



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ (KSSSP)

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜು ಹಾಗೂ
ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು
ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣ

Note on estimation of District Domestic Product and Analysis of Annual Accounts of Local Bodies at District Level

ಆಗಸ್ಟ್, 2011

ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-560 001

	ಪರಿವಿಡಿ	
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1	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆದಾಯ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ	1 - 8
2	Note on Estimates of DDP	9-20
	Appendix – 1	21
	Appendix – 2	22 - 23
3	Sources and Methods of Estimation	26 - 45
4	Taluk Domestic Product Formats	46 - 92
5	Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of Local bodies Accounts	93 - 118
6	Formats for Analysis of Local Bodies Annual Accounts	119 - 122

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯ ಕೈಸಿಡಿ

1. ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ:

ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಮಹತ್ವವಾದ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ನಿಖರವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳು ನಿಗದಿತಕಾಲಮಿತಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯವಾದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉತ್ತಮ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೆ ವಿಶ್ವ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನೆರವಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾರತ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶ ಬಲವರ್ಧನೆ ಯೋಜನೆ (India Statistical Strengthening Project) ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರನ್ವಯ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ (KSSSP) ಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಇದರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ.

“To provide within the decentralized structure of the system, reliable, timely and credible social and economic statistics, to assist decision making within and outside the Government, stimulate research and promote informed debate relation to conditions affecting people’s life”

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ವಯ 20 ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೆತ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 1. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ, 2. ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ಬೆಲೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ, 3. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಣ ಸೇರಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ತಮಗೆಲ್ಲ ತಿಳಿದಂತೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ರಾಜ್ಯಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಮೇಲಿನ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಹಂತದಲ್ಲೆಯೇ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

2. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ:

1. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ, ರಾಜ್ಯಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಾರು ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು ನಿಖರವಾಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಅರ್ಥ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಅಳೆಯಲು ಇದೊಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ಮಾನದಂಡವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಹಾಗೂ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಮಾಪನವಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಬಳಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.
3. ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕವು ವಿಶ್ವ ಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ಒಂದು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳು ಈ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಈ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುವಾರು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮೈಸೂರು, ಉಡುಪಿ, ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ, ಮತ್ತು ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುವಾರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂದಾಜುಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಉಡುಪಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ವಾರು ಈ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ವರದಿ ತಯಾರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
4. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ವಿವಿಧ ವಲಯಗಳ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ರೂಪಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

5. ಅಂತರ್ ವಲಯಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಂತರ್ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳ ಅಸಮತೋಲನ ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸಮಂಜಸವೆಂದು ಬಾವಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ಅರ್ಥವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಮೂರು ವಲಯಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಅವುಗಳೆಂದರೆ 1) ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ವಲಯ, 2) ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವಲಯ ಮತ್ತು 3) ತೃತೀಯ ವಲಯ.

ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ (ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾನುವಾರು ಸೇರಿ), ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಗೆಲಸ, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲು ಅಗೆತ ವಲಯಗಳಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಮಾಹಿತಿಯು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಬಹುದು.

ಆದರೆ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ತೃತೀಯ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಲು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯವು ಈ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ರಾಜ್ಯಾದಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳನ್ನಾಧರಿಸಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ನಂತರ ಆಯಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆದಾಯದ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪಾಲು ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್/ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ಗಳ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಅದರ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ವಲಯಗಳ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾದ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ತೃತೀಯ ವಲಯಗಳ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಈ ಒಟ್ಟು ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ ಭಾಗಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ತಲಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜು ನಿಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಿರ (2004-05) ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ಗಳು ಸಹ ಮೂಲವರ್ಷವಾದ 2004-05 ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ 2008-09ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜು ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಆ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ 2009-10ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಶೀಘ್ರ ಅಂದಾಜು (Quick estimates) ಹಾಗೂ 2010-11ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಮುನ್ನೂಚನಾ ಅಂದಾಜು (Advance Estinmates) ಲಭ್ಯವಿದ್ದು, ಮುಂದಿನ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ವಲಯದಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯವನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಾದ ಕೃಷಿ, ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಪಶು ಸಂಗೋಪನೆ, ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಕೃಷಿ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೃಷಿ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಛೇರಿ (ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿ) ಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ತೃತೀಯ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ಗಳ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ನಗರ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾದ ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ, ನಗರ ಸಭೆ, ಪುರಸಭೆ, ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ಗಳ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಂತಿಮ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಅದರ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ವಲಯಗಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಉಳಿದ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ವಲಯಗಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯದವತಿಯಿಂದ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಅದನ್ನು ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಲೂಕುವಾರು ವಿಂಗಡಣೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಲಯಗಳಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ಮೊದಲು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆ ವಲಯಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು (Gross value of output) ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿ ನಂತರ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹೂಡುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು (value of input) ಮಾಡಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲ ಹೂಡುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದು ನಂತರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಸೇವಾ ವೆಚ್ಚ (Banking service charges also called as Financial Intermediary Services Indirectly Measured – FISIM in technical terms) ವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದ ನಂತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಒಟ್ಟು ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ (Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) also known as gross value added (GVA)) ದೊರೆಯುವುದು. ನಂತರ ಪ್ರತಿ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಬಳಕೆ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು (Consumption of fixed capital (CFC) also called depreciation) ಒಟ್ಟು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದಲ್ಲ ಕಳೆದಾಗ ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ನಿವ್ವಳ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ (Net District Domestic Product-NDDP) ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳು ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಲಯ (ತೃತೀಯ ವಲಯ ಭಾಗ)ದಲ್ಲ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮೊದಲು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ನಿವ್ವಳ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಬಳಕೆ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿದಾಗ (to be added) ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಒಟ್ಟು ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವು ದೊರೆಯುವುದು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಲಯಗಳಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಲಯವಾರು ಒಟ್ಟು/ನಿವ್ವಳ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಒಟ್ಟು/ನಿವ್ವಳ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ (Total GDDP/NDDP of that district) ದೊರೆಯುವುದು. ಈ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ ಭಾಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಒಟ್ಟು ನಿವ್ವಳ ತಲಾದಾಯವು ದೊರೆಯುವುದು. (Per capita GDDP/Per Capita NDDP) ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಯೋಜನಾಬದ್ಧ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣಲು ಒಂದಾದ ಸೂಚಕಗಳಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕಾರಿಯಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿದೆ.

3. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜು ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಧಾನ/ನಿಯಮಗಳು

ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕೃಷಿ, ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಲಯಕ್ಕೂ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ನಿವ್ವಳ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಿರ (2004-05) ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದಂತೆ ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದು.

i) ಕೃಷಿ ವಲಯ (ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾನುವಾರು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ)

ಅ) ಕೃಷಿ (ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ) ವಲಯದಲ್ಲ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು (Gross Value of Output) ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವುಗಳ ಉಪ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಇಳುವರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿದ್ದು, ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು (ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯದ ಕೃಷಿ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ ವಿಭಾಗವು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿ, ಇದರ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು)

ಈ ರೀತಿ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಋತು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶ (ASCR) ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುವಾರು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಇಳುವರಿ ಆಧರಿಸಿ (ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುವಾರು ಇಳುವರಿ ದೊರೆಯದೆ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಇಳುವರಿಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬಹುದು) ಬದುಗಳು, ಕಾಲುದಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲುನೆಗಳ (ಬಂಡ್ ಕರೆಕ್ಟನ್) ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುವಾರು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುವಾರು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಹಾಕಬಹುದು.

ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳು(ಟನ್ನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) (Estimation of Production in tones)				
Crop	Area under (Ha)	Yield (in Kgs/Ha)	Production in tones (Col.2 *Col 3/1000)	Production after bund correction (col4 * 0.95)
1	2	3	4	5
Bajra	417113	715	298236	283324

ಬಂಡ್ ಕರೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಮಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ-1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕೃಷಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ಬೆಲೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡಿ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರತಿ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ **weighted** ಸರಾಸರಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯಲು ನಂತರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬೆಲೆಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೃಷಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ 'ಕೃಷಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ವಾಹಿನಿ' ವೆಬ್ ಸೈಟ್ ನಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು.

ಬೆಲೆಗಳ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕುವುದು:

ಪ್ರತಿ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೃಷಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು/ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆವಾರು ಬೆಲೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳೂ ಪಡೆದು, ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಬೆಲೆ (**Peak Market Price**) ಪ್ರತಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಿ, ಈ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗುಣಿಸಿ, ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಒಟ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಿಂದ ಭಾಗಿಸಿದಾಗ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ **weighted** ಸರಾಸರಿ ಬೆಲೆ ನಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ **weighted** ಸರಾಸರಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಗುಣಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

ಉದಾ: 2008-09ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಉಡುಪಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯುವುದು.

ಉಡುಪಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಿವೆ. ಉಡುಪಿ, ಕುಂದಾಪುರ, ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಕಳ. ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಮಾರಾಟವಾದ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಬೆಲೆ ವಿವರ ಹೀಗಿದೆಯೆಂದುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ.

ಅಡಿಕೆಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಮಾರಾಟ ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳು (Peak Marketing Months)

ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್, ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್, ನವೆಂಬರ್, ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್, ಜನವರಿ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ

(ಬೆಲೆ: ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್ ಗೆ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು/ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ	ಜನವರಿ 2009	ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 2009	ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 2009	ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2009	ಮೇ 2009	ಜೂನ್ 2009	ಜುಲೈ 2009	ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 2009	ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2008	ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 2008	ನವೆಂಬರ್ 2008	ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 2008	ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಸರಾಸರಿ
ಉಡುಪಿ	13000	15000	14000	-	-	-	-	-	14000	13500	12000	13000	13417
ಕುಂದಾಪುರ	12000	14000	10000	-	-	-	-	-	13000	14000	11000	12500	12750
ಕಾರ್ಕಳ	14000	12000	10000	-	-	-	-	-	12500	15000	11500	13000	13000

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ (ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ (ಟನ್ನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	ಸರಾಸರಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಟನ್ನುಗೆ (ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	ಒಟ್ಟು ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯ (ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (3X4)
1	2	3	4	5
ಉಡುಪಿ	560	945	1,07,340	1,014
ಕುಂದಾಪುರ	1,494	2,523	1,02,000	2,574
ಕಾರ್ಕಳ	1,780	3,006	1,04,000	3,126
ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ	3,834	6,474		6,714

ವೆಂಯಿಬೆಡ್ ಸರಾಸರಿ = $\frac{\text{Col.(3)} \times \text{Col(4)}}{\text{Total of Col.(3)}} = \text{ಪ್ರತಿ ಟನ್ನುಗೆ } 103708/- \text{ ರೂ.ಗಳು}$

Total of Col.(3)

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಉಡುಪಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಿಕೆಯ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯ 6714/- ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ.ಗಳು

ಈ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಬೆಲೆಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ/ ಉಪ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣದ ವಿವರಗಳು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿದ್ದು, ಬೆಲೆಗಳ ವಿವರ ಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ, ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಲೆಗಳು ಎರಡೂ ಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯವು ಈ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುವ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರತಿ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರಿಗೆ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನಾಧರಿಸಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು.

ಈ ರೀತಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ/ಉಪ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆ ವರ್ಷದ ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಿರ (2004-05) ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಹಾಕಿ ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ನಮೂನೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆ) ಜಾನುವಾರು ವಲಯ:

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪಶು ಸಂಗೋಪನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಹಾಲು, ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ, ಉಣ್ಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಂಸದ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಸಗಟು ಮಾರಾಟ ಬೆಲೆಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಒಟ್ಟು ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದ ಎರಡು ಜಾನುವಾರು ಗಣತಿಗಳ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ದರವನ್ನಾಧರಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇಳುವರಿ ದರವನ್ನಾಧರಿಸಿ ಜಾನುವಾರು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗದೇ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ (ಇಳುವರಿ ದರ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ) ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿನ ದರವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯವು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು. ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ನಮೂನೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇ. ಹೂಡುವಳಿ (ಇನ್‌ಸುಬ್‌ಗಳ) ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದು:

1. ಔಷಧಿಗಳು:

ಔಷಧಿಗಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯ = ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ X ಔಷಧಿ ದರ X ಬೆಲೆಯ ಸಗಟು ಬೆಲೆ. ಔಷಧಿ ದರವನ್ನು ನಮೂನೆ 1.3 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

2. ಜೈವಿಕ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ:

ಜಾನುವಾರು ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುವ ಸಗಟು ಗೊಬ್ಬರದ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಕೃಷಿ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಡುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವುದು.

3. ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ:

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ವಿತರಿಸಲಾದ ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ಗೊಬ್ಬರದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಬೇಕು.

4. ಸ್ಥಿರಾಸ್ತಿಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ರಿಪೇರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಅಪರೇಷನಲ್ ಕಾಸ್ಟ್:

ಈ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯವು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು.

5. ಜಾನುವಾರುಗಳ ಆಹಾರ:

ಜಾನುವಾರುಗಳು ತಿನ್ನುವ ಮೇವು ಮತ್ತು ಪಶು ಆಹಾರದ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಹಾಕಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು. ಪಶು ಆಹಾರದ ಮೌಲ್ಯ = ಜಾನುವಾರು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ X ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನಾಧರಿಸಿ ಪಶು ಆಹಾರದ ಬೆಲೆ (ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯವು ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು) (ನಮೂನೆ 1.4)

6. ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕರಗಳು:

ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿವರಗಳು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವುದು.

7. ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಕರಗಳು:

ಕೃಷಿ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಶೇಕಡಾ 3.22ರಷ್ಟು ಹಾಗೂ ಜಾನುವಾರು ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಣಿವಧೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನಾಧರಿಸಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ದರವನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

8. ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ:

ಕೃಷಿ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾದ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯವು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು.

9. ಔಷಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೀಟ ನಾಶಕಗಳು:

ರೈತರ ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ಸಿಂಪಡಿಸಲು ಬಳಸಿದ ಔಷಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೀಟನಾಶಕದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯುವುದು.

10. ಡೀಸೆಲ್ ಎಣ್ಣೆ:

ಪ್ರತಿ ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆಯಿಲ್ ಇಂಜಿನ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಳಸಲಾದ ಡೀಸೆಲ್ ಎಣ್ಣೆಯ ದರವನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯವು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಬೇಸಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆಯಿಲ್ ಇಂಜಿನ್‌ಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಿಂದ ಗುಣಿಸಿದಾಗ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೌಲ್ಯ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದು.

ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾನುವಾರು ವಲಯಗಳಿಂದ ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯದಿಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು (1 ರಿಂದ 10) ಹೂಡುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಸೇವಾ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದ ನಂತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ ವಲಯದಿಂದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವು ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಬಳಕೆ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಲಯದಿಂದ ನಿವ್ವಳ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವು ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಮೌಲ್ಯ, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಸೇವಾ ವೆಚ್ಚ, ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಬಳಕೆ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯವು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ii) ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಗಳಿಲ್ಲ:

ಈ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಹೊರತು ಪಡಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆದ ಮರಗಳ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ, ಬೆಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ನಂತರ ಅದರ ಶೇಕಡಾ 15.6 ರಷ್ಟು ಹೂಡುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದರೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವು ದೊರೆಯುವುದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಂಡವಾಳವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿವ್ವಳ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವು ದೊರೆಯುವುದು. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಾದರಿ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಉರುವಲು ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಬಳಕೆ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯವು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು.

iii) ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ:

ಈ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೀನು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ [ಕಡಲು (ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ) ಹಾಗೂ ಒಳನಾಡು] ಬೆಲೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಲೆ ವಿವರಗಳು ಲಿಗದೆಹೋದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯವು ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಬೆಲೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು. ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಬಳಕೆ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯವು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು.

ಈ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಡಲು ಮೀನು, ಒಳನಾಡು ಮೀನು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಬೆಲೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಗುಣಿಸಿ, ಲೆಕ್ಕಹಾಕಿ ನಂತರ ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ನಂತರ ಒಳನಾಡು ಮೀನಿನ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ

ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಶೇಕಡಾ 12.5ರಷ್ಟನ್ನು ರೈತರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರವಾನಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹಿಡಿದಿರುವುದೆಂದು ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಹೂಡುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕಡಲು ಮೀನಿನ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿಯ ಶೇಕಡಾ 22.5, ಒಳನಾಡು ಮೀನಿನ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿಯ ಶೇಕಡಾ 10 ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೇ ಲೀತಿ (ಪರವಾನಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹಿಡಿದ) ಮೀನಿನ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿಯ ಶೇಕಡಾ 1 ರಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಒಟ್ಟು ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹೂಡುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದು ಕಳೆದು ಒಟ್ಟು ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದು. ನಂತರ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಬಳಕೆ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿವ್ವಳ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವು ನಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕು.

iv) ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲು ಅಗೆತ:

ಕಂಪೋಲರ್ ಜನರಲ್, ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಬ್ಯೂರೋ ಆಫ್ ಮೈನ್ಸ್, ನಾಗಪುರ, ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇವರ ಕಛೇರಿಬಂದ ಪಡೆದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಖನಿಜಗಳ (Major minerals) ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೂಡುವಳಿ (ಇನ್‌ಫುನ್) ದರದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯವು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು. ಉಪ ಖನಿಜಗಳ (Minor minerals) ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಗಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಛೇರಿಬಂದ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಪ ಖನಿಜಗಳ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ನಂತರ ಕೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಖನಿಜವಾರು ಹೂಡುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು (ಪ್ರತಿ ಖನಿಜದ ಮೌಲ್ಯ X ಇನ್‌ಫುನ್ ದರ) ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದು ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿದ ನಂತರ, ಒಟ್ಟು ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದು, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಸೇವಾ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದ ನಂತರ ಒಟ್ಟು ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವು ದೊರೆಯುವುದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಬಳಕೆ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದರೆ ನಿವ್ವಳ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳು ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಬೆಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕು.

4. ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವಲಯ ಹಾಗೂ ತೃತೀಯ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ:

ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿದ ಹಾಗೂ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಿಲ್ಲದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು, ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯ, ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ, ಅನಿಲ ಮತ್ತು ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಾರಿಗೆ, ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ವಸತಿ, ಉಪಾಹಾರ ಗೃಹಗಳು, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಐ.ಐ.ಐ.ಟಿ, ವಾಸ ಗೃಹಗಳ ಒಡೆತನ ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸೇವೆಗಳು, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೇ ಸೇವೆಗಳು ತೃತೀಯ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ಸದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯವು ಈ ವಲಯಗಳಿಂದ ಬರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯಾದಾಯವನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳನ್ನಾಧರಿಸಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಈ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳ ರಚನೆಗಾಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ, ಈ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾದ:-

- i) ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ಗಳ ಮತ್ತು
- ii) ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆ / ನಗರ ಸಭೆ / ಪುರಸಭೆ / ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷದ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಲಯಗಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜು ತಯಾರಿಸಬಹುದು.

5. ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವಲಯ ಹಾಗೂ ತೃತೀಯ ವಲಯಗಳಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ:

ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವಲಯ ಹಾಗೂ ತೃತೀಯ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕಗಳ ರಚನೆಗಾಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಾಲೂಕುವಾರು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಇದರ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತಾಲೂಕುವಾರು ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

- i) ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಪ್ರಸಾರಣ ನಿಗಮ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು)
- ii) ಜೈವಿಕ ಅನಿಲ ಘಟಕ (ಬಯೋಗ್ಯಾಸ್ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟ್)ಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
- iii) ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಲೈನ್‌ನ ಉದ್ದ(ಕಿ.ಮೀ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) ಹಾಗೂ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಜನರ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
- iv) ಅಂಚೆ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ಟೆಲಿಗ್ರಾಫ್ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದೂರವಾಣಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
- v) ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ನೀಡಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ಹೂಡಿದ ಠೇವಣಿ ಮೊತ್ತ
- vi) ವಿಮಾ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ಒಟ್ಟು ನೌಕರರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
- vii) ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
- viii) ಪಶು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ/ಪಶು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
- ix) ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
- x) ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಖಾಸಗಿ (ಸಂಘಗಳು) ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಬಲದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ (ಕೈಗಾಲಿಕಾ ಸಂಹಿತೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ)
- xi) ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲಾದ ವಾಹನಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

ಇದಲ್ಲದೇ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ತೃತೀಯ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯ, ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸೇವಾ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಾಯ ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪಾಲು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ನಗರ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾದ ಮಹಾನಗರಪಾಲಿಕೆ / ನಗರಸಭೆ / ಪುರಸಭೆ / ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷದ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಂತಿಮ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಮೇಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿರುವಂತಹ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಬಲದ (work force) ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಹ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Notes on Methodology to be followed in the preparation of District Income Estimates at the District level.

1. Introduction:-

The need to have relevant data for plan formulation at the district level has been increasingly felt with the shift of emphasis to decentralised planning. For planned development of a region, it is necessary to have a prior knowledge of the level of economic development of that region. In this context, the district income estimates assumes much importance as an indicator of development. The district income estimates also bring to light the inter district variations in the economic development and help the planners to set priority in formulating development plans for each district, depending upon its level of backwardness.

In order to meet these requirements, attempts were made by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics as early as in the sixties to compute the district income estimates for the year 1960-61 with available data at that point of time. Subsequently in the seventies and the eighties, these estimates were prepared for selected years. From 1990-91 and onwards, the estimates are being regularly prepared every year at current and constant (1980-81) prices as per provisional data base. Thus, the district income estimates with 1980-81 as base are available for 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1996-97. The estimates for 1997-98 is prepared with 1993-94 as base at current and constant (1993-94) prices. The estimates at current prices reflects growth in output of goods and services including the effect of change in prices, while the estimates at constant prices reveal the actual growth in the output removing the effect of change in prices. In 1999-2000 series the District Income estimates were prepared for the years 1999-2000 to 2006-07. The same has been submitted to Central Statistical Office, Government of India. At present in the new 2004-05 series, district income estimates were prepared for the years from 2004-05 to 2008-09.

2. Concept and definition:-

The district income is defined as the sum total of the economic value of all goods and services produced within the district, irrespective of the fact whether the income is owned by persons inside the district or outside. The estimates of District Domestic Product (DDP) also termed as District Income is compiled in a similar manner to the one being followed in the case of State Domestic Product (SDP). '**Income originating**' concept is used in working out DDP; although the estimates worked out on the basis of '**Income accruing**' concept is relatively better one. Income accruing concept is followed in the preparation of National Income estimates at all India level.

3. Measures relating to Income:-

Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) represents the sum of economic value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundary of the district after deducting the necessary inputs consumed in the process of production and Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM). From this Gross District Domestic Product, Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) is deducted to arrive at the Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) which is normally termed as District Income. The district income is divided by the mid year estimated population of the district to get the per capita income of that district.

4. Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM):-

The Banking Enterprises render services to their customers in the form of maintaining their accounts and providing them Banking services. In return for these services, customers are charged nominal amount which is substantially smaller considering the expenses of the banking enterprises, on the other hand, the banks provide loans and advances and returns on such transactions are much higher when compared to the payments made to depositors. This net return accruing to banks is large enough to meet their expenses and to earn a profit. If financial enterprises are treated like any other productive enterprise, their income in the production account would only be limited to the charges made on customers which would mean that the banks would have a negative operating surplus and most likely negative value added. To circumvent this difficulty, an imputed income equivalent to interest and dividend receipts of banking and financial enterprises net of interest paid to depositors is defined as FISIM (income earned for services rendered) and is entered as a receipt item in the output of the financial enterprises. The output of the financial enterprises thus includes interest received which was paid by the producing industries. As the interest paid by the industries is already accounted for in the Gross Value Added (GVA) of the respective industries, its inclusion in the GVA of Banking industry amounts to duplication. To avoid this duplication, FISIM is allocated to the user industries as an intermediate input.

5. Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC):-

Consumption of Fixed Capital, (CFC), also termed as 'Depreciation' is defined as that part of the gross product which is required to replace the fixed capital used up in the process of production during the period of account. This flow is based on the concept of the expected economic life of the individual assets and is designed to cover the expected loss in value terms due to obsolescence and the normal amount of accidental damage which is not made good by repair as well as normal wear and tear. It is estimated from the value of fixed capital assets and the information on the ages of various types of assets.

It is not possible to estimate the CFC unless the estimates of Gross Capital Formation (GCF) and Gross Capital Stock (GCS) are prepared. At present, the estimates of CFC for all sectors of the economy are supplied by CSO after preparing the same at the national level and allocated to the States. State level CFC is further allocated to the districts in proportion to the sectoral GVA.

6. Division of Economy into Sectors:-

For the purposes of estimation of district income, the economy is divided into the following sectors as in the case of state income estimates.

Primary Sector:

1. Agriculture (including Livestock)
2. Forestry and Logging
3. Fishing
4. Mining and Quarrying.

Secondary Sector:

5. Manufacturing
 - a) Registered

- b) Un-registered.
- 6. Construction
- 7. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply

Tertiary Sector:

- 8. Transport, Storage and Communication
 - a) Railways
 - b) Transport by other means
 - c) Storage
 - d) Communication
- 9. Trade, Hotels and Restaurants
- 10. Banking and Insurance
- 11. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services, including legal services.
- 12. Public Administration
- 13. Other Services.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is worked out first for all the above sectors individually and CFC is deducted to get Net Domestic Product (NDP) for that particular sector. However, in the case of Public Administration, NDP is worked out first and then CFC is added to get GDP.

7. Method of estimation:-

The income estimates from the above mentioned sectors are worked out in any one or more of the following three methods.

i) Production approach:

This approach involves evaluation of all the goods and services produced within the district during a period of time from which are deducted the inputs and depreciation, to get the estimates of income.

ii) Income approach:

The aggregate income in this method is viewed to have been distributed among the four factors of production viz., Land, Labour, Capital and Enterprises in the form of rent, wages, interest and profits.

iii) Expenditure approach:

This approach is based on measurement of income at the stage of disposal. All that is produced is either ultimately consumed or a part of it is saved for future consumption or future production of goods and services. The money value of consumption expenditure plus the savings gives the Income.

8. Methodology for preparation of District Income Estimates:-

The methodology for preparation of District income estimates is very much depends on availability of basic data at district level. There has been a feeling that the data base at the district level is far from satisfaction for estimation of income at the district level. Nevertheless, the data in respect of commodity producing sectors viz., Primary Sector and Manufacturing

(Registered) Sector, is fairly sound, but appears to be very scanty in respect of remaining sectors. Therefore the district level data could be utilised to the extent of its availability to compute the district income estimates adopting the state level methodology. In the case of non commodity producing sectors, where the district wise basic data are not available, the State level estimates are allocated to the districts on the basis of suitable district wise indicators. Further, in some of the commodity producing sectors, though the district wise production data are available, the corresponding prices may not be available. In such cases, district wise production and State average prices will have to be utilised for preparation of district income estimates. Apart from this, wherever certain ratios, norms, yield rates etc, are used for the State level estimates and which are normally not available at the district level, the State level ratios, yield rates etc, will have to be used for district income estimates.

Sector wise details of methodology for preparation of Gross District Domestic Product are given in the following paragraphs.

I. Agriculture (including Livestock):-

A. Gross Value of output:-

a) Agriculture Proper:-

The estimates at district level are worked out by ‘Production approach’ as is done at the State level. The estimates of gross value of output of crops grown in the district is worked out using the area, production and the wholesale prices prevailing at the peak market period. The data on area is available in the Annual Season and Crop Report. The taluk wise yield rates for major crops will be made available by the State DES. The production estimates can be worked as given in the following example.

Estimation of Production in tonnes				
Crop	Area under (Ha)	Yield (in Kgs/Ha)	Production in tones (Col.2 *Col 3/1000)	Production after bund correction (col4 * 0.95)
1	2	3	4	5
Bajra	417113	715	298236	283324

The bund correction factor for all the crops is appended at **appendix -1**. The peak marketing period wholesale prices are based on regulated market prices collected from the State Marketing Department/APMCs through their website ‘Krishi Marata Vahini’.

The data on production and prices at the district level may not be available uniformly for all the crops. Hence for estimation purpose, crops are classified into different categories as follows:

i) Crops for which reliable district wise data on area, production and prices are available:-

In such cases, taluka wise value of output for each crop may be worked out by using taluka wise production and prices. The data on area is available in the Annual Season and Crop Report. The taluk wise yield rates for major crops will be made available by the State DES. The market centre wise wholesale prices of crops are available in the monthly returns available in 'Krishi Marata Vahini' of the Director of Agriculture Marketing, Bangalore. For each crop, the market centre wise prices are averaged for the taluks, month wise and again averaged for the peak market period of that particular crop. This peak market average price of the crop is to be multiplied by the production to get the value of output of that crop, The crop wise peak market months have been given in *appendix -2*.

ii) Crops for which though taluk wise productions are available, corresponding taluk wise prices are not available:-

For these categories of crops, taluk wise production and district level prices may be utilised in preparation of taluka wise value of output.

iii) Crops like Tea, Rubber, etc., where taluka wise data both on production and prices are not available but area figures are available:-

In such cases, the **taluka** wise production estimates are first worked out by allocating the district level production on the basis of taluka wise area. Taluka wise value of output of these crops is then computed by evaluating the production, worked out by the district average prices.

iv) Miscellaneous and unspecified crops for which production and price data are not available even at the State level but district wise area is available:-

In such cases, the value of output is worked out by multiplying the district wise area by the state level value per hectare of respective crops.

As regards procurement of food grains through the Government and are sold through ration shops, there is likelihood of variation in the prices due to prevailing market rates. As such, adjustments are required to be made in the value of such agricultural produces by evaluating separately the quantity procured and sold in open market by their respective prices. The quantity of food grains procured is available in the regional office of Food Corporation of India. The subsidised prices are available in the Food and Civil Supplies Department.

