

India’s Economic Development During Planning Era

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I. Agricultural Sector

Agriculture constitutes the backbone of the Indian Economy since times immemorial. It provides employment to as many as 54.6 percent of Indian population besides supplying food to all creatures and raw materials to all industries. Table 1 reveals that in 1950-51 the share of agriculture in GDP was 56.5 percent. As the process of industrialization and economic growth gathered momentum under the Five Year Plans with manufacturing and service sectors growing rapidly and agriculture sector limping along, the share of agriculture in GDP declined and reached a level of 13.9 percent in 2013-14.

In UK and USA, unlike India only 2 to 3 percent of the working population is engaged in agriculture, in France it is 7 percent, and in Australia it is about 6 percent. It is only in backward and less developed countries, that the working population engaged in agriculture is quite high. For example, it is 35 percent in Egypt, 59 percent in Bangladesh, 50 percent in Indonesia, and 68 percent in China. Agriculture products – Tea, Sugar, Oilseeds, tobacco, Spices etc – Constitute the main items of Indian Exports. In 1950-51 agricultural exports constitutes 50 percent, but with diversification of exports, more especially after the introduction of agricultural exports which were 18.5 percent in 1990-91 rose to 20.3 percent in 1996-97 and thereafter registered a continuous fall and were of the order of only 10.6 percent in 2009-10 (Table-2).

With the introduction of planning in 1950-51, there was rapid extension of irrigation and application of intensive methods of cultivation. Table-3 gives the annual compound rate of growth since planning was introduced in 1951. During the first decade of planning (1951-61), when the First and Second Five Year Plans were implemented, the annual rate of growth in agriculture was 3.3 percent. During the next two decades of planning in 1961-81, despite spectacular progress achieved under the new agricultural strategy and IADP and HYVP, the overall progress in agriculture was dismal, the annual average rate of growth declined to 2.2 percent and 1.7 percent respectively, mainly because of bad weather and poor monsoon conditions. But conditions improved during the Fourth decade of planning (1981-91). The growth rate in the 1980’s was highly respectable (3.9 percent). Since then agricultural production declined deeply – negative rate of growth of 7 percent. There was some improvement in agricultural growth, but much lower than the targeted 4 percent per annum. Though the Tenth Plan fixed percent growth target, the actual growth was merely 2.1 percent. By 2013-14, the provisional estimate of the growth rate was 4.7 percent though it was only 1.4 percent in 2012-13.

As can be seen from Table-4 the percentage of plan outlay on agriculture and allied sectors to the total plan outlay declined from 31 percent during First Plan period to 18.5 percent during Eleventh Plan. Indian agriculture is still subject to vagaries of monsoons. As can be seen from Table-5, the output of food grains during the First decade of the present century increased from 213 million tones to 218 million tones accounting for an increase of only 2.30 percent during the decade. However food grains production was increased during the subsequent two years. The marginal fall of food grains production during 2012-13 is due to deficient rain fall in several states. Thus it can be concluded that the erratic trends in the food grains production during the decades is mainly due to weather conditions.

Since independence, for about two decades, Indian remained a food deficit country with Green Revolution which was confined only to high yielding varieties cereals mainly Rice, Wheat, Maize and Jowar. India became not only self sufficient in food grains but accumulated a huge food surplus – about 58 millions tones in 2002.

Differences in Productivity of Crops

Crop	Country with Maximum Productivity	Yield in that Country per hectare (Kilos)	Yield in India per Hectare (Kilos)
Paddy	China	6,548	3,264
Wheat	China	4,748	3,264
Maize	Bangladesh	5,837	1,958
Pulses	China	1,567	694

Source: World Food and Agricultural Organization.

1.1. Constraints

- i) Agriculture still a gamble in the Monsoons.

- ii) Limited use of new agricultural technology. Since 1961, the emphasis shifted to the use of seed – fertilizer water technology known as the new agricultural strategy. But it succeeded only in Wheat and to a small extent in Rice.
- iii) Decline in investment in agriculture in each successive plans.
- iv) Raising cost of fertilizers, pesticides, labour etc.,
- v) Increased debt of resulting in suicides by small & Marginal farmers.
- vi) Conversion of agricultural lands into house plots, IT Parks, highway etc.,
- vii) Migration of farmers to towns in search of work. Decline in absolute number of cultivators from 127.3 (2001 census) to 118.7 million (census 2011).

