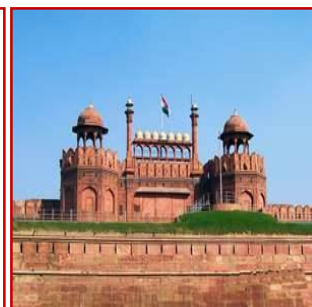


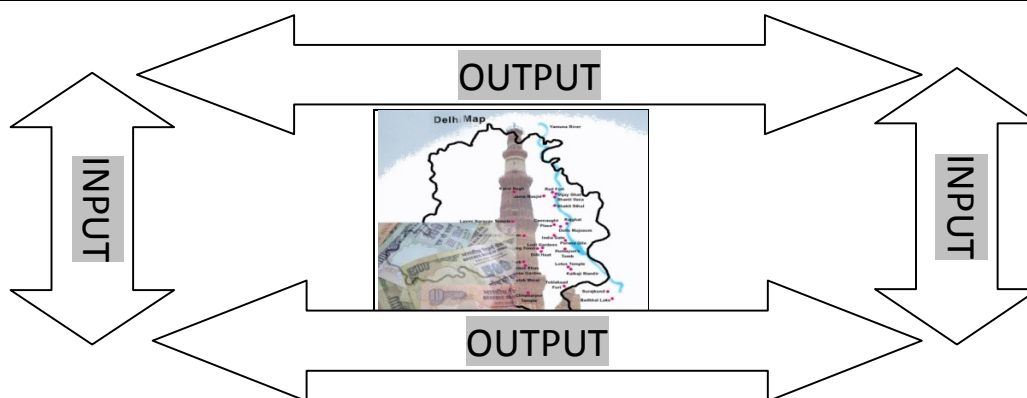


सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI



INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE OF DELHI (2007-08) 2013



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PREFACE

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Delhi has compiled the "Input-Output Table" (IOT) for the first time for the economy of Delhi for the year 2007-08. An aggregate matrix can present a bird's eye view of an economy as a whole i.e. one page is sufficient to show the interrelationship between Inter Industry Uses and various components of Final Uses and Output.

The data pertaining to Inter Industry Use, Inputs, Components of Final Demands viz. Private Final Consumption expenditure, Government Final consumption Expenditure, Gross Fixed Capital Formation for Private Sector, Changes in Stocks, Export & Import and total Output is not available at State level, therefore, academic approach has been adopted by this Directorate to bring out this publication. However, to develop the comparable information system over the years for studying the input structures and final demand pattern, the methodology followed for construction of the present Input Output Tables conforms to the basic principles enunciated in the System of National Accounts.


The detailed matrices published by the National Accounts Division, Central Statistics Office M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation, Govt. of India in its latest report "Input-Output Tables -2007-08" are at 130×130 sector classification. However, the "Input-Output Table" prepared for the economy of Delhi for the year 2007-08 has been confined and prepared at 9×9 sector classification conforms the same 9 fold industries as have been used for the preparation of GDP at National level and GSDP at State level.

The publication has been prepared in the back drop of regular inspirations received from our Secretary (Planning) Shri A. J. Kurian, under the supervision of Shri Shan-E-Alam, Assistant Director and guidance of Dr. R.N. Sharma, Joint Director. Sincere efforts made by the officers/ officials of State Accounts Division" of this Directorate are highly appreciated. I also take this as an opportunity to pay my sincere gratitude to Dr. Shailja Sharma, Deputy Director General of the National Accounts Division, Central Statistics Office for their unstinted guidance, help and support.

It is earnestly hoped that this publication would meet the requirements of all those concerned with the studying the input structures and final demand pattern of the state and prove a strong tool in the hands of academicians for research work and administrators for policy formulations. It will be our constant endeavor to improve the utility of the publication.

Suggestions, if any, for improvement of the coverage and contents of this brochure, are welcome.

DELHI
July, 2013


(Dr. B.K. SHARMA)
Director-cum-Special Secretary

TEAM OF OFFICERS ASSOCIATED

WITH THE PREPARATION OF IOT 2007-08

- 1. Dr. R.N. SHARMA : JOINT DIRECTOR**
- 2 SH. SHAN-E-ALAM : ASSISTANT DIRECTOR**
- 3. Ms. ANUPAMA : STATISTICAL OFFICER**
- 4. Ms. KAVITA : STATISTICAL ASSISTANT**
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE OF DELHI (2007-08) 2013

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An aggregate matrix can present a bird's eye view of an economy as a whole i.e. one page is sufficient to show the interrelationship between Inter Industry Uses and various components of Final Uses and Output. The following are the main highlights of the analysis of Input-Output Table of Delhi for the year 2007-08:

INTERINDUSTRY USE AND FINAL USE:

- ❖ Total output of Delhi constitutes 43.62% as inter industry uses and 56.38% as final uses, while at national level the percentages for Inter Industry Uses and Final uses are 50.78% and 49.22% respectively.
- ❖ Final Uses of Delhi is estimated to constitutes Private Final Consumption Expenditure to the tune of ₹ 11463376 lakh (72.6%), Government Final Consumption Expenditure to the tune of ₹ 1871026 lakh (11.8%) and Gross Fixed Capital Formation to the tune of ₹ 2460319 lakh (15.6%), as compared to ₹ 273201468 lakh (57%), ₹ 50114255 lakh (10%) and ₹ 157568911 lakh (33%) at national level respectively.

PRIMARY SECTOR:

- ❖ Inter industry use of the Primary Sector of Delhi constitutes 16.16% and Final Use constitutes 83.84% out of total output of Primary Sector, while at national level the similar percentages were 73.59% and 26.41% respectively.
- ❖ Primary Sector has retained 5.40% of its total output as inputs for further production of the commodities pertaining to Primary Sector, while 8.47% has been supplied to Secondary Sector and 2.29% to the Tertiary Sector as inputs. However, at national level, Primary Sector has retained 17.01% of its total output as inputs for further production of the commodities pertaining to Primary Sector, while 51.39% has been supplied to Secondary Sector and 5.19% to the Tertiary Sector as inputs.

- ❖ A sum of ₹ 14424 lakh has been used up in the production process pertaining to Agriculture & Allied Activities as inputs for production of commodities and produced the total output of ₹ 147669 lakh, indicating that for production of 1 unit of commodity only 0.10 unit of inputs is required as compared to 0.35 at national level. Mining and Quarrying is curtailed by Court orders by way of imposing ban on mining & quarrying activities as such there is no production for this sector in Delhi since 2005-06 onwards.

SECONDARY SECTOR:

- ❖ Industry use of the Secondary Sector of Delhi constitutes 75.09% and Final Use constitutes 24.91% out of total output of Secondary Sector, while at national level the similar percentages were 51.80% and 48.20% respectively.
- ❖ Secondary Sector has retained 48.0% of its total output as inputs for further production of the commodities pertaining to Secondary Sector, while 0.03% has been supplied to Primary Sector and 27.06% to the Tertiary Sector as inputs. However, at national level, Secondary Sector has retained 40.16% of its total output as inputs for further production of the commodities pertaining to Secondary Sector, while 2.42% has been supplied to Primary Sector and 9.22% to the Tertiary Sector as inputs.
- ❖ A sum of ₹ 4385902 lakh have been used up in the production process pertaining to Manufacturing Sector as inputs for production of commodities and produced the total output of ₹ 5565259 lakh, indicating that for production of 1 unit of commodity 0.79 unit of inputs is required as compared to 0.77 at national level.
- ❖ A sum of ₹ 329990 lakh has been used up in the production process pertaining to Electricity, Gas & Water supply Sector as inputs for production of commodities and produced the total output of ₹ 580583 lakh, indicating that for production of 1 unit of commodity 0.57 unit of inputs is required as compared to 0.56 at national level.
- ❖ A sum of ₹ 3653757 lakh has been used up in the production process pertaining to Construction Sector as inputs for production of commodities and produced the total output of ₹ 4085016 lakh, indicating that for production of 1 unit of commodity 0.89 unit of inputs is required as compared to 0.62 at national level.

TERTIARY SECTOR:

- ❖ Industry use of the Tertiary Sector of Delhi constitutes 22.93% and Final Use constitutes 77.07% out of total output of Tertiary Sector, while at national level the similar percentages are 40.20% and 59.80% respectively.
- ❖ Tertiary Sector has retained 10.29% of its total output as inputs for further production of the services pertaining to Tertiary Sector, while 0.02% has been supplied to Primary Sector and 12.61% to the Secondary Sector as inputs. However, at national level, Tertiary Sector has retained 13.12% of its total output as inputs for further production of the services pertaining to Tertiary Sector, while 3.27% has been supplied to Primary Sector and 23.81% to the Secondary Sector as inputs.
- ❖ A sum of ₹ 958907 lakh have been used up in the production process pertaining to Trade, Hotels & Restaurants Sector as inputs for production of Services and produced the total output of ₹ 4946577 lakh, indicating that for production of 1 unit value of services 0.19 unit of inputs is required as compared to 0.26 at national level.
- ❖ A sum of ₹ 1646907 lakh has been used up in the production process pertaining to Transport, Storage & Communications Sector as inputs for production of Services and produced the total output of ₹ 2809590 lakh, indicating that for production of 1 unit value of services 0.59 unit of inputs is required as compared to 0.51 at national level.
- ❖ A sum of ₹ 807246 lakh has been used up in the production process pertaining to Banking & Insurance, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Business and Legal Services Sector as inputs for production of Services and produced the total output of ₹ 7387228 lakh, indicating that for production of 1 unit value of services 0.11 unit of inputs is required as compared to 0.18 at national level.
- ❖ A sum of ₹ 423272 lakh has been used up in the production process pertaining to Community, Social & Personal Services Sector as inputs for production of Services and produced the total output of ₹ 2493201 lakh, indicating that for production of 1 unit value of services 0.17 unit of inputs is required as compared to 0.14 at national level.

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CHAPTER
ONE

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

BRIEF BACKGROUND:

At National Level, the first Input-Output Transactions Table (IOTT), consistent with the National Accounts Statistics (NAS) related to the year 1968-69 was published for the first time by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), in the publication "National Accounts Statistics, 1978". This table was prepared jointly by the CSO and the Planning Commission. Subsequent to its completion, the CSO undertook the preparation of IOTT for the year 1973-74 at its own and decided to continue the work relating to the preparation of IOTT on regular basis and publish them once in every five years. The IOTT 1973-74, in the aggregated 60 sectors form, was included in the NAS, 1981. A detailed report entitled "Input-Output Transactions Table, 1973-74" was published by the CSO in September 1981. Thereafter, the Reports on IOTT for the reference years 1978-79, 1983-84, 1989-90, 1993-94 and 1998-99 were published in June 1989, September 1990, November 1997, July 2000 and March 2005 respectively. The latest publication contains the details of the IOT for the year 2007-2008 and published in October, 2012.

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Delhi has compiled the "Input-Output Table" (IOT) for the first time for the economy of Delhi for the year 2007-08. The data pertaining to Inter Industry Use, Inputs, Components of Final Demands viz. Private Final Consumption expenditure, Government Final consumption Expenditure, Gross Fixed Capital Formation for Private Sector, Changes in Stocks, Export & Import and total Output is not available at State level, therefore, academic attempt has been made by this Directorate to bring out this publication. However, to develop the comparable information system over the years for studying the input structures and

final demand pattern, the methodology followed for construction of the present Input Output Tables conforms to the basic principles enunciated in the System of National Accounts.

The detailed matrices published by the National Accounts Division, Central Statistics Office M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation, Govt. of India in its latest report "Input-Output Tables -2007-08" are at 130×130 sector classification. However, the "Input-Output Table" for the economy of Delhi for the year 2007-08 has been prepared at 9×9 sector classification conforms the 9 fold industries used for the preparation of GDP at National level and GSDP at State level.

