

EXPLANATORY NOTES

SECTION II. LABOUR

Tables 2.1 and 2.2 - The data in these tables include estimated employment in respect of non-responding establishments also. Employment in Public Sector includes employment in Railways but excludes employment in Indian missions abroad.

In the private sector, the data relate to employment in the non-agricultural establishments normally employing 25 or more workers i.e. those falling within the purview of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of the Vacancies) Act, 1959. Since March 1966 they also include employment in establishments employing 10 to 24 workers.

Table 2.3 - The staff statistics of Indian Railways fall within the scope of "Administrative Statistics". These data are compiled annually by the Zonal Railways, manufacturing/ production units, or the Railway Offices, Units and Projects as well as attached and subordinate offices and furnished to the Railway Board. These are consolidated into a single statement and printed in the Indian Railways Annual Statistical Statements.

Table 2.5 - The statistics of factory employment are collected under the Factories Act, 1948 and relate to all factories employing 10 workers or more with the aid of power and 20 workers or more without the aid of power and the establishments declared as factories by the State Governments under Section 85 of the Act.

Table 2.6 - Statistics of earnings are collected under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and relate to factories registered under section 2(m) of the Factories Act, 1948 upto the year 1982. However, from the year 1983 onwards these figures include data in respect of factories under Section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948 also. The figures exclude railway workshops and seasonal groups of industries consisting of food, beverages, tobacco and construction.

Table 2.7 - The statistics are based on annual returns collected by the Director General of Mines Safety under the Mines Act, 1952.

Table 2.9 - Statistics of the Employment in Banking are based on the data supplied by Reserve Bank of India.

Table 2.11 - The figures refer to industrial disputes resulting in work stoppages and involving 10 workers or more and are exclusive of political and sympathetic strikes.

Table 2.12 - Statistics on absenteeism give percentages of man-shifts lost to man-shifts scheduled to work.

Table 2.13 - The data refer to trade unions submitting returns and registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. The registration under the Act is not compulsory.

SECTION III. EDUCATION AND MASS MEDIA

Recognised institutions are those which are recognised by the Government or University or a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education constituted by law, offer the prescribed courses of studies and are open to inspection and direction by the Education Department.

Literate is a person who can read and write with understanding in at least one language.

SECTION V. NATIONAL PRODUCT AND RELATED AGGREGATES

The estimates of gross/net national product at factor cost have been worked out by adopting the production approach for the commodity producing sectors like agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and manufacturing. For rest of the sectors the income approach is followed. The estimates of gross/net national product at market prices have been derived by adding indirect taxes and subtracting subsidies at the aggregate level. The estimates of gross domestic product are also worked out by expenditure approach separately for the government final consumption expenditure, private final consumption expenditure and capital formation. The estimates of per capita national income are arrived at by dividing the net national product at factor cost by the corresponding mid financial year estimates of population as released by the Registrar General, India.

The methodology of estimation and source material used are given in the publication entitled "National Accounts Statistics - Sources and Methods, 1989".

Table 5.7 & 5.8 - The tables show the estimates of domestic capital formation at current and 1980-81 prices respectively. These estimates are prepared by the commodity flow approach separately for construction, machinery and equipment and changes in stocks.

SECTION VI. AGRICULTURE

Table 6.1 - Reported area according to village papers is worked out from the returns of the area prepared by the village staff for revenue purposes.

Table 6.2 - The estimates of number of operational holdings and area operated by size of holdings are based on the results of Agricultural Census, 1990-91.

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 - Figures are given for area and production of principal crops in tables 6.3 and 6.4 respectively. Regular all India forecasts are issued for most of these crops, Viz. all food-grains, oil seeds, fibres, potatoes, sugarcane, ginger, black pepper, chillies and tobacco etc. The figures in respect of tea, coffee and rubber have been obtained from the respective source agencies. Variation in coverage and refinements in methods of estimating the area and production of crops effected during the last decade have introduced an element of non-comparability over time.

Table 6.5 - The table presents data regarding average yield of principal crops in quintals per hectare. Average yield per hectare has been obtained by dividing the total production by the corresponding total area under each crop but in the case of rubber total production divided by tapped area.

Tables 6.6 to 6.8 - The index numbers are based on gross area sown and cover 42 crops under two main groups and eight sub-groups. For calculating the group index of area, the coverage under different crops has been pooled together and no special weightage has been allotted to different crops. The production/yield per hectare index has been computed by the chain base method to allow for changes in coverage and estimation. The group index of production/yield per hectare has been computed by weighted average method.