In 1990 Soviet Russia Disintegrated not because of the American CIA, but because of the continuous failure of Russian agriculture. The Indian planners should remember that one third of India is already with the Naxalites.

II. Industrial Sector

the progress of industrialization during the last 60 years since 1951 has been a striking feature of Indian economic development. The process of industrialization, launched as a conscious and deliberate policy under Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 and vigorously implemented under the Five Year Plans, involved heavy investments in building up capacity over a wide spectrum of industries. As a result over the last 60 years, industrial production went up phenomenally making India the 10th most industrial country of the world. The industrial structure has been widely diversified covering broadly the entire range of consumer, intermediate and capital goods. .

A glance at Table-6 shows that India's industrial growth has not been uniform during planning era. It varied between 4 percent (1971-80) and 8.4 percent (2007-12) with more ups and downs. A high level of 9.5 percent during 1976-77 a minus 1.4 percent in 1979-80, and near stagnancy during 1966-68 are the unique feature of Indian Industrial growth, besides gloomy picture during the first two years of 12th plan.

During 1993-2010, the 16 year period following introduction of economic reforms, there is change in the pattern of growth rate of industrialization. As can be seen from Table-7 there was a slow down in the rate of growth of basic industries and there was a relatively a faster average rate 8 growth of capital goods and consumer goods. The average rate of growth of consumer durables slightly slowed to 10.6 percent, but that of consumer non-durables picked up to 6.9 percent per annum, which is a healthy development.

2.1 Development of Infrastructure

Development of infrastructural facilities facilitates development of agriculture and industry. Agricultural production requires irrigation, power, credit, transport facilities while production requires energy, banking and insurance facilities, manufing facilities and transport services. Infrastructure facilities often referred to as economic and social overheads consists of

- i) Irrigation
- ii) Energy
- iii) Transport
- iv) Communication
- v) Banking & Insurance
- vi) Science and Technology
- vii) Social Overheads, which includes health and education.

Table-8 gives an idea of progress of irrigation since 1950-51 when economic planning was undertaken. It is clear from the table, the total cropped area has increased from 133 million hectares in 1950-51 to 193 million hectares in 2006-07 accounting for an increase of 45 percent. Moreover only 17 percent of cropped land got the benefit of irrigation in 1950-51 but in 2006-07, as much as 44 percent of all Cropped area got the benefit of irrigation. Since energy is an essential input for economic development, the production and consumption of commercial energy has increase steadily after the introduction of economic planning in 1950-51. Between 1951 and 2008 coal production had increased from 33 million tones to 525 million tones accounting for an increase of 16 times, crude oil production by nearly 120 times and generation of electricity by over 120 times (Table-9).

Hydro, Thermal and nuclear power are three main sources of generation of electric power. Hydro-Electric power is the only renewable natural resource of energy which has been recognized to be economical in the long run due to its inherent benefits. It has declined from 35% to 25% during 1950-51 to 2008-09 though in absolute terms it had increase from 560 MW to 36,900 MW. Thermal power which is generated by coal and oil always being the major source of electric power of India. It share had increased from 67% to 72%. In absolute terms it had increased from 1150 MW to 1,07,000 MW during the above period. Nuclear power is recent origin and its supply accounts for only 3% of total installed capacity of electricity. (Table-10)

Table-11 shows that the targets of power generation were not reached in any of the plans completed so far. The shortfall varied between 4% (7th plan) and 53% (9th plan). Despite tremendous growth during planning era India has always been facing chronic power shortage. Table-12 shows that the transport sector has recorded a substantial growth during planning era. Railways have recorded a growth of 3 percent per annum in freight tonnage, though the growth in route length was indeed low. The road network has expanded at an annual rate of 5 percent while road transport fleet has increased by 7 percent per annum in respect of goods vehicles. About 70 percent of the Indian villages have been connected by a network of rural roads and over 40 percent of our villages are served by all weather roads. Shipping tonnage has increased by an impressive 11 percent while coastal shipping could register only a meager rise of 1.4 percent. Domestic airlines passenger traffic has risen smartly by 10.5 percent per annum. The traffic handled by major ports has increased from 1.9 million tones to 530 million tones between 1951 and 2008 accounting for an annual growth rate of over 5 percent. The performance of transport sector in general is indeed quite amazing and it reflects the huge outlay allocated to the development of the transport sectors during the planning era.

