

# ACF Rajasthan Economy

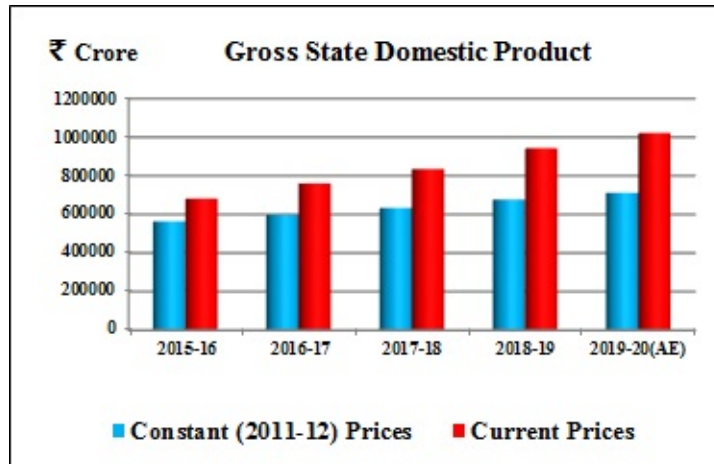
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## Gross State Domestic Product (SDP):

1. Gross Domestic product (GDP) is a monetary measure of the market value of all the final goods and services produced in a specific time.
  - a. It is calculated for a country.
2. Gross State Domestic Product is the **total value of goods and services** produced during any financial year within the geographical boundaries.
  - a. It is calculated for a state.
3. The estimates of the SDP of Rajasthan are prepared at both **current and constant prices**.
4. While GDP gives a good estimate of the entire nation's output, SDP provides more detailed economic details about subnational territories.
5. The SDP estimates are prepared for all the economic sectors both in terms of **Gross and Net basis**.
  - a. The **net** domestic product (NDP) equals the **gross** domestic product (GDP) minus depreciation on a country's capital goods.
    - i.  $NDP = GDP - Depreciation$ .
6. **Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan** is responsible for calculating SDP on regular basis and keep it up to date from time to time as per the guidelines and methodology provided by the National Accounts Division(NAD), National Statistical Office(NSO), **Ministry of statistics and programme implementation**, GOI.
7. GSDP at Current Price
  - a. The estimates of GSDP at current prices are obtained by evaluating the product at current prices prevailing during the ongoing year.
  - b. The estimates of GSDP at current prices, over the time do not reveal actual economic growth because these contain the combined effect of:
    - i. The change in volume of goods and services and
    - ii. The changes in the prices of goods and services.
  - c. GSDP Rajasthan at Current price: ₹10,20,989 crore.



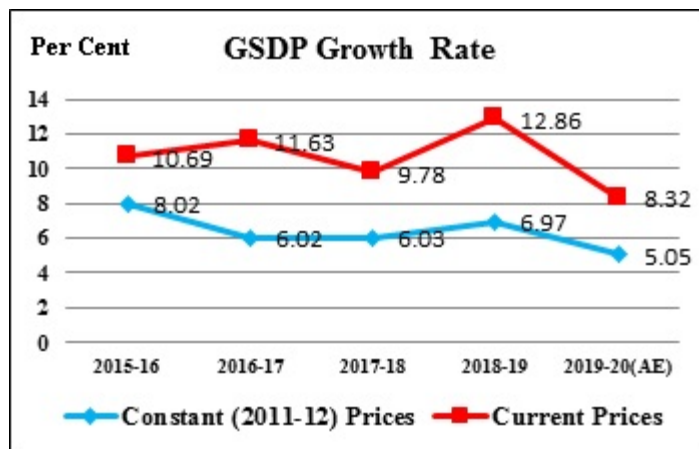
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## 8. GSDP at constant prices

- It is calculated to eliminate the effect of price changes/inflation.
- The estimates of GSDP are also prepared by evaluating the goods and services at the prices prevailing in the fixed year known as Base Year and are known as the estimates of GSDP at Constant Prices.
- GSDP Rajasthan at Constant price(2011-12): ₹7,11,627 crore.

## Growth Rate of GSDP of Rajasthan is as follows:

- Current price: 8.32%
- Constant price(2011-12): 5.05%



3.

