

# **CHAPTER-I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Agriculture forms the back bone of Indian economy and despite industrialization in the last five decades, the agriculture occupies a place of pride being the largest industry in the country, Agriculture provides employment to around 65 percent of the total work force in the country.<sup>1</sup> Agriculture has been around which the other economic activities of the society revolve. Indian agriculture prior to mid sixties was in a traditional stage. Low productivity leading to stagnation in the agriculture output, is an important feature was market prior to independence. Traditional agriculture underwent transformation since mid sixties with the introduction of new technology in India. This became possible due to the identification of certain exotic and hybrid varieties of seeds called HYV seeds which was responsive to fertilizer. It is a common saying that India's future is in the farms. Agriculture has the potential to accelerate economic growth and social development in India. The importance of agriculture in Indian economy can be judged from the fact that it has contributes 27.5 percent towards the national income.

The word 'Punjab' is derived from the combination of two words i.e. 'Punj' and 'Aab'. The word 'Aab' means water and 'Punj' means five. So the Punjab stand for the land of five rivers namely Sutlej ,Beas ,Ravi , Chenab and Jhelum .The present Punjab came into existence on November 1, 1966 at the culmination of Punjabi Suba Morcha. The Punjab lies between 29° and 32° north latitude and between 73° and 77° each longitude. The southern district of Punjab touch the region of Rajasthan and northern region is surrounded by Shiwalik hills.Punjab has an area of 50362 sq. Kms or 50.36 lakes hectares. It constitutes 1.5 percent of the total area of India and having a population of 242.89 lakes

this is about 2.37 percent of total population of India. There are four divisions, 20 districts, 47 sub divisions, 67 tehsils, 45 sub tehsils, 67 blocks, 143 towns, 14 cities and 12413 inhabited villages. The literacy of Punjab is 69.95 percent which consist of 76 percent males and 64 percent among females. The rural urban population in Punjab is 66 percent of rural and 34 percent for urban as per 2001 census. The density of Punjab in the year 2001 was 482 where as that of India it was 324.

**Table 1.1**  
**Comparative Population Statistic**

S. No.	Item	Punjab	India
1.	Population (in lacs)	249.89	10270.01
	(a) Male	130	5313
	(b) Female	113	4954
2.	Decadal growth rate	19.76	21.34
3.	Density (per sq. Km.)	482	324
4.	Sex ratio	874	933
5.	Literacy	69.95	65.38
6.	Urban population (percentage of total)	34	25.7
7.	Birth rate (per thousand)	21.5	30
8.	Death rate (per thousand)	7.3	10

**Source:** - Statistical Abstract Punjab 2008 and Economic Survey of Punjab 2008.

On the basis of density of Punjab comes at 6<sup>th</sup> place. As far as sex ratio is concerned, it is 874 per thousand where as that of in India it is 933 per thousand which is alarming for the state of Punjab. As far as the birth

rate and death is concerned, the birth rate was 21.5 per thousand and the death rate 7.3 per thousand.<sup>3</sup> Punjab is one of the progressive and develop state of India. As can be seen from the fact that in the year 2001-2002, per capita income of Punjab was Rs.25652 at the current price and Rs.15255 at constant prices of 1993-1994, where as that of per capita income of Indian union was Rs.14682 at current price and Rs.9739 at 1993-1994 constant prices. It was highest in India.<sup>4</sup>