For compilation of GDP estimates we may distinguish Primary Sector comprising of Agriculture and Livestock, Forestry and logging, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying Secondary Sector comprising of Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas & Water Supply and Construction and Tertiary Sector comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Railways, Transport by Other Means, Storage, Communication, Banking & Insurance, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Business and Legal Services, Public Administration and Other Services in the economy. At national level, to analyse the situation prevailing in 2007-08, the 130 sector commodity × industry table has been summarized to show only two sectors in the economy viz. "commodities" comprising Primary and Secondary Sectors and "services" comprising Tertiary Sector. Like-wise, for Preparation of Input-Output Table for Delhi State similar treatment has been given and the whole economy has been divided in the two major groups.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT:

This Chapter describes the basic approach adopted in the compilation of Input Output Table and other important issues like definitions and concepts of the various components viz Inter Industry Use, Inputs, Components of Final Demands viz. Private Final Consumption expenditure, Government Final consumption Expenditure, Gross Fixed Capital Formation , Changes in Stocks, Export & Import, underlying assumptions in case of non-availability of information and data required for the preparation of the IO table at State level along with the limitations and paucity of the data etc. In Chapter 2, a brief analysis of the IOT 2007-08 has been included along with a comparative picture from the results of National Level Input-Output Table (IOT) for the year 2007-08.

The input-output table gives the inter-industry transactions in value terms at factor cost presented in the form of commodity x industry matrix where the columns represent the industries and the rows as group of

commodities, which are the principal products of the corresponding industries. Each row of the matrix shows in the relevant columns, the deliveries of the total output of the commodities to the different industries for intermediate consumption and final use. The entries read down industry columns give the commodity inputs of raw-materials and services, which are used to produce outputs of particular industries.

At the National level, the final uses have been distinguished under six categories (i) Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE), (ii) Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE), (iii) Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), (iv) Change in Stocks (CIS), (v) Exports of goods and services (EXP) and (vi) Imports of goods and services (IMP). However, at State level final uses have been distinguished under three categories (i) Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE), (ii) Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE) and (iii) Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF).

Basic concepts , definitions and method of calculation of data at national level for preparation of Input-Output Table 2007-08 along with limitations and assumptions at State level Input-Output Table 2007-08 may be summarized as under:-

FINAL DEMAND:

The final uses of gross domestic product have been classified into six categories, viz., (i) Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE), (ii) Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE), (iii) Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), (iv) change in Stocks (CIS), (v) Exports (EXP) and (vi) Imports (IMP).

PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (PFCE):

PFCE represents the consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions. The methodology adopted to prepare the vector of PFCE is the same as that adopted for NAS. However, to arrive at the sector-wise estimates of PFCE, the item-wise details of PFCE by object for the year 2007-08 available in the NAS have been used along with the output data (at four digit level national industrial classification (NIC)) from the results of surveys conducted on registered and unregistered manufacturing sectors. The relevant import /export data obtained from RBI have also been used to arrive at the sector-wise estimates of PFCE.

GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (GFCE):

GFCE represents current consumption expenditure of the government. This expenditure comprises of compensation of employees, depreciation and intermediate consumption (purchase of goods and

services including repair and maintenance less sales). The total GFCE is divided on the basis of economic classification into sectors of education, medical and health, water supply, construction, other services and public administration and defence. The expenditure relating to these sectors, except public administration & defence, is allocated to these respective sectors whereas in the case of public administration and defence, only the compensation of employees is allocated to the sector "public administration and defence". The details of intermediate consumption and receipts are culled out from the budget documents of central & state government, local bodies and Finance Account of Union Government. The annual reports of research and scientific institutions, Employee's Provident Fund Organisation and the details of Issue Department of RBI have also been used to get the details of intermediate consumption. These are allocated to the appropriate sectors in the final demand under GFCE. Items like "office expenditure" and "material and supply" for which no break-up is available in the budget documents, have been split up into the respective sectors on the basis of information received through correspondence from the ministries/departments of the central and state governments and attached subordinate offices.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) :

The detailed commodity-wise output data relating to products and by-products of capital goods industries covered in the ASI, 2007-08 for organized sector and NSS survey of 2005-06 for unorganized manufacturing, have been considered along with detailed data on exports and imports, and import duty for the preparation of commodity-wise estimates of GFCF.

CHANGE IN STOCKS (CIS):

Commodity-wise CIS has been estimated separately for (a) manufacturing sectors and (b) sectors other than manufacturing.

Manufacturing Sectors: Industry-wise estimates of CIS in manufacturing sector are dealt separately for registered and un-registered manufacturing. The data on "value of stocks at the beginning and end of the year by industries" for registered and un-registered manufacturing have been obtained through ASI for the year 2007-08 and through the Survey on Unorganised Manufacturing conducted by the NSS for the year 2005-06, adjusted for 2007-08 respectively. To obtain the corresponding commodity-wise estimates of CIS, these have been reclassified. For an industry, the CIS is available under the categories: (i) raw materials, (ii) stores, (iii) fuel, (iv) semi-finished goods and (v) finished goods. The finished and semi-finished goods of an industry have been identified as

the main product of the industry and treated as change in stocks of the main product. The values under raw materials, stores and fuels of an industry have been divided into shares of specific commodities on the basis of main basic materials, stores and fuels consumed in that industry and taken as stocks of these specific input commodities. These sector-wise details are then clubbed together to arrive at the combined CIS for the manufacturing sector.

Other than Manufacturing Sectors: Commodity-wise CIS in sectors other than manufacturing have been arrived separately for public sector (Departmental Commercial Undertakings and Non- Departmental Commercial Undertakings) private corporate sector, co-operative societies and households. Commodity-wise details available from the budget documents of central & state government and local bodies, annual reports of the undertakings are made use of to arrive at the change in stocks of the public sector. Data received from the RBI is used to obtain the commodity-wise change in stocks relating to the private corporate sector. (Due to non availability of detailed data on inventories for 2007-08, the norms used for IOTT 1998-99 have been utilised to arrive at the commodity-wise change of stocks of the respective sectors of the household part.) The change in stock of agriculture and allied sectors are based on budget documents and reports of NDCUs for the public sector; livestock census and respective commodity boards for private sector. The estimates of CIS arrived separately for the above mentioned parts are clubbed together to obtain the estimates of the commodity-wise CIS in sectors other than manufacturing.

Commodity-wise CIS estimated for manufacturing sector and sectors other than manufacturing, as mentioned above, are added together to obtain the total commodity-wise CIS.

EXPORTS:

Exports comprise exports of merchandise on f.o.b. basis and other items like transport and communication in respect of exports other than merchandise, insurance etc. Item-wise break up of exports of merchandise, f.o.b. is available in the DGCI&S publication "Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, Vol.-I, Exports". For the remaining items, „the details of invisible items“ obtained from RBI for the year 2007-08 have also been utilised.

IMPORTS:

Imports include the imports of merchandise and other items like transport services of merchandise, imports by resident industries, other transport and communication services by non-residents and

miscellaneous commodities, etc. Item-wise details of imports of merchandise at c.i.f. values are available in the DGCI&S publication "Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, Vol. II, Imports", 2007-08 For the remaining items, „the details of invisible items“ obtained from RBI for the year 2007-08 have also been utilised.

INDIRECT TAXES:

29. Indirect taxes are distinguished as commodity taxes and other indirect taxes. Commodity taxes include union & state excise duties, sales tax, custom duties (on imports & exports) and various other duties and cesses. Other indirect taxes include levies like electricity duty, motor vehicle tax, entertainment tax, and stamp duty, etc. The types of indirect taxes by commodities and services on which they are levied have, therefore, been ascertained and each particular tax has been apportioned in proportion to the value of flow of commodities going to different industry sectors and final uses. The source material used for different components of indirect taxes on various commodity groups is described below: -

Commodity-wise union excise duties for the year 2007-08 have been taken from the Receipts budget 2007-08 of Central Government whereas data on state excise duties from respective State budget documents for the year 2007-08.

The budget documents of State governments and Finance Accounts give only the state-wise break-up of the total sales tax levied and does not furnish their commodity-wise data. There is very little uniformity in the rates and exemptions of sales tax levied in different States & Union Territories. For allocating the total sales tax amongst different commodity sectors, the commodities on which sales tax are levied are identified, to the extent possible, and are allocated to the respective sectors. The remaining amount of sales tax is allocated to the different commodity sectors in proportion to the norms arrived on the basis of the product-wise data on sales tax from the ASI(Block "J")- 2007-08.

SUBSIDIES:

The commodity-wise subsidies have been compiled from the budgets of Central and State Governments. These are identified to the relevant commodity sectors and allocated to different consuming industry sectors and final uses in proportion to the domestic flow. Some of the subsidies meant for specific purpose like subsidy provided for electricity and subsidy on the construction of wells for agriculture purposes have been allocated to the respective cells of the domestic flow matrix. Requisite details are, however, not available for many items like subsidies

to agriculture, industry, irrigation, Food Corporation of India (FCI), National Small Industries Corporation, Small and Marginal Farmers Development Agencies, industrial corporations and subsidies for product promotion etc. Subsidies paid to FCI have been allocated to items such as wheat, rice and other crops on the basis of detailed data available from the Annual Report and Accounts of FCI, 2007-08. Similar subsidies given to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) have been allocated on the basis of details available in the report of KVIC. Irrigation subsidy has been allocated to various crops in proportion to irrigated crop area.

LIMITATIONS/ASSUMPTIONS AT STATE LEVEL:

Data relating to PFCE, GFCE, Private Sector's GFCF, CIS, Exports, Imports, State Share of indirect Taxes and Subsidies are not available at State level. Therefore, due to paucity and non-availability of data following assumptions have been used to arrive at the State level Input-Output Table:

For Agriculture & allied Activities inputs provided by the CSO for preparation of SDP estimates have been used. The inputs going into production of agricultural commodities are (i) seed, (ii) chemical fertilisers, (iii) organic manure, (iv) pesticides and insecticides, (v) irrigation charges, (vi) electricity, (vii) diesel oil, (viii) bullock labour, (ix) current repairs and maintenance of fixed assets and other operational costs, (x) market charges and (xi) financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). The total Inputs have been distributed among the various industries by using the national level ratio. Similarly, the actual total Output of the Agriculture & allied Activities have also been used. Mining & Quarrying is no more in existence in the Delhi State. Gross Value of Output and inputs calculated for the purpose of estimation of SDP have been used for the Manufacturing Sector. For Construction Sector, Electricity, Gas & Water Supply, Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & communication, Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services and Community Social & Personal Services ratio of national level GVA in the GVO have been used to arrive at Delhi State GVO. Inputs have also been distributed among the various industry groups by using national level ratios and proportions, however, suitable adjustments have been made among the inter industries for the sake of consistencies and balanced Input-Output Table.

Total Final Use has been grouped into three categories (i) Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE), (ii) Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE) and (iii) Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF). Split of these components of Total Final Use has been prepared by using national ratio and proportions. Industry-wise total Final Use is same as the GSDP for the year 2007-08, published and prepared by this Directorate earlier.

BACKWARD AND FORWARD LINKAGES:

Backward production linkages are the demand for additional inputs used by producers to supply additional goods or services. For example, when agricultural production expands, it demands intermediate goods like fertilizers, machinery and transport services. This demand then stimulates production in other sectors to supply these intermediate goods. The more input intensive a sector's production technology is, the stronger its backward linkages are.

Forward production linkages account for the increased supply of inputs to upstream industries. For example, when agricultural production expands, it can supply more goods to the food-processing sector, which stimulates manufacturing production. So the more important a sector is for upstream industries, the stronger its forward linkages will be. Stronger forward and backward production linkages lead to larger multipliers.