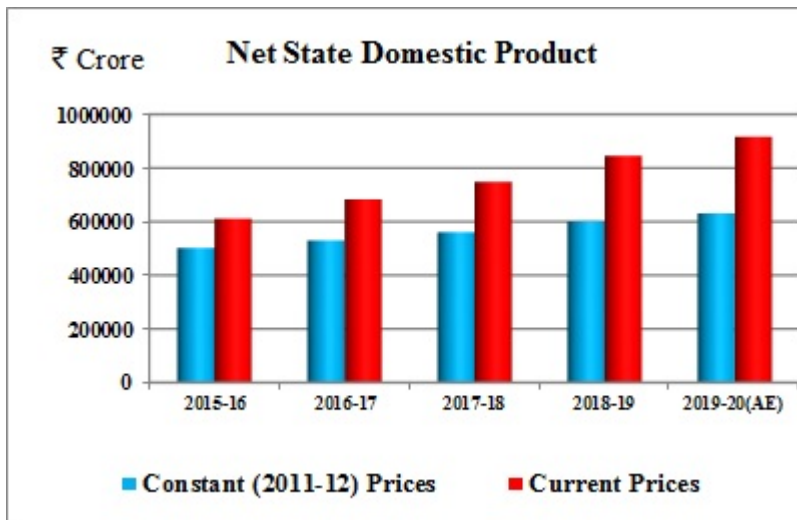
## Net State Domestic Product (NSDP):

- The net state domestic product (NDP) is an annual measure of a nation's economic output that is adjusted for depreciation and is calculated by subtracting depreciation from the gross domestic product (GSDP).

a. **NSDP = GSDP - Depreciation**

2. Rajasthan NSDP at:

- a. NSDP at constant (2011-12) price: ₹6,30,695 crore
- b. NSDP at current price: ₹9,16,014 crore

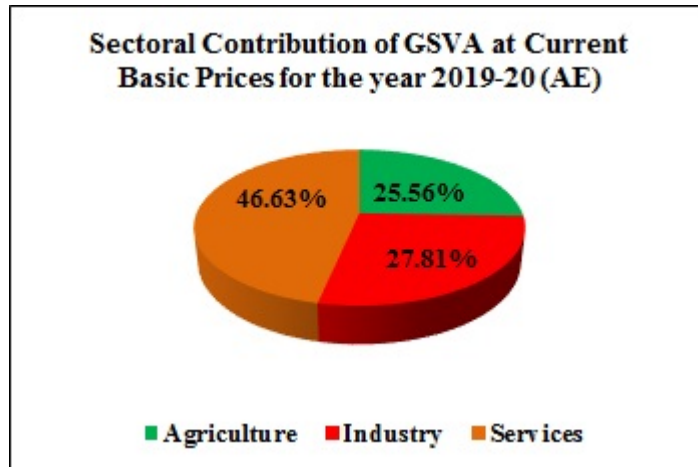


## Gross State Value Added(GSVA)

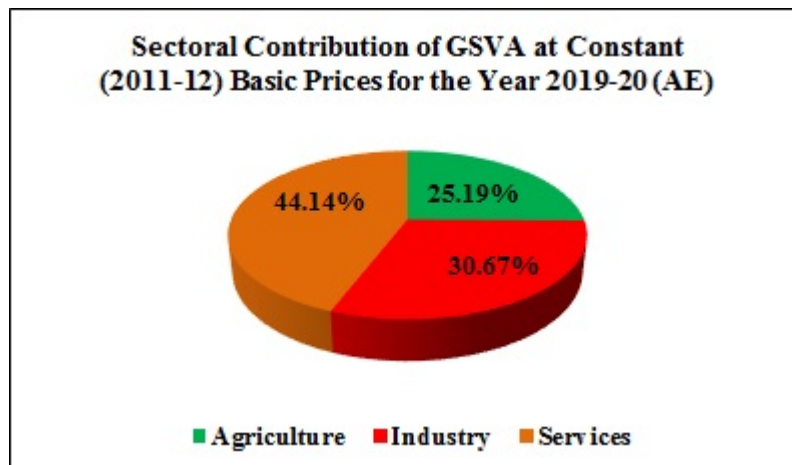
- 1. GSVA is a very important measure, because it is used to determine gross state domestic product (GSDP).
- 2. The relationship between GVA and GDP -
  - i.  $GVA = GDP + \text{Govt Subsidies on products} - \text{Tax}$ .
- 3. **Sectoral contribution of GVA at Current & constant Price:**

a. **GVA at Current Price**

- i. **Agriculture: 25.56%**
- ii. **Industries: 27.81%**
- iii. **Services: 46.63%**



