradesh (477), Karnataka (430) and Maharashtra (425); it is the lowest among the elderly in Jharkhand (76). But the prevalence of NCDs among the oldest old age group (80+) is the highest in Andhra Pradesh (631), followed by Kerala (604), Chhattisgarh (515), Karnataka (492), Maharashtra (487) and Tamil Nadu (405).

The current demographic trend suggests that the LEB will increase by approximately 10 years for males and 11 years for females in India by 2051². The proportion of the younger population will decline by 45 per cent, from 32.3 per cent in 2006 to 17.7 per cent in 2051³. At the same time, the share of the elderly (65+ years) will increase by 174 per cent, from 4.9 per cent to 13.4 per cent. The prevalence of age-specific morbidity shows a slow pace of increase in CDs, but the pace is much higher for NCDs. The disease burden shifts towards NCDs with the change in age structure, which shows that some of the states will face NCDs as $\frac{3}{4}$ of their disease burden⁴. This shift in the disease burden calls for an urgent need for investment in health infrastructure, because most NCDs are chronic and require long-term care.

Figure H.1: Age-specific Prevalence of Communicable and Non-communicable Diseases in India, 2004–05



Sources: Author's calculation from NSSO 60th Round 25.0 sub-round.

1. Prevalence is defined as: number of person suffering from an ailment in per thousand population exposed to the risk of the morbidity from the same group.
2. United Nations, World Population Prospects: 2006 Revision.
3. Author's projected population using Cohort-component method of population projection.
4. Demographic projection of disease burden based on changing age-sex composition, keeping prevalence rate constant.