CHAPTER TWO

INPUT-OUTPUT TRANSACTIONS- A BRIEF ANALYSIS

CHAPTER 2

INPUT-OUTPUT TRANSACTIONS

- A BRIEF ANALYSIS

Input Output Table depicts inter-industry relationships within an economy, showing how output from one industrial sector may become an input to another industrial sector. In the inter-industry matrix, column entries typically represent inputs to an industrial sector, while row entries represent outputs from a given sector. This format therefore shows how dependent each sector is on every other sector, both as a customer of outputs from other sectors and as a supplier of inputs. Each column of the input–output matrix shows the monetary value of inputs to each sector and each row represents the value of each sector's outputs.

Input-output analysis specifically shows how industries are linked together through supplying inputs for the output of an economy. If, for example, the first row of IO table for economy of the Delhi State describes the distribution of the total production of Agriculture & allied activities, it would show that a certain quantity of Agricultural Production is used in the production of more Agricultural commodities, a certain quantity in the production of Manufacturing commodities, a certain quantity in the production of houses, a certain quantity by private households, and so on. If the numbers are added across the row, the total quantity of Agriculture & allied activities produced is obtained. A table of this type illustrates the dependence of each industry on the products of other industries: for example, an increase in food output is also seen to require an increase in the production of Agricultural commodities. Input–output tables can be constructed for whole economies or for segments within economies. Input–output tables are useful in planning the production levels in various industries necessary to meet given consumption goals and in

analyzing the effects throughout the economy of changes in certain components. Input-output tables have been most widely used in planned economies and in developing countries.

At National level, the IOT can be viewed as an extensive dis-aggregation of the production account within the System of National Accounts. However, the overall discrepancy in the NAS showing the difference between GDP and final expenditure has been absorbed in various categories of final demand while undertaking the manual balancing, to present a balanced IOT. In case of preparation of present IOT for Delhi State GSDP and Final demand or final expenditure are same as the final uses have been distinguished under three categories (i) Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE), (ii) Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE) and (iii) Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF).

At national level, to analyse the situation prevailing in 2007-08, the 130 sector commodity × industry table has been summarize to show only two sectors in the economy viz. “commodities” comprising Primary and Secondary Sectors and “services” comprising Tertiary Sector. Like-wise, for Preparation of Input-Output Table for Delhi State similar treatment has been given and the whole economy has been divided in the two major groups. These tables give a comparative picture of distribution of output dispositions and input structure of the commodities and services for the year 2007-08 in respect of Delhi versus All India.

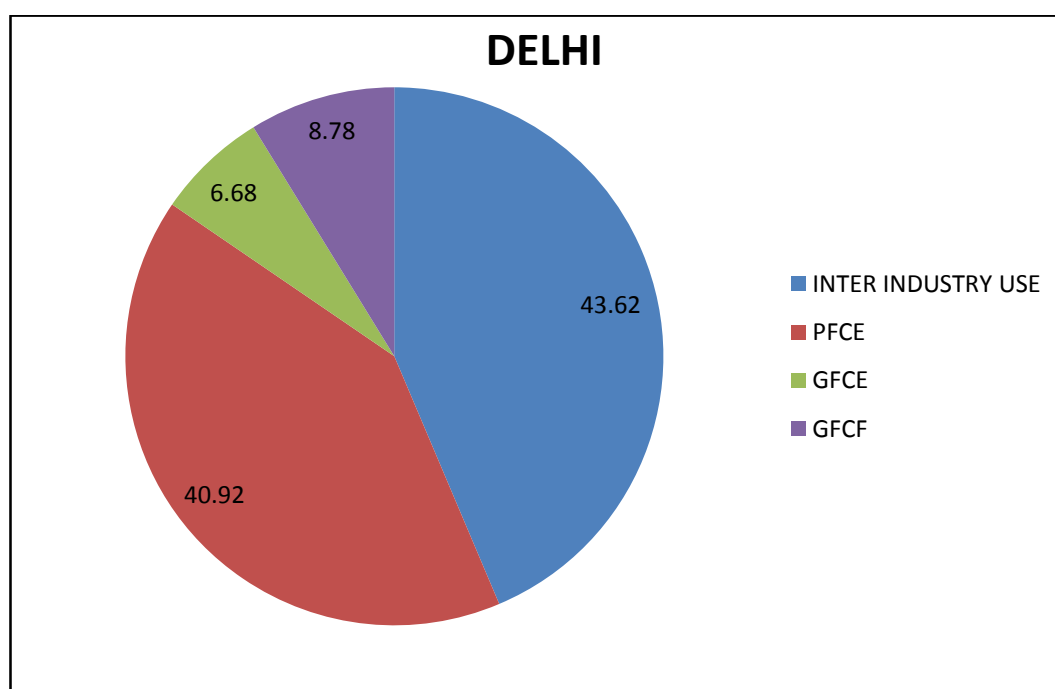
Findings of the key results of the Input-Output Table of Delhi may be summarized in the following paragraphs and tables:

Looking into the percentage distribution of various components in total output (DELHI VS. ALL INDIA) for the year 2007-08 in the Table 2.1 below, it is observed that of the total output of Delhi, Inter Industry Use constitutes as 43.62%, Private Final Consumption Expenditure as 40.92%, Govt Final Consumption Expenditure as 6.68% and Gross Fixed Capital Formation as 8.78%, while at national level, the same components were 51%, 28%, 5% and 16% respectively.

TABLE 2.1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS COMPONENTS IN TOTAL OUTPUT (DELHI VS. ALL INDIA) FOR THE YEAR 2007-08:

DELHI/ ALL INDIA	INTER INDUSTRY USE	PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	TOTAL
DELHI	43.62	40.92	6.68	8.78	100
ALL INDIA	51	28	5	16	100

FIGURE 2.1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS COMPONENTS IN TOTAL OUTPUT (DELHI VS. ALL INDIA) FOR THE YEAR 2007-08:



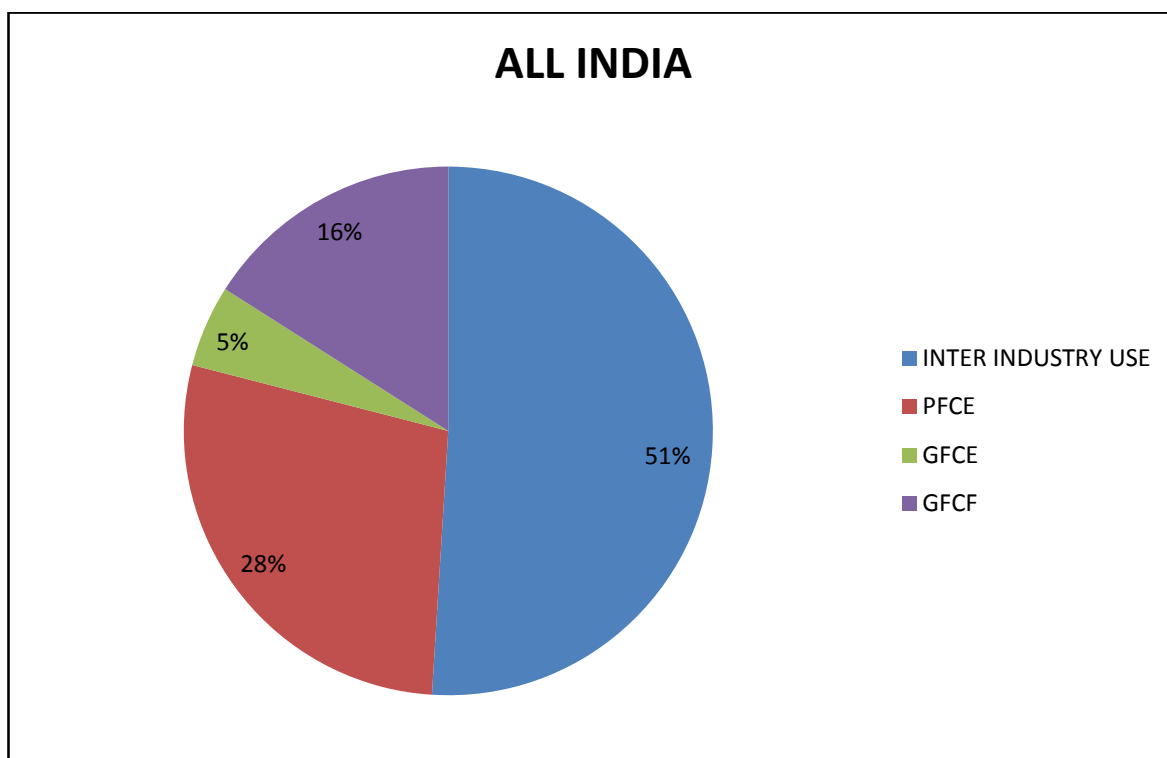


TABLE 2.2: INTER-INDUSTRY TRANSACTIONS FOR ECONOMY OF DELHI FOR THE YEAR 2007-08:

(₹ LAKHS)

Sector/ Item	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL II USE	TOTAL FINAL USE	TOTAL OUTPUT
PRIMARY	7972	12508	3382	23862	123807	147699
SECONDARY	3088	5344077	3013064	8360229	2773232	11133461
TERTIARY	3365	2110462	1722488	3836315	12897679	16733994
TOTAL INPUT	14424	7467048	4738934	12220406	15794718	28015124

TABLE 2.3: INTER-INDUSTRY TRANSACTIONS FOR ECONOMY OF DELHI FOR THE YEAR 2007-08:

(PERCENTAGES)

Sector/ Item	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL II USE	TOTAL FINAL USE	TOTAL OUTPUT
PRIMARY	5.40	8.47	2.29	16.16	83.84	100.00
SECONDARY	0.03	48.00	27.06	75.09	24.91	100.00
TERTIARY	0.02	12.61	10.29	22.93	77.07	100.00
TOTAL INPUT	0.05	26.65	16.92	43.62	56.38	100.00

TABLE 2.4: INTER-INDUSTRY TRANSACTIONS FOR ECONOMY OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 2007-08:

(PERCENTAGES)						
Sector/ Item	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY	TOTAL II USE	TOTAL FINAL USE	TOTAL OUTPUT
PRIMARY	17.01	51.39	5.19	73.59	26.41	100.00
SECONDARY	2.42	40.16	9.22	51.80	48.20	100.00
TERTIARY	3.27	23.81	13.12	40.20	59.80	100.00
TOTAL INPUT	4.85	35.89	10.04	50.78	49.22	100.00

Note - Due to rounding, figures may not add upto total.

It evident from the table 2.3 and table 2.4 that total output of Delhi constitutes 43.62% as inter industry uses and 56.38% as final uses, while at national level the percentages for Inter Industry Uses and Final uses were 50.78% and 49.22% respectively. Further, Sector-wise compositions may be summarized as under:

PRIMARY SECTOR:

It is revealed from the table 2.3 and table 2.4 that inter industry use of the Primary Sector of Delhi constitutes 16.16% and Final Use constitutes 83.84% out of total output of Primary Sector, while at national level the similar percentages were 73.59% and 26.41% respectively.

Primary Sector have retained 5.40% of its total output as inputs for further production of the commodities pertaining to Primary Sector, while 8.47% have been supplied to Secondary Sector and 2.29% to the Tertiary Sector as inputs. However, at national level, Primary Sector have retained 17.01% of its total output as inputs for further production of the commodities pertaining to Primary Sector, while 51.39% have been supplied to Secondary Sector and 5.19% to the Tertiary Sector as inputs.

