West Bengal's development story in numbers

Ahead of the three-day Bengal Global Rusiness Summit 2016, the state is hard-selling its growth story. Primary among the maze of numbers that are being highlighted fiscal front, the state's tax reforms to project a shining West Bengal is a high GVA (Gross Value Added) growth rate of 10.48 per cent in 2014-15, compared to the national average of 7.5 per cent. However, in a recent polemic. Sidharth Nath Singh, Bharativa Janata Party National Secretary, termed the growth figures to be "blatant distortion of statistics". West Bengal has woken up to the fact

that industrialisation is key to

development, as is evident from its eleventh rank in the recent World Bank report on state-wise rankings for ease of doing business. On the

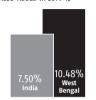
are slowly paying off as the ratio of its own tax revenue to GSDP has been on the rise ever since Amit Mitra took charge of the state's finance ministry. Yet. Singh's claim cannot be

dismissed, West Bengal's

debt to GSDP ratio remains

significantly high and its own tax revenue to GSDP ratio is much lower than other major states. A look at the growth story of West Bengal through numbers.

WEST RENGAL GOVERNMENT'S CLAIM ON GROWTH IN GROSS VALUE-ADDED IN 2014-15

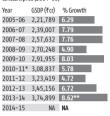


COUNTER CLAIM BY BJP

low compared to India, So, when GSDP is calculated on a low base, the percentage is always higher."

DATA FROM PLANNING COMMISSION ARCHIVES

GSDP and year-on-year GSDP % growth at constant price (2004-05)



WEST RENGAL GOVERNMENT'S CLAIM ON GROWTH IN PER CAPITA INCOME. INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE IN 2014-15



AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY

8.34%

COLINTER CLAIM BY RIP

"The advertisement has shown high arowth in per capita income. Industry and Agriculture including Forestry / Fishery for the year 2014-15. If there is genuine growth in all these sectors then revenue generation of the State should have increased many folds. However as per RBI the Own Tax Revenue ratio to GSDP is 5.7 ner cent which is amonast the lowest in India. Lower than Nagaland and Manipur. To substantiate this, one should look at the state debt to GSDP. High dependence on debt means the State's own revenue generation exercise has not been good. To give some figures of debt to GSDP in percentage: WB (35 per cent). MP (20.9 per cent), Rajasthan (24.9 per cent). Chhattisaarh (15.2 per cent). These are non-special category states."

"West Bengal's economic base is very