**Table 1.2**  
**Distribution of Workers in Punjab**

District	Main Workers	Cultivators	Agriculture Labor	Workers in Live Stock Forest etc	Other Workers	Marginal
Gurdaspur	490194	145638	126711	3602	90672	3586
Amritsar	768189	224127	190989	3954	112802	188
Kapurthala	194439	60761	40761	1236	28415	7445
Jalandhar	486433	99393	98976	3022	85175	10534
Nawanshehar	153134	53759	44034	907	19108	5282
Hoshiarpur	358994	104101	84085	4167	71770	11858
Rupnagar	265154	76159	41647	1049	70763	5954
Ludhiana	758224	149309	125222	10999	101553	143
Ferozepur	441170	172680	123755	3850	49474	228649
Faridkot	140669	50843	37410	376	21698	7303
Mukatsar	207384	75503	68731	1101	25003	12075
Moga	237395	100391	70130	921	25508	5534
Bathinda	302833	123679	75610	2744	37684	20060
Mansa	183153	86948	49729	1599	13924	13789
Sangrur	521306	215167	135168	4805	51907	22502
Patiala	452089	132425	106440	4560	73739	7094
Fatehgarh	137614	46327	33430	1123	17060	1619
<b>Total</b>	<b>6098374</b>	<b>1917210</b>	<b>1452828</b>	<b>49295</b>	<b>896255</b>	<b>163615</b>

**Source:** - Statistical abstract Punjab 2008.

In case of occupational distribution, out of the total work force, 56 percent is dependant on agriculture which consists of 31 percent farmers and

25 percent cultivators and out of the remaining, 16 percent are engaged in industrial and construction activities and the balance 28 percent in tertiary sectors.<sup>5</sup>

### **1.1 Agriculture in Punjab:**

Punjab is predominantly an agriculture state. It can be judged from the fact that the major contribution to the gross domestic product comes from the primary sector (41.32%) which consist of agriculture and allied activities. Several important industries of Punjab depend on agriculture for their raw material as well as sales of the finished goods. Of the total geographical area of the state, 4.18 percent is under plough. An agriculture worker forms about 58 percent of the total workers of the state. Punjab is called ‘granary’ of India. Punjab produces 11 percent of total production of food grains in Indian Union although Punjab occupies barely 1.6 percent area of the country. The success is made possible by completion of various power and irrigation projects such as Bhakra Nangal Project, consolidation of holding and extension of irrigation project. Other trends in the development of agriculture in Punjab are evident from the following facts.

#### **Size of Land Holding:**

The term agricultural holding means the total area of the land which is held for cultivation as a single unit by the individual, joint family or more than one farmer on joint basis. It may be operational economic and ownership holding. Along with the development of agriculture in Punjab, average size of holding in Punjab is 3.82, hectare in comparison to 1.82

hectares in India. Except Nagaland and Rajasthan, average size of holding in Punjab is highest in India. In Punjab the size of medium and small holding has reduced over the period and similarly the number of farmers to fall in small and large farmer categories their number has declined from 2.08 lakhs in 2005-2006 to 2.03 lakhs in 2000-2001 and 0.74 lakhs to 0.67 lakhs respectively whereas, the number of marginal farmers during the same period has increased from 2.56 lakhs to 2.96 lakhs. Agriculturists having

**Table 1.3**  
**Distribution of Land Holding in Punjab**

<b>Size of Holding (in hectares)</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>No. of Holding (in lakhs) 1995-1996</b>	<b>No. of Holding (in lakhs) 2000-2001</b>	<b>No. of Holding (in lakhs) 2005-2006</b>
Below '1'	Marginal	2.56(23.55)	2.96(26.48)	2.04(18.65)
1-2	Small	2.08(19.08)	2.03(18.25)	1.83(16.78)
2-4	Semi	2.91(26.73)	2.89(25.85)	3.20(29.31)
4-10	Medium	2.60(23.89)	2.61(23.41)	3.06(27.98)
Above 10	Large	0.71(6.80)	0.67(6.01)	0.80(7.28)
<b>Total</b>		<b>10.88(100)</b>	<b>11.17(100)</b>	<b>10.93(100)</b>

**Source:-** Human Development Report Punjab (2006 C:41)

**Note:-** Figures in parenthesis represents the percentage of respective columns total .

medium size land holding, their number has declined over the year from 2.03 lakhs in 2000-2001 to 1.83 lakhs in 2005-2006 whereas, agriculturists having small land holding size, their number has increased from 0.67 lakhs to 0.80 lakhs during to same period, but marginal farmers number has declined from 2.96 lakhs to 2.04 lakhs. District Faridkot tops the list of agriculture holding above 10 hectaers with 115742 holdings and districts Jalandhar is at the bottom with 38333 holdings. As far as small holding is concerned, District Gurdaspur tops the list with 35568 holdings and district Kapurthala is at the bottom with 7069 holdings.

