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Original Research Paper

# SECTORAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP PRE AND POST COVID: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NORTH-EAST INDIA

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### **ABSTRACT**

Indian economy is characterised by a diverse mix of economic activities related to agriculture sector, Industrial and Service Sector. From an economic point of view, Indian economy can be broadly decomposed into three major sectors: primary, secondary and tertiary sector. All these have a positive correlation with the GDP. But, the Demonetisation and Covid-19 pandemic has brought about an unprecedented crisis all over the world, with high repercussions on economic, social political and health dimensions. The present study is an attempt to analyse the contribution of three major sectors and its subsectors on GDP of the North Eastern States. Study is based on the secondary data collected from Official Website of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Report (MOSPI) from 2011-12 to 2020-21. This study is descriptive in nature. From this analysis it was found that from the year2012-13 to 2020-21, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura have highest contribution of Primary Sector to GDP; Sikkim tops in secondary sector; Manipur and Meghalaya top in service sector contribution to GDP. Demonetization and COVID made serious impact on these states economy. So this paper is an attempt to analyse their impacts on sectoral contribution to GDP of the NE states.

**Keywords**: GDP, Sectors of Economy, North Eastern states, COVID19

### **INTRODUCTION:**

India is a fast growing economy with all the three major sectors i.e. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector with all its sub-sectors. All these sectors contribute to the growth of the nation's GDP. Indian economy is mainly agriculture driven. More than 60% of total Indian population depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Earlier, they used the primitive , traditional ways in agriculture, but after Green Revolution in 1960's, farmers started using the technological advancement, HYV seeds, new farm techniques etc to develop agriculture. The Agriculture sector's contribution to Indian Economy is much greater than the world's average (6.4%). Likewise, Industry and Service sector also contribute to the Nation's GDP. Now-a -days, the service sector is the largest sector of India. According to Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation report published in 17 June 2021, GVA at current prices for the service sector is estimated as 96.5 lakh crore in 2020-21. The service sector accounts for 53.89% of total India's GVA of 179.15 Lakh crore Indian Rupees. With GVA of Rs 46.44 lakh crore, the industry sector contributes 25.92% while agriculture and allied sector share 20.19%. Share of Primary(comprising agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing ,quarrying), secondary(comprising manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supplyand other utility services, and construction), and tertiary(services)sector have been estimated as 21.82%,24.29% and 53.89% respectively.

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Likewise, in North eastern states, most of the states depend on agriculture.As North – East is rich in natural resources, natural amenity, cultural heritage etc, so the potentiality of development of industrial sector and service sector is so high. Tourism is one of the main sectors which leads to a positive growth in GDP. Every year a great number of tourists visited the sites of NE which brings revenue to the Economy.

But all these were stopped due to a pandemic named-COVID 19. The first case of COVID 19 reported to World Health Organisation (WHO)on 31st December 2019 from Wuhan city, China when patient was detected with Pneumonia of Unknown origin. According to situation report, India-WHO, the first confirmed case was found in Kerala on 30 January 2020. In North – East, as on 26 May 2020, the Government of India states that Assam has the highest number of active COVID\_-19 cases. The outbreak of Noval Coronavirus disease is a grave menace to the entire world affecting million of people. Besides being detrimental to human health, it leads to a serious repercussions on the global economic, political ,socioeconomic aspects. The Government of India under Prime Minister Narendra Modi declared a nationwide Lockdown on 24 March 2020 which was extended to 2nd and 3 rd phase later on .But this is not enough to reduce the impact of COVID -19 .Both the 1st and 2nd phase of COVID had serious misleading impact on Indian economy .So this paper is an attempt to analyse the impact of COVID on different sectors of Economy of 8 North Eastern states and analyse which sector is affected most.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

Namrata Anand(2014) analysed all four contributors to economic growth :domestic consumption ,foreign consumption and exports , private investment and government spending , are hit by the slowdown. Though we have definitely grown,but fiscal and current account deficit are reckoning again and have become the main concerns. Current account deficit in 2012 is 4% as compared to 3% of 1991. Fiscal deficit is 6% in 2012 as compared to 8% in 1991 with GDP.

Dr.S.Preethi and Mrs V.M. Sangeetha(2017)evaluated the impact of recent demonetization which was started on 8 Nov,2016 on different sectors of economy. According to IMF projection, India's growth will slowdown to 6.6 % in 2016-17 fiscal due to the strains that have emerged in the economy as a result of temporary disruptions due to demonetization. In terms of sectors in the economy, the sectors to be adversely affected are all those sectors whose demand is usually backed by cash(Rao et.al.,2016)

G.Sabitha(2020) tried to find the impact of various sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, construction, Mining, Public Administration and utilities sectors on Indian GDP. Secondary data is collected for the period of 5 years: i.e. from 2015 to 2019. The dependent variables in the study is the GDP and sectors are considered as independent variables. Correlation and multiple regression model are used to analyse the relationship. By the analysis it is found that there is significant relationship between the correlation values agriculture, construction, manufacturing, mining, public administration and utilities.