Rail and road transport systems dominate but other forms of transport are also important within their specialized area considering the size of the Country and its geographical features. Rapid economic development presupposes rapid expansion of commercial banks. Initially the banks were conservative and operated on profit motive. Branch expansion gained momentum after the nationalization of major commercial banks and the introduction of lead bank scheme. It is clear from Table-13 that the number of branches have gone up from 8,260 as on June 30, 1969, the year in which the 14 major banks were nationalized to 84,604 as on June 2010 accounting for an increase of almost 11 times. The percentage share of rural branches to the total number of branches have increased phenomenally from 22 percent to 38.4 percent during the above period converting the total banking scenario from class – banking to mass-banking.

Table-14 shows that Government expenditure on Education has increased steadily from 0.64 percent of GDP in 1951-52 to 4.26 percent in 2000-01 and thereafter it started declining to 3.49 percent by 2004-05. It may be noted that presently total education expenditure is about 12 percent of the total budgeted while in a model budget, education should receive above 20 percent. The National Knowledge commission in its report recommended 6 percent of GDP should be spent on education out of which 1.5 percent to 2 percent should be earmarked for higher education. Data for 2004-05 and 2009-10 on Centre & State health expenditure shows that total health expenditure shows that total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP has increased marginally from 1.03 percent in 2004-05 to 1.10 percent in 2009-10. This is not a significant development and it is below the target set in 11th plan, which was 2.3 percent of GDP by 2011-12. In 2011, per capita expenditure on health was \$146 in India as against 372 in Thailand, \$5643 in Switzerland, \$3213 in Japan, \$8508 in USA. (Table-15).

From Table-16 it is clear that there is a sharp increase in invested capital from Rs. 1,94,913 crores in 1990-91 to 12,80,125 crores in 2007-08 accounting for an increase of 6.6 times, while the total employment has increased from 81.6 lakhs during the period. This is indicative of the fact the factory sector is pursuing a capital intensive path of development which can be appropriately described as “jobless growth”, of the factory sector since during the 17 years period total employment increased by nearly 11.2 lakhs only. The process of industrialization has not been able to make a dent on the problem of unemployment. Thus it may be concluded that much of the industrial growth in India is only apparent and not real.

III. External Sector

Over the past few years, India's external sector has been sailing on a sinking boat caused by a sharp deterioration in the Current Account deficit (CAD). In 2007-08, the CAD was just above 1% of the GDP; but within the next five years, CAD had got to cross 5% twice the level that the RBI considered as the safe threshold. India's deficit on the Current Account was alarming not because of its high ratio to GDP, but the rapidity with which the deficit had reached the unsustainable level was a major cause of concern. On the eve of planning, the foreign trade of India showed an excess of imports over exports. The rise in imports was largely due to (i) pent up demand of the war and the post war period, as a result of various controls and restrictions. (ii) The shortage of food and basic raw materials and (iii) The rise in the imports of capital goods. During First Plan period, the trade deficit was Rs. 108 crores which is largely due to imports of capital goods for initiating industrialization process in free – India.

Table-17 shows that the merchandise trade deficit increased from around \$ 46 billion in 2005-06 to \$ 190 billion in 2012-13. However, in 2013, the trade deficit fell to 138 billion. A fall in imports and a marginal increase in exports caused this turnaround. As a result, 2013-14 CAD – GDP ratio dropped to 1.7 percent.

3.1 Reasons for Trade Deficit

1. India was unable to provide sufficient momentum to its export growth.
2. Rising level of imports : Two factors responsible for this.

- (a) Tariff reduction exercises undertaken by India both unilaterally and through a number of comprehensive economic partnership agreements (CEPAs) that have been signed since the mid – 2000s.
- (b) Growth of imports was fueled by two commodities viz., Gold and Crude Petroleum and products.