The value per hectare for the by-products has been given in the table 1.1. The product of area and value per hectare of each crop gives the value at current prices or at constant prices. In case of Bagasse, the product of production and value per hectare should be considered.

b) Animal Husbandry (Livestock):-

At the district level, estimates of number of different categories of animals and poultry are worked out from the results of latest two livestock censuses assuming linear/compound growth rates, along with relevant yield rates to obtain the estimates of production of various livestock products and by-products and poultry.

Livestock census will be conducted for every five years once. For non census years the livestock population is to be estimated using the previous census growth rates. For example, consider the cattle population in the year 1998 (livestock census) as 1,00,000. Similarly, the cattle population in the year 2003 (livestock census) as 1,85,086. Find out the cattle population increment in 5 years i.e $(185086-10000)/5 = 85086/5 = 17017$. Add this incremental figure to the 2003 population to move for further years.

The results of Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) conducted by the State Animal Husbandry Department provide State/District level data on production of milk, meat, wool and egg. It also provides estimates of category wise number of slaughtered animals. (Wherever, ISS results are available only for the State, the estimates for the district are to be obtained by allocating the state level value to the districts on the basis of relevant livestock population). To estimate production of all other items (i.e. other than milk, meat, egg and wool), State level yield rates and ratios along with district estimates of number of relevant animals/poultry are to be used.

The value of output is then worked out by evaluating the production obtained as above, by the corresponding district prices, wherever available. In the absence of district level prices, the state level prices are to be utilised. In regard to items for which prices data are not available, wholesale / retail prices of allied items are to be utilised.

The value of output of increment in stock for each category of animal/poultry is worked out district wise and these are evaluated by the corresponding district prices.

The value of silkworm cocoons arrived at State level, after adjusting the cost of rearing silkworm cocoons, is allocated to the districts in proportion to the area under Mulberry in each district. District wise value of output of honey is also made available by DES.

B. Value of Inputs:-

The deductible inputs are i) Seed, ii) Organic Manure (Cattle and Buffalo dung), iii) Chemical Fertilisers, iv) Repairs and Maintenance of fixed assets and other operational costs, v) Feed of livestock, vi) Irrigation charges, vii) Market charges, viii) Electricity, ix) Pesticides and Insecticides and x) Diesel oil consumption.

To work out the value of these input items at the district level, the state level estimates arrived at independently and those estimates have been distributed to various districts on the basis of certain proportions as indicated below:

i) Seed:

For some of the crops, where the seed rate used in income estimates are based on quantum per hectare, the district wise value of seed is to be worked out as the product of seed rate, district area under the crop and the district price of the Crop. In respect of other crops the value of seed is worked out as specific proportion of the value of output of the crop. (refer Table 1.3)

ii) Organic Manure:

The district wise estimates of value of output of dung manure as worked out in Animal Husbandry sector are taken as the value of input for respective districts.

iii) Chemical Fertilisers:

State level value is distributed to districts in proportion to total quantity of chemical fertilisers distributed/ consumed as obtained from the Agriculture Department.

iv) Repairs and Maintenance of fixed assets and operational cost:

State level value is distributed to the districts in proportion to the total value of output of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (excluding value of dung and increment in livestock and poultry) in each district.

v) Feed of livestock:

Based on CSO's methodology, 96.14 percent of value of output of Fodder, Grass, Sugarcane tufts and 95 percent of straw along with value of mulberry are considered as value of roughages. Similarly, the value of concentrates fed to each category of animals and poultry as worked out separately at the state level are allocated to districts on the basis of district wise proportion of relevant category of animal and poultry. (refer Table 1.4)

vi) Irrigation charges:

The data on irrigation charges paid by farmers to Government at current prices are collected from the district administration (D.C's). This can be made use of. At constant prices, this can be obtained by using the growth observed in the area irrigated by government canals.

vii) Market charges:

The state level norm of 3.22 percent of value of output in respect of Agriculture (proper) is followed at district level also. In respect of Animal husbandry, livestock category wise state level value of market charges are allocated to the districts on the basis of district wise number of slaughtered animals. Then the market charges so worked out separately for agriculture proper and livestock are added.

viii) Electricity:

The state level value is distributed to the districts in proportion to the number of Irrigation pumpsets energised.

ix) Pesticides and Insecticides:

The state level value is distributed to the districts in proportion to the quantity of pesticides sprayed in different districts.

x) Diesel oil consumption:

State level value of consumption of diesel oil by tractors and oil engines have been distributed to districts in proportion to the district wise number of tractors and oil engines used for agriculture purpose.

C. Gross Product from operation of Government Irrigation System:-

The state level value of Gross product from operation of Government irrigation system will be distributed among the districts in proportion to the area irrigated by Government canals. The value data will be made available to the districts.

The gross value added (GVA) from Agriculture (including Livestock) is worked out by adding gross value of output of Agriculture proper and Livestock first and deducting value of all inputs including FISIM and adding the gross product from operation of government irrigation system.

II Forestry and Logging:-

A. Major Forest Products:-

The district wise value of output of industrial wood including Trees Outside the forest are to be worked out using the district wise production and prices for different varieties. In case of firewood, the district wise value of output is obtained by allocating state level estimates (based on results of NSSO consumption expenditure surveys) to the districts in proportion to district wise latest census rural and urban population. (refer Table 2.2)

B. Minor Forest Products:-

The district wise value of output is to be worked out using the district wise Minor Forest production including fodder grass and prices of different varieties. (refer Table 2.3)

The value of output of major and minor forest products is added and 15.6 percent of this is considered as cost of repairs and maintenance. This is to be deducted from value of output to get GVA. (refer table 2 and 2.1)

III Fishing:-

The value of output is worked out by multiplying the production by prices of inland fish, marine fish, (including fish in raw form, sundried, salted and frozen/ smoking fish separately) along with value of subsistence fish @ 12.5 percent of value of inland fish and added. Wherever, the district wise prices are not available, then district wise value have to be worked out using district wise production and state level prices in which case, state level prices are to be obtained from Directorate of Fisheries. The operational costs including repairs and maintenance, i.e., @ 22.5 percent of value marine fish and 10 percent of value of inland fish and one percent of value of subsistence fish and salted fish is to be deducted as inputs from gross value of output to get GVA. (refer Table 3 and 3.1)

IV Mining and Quarrying:-

The gross value of output is to be estimated on the basis of value of major and minor minerals. For major minerals, the district wise value of output as collected from Indian Bureau of Mines, (IBM) Nagpur, is to be used. For minor minerals, the district wise value of output is to be collected from the state Mines and Geology Department. The value of output of major and minor minerals is to be added and input cost and FISIM is to be deducted to get GVA. The input cost (deductible rates) for different minerals will be supplied by DES. (refer Table 4 and 4.1)

V Manufacturing

A. Registered :-

The estimates of value added from registered manufacturing sector are available from Annual Survey of Industries (ASI). The value added from non-reporting units is to be worked out from state estimates in proportion to the district wise value of reporting units. FISIM is to be deducted to get GVA.

B Un-registered:-

The GVA from household and non-household sectors are to be worked out separately and added. For household sector, district wise proportion of census working force has been used to distribute the state Gross Value Added to the district and for non-household sector, district wise proportion of working force as per Economic Census results has to be used. From, the total of GVA of house hold and non-household sectors, thus worked out, FISIM are to be deducted to get GVA.

VI Construction:-

The state level estimates of GVA from this sector is to be allocated to the districts on the basis of working force for public (except local bodies) and private sector separately and in respect of local bodies, data collected from them have to be utilised. The results based on economic analysis of budget/accounts of all rural and urban local bodies in their district have to be utilised.

VII Electricity, Gas and Water Supply:-

A. Electricity:-

At present the State level value added from this sub-sector is being distributed to districts in proportion to district wise connected load of energy. As the number of employees engaged in this activity (KPTCL) is found to be better indicator for allocation of state level GVA to districts the district authorities may collect the data on number of employees in their district.

B. Gas:-

State level value added is distributed according to number of bio-gas plants in each district.

C. Water Supply:-

State level gross value added is obtained by adding CFC (supplied by State DES) to the salaries and wages data collected from local bodies and ASI schedules.

The Gross Value Added from Electricity, Gas after deducting FISIM and GVA from Water supply is aggregated to get final GVA.

VIII Transport, Storage and Communication:-

A. Railways:-

State level estimates are allocated to the districts in proportion to the length of railway line.

B. Transport by other means:-

a) Mechanised Road Transport:-

i) Public Sector:

The value added from this sub-sector at the state level is to be allocated to the districts on the basis of district wise working force (Public).

ii) Private Sector:

The value added from private sector is to be allocated to the districts on the basis of district wise private working force. District wise private working force is estimated as under:

District wise census working force in this activity is first moved to other years on the basis of district wise number of vehicles (obtained from Transport Commissioner) and from this, the public sector working force (district wise) is to be deducted to arrive at the district wise private sector working force. GVA is obtained by adding public and private sector estimates.

b) Water Transport:-

State level estimates are allocated to the districts in proportion to the census working force.

c) Air Transport:-

The State Income from this sub-sector is allocated to the districts on the basis of district wise census working force.

d) Non-mechanised road transport and un-organised transport:-

The state level estimates are allocated to the districts in proportion to value of output of commodity producing sectors.

From the gross value added obtained by adding all {(a) to (d)} FISIM is to be deducted to get final GVA.

C. Storage:-

a) Warehousing (State and Central):-

State level estimates are allocated to the districts on the basis of average storage capacity.

b) Storage not elsewhere classified (n.e.c):-

State level estimates are allocated to districts on the basis of census working force.

From the GVA arrived by adding the State, central and n.e.c. the FISIM to be deducted to get final GVA.

D. Communication:-

State level estimates are allocated to districts in proportion to the number of post offices, telegraph offices and number of telephones in use.

Total GVA is arrived at by aggregating gross value added (after deducting FISIM) from all means of transport, storage and communication.

IX Trade, Hotels and Restaurants:-

The Gross value added at state level is to be allocated in proportion to the Gross Trading Income of commodity producing sectors in each district. From this GVA, FISIM is deducted.

X Banking and Insurance:-

A. Banking:-

The state level estimates are allocated to the districts in proportion to total credit and deposits in each district.

B. Insurance:-

The State level estimates are allocated in proportion to employment in insurance sector.

The aggregated GVA from Banking and Insurance together will be arrived.

XI Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Legal Services and Business services:-

A. Real Estate, Business Services and Legal Services:-

State level estimates from these sub-sectors are allocated to districts in proportion to the census working force in these activities.

B. Ownership of Dwellings:-

State level estimates are allocated to districts in proportion to number of dwellings in each district based on census data.

The aggregated GVA of Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business services including legal services will be arrived after deducting FISIM.

XII Public Administration:-

The State level estimate of Net value added from this sector is allocated in proportion to the Public working force in respect of State and Central Government administration. In case of local bodies, data collected from the results of economic-cum- purpose classification is used. The estimates of CFC are added to NVA to get GVA.

XIII Other Services:-

A. Education, Research and Scientific Services:-

State level estimates of GVA are allocated to the districts on the basis of number of students enrolled in different educational institutions in the district.

B. Medical and Health Services:-

a) Public Sector:-

State level GVA is allocated to districts on the basis of public sector working force data collected from Department of Employment and Training.

b) Private Sector:-

State level GVA is allocated to the districts on the basis of private sector working force which are obtained by deducting public sector working force from census working force engaged

in these activities. The census working force is estimated on the basis of combined index of number of veterinary institutions, Primary Health Centre, State Government Hospitals.

C. Sanitary Services:-

The results of economic analysis of budget/accounts of all local bodies will be used.

D. Rest of the Services:-

(Recreation and entertainment services, Tailoring services and services not else where classified)

State level GVA is allocated to the districts on the basis of census working force.

The district level GVA arrived at by aggregating all the above services after deducting FISIM.

APPENDIX – 1

CROP WISE BUND CORRECTION FACTOR

Sl. No	Crop Name	Bund Correction factor	Sl. No	Crop Name	Bund Correction factor
1	RICE	0.95	38	SAFFLOWER	0.95
2	JOWAR	0.95	39	OTHER SMALL MILLETS	0.99
3	RAGI	0.95	40	ONION	0.95
4	MAIZE	0.95	41	BADLIVARI	0.99
5	BAJRA	0.95	42	SOYABEAN	0.95
6	WHEAT	0.95	43	GRAPES	1
7	NAVANE	0.95	44	MANGO	1
8	SAVE	0.95	45	OTHER PULSES	0.99
9	HARAKA	0.99	46	NIGERSEED	0.99
10	BARAGU	0.99	47	RAPE & MUSTARD	0.99
11	GRAM (BENGALGRAM)	0.95	48	PAPAYA	0.99
12	TUR (REDGRAM)	0.95	49	CASHEWNUT (RAWNUTS)	0.99
13	BLACKGRAM	0.95	50	COCONUT	0.99
14	HORSEGRAM	0.95	51	GARLIC	0.99
15	GREENGRAM	0.95	52	ARECANUT (RAWNUTS)	0.99
16	AVARE	0.95	53	CORIANDAR	0.99
17	POTATO	0.95	56	TOMATO	1
18	SUGARCANE	0.95	57	GUAVA	1
19	DRY CHILLIES	0.95	58	SAPOTA	1
20	TOBACCO	0.95	59	BEANS	1
21	GROUNDNUT	0.95	60	CASHEWNUT(PROCESSED)	0.99
22	CASTOR	0.95	61	ARECANUT (PROCESSED)	0.99
23	SESAMUM	0.95	62	TOTAL MINOR MILLETS	0.95
24	LINSEED	0.95	63	ALL OTHER PULSES	0.99
25	COTTON (170Kgs)	0.95	64	TOTAL OIL SEEDS	0.95
26	JUTE	0.95	65	TOTAL FOOD GRAINS	0.95
27	MESTA (180 Kgs)	0.95	66	TOTAL CEREALS	0.95
28	SUNFLOWER	0.95	67	TOTAL CEREALS & MILT	0.95
29	BANANA	1	68	TOTAL PULSES WO TB	0.95
30	SWEET POTATO	0.99	69	TOTAL PULSES WITH	0.95
31	TAPIOCA	0.99	70	LEMON	1
32	TURMERIC	1	71	BRINJAL	1
33	SUNHEMP	0.99	72	PADDY	0.95
34	DRY GINGER	0.99	73	CABBAGE	1
35	BLACK PEPPER	0.99	74	POMOGRANATE	1
36	CARDAMOM	0.99	75	COWPEA	0.95
37	BETAL LEAVES	0.99			

APPENDIX - 2

Peak marketing periods for different agricultural crops.