S.Mahendra Dev and Rajeswari Sengupta(2020)analysed the state of Indian economy in the pre-COVID 19 period assess the potential impact of the shocks on various segments of the

economy, analyse the policies that have been announced so far by the central govt. and put forward a policy implication for further purpose. They mentioned that according to the official statistics, GDP growth down to 4.2 % in 2019-20,the lowest level since 2002-03.Industry shrank by 0.58 % in Q4 in 2019-20.Unemployment reached a 45 year high.

Xavier Estupinan and Mohit Sharma(2020) attempted to undertake the impacts and estimate the job and wage losses of informal workers, for lockdown 1.0 and lockdown 2.0 when containment measures to tackle COVID-19 were very strict in the world. All the estimates of this paper are derived using the Periodic Labour Force Survey(PLFS)-2017-18, by assuming that there is no structural change in the employment framework between 2017-18 and March 2020. They gave their findings on Job loss: Informality and employment status and wage loss. They found that 104 million and 69.4 million informally employed workers were at risk of job loss in lockdown 1.0 and lockdown 2.0. The total wage loss ,for all the workers is Rs 864.48 billion as per the time period between 24<sup>th</sup> March 2020 and 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2020( at 2017-18 prices). The wage loss of formal workers is 53.26 billion and informal workers it is 811.22 billion.

Harini K.V and Indira M(March 2020) analysed the trends in development of service sector and contribution of tourism in India context. By analysing the trends, the study looked into the future prospects of service sector with a focused on tourism industry. This paper is mainly based on secondary data. According to Central Statistical Office(CSO), a service sector has grown at a growth rate of 5.5% in 2000-01 and 6.5% in 2012-13. According to World travel and Tourism Report 2000-13, the contribution of travel and tourism to GDP increased from RS.1983.66 billion in 2000 to Rs.7416.14 billion in 2013.

Dr.Debdas Rakshit and Ananya Paul(2020)tried to study the repercussions of coronavirus on different sectors of Indian economy i.e. primary, secondary and tertiary sector, alongwith its subsectors and to highlight the reasons for which India can be benefitted in the post pandemic period and mainly to specify the business survival strategies which is the key to overcome this tough situation. Due to this pandemic, the world seems to accentuate their dependency on China, which will help India to occupy China's position in the global economy. They cited various reasons to proof their point. However, during the pandemic situation, every enterprise should brace for the uncertainties and challenges that are cropping up due to coronavirus.

Kumar et al.(2021) made an attempt to outlook unprecedented challenges that are currently being faced by India at all due to covid 19 and also try to suggest few points how rapidly can recover and pave the way of different sectors. These all sectors majorly comprise of economic and financial, educational and health care, industrial, power and energy, oil market, employment and environment. In this work, Holt-Winter Model, Exponential smoothing, Linear Regression, Seasonality linear Regression are used to predict and forecast the results of impacts. All the models are tested on COVIDs patient rate, daily cases encountered, the number of deaths encountered, GDP of India, and unemployment sectors.

Cariappa et al.(2021)tried to emphasize the early impact of Covid 19 on Indian Agricultural system viz production,marketing and consumption followed by a set of strategies for post-pandemic recovery. They proposed a 10-point strategy ranging from social safety nets, family farming, monetizing buffer stock, staggered procurement to secondary agriculture to revive

and prosper post-pandemic. As the pandemic continues to threaten the global food system, states should increase spending on social safety needs.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

The objectives of the study are:

- 1. To estimate the sectors whose sectoral contribution is highest in the states among the North-Eastern states.
- 2. To estimate the states and sub-sectors which are affected most due to COVID 19 pandemic.

### **SCOPE OF THE STUDY:**

The present scope of the study is within the borders of Indian economy and has considered only the selected sectors like within Primary Sector :Agriculture, forestry and fishing;Mining and Quaryying; within Secondary Sector :Manufacturing;Construction;electricity,gas ,water supply and others;within Service/Tertiary Sector :Trade,repair,hotel and restaurant;Transport,storage,Communication;Financial Services;Real Estate ,Ownership of dwelling;Public administration and other services .

### DATA AND METHODOLOGY:

In order to achieve the objective of the study, the descriptive method has been used. The present study is based on Secondary source of data. The secondary data has been collected mainly from official website of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Report from 2011-12 to 2019-20 ,various other publications ,reports, journals ,publications etc. To analyse the data, different tables and charts have been used.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Table1 shows Gross State Value Added(GSVA) by economic activity at constant (2011-12) price

TABLE-1												
	% cont	ribution	of prim	ary sect	or To G	SVA						
State							Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21		
Assam												
	31.88	33.38	30.56	29.38	32.72	31.73	30.38	31.90	29.13			
Arunachal												
Pradesh	44.08	45.25	43.76	40.91	39.99	35.14	32.99	37.05	36.11			
Meghalay		22.17	24.90	23.22	25.18	23.33	21.58	18.52	17.93	19.27		
a	22.32											
Mizoram												
	20.80	18.91	18.98	30.33	28.53	27.18	23.16	22.94	21.57			
Manipur												
	19.77	21.30	20.88	19.66	17.13	17.77	23.57	21.17	23.10			