As a result of the above reasons the trade deficit has increased phenomenally from a mere 2.1 percent of GDP to 10.6 percent. While the current account deficit has gone up from mere 1.7 percent to as much as 5.1 percent during the period 2002–03 to 2012–13. At the same time the growth rate has varied from 3.8 (2002-03) percent to 9.6 percent (2006-07). It is disappointing to note that despite a respectable growth rate during the earlier years, the growth rate has registered only 4.5 percent in 2012-13 and 4.7 percent in 2013-14. Fortunately the current account deficit has gone down drastically to 1.7 percent of GDP in 2013-14. (Table-18).

3.2 Imports of Principal Commodities

As can be seen from Table-19 Petroleum Crude and products constitute the major component in Indian imports followed by machinery. An insight into the table reveals that the increase in gold imports was very steep. In 2005-06 gold imports account for 7.3 percent of total imports, but within seven years in 2012-13, its share has increased to 11.0 percent in 2012-13 replacing the “Machinery” group, whose share fell from 14.4 percent in 2005-06 to 10.6 percent in 2012-13. However as a result of series of measures taken by the Centre, imports of gold plunged. The share of gold in the country’s imports had declined to just 6 percent, the lowest in nearly a decade. The following are the measures taken by the center to restrict gold imports.

- (a) Increase in import duty on gold from 8 percent to 10 percent.
- (b) Only designated banks and other agencies are allowed to import gold.
- (c) The designated institutions had to follow 80:20 rule, whereby at least on fifth of the gold imported should be exported. All these measures led to the smuggling of gold i.e., importing of gold through unofficial channels.

3.3 Exports of Principal commodities

India’s exports have suffered because of a combination of the inability of the exporters to take advantage of the opening up of markets following the formalization of several free trade agreements (FTAs) during the past decades and the slack in the global markets in the aftermath of the economic downturn. As can be seen from Table-20 the share of manufactured foods in India’s export basket declined from 54 percent in 2005-06 to 48 percent in 2013-14. The table shows that manufactured goods account for a lion’s share in our total exports followed by petroleum products and Gems and Jewellery. These three times account for as much as 81.1 percent of our total exports.

A glance at the further reveals that Petroleum Products account for about 20 percent of our exports during 2012-13 and 2013-14. The oil sector contributes about 56 billion dollars or Rs. 3.6 lakh crores by way of exports of petrol and HSD. Oil products are our biggest single export item. This is quite ironical for an economy where oil is the biggest import item. Besides it also is a huge contributors of revenues. In 2012, it contributed Rs. 23,279 crores to central and state governments in taxes accounting for 20.6 percent of total indirect taxes. In addition domestic supplies contributed over Rs. 54,000 crores by way of royalties. Clearly, the oil sector despite oil imports being a milestone around our economy is also a goose that lays golden eggs for the economy. The sector therefore needs to be nurtured cannot but be over emphasized.

The problem is not merely a decline in the overall share of manufacturing in the export basket, the falling technology content of manufactures exported by India should be an ever greater cause of concern. The share of HI-Tech products in India’s Manufacturing exports fell from 25 percent in 2005 to 21 percent in 2012 along with marginal increase in the exports of medium tech products. Exports of high and medium tech manufacturers taken together have thus fallen from nearly 60 percent in 2006 to less than 55 percent in 2012. As compared to India, Brazil and China have performed significantly better, their exports of high and medium tech exports have been 68 percent and 76 percent respectively. (Table-21).

3.4 Role of Net Invisibles

Before the onset of the global downturn increase in trade deficits were compensated by the favourable balance on the “Invisibles” account, in which the surplus on services trade account and private transfers were major contributors. However both these elements were affected by the adverse market conditions in the developed economics especially US and EU. Between 2009-10 and 2012-13 services exports could grow by only 9 percent as against an average growth of 15 percent a year between 2005-13, largely because of a sharp decline in 2009-10. (Table-22). The table further shows that the exports of services together with remittances, provide the lifelines for Indian current account for their contributions have kept the current account deficit from assuming unmanageable proportions.