Tables 6.9 and 6.10 - Production figures relate to the agricultural year ending 30th June. 1991 figures correspond to 1990-91 and so on for the subsequent years. Net production has been taken as 87.5% of the gross production and the remaining 12.5% has been provided for feed, seed requirements and wastage. Per capita net availability has been calculated taking into account the figures of production, net imports and change in stocks.

Figures in respect of change in stocks with traders and producers are not known. The estimates of net availability shown above should not therefore, be taken to be strictly equivalent to consumption.

Table 6.12 - This table presents net area irrigated by sources of irrigation and gross area irrigated by crops. Net area irrigated is equal to gross area irrigated minus area irrigated more than once.

Table 6.13 - Data under other non-credit societies relate to milk supply societies, poultry societies, forest labourers societies, labour contract and construction societies, women co-operative societies, co-operative spinning mills,

fisheries societies, consumer co-operative societies, Weavers societies, other industrial societies etc. It excludes data in respect of non-reporting States.

SECTION VII. LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND FISHERY

Data are collected quinquennially through a census known as Livestock Census.

The sixteenth Quinquennial Livestock Census was conducted in different States/UTs with 15th October, 1997 as the reference date. While most of the States carried out census as per scheduled, some did not conduct the same on due date because of administrative and organizational difficulties. As a result, the reference dates of the census are not uniform in all the States.

SECTION VIII. MINING

Tables 8.1 and 8.2 - These tables present consolidated data on production and value of minerals other than 'atomic minerals' covered under Atomic Energy Act, 1962 and are based on the basic data received through the statutory returns submitted by the mine owners to the Indian Bureau of Mines under Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 1988 framed under Mines and Minerals Regulation and Development (MMR&D) Act, 1957 excepting for coal, lignite, petroleum and natural gas and minor minerals. As regards coal, Coal Controller's Office, Calcutta provides all the basic information for all the States except Jammu and Kashmir for which J & K Minerals Limited, Jammu is the basic source. Data on lignite are collected from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Neyveli and Gujarat Minerals Development Corporation, Ahmedabad. Data on petroleum and natural gas are received from the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, New Delhi and minor minerals from the various State Governments. Atomic minerals do not fall under the purview of MCDR and no data are released for public use on these minerals.

Table 8.3 - The Index of Mineral Production (Base: 1993-94=100) covers all the minerals in the mining and quarrying sector excepting, atomic minerals. For the first time, minor minerals are also represented in the Index of Mineral production. The index includes 67 items and these have been classified according to the National Industrial Classification (NIC). In preparing the weighing diagram for the index in question the gross value added has been taken into account instead of the net value added which was employed for the index released earlier.

SECTION IX. INDUSTRY

Table 9.1 - The table presents data on production of selected industries. The production data are collected on a statutory basis from the producing units through organisations like the Department of Industrial Development, Directorate of

Sugar and Vanaspati, Office of the Textile Commissioner, Office of the Jute Commissioner etc.

Table 9.2 - The base year of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) has been shifted from 1970 to 1980-81 and a revised pattern of weights has been adopted to make the IIP more representative of the industrial sector. Although the total number of items included in IIP remains the same, viz; 352, yet 96 items have been newly added while 95 items have been dropped. There have also been merging of a few items or sub-divisions of same items, included in the old IIP series. The revised series also include production figures relating to 18 items from the small scale sector.

The index is a simple weighted arithmetic mean of production relatives, weights being proportional to gross value of output (as per ASI 1980-81) within an industry and to gross value added by manufacture (in the base year) between the industries.

Tables 9.3, 9.4 and 9.5 - The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), conducted annually since 1959, covers all factories registered under Sections 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 employing 10 or more workers and using power and those employing 20 or more workers but not using power. The survey also covers bidi and cigar manufacturing establishments registered under the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966 employing 10 or more workers using power and 20 or more workers without using power. All the electricity undertakings engaged in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity registered with the Central Electricity Authority covered earlier under ASI irrespective of their employment size have now been excluded from the purview of ASI from 1998-99 and onwards. Since ASI 2000-01, Factories employing 100 or more workers, are being again completely surveyed and constitute the ASI census sector. Besides, all industrial units as per the Industry Frame of five (5) less industrially developed States/UTs viz Manipur, Meghalay; Nagaland; Tripura and A & N Islands are also completely surveyed. The remaining registered factories in the frame constitute sample sector for the purpose of sampling and are arranged in each state by NIC 98 (4 digit level) X district X no. of workers for selecting such samples. Factories or units marked as NOP (Non-operating units) by FOD, NSSO in the ASI frame 2000-01 and onwards are being excluded from purview of selection.