Tripura										
	33.48	32.84	34.53	38.81	41.20	38.81	35.69	36.30	35.90	39.34
Sikkim										
	8.35	8.50	8.39	7.97	7.60	7.78	8.07	8.29	8.12	8.12
Nagaland										
	31.41	31.35	32.46	32.21	30.38	30.35	28.05	25.78	25.21	

Source: MOSPI data, 2011-12 to 2020-21

Table 2 shows percentage contribution of Secondary sector to GSVA

	TABLE					% cont	ribution	of Seco	-19 -20 -21   27.1 27.36   22.4 22.4   18.25 17.25 15.81   27.16 27.32   15.49 14.49   15.65 13.88 11.5   64.19 60.49 58.08	
to GSVA		YEAR								
State	2011 -12	2012 -13								
Assam	21.59	20.1	22.21	22.63	24.01	26.79	27.51	27.1	27.36	
Arunachal Pradesh	17.2	16.5	17.2	23.9	21.5	23.1	23.6	22.4	22.4	
Meghalay a	32.97	31.56	27.01	24.68	17.16	16.91	18.22	18.25	17.25	15.81
Mizoram	19.78	18.35	22	20.16	20.58	22.07	26.62	27.16	27.32	
Manipur	15.4	14.16	14.98	17.06	18.59	17.15	15.62	15.49	14.49	
Tripura	14.11	15.54	14.35	15.38	14.87	16.76	15.71	15.65	13.88	11.5
Sikkim	62.83	60.13	59.87	61.2	62.3	63.51	65.22	64.19	60.49	58.08
Nagaland	12.41	12.07	8.98	9.62	11.22	11.49	12.9	12.05	12.43	

Source: MOSPI data, 2011-12 to 2020-21

Table 3 shows percentage contribution of Tertiary Sector to GSVA.

TABLE-3											
	% cont	% contribution of Tertiary sector to GSVA									
		YEAR									
State	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
	-12	12   -13   -14   -15   -16   -17   -18   -19   -20   -21									
Assam	46.53	46.52	47.23	47.99	43.27	41.47	42.11	41	43.51		
Arunachal	38.73	38.21	39.05	35.22	38.53	41.79	43.46	40.53	41.51		
Pradesh											

Meghalay										
a	44.72	46.27	48.09	52.10	57.66	59.76	60.20	63.22	64.81	64.92
Mizoram	59.43	62.74	59.02	49.51	50.89	50.75	50.22	49.89	51.11	
Manipur	64.84	64.54	64.14	63.28	64.28	65.08	60.81	63.34	62.41	
Tripura	52.40	51.61	51.13	45.82	43.92	44.43	48.59	48.06	50.23	49.16
Sikkim	28.82	31.37	31.73	30.83	30.10	28.71	26.71	27.52	31.39	33.81
Nagaland	56.17	56.58	58.56	58.16	58.40	58.16	59.06	62.17	62.36	

source: MOSPI data, 2011-12 to 2020-21

From Table1, we can see that among the 8 North Eastern states, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura are well known for earning highest position in primary sector. After that Assam and Nagaland are there. But the contribution of Sikkim is very low in this aspect. Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura are mostly agriculture-driven states, their economy is mainly based on agriculture and allied activities. Arunachal Pradesh is the largest among the 8 states located in the North East of India, state's economy is largely agrarian based on terraced farming of rice and cultivation of crops such as maize, millet, wheat, pulses, oilseed, potato, pineapple, cereal etc. Likewise more than 75% of the total workforce of Tripura is dependent on agriculture for their subsistence. But the wave of pandemic impacted their economy miserably. Arunachal Pradesh faces shortage of vegetables amidst the pandemic. In Tripura also, farmers with cross-border fields stare at losses.

In table 2,in case of % contribution of secondary sector contribution to GSVA, Sikkim is in top place, after that Meghalaya comes. Nagaland has the lowest potentiality in secondary sector. In Table 3, Manipur is the top most position laterally from 2011-12 to 2020-21. And the contribution of Sikkim to sector is lowest. However, in 2019-20, Meghalaya beats Manipur with 64.8% contribution.

Table 4 shows percentage wise annual growth rate of Primary Sector.

TABLE-4	Annua	l Growt	h rate of	fprimar	y sector	in %					
		YEAR									
State	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	
Assam					29.3						
		8.11	-4.35	2.50	1	0.44	5.80	6.07	-6.97		
Arunachal						-					
Pradesh						10.3		18.9			
		5.62	4.58	8.59	-4.08	2	-0.94	8	6.80		
Meghalay			15.0								
a		1.38	9	-9.83	6.30	-3.61	-0.83	-9.36	2.16	-2.04	

Mizoram		12.6	99.5						
	-3.10	9	3	1.68	3.94	-7.73	6.35	6.91	
Manipur						47.4		16.9	
	9.86	4.40	2.34	-7.32	6.07	1	-8.10	1	
Tripura		14.4	33.3				12.0		13.9
	7.12	5	0	3.66	5.19	1.68	5	7.67	7
Sikkim						16.0	11.1		
	3.60	3.83	2.56	4.02	8.80	6	7	3.92	3.62
Nagaland		10.5							
	5.60	0	4.13	-4.68	5.43	-3.60	-5.18	5.19	

Source: MOSPI data, 2011-12 to 2020-21

Table 5 shows percentage wise annual growth rate of secondary sector.