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- GVA at constant (2011-12) price:
  - Agriculture: 25.19%
  - Industries: 30.67%
  - Services: 44.14%



○


## Sector wise Growth in different sectors of the Economy:

1. Sector wise growth rate at constant ( 2011-12 ) basic price:
  - a. Agriculture: 5.65%
  - b. Industry: 1.98%
  - c. Services: 6.89%


## Per Capita Income (PCI):

1. The per capita income is derived by dividing the Net state Domestic Product by mid year's total population. Per capita Income is a pointer of the standard of living and the well-being of people.

2.




**Per Capita  
Income  
Formula**



**Total Income of Area**

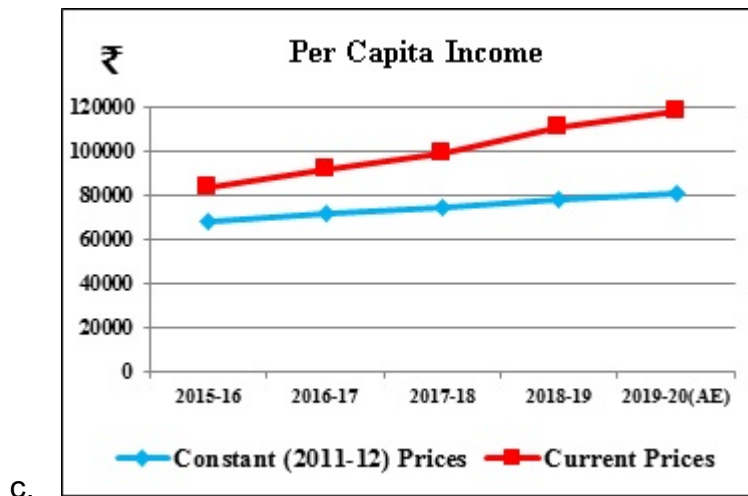
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**Total Population**



$$\text{Per Capita Income Formula} = \frac{\text{Total Income of Area}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

3. Per capita income at:
- a. Constant price(2011-12): 81,355₹
  - b. Current price: 1,18,159₹



## Price Statistics in Rajasthan

1. The **Directorate of Economics and Statistics( DES )** has been collecting the wholesales and retail prices of the essential commodities regularly since 1957 from selected centers across the state every week. Based on wholesale prices, monthly wholesale prices indices are being prepared.
2. The Consumer Price Indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by the **Labour Bureau, Shimla** for **Jaipur, Ajmer, and Bhilwara**.

## Wholesale Price Index ( WPI ) of Rajasthan( Base year 1999-2000=100):

1. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is the price of a representative basket of wholesale goods. Some countries (like the Philippines) use WPI changes as a



central measure of inflation. But now India has adopted a new CPI to measure inflation.

2. The wholesale price index (WPI) is based on the wholesale price of a few relevant commodities of over 240 commodities available.
3. The commodities chosen for the calculation are based on their importance in the region and the point of time the WPI is employed.
4. For example, in India about 435 items were used for calculating the WPI in base year 1993-94 while the advanced base year 2011-12 uses 697 items.  
**Currently the base year has been revised from 2004-05 to 2011-12** by the Office of Economic Advisor(OEA), Department for promotion of industry and internal trade Ministry of Commerce and Industry to align it with the base year of other macro economic indicators like the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)and Index of Industrial Production (IIP).
5. The Rajasthan government releases the WPI on a monthly basis.
  - It covers 154 commodities, of which 75 are 'primary Articles' group, 69 from 'Manufactured Product' group and 10 from 'fuel and power' groups. The weight assigned to the 'Primary Articles' group is 33.894, for the 'Manufactured Products' group, it is 49.853 and for the 'Fuel and Power' group, it is 16.253.