Sl. No	Crop	Season	Month for which prices are collected *
01.	Paddy	Kharif	12,1,2
		Rabi & Summer	5,6,7
02.	Wheat		2,3,4
03.	Jowar		2,3,4,5
04.	Bajra		10,11,12,1
05.	Maize		12,1
06.	Ragi		11,12,1
07.	Gram		1,2,3,4,5
08.	Tur		1,2,3,4
09.	Blackgram	Kharif	9,10,11,12,1
		Rabi	2,3,4,5
10.	Greengram	Kharif	9,10,11,12,1
		Rabi	2,3,4
11.	Horsegram	Kharif	12,1
		Rabi	1,2,3,4
12.	Linseed		1,2,3,4,5
13.	Sesamum		8,9,10,11,12,1
14.	Groundnut	Kharif	9,10,11,12,1
		Summer	5,6,7
15.	Rape & Mustard		12,1
16.	Castor seed		1,2,3
17.	Safflower		2,3,4,5
18.	Nigerseed		1,2

Sl. No	Crop	Season	Month for which prices are collected *
19.	Coconut		7 to 6
20.	Gur		1,2,3,4,5,6
21	Cotton (kapas)		1,2,3,4,5
22.	Sunhemp		7 to 6
23.	Mesta		1,2
24.	Tobacco		1,2,3,4,
25.	Cardomom		9,10,11,12,1,2
26.	Dry chillies		1,2,3,4
27.	Black pepper		3,4
28.	Dry ginger		12,1
29.	Turmeric		4,5
30.	Garlic		7 to 6
31.	Arecanut		9,10,11,12,1,2
32.	Banana		8 to 6
33.	Mango		6
34.	Citrus fruits		12,1
35.	Grapes		2,3,4
36.	Papaya		7 to 6
37.	Cashewnut		3,4,5,6
38.	Potato		9,10,2,3,4
39.	Sweet potato		11,12,1
40.	Tapioca		1,2,3
41.	Onion		9,10,11,12,1,2,3,4

* Number in column 4 indicates calendar month.

LIST OF COMMON TERMS USED WITH ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS	TERMS
AH & VS	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services
AIDIS	All India Debt and Investment Survey
APMCs	Agriculture Produce Market Committees
ASI	Annual Survey of Industries
ASCR	Annual Season and Crop Report
CCE	Crop Cutting Experiments
CCS	Cost of Cultivation Studies
CFC	Consumption of Fixed Capital
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSO	Central Statistical Office
DCs	Deputy Commissioners
DCUs	Departmental Commercial Undertakings
DDP	District Domestic Product
DES	Directorate of Economics and Statistics
DET	Directorate of Employment and Training
DI	District Income
EC	Economic Census
FCI	Food Corporation of India
FRE	Fully Revised Estimates
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDDP	Gross District Domestic Product
GCF	Gross Capital Formation
GCS	Gross Capital Stock
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GFCS	Gross Fixed Capital Stock
GTI	Gross Trading Income
GVA	Gross Value Added
GVO	Gross Value of Output
IBM	Indian Bureau of Mines
ISS	Integrated Sample Survey
KPTCL	Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.,
NDP	Net Domestic Product
NDDP	Net District Domestic Product
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
NVA	Net Value Added

**CERTAIN NORMS AND RATIS USED IN THE ESTIMATION OF DOMESTIC
PRODUCT**

Weighted average prices of Small Millets	75 percent of weighted average price of Jower, Bajra, Maize and Ragi
Value per hectare of other cereals	Weighted average value of yield per hectares of Jower, Bajra, Maize and Ragi
Weighted average price of other pulses	85 percent of weighted average prices of Tur, Blackgram, Greengram and Horsegram
Value per hectare of other oil seeds	90 percent of yield per hectare of Linseed, Safflower, Sesamum, Castor and Nigerseed
Value per hectare of other sugars	50 percent of Value per hectare of sugarcane as such
Other Drugs and Narcotics	90 percent of value per hectare of Tobacco leaves and Stems
Other condiments and Spice	90 percent of value per hectare of Coriander, Cardamom, Dry chillies, Black pepper and Dry Ginger, Garlic and Turmeric
Other Fruits and Vegetables	Weighted average price of all fruits and vegetable crops for which separate data is available

Sources and Methods for estimation of value of output for District and Taluk level under agriculture sector

Sl. No	Items	Source of Data		Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
		Area and Production District/Taluk wise	District/Taluk Prices		
1	Cerals				
1	Paddy	DSO office	Prices are downloaded from krishi marata vahini and district weighted average prices are used	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * constant year price
2	Wheat	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
3	Jowar	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
4	Bajra	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
5	Maize	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
6	Ragi	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
7	Small Millets	-do-	Price =75% of weighted average price of jowar, bajra, barley, maize and ragi	-do-	-do-
8	Other Cerals	ASCR Area		Value of output = area * value of output per hectare, value of output per hectare = weighted average of value of output per hectare of the crops, jowar, bajra, barley, maize, ragi	Value of output = area * value of output per hectare, value of output per hectare = weighted average of value of output per hectare of the crops, jowar, bajra, barley, maize, ragi in the base year
2	Pulses				
1	Arhar / tur	DSO office	Prices are downloaded from krishi marata vahini and district	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * constant year price

Sl. No	Items	Source of Data		Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
		Area and Production District/Taluk wise	District/Taluk Prices		
			weighted average prices are used		
2	Gram	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
3	Urd/black gram	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
4	Moong / green gram	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
5	HorseGram	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
6	Other Pulses Avare, cowpea and otherpulses	-do-	Price = 0.85* weighted average price of arhar, urad, moong, masur and horsegram	-do-	-do-
3	Oil Seeds				
1	Linseed	DSO office	Prices are downloaded from krishi marata vahini and district weighted average prices are used	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * constant year price
2	Sesamum	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
3	Groundnut	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
4	Rapeseed & Mustard	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
5	Castor	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
6	Coconut	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
7	Nigerseed	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
8	Safflower	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
9	Sunflower	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
10	Soyabean	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
11	Other Oil Seed	ASCR Area		Value of output = area * value of output per hectare, value of output per hectare = 0.85* weighted average of value of output per hectare of the crops, linseed,	Value of output = area * value of output per hectare, value of output per hectare = 0.85* weighted average of value of output per hectare of

Sl. No	Items	Source of Data		Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
		Area and Production District/Taluk wise	District/Taluk Prices		
				sesamum, castorseed, niger seed and safflower	the crops, linseed, sesamum, castorseed, niger seed and safflower in base year
4	Sugar Group				
1	Sugar Cane used as such	1. DSO office, 2. Sugarcane crushed by factories from Sugar Directorate	Sugar Directorate	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * constant year price
2	Gur	10% of Sugarcane production used for gur making	Prices are downloaded from krishi marata vahini and district weighted average prices are used	-do-	-do-
3	Other Sugar	ASCR Area		Value of output = area * value of output per hectare, value of output per hectare = 0.90* value of output per hectare of the crop, sugarcane	Value of output = area * value of output per hectare, value of output per hectare = 0.90* value of output per hectare of the crop, sugarcane in base year
5	Fiber Group				
1	Kapas	DSO office	Prices are downloaded from krishi marata vahini and district weighted average prices are used	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * constant year price
2	Sunhemp	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
3	Mesta	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-

Sl. No	Items	Source of Data		Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
		Area and Production District/Taluk wise	District/Taluk Prices		
4	Other Fiber	ASCR Area		Value of output = area * value of output per hectare, value of output per hectare = 0.90* weighted average of value of output per hectare of the crops, sunhemp and mesta	Value of output = area * value of output per hectare, value of output per hectare = 0.90* weighted average of value of output per hectare of the crops, sunhemp and mesta in base year
6	Drugs & Narcotics				
1	Tea	CSO for production	CSO provides price data	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * constant year price
2	Coffee	Coffee Board	Coffee Board	-do-	-do-
3	Tobacco Leaf	DSO office	Tabacoo Board	-do-	-do-
4	Tobacco Stem	83.63% of tobacco production	50% of Tobacco price	-do-	-do-
5	Cocoa *	Horticulture Dept.	Campco Ltd	-do-	-do-
6	Other Drugs & Nar	ASCR Area		Value of output = area * value of output per hectareValue per hectare = 0.90* weighted average of value of output per hectare of the crops, tobacco and tobacco stem	Value of output = area * value of output per hectare, value of output per hectare = 0.90* weighted average of value of output per hectare of the crops, tobacco and tobacco stem in base year

Sl. No	Items	Source of Data		Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
		Area and Production District/Taluk wise	District/Taluk Prices		
7	Condiments & Spices				
1	Cardamom	DSO office	Prices are downloaded from krishi marata vahini and district weighted average prices are used	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * constant year price
2	Dry Chillies	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
3	Black Pepper	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
4	Dry Ginger	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
5	Turmeric	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
6	Areca nut	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
7	Garlic	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
8	Corinder	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
9	Tamarind *	Horticulture Dept.	-do-	-do-	-do-
10	Other Condi & Spices	ASCR Area		Value of output = area * value of output per hectare, value of output per hectare = 0.90* weighted average of value of output per hectare of the crops, dry chillies, dry ginger, turmeric and garlic	Value of output = area * value of output per hectare, value of output per hectare = 0.90* weighted average of value of output per hectare of the crops, dry chillies, dry ginger, turmeric and garlic in base year
8	Fruits & Vegetables				
1	Banana	DSO office	Prices are downloaded from krishi marata vahini and district weighted average prices are used	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * constant year price
2	Mango #	Horticulture	-do-	-do-	-do-

Sl. No	Items	Source of Data		Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
		Area and Production District/Taluk wise	District/Taluk Prices		
		Dept.			
3	Grapes #	Horticulture Dept.	-do-	-do-	-do-
4	Cashewnut (board)	Cashew Board/DES	-do-	-do-	-do-
5	Potato	DSO office	-do-	-do-	-do-
6	Sweet Potato	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
7	Tapioca	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
8	Papaya #	Horticulture Dept.	-do-	-do-	-do-
9	Onion	DSO office	-do-	-do-	-do-
10	Mosambi *	Horticulture Dept.	-do-	-do-	-do-
11	Lemon #	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
12	Orange *	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
13	Other Citrus Fruits	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
14	Pine Apple *	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
15	Sapota #	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
16	Bringal #	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
17	Cabbage	DSO office	-do-	-do-	-do-
18	Cauliflower *	Horticulture Dept.	-do-	-do-	-do-
19	Okra *	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
20	Tomato #	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
21	Peas *	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
22	Jack fruit *	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
23	Guava #	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
24	Pomogranate	DSO office	-do-	-do-	-do-
25	Mashroom	Horticulture Dept	-do-	-do-	-do-
26	Other Fruits *	Horticulture Dept.		Price = weighted average price of all fruits and vegetable crops for which separate data is available	Price = weighted average price of all fruits and vegetable crops for which separate data is available in base year
27	Other Vegetables *	Horticulture Dept.			

Sl. No	Items	Source of Data		Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
		Area and Production District/Taluk wise	District/Taluk Prices		
9	Miscellaneous Crops				
1	Rubber	Rubber Board	Rubber Board	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * constant year price in base year
2	Misc.Non-Food Crops	ASCR Area	DES provides price data	-do-	-do-
3	Fodder	Production = irrigated area under fodder crops * 50 MT+ un - irrigated area under fodder crops * 25MT	DES provides price data	-do-	-do-
4	Grass	Production = total area (4* area under permanent pastures + 1* miscellaneous tree crops + 2* culturable waste + 2* fallow lands + 1* net area sown) * fixed yield rates (state-wise)	DES provides price data	-do-	-do-
5	Mulbery	Sericulture Dept.	Sericulture Dept.	-do-	-do-
10	Floriculture				
1	Other Flowers *	Horticulture Dept.	DES provides price data	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * constant year price in base year
2	Spikes *	-do-	DES provides price data	-do-	-do-
3	Cut flowers *	-do-	DES provides price	-do-	-do-

Sl. No	Items	Source of Data		Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
		Area and Production District/Taluk wise	District/Taluk Prices		
			data		
11	Back Yard	ASCR for net sown area		Value of Output= 0.21% of net sown area * value of output per hectare of other fruits and vegetables	Value of Output=0.21% of net sown area * value of output per hectare of other fruits and vegetables in base year
12	By Products				
1	Paddy	DSO office for Area	DES provides price per hectare data	Value of output = area * Value per hectare	Value of output = area * Value per hectare in base year
2	Wheat	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
3	Jower	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
4	Bajra	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
5	Maize	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
6	Ragi	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
7	Gram	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
8	Urd / Black Gram	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
9	Green Gram	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
10	Groundnut	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
11	Arhar / tur Sticks	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
12	Cotton Sticks	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
13	Sugar Cane Trash	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
14	Sugarcane tufts	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
15	Seasumum Stick	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
16	Rapeseed & Musterd	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
17	Soyabean	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
18	Sunflower	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
19	Niger Seed	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-

Sl. No	Items	Source of Data		Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
		Area and Production District/Taluk wise	District/Taluk Prices		
20	Baggase	Production of bagasse = 35% * sugar cane used for gur making	-do-	-do-	-do-

Note :* & # Area and Production from Horticulture Department

Sources and Methods for estimation of value of output for District and Taluk level under Livestock sector

Sl. No	Items	Source of Data District wise	Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
1.1	Milk	Animal Husbandry Department (AHD), Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) conducted by the AHD	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * base year price
2.	Meat Group :			
2.1	Cattle meat		-do-	-do-
2.2	Buffalo meat		-do-	-do-
2.3	Goat meat		-do-	-do-
2.4	Sheep meat		-do-	-do-
2.5	Pig meat (Pork)	-do-	-do-	-do-
2.6	Adult fowls killed*	Indian livestock census for population	value of output is estimated separately for four components (a) chicken and ducklings killed, (b) adult fowls killed, (c) adult ducks killed and (d) other poultry killed multiplied by the respective prices and methodology given by CSO	Same procedure as adopted for the current price estimates, but the prices used are the respective base year prices
2.7	Adult ducks killed*	-do-		
2.8	Chickens & duckings killed*	-do-		
2.9	Other Poultry	-do-		
3.	Meat Product :			
3.1	Heads and Legs	no. of animals slaughtered and prices from ISS report	Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered (cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep and pigs)* yield rate * current year price	Value of output = no. of animals slaughtered (cattle, buffalo, goats, sheep and
3.2	Fats, slaughtered Animals			
3.3	Fats, Fallen Animals			

Sl. No	Items	Source of Data District wise	Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
				pigs)* yield rate * base year price
4	Meat Product By-products:		The value of output for by-products (excluding hides and skins) is estimated as a percentage of total value of meat production. The ratios used for estimating the value of meat by-products are: 13.2% for cattle, 13.3% for buffalo, 2.4% for goat, 2.5% for sheep, and 5% for pig.	
5	Eggs	Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) conducted by AHD for production	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * base year price
6	Wool & Hair Group			
6.1	Wool	Livestock Census for population	Value of output = yield rate * population of camel/goat/pig * current year price	Value of output = yield rate * population of camel/goat/pig *base year price
6.2	Goat Hair	DMI reports & NAD for yield rates		
6.3	Camel Hair			
6.4	Pig Bristles			
7	Dung Group			
7.1	Dung Fuel			
7.2	Dung Manure	Indian Livestock Census for population ISS for yield rates of dung	Quantity output of dung = population of cattle and buffalo * yield rate; (a) dung cakes ~ value of output = 0.4 * utilisation rate for estimating dung used for making cakes * dung production * current year price (b) dung manure ~ value of output = utilisation rate for estimating dung used for manure purpose * dung production * current year price, (c) dung used for	Same procedure as adopted for the current price estimates, but the prices used are the respective base year prices

Sl. No	Items	Source of Data District wise	Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
			other purposes; value of output = utilisation rate for estimating dung used for other purposes * dung production * current year price	
8	Other products			
8.1	Cocoons	Central silk board for production and prices of silk and KVIC for production and prices of honey	Value of output = quantity*price	Value of output = quantity*base year price
8.2	Honey			
8.3	Bee's Wax			
9	Increment in stock	Indian Livestock Census for population	Value of output = additions to livestock population during the year * price	Value of output = additions to livestock population during the year * price