The concepts and definitions used for the parameters to be estimated are the same for both the sectors i.e. census or sample. Census and non-census sectors together constitute Factory sector or Registered sector.

SECTION X. FUEL AND POWER

Table 10.1 - The production and despatch data relate to all-India including Jammu & Kashmir for raw coal as well as lignite. Industry-wise despatch data relate to coal and coke despatched by railways including duplicate movement.

The production data are obtained from the collieries directly and also from companies controlling the collieries. The rail despatch data are compiled from the daily statements of loading of wagons at the different Railway Allotment Zones to various industries/States.

Tables 10.2 to 10.4 - Data on generation and sale of electricity relate to public utilities and non-utilities, however military power stations have been excluded. Data on installed generating capacity relate to utilities only.

SECTION XI. FOREIGN TRADE

The sources of foreign trade statistics are the Customs and Central Excise Authorities. These are compiled by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata from the copies of the bills of entry and shipping.

The statistics are recorded on the basis of the General System of Recording under which the goods arriving from abroad are first included under imports and when they are shipped again they are included under re exports. Trade of other countries passing in transit through India is excluded.

The figures of quantity of exports and imports, where specified by weight, are net i.e. exclusive of packing. In practice, imports are valued at c.i.f. and exports at f.o.b., although theoretically, recorded values are supposed to be real values.

Tables 11.5, 11.6, 11.10 and 11.11 - The present indices of imports and exports cover 89% and 92% of the total values of imports and exports respectively made during the base year. The unit value indices reflect the changes in the unit value of articles imported or exported whereas the quantum indices are designed to show the movements in the aggregate value of imports & exports after elimination of the effect of price changes.

The unit value indices are calculated according to Paasche formula. The quantum indices which are calculated by the Laspeyres formula are not computed separately but are derived from the former indices.

"Net terms of trade" represents the value indices of exports as percent of value indices of imports. The "Gross Terms of Trade" represents the quantum indices of imports as percent of quantum indices of exports.

SECTION XII. TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND TOURISM

Table 12.1 - Data relate to Government Railways only. In calculating route length, double or triple lines are counted only once.

Gross earnings and expenses represent total earnings and expenses of railways during the accounting period irrespective of whether or not the earnings have been realised or expenses paid.

Passenger kilometres and net ton kilometres have been arrived at by multiplying the total number of passengers carried and the total tons of goods handled by the respective number of kilometres covered.

Tables 12.7 and 12.8 - In order to ensure international comparability, the data furnished are in accordance with the standards laid down by the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Statistics relate to capacity available by total payload and revenue traffic of (a) passengers, (b) freight and (c) mail carried on scheduled services by Indian carriers (Air India and Indian Airlines). Flights are classified as either "International" or "Domestic". International means a flight stage with one or both terminals in the territory of State, other than the State in which the airline is registered. Domestic means a flight stage not classifiable as international. Statistics of hours flown represent the total number of hours flown by individual aeroplanes and that of kilometres flown represent the total kilometres flown by individual aeroplanes.

Capacity (tonne kilometres) available : Capacity that is available or carriage of revenue load (passenger, baggage, freight and mail). Capacity figures are obtained by multiplying the tonnage offered to the public for air transportation of passenger, freight and mail by the kilometres flown.

Table 12.9 - The Strength of Indian Merchant Shipping Fleet plying on the coastal and overseas trades have been shown in this table and covers ships registered under Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

Table 12.10 - The table provides data regarding Net Registered Tonnage of vessels which entered with cargo by vessels steam and sailing in foreign and coastal trade. The data are based on the monthly returns received from Customs authorities.

Table 12.11 - The table provides data relating to gross tonnage of cargo (imports and exports) handled at major ports in coastal and foreign trade. The data are based on annual returns received from the Port Trust Authorities.

Table 12.13 - Data relate to visitors coming to India for a period of not less than 24 hours for the purposes of business, holiday/pleasure or study tours, reasons of health, religion, sports, visiting families/friends attending meetings or in a representative capacity of any kind. These data exclude nationals of Nepal entering India through land routes along Indo-Nepal border and all foreigners entering India from Bhutan by land.

SECTION XIII. BANKING AND CURRENCY

Table 13.1 - Notes in circulation comprise of notes issued by the Govt. of India upto April, 1935 and by the banks since then, less notes held in the Banking Department. The Government of India one rupee notes issued since July, 1940 are treated as rupee coins and hence are not included under this head.