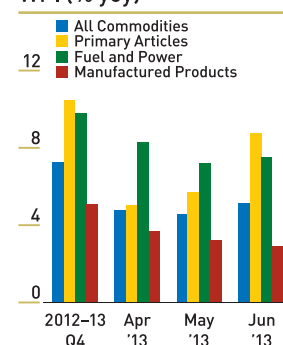
Select Economic Indicators

PERCENTAGE VARIATION (YOY)*

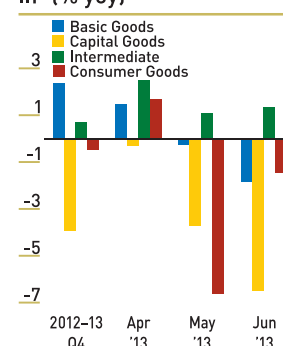
	2011-12	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2013	2013	2013	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	APR	MAY	JUN
INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES									
All Commodities	8.9	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.3	4.8	4.6	5.2
Primary Articles	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.2	9.4	10.5	5.1	5.7	8.8
Fuel and Power	14.0	10.3	11.9	10.6	10.8	9.8	8.3	7.3	7.5
Manufactured Products	7.3	5.4	5.3	5.5	6.3	5.1	3.7	3.3	2.9
Basic Goods	10.8	7.7	9.8	9.8	10.0	6.1	1.9	1.3	0.8
Capital Goods	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.0
Intermediate	10.9	6.7	6.1	5.4	6.8	6.8	6.4	5.4	7.0
Consumer Goods	8.0	6.3	6.0	5.9	7.0	6.4	4.9	4.4	4.0
Consumer Durables	10.1	6.1	8.4	8.3	5.8	5.0	2.8	1.4	0.3
Consumer Non-durables	7.3	6.4	5.2	5.1	7.4	6.9	5.6	5.4	5.2
CPI Industrial Workers	8.4	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.7	10.8	10.2	10.7	11.1
CPI Agricultural Labourers	8.2	10.0	7.9	8.1	9.5	11.3	12.3	12.7	12.8
INDUSTRY									
IIP General	2.9	1.1	-0.3	0.1	3.2	0.3	1.5	-2.5	-1.8
IIP Mining	-2.0	-2.3	-1.5	-1.8	0.5	-3.4	-3.4	-5.9	-4.6
IIP Electricity	8.2	4.0	6.4	5.8	3.8	4.7	4.2	6.2	0.0
IIP Manufacturing	3.0	1.3	-0.8	-0.3	3.5	0.4	1.8	-3.2	-1.7
IIP Basic Goods	5.5	2.5	3.3	3.0	3.4	2.4	1.4	-0.3	-1.9
IIP Capital Goods	-4.0	-6.0	-20.1	-15.3	-4.4	-4.0	-0.3	-3.7	-6.6
IIP Intermediate	-0.6	1.6	0.8	1.5	4.6	0.7	2.5	1.1	1.3
IIP Consumer Goods	4.4	2.4	3.9	2.9	5.7	-0.5	1.7	-6.6	-1.5
IIP Consumer Durables	2.6	2.0	8.0	6.4	5.3	-2.6	-9.6	-18.3	-10.1
IIP Consumer Non-durables	5.9	2.8	0.6	0.0	6.1	1.0	11.3	3.8	6.2
Coal Production	1.3	3.7	8.0	6.7	14.2	-0.6	3.1	-3.3	-3.0
Electricity Generation	8.1	4.0	6.7	5.8	3.8	4.7	3.5	6.2	-1.2
Steel	10.3	2.5	3.4	3.0	-0.3	4.3	1.9	4.0	3.4
Cement	6.7	8.4	12.5	9.3	9.8	6.7	5.2	2.4	2.3
Crude Oil	1.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-0.9	0.5	-1.2	-2.4	-0.6
Petroleum Refinery	3.1	15.8	23.5	25.2	21.2	7.3	6.1	5.5	2.3
MONEY & BANKING									
M3	15.8	13.5	14.3	14.5	13.7	12.6	12.8	13.4	12.5
Net Bank Credit to Central Government	21.8	18.5	22.1	21.1	20.3	16.2	12.4	14.4	15.3
RBI Credit to Central Government	69.6	33.5	49.0	47.9	45.7	20.6	17.2	16.4	19.5
Bank Credit to Commercial Sector	18.7	16.8	18.2	18.1	16.5	16.5	14.5	15.1	13.1
Bank Credit	18.7	16.6	18.1	17.9	16.3	16.5	14.5	15.7	13.7
Food Credit	33.0	36.6	57.0	44.9	35.0	30.3	17.9	12.2	4.5
Non-food Credit	18.5	16.3	17.4	17.4	16.0	16.2	14.5	15.8	13.9
Bank Rate (%)	9.7	35.8	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
PLR (%)	8.1	1.0	11.3	6.0	-2.0	-2.4	10.3	10.3	10.3
Auc 91 dtb (%)	8.5	-3.3	6.9	0.5	-3.8	-6.4	8.3	8.3	8.2
EXTERNAL SECTOR									
Exports (\$)	21.8	-1.8	-3.9	-8.5	0.7	3.2	1.9	-0.7	-4.8
Imports (\$)	32.3	0.3	-5.0	-0.7	6.4	1.9	10.0	6.0	-0.8
Trade Balance (\$ million)*	-183356	-190336	-42978	-48842	-55257	-45887	-17736	-20054	-12160
Foreign Currency Assets (\$ million)*	260069	292647	256958	259958	262014	292647	264028	258509	255278
Exchange Rate (Rs/\$)	5.1	13.4	19.9	22.6	14.6	6.1	5.1	1.2	4.3
Exchange Rate (Rs/Pound)	7.8	12.3	17.8	18.5	14.7	8.7	0.5	-2.8	3.8
FISCAL (CENTRE)									
Total Receipt	-5.0	16.6	22.9	13.7	5.2	20.8	-60.7	-0.6	15.2
Revenue Receipt	-4.8	16.2	30.6	14.9	5.8	18.4	-58.7	-2.2	14.7
Tax Revenue	10.3	17.3	32.8	15.7	7.7	16.1	-79.0	-4.4	16.6
Non-Tax Revenue	-43.9	10.8	16.3	10.8	-1.7	35.8	20.4	15.6	-2.3
Total Expenditure	8.3	8.5	19.3	21.4	12.1	3.2	15.9	12.1	36.6
Plan Expenditure	9.6	0.2	2.5	5.8	23.9	-1.8	80.8	40.0	12.2
Non-plan Expenditure	7.7	12.5	27.3	29.0	7.2	5.2	3.7	0.2	49.4
Fiscal Deficit (Rs crore)*	509731	489890	190460	146444	67795	85191	93612	87079	82132
Revenue Deficit (Rs crore)*	384722	363459	152712	110572	34753	65422	86534	58334	65607
CAPITAL MARKETS									
BSE-SENSEX	-6.4	4.7	-9.8	-8.4	7.6	20.3	12.6	21.8	11.3
Market Capitalisation	-7.1	2.6	-11.0	-10.3	4.6	21.0	6.9	14.5	3.7
All India Net FII Investment (Rs crore)*	87083	168367	-494	44618	55877	68366	10749	28138	-44612

* Actuals where indicated.