Sources and Methods for estimation of value of inputs for agriculture sector including livestock at District/Taluk Level

SL. No.	ITEM	Source of Data	Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
1	Gross product from Operation of Govt. Irrigation System	1. Gross area irrigated from DSO(ASCR) 2. DES will provide data	District/taluk wise Percentage of Gross area irrigated is allocated for the value given at current prices by DES	District/taluk wise Percentage of Gross area irrigated is allocated for the value given at constant prices by DES
2	Inputs			
	2.1 Seed			
	(i) paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, barley, maize, ragi, small millets, gram, arhar, urad, moong, masoor, linseed,	1. DSO for Area 2. DES will provide seed rate 3. Prices already calculated for each crop	District/taluk wise seed rate is distributed on the basis of district Area*seed rate*current year price	District/taluk wise seed rate is distributed on the basis of district Area*seed rate*base year price

SL. No.	ITEM	Source of Data	Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
	sesamum, Linseed Sesamum, Groundnut, Rapeseed & Mustard, Castor, Sugarcane, Black Pepper, Turmeric, Potato			
	(ii) other cereals, other condiments & spices, coconut, miscellaneous food crops	1. DSO for Area 2. DES will provide seed rate 3. Prices already calculated for each crop	District/taluk wise seed rate is distributed on the basis of district Area*seed rate*current year price	District/taluk wise seed rate is distributed on the basis of district Area*seed rate*base year price
	(iii) misc. non-food crops, tapioca, fodder, guar seed, cotton, dry chillies, other vegetables & dry ginger	1. DSO for Area 2. DES will provide seed rate 3. Prices already calculated for each crop	District/taluk wise seed rate is distributed on the basis of district Area*seed rate*current year price	District/taluk wise seed rate is distributed on the basis of district Area*seed rate*base year price
	2.2 Organic Manure	1. Indian livestock census for population 2. DES will provide the district level data	District/taluk wise Percentage of population of cattle and bufflow is allocated for the value given at current prices by DES	District/taluk wise Percentage of population of cattle and bufflow is allocated for the value given at constant prices by DES
	2.3 Chemical Fertilisers	1. Fertilizers consumed from District at a Glance 2. DES will provide the district level data	District/taluk wise Percentage of fertilizers consumed is allocated for the value given at current prices by DES	District/taluk wise Percentage of fertilizers consumed is allocated for the value given at constant prices by DES
	2.4 Current repairs &	1. Value of output already calculated	District/taluk wise Percentage of Total	District/taluk wise Percentage of Total

SL. No.	ITEM	Source of Data	Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
	maintenance of fixed assets and other operational costs	at current and constant prices 2. DES will provide the district level data	value of output at current prices is allocated for the value given at current prices by DES	value of output at constant prices is allocated for the value given at constant prices by DES
	2.5 Feed of Livestock			
	(i) Roughages	1. DSO office for Area 2. CSO will provide price	Value of roughages = value of output of fodder, grass, cane trash + .95 *(value of output of straw and stalks), at current year prices	Value of output of roughages = value of output of fodder, grass, cane trash + 0.95 *(value of output of straw and stalks), at base year prices
	(ii) concentrates	Indian livestock census for population	Value of concentrates = Consumption rates of different categories of animals of different items * population of these categories * Weighted average price of different items	Value of concentrates = Consumption rates of different categories of animals of different items * population of these categories * Weighted average base year price of different items
	2.6 Irrigation Charges	Deputy Commissioner office for irrigation charges	District/taluk wise data is collected from Deputy Commissioner office for current year	District/taluk wise data is collected from Deputy Commissioner office for Base year
	2.7 Market Charges		Market charges = 0.0322 * district value of output at current prices	Market charges = 0.0322 * value of output at base year prices
	2.8 Electricity	1. District/taluk wise IP Sets from District at a Glance 2. DES will provide the district level data	District/Taluk wise IP sets is allocated for the district level value given at current prices by DES	District/Taluk wise IP sets is allocated for the district level value given at constant prices by DES

SL. No.	ITEM	Source of Data	Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
	2.9 Pesticides and Insecticides	1. Quantity of pesticides sprayed from Agriculture Department 2. DES will provide the district level data	District/Taluk wise quantity of pesticides sprayed is allocated for the district level value given at current prices by DES	District/Taluk wise quantity of pesticides sprayed is allocated for the district level value given at constant prices by DES
	2.10 Diesel Oil	1. No. of tractors from transport department 2. DES will provide the district level data	District/Taluk wise no. of tractors used for agriculture is allocated for the value given at current prices by DES	District/Taluk wise no. of tractors used for agriculture is allocated for the district level value given at constant prices by DES

Sources and Methods for estimation of value of output for District/Taluk under FORESTRY sector

MAJOR FOREST PRODUCTS

Sl. No	ITEM	UNIT	Source of Data		Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
			Production	Prices		
1	Rose Wood		DISTRICT FOREST DEPARTMENT	DISTRICT FOREST DEPARTMENT	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * constant year price
	i. Export	Cu.mtr				
	ii. Others	Cu.mtr				
2	Teak Wood	Cu.mtr				
3	Sawn Timber	Cu.mtr				
4	Other Kinds of Timber	Cu.mtr				
5	Pulp Wood	Cu.mtr				
6	Nilgiris	Cu.mtr				
7	Timber in round poles	Cu.mtr				
8	Match wood	Cu.mtr				
9	Soft wood	Cu.mtr				
10	Bamboo	Cu.mtr				
11	Sandal Wood	Tonnes				
	Total Recorded (SFD)					
	Unrecorded		10% OF Recorded value			

Sl. No	ITEM	UNIT	Source of Data		Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
			Production	Prices		
	Trees Out Side the Forest			AIWPI Logs & timber Index	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * constant year price
I	INDUSTRIAL WOOD	TOTAL				
II	FIRE WOOD	Tonnes	Production of firewood is estimated indirectly from the consumption side. The data on consumption of firewood is available consumer expenditure surveys of NSSO (NSS 61st round 2004-05)	Fire wood average monthly prices	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * constant year price

MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS

Sl. No	ITEM	UNIT	Source of Data		Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
			Production Taluk wise	Taluk Prices		
1	Charcoal	Tonnes	DISTRICT FOREST DEPARTMENT	DISTRICT FOREST DEPARTMENT	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * constant year price
2	Canes	No's				
3	Beedi Leaves	Tonnes				
4	Ivory	Kg's				
5	Barks	Tonnes				
6	Tamarind	Tonnes				
7	Seegakai	Tonnes				
8	Gums	Kg's				
9	Oil Seeds	Tonnes				
10	Antavallekai	Tonnes				
11	Halamddi	Tonnes				

Sl. No	ITEM	UNIT	Source of Data		Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
			Production Taluk wise	Taluk Prices		
12	Other Seeds	Tonnes				
13	Spices	Tonnes				
14	Misc. Items	Tonnes				
15	Fruits	Tonnes				
16	Rosha Grass	Tonnes				
17	Alale Kai	Tonnes				
Total Minor forest Products						
	Fodder Grass	Tonnes	DES provides the rate		Fodder Grass(15.9% of Roughages value in Livestock sector)	Fodder Grass(15.9% of Roughages value in Livestock sector)
	INPUTS		DES provides the input rate		15.6% of Total value of output	15.6% of Total value of output
	GVA				GVA=VALUE OF OUTPUT-INPUT	GVA=VALUE OF OUTPUT-INPUT
	CFC		DES provides the CFC			
	NVA				NVA=GVA-CFC	NVA=GVA-CFC

Sources and Methods for estimation of value of output for District/Taluk under FISHERY sector

Sl No	ITEM	Source of Data		Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices
		Production	Prices		
1	Total Production	DISTRICT FISHERIES DEPARTMENT	DISTRICT FISHERIES DEPARTMENT	Value of output = production * current year price	Value of output = production * constant year price
1.1	Marine Fish				
1.2	Inland Fish				
1.3	Prawns / Shrimps				
2	Total Disposal				
2.1	Marine Fish				
2.1.1	Sold in Raw Form				

Sl No	ITEM	Source of Data		Method of estimation at current prices	Method of estimation at constant prices				
		Production	Prices						
2.1.2	Used for Salting								
2.1.3	Used for Sundrying								
2.1.4	Used For Freezing								
2.2	Inland Fish								
2.2.1	Sold in Raw Form								
2.2.2	Used for Salting								
2.2.3	Used for Sundrying								
2.2.4	Used for Freezing								
2.3	Prawns Fish								
2.3.1	Sold in Raw Form								
2.3.2	Used for Salting								
2.3.3	Used for Sundrying								
2.3.4	Used for Freezing								
4	INPUTS (Repairs & Maintenance)					DES provides the input rate			
4.1	Marine					22.5% of Marine fish value,10% of Inland fish value,1% of Subsistance fish value,22.5% of prawns fish value,1% of salting fish value.			
4.2	Inland								
4.3	Subsistance								
4.4	Prawns								
4.5	Salting								
	GVA			GVA=VALUE OF OUTPUT-INPUT	GVA=VALUE OF OUTPUT-INPUT				
	CFC	DES provides the CFC							
	NVA			NVA=GVA-CFC	NVA=GVA-CFC				

Methodology to compute the Taluk Doemstic Prodcut for other sectors

Sl. No.	Sector/ Sub sector	SDP	DDP	TDP
4	Mining and Quarrying	Major minerals production and Value were available from IBM Nagpur, State level input rates were used	District wise production and Value of major and minor minerals were available from IBM Nagpur, State level input rates were used	Taluk wise production and Value of major and minor minerals were to be collected, State level input rates will be used

Sl. No.	Sector/ Sub sector	SDP	DDP	TDP
5	Manufacturing Registered	ASI information. For non reporting years the latest ASI results will be moved by using IIP	Allocated in proportion to the district wise workforce	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise workforce
6	Manufacturing Unregistered	Base year GVA will be moved to further years by IIP and WPI	Allocated in proportion to the district wise workforce	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise workforce
7	Construction Public (except LBs)	Final figures from ECP of State Budget and Annual Accounts of NDCU and from CSO for central DCU and NDCUs	Allocated in proportion to the district wise workforce of public	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise workforce
	Local bodies	From Link Documents for PRIs From Consolidated Expenditure of ULBs	From Link Documents for PRIs Consolidated Expenditure of ULBs	Proposed to allocate in proportion to Taluk wise expenditure for construction made by PWD, PRIs
	Household	From the results of AIDIS	Allocated in proportion to the district wise workforce of private	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise workforce
8	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply			
	Electricity	GVA from Annual accounts of NDCUs	Allocated in proportion to the district wise electricity consumption	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise workforce
	Gas	Product of biogas plants and value per plant	Allocated in proportion to the district wise biogas plants	Proposed to allocate in proportion to the taluk wise biogas plants
	Water Supply	Final figures from ECP of State Budget and ULBs	Allocated in proportion to the workforce of public and private separately	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise workforce
9	Railways	Provided by the CSO	Allocated in proportion to the district wise railway length	Proposed to allocate in proportion to the taluk wise railway length

Sl. No.	Sector/ Sub sector	SDP	DDP	TDP
10	Transport by other means			
	Mechanised Road Transport	Public : GVA from annual Accounts of NDCUs Private : Base year estimates will be moved with vehicle index	Allocated in proportion to the workforce of public and private separately	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise workforce
	Air Transport	Provided by the CSO	Allocated in proportion to the workforce	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise workforce
	Water Transport	Central values provided by the CSO, New Mangalore Port Trust will be analysed	Allocated in proportion to the workforce	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise workforce
	Service Incidental to the Transport	GVO index of Commodity Producing sectors will be used to move base year GVA for further years	Allocated in proportion to the district wise GVO index	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise workforce
11	Storage	Public : GVA from annual Accounts of NDCUs, Central ware housing and cold storage will be supplied by the CSO, Private as per the methodology suggested by the CSO	State warehousing GVA will be allocated in proportion to the storage capacity and the rest in proportion to the district wise workforce	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise workforce
12	Communication	Public and Private Corporate will be provided by the CSO Private as per the methodology suggested by the CSO	Allocated in proportion to the workforce of public and private separately	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise workforce
13	Trade, Hotel and Restaurants	Public : GVA from annual Accounts of NDCUs Private organised : provided by the CSO, Private unorganised : Base year estimates will be moved with GTI	Allocated in proportion to the workforce of public and private organised separately Private unorganised will be allocated in proportion to the district wise GTI	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise workforce

Sl. No.	Sector/ Sub sector	SDP	DDP	TDP
14	Banking and Insurance	Provided by the CSO	Allocated in proportion to the workforce	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise workforce
15	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Business and Legal Services	As per the methodology suggested by the CSO	Allocated in proportion to the workforce and dwellings	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise workforce and dwellings
16	Public Administration	As per the methodology suggested by CSO	Allocated in proportion to the workforce	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise workforce
17	Other Services			
	Education	Public from the state budget and link document of PRIs & ULBs data and Annual accounts of Universities Private as per the methodology suggested by the CSO	Allocated in proportion to the district wise student enrolment	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise student enrolment
	Medical Health	Public from the state budget and link document of PRIs & ULBs data Private as per the methodology suggested by the CSO	Allocated in proportion to the workforce	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise workforce
	Recreation and Entertainment	Public from CSO Private as per the methodology suggested by the CSO	Allocated in proportion to the district wise workforce	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise workforce
	Sanitary Services	Public from the state budget and link document of PRIs Private as per the methodology suggested by the CSO	Allocated in proportion to the district wise workforce	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise workforce
	Rest of the Services	Private as per the methodology suggested by the CSO	Allocated in proportion to the district wise workforce	Proposed to allocate in proportion to taluk wise workforce

Table 1**Value Added from Agriculture and Livestock****Year: Taluk Rs. Lakhs**

Sl.No	ITEM	Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices
1	2	3	4
1	Value of Output(1.1+1.2)		
	1.1 Agriculture (Table 1.1)		
	1.2 Livestock (Table1.2)		
2	Inputs(2.1 to 2.10)		
	2.1 Seed		
	2.2 Organic Manure		
	2.3 Chemical Fertilisers		
	2.4 Current repairs & maintenance of fixed assets and other operational costs		
	2.5 Feed of Livestock		
	2.6 Irrigation Charges		
	2.7 Market Charges		
	2.8 Electricity		
	2.9 Pesticides and Insecticides		
	2.10 Diesel Oil		
3	Gross Value Added (3.1+3.2-3.3)		
	3.1 Agriculture and allied activities (1-2)		
	3.2 Gross product from Operation of Govt. Irrigation System		
	3.3 Less FISIM *		
4	Less consumption of fixed capital		
5	Net value added (3-4)		

*FISIM : Financial Intermediary Services Indirectly Measured

Table -1.1
Value of output of Agriculture

Name of Taluk:				Year:			
Sl. No.	Items	AREA IN HECTARES	PRODUCTION IN TONNES	PRICE - Rs. PER TONNE		VALUE OF OUT-PUT Rs. Lakhs	
				CURRENT PRICES (2008-09)	CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES	CURRENT PRICES	CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES
1	Cerals						
1	Paddy						
	Paddy (pro)						
2	Wheat						
3	Jowar						
4	Bajra						
5	Maize						
6	Ragi						
7	Small Millets						
8	Other Cerals						
	Total						
2	Pulses						
1	Arthar / tur						
2	Gram						
3	Urd/black gram						
4	Moong / green gram						
5	HorseGram						
6	Other Pulses						
	Total						
3	Oil Seeds						
1	Linseed						
2	Sesamum						
3	Groundnut						
4	Rapeseed & Mustard						
5	Castor						