SECONDARY SECTOR:

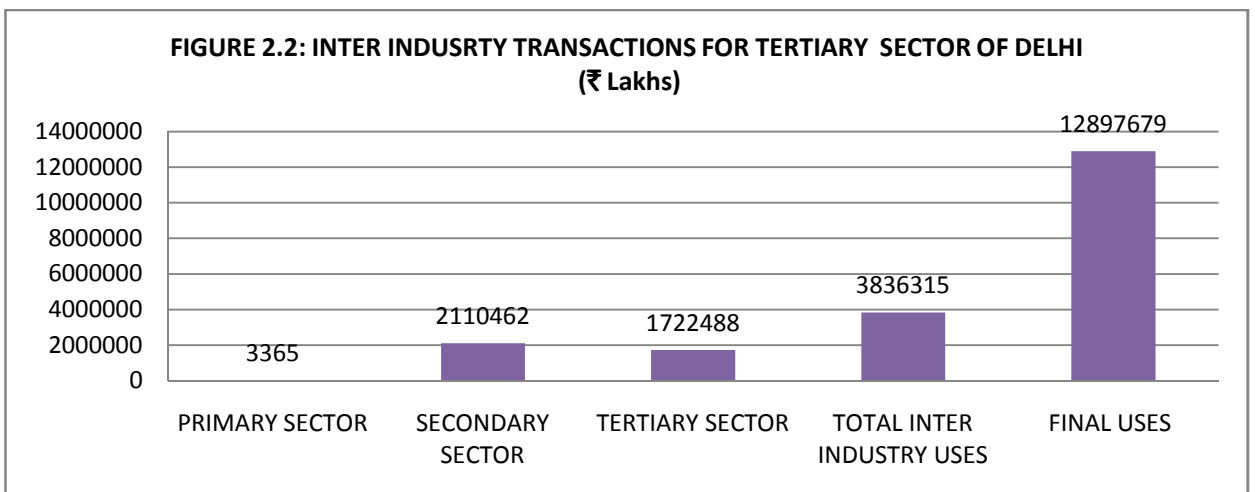
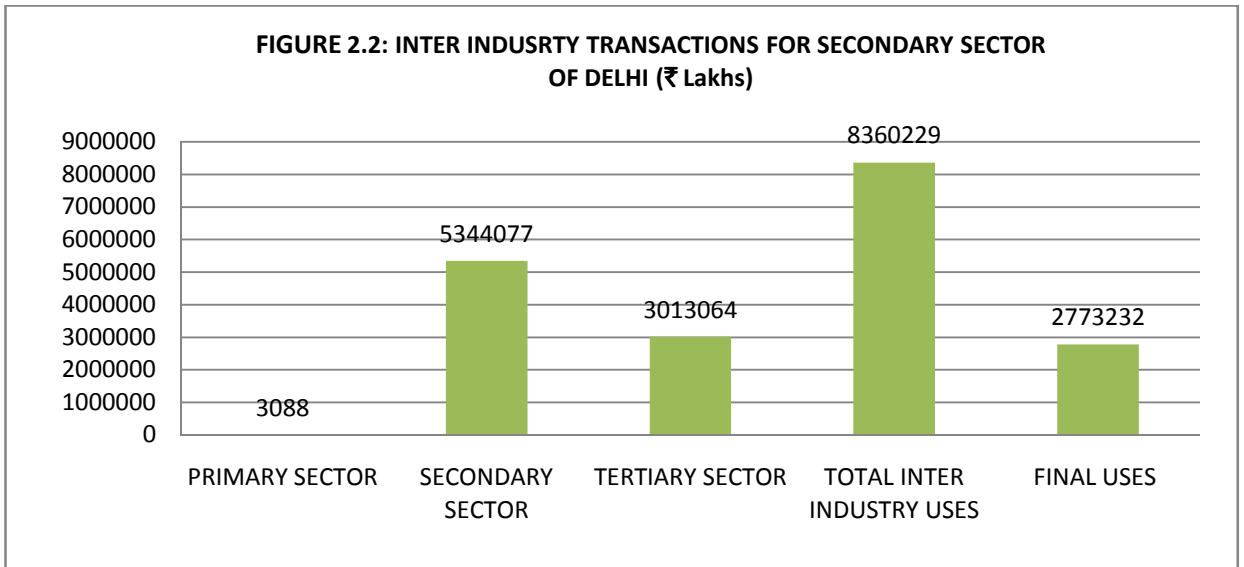
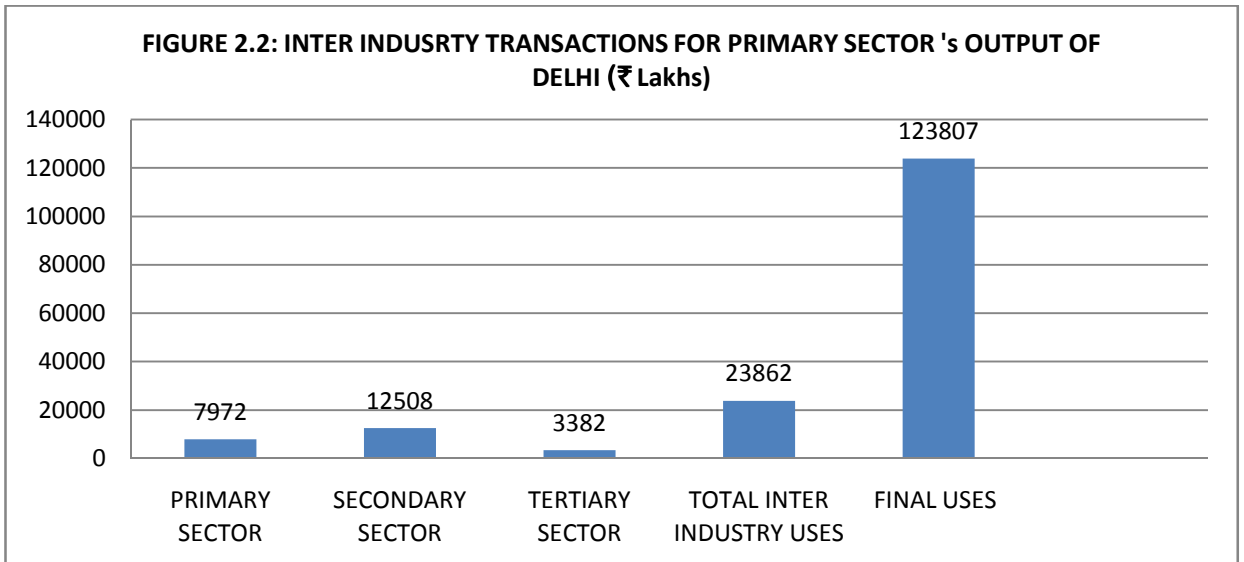
It is revealed from the table 2.3 and table 2.4 that inter industry use of the Secondary Sector of Delhi constitutes 75.09% and Final Use constitutes 24.91% out of total output of Secondary Sector, while at national level the similar percentages were 51.80% and 48.20% respectively.

Secondary Sector have retained 48.00% of its total output as inputs for further production of the commodities pertaining to Secondary Sector, while 0.03% have been supplied to Primary Sector and 27.06% to the Tertiary Sector as inputs. However, at national level, Secondary Sector have retained 40.16% of its total output as inputs for further production of the commodities pertaining to Secondary Sector, while 2.42% have been supplied to Primary Sector and 9.22% to the Tertiary Sector as inputs.

TERTIARY SECTOR:

It is revealed from the table 2.3 and table 2.4 that inter industry use of the Tertiary Sector of Delhi constitutes 22.93% and Final Use constitutes 77.07% out of total output of Tertiary Sector, while at national level the similar percentages were 40.20% and 59.80% respectively.

Tertiary Sector have retained 10.29% of its total output as inputs for further production of the services pertaining to Tertiary Sector, while 0.02% have been supplied to Primary Sector and 12.61% to the Secondary Sector as inputs. However, at national level, Tertiary Sector have retained 13.12% of its total output as inputs for further production of the services pertaining to Tertiary Sector, while 3.27% have been supplied to Primary Sector and 23.81% to the Secondary Sector as inputs.



DISTRIBUTION OF INTER-INDUSTRY INPUTS USED UP IN PRODUCTION PROCESS:

We may have a look into the distribution of inter-industry inputs used up in the production process and output produced by the industry as below:

1. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES:

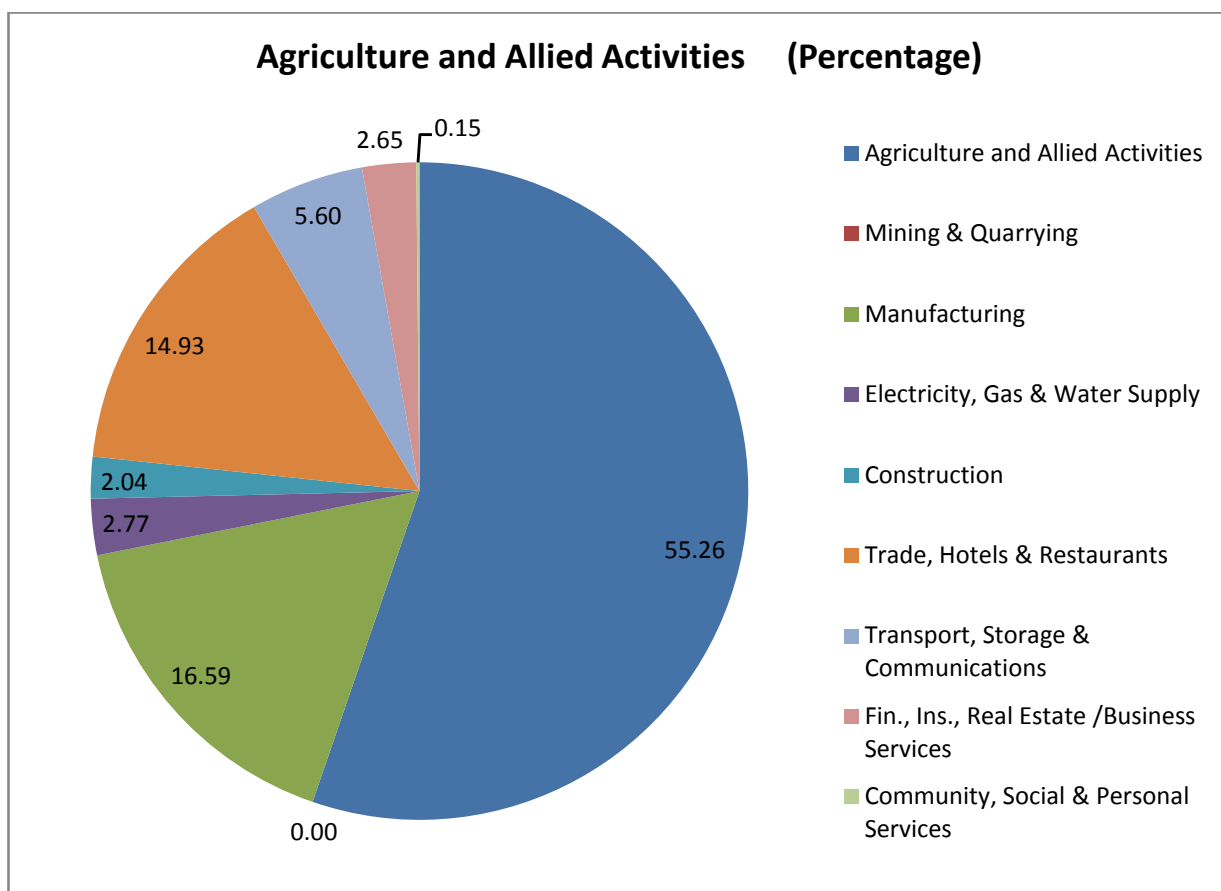
It is revealed from Table 2.3.1 below that a sum of ₹ 14424 lakh have been used up in the production process pertaining to Agriculture & Allied Activities as inputs for production of commodities and produced the total output of ₹ 147669 lakh, indicating that for production of 1 unit of commodity only 0.10 unit of inputs is required as compared to 0.35 at national level.

