



An Assessment of Sectoral Contribution of Different Sectors in J&K State

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ABSTRACT

Growth and development of all the sectors together is the main prerequisite for development of any economy. The development of all the sectors together will not only bring a level of advanced growth but also yield a type of strategic advantage at all levels of administration and management. The state of J&K is today one among the leading states which has adopted and implemented the model of integrative growth by clubbing all the sectors together. Present study seeks to identify the contribution of selected sectors in the economy of J&K state. The study further develops a comparative analysis of all the sectors in J&K economy. The study also recommends various strategies which when implemented enhance the level of output and productivity among all the sectors.

KEYWORDS : Gross State Domestic Product, Primary Sector, Secondary Sector, Tertiary Sector, Integrated Growth etc.

INTRODUCTION

India is on the line of high development these days, not only through the internal perspectives but also from the global level. Millions of the biggest multinational companies are today eager to start their business operations and offer services as India is the highest market today in terms of customers and potential customers. Moreover diversity of needs among consumers is also adding in the rise of demand for new and high technology products and services in the market. Moreover India has been a country of adequate resources in all the sectors but only the major problem India has been facing in all its parts and states is the proper implementation of operations which could yield a high level of productivity and internal consistency. Jammu and Kashmir state is today one among the leading states which is progressing in almost all its sectors and the time is not far away when Jammu and Kashmir state will leave behind all the other states. J&K state comprises of a mixture of lot of sectors. Some of them are very old but some have got their origin recently. The various sectors which have been operating in J&K state include Agriculture including live stock, Forestry & Logging, Fishing, Agriculture & Allied, Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Manufacturing (Registered), Manufacturing (Un Registered), Construction, Electricity, Gas & Water Supply, Industry, Transport, Storage & Communication, Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Banking & Insurance, Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling Legal & Business Services etc. No doubt the various sectors in Jammu and Kashmir State are achieving new levels of growth and development but there are a lot of challenges in their ways which are acting as obstacles in their way. The various challenges that are affecting them include corruption at all the levels of management, absenteeism among employees, lack of proper manpower, unskilled labour, lack of dedication and scheduling of works, logistics problems, political pressure, obsolete machinery which is degrading further day by day and no action is being taken for their management or revival. Moreover the sectors which are new are facing much more problems as they yet have to attain sustainability. There is a need for devising proper strategies which could help all these sectors to growth with a constant pace.

OBJECTIVES

1. To identify the contribution of various sectors in the overall growth of J&K economy.
2. To access the comparative study of all the sectors in J&K economy.
3. To analyze the pattern of growth of all the sectors in J&K economy.
4. To recommend strategies which could effective enhance productivity of all sectors in J&K state.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Present study has been conceded out with the secondary data only.

The facts and information used was composed from various reports, schedules and other related documents published by the various departments of J&K state and other govt. agencies from time to time. The data and information used was also collected from various offices different departments located at district and zonal level in Jammu and Kashmir State. The data and information so collected was investigated statistically and certain cartographic was applied to find out the ground reality.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The values showing sequential growth of various sectors spread over the years have been tabulated in table1. The values for sector agriculture including live stock show that there has been a regular decrease in the contribution of this sector in state GDP. It was 22.34% in 2004-2005 and following a decreasing trend it was only 14.35% in 2014-2015. Same trend was seen in case of Forestry and Logging with a contribution of 5.16% in 2004-2005 and only 2.77% in 2014-2015. Fishing sector contributed 0.56% in 2004-2005 and it stood at only 0.36% in 2014-2015. Thus over all contribution of agriculture and allied was 28.06% in 2004-2005 and with a gradual decrease it stood at 17.49% till 2014-2015. Mining and Quarrying has seen a growth in contribution which was 0.10% in 2004-2005 and in 2014-2015 it stood at 0.34%. Finally the overall primary sector showed a decrease in contribution to the state GDP with 28.16% in 2004-2005 and stood at 17.83% in 2014-2015. Similarly the secondary sector witnessed the same trend as its contribution was much higher in 2004-2005 then in 2014-2015. It was 28.13% in 2004-2005 and till 2014-2015 it remained at 25.53% only. Individually the contribution of manufacturing sector including registered and unregistered was 6.13% in 2004-2005 and it increased to 7.72% till 2014-2015 showing a positive trend. The construction sector started with a contribution of 16.38% in 2004-2005 and it stood at 12.28% till 2014-2015. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply showed a very slight decrease starting at 5.62% in 2004-2005 and remaining only 5.53% in 2014-2015. The tertiary sector showed a remarkable growth and contribution to the J&K state GDP which has been estimated with an increase of about 13% from 2004-2005 to 2014-2015. Individually Transport, Storage & Communication has a contribution of 4.01% in 2004-2005 and was 5.15% till 2014-2015 and in case of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants it started from 6.99% to 7.75%. The Banking & Insurance sectors contribution stood at almost double with 3.60% in 2004-2005 to 6.24% in 2014-2015. Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling Legal & Business Services started from 6.21% in 2004-2005 and stood at 5.39% in 2014-2015. Public Administration & Other Services also continued with an increase in the contribution from 2004-2005 to 2014-2015. The overall tertiary sector only showed the increase in contribution as it was 43.71% in 2004-2005 and finally stood at 56.64% by 2014-2015.