### **Productivity of Agriculture Sector:**

Productivity of agriculture sector refers to the quantity of the output per hectare. Many crops in Punjab have maximum productivity vis-à-vis with other states in India e.g. Wheat, rice, maize, cotton, sugar can etc. As can be seen from the following table:

**Table 1.4**  
**Productivity of Agriculture Produces (Kg. per Hectares)**

<b>Crops</b>	<b>1990 - 2000</b>		<b>2001- 2002</b>		<b>2005 - 2006</b>	
	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>India</b>
Wheat	4690	2755	4563	2743	5682	6864
Rice	3347	1990	3506	1913	5355	7223
Maize	2577	1789	2793	1841	2529	1148
Cotton	252	226	430	191	355	16429
Gram	974	806	947	720	954	547

**Source:-** Economic survey of Punjab 2006

Productivity of different crops in different districts has not been uniform. In case of rice, productivity of Gurdaspur and Amritsar is at the bottom and Bathinda is at the top. Productivity of cotton is maximum in Ferozepur district and in case of wheat the productivity of Gurdaspur, Rupnagar and Bathinda district is less than the average productivity in India. The thrust of present day business and priority sector like agricultural activities is to get the optimize returns by contributing largely on such investment which assist in boosting – up all the existing activities in addition

to improve the living standards as well as to face the rising complexities due to inflationary situations. It is evident that the rise in educated unemployment has diverted attention of people to indulge in self employment sources particularly on ancestral land holdings. It is an accepted fact that the quantum of savings and size and pattern of investments by and large defines the rate of economic growth of any society, while investment is the sin qua of the economic development, It is the saving which provides the where withal for investment.<sup>6</sup> The level of income is also an important variable as it determines saving and investment, whereas, past investment in capital goods in turn determines the present level of income. So income, saving and investment are three keys variables of the economy of a country, saving appears to be a crucial variably indicating the capacity or willingness of an economic unit to forgo current consumption and prefer higher level of consumption by channeling a part of resources to capital formation. In a developing economy like India, embarked on deliberate planning, domestic resources have to be mobilised for financing development programs. Capital formation could will be accomplished by external finance, But only the mobilisation of domestic resources could achieve a sustained growth.<sup>7</sup>

### **1.2 Concept of Investment:**

It is an accepted fact that the quantum of savings and size and pattern of investments by and large defines the rate of economic growth of any society, while investment is the sin qua of the economic development, It is the saving which provides the where withal for investment.<sup>6</sup> The level of income is also an important variable as it determines saving and investment, whereas, past investment in capital goods in turn determines the present level of income. So income, saving and investment are three keys variables of the economy



of a country, saving appears to be a crucial variable indicating the capacity or willingness of an economic unit to forgo current consumption and prefer higher level of consumption by channeling a part of resources to capital formation. In a developing economy like India, embarked on deliberate planning, domestic resources have to be mobilised for financing development programs. Capital formation could will be accomplished by external finance, But only the mobilisation of domestic resources could achieve a sustained growth.<sup>7</sup> Saving plays an important role in the economic development Saving is defined as the difference between income and consumption. During pre – independence period in India, people spent most of their income on consumption and only a small amount of income was left in the form of saving. As a result, the saving rate was very low, especially in the rural sector. Since the attainment of independence in 1947, the major objective of the government policy has been the promotion of saving and capital formation as they are the primary instruments of economic growth.<sup>8</sup>

Although, investment has been associated with the high rate of saving power but capital formation has played a key role in aggregate economic development. ‘The inter-linkage and implications of saving on capital formation and resultant national development are well established, the households saving behaviour, motives and portfolio preferences are still little understood. Why some households are able to save more than the other or what determines the nature and composition of an investor’s portfolio have remained largely unanswered and unsettled’. The empirical evidences indicating that determines of saving and investment in the world economy have been uneven across countries further accentuate the problem. There are indications that per capita growth in income is one of the most important determinants of not only the private savings but also of public saving.