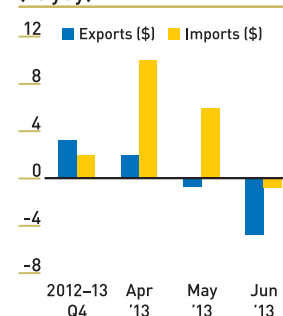
WPI (% yoy)



IIP (% yoy)



External Trade (% yoy)

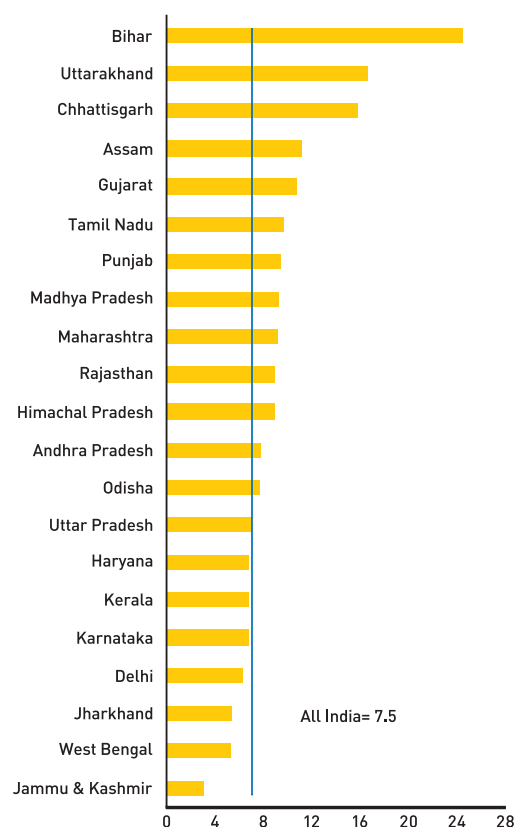


- The headline inflation rose to 5.4% (yoy) during June 2013. Two components of WPI, namely, primary goods and fuel and power also increased. The WPI - manufactured good moderated.
- Sharp yoy drop in IIP capital goods. IIP basic and consumer goods also showed decline in June 2013 on a yoy basis.
- Growth of exports and import also declined in June 2013 on a yoy basis.

State-wise Growth Rate (%) of GSDP in Industry Sector at constant 2004–05 prices

STATES	AVERAGE 2005–06 TO 2012–13	2011–12	2012–13
Andhra Pradesh	7.7	7.7	-2.0
Assam	11.1	13.9	13.4
Bihar	24.4	19.3	25.8
Chhattisgarh	15.8	18.6	13.6
Delhi	6.3	6.8	7.3
Gujarat	10.6	5.2	--
Haryana	6.8	4.1	5.5
Himachal Pradesh	8.9	7.9	5.1
Jammu & Kashmir	3.1	0.3	0.8
Jharkhand	5.3	9.5	4.8
Karnataka	6.7	1.0	3.4
Kerala	6.8	7.0	--
Madhya Pradesh	9.3	7.3	4.5
Maharashtra	9.2	5.2	7.0
Odisha	7.6	7.2	3.0
Punjab	9.4	3.1	3.5
Rajasthan	9.0	6.6	--
Tamil Nadu	9.7	6.6	5.4
Uttar Pradesh	7.0	5.2	2.4
Uttarakhand	16.5	6.6	9.2
West Bengal	5.2	3.8	5.5
All India	7.5	3.5	2.1

Growth Rate (%) of GSDP in Industry Sector at Constant 2004–05 Prices (Average 2005–06 to 2012–13)



Source: Data Table, Planning Commission.
<http://planningcommission.gov.in/data/datatable/index.php?data=datatab>

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