TABLE-5	ANNU	AL GR	OWTH	RATE C	OF SECO	ONDAR	Y SECT	OR IN	%	
	YEAR									
State	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21
Assam		-3.87	15.42	8.65	23.19	15.59	13.47	-0.47	2.80	
Arunachal					-					
Pradesh		-1.03	12.51	61.21	11.72	9.67	7.69	0.83	9.37	
Meghalay			-	-	-					-
a		-2.30	12.31	11.65	31.82	2.51	15.52	5.77	-0.25	16.44
Mizoram		-1.10	34.63	14.38	10.35	17.03	30.62	9.53	14.36	
Manipur		-6.28	12.71	23.84	15.83	-5.60	1.16	1.50	0.19	
Tripura										-
		20.27	0.48	27.12	-5.56	25.82	3.64	9.73	-3.44	13.78
Sikkim		-2.63	4.70	10.49	11.04	8.22	14.95	6.56	-0.11	-0.40
Nagaland			-							
		2.83	20.56	12.45	17.77	8.15	17.06	-3.58	10.96	

Source: MOSPI data, 2011-12 to 2020-21

Table 6 shows percentage wise annual growth rate of tertiary sector.

TABLE-6	ANNU	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF TERTIARY SECTOR IN %											
State	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020			
	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21			
Assam		3.23	6.07	8.33	4.70	-0.74	12.22	-1.64	8.08				

Arunachal									
Pradesh	1.52	10.52	4.75	7.36	10.69	9.72	-1.19	12.22	
Meghalay									
a	5.59	6.52	4.77	8.49	7.81	8.02	10.89	8.19	-8.67
Mizoram	12.55	5.60	4.75	11.07	8.84	7.17	6.63	16.49	
Manipur	1.47	5.84	7.28	8.03	3.55	3.79	6.62	5.53	
Tripura	7.57	7.83	6.27	-6.41	12.97	20.91	8.98	13.78	1.78
Sikkim	10.73	6.38	5.01	6.52	1.23	4.16	11.54	20.92	11.71
Nagaland	6.57	10.48	4.20	1.46	5.13	5.92	8.59	7.92	

Source: MOSPI data, 2011-12 to 2020-21

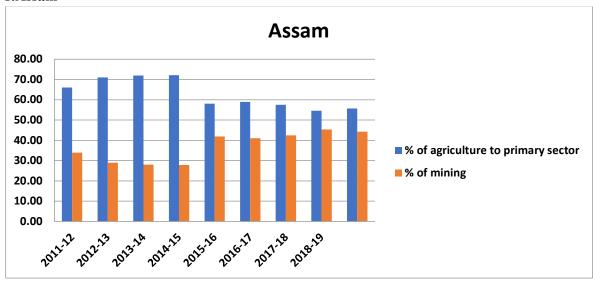
For primary sector, Assam's growth rate was highest in 2015-16 which was 29.31%. After that its growth rate gradually declines and in 2019-20., it has negative growth of (-6.97%). Likewise, Arunachal Pradesh also showed a fluctuating growth rate. In 2015-16,2016-17 and 2017-18,it has negative growth rate i.e.-4.08%,-10.32% and 0.94%. In 2016-17, the negative rate was highest because of the impact of Demonetization. Many of the farmers couldn't buy seeds due to cash crunch. In Meghalaya,in 2013-14,the growth rate of primary sector was highest(15.09%). But after that gradually it started declining. Even in 2020-21, due to COVID its growth rate diminishes (-2.04%) from the earlier 2.16%. Mizoram achieved highest growth rate in 2014-15(99.73%) .The primary sector comprising agriculture and allied activities contributed 16.26% to the GSDP during this period. So, faster growth in agriculture was both necessary and sufficient condition for stronger, sustainable and inclusive growth in the state.(PTI,Aizawl,2015).For the state of Tripura, it shows a positive rate upto 2020-21, which was quite stable. For Manipur, highest growth rate was seen in 2019-20(16.91%). For Sikkim also, there is no negative growth rate., highest was seen in 2017-18. For Nagaland, there were contraction in two years i.e.2015-16 and 2018-19. After 2018-19, it rose about 5.19% In terms of Secondary Sector, in 2015-16, Assam's growth rate was highest (23.19%) same with primary sector. For Arunachal Pradesh, highest in 2014-15. Afterwards, it has negative growth (-11.72%). Meghalaya has negative growth rate in six years. In 2017-18, growth rate was highest 15.52% then starts declining. In 2020-21, highest fall in growth rate (-16.44%) due to COVID impact. For Mizoram, highest growth rate was achieved in 2013-14(34.63%). For Manipur, it was 23.84% in 2014-15. For Tripura, negative growth was seen in COVID pandemic time i.e(-13.78%). For Sikkim, starting with a negative growth rate of -2.63% reaches the maximum in 2017-18. For Nagaland, highest downfall in 2013-14(-20.56%).