Economic growth has not been shared by all the states of the country equally. 'No country can be regarded as fully developed that it cannot provide all its people with such basic needs as housing, clothing, food and minimal education. Further, it is exploited by others and does not have the power and influence to conduct relations on equal terms. Developing countries seek development for self-esteem, to eradicate the feeling of dominance and dependence that is associated with inferior economic status. Investment refers to investible surplus and capital formation means the addition to the existing capital stock. Moreover, there can be an increase in capital formation if investible resources can be transferred from the production of consumer goods to the production of capital goods. 'In the process of economic growth, great importance is attached to the proportion that capital formation constitutes of national product and to the growth of capital base and rising rate of saving to sustain such a base.

Investment is the development of funds with the aim of achieving additional income or growth in value. The essential quality of an investment is that it involves waiting for a reward. It involves the commitment of resources which have been saved or put away from current consumption in the hope that some benefits will occur in the future. Investment, in its broad sense, means the sacrifice of current dollars for future dollars. Two different attributes are generally involved in investment i.e. time and risk. 'Investment efficiency is a function of the risk, return and total cost of an investment management structure, subject to the fiduciary and other constraints within which investors must operate.

Generally, investment is the application of money for earning more money. Investment also mean saving or saving made through delayed consumption. According to economics, investment is the utilization of resources in order to increase income or production output in the future. An amount deposited into a bank or machinery that is purchased in anticipation of earning income in the long run, both are examples of investment. Although there is a general broad definition to the term investment, it carries slightly different meaning to different industrial sectors. According to economists, investment refers to any physical or tangible asset such as building or machinery and equipment, whereas, finance professionals define an investment as money utilised for buying financial asset, for example: stocks, bonds, bullions, real properties and precious items. According to finance professionals, the practice of investment refers to the buying of a financial product or any valued item with anticipation that positive returns will be received in future. The most important feature of financial investment is that they carry high market liquidity. In the present study investment would imply the employment of funds with the objective of realising additional income or growth in value of investment at a future date”.

### **1.2.1 Essentials of Investment**

Essentials of investment refers to why investment, or the need for investment, is required. The investment strategy is a plan, which is created to guide an investor to choose the most appropriate investment portfolio that will help him achieve his financial goals within a particular period of time. An investment strategy usually involves a set of methods, rules and

regulations, and is designed according to the exchange or compromise of the investor's risks and returns.

A number of investors like to increase their earnings through high-risk investments, while others prefer investing in assets with minimum risk involved. However, the majority of investors choose an investment strategy that lies in the middle. Investment strategies can be broadly categorized into the following types:

- **Active strategies:** One of the principal active strategies is market timing ( an investor is able to move into the market when it is on the low and sell the stocks when the market is on the high), which is applied for maximising yields.
- **Passive strategies:** Frequently implemented for reducing transaction costs.

One of the most popular strategies is the buy and hold, which is basically a long term investment plan. The idea behind this is that stock markets yield a commendable rate of return in spite of stages of fluctuation or downfall. Indexing is a strictly passive variable of the buy and hold strategy and, in this case, an investor purchases a limited number of every share existing in the stock market. Additionally, as the market timing strategy is not applicable for small scale investors, it is advisable to apply the buy and hold strategy. In case of real estate investment the retail and small-scale investors apply the buy and hold strategy, because the holding period is normally equal to the total span of mortgage loan.