Sl. No.	Items	AREA IN HECTARES	PRODUCTION IN TONNES	PRICE - Rs. PER TONNE		VALUE OF OUT-PUT Rs. Lakhs	
				CURRENT PRICES (2008-09)	CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES	CURRENT PRICES	CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES
6	Coconut						
7	Nigerseed						
8	Safflower						
9	Sunflower						
10	Soyabean						
11	Other Oil Seed						
	Total						
4	Sugar Group						
1	Sugar Cane						
2	Gur		0				
3	Other Sugar						
	Total						
5	Fiber Group						
1	Kapas						
2	Sunhemp						
3	Mesta						
4	Other Fiber						
	Total						
6	Drugs & Nar						
1	Tea						
2	Coffee						
3	Tabacco Leaf						
4	Tobacco Stem						
5	Cocoa (CSO) board						
6	Other Drugs & Nar						
	Total						
7	Condiments & Spices						
1	Cardamom						
2	Dry Chillies						

Sl. No.	Items	AREA IN HECTARES	PRODUCTION IN TONNES	PRICE - Rs. PER TONNE		VALUE OF OUT-PUT Rs. Lakhs	
				CURRENT PRICES (2008-09)	CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES	CURRENT PRICES	CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES
3	Black Pepper						
4	Dry Ginger						
5	Turmeric						
6	Arecanut						
7	Garlic						
8	Corinder						
9	Tamarind *						
10	Other Condi & Spices						
Total							
8	Fruits & Vegetables						
1	Banana						
2	Mango #						
3	Grapes #						
4	Cashewnut (board)						
5	Potato						
6	Sweet Potato						
7	Tapioca						
8	Papaya #						
9	Onion						
10	Mosambi *						
11	Lemon #						
12	Orange *						
13	Other Citrus Fruits						
14	Pine Apple *						
15	Sapota #						
16	Bringal #						

Sl. No.	Items	AREA IN HECTARES	PRODUCTION IN TONNES	PRICE - Rs. PER TONNE		VALUE OF OUT-PUT Rs. Lakhs	
				CURRENT PRICES (2008-09)	CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES	CURRENT PRICES	CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES
17	Cabbage						
18	Cauliflower *						
19	Okra *						
20	Tomato #						
21	Peas *						
22	Jack fruit *						
23	Guava #						
24	Pomogranate						
25	mashroom						
26	Other Fruits *						
27	Other Vegetables *						
Total							
9	Miscellaneous Crops						
1	Rubber						
2	Misc.Non-Food Crops						
3	Fodder						
4	Grass						
5	Mulbery						
Total							
10	Floriculture						
1	Other Flowers *						
2	Spikes *						
11	Back Yard						
12	By Products						
1	Paddy			3203	3629		
2	Wheat			4510	3054		

Sl. No.	Items	AREA IN HECTARES	PRODUCTION IN TONNES	PRICE - Rs. PER TONNE		VALUE OF OUT-PUT Rs. Lakhs	
				CURRENT PRICES (2008-09)	CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES	CURRENT PRICES	CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES
3	Jower			1125	1087		
4	Bajra			998	1745		
5	Maize			2524	2416		
6	Ragi			3131	2763		
7	Gram			305	657		
8	Urd / Black Gram			326	326		
9	Green Gram			546	280		
10	Groundnut			795	634		
11	Arhar / tur Sticks			595	470		
12	Cotton Sticks			340	296		
13	Sugar Cane Trash			1735	887		
15	Seasumum Stick			245	185		
16	Rapeseed & Musterd			269	767		
17	Soyabean			877	883		
18	Sunflower			144	151		
19	Niger Seed			178	64		
20	Baggase		0	225	309		
Total							
State Total Value of Output							

Source: # & * area and production from Horticulture Department

**Table -1.2
VALUE OF OUTPUT FROM LIVESTOCK**

Name of Taluk:

Year:

Sl No	Groups	Items	Unit		Production	Price Rs./Tonne		Value Rs. Lakhs	
			Production	Price		Current	Constant (2004-05)	Current	Constant (2004-05)
1	Milk	Cow Milk	000' Tonne	Rs./Tonne					
		Buffalo Milk	"	"					
		Goat Milk	"	"					
		Camel Milk	"	"					
		Total							
2	Egg	Hen Eggs	000' Nos	Rs./000					
3	Wool	Wool	Tonne	Rs./Tonne					
		Goat Hair	"	"					
		Camel Hair	"	"					
		Pig Bristle	"	"					
		Total							
4	Dung	Dung Fuel	000' Tonne	Rs./Tonne					
		Dung Manure	"	"					
		Total							
5	Silk and Honey	Cocoon	000' Kg	Rs./Kg					
		Honey & Bee Was	Kg	Rs./Kg					
		Total							
6	Meat (Bovines & Ovines)	Cattle	00' Tonne	Rs./Tonne					
		Buffalo	"	"					
		Goat	"	"					
		Sheep	"	"					
		Pig	"	"					
		Glands	Tonne	"					
		Total							
	Poultry Meat	Adult Fowls Killed	000' Nos	Rs./Bird					
		Adult Ducks Killed	"	"					
		Chicken & Ducklings Killed	"	"					
		Other poultry killed	"	"					
		Total							
	Meat Products (All animals)	Heads and Legs	Tonne	Rs./Tonne					
		Fats, slaughtered Animals	"	"					
		Fats, Fallen Animals	"	"					
		Total							
	Meat By-Product (Hides)	Cattle Hides	000' Nos	Rs./Animal					
Buffalo Hides		"	"						
Goat Skin		"	"						

Sl No	Groups	Items	Unit		Production	Price Rs./Tonne		Value Rs. Lakhs	
			Production	Price		Current	Constant (2004-05)	Current	Constant (2004-05)
	&Skines, By-Products)	Sheep Skin	"	"					
		By-Product							
		Total							
7	Increment	Increment in stock							
Grand Total (GVO)									

INCREMENT IN STOCK

Sl. No.	Groups	Items	Unit		Production	Price Rs./Tonne		Value Rs. Lakhs	
			Prod.	Price		Current	Constant (04-05)	Current	Constant (04-05)
1	Crossbreed Cattle	Male	000' NO's	Rs./Animal					
		Female	"	"					
		Young Stock	"	"					
		Not Calved	"	"					
2	Indigenous Cattle	Male	"	"					
		Female	"	"					
		Young Stock	"	"					
		Not Calved	"	"					
3	Buffalo	Male	"	"					
		Female	"	"					
		Young Stock	"	"					
		Not Calved	"	"					
4	Ovines	Goat	"	"					
		Sheep	"	"					
		Pig	"	"					
5	Poultry Meat	Adult Fowls	"	"					
		Adult Ducks	"	"					
		Chicken & Ducklings	"	"					
		Other poultry killed	"	"					
6	Others	Camel	"	"					
		Horses & Ponies	"	"					
		Mules /Yaks/ Mithuns	"	"					
		Donkey	"	"					
Total INCREMENT IN STOCK									

Table 1.3**Value of Seed Required in Agriculture**

Year:		Taluk				
Sl. No.	Crop	Area under the crop (in Ha.)	Seed rate (Tonnes per Ha.)	Quantity of seed required (tonnes)	State average price of the crop (Rs. Per tonne)	Value of the quantity of seed required (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Paddy		0.07754			
2.	Wheat		0.06180			
3.	Jowar		0.00737			
4.	Bajra		0.00500			
5.	Maize		0.01671			
6.	Ragi		0.01671			
7.	Small Millets		0.01454			
8.	Gram		0.0625			
9.	Tur		0.01359			
10.	Blackgram		0.0225			
11.	Greengram		0.0175			
12.	Horsegram, Avare and other Pulses : Value of output (Rs. lakhs)		3.95% of the Value of output			
13.	Linseed		0.0175			
14.	Sesamum		0.02508			
15.	Groundnut		0.08166			
16.	Rape & Mustard		0.00678			
17.	Castor		0.00502			
18.	Safflower, Sunflower and other oilseeds including nigerseed Value of output (Rs. lakhs)		9.53% of the Value of output			
19.	Sugarcane		1.547			
20.	Black pepper		0.00878			

Sl. No.	Crop	Area under the crop (in Ha.)	Seed rate (Tonnes per Ha.)	Quantity of seed required (tonnes)	State average price of the crop (Rs. Per tonne)	Value of the quantity of seed required (Rs. Lakhs)
21	Cotton seed		0.00688			
22	Potato		1.19258			
23	Sweet Potato Value of output (Rs. lakhs)		12.1% of the Value of output			
24	Onion and other Vegetables including Tapioca					
25	Dry Chillies		0.002			
26	Turmeric		0.32			
27	Other condiments and spices including dry ginger and garlic					
28	Fodder					
29	Miscellaneous nonfood crops including mulberry					
	TOTAL					

**Table 1.4
Feed of Livestock**

Year:

Taluk:
Rs.In Lakhs

Sl No	Item	Current Prices	Constant Prices (2004-05 Prices)
I.	Roughages(Table 1.5)		
II.	Consumption of Concentrates by:		
1	Cattle & Buffalo (Item I of Table 1.6)		
2	Goat (Item II of Table 1.6)		
3	Sheep (Item III of Table 1.6)		
4	Poultry (Item IV of Table 1.6)		
5	Pig (Item V of Table 1.6)		
	Total (1 to 5)		
	Total (I + II)		

**Table 1.5
Roughages Consumed by Animals**

Year:

Taluk:
Rs. Lakhs

Sl. No	Item	%	Value of out put	
			Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices
1.	Gross value of fodder (Table 1.1)	100		
2.	Gross value of Sugarcane tufts (Table 1.1)	100		
3.	Gross value of Grass (Table 1.1)	100		
4.	Gross value of Straw (Table 1.1)	95		
5.	Total item (1 to 4)			
6.	Value of consumption of Roughages consumed by animals used for agriculture purpose	96.14 of sl.no.5		
7.	Mulberry (Table 1.1)	100		
	Total (6+7)			

Table 1.6
Estimation of Cost of Livestock Feed

Year:

Taluk:

Sl. No.	Item	% age distribution of Qty. of concentrates	Item wise Qty. of concentrates	Current Prices		Constant (2004-05) Prices	
				Price Rs./tonne	Value Rs. lakhs	Price Rs./tonne	Value Rs. lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	I. Cattle & Buffalo						
1.	Pulses	4.12					
2.	Gram	5.06					
3.	Grains	4.89					
4.	Oil seeds	8.07					
5.	Gur	0.12					
6.	Oil cakes	16.32					
7.	Bran	18.22					
8.	Husk	43.20					
	Total (1 to 8) (Item 9 of Table 1.7)	100.00					
9.	Salt	} 6.9% of value of 1 to 8					
10.	Medicine						
11.	Other chemicals						
	Total of I						
	II GOAT						
	1. Gram	7.1					
	2. Grain	32.8					
	3. Salt	60.1					
	Total of II (Item 10 of Table 1.7)	100.0					
	III SHEEP						
	1. Gram	4.9					
	2. Grain	36.9					

Sl. No.	Item	% age distribution of Qty. of concentrates	Item wise Qty. of concentrates	Current Prices		Constant (2004-05) Prices			
				Price Rs./tonne	Value Rs. lakhs	Price Rs./tonne	Value Rs. lakhs		
	3. Salt	58.2							
	Total of III (Item 11 of Table 1.7)	100.0							
	IV POULTRY								
	1.. Grain	81.8							
	2. Ready made feed	18.2							
	Total of IV (Item 12 of Table 1.7)	100.0							
	V PIG								
	Total of I to V	—							
<p>Estimation of Value of Concentrates per Pig</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Population :</p> <p>No. of Goats G</p> <p>No. of Sheep S</p> <p>Total No. of Goats & Sheep G + S</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Vale of Concentrates</p> <p>Goats V</p> <p>Sheep G</p> <p> VS</p> <p> V</p> <p> G</p> <p> +</p> <p>Total VS</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p style="margin-top: 20px;">Value of Concentrates per Pig = $\frac{VG + VS}{G + S}$</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">P (Col.3 of Item 13 in Table 2.0)</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Total Value of Concentrates for Pig = $\frac{VG + VS}{G + S} \times P$</p> <p>Corresponding Prices can be obtained from col 9 and Col 10 of Table 2.1</p>								<p>Population :</p> <p>No. of Goats G</p> <p>No. of Sheep S</p> <p>Total No. of Goats & Sheep G + S</p>	<p>Vale of Concentrates</p> <p>Goats V</p> <p>Sheep G</p> <p> VS</p> <p> V</p> <p> G</p> <p> +</p> <p>Total VS</p>
<p>Population :</p> <p>No. of Goats G</p> <p>No. of Sheep S</p> <p>Total No. of Goats & Sheep G + S</p>	<p>Vale of Concentrates</p> <p>Goats V</p> <p>Sheep G</p> <p> VS</p> <p> V</p> <p> G</p> <p> +</p> <p>Total VS</p>								

Table 1.7
Total Consumption of concentrates by live stock

Year:		Taluk:		
Sl. No.	Category of animals	Population in '000'	Per animal annual consumption of concentrates in tonnes	Annual total consumption of concentrates in '000 tonnes
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cattle Male			
2.	Milch Cattle			
3.	Cattle not calved even once			
4.	Cattle young stock			
5.	Buffalo Male			
6.	Buffalo Female			
7.	Buffalo young stock			
8.	Buffalo not calved even once			
9.	Cattle & Buffalo Total (1 to 8)			
10.	Goat			
11.	Sheep			
12.	Poultry			
13.	Pig			

Table 1.8
Estimation of prices of concentrates consumed by Livestock

Year:		Taluk:		Rs. Lakhs		1975 - 76 Estimate d Price of Feed Concentrates NSS 30th round	Current Year Estim ated Price Rs./tonne	Consta nt Year Estim ated Price Rs./tonne
Sl. No	Item	1975-76 Price Rs./tonne	Current Year Prices	Base Year 2004-05 Prices				
1	2	3	Price Rs./tonne	Index	Price Rs./tonne	Index	9	10
				5 (4/3*100)		7 (6/3*100)	8*5	8*7
1.	Pulses	1236.00					1157.53	
2.	Gram	1400.00					1286.91	
3.	Grains	1271.27					1106.63	
4.	Oil seeds	2111.00					1090.83	
5.	Gur	1705.00					2470.59	

Table 1.9
Weighted Average Prices of Grains, Pulses and Oil seeds

Year:

I Grain	Prodn.in tonnes	Price Rs./tonne		II Pulses	Prodn.in tonnes	Price Rs./tonne	
		Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices			Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices
1. Rice				1. Tur			
2. Jowar				2. Blackgram			
3. Bajra				3. Greengram			
4. Maize				4. Horsegram			
5. Ragi				5. Other pulses			
6. Wheat				Total			
7. Small Millets				Prices can be obtained from Table 1.1 (Corresponding Crops)			
Total				Weighted Average Prices = Total of Product of Production and Price of Pulses Divided by Total Production of Pulses			