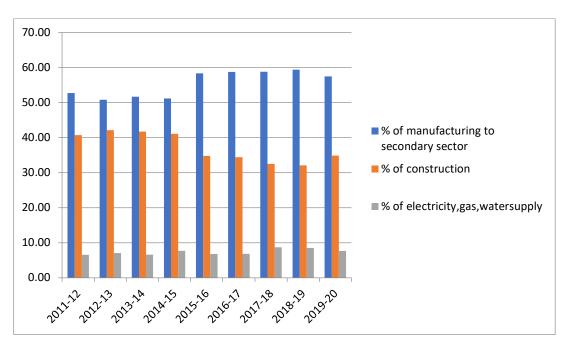
The next table shows the percentage annual growth rate of service sector/tertiary sector. Assam's picture is quite favorable in case of service sector growth, shows a positive increase in growth rate except the years 2016-17(-0.74%) and 2018-19(-1.64%). Meghalaya's service

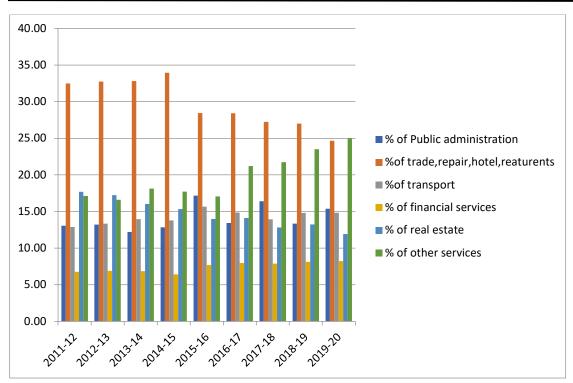
sector was impacted due to COVID; tourism sector was heavily affected, transportation, trade, hotels, restaurants were closed. So decline (-8.67%)In Tripura, highest growth rate was achieved in 2017-18. Sikkim has positive growth rate all over the years but in 2020-21, growth has happened but increasing at a decreasing rate. In 2020, Sikkim suffered Rs 600 crore blow as COVID crippled tourism industry (PTI, Gangtok, 2020)In Nagaland, there is positive growth rate occurred but in a very low amount.

# State- wise subsectoral contribution to respective Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector:

## 1.Assam

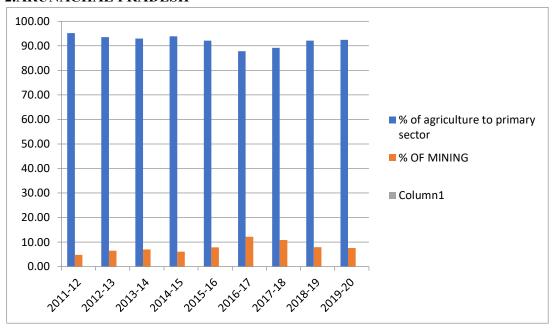


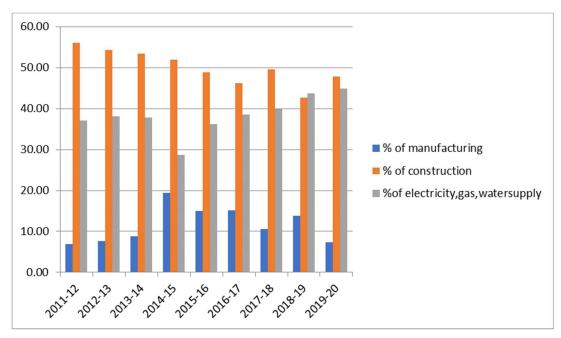


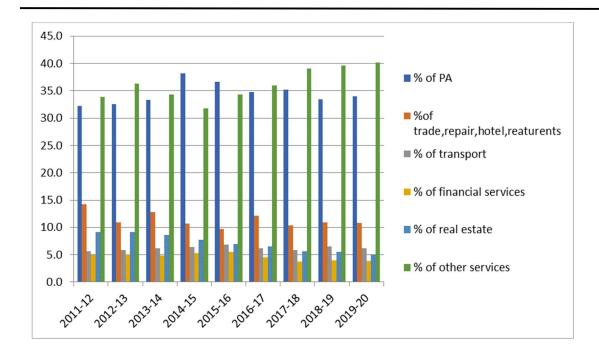


In the horizontal axis, the years from 2011-12 to 2020-21 and in the vertical axis, percentage contribution of sub-sectors to respective sectors are taken. For the state of Assam, percentage contribution of agriculture to primary sector is highest for years 2012-13,2013-14 and 2014-15, followed by the other sub-sector mining. For secondary sector, manufacturing sector's contribution is higher than construction and electricity, gas, watersupply. The % contribution of manufacturing sector is fluctuating and reaches peak during 2018-19. Among the tertiary sector contribution, % contribution of trade, repair, hotels and restaurants is highest in the year 2014-15. The lowest contributing sector is financial service.