In percentage terms, 55.26% of total inputs has been used up by the sector from its own production, while 16.59% received from Manufacturing sector, 2.77% from Electricity Gas & Water Supply Sector, 2.04% from Construction Sector, 14.93% from Trade, Hotel & Restaurants Sector, 5.60% from Transport, Storage & Communication Sector, 2.65% from Banking & Insurance, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Business and Legal Services, and 0.15% from Community, Social & Personal Services has been used up in the process of production.

TABLE 2.3.1: DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS USED IN AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES

INDUSTRY/COMMODITY	Agriculture and Allied Activities (₹ Lakh)	PERCENTAGE
Agriculture and Allied Activities	7972	55.26
Mining & Quarrying	0	0.00
Manufacturing	2393	16.59
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	400	2.77
Construction	294	2.04
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	2154	14.93
Transport, Storage & Communications	807	5.60
Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	383	2.65
Community, Social & Personal Services	22	0.15
Total Input	14424	100.00

FIGURE 2.3.1: DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS USED IN AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES



2. MINING & QUARRYING :

Mining and Quarrying is curtailed by Court orders by way of imposing ban on mining & quarrying activities as such there is no production for this sector in Delhi since 2005-06 onwards.

TABLE 2.3.2: DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS USED IN MINING & QUARRYING

INDUSTRY/COMMODITY	Mining & Quarrying	PERCENTAGE
Agriculture and Allied Activities	0	0.00
Mining & Quarrying	0	0.00
Manufacturing	0	0.00
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	0	0.00
Construction	0	0.00
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	0	0.00
Transport, Storage & Communications	0	0.00
Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	0	0.00
Community, Social & Personal Services	0	0.00
Total Input	0	0.00

3. MANUFACTURING:

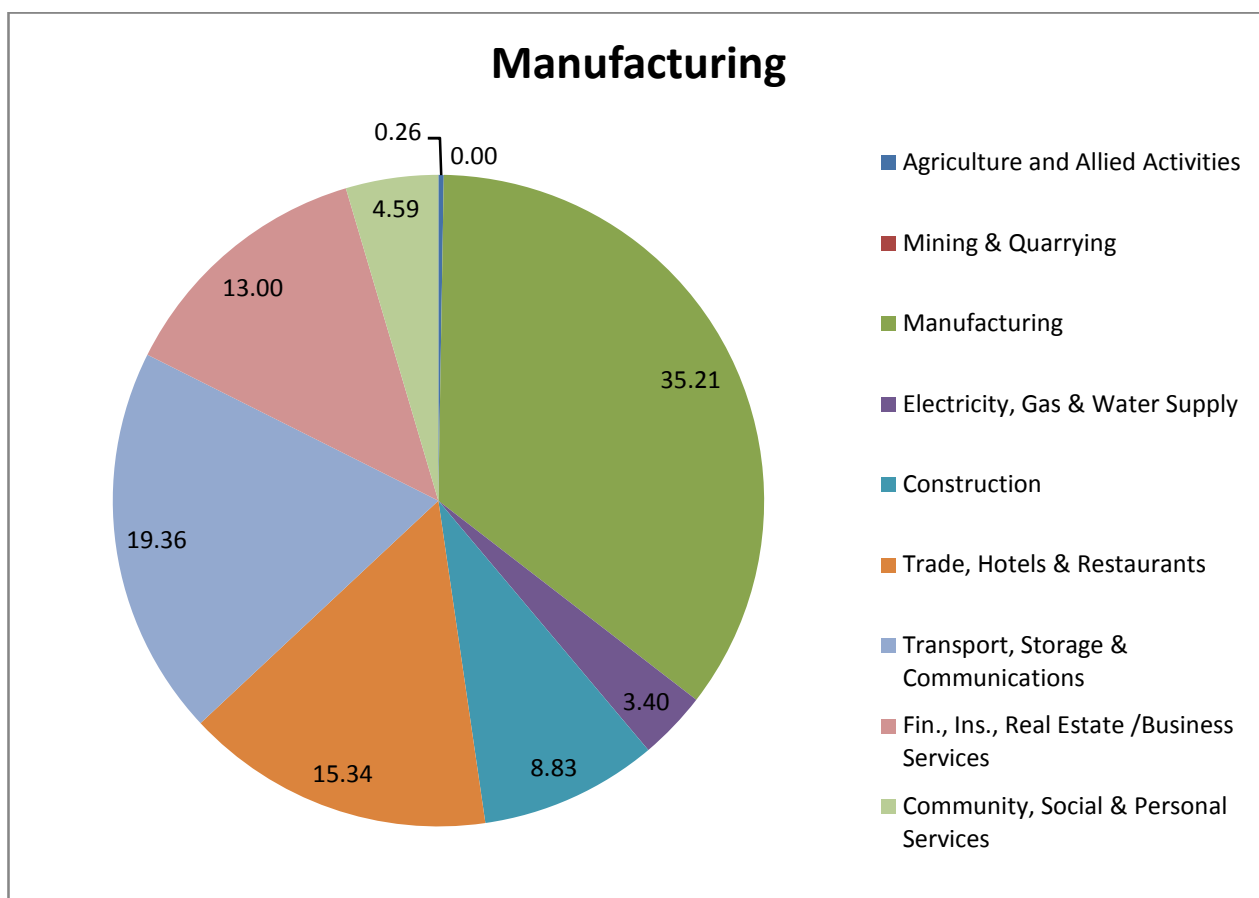
It is revealed from Table 2.3.3 below that a sum of ₹ 4385902 lakh has been used up in the production process pertaining to Manufacturing Sector as inputs for production of commodities and produced the total output of ₹ 5565259 lakh, indicating that for production of 1 unit of commodity 0.79 unit of inputs is required as compared to 0.77 at national level.

In percentage terms, 35.21% of total inputs has been used up by the sector from its own production, while 0.26% received from Agriculture & allied Activities sector, 3.40% from Electricity Gas & Water Supply Sector, 8.83% from Construction Sector, 15.34% from Trade, Hotel & Restaurants Sector, 19.36% from Transport, Storage & Communication Sector, 13.00% from Banking & Insurance, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Business and Legal Services, and 4.59% from Community, Social & Personal Services has been used up in the process of production.

TABLE 2.3.3: DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS USED IN MANUFACTURING SECTOR

INDUSTRY/COMMODITY	INPUTS (₹ Lakhs)	PERCENTAGE
Agriculture and Allied Activities	11195	0.26
Mining & Quarrying	0	0.00
Manufacturing	1544297	35.21
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	149143	3.40
Construction	387255	8.83
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	672926	15.34
Transport, Storage & Communications	849312	19.36
Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	570243	13.00
Community, Social & Personal Services	201530	4.59
TOTAL INPUTS	4385902	100.00

FIGURE 2.3.3: DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS USED IN MANUFACTURING SECTOR



4. ELECTRICITY, GAS & WATER SUPPLY:

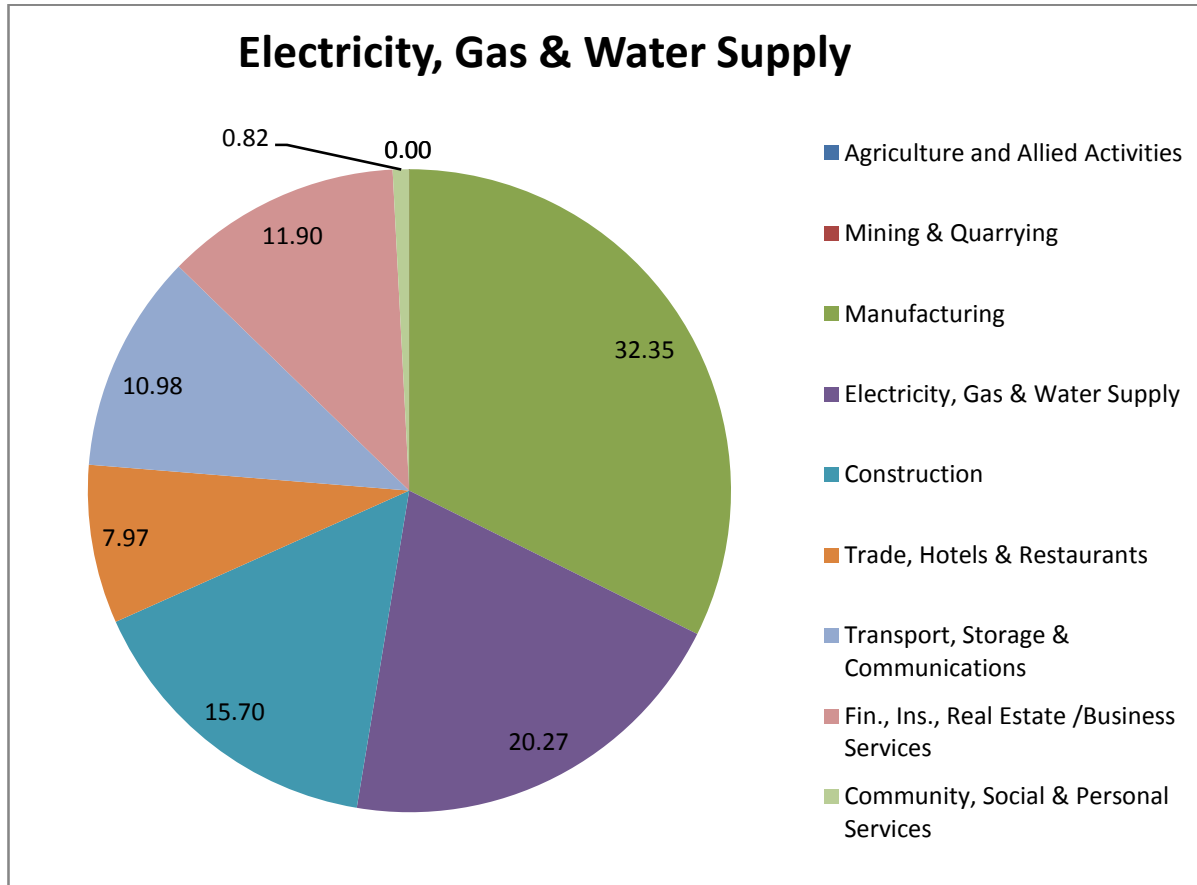
It is revealed from Table 2.3.4 below that a sum of ₹ 329990 lakh has been used up in the production process pertaining to Electricity, Gas & Water supply Sector as inputs for production of commodities and produced the total output of ₹ 580583 lakh, indicating that for production of 1 unit of commodity 0.57 unit of inputs is required as compared to 0.56 at national level.

In percentage terms, 20.27% of total inputs has been used up by the sector from its own production, while 32.35% from Manufacturing Sector, 15.70% from Construction Sector, 7.97% from Trade, Hotel & Restaurants Sector, 10.98% from Transport, Storage & Communication Sector, 11.90% from Banking & Insurance, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Business and Legal Services, and 0.82% from Community, Social & Personal Services has been used up in the process of production .