IV. Conclusion

From the above analysis it is candid that India has made phenomenal progress in its economic front during planning era. The progress however is not uniform as there appears lopsided development as well as uneven distribution of wealth among all sections of people in the society. As per the recent estimates made by Dr. Rangarajan 30.9 percent of the urban people and 26.4 percent of the rural people in India are living below poverty line during 2011-12. the corresponding figures in undivided Andhra Pradesh are 12.7 percent and 15.6 percent respectively. There is a criticism that planning in India has made rich still richer and poor more poorer. According to Ahuwalia "Poverty reduction was achieved to the desired extent during the planning era. The benefits of growth have trickled down differently among different sections and classes of people. It was this problem of uneven trickle down effect that led to a world of extreme disparity; some being very rich while other wallowed in absolute and deprivation". Further serious regional unbalances resulted during the period of planed economic development since 1950-51. really speaking the planning mechanism has itself accentuated the disparity between the states by having a strong bias in favour of developed states and neglecting less – developed states. According to the new government at the Centre, the Planning Commission has not fulfilled its objectives for which it was established and therefore it was abolished and the Govt. intends to replace it with another efficient body soon.

Table – 1: Share of Agricultural Sector in total G.D.P (At 1999-00 prices)

Year	Percentage
1950-51	56.5
2000-01	24.7
2007-08	17.8
2008-09 (2004-05 prices)	15.7
2009-10 (2004-05 prices)	14.6
2013-14 (Provisional)	13.9

Source: Economic Survey 2007-08, (SO, National Accounts Statistics, 2010)

Table – 2: Agricultural Exports as a percentage of Total Exports.

Year	Percentage
1990-91	18.5
2000-01	14.2
2005-06	10.8
2008-09	10.2
2009-10	10.6

Source: Economic Survey 2009-10

Table – 3: Growth of the Agricultural Sector Since 1950-51

Period	G.D.P. Growth Rate	Agricultural Sector Growth
1951-61	3.8	3.3
1961-71	3.7	2.2
1971-81	3.3	1.7
1981-91	5.7	3.9
1991-01	6.7	2.8
2002-07	7.5	2.1
2005-10	8.5	3.1
2012-13	4.5	1.4
2013-14	4.7	4.7

Source: 11th Plan 2007-12. C.S.O National Accounts Statistics 2010.

Table – 4: Percentage of Agricultural Sector Outlay to Total Outlay

Plan	Percentage
I Plan	31
II Plan	20
III Plan	21
IV Plan	24
V Plan	22
VI Plan	24
VII Plan	23
VIII Plan	21
IX Plan	20.5
X Plan	20
XI Plan	18.5

Source: Planning commission, various Five year plans.

Table – 5: Trends of Food grains production in India (million tones)

Year	Production
2001-02	213
2002-03	174
2003-04	212
2006-07	216
2007-08	231
2008-09	235
2009-10	218
2010-11	NA
2011-12	259
2012-13	257

Source: Economic Survey (Various Issues)

Table – 6: Growth of Industrial Sector since 1951

Period	Average Growth Rate (%)
1951-65	8.0
1961-70	5.5
1971-80	4.0
1980-85	5.5
1985-90	8.0
1992-97	7.3
1997-02	4.6
2002-07	8.2
2007-12	8.4
2012-13	1.1
2013-14	0.7

Table – 7: Average Annual Growth Rate of Production (%)

Category	V Plan 1974-79	VI Plan 1880-85	VII Plan 1885-90	1993-94 to 2009-10
Basic Industries	8.4	8.3	7.4	5.8
Capital Goods	5.7	7.1	15.7	10.2
Intermediate Goods	4.3	6.2	5.5	7.0
Consumer Goods	5.5	6.5	6.6	7.7
(a) Durables	6.8	15.2	12.1	10.6
(b) Non-Durables	5.4	5.3	5.4	6.9

Source: GOI, Ministry of Industry, RBI Handbook of Industrial Statistics. 2009-10.