Assets - Under Section 33(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934, the assets of the Issue Department consist of (i) gold coins and gold bullions, (ii) foreign securities, (iii) Rupee coins and (iv) Government of India Rupee securities.

Table 13.2 - Liabilities consist of (i) deposits and (ii) other liabilities. Deposits include the deposits of (i) the Central and State Governments, (ii) Commercial and Cooperative banks and (iii) Others. Other liabilities consists of (i) paid up capital of Rs.5 crore, (ii) Reserve fund of Rs.6,500 crore (iii) National Industrial credit (long term operations) fund of Rs. 5,677 crore and (iv) National Housing Credit(long term operations) of fund Rs.177 crore from the week ended July 1, 1994.

Assets of the Banking Department consist of (i) notes and coins, (ii) balances held abroad, (iii) loans and advances, (iv) bills purchased and discounted, (v) investments and (vi) other assets.

Table 13.3 - Scheduled Commercial Banks- The banks, which carry on business of banking in India and which are included in the second schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, are known as Scheduled Banks. These include the State Bank of India, its subsidiaries, nationalised banks, regional rural banks, other Indian banks and foreign banks.

The banks credit consists of (i) term loans, cash credits and overdrafts, (ii) inland bills purchased and discounted, and (iii) foreign bills purchased and discounted.

Table 13.9 - The data are compiled on the basis of returns in Form 'B' submitted under section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

Table 13.10 - The table gives data on sources of Money stock. These sources are net bank credit to Government, bank credit to commercial sector, net foreign exchange assets of banking sector and Government's currency liabilities to the public (these are netted by figures of changes in the non-monetary liabilities of the banking system).

Table 13.11 - It gives break-up of M3 : M3 comprises M1 and time deposits with banks. M1 consists of currency with the public and deposit money of the public.

General Notes:

- (i) Aggregate deposits represent the total of demand and time deposits.
- (ii) Bank credit is the total of "loans, cash credits and overdrafts", "Inland bills purchased and discounted" and "Foreign bills purchased and discounted".
- (iii) With the establishment of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) on July 12, 1982 certain assets and liabilities of the RBI were transferred to NABARD necessitating some reclassification of aggregates in the sources of money stock from that date.

Table 13.12 - Data presented in this table relate to the rates at which the various categories of banks and financial institutions are prepared to (i) discount/rediscount bills of exchange, (ii) give loans and advances, (iii) accept deposits on "call" basis, and (iv) provide refinance facilities.

SECTION XIV. PUBLIC FINANCE

The tables contained in this section show the budgetary position of Central Government, State Governments and other related financial institutions.

SECTION XV. INCOME TAX

Statistics presented in this section relate to returned income in respect of all returns with taxable income received by the Income Tax Department for the relevant assessment years. The coverage is based on a sample of acknowledgement forms attached with the Income Tax return form ITS 1,2,3 & 2A and statement 150-G prepared by the field.

Estimates are based on a sample of returns. Due to uneven receipt of summary sheets from field offices, substantial variations in the sampling fractions amongst the States and the status have been noticed. However, the tables in this section provide estimates within reasonable margin of error at the All India level.

SECTION XVI. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Statistics are mostly compiled from the records of the Exchange Control Department of the Reserve Bank of India and supplemented by other official sources of information. Foreign currency transactions have been converted into rupees at par Central Exchange Rates upto June, 1972 and on the basis of average of the Bank spot buying and selling rates for sterling and the monthly average of cross rates of non-sterling currencies based on London Market thereafter.

Table 16.2 - The format of presentation of Balance of Payments data has been revised by Reserve Bank of India from July 1996. Data contained in this table is as per the revised format.

Table 16.6 - Loan amounts are net of surrenders, de-obligations and cancellations etc. Figures for utilisations are exclusive of suppliers' credits, but inclusive of non-government loans.

SECTION XIX. INSURANCE

Table 19.1 - The figures of gross premium written direct in India pertaining to Life and Capital Redemption (including Annuity Certain Insurance Business) has been obtained from the Corporation's Audits Revenue Accounts pertaining to both these businesses. The figures arrived at are after adjustment of premia on reinsurance accepted and ceded which are not to be taken into consideration for working out the gross premium.

Table 19.2 - The premium income is the total accumulation of the Life Insurance Corporation's first year premium, renewal premium, single premium and consideration for annuities granted less reinsurance.

SECTION XX. PRICES

Table 20.1 - With effect from July, 1989 a revised wholesale price index series with base 1981-82=100 has been introduced to replace the earlier operated series with base 1970-71=100. The current WPI series includes as many as 447 individual commodities classified under three major groups viz. Primary Articles; Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants; and Manufactured Products. The number of commodities included under these three major groups are 93, 20 and 334 respectively. These major groups have been further divided into groups and subgroups.