TABLE 2.3.4: DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS USED IN ELECTRICITY, GAS & WATER SUPPLY SECTOR

INDUSTRY/COMMODITY	INPUTS (₹ Lakhs)	PERCENTAGE
Agriculture and Allied Activities	0	0.00
Mining & Quarrying	0	0.00
Manufacturing	106747	32.35
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	66890	20.27
Construction	51809	15.70
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	26306	7.97
Transport, Storage & Communications	36235	10.98
Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	39285	11.90
Community, Social & Personal Services	2720	0.82
TOTAL INPUTS	329990	100.00

FIGURE 2.3.4: DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS USED IN ELECTRICITY, GAS & WATER SUPPLY SECTOR



5. CONSTRUCTION:

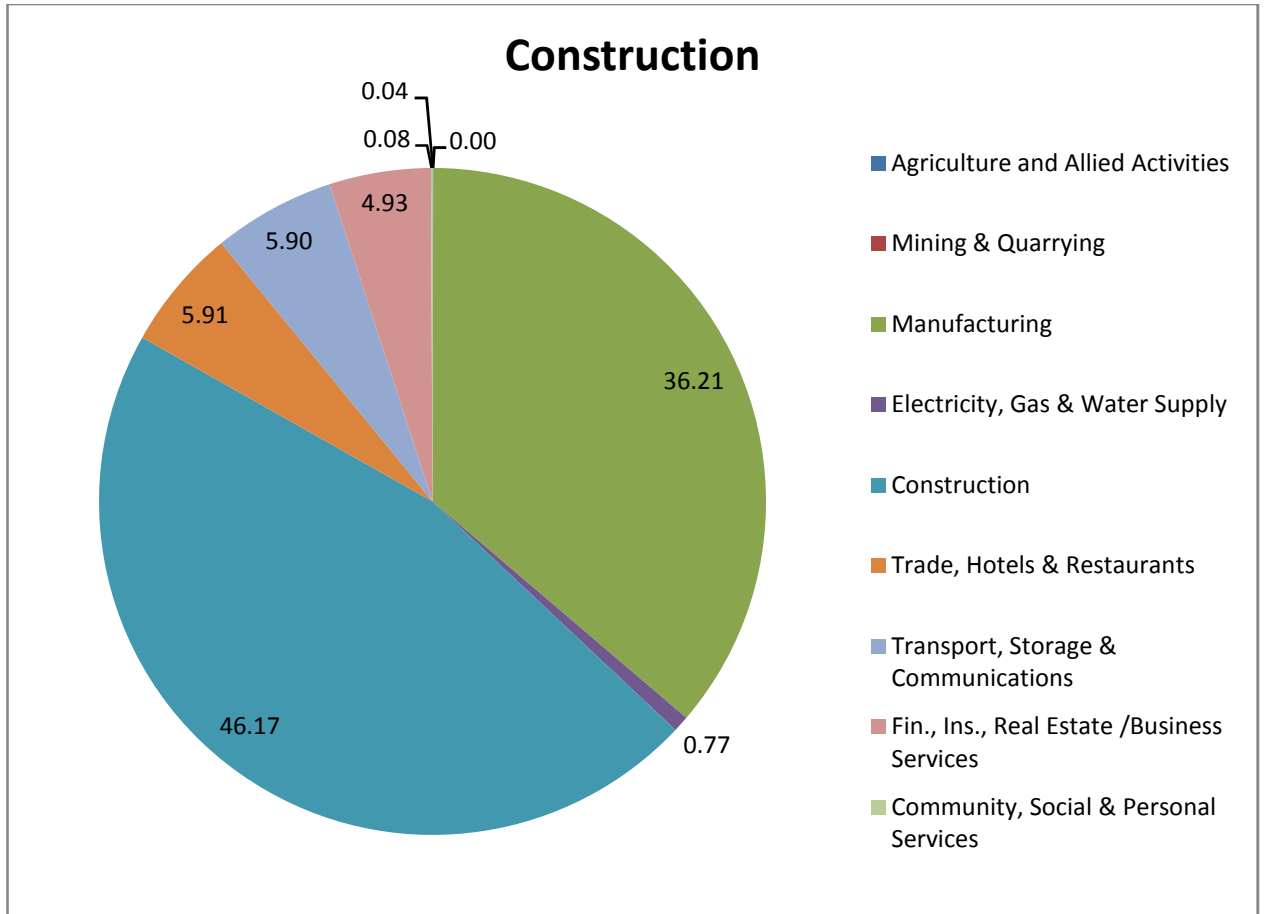
It is revealed from Table 2.3.5 below that a sum of ₹ 3653757 lakh has been used up in the production process pertaining to Construction Sector as inputs for production of commodities and produced the total output of ₹ 4085016 lakh, indicating that for production of 1 unit of commodity 0.89 unit of inputs is required as compared to 0.62 at national level.

In percentage terms, 46.17% of total inputs has been used up by the sector from its own production, while 0.04% received from Agriculture & allied Activities sector, 36.21% from Manufacturing Sector, 0.77% from Electricity Gas & Water Supply Sector, 5.91% from Trade, Hotels & Restaurants Sector, 5.90% from Transport, Storage & Communication Sector, 4.93% from Banking & Insurance, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Business and Legal Services, and 0.08% from Community, Social & Personal Services has been used up in the process of production.

TABLE 2.3.5: DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS USED IN CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

INDUSTRY/COMMODITY	INPUTS (₹ Lakhs)	PERECNTAGE
Agriculture and Allied Activities	1313	0.04
Mining & Quarrying	0	0.00
Manufacturing	1322969	36.21
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	28207	0.77
Construction	1686761	46.17
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	215961	5.91
Transport, Storage & Communications	215634	5.90
Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	180023	4.93
Community, Social & Personal Services	2890	0.08
TOTAL INPUTS	3653757	100.00

FIGURE 2.3.5: DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS USED IN CONSTRUCTION SECTOR



6. TRADE, HOTELS & RESTAURANTS:

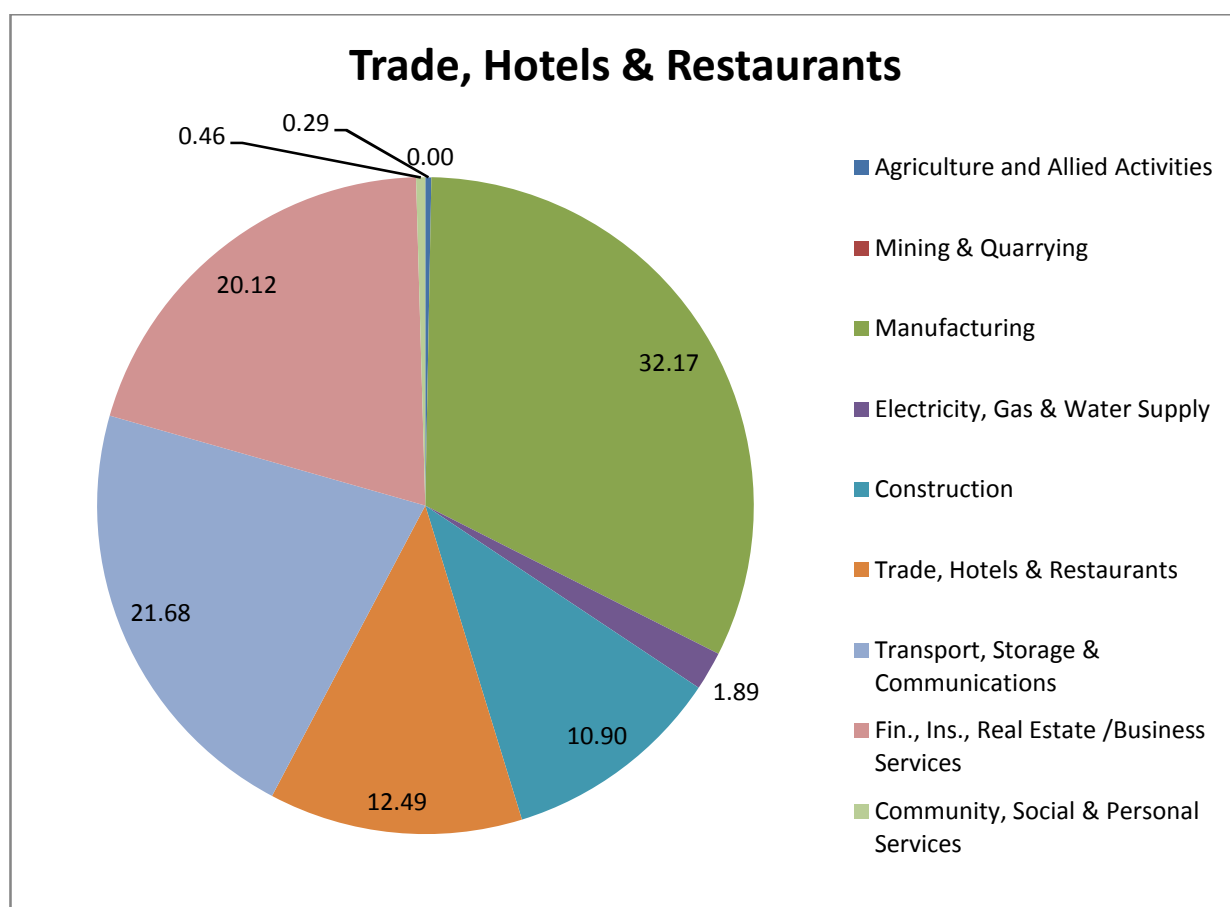
It is revealed from Table 2.3.6 below that a sum of ₹ 958907lakh has been used up in the production process pertaining to Trade, Hotels & Restaurants Sector as inputs for production of Services and produced the total output of ₹ 4946577 lakh, indicating that for production of 1 unit value of services 0.19 unit of inputs is required as compared to 0.26 at national level.

In percentage terms, 12.49% of total inputs has been used up by the sector from its own production, while 0.29% received from Agriculture & allied Activities sector, 32.17% from Manufacturing Sector, 1.89% from Electricity Gas & Water Supply Sector, 10.90% from Construction Sector, 21.68% from Transport, Storage & Communication Sector, 20.12% from Banking & Insurance, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Business and Legal Services, and 0.46% from Community, Social & Personal Services has been used up in the process of production.

TABLE 2.3.6: DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS USED IN TRADE, HOTELS & RESTAURANTS

INDUSTRY/COMMODITY	INPUTS (₹ Lakhs)	PERCENTAGE
Agriculture and Allied Activities	2764	0.29
Mining & Quarrying	0	0.00
Manufacturing	308478	32.17
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	18163	1.89
Construction	104503	10.90
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	119782	12.49
Transport, Storage & Communications	207877	21.68
Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	192931	20.12
Community, Social & Personal Services	4409	0.46
TOTAL INPUTS	958907	100.00