# 2.ARUNACHAL PRADESH

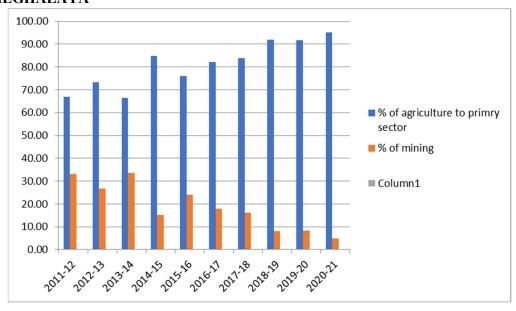




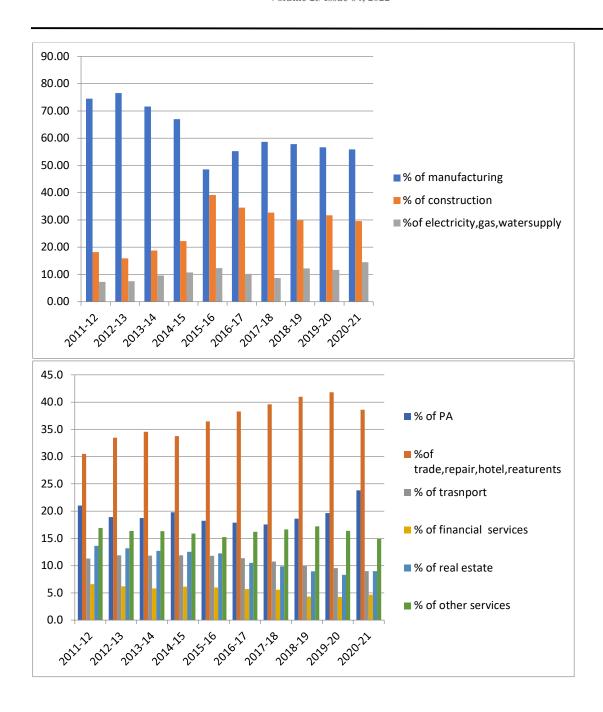


As Arunachal Economy is mainly agriculture-driven, so the primary contribution sector is basically the agriculture sector other than mining. For secondary sector, sectoral contribution of construction is highest in 2011-12. But gradually it started declining, but still major contribution came from this sector. Here manufacturing sector is the least contributor. For tertiary sector, % of other services reaches peak point in 2019-20. Because of COVID pandemic; hotels, restaurants, financial services, transport sector is having loss, so their contribution is much more lower.

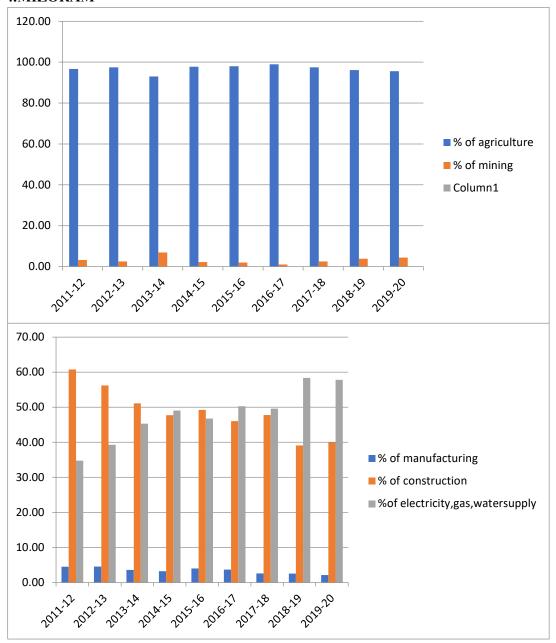
## 3.MEGHALAYA

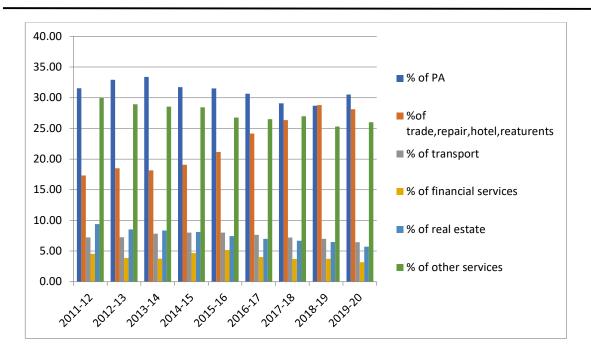


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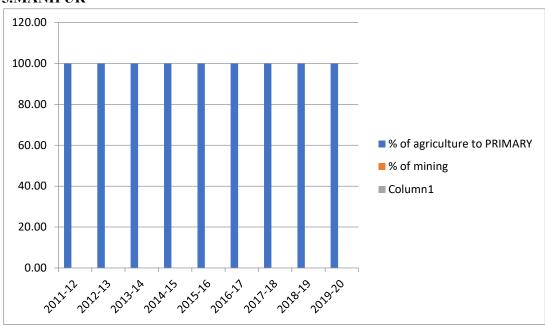