Table – 8: Infrastructure: Gross and net Irrigated Area in India (Million Hectares)

Year	Net-Irrigated Area	Gross Irrigated Area	Total Cropped Area	Gross Irrigated Area as percent of sown area
1950-51	21	23	133	17
1970-71	31	38	166	23
1990-91	48	62	186	34
1999-00	57	76	193	39
2000-01	55	76	186	40
2006-07	61	85	193	44

Source: Agricultural Statistics as a glance (2008).

Table – 9: Infrastructure: Growth of commercial energy Since 1950-51.

Type	1950-51	1970-71	2008-09
Coal (in Million tones)	33	76	525
Oil Crude (in tones)	0.3	7	33.5
Electricity			
Installed Cap (000 MW)	2.3	16.3	175
Generation (billion kwn)	7	61	843

Source: GOI, Ministry of Industry, RBI Handbook of Industrial Statistics. 2009-10.

Table – 10: Growth of Installed Plant Capacity in Public Utilities (in 000 MW)

Year	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total Installed Capacity
1950-51	0.6 (32.00)	1.1 (65.00)	–	1.7 (100.00)
1970-71	6.4 (43.00)	7.9 (53.00)	0.5 (4.00)	14.8 (100.00)
2000-01	25.1 (25.00)	73.6 (72.00)	2.9 (3.00)	101.6 (100.00)
2008-09	36.9 (25.00)	107.0 (72.00)	4.1 (3.00)	148.0 (100.00)
2013-14	18.00	–	–	–

Source: Economic Survey, 2009-10, for 2013-14 Business Line 22-7-14, P-3.

Table – 11: Power Generation: Targets and Achievements. (in MW)

Plan	Target	Achievement	Shortfall (%)
First Plan	1300	1100	15
Second Plan	3500	2300	36
Third Plan	7000	4500	36
Fourth Plan	9300	4600	50
Fifth Plan	NA	NA	NA
Sixth Plan	19670	14230	28
Seventh Plan	22250	21500	4
Eight Plan	30540	16420	46
Ninth Plan	40250	19015	53
Tenth Plan	41110	23250	40

Source: Various Five Years Plans.

Table – 12: Infrastructure: Growth of Transport System

Mode		1950-51	1970-71	2005-06	2008-09
1. Railways	Route Length (000 km)	53,600	59,800	63,300	64,000
	Freight Traffic (Million tones)	93	196	680	833
2. Roads	Total Length (000 km)	400	915	2,713*	4,236**
	Surfaced	160	400	1,510*	2,090**
	No. of Goods Vehicles (000)	82	343	4,782	NA
3. Shipping Ports	Overseas Shipping (million tones GRT)	0.2	2.2	7.0	530
	Traffic Metric tones	19	–	424	–
4. Civil Aviation	No. of Passengers (Lakhs) [@]	–	26.17	252	395

Source: 10TH Five Year Plan, Economic Survey 2009-10. * For the year 2003-04 ** For 2007-08 @ passengers carried by government carriers only.

Table – 13: Infrastructure: Branch Expansion of All Commercial Banks

As on June 30	No. of Branches	Rural Branches	%	Population per Branch
1969	8,260	1,860	22	63,800
1991	60,650	32,750	54	14,150
2007	71,831	30,551	42.5	16,000
2008	76,142	31,002	40.7	15,100
2009	79,931	31,646	39.6	14,500
2010	84,604	32,494	38.4	14,000

Source: Economic Survey 2009-10.

Table – 14: Infrastructure: Growth of Public expenditure on Education

Year	Exp. As percent of GDP	Exp. As percent of Budget
1951-52	0.64	7.92
1960-61	1.48	11.99
1970-71	2.31	15.10
1980-81	3.08	13.48
1990-91	4.07	13.97
2000-01	4.26	12.23
2003-04	3.74	12.31
2004-05*	3.49	12.27

Source: MHRD 2004-05 * Budget Estimates

Table – 15: Infrastructure: Center and State Health Expenditure (Rs. Crores)

	2004-05	2009-10
Centre	8,438	22,025
State	20,980	43,849
Total	29,418	65,874
Population (Crores)	107.9	117.0
Per capita Health allocation Rs.	272.6	563
Health Allocation as % of GDP	1.03	1.10

Source: EPW June 28, 2008, Union Budget 2009-10.