Prices can be obtained from Table 1.1 (Corresponding Crops)

Price of Rice can be arrived by multiplying 1.5 to the price of Paddy

Weighted Average Prices of Grains

= Total of Product of Production and Price of Grains Divided by Total Production of Grains

III Oil Seeds	Prodn.in tonnes	Price Rs./tonne	
		Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices
1. Linseed			
2. Sesamum			
3. Safflower			
4. Sunflower			
5. Soyabean			
6. Groundnut			
7. Rape & Mustard			
8. Castor			
9. Nigerseed			
10. Coconut			
Total			

Prices can be obtained from Table 1.1 (Corresponding Crops)

Weighted Average Prices

= Total of Product of Production and Price of Oil Seeds Divided by Total Production Oil Seeds

Table 2.1**Value of Output from Forestry and Logging**

Year:		Taluk		Rs. Lakhs
Sl. No	Item	Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices	
1	Industrial Wood			
1.1	Recorded (Sl.No. I of Table 2.2)			
1.2	Unrecorded (10% Of 1.1)			
1.3	Trees Outside the Forest			
2	Fire Wood (1.06 Of 2.3)			
2.1	Recorded (Sl. No. II of Table 2.2)			
2.2	Less Agricultural By Products			
2.3	Value Of Fire Wood (Except Used For Industrial & Funeral Purposes) (2.1-2.2)			

Value of Agricultural By Products

Sl. No	Item	Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices	
1	Cotton Sticks (Item 12(12) of Table 1.1)			
2	Arhar Sticks (Item 12(11) of Table 1.1)			
3	Bagasse (Item 12(20) of Table 1.1)			
Total (1+2+3)				

Table – 2.2
Value of Output Major Forest Products

Production: in Cu.m/Tonnes
Price: Rs./Cu.m or Tonnes
Value: Rs. Lakhs

Year:

Taluk

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Production	Prices Rs.		Value of Output	
				Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices	Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rose Wood	Cu.mtr			52348		
2	Teak Wood	Cu.mtr			40611		
3	Sawn Timber	Cu.mtr			23424		
4	Other Kinds of Timber	Cu.mtr			18930		
5	Pulp Wood	Cu.mtr			2980		
6	Nilgiris	Cu.mtr			2420		
7	Timber in round poles (Teak)	Cu.mtr			55826		
	Others	Cu.mtr			24544		
8	Match wood	Cu.mtr			0		
9	Ply Wood	Cu.mtr			0		
10	Bamboo	Cu.mtr			485		
11	Sandal Wood	Tonnes			449982		
I	Total (1 to 11)						
	Unrecorded(10 percent of recorded)						
	Trees Outside the forest				8637		
I	Industrial Wood						
II	FIRE WOOD	00 Tonnes			1439		

Table 2.3

Production: in Cu.m/Tonnes

Price: Rs./Cu.m or Tonnes

Year:		Taluk		Value: Rs. Lakhs			
Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Production	Prices Rs.		Value of Output	
				Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices	Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Charcoal	Tonnes			12203		
2	Canes	No's			19		
3	Beedi Leaves	Tonnes			8653		
4	Ivory	Kg's			2600		
5	Barks	Tonnes			27985		
6	Tamarind	Tonnes			17934		
7	Seegakai	Tonnes			30733		
8	Gums	Kg's			27384		
9	Oil Seeds	Tonnes			22000		
10	Myrobalam	Tonnes					
11	Antavallekai	Tonnes			8239		
12	Halamaddi	Tonnes			0		
13	Other Seeds	Tonnes			21417		
14	Spices	Tonnes					
15	Misc. Items	Tonnes			9021		
16	Fruits	Tonnes			22791		
17	Rosha Grass	Tonnes			14200		
18	Rasha Oil	Kg's			0		
19	Alalekai	Tonnes			29858		
20	Eucalyptus	Kg's					
	Minor forest products						
	Fodder Grass(15.9 percent of Roughages value in Livestock sector)						
Total (Minor forest Products)							

MAJOR FOREST PRODUCTS

SL. NO	TALUK	ROSEWOOD			Value of Output		TEAKWOOD			Value of Output	
		PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant	PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant
			Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices				Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices		
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
	District										
WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE											

MAJOR FOREST PRODUCTS

SL. NO	TALUK	SAWN TIMBER			Value of Output		SOFT WOOD			Value of Output	
		PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant	PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant
			Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices				Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices		
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
	District										
WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE											

MAJOR FOREST PRODUCTS

SL · NO	TALUK	OTHER KINDS OF TIMBER			Value of Output		PULP WOOD			Value of Output	
		PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant	PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant
			Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices				Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices		
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
	District										
	WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE										

MAJOR FOREST PRODUCTS

SL. NO	TALUK	NILGIRIS			Value of Output		MATCH WOOD			Value of Output	
		PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant	PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant
			Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices				Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices		
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
	District										
	WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE										

MAJOR FOREST PRODUCTS

SL. NO	TALUK	BAMBOO			Value of Output		FIRE WOOD			Value of Output	
		PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant	PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant
			Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices				Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices		
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
	District										
WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE											

MAJOR FOREST PRODUCTS

SL. NO	TALUK	SANDAL WOOD			Value of Output		INDUSTRIAL WOOD			Value of Output	
		PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant	PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant
			Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices				Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices		
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
	District										
WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE											

MAJOR FOREST PRODUCTS

SL. NO	TALUK	TIMEBER IN ROUND POLES									
		TEAK					OTHERS (in No.)				
		PRODN	Prices Rs.		Value of Output		PRODN	Prices Rs.		Value of Output	
			Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices	Current	Constant		Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices	Current	Constant
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
	District										
WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE											

MAJOR FOREST PRODUCTS

SL. NO	TALUK	Trees outside the forest				
		PRODN	Prices Rs.		Value of Output	
			Current	Constant	Current	Constant
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
	District					
WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE						

MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS

SL.NO	TALUK	CHARCOAL		Value of Output		CANES		Value of Output			
		PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant	PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant
			Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices				Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices		
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
	District										
WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE											

MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS

SL. NO	TALUK	BEEDI LEAVES		Value of Output		IVORY (in Kgs)		Value of Output			
		PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant	PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant
			Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices				Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices		
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
	District										
WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE											

MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS

SL. NO	TALUK	BARKS			Value of Output		TAMRIND			Value of Output	
		PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant	PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant
			Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices				Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices		
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
	District										
WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE											

MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS

SL. NO	TALUK	SEEGE KAI			Value of Output		GUMS			Value of Output	
		PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant	PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant
			Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices				Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices		
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
	District										
WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE											

MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS

SL. NO	TALUK	OIL SEEDS		Value of Output		ALALEKAI		Value of Output			
		PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant	PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant
			Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices				Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices		
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
	District										
WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE											

MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS

SL. NO	TALUK	ANTAVALAKAI		Value of Output		FRUITS		Value of Output			
		PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant	PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant
			Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices				Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices		
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
	District										
WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE											

MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS

SL.NO	TALUK	OTHER SEEDS			Value of Output		SPICES			Value of Output	
		PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant	PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant
			Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices				Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices		
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
	District										
WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE											

MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS

SL.NO	TALUK	FODDER GRASS			Value of Output		ROSHA GRASS			Value of Output	
		PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant	PRODN	Prices Rs.		Current	Constant
			Current Prices	Constant Prices				Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices		
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
	District										
WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE											

MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS

SL.NO	TALUK	MISC.ITEMS - PRODUCTION								
		Halmaddi	Saludupa	Ramapatra	Vatehuli	Maradha-pachi	Dalchini	Muruganhulli	Others	Total
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
District										

Table 2.4
QUALITY OF FUELWOOD CONSUMED BY THE HOUSEHOLD.

YEAR	POPULATION OF DISTRICT ('00)		QUANTITY OF FUELWOOD CONSUMED (Kg) PERFORMANCE FOR 30 DAYS.		QUANTITY OF FUELWOOD CONSUMED PERFORMANCE FOR 365 DAYS.		QUANTITY OF FUEL CONSUMED ('00 Tonnes)		
	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
1999-2000			23.62	8.74					
2004-05			33.39	10.71					
Growth rates			107.17	104.14					
2005-06			35.78	11.15					
2006-07			38.35	11.61					
2007-08			41.10	12.09					
2008-09			44.04	12.59					
2009-10			47.20	13.11					
2010-11			50.59	13.66					
2011-12			54.21	14.22					

Table – 3**Value Added from Fishing**

Year:		Taluk	Value: Rs. Lakhs	
Sl. No.	Item	Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices	
1	Value of Output			
	1.1 Marine Fish			
	1.2 Inland Fish			
	1.3 Subsistence Fish			
	1.4 Salted Fish			
	1.5 Sundried Fish			
	1.6 Frozen / Smoking Fish			
2	Less : Repairs, Maintenance and Other Operational costs			
3	Gross Value Added (1-2)			
4	Less : Consumption of Fixed Capital			
5	Net Value Added (3-4)			

Table 3.1
Value Added from Fishing

Year:		Taluk		Value: Rs. Lakhs		
Sl. No.	Item	Production	Prices Rs.		Value of Output	
			Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices	Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Total Production					
1.1	Marine Fish			18425		
1.2	Inland Fish			26820		
1.3	Prawns / Shrimps			139380		
2	Total Disposal					
2.1	Marine Fish					
2.1.1	Sold in Raw Form			17582		
2.1.2	Used for Salting			13939		
2.1.3	Used for Sundrying			4268		
2.1.4	Used For Freezing			43797		
2.2	Inland Fish					
2.2.1	Sold in Raw Form			26820		
2.2.2	Used for Salting					
2.2.3	Used for Sundrying					
2.2.4	Used for Freezing					
2.3	Prawns Fish					
2.3.1	Sold in Raw Form			124992		
2.3.2	Used for Salting					
2.3.3	Used for Sundrying					
2.3.4	Used for Freezing			144570		
3	Total Value Of Output					
3.1	Marine Fish 2.1.1					
3.2	Inland Fish 2.2.1					
3.3	Prawns 2.3.1					
3.4	Salted Fish 2.1.2++2.2.2+2.3.2					
3.5	Sundried Fish 2.1.3+2.2.3+2.3.3					
3.6	Frozen Fish 2.1.4+2.2.4+2.3.4					
3.7	Subsistance Fish (12.5% of 1.2)					
4	Repairs & Maintanence					
4.1	Marine 22.5% of 1.1					
4.2	Inland 10% of 1.2					
4.3	Subsistance 1% of 3.7					
4.4	Prawns 22.5% of 1.3					
4.5	Salted Fish 1% of 3.4					
5	Gross Domestic Product (3-4)					

PRODUCTION OF MARINE FISH

SL. NO	TALUK	PRODUCTION					
		TOTAL	RAW	SALTING	SUNDRYING	FROZEN	PRAWNS
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
	DISTRICT						

VALUE OF MARINE FISH

SL.NO	TALUK	VALUE					
		TOTAL	RAW	SALTING	SUNDRYING	FROZEN	PRAWNS
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
	DISTRICT						

PRODUCTION AND PRICE OF INLAND FISH

SL. NO	TALUK	PRODUCTION	VALUE
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
	DISTRICT		

Table - 4
Value Added from Mining and Quarrying

Year:		Taluk	Value: Rs. Lakhs
Sl. No.	Item	Current Prices	Constant (2004-05) Prices
1	Value of Output		
	1.1 Major Minerals		
	1.1.1 Metallic		
	1.1.2 Non-Metallic		
	1.2 Minor Minerals		
2	Less : Inputs		
	2.1 Major Minerals		
	2.2 Minor Minerals		
3	Gross Value Added including FISIM		
	3.1 Major Minerals		
	3.2 Minor Minerals		
4	Less : FISIM		
5	Gross Value Added (3-4)		
6	Less Consumption of Fixed Capital		
7	Net Value Added (6-5)		

Table 4.1
Value Added from Mining and Quarrying

Year:		Taluk			Value: Rs. Lakhs							
SL No	Minerals	Unit	Prodn	Input Rate (%)	Current Prices			Constant (2004-05) Prices				
					Value of Output	Value of Input	Value Added	Prices	Value of Output	Value of Input	Gross Value Added	
I	Metallic Minerals											
1	Bauxite			2.46				93				
2	Chromite			11.94				3336				
3	Copper Ore							0				
4	Gold			17.46				550504				
5	Iron Ore			12.05				595				
6	Manganese Ore			27.82				777				
7	Silver							10447				
	Total I											
II	Non-Metallic Minerals											
	Asbestos											
	Clay(Others)											
	Corundum											
	Dolomite			8.60				141				
	Felsite							896				
	Felspar							166				
	Fireclay							186				
	Kaolin			23.87				881				
	Kyanite							478				
	Lime Stone			44.20				83				
	Lime Shell			0.45				431				
	Magnesite			21.11				890				
	Ochre							123				
	Quartz			12.90				218				
	Fuchsite Quartzite			12.50								
	Laterite			30.07				175				
	Silica Sand			1.17				109				
	Moulding Sand											
	Salt - Evaporated			16.20				250				
	Sillimanite							0				
	Steatite							110				
	Vermiculite							0				
	Dunite							89				
	Shale							32				
	Total II											
III	Major Minerals I To II											
IV	Minor Minerals			16.20								
V	Total III & IV											

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS
DISTRICT

SL. NO	TALUK	1. BAUXITE		2. CHROMITE		3. GOLD		4. IRON ORE	
		Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
DISTRICT									

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS
DISTRICT

SL.NO	TALUK	5. MANGENESE ORE		6. SILVER		7. DOLOMITE		8. DUNITE	
		Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
DISTRICT									

**QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS
DISTRICT**

SL.NO	TALUK	9. FELSITE		10. FELSPAR		11. FIRE CLAY		12. KAOLIN	
		Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
DISTRICT									

**QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS
DISTRICT**

SL.NO	TALUK	13. KYANITE		14. LIME SHELL		15. LIME STONE		16. MAGNESITE	
		Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
DISTRICT									

**QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS
DISTRICT**

SL.NO	TALUK	17. OCHRE		18. QUARTZ		19. SILICA SAND		20.SHALE	
		Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
DISTRICT									

**QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS
DISTRICT**

SL.NO	TALUK	21.STEATITE							
		Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
DISTRICT									

**QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS
DISTRICT**

SL.NO	TALUK								
		Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
DISTRICT									

**QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS
DISTRICT**

SL.NO	TALUK								
		Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O	Prod	G.V.O
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
DISTRICT									

Manufacturing (Registered and Un-registered)

Name of the Taluk:		Year	(Rs.)			
Sl. No.	NIC-98	Description	Employment (No)	Value of output	Value of input	Value added
1	151	Production, processing and preservation of meat fish, fruits, veg, oils & fats				
2	152	Mfg. of dairy products				
3	153	Mfg. of grain mill products, etc and animal feeds				
4	154	Mfg. of other food products				
5	155	Mfg. of beverages				
6	16	Mfg. of tobacco products				
7	171+172+173	Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles etc.				
8	181-18105	Wearing apparel, except fur apparel & tailoring				
9	182+19	Tanning and dressing of leather, fur and fur products.				
10	20	Mfg. of wood and products of wood except furniture				
11	361	Mfg of furniture				
12	21+22	Mfg. of paper and paper products, publishing, printing etc.				
13	23+25	Coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear, rubber & plastic products				
14	24	Mfg of chemical and chemical products				
15	26	Mfg of other non-metallic mineral products				
16	271+272+2731+2732	Mfg of basic iron and steel and non-ferrous metals				
17	*371+372	Recycling of metal waste and scrap+ non-metal scrap				
18	28+29+30	Mfg of fabricated metal products, machinery & equipment n.e.c				
20	31+32	Elect. Machinery and apparatus n. e. c.+ radio, TV & comm. equip.				
21	33+369	Mfg of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches clocks etc.				
22	34+35	Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers & other transport equip				