## Consumer Price Index(CPI):

1. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure that examines the weighted average of prices of a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food, and medical care. It is calculated by taking price changes for each item in the predetermined basket of goods and averaging them. Such changes affect the real purchasing power of consumers' income and their welfare.
2. There are 4 types Consumer price index prepared every month
  - a. Industrial workers(CPI-IW) by Labour Bureau
  - b. Agricultural Labourers(CPI-AL) by Labour Bureau
  - c. Rural Labourers(CPI-RL) by Labour Bureau
  - d. Rural and Urban(CPI-R&U) by National Statistical Office(NSO)

### Consumer price Index for Industrial workers ( CPI-IW) ( Base year 2016=100):

1. The CPI-IW measures the temporal change in the retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services consumed by an average working class family and thus, is an important indicator of the change in consumption level of the average industrial worker in the country.

2. The target groups of CPI-IW are workers of factories, mining, plantations, motor transport, ports and docks, railways and electricity production and distribution establishment.
3. The consumer price indices for industrial workers are prepared and released by the Labour Bureau, Shimla for Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara centres of the state.
4. At the national level, CPI(IW) for central series is constructed for 78 selected industrially developed centres across the country, with three of these centres based in Rajasthan(Jaipur, Ajmer and Bhilwara).

### **Consumer Price Index For Agriculture Labours (CPI-AL) ( Base year 1986-87=100)**

1. The consumer price index for the Agricultural labourers and rural labourers is also prepared by the Labour Bureau, Shimla with 1986-87 as the base year.

### **General consumer Price index (rural , urban and combined)(Base year 2012=100)**

1. The National Statistical Office(NSO), Ministry of statistics and programme implementation releases general consumer price Indices(CPI) with base 2012 as the base year for all India and state/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined every month since January,2011.

## **Major Agriculture Crops:**

### **1. Bajra ( Pearl Millet-Pennisetum typhoides):**

- a. Arid climate & sandy soil of western Rajasthan is suitable for the cultivation of Bajra because it can grow in high temperature & less rainfall.
- b. Bajra crop is grown under poor climatic & soil conditions.
- c. Bajra occupies 21% of the total cropped area.
- d. Temperature: 25°-35°C
- e. Rainfall: 40-60 cm
- f. It is the primary food crop of Rajasthan & it covers the largest cultivated area of the state.
- g. Western Rajasthan(Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalore, Nagaur, Sikar & Jhunjhunu), Jaipur, Dausa, Karauli, Bharatpur, Swai Madhopur, etc. are central producing districts.
- h. Rajasthan is the largest Bajra producing state of India.

## 2. Wheat

- a. It is the main food crop of the state. It's scientific name is *Triticum aestivum*.
- b. Temperature required 10°-25°C . Rainfall required 25-75 cm.
  - i. It needs medium temperature during sowing & intense sunlight during harvesting.
- c. In eastern part, the soil is deep medium black Alluvium, yellowish brown.
- d. Wheat is grown in winter in Rajasthan. It is a Rabi crop.
- e. Wheat cultivation is confined to mainly to two species:
  - i. *Triticum Vulgare*: generally known as common wheat.
  - ii. *Triticum durum*: known as macaroni wheat.
  - iii. The largest area under wheat cultivation in the state is under *Vulgare*.
- f. Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Kota, Bara, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Bhilwara, tonk, Pali, Ajmer, Dungarpur, Banswara, etc are the major wheat producing districts of Rajasthan.
- g. U.P is the largest wheat producing state of India. India is the second largest producer in the world after China.

## 3. Jowar

- a. The word 'sorghum' is taken from the Latin word 'sorgo,' meaning 'rising above,' which is an essential crop of central & southeastern parts of Rajasthan.
- b. The soil should be clay loam for better yields.
- c. The highest concentration of jowar is in the central & south eastern part of the state viz. In Jhalawar(30.5%), Tonk(26.28%), Ajmer(23.70%), Baran(22.35%) & Kota(23.5%).
- d. Scientific name - *Sorghum vulgare*.

## 4. Gram

- a. It is a pulse crop.
- b. Light sandy soil is suitable for Gram.
- c. Hanumangarh & SriGanganagar are the largest producer of Gram in state, besides these Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Dausa, Tonk, Karauli,