FIGURE 2.3.6: DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS USED IN TRADE, HOTELS & RESTAURANTS



7. TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS:

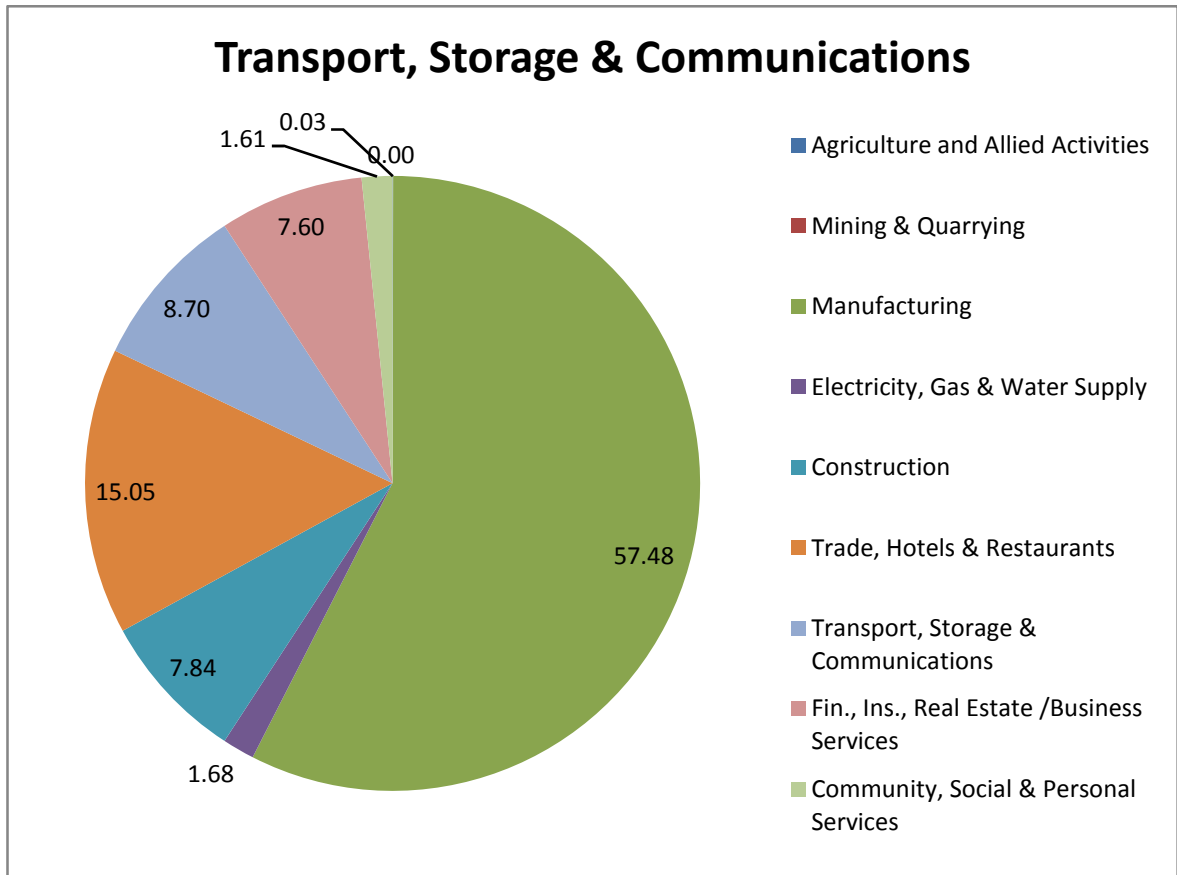
It is revealed from Table 2.3.7 below that a sum of ₹ 1646907 lakh has been used up in the production process pertaining to Transport, Storage & Communications Sector as inputs for production of Services and produced the total output of ₹ 2809590 lakh, indicating that for production of 1 unit value of services 0.59 unit of inputs is required as compared to 0.51 at national level.

In percentage terms, 8.70% of total inputs has been used up by the sector from its own production, while 0.03% received from Agriculture & allied Activities sector, 57.48% from Manufacturing Sector, 1.68% from Electricity Gas & Water Supply Sector, 7.84% from Construction Sector, 15.05% from Trade, Hotels & Restaurants Sector, 7.60% from Banking & Insurance, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Business and Legal Services, and 1.61% from Community, Social & Personal Services has been used up in the process of production.

TABLE 2.3.7: DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS USED IN TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS:

INDUSTRY/COMMODITY	INPUTS (₹ Lakhs)	PERCENTAGE
Agriculture and Allied Activities	549	0.03
Mining & Quarrying	0	0.00
Manufacturing	946620	57.48
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	27746	1.68
Construction	129176	7.84
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	247917	15.05
Transport, Storage & Communications	143283	8.70
Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	125146	7.60
Community, Social & Personal Services	26469	1.61
TOTAL INPUTS	1646907	100.00

FIGURE 2.3.7: DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS USED IN TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATIONS:



8. BANKING & INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS, BUSINESS AND LEGAL SERVICES:

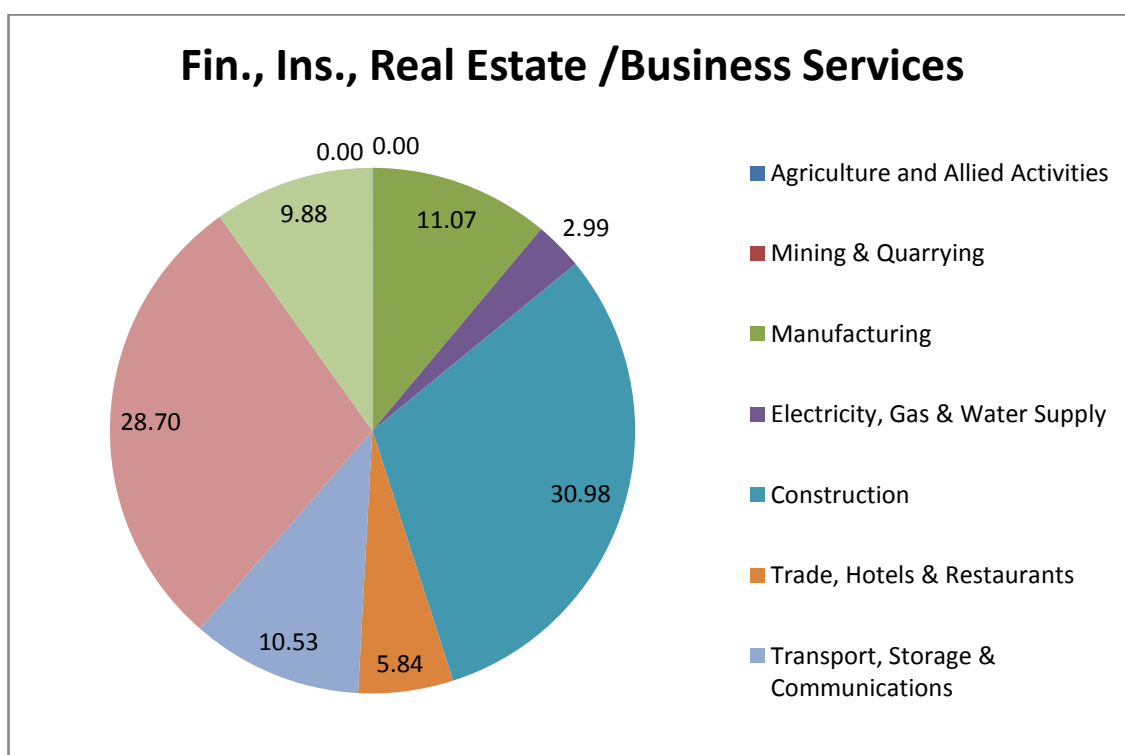
It is revealed from Table 2.3.8 below that a sum of ₹ 807246 lakh has been used up in the production process pertaining to Banking & Insurance, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Business and Legal Services Sector as inputs for production of Services and produced the total output of ₹ 7387228 lakh, indicating that for production of 1 unit value of services 0.11 unit of inputs is required as compared to 0.18 at national level.

In percentage terms, 28.70% of total inputs has been used up by the sector from its own production, while 11.07% from Manufacturing Sector, 2.99% from Electricity Gas & Water Supply Sector, 30.98% from Construction Sector, 5.84% from Trade, Hotels & Restaurants Sector, 10.53% from Transport, Storage & Communications Sector and 9.88% from Community, Social & Personal Services has been used up in the process of production.

TABLE 2.3.8: DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS USED IN BANKING & INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS, BUSINESS AND LEGAL SERVICES:

INDUSTRY/COMMODITY	INPUTS (₹ Lakhs)	PERCENTAGE
Agriculture and Allied Activities	6	0.00
Mining & Quarrying	0	0.00
Manufacturing	89392	11.07
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	24125	2.99
Construction	250110	30.98
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	47149	5.84
Transport, Storage & Communications	85017	10.53
Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	231664	28.70
Community, Social & Personal Services	79785	9.88
TOTAL INPUTS	807246	100.00

TABLE 2.3.8: DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS USED IN BANKING & INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS, BUSINESS AND LEGAL SERVICES:



9. COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSONAL SERVICES:

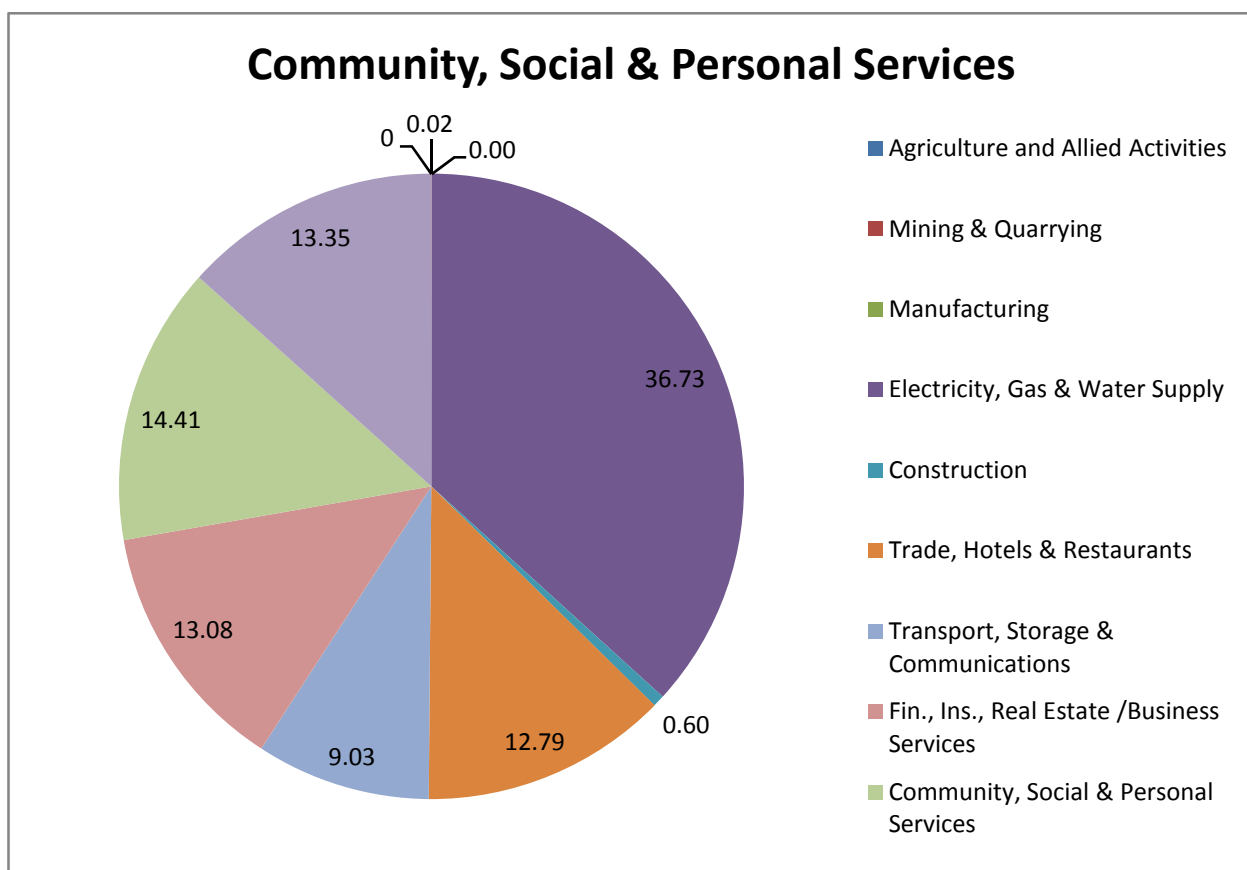
It is revealed from Table 2.3.9 below that a sum of ₹ 423272 lakh has been used up in the production process pertaining to Community, Social & Personal Services Sector as inputs for production of Services and produced the total output of ₹ 2493201 lakh, indicating that for production of 1 unit value of services 0.17 unit of inputs is required as compared to 0.14 at national level.