EMPLOYMENT IN LARGE, MEDIUM AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIAL UNITS

DISTRICT

	TALUK	LARGE	MEDIUM	TOTAL	SMALL
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
	DISTRICT				

NO. OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

DISTRICT

SL.NO	TALUK	No. of workers		CCS, CMCS, TMCS & NACS	
		Census 2001	PUBLIC (DET)	SALARIES & WAGES	EXPR ON CONSTN
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
	DISTRICT				

EXPENDITURE ON CONSTRUCTION BY PRIs

DISTRICT

Sl No	Taluk	HEAD OF ACCOUNT																TOTAL		
		2202	2204	2210	2215	2225	2235	2401	2403	2405	2406	2702	2059	3054	4202	2515	4702		5054	
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				
7																				
8																				
9																				
10																				
DISTRICT																				

EXPENDITURE ON CONSTRUCTION BY Others

DISTRICT

Sl No	Taluk	Expenditure on construction met by State Govt.	Expenditure on construction met by ULBs	TOTAL
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
DISTRICT				

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY

DISTRICT

Sl No	TALUK	ELECTRICITY			GAS	WATER SUPPLY		SALARIES PAID	
		Electricity Consumption (Lakh units)	NO. OF PERSONS ENGAGED			NO. OF BIO-GAS PLANTS SETUP	NO. OF PERSONS ENGAGED		
			PUBLIC	PRIVATE			TOTAL		CENSUS 2001
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
DISTRICT									

Length of Railway line

DISTRICT

SL.NO	TALUK	LENGTH IN Kms
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
DISTRICT		

No. of persons engaged in Mechanised Road Transport

DISTRICT

SI No	TALUK	Number of Persons engaged 2005 EC	Employment DET (public)
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
District			

No of Registered Motor Vehicles

DISTRICT

SI No	TALUK	No of Registered Motor Vehicles		Estimated No of Persons engaged in the Activities
		Year	Year	2005 EC
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
District				

No. of persons engaged in Air Transport and Ocean and Coastal Water Transport

DISTRICT

Sl No	TALUK	Air Transport	Ocean and Coastal Water Transport
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
District			

Storage

DISTRICT

Sl No	TALUK	State Ware housing	Central Ware housing and Storage n.e.c
		Storage capacity (MT)	No of workers
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
District			

**TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN COMMUNICATION, BANKING AND
INSURANCE SECTOR**

DISTRICT

SL.NO	TALUK	COMMUNICATION	BANKING	INSURANCE
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
DISTRICT				

NO. OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

DISTRICT

SL.NO	TALUK	PUBLIC	PRIVATE ORG.
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
DISTRICT			

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN REAL ESTATE, LEGAL & BUSINESS SERVICES AND NO. OF DWELLINGS

DISTRICT

SL.NO	TALUK	REAL ESTATE	OWNERSHIP OF DWELLINGS
		NO. OF PERSONS	NO. OF DWELLINGS
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
DISTRICT			

DISTRICT

SL.NO	TALUK	LEGAL SERVICES	BUSINESS SERVICES
		NO. OF PERSONS	NO. OF PERSONS
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
DISTRICT			

Public Administration

DISTRICT

Sl No	TALUK	Working force			
		Central Govt	State Govt	Local Bodies	
				Rural	Urban
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
District					

No of Students Enrolled in various Educational institutions ('00)

DISTRICT

Sl No	TALUK	Primary	High-School	Pre-University	Poly Technique	Graduates	Post Graduates	Engineering	Medical	Indian System of Medicine	Dental	Total
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
DISTRICT												

Number of Hospitals

DISTRICT

SL.NO	TALUK	Primary Health Centres	State Govt Hospitals	Other Agencies Hospitals	Veterinary Institutions	Primary Health Units	Dispen-saries	Family Welfare Centers	Sub-Centres	Total
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
DISTRICT										

No. of persons engaged in Medical Health services and other services

DISTRICT

SL.NO	TALUK	Medical & Health Services	Recreation & Entertainment	Tailoring Services	Rest of the Services
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
DISTRICT					

Sanitary Services & International and Extra Territorial bodies

DISTRICT

SL. NO	TALUK	Sanitary Services		International & Extra Territorial bodies
		NO. OF PERSONS ENGAGED	Salaries & wages	No of Persons
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
DISTRICT				

Salaries and wages paid by PRIs

DISTRICT

SL.NO	TALUK	Education	Medical
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
DISTRICT			

ECONOMIC CUM PURPOSE CLASSIFICATION

1. Introduction

The Central Statistical Organization (CSO) has been undertaking economic classification of the government budget documents and publishing related accounts in the annual publication “National Accounts Statistics” (NAS) every year. Similar economic classification of the budgetary transactions is also being prepared by most of the State Directorates of Economics & Statistics presented in the annual publication as “Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of State Budget”

The Government expenditure can be classified according to (i) the economic character of the expenditure like expenditure on salaries and allowances, goods and services, maintenance, capital formation, loans, and advances, transfers etc, and (ii) the purpose it serves, such as, health, education, defence etc. The classification used in former is known as ‘economic classification’ and that in latter is known as the ‘purpose classification’. These two are combined to get economic-cum-purpose classification.

2. Administrative Departments and Departmental Enterprises

As per 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA), the whole economy consist of five mutually exclusive institutional sectors, i.e., i) Non financial corporations, ii) Financial corporations, iii) General government sector, iv) Household sector and the v) Non Profit Institutions Serving Households sector. For the present, we are concerned with the government sector.

The Government Sector (excluding public sector corporations) can be broadly divided into Administrative Departments and Departmental Commercial Undertakings (DCUs). For budget analysis, we are concerned with both. Administrative departments comprise government departments / organizations of the centre, states / UTs and the local authorities whose function is to produce and provide for the community public goods and services which otherwise can not be provided conveniently or economically by the market. It is expected to act as an administrative agency for the social and economic policy of the country. This also includes social security funds and the NPI funded by the Government.

Departmental Enterprises, also known as Departmental Commercial Undertakings (DCU), are un-incorporated enterprises owned, controlled and run directly by the public authorities. The criterion to distinguish enterprises from administrative activity is the use of commercial accounting methods to determine profit and loss and control of productive capital in the form of equipment like plant, machinery and stock. The following are some of the activities being classified under Departmental Commercial Enterprises. a) Irrigation, b) Forestry, c) Railways, d) Transport, e) Communication (P & T), f) Milk Supply (DMS), g) Printing presses, h) Mints, currency and coinage, i) Security Presses, j) Ordnance Factories and k) Electricity etc.

It is important to note that for administrative departments, both economic and purpose classification is done, whereas for DCUs only economic classification is done in the budget documents. However, the grants, subsidies, financial assets, loans etc. shown under commercial head (DCU), are classified under the relevant purpose categories.

3. Documents required for budget analysis

An over view of the Government accounts classification is given in Figure-1. The documents required for economic and purpose classification include- budget receipts, demand for grants, annual financial statement (AFS), finance account, list of codes used in budget documents, economic and purpose classification codes, list of rates and ratios used in classification (wherever necessary), etc.

The financial statement gives summary of the following items.

(i) Part I: Consolidated Fund

- a. Revenue Account of Receipts and Expenditure
- b. Capital Account of Receipts and Expenditure, Miscellaneous capital receipt and capital expenditure, public debt, loans & advances, Inter State settlement.

(ii) Part II: Contingency Fund

(iii) Part III: Public Account

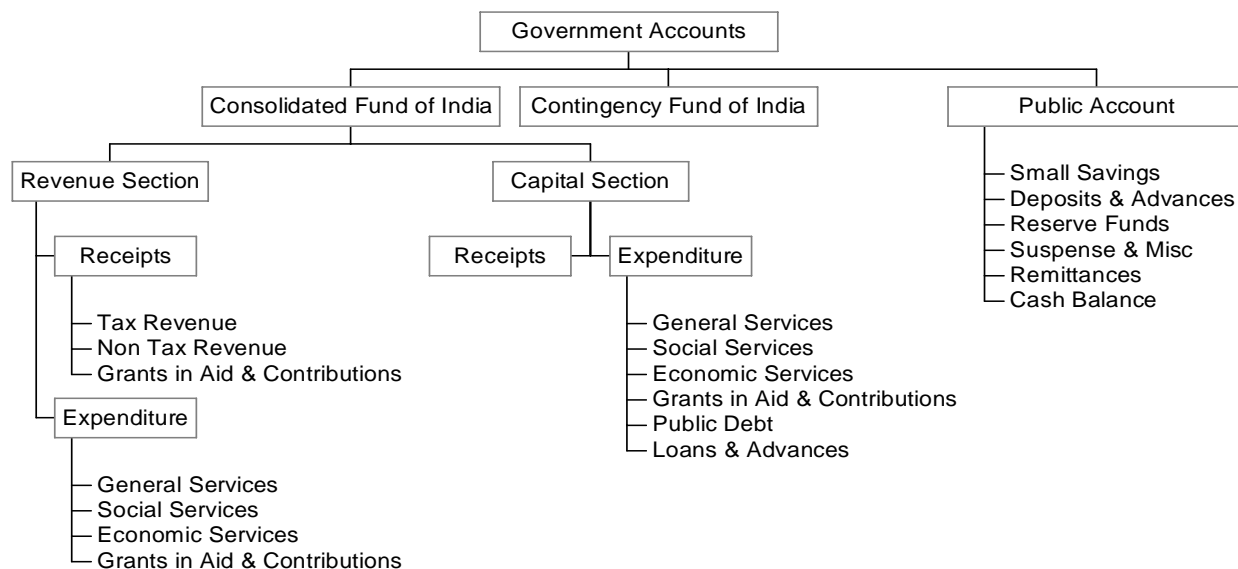
- a. Small Savings, Provident fund
- b. Reserve Fund etc.
- c. Deposits and Advances
- d. Suspense and Miscellaneous
- e. Remittances

(iv) Cash Balance

(v) Total Receipts and Expenditure

The Receipt budget and Demands for Grants give detailed item-wise (account head) receipts and expenditure data by different departments of the Government. Data on receipts and expenditure are available for four years in the budget documents. For example, in budget for the year 2010-11, information for the years 2008-09 (Actual), 2009-10 (BE), 2009-10 (RE) and 2010-11 (BE) are available. The classification of the government transactions into various sectors and major heads has been standardized by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and is followed generally by Central and State Governments Uniformly.

Figure-1



Note: Receipts under capital section include public debt, repayment of loans and advances.

4. Coding pattern of different items in budget documents

The coding pattern of different items of the budget is a 6-tier 15-digit classification structure as indicated below (numbers in brackets indicate no. of digits):

- Function Major Head (4)
- Sub-function Sub-Major Head (2)
- Programme Minor Head (3)
- Scheme Group-head (1)
- Sub-scheme Detailed Head (2)
- Item of Expenditure Object Head (3)

5. Significance of the four-digit Major Head

From 1st April 1987 a four-digit code has been allotted to the major heads, the first digit of the 4-digit code of the major head indicates whether the major head is a Receipt head or a Revenue Expenditure head or Capital Expenditure head or a Loan head etc. The following account head numbers called as major heads have been allotted to various heads of Receipt and Expenditure.

0020 to 1606	Revenue Receipts
2011 to 3606	Revenue Current Expenditure Miscellaneous Capital Receipts
4046 to 5475	Capital expenditure
6001 to 6004	Public Debt
6075 to 7999	Loans and Advances, Inter-state Settlements, Transfer to Contingency Fund
8000	Contingency Fund
8001 to 8797	Public Account
8999	Cash Balance

It may be seen from above that the first digit of 4-digit major head code represents 'revenue receipts' if it is "0" or "1". Similarly, digits "2" & "3" at first place represent 'revenue (current) expenditure', digits "4" & "5" at first place represents 'capital expenditure', digits "6" & "7" at first place represents 'loans and advances'. Code 4000 however represent 'miscellaneous capital receipts' and codes 6001 to 6004 represents 'public debt'.

In the following parts of this note, we shall explain the need for classification and categories of economic and purpose classification. This will be separately explained for economic classification and purpose classification.

6. Need for Economic Classification

The Financial Statement and the Demands for Grants in a Government Budget are drawn up in accordance with the provision of the Constitution and the Government Budget is generally classified department-wise in order to have legislative control, administrative accountability, booking and auditing of any act of spending. Though the Budget is divided into revenue and capital accounts, many items of consumption expenditure are included in the capital account and vice versa. For our purpose, the capital expenditure under revenue heads will be classified as capital. However, all items of expenditure under capital heads are classified as capital expenditure. Moreover, the magnitudes shown in the Budget are too detailed and scattered and

not necessarily based on distinctions and grouping required for understanding the economic significance of various items of revenue and expenditure. For instance, from the study of Budget documents as they are, it is not possible to get a clear idea of capital formation out of budgetary resources, saving of the Government and government's contribution to the GSDP. So, the Government's transactions have to be sorted out, reclassified and regrouped into meaningful economic categories.

The classification is done for the revenue receipts, miscellaneous capital receipts, current revenue expenditure, subsidies, current transfers to local bodies, other current transfers, capital formation, transfers, loans and advances to local bodies & other sectors.

For economic classification each item of income and expenditure is marked into one of the codes mentioned in *List-1* given below:

List-1: Economic classification codes

Code	Description
Receipts	
Dt	: Direct Taxes
It	: Indirect Taxes
G	: Sale, Goods and Services
Mr	: Fees and Miscellaneous Receipts
Into	: Interest, Non-government bodies
Ints	: Interest, State Governments
Intl	: Interest, Local Authorities
Pr	: Property Receipts
Tc	: Transfers, Central Governments
Ts	: Transfers, State Governments
Tf	: Transfers, Foreign government
TI	: Transfers, Local Authorities
Tn	: Transfers, Non-profit Institutions
Captng:	Capital Transfers, Non-government/Individuals
Captf	: Capital Transfers, Foreign countries/organizations
Pn	: Pension Contribution
Cr	: Commercial Receipts
F	: Receipts to funds
Ssh	: Sale, Second Hand Assets
Sl	: Sale, Land
Sfa	: Sale, Financial Assets
Expenditure	
S	: Salaries
W	: Wages
A	: Allowances
Bcs	: Benefits, Social (Cash)
Bco	: Benefits, Others (Cash)
Bk	: Benefits, Kind
P1	: Pension Payments

P2	:	Employers' Contributions to Pension Fund
G	:	Purchase, Goods & Services
Bm	:	Maintenance, Buildings
Rm	:	Maintenance, Roads
Cm	:	Maintenance, Other Construction
Sub	:	Subsidies
Tl	:	Transfers, Local Authorities
Ti	:	Transfers, Individuals
Tp	:	Transfers, Private Institutions