The weights to the selected items have been assigned on the basis of the value of transactions consisting of (a) the average value of marketed/marketable surplus in the case of agricultural commodities and the value of products for sale in

the case of non-agricultural goods; (b) total value of imports, including import duty; and (c) total value of excise duty if applicable. The weighting diagram has been prepared on the basis of the entire volume of transactions in the economy. The All Commodities index as also the indices of subgroups, groups and major groups are all derived by the method of weighted arithmetic mean.

Table 20.2 - The index is designed to represent changes in the cost of a given basket of goods and services consumed by an average working class families, in the base period. The old series with base 1960 = 100 which covered 50 centres has been replaced by the new series with base 1982 = 100 with effect from the month of October, 1988. The new series is based on the Consumer Price Index Numbers for 70 centres and is being maintained by Labour Bureau.

For individual series, the indices have been worked out with the year 1960 = 100 as the base upto September 1988. The indices represent weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives. Weights have been based on the average expenditure pattern of the surveyed families excluding non-consumption items derived from the Family Living Surveys conducted in 1958-59 for 1960 series and 1981-82 for 1982 series in selected industrial centres.

Table 20.3 - The Labour Bureau has new series of Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers on base 1986-87=100 with effect from November, 1995 replacing the old series on base 1960-61=100 with improved methodology and wide coverage. The new series are being compiled separately for agricultural and rural labourers with enlarged coverage of States from 15 to 20 and enhanced number of sample price villages from 422 to 600. The weighing diagram for the new series base(1986-87=100) for all the 20 States and All India have been derived from the consumer expenditure data based on Central Samples collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation during 38th round conducted in 1983. For details regarding scope and method of construction, reference may be made to the note published in February, 1996 issue of the Indian Labour Journal, a monthly publication of the Labour Bureau.

Table 20.4 - A family budget survey of the non-manual employees population was conducted during 1982-83 at 59 selected urban centres of the country. A non-manual employee family for the purpose of the survey was defined as one "which derived 50% or more of its income during the reference month from the earnings of its members who are gainfully occupied as employees in non-manual work in the non-agricultural sector". The expenditure data derived from all the sample families canvassed in the survey provides basis for building up the weighting diagram for the consumer price index for each centre. The indices measure the average change in the consumer price over a period of time at a particular centre and can not be used for the comparison of costliness of different centres. For scope, methodology etc. reference may be

made to the April 1989 issue of the Monthly Abstract of Statistics published by the Central Statistical Organisation.

SECTION XXI. FIVE YEAR PLANS

This Section presents data on (i) Plan outlays and actual expenditure by heads of development for public sector; (ii) Principal targets and achievements; (iii) Financial resources for plans; and (iv) Resources for public sector in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plans. Plan Outlay is the allocation of funds to the programme/projects/schemes included in different Annual/Five year plans.

SECTION XXII. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUICIDES

The source for these data is the National Crime Records Bureau,(NCRB) Ministry of Home Affairs which obtains the requisite information from Police authorities in different States. For the year 1995 onwards data was collected in modified input form by the NCRB and therefore the format of presentation of data have been slightly changed as per the format of statistical compilation by the NCRB.

SECTION XXIII. CLIMATE

Meteorological data such as temperature and rainfall are recorded at the observatories of the India Meteorological Department. In addition to observatory stations there are about 7,741 rain recording stations maintained by different State Governments.

Observations of temperature of air in shade are taken at most of the observatories twice a day i.e. at 0830 and 1730 hours, I.S.T.

Rainfall is recorded at 0830 hours I.S.T. daily throughout the country. The amounts measured give the rainfall of the previous 24 hours ending at 0830 hours of the date of measurement.

SECTION XXIV. ELECTORAL STATISTICS

Under the Indian Constitution and the law, general elections are held for the purpose of constituting a new Lok Sabha (House of People) on the expiry of the duration of the existing House or on its dissolution. The elections are held on the basis of adult suffrage.

SECTION XXV. LOCAL BODIES

Local authorities include urban and rural civic bodies like municipal corporations, municipalities, municipal boards, notified area committees, township councils, district boards/ zila parishads, town panchayats, panchayat unions and panchayats. All India annual estimates of income and expenditure of local authorities have been worked out from the analysed data received from State Directorates of Economics and Statistics. In the case of non-responding States the income and expenditure have been estimated.