Table – 16: Principle Characteristics of Factories

	Unit	1990-91	2007-08	Average annual Growth Rate %
1. No. of Factories	Nos.	1,10,179	1,46,385	1.69
2. Invested Capital	Rs. Crores	1,94,913	12,80,125	11.71
3. No. of Workers	Lakhs	63.1	82.0	1.56
4. Other Employees	Lakhs	18.5	22.5	1.13
5. Total No. of employees	Lakhs	81.6	104.5	1.42

Source: Annual Survey of Industries 2007-08.

Table – 17: India's Trade Balance (\$ Billions)

Years	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
2005-06	103.1	149.2	-46.1
2006-07	126.4	185.7	-59.3
2007-08	163.1	251.7	-88.5
2008-09	185.3	303.7	-118.4
2009-10	178.8	288.4	-109.6
2010-11	251.1	369.8	-118.6
2011-12	304.6	489.2	-184.6
2012-13	300.4	499.7	-190.3
2013-14	312.6	450.1	-137.5

Source: DGCI & S

Table – 18: Some Macro Economic Trends

	2013-14	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Trade Balance		-2.1	-2.3	-4.8	-6.4	-6.5	-7.4	-9.8	-8.6	-7.5	-10.2	-10.6
CAD	-1.7	1.2	2.3	-0.4	-1.2	-1.0	-1.3	-2.3	-2.8	-2.6	-4.5	-5.1
Annual Growth Rate	4.7	3.8	8.5	7.5	9.5	9.6	9.3	6.8	8.0	8.9	6.7	4.5

Source: DGCI & S

Table – 19: Import of Principal Commodities

Product Group	2005-06	2012-13	2013-14
Petroleum Crude and products	29.5	33.4	36.7
Gold	7.3	11.0	6.4
Machinery	14.4	10.6	10.0
Electronic Goods	8.9	6.4	6.9
Pearls & Stones	6.1	4.6	5.3
Chemicals	4.7	3.9	3.5
Coal, Coke and Briquettes	2.6	3.5	3.7
Metaliferous Ores	2.6	3.1	3.0
Edible Oil	1.4	1.9	2.1
Iron & Steel	3.1	2.2	1.6
Fertilizers	1.4	1.9	1.4

Source: DGCI & S

Table – 20: India's Exports of Principal Commodities (% of Total Exports)

Product Group	2005-06	2012-13	2013-14
Manufactured Goods of which	53.8	46.0	47.8
Leather Products	2.6	1.6	1.8
Chemicals	15.2	13.8	14.0
Engg. Goods	18.7	18.9	19.7
Electronic Goods	2.2	2.8	2.5
Textiles & Clothing	15.1	8.8	9.7
Petroleum Products	11.3	20.3	20.1
Gems & Jewellery	15.1	14.4	13.2

Source: DGCI & S

Table – 21: Technology Content of Exports of Manufacturing (% of Exports of Manufactured Goods)

Year	India		Brazil		China	
	High-Tech	Med-Tech	High-Tech	Med-Tech	High-Tech	Med-Tech
2005	24.8	27.6	27.7	39.8	47.5	27.3
2006	28.5	31.3	28.4	39.1	49.6	27.2
2007	25.6	32.4	20.0	44.6	48.9	27.9
2008	24.6	36.8	24.6	43.4	47.3	28.8
2009	26.2	32.2	24.8	42.0	46.7	29.2
2010	22.1	30.4	24.6	42.3	46.0	30.5
2011	21.0	31.4	22.7	45.7	43.7	32.1
2012	21.3	33.4	23.0	44.7	46.7	29.7

Source: WITS Database

Table – 22: Major Components of the Invisibles Account (\$ Billion)

Year	Services Trade Balance	Investment Income (Net)	Private Transfers (Net)
2005-06	23.2	-5.3	24.5
2006-07	29.5	-6.8	29.8
2007-08	38.9	-4.4	41.7
2008-09	53.9	-6.6	44.6
2009-10	36.0	-7.2	51.8
2010-11	44.1	-17.1	53.1
2011-12	64.1	-16.5	63.5
2012-13	64.9	-22.4	64.3

Source: RBI.