S.NO.	Sector	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
1	Agriculture including live stock	22.34	21.23	20.37	19.41	19.04	18.17	19.03	18.12	16.77	16.86	14.35
2	Forestry & Logging	5.16	4.83	4.49	4.10	3.85	3.63	3.36	3.16	3.13	2.96	2.77
3	Fishing	0.56	0.53	0.50	0.47	0.50	0.48	0.47	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.36
1+2+3	Agriculture & Allied	28.06	26.59	25.36	23.99	23.40	22.28	22.85	21.72	20.32	20.22	17.49
4	Mining & Quarrying	0.10	0.14	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.67	0.64	0.34
1+2+3+4	Primary Sector	28.16	26.73	25.55	24.19	23.64	22.50	23.07	21.94	20.99	20.87	17.83
5	Manufacturing	6.13	6.44	6.96	7.11	7.37	7.78	7.58	7.45	7.50	7.58	7.72
5.1	Manufacturing (Registered)	2.31	2.66	3	3.01	3.18	3.60	3.43	3.47	3.67	3.85	3.96
5.2	Manufacturing (Un Registered)	3.81	3.78	3.97	4.10	4.19	4.18	4.14	3.98	3.83	3.73	3.77
6	Construction	16.38	16.76	17.14	17.16	15.38	14.62	12.92	12.23	11.83	11.73	12.28
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	5.62	4.58	4.63	4.58	4.41	4.75	4.53	4.26	4.77	5.14	5.53
5+6+7	Secondary Sector	28.13	27.78	28.74	28.86	27.16	27.15	25.02	23.93	24.09	24.46	25.53
5+6+7+4	Industry	28.23	27.92	28.93	29.06	27.41	27.37	25.24	24.15	24.76	25.10	25.87
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	4.01	4.55	5.04	5.38	4.99	5.53	5.09	5.09	5.08	4.97	5.15
9	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	6.99	7.12	7.31	7.66	8.04	7.53	7.70	7.75	7.99	7.93	7.75
10	Banking & Insurance	3.60	3.91	3.74	4.23	4.97	5.12	5.36	5.68	5.90	6.05	6.24
11	Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling Legal & Business Services	6.21	5.85	5.67	5.39	5.18	5.58	5.71	5.52	5.45	5.38	5.39
12	Public Administration	11.68	13.05	13.15	13.51	15.38	13.99	14.76	16.68	17.10	16.95	18.36
13	Other Services	11.22	11.01	10.80	10.77	10.63	12.59	13.28	13.40	13.40	13.40	13.74
8 to 13	Tertiary (Services Sector)	43.71	45.49	45.71	46.95	49.20	50.35	51.91	54.13	54.92	54.68	56.64

Table 1: Sectoral contribution in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

CONCLUSION

The various sectors identified under this study showed different trends. Some sectors show an increase in their contribution to state GDP from 2004-2005 to 2014-2015 and some other sectors showed a decreasing trend from 2004-2005 to 2014-2015. The sectors which showed increase in their contribution from 2004-2005 to 2014-2015 are Manufacturing, Transport, Storage & Communication, Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Banking & Insurance, Public Administration and other services. However the sectors that showed a decrease in contribution in state GDP from 2004-2005 to 2014-2015 are Agriculture including live stock, Forestry & Logging, Fishing, Construction, Electricity, Gas & Water Supply and Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling Legal & Business Services. Moreover the study depicts that primary and secondary sectors showed overall decreasing trend while tertiary sector showed an overall increasing trend.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The policy framework process is too lengthy and almost same for all type of sectors which must be different for all sectors depending upon their characteristics.
- Govt. and other agencies must also come on the front and provide all support to the sectors that are not performing well.
- An audit at regular level must be performed to exactly know about the reason of not performing well.
- The policies devised must be implemented immediately so that better results could be traced.
- Collaborations at various levels must be done between sectors to bring internal level consistency.
- Technological and strategic aspects from abroad must also be adopted.
- Supply chain management system and Resource planning system has been seen as very weak. Procedures must be adopted to deliver value system.
- External experts should visit regularly and recommend possible changes when necessary.

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