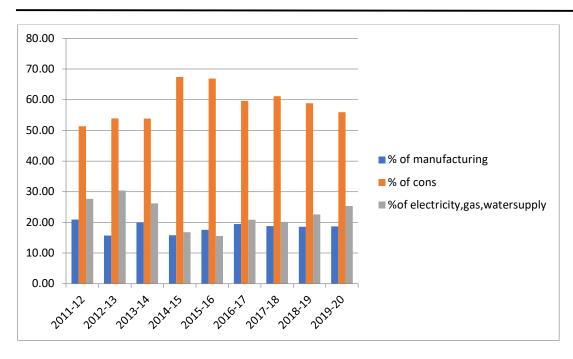
# 4.MIZORAM

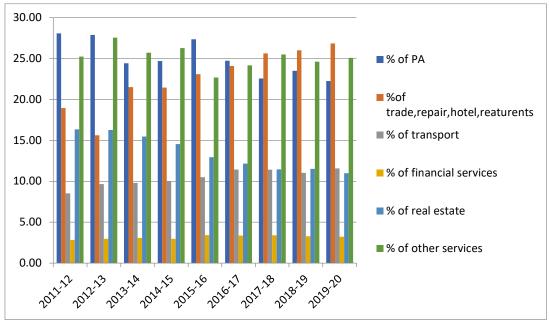




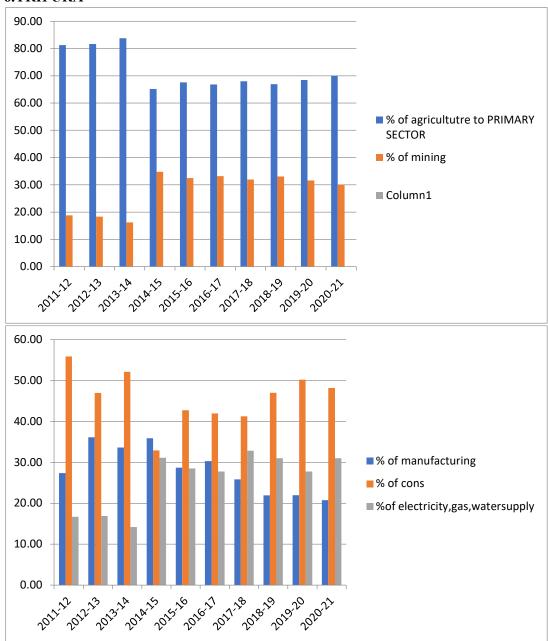
# **5.MANIPUR**

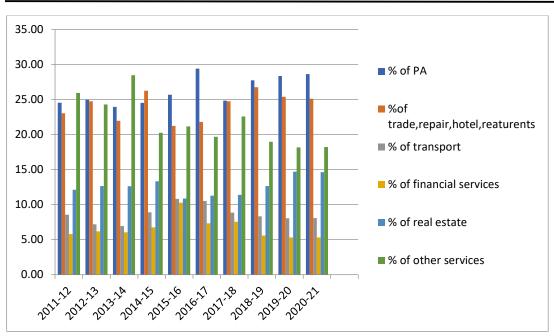




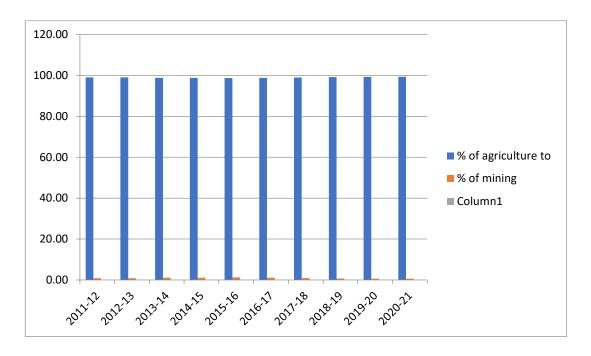


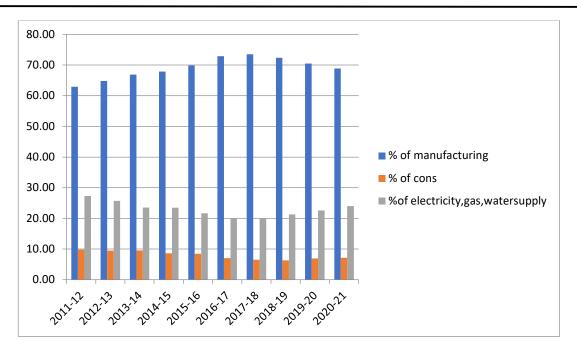
# **6.TRIPURA**

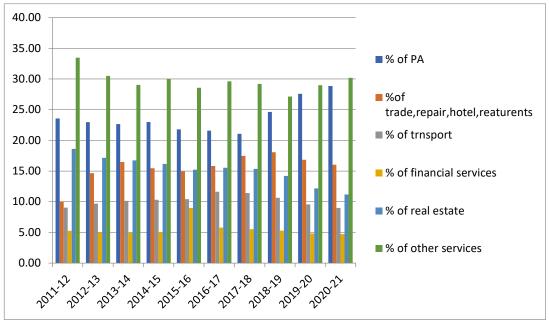




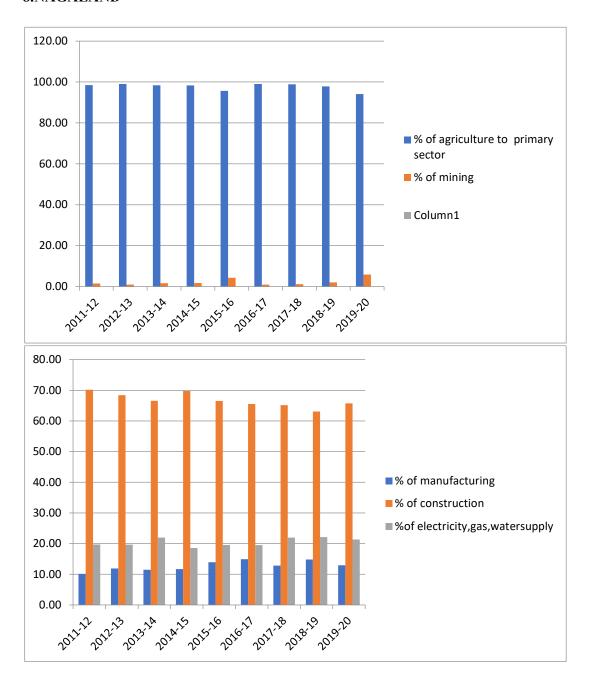
# 7.SIKKIM

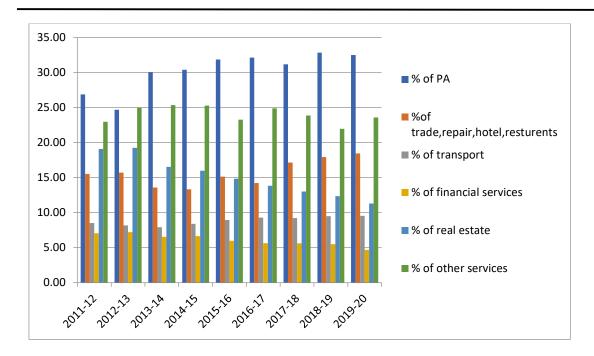






# 8.NAGALAND





For Meghalaya, agriculture was the major contributor for primary sector infact agriculture is the most contributing sector for all the states of North East before and after Covid.In some states like Manipur, Mizoram, Nagalandand Sikkim, there is little contribution of mining. Now comes to Meghalaya, out of construction, electricity, gas and water supply; manufacturing sector's contribution is highest in 2012-13 but gradually its contribution has declined. For service sector, just like Assam, % contribution of trade, repair, hotel and restaurant is highest as Meghalaya is a tourist-attracted state ,it reaches its peak point in 2019-20 but due to the affect of Covid-19, it lost most of tourists and its contribution has declined as compared to early years .For Mizoram, from the point of 2011-12 to 2015-16, construction sector occupies first place with highest contribution in 2011-12, but after that gradually its share declined and from 2016-17 to 2019-20; electricity gas and water supply pave the way. For service sector, % of public administration is highest. Financial service is the lowest contributing sector here. For Manipur, construction sector is the highest contributing sector and 2014-15 and 2015-16 highest. For service, sectoral contribution are fluctuating. For some period, one sector holds the top place and after some time another sector came up. For the year 2011-12 and 2012-13, public administration holds top, but gradually its share started declining, then share of trade, repair, hotel and restaurant has risen up, which is maximum in 2019-20.

For Tripura, % of agriculture sector is highest in 2013-14. Construction sector is the highest contribution to secondary sector, highest in 2011-12, afterwards ,it starts declining . Public Administration sector's contribution is highest in 2016-17. For Sikkim, it is clearly visible from the diagram that out of all the sectors, manufacturing is the top contributor which is kind of stagnant from 2011-12 to 2020-21. In 2017-18, it reaches its highest point. But gradually after this, its share has fallen, but still remain in top position. For 2011-12 to 2020-21, 5 % of other services highest in 2011-12, the started declining. In Nagaland, construction sector has the