### **1.2.2 Investment Strategy:**

Investment strategy is actually mean the plan, which is followed by an investor to make profits and to achieve financial stability. Based on this investment strategy, the investor identifies the areas where the money can be invested safely. The investment strategy also helps the investor to reduce the risk factor from the investment portfolio. Several investment options are available in the market and the thousand of people are making money from these options. This means that if the investment is done in a proper manner, the profit can be made from every possible medium otherwise the result may be opposite. But to make the investment successful, an investor needs to do the homework properly. He or she needs to follow that market closely in which he or she wants to invest. The basic idea behind any form of investment planning is to maximise future financial returns for future security. In formulating a financial plan, an individual investor need to be careful by making an investment decision. Investment planning involves considering many possible financial options that could be used to secure the desired financial future.

### **1.3 Gross Domestic Saving and Investment Pattern in India.**

In view of the development of the overall national economic structure, domestic savings plays a major role in financing the planned investment to sustain the growth process in a developing economy followed the official classification adopted by the Central Statistical Organization (C.S.O) government of India, savers are reclassified into three sectors namely (1) household sector (2) the private corporate sector and (3) public sector.<sup>12</sup>

Household sector consists of individuals, non- government, non corporate entities in agriculture, non corporate business, trade and industry and non profit marking organizations like temples, trust and charitable foundation. The saving can be held in the form of increase in (a) liquid assets like currency bank deposits and gold (b) financial assets like shares, securities and insurance policies and physical assets. The domestic private corporate sector comprises non government public and private limited companies (whether financial or non financial), The public sector comprises of the Central and State Government,<sup>13</sup> the local authorities and various government and department undertakings, the Reserve Bank of India etc, hence the saving of this sector relates to the budgetary surplus on current account of the Central Government, State Government, Local authorities, the current surplus of various government departments and retained projects of government undertakings. Both the public sector and the domestic private corporate sectors are the net deficit spenders and investment of these sectors are in excess of saving generated by them who draw upon the savings of the household sector which is the surplus sector and the investment of this sector is less of saving generated by it in the economy to finance their spending.<sup>14</sup>

More than the coverage of production and consumption data, it is the procedural changes and that in coverage of estimating saving and investment which have produced for – reaching altercation in the latest revision in NAS. The estimates have catapulted the Indian economy from the image of a low saving and low investment economy to that of a high saving and high investment economy, that is from a saving – investment level of 23-24 percent of GDP to that of 29-30 percent of GDP . This sudden up gradation

of the saving – investment scenario has been achieved in the new series of NAS through a number of situational devices, which require closer security.<sup>15</sup>

**Table 1.5**  
**Gross Domestic Saving and Investment (Current Prices)**  
**(Rs. In crore)**

Sector	2001-2002	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Household Sector	416726 (85.52)	446317 (89.93)	502674 (93.44)	565408 (87.12)	648634 (81.33)	687079 (75.72)
Private Corporate Sector	87234 (17.90)	87017 (17.53)	81669 (15.18)	99767 (15.37)	120852 (15.15)	150947 (16.63)
Public Sector	-16659 (-3.42)	-37062 (-.01)	-46377 (-8.62)	-16181 (-2.49)	28026 (3.51)	59390 (6.54)
<b>Total</b>	<b>487301</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>496272</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>537966</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>648994</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>797512</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>907416</b> <b>(100)</b>

**Sources:-** Central Statistical Organization (CSO) 2007.

**Note:-** Figures in parenthesis represents the percentage of respective columns total.

Table 1.5 shows the upward revision in total saving number for all the five years from 2001-2002 to 2006-2007 due to sizable increase in the saving estimate of the improvement in public saving, particularly in year 2005-2006 but before, that it has been buttressed by a steady decline in public sector.<sup>16</sup> Further, analysis of table reveals that share of private corporate sector in gross domestic saving has increased over the years. The share of gross domestic saving from the private corporate sector has declined from 17.53 percent in 2001-2002 to 16.63 percent in 2006-2007, where as the share of public sector in gross domestic saving has declined

from 2001-2002 to 2006-2007 but thereafter its share has increased from 3.51 percent in 2005-2006 to 6.54 percent in 2004-2005 . The share of gross domestic saving in household sector ranges between 85.52 percent to 93.44 percent during the reference period except in 2006-2007 when its share decreased to 75.72 percent.

Private corporate saving has shown a steady increase over the years<sup>17</sup> due to liberalized environment. In the liberalized environment with increased internal and foreign competition as well as foreign direct investment in various sectors, the profits of corporate sector have been found high which ultimately led to increased saving.

**Table 1.6**

**Investment of Household Sector ( Current Prices)**

**(Rs. In Crore)**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>	<b>2003-2004</b>	<b>2004-2005</b>	<b>2005-2006</b>	<b>2006-2007</b>
Financial Assets (net) (1993-1994)	206602 (49.60)	215219 (48.20)	247476 (49.20)	253256 (44.80)	316444 (48.80)	320777 (46.70)
Physical Assets (net) (1993-1994)	210124 (50.40)	231098 (51.80)	255198 (50.80)	312152 (55.20)	332190 (51.20)	366302 (53.30)
<b>Total</b>	<b>416726</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>446317</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>502674</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>565408</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>648694</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>687079</b> <b>(100)</b>

**Sources:** central statistical organization (CSO) 2007

**Note:** Figures in parenthesis represents the percentage of respective columns total.

Table 1.6 reveals that investment made by the household sector in the form of financial and physical assets has shown mixed trend, the amount



invested in financial assets by the household sector has increased magnificently from Rs.206602 corers in 2001-2002 to Rs.320777 corers in 2006-2007 i.e. roughly 1.6 times. Analysis of physical assets also reveals an increasingly trend as the investment in the form of physical assets by household sector increased from Rs.210214 corers in 2001-2002 to Rs.366302 corers in 2006-2007.

As it is seen from the table that household sector's saving is mainly invested in the form of financial assets, The saving in the financial assets include savings in currency, bank deposit, non bank – deposit, life insurance fund, post office saving schemes, unit of unit trust of India, mutual funds, pension funds, shares, debentures, bonds etc, and whereas the savings in physical assets include mainly land, buildings, machinery, gold, jewelry and other fixed assets etc.

Table 1.6 indicating that saving of the household sector in financial assets is maximum in bank deposits followed by provident fund, non banking deposits, life insurance schemes and claim on government whereas, investment in shares, debentures and units of Unit Trust of India has been found meager.

The analysis of table further reveals that saving of the household sector in financial assets which is mainly in the form of bank deposits dipped from 30.8 percent in 2000-2001 to 32.5 percent in 2001 – 2002 and finally dipped to 46.7 percent in 2006-2007. The share of investment in the life insurance schemes has increased from 12.1 percent in 2000-2001 to 14.2 percent in 2006-2007 where the investment in provident fund and pension

fund in financial assets ranged between 22.8 percent 10.0 percent. Further, analysis of the table reveals that the share of investment in industrial securities and units of UTI has been found maximum in 2006-2007. Further, it is heartening to note that the share of investment of household sector in Industrial securities and units of UTI i.e. share and debenture has dipped 7.7 percent in 2000-2001 to 4.9 percent in 2006-2007.

The analysis of table further reveals that saving of the household sector in financial assets which is mainly in the form of bank deposits dipped from 30.8 percent in 2000-2001 to 32.5 percent in 2001 – 2002 and thereafter it increased over the years and was found 46.7 percent in 2006-2007. The share of investment in the life insurance schemes has also increased from 12.1 percent in 2000-2001 to 14.2 percent in 2006-2007 where as the investment in provident fund and pension fund in financial assets were found 22.8 and 10.0 percent respectively. Further, analysis of the table reveals that the share of investment in industrial securities and units of UTI has been found maximum in 2006-2007. Further, it is heartening to note that the share of investment of household sector in industrial securities and units of UTI i.e. share and debenture has dipped from 7.7 percent in 2000-2001 to 4.9 percent in 2006-2007.