In percentage terms, 13.35% of total inputs have been used up by the sector from its own production, while 0.02% from Agriculture & allied Activities sector, 36.73% from Manufacturing Sector, 0.60% from Electricity Gas & Water Supply Sector, 12.79% from Construction Sector, 9.03% from Trade, Hotels & Restaurants Sector, 14.41% from Banking & Insurance, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Business and Legal Services, and 13.08% from Transport, Storage & Communications Sector has been used up in the process of production.

TABLE 2.3.9: DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS USED IN COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSONAL SERVICES:

INDUSTRY/COMMODITY	INPUTS (₹ Lakhs)	PERCENTAGE
Agriculture and Allied Activities	64	0.02
Mining & Quarrying	0	0.00
Manufacturing	155470	36.73
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	2553	0.60
Construction	54126	12.79
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	38200	9.03
Transport, Storage & Communications	55369	13.08
Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	60986	14.41
Community, Social & Personal Services	56504	13.35
TOTAL INPUTS	423272	100.00

FIGURE 2.3.9: DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS USED IN COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSONAL SERVICES:



DISTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF FINAL USES:

We may have a look into the distribution of various components of final uses as below:

TABLE 2.4: DISTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF FINAL USES:

DELHI/ ALL INDIA	PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	TOTAL
DELHI (RS LAKHS)	11463373	1871026	2460319	15794718
PERCENTAGE SHARE	72.6	11.8	15.6	100
ALL INDIA (RS LAKHS)	273201468	50114255	157568911	477968893
PERCENTAGE SHARE	57	10	33	100

FIGURE 2.4.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF FINAL USES:

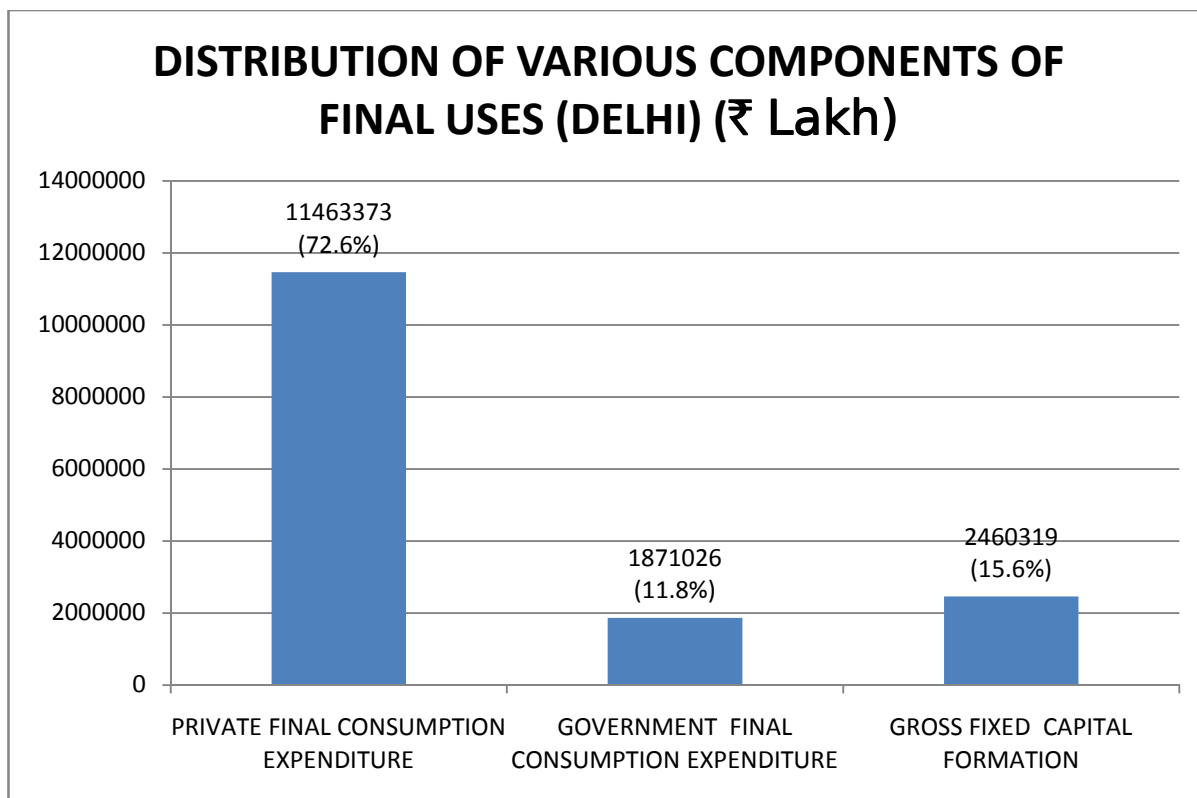
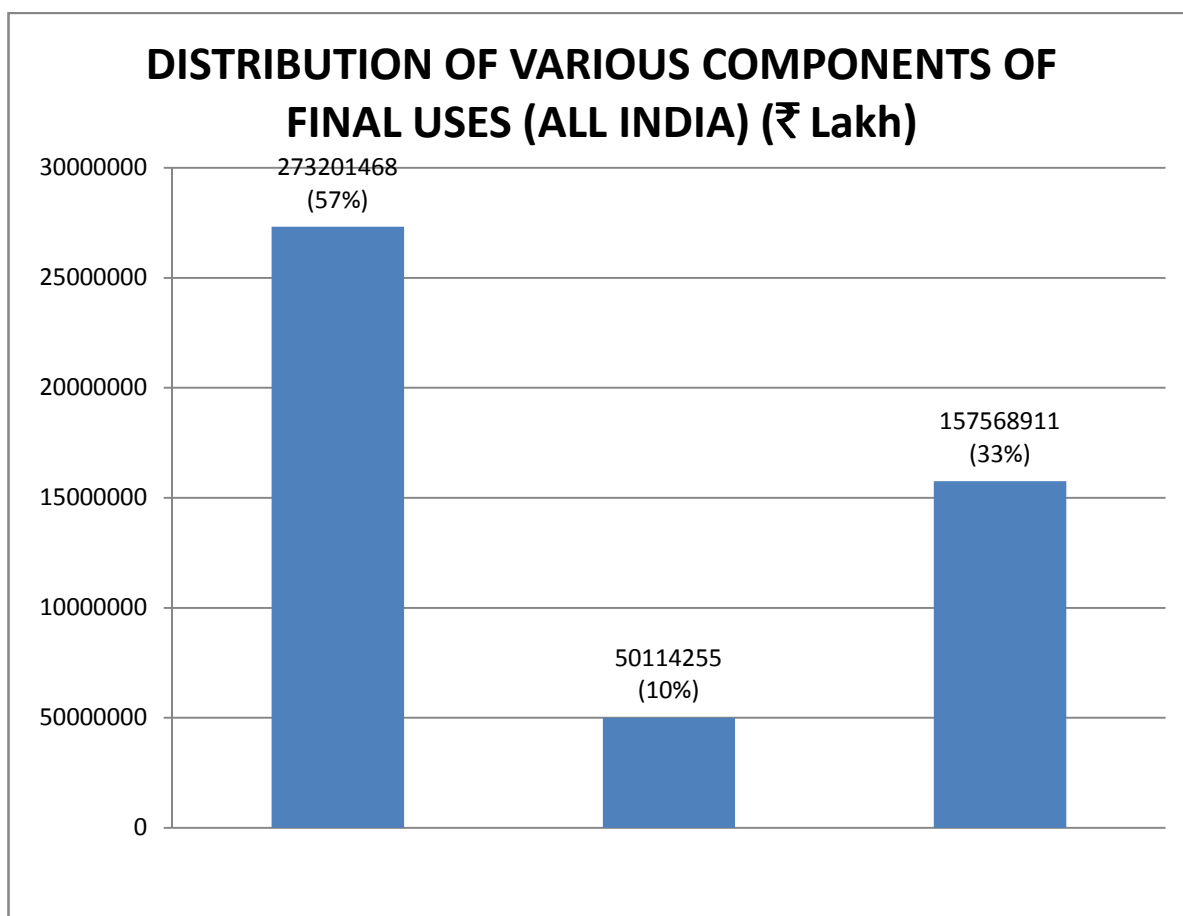


FIGURE 2.4.2 : DISTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF FINAL USES:



It is revealed from the table 2.4 that Final Uses of Delhi was estimated to constitutes Private Final Consumption Expenditure to the tune of ₹ 11463376 lakh , Government Final Consumption Expenditure to the tune of ₹ 1871026 lakh and Gross Fixed Capital Formation to the tune of ₹ 2460319 lakh as compared to ₹ 273201468 lakh, ₹ 50114255 lakh and ₹ 157568911 lakh at national level respectively.

In percentage terms, Private Final Consumption Expenditure constitutes 72.6%, Government Final Consumption Expenditure 11.8% and Gross Fixed Capital Formation 15.6% of the total final use of Delhi, as compared to 57%, 10% and ₹ 33% at national level respectively.

⊗⊗⊗⊗⊗⊗

STATISTICAL
TABLES

TABLE- 1

INPUT- OUTPUT MATRIX (COMMODITY × INDUSTRY) FOR DELHI 2007-08 AT FACTOR COST

SUPPLY & USE MATRIX

Sector/Code	Commodity / Industry										IIUSE
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	7972	0	11195	0	1313	2764	549	6	64	23862
2	Mining & Quarrying	0		0							0
3	Manufacturing	2393		1544297	106747	1322969	308478	946620	89392	155470	4476366
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	400		149143	66890	28207	18163	27746	24125	2553	317227
5	Construction	294		387255	51809	1686761	104503	129176	250110	54126	2664033
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	2154		672926	26306	215961	119782	247917	47149	38200	1370394
7	Transport, Storage & Communications	807		849312	36235	215634	207877	143283	85017	55369	1593534
8	Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	383		570243	39285	180023	192931	125146	231664	60986	1400661
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	22		201530	2720	2890	4409	26469	79785	56504	374328
	Total Input	14424	0	4385902	329990	3653757	958907	1646907	807246	423272	12220406

TABLE- 1 Contd....

INPUT- OUTPUT MATRIX (COMMODITY × INDUSTRY) FOR DELHI 2007-08 AT FACTOR COST

SUPPLY & USE MATRIX

Sector/Code	Commodity / Industry	PFCE	GFCE	GFCF	FINAL USES	TOTAL OUTPUT
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	121567	1889	351	123807	147669
2	Mining & Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0
3	Manufacturing	551666	55269	481958	1088893	5565259
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	140175	123181	0	263356	580583
5	Construction	5223	18934	1396826	1420983	4085016
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	3125370	128789	322024	3576183	4946577
7	Transport, Storage & Communications	1010710	99705	105641	1216056	2809590
8	Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	5495936	337113	153519	5986567	7387228
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	1012727	1106146	0	2118873	2493201
	Total	11463373	1871026	2460319	15794718	28015124

TABLE- 2 Contd....

INPUT - OUTPUT COEFFICIENT MATRIX (COMMODITY × INDUSTRY) FOR DELHI 2007-08 AT FACTOR COST**SUPPLY & USE MATRIX**

Sector/Code	Commodity / Industry	PFCE	GFCE	GFCF	FINAL USES	TOTAL OUTPUT
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	0.01060	0.00101	0.00014	0.00784	0.00527
2	Mining & Quarrying	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
3	Manufacturing	0.04812	0.02954	0.19589	0.06894	0.19865
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	0.01223	0.06584	0.00000	0.01667	0.02072
5	Construction	0.00046	0.01012	0.56774	0.08997	0.14581
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	0.27264	0.06883	0.13089	0.22642	0.17657
7	Transport, Storage & Communications	0.08817	0.05329	0.04294	0.07699	0.10029
8	Fin., Ins., Real Estate /Business Services	0.47943	0.18018	0.06240	0.37902	0.26369
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	0.08834	0.59120	0.00000	0.13415	0.08899
	Total	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000