highest contribution in two years 2011-12 and 2014-15. Public Administration is the highest contributor in 2018-19, then other service came.

So from the above analysis, it can be seen that all the states are basically agriculture-driven state. Contribution of mining sector is too low. Manufacturing sector is the top contributing sector in Meghalaya, Assam and Sikkim. In other states, Construction is the top contributor. Likewise public administration in Mizoram, Tripura and Nagaland; Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants in Assam and Meghalaya; Other services in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim is the highest contributing sector. Financial sector is the least contributing sector among all others. So under Primary, Secondary and tertiary sector, **Agriculture**, **Construction and Public Administration** are the most contributing sector. As these sectors are contributing most to the growth of GDP of the North-Eastern states, so due to COVID these are the most affected sectors.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

The present study is an attempt to find the impact of COVID on different sectors of economy of India specifically for NE states. From the study, it is found that in states, whatever sector is highly contributed to GSVA, is affected by COVID most. In Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura, agriculture is highly contributing sector, so it is the sector where COVID hit the most. Again same happens in case of sub-sectors. The COVID pandemic has hurt every nook and corner of Indian economy. So it is the responsibility of the Government and the citizens for the recovery of its economy. For this Government announced some measures like MAKE IN INDIA, providing Financial aid, providing electronic refund system, National Investment Infrustructure Fund(NIIF), Remission of Duties or taxes export product(RODTEP) etc to improve the sectoral contribution to GDP. Towards the investment side, Government took initiative on such cases to boost investment, bank recapitalization, expansion of credit and corporate tax, support real estate.

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