**Table:1.7**  
**Saving of Household Sector in Financial Assets (at current prices)**  
(Rs. Crore)

Item	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Financial Saving (Gross)	236351 (12.2)	248774 (11.9)	289953 (12.7)	333164 (13.6)	380090 (13.8)	435706 (14.0)	538656 (16.7)
(a) Currency	20800 (6.8)	15673 (6.3)	28125 (9.7)	28192 (8.5)	42675 (11.2)	36977 (8.5)	51954 (8.8)
(b) Deposits	85795 (36.3)	102000 (41.0)	114241 (39.4)	138263 (41.5)	145657 (38.3)	161416 (37.0)	278985 (47.4)
(1) With Banks	72796 (30.8)	80852 (32.5)	102353 (33.3)	120938 (36.3)	141973 (37.4)	158393 (36.4)	274704 (46.7)
(2) With non banking companies	4018 (2.7)	7214 (2.9)	7540 (2.6)	5330 (1.6)	3803 (1.0)	3370 (0.8)	4567 (0.8)
(3) With cooperative bank & societies	10163 (4.3)	13931 (5.6)	10438 (3.6)	12327 (3.7)	-6 (0.0)	-134 (0.0)	-64 (0.0)
(4) Trade debt (Net)	945 (0.4)	250 (0.1)	-6089 (-2.1)	-333 (-0.1)	-114 (0.0)	-213 (0.0)	-222 (0.0)
(C) Shares and Debentures	18200 (7.7)	10200 (4.1)	7830 (2.7)	5331 (1.6)	492 (0.1)	4967 (1.1)	29008 (4.9)
(1) Private corporate Business	8036 (3.4)	7720 (3.1)	4349 (1.5)	2665 (0.8)	4275	6124 (1.4)	7851 (1.3)
(2) Banking	(0.0)	(0.0)	289 (0.1)	90 (0.0)	111 (0.0)	263 (0.1)	290 (0.0)
(3) units of unit Trust of India	1890 (0.8)	-996 (-0.4)	1740 (-0.6)	-1665 (-0.5)	-8586 (-2.3)	-3146 (-0.7)	-444 (-0.1)
(4) Banks of public sector undertaking	236 (0.1)	249 (0.1)	(0.0)	120 (0.0)	173 (0.0)	176 (0.0)	172 (0.0)
(5) Mutual funds (Other than TI)	8040 (3.4)	3237 (1.3)	5219 (1.8)	4331 (1.3)	4519 (1.2)	1550 (0.4)	21139 (3.6)
Claims on Government	29071 (12.3)	38098 (15.7)	51901 (17.9)	61968 (18.6)	87372 (23.0)	106420 (24.4)	86755 (14.7)
(1) Investment in Government securities	2127 (0.9)	4233 (1.7)	16817 (5.8)	14326 (4.3)	28469 (97.5)	21313 (4.9)	14390 (2.4)
(2) Investment in small saving etc	26708 (11.3)	34865 (14.0)	35084 (12.1)	47642 (14.3)	58903 (15.5)	85106 (19.5)	72364 (12.3)
Insurance funds	28600 (12.1)	35868 (13.6)	41173 (14.2)	51640 (15.5)	52240 (13.7)	69577 (16.0)	83340 (14.2)
(1) Life Insurance funds	26471 (11.2)	32125 (12.9)	39144 (13.5)	49308 (14.4)	49427 (13.0)	65577 (15.1)	79426 (13.5)
(2) Postal Insurance	236 (0.1)	498 (0.2)	880 (0.3)	666 (0.2)	1098 (0.3)	1414 (0.3)	1215 (0.2)
(3) State Insurance	709 (0.3)	1245 (0.5)	1160 (0.4)	1666 (0.5)	1715 (0.5)	2581 (0.6)	2899 (0.5)
(4) Provident and pension funds	6620 (2.8)	5728 (2.3)	5800 (2.0)	47642 (14.3)	51655 (13.6)	56354 (12.9)	58615 (10.0)
				2449736	2760224	3121414	3531451

**Note:-** 1. Figures in parentheses are percentage to GDP at current market price  
2. Components may not add up to the totals due to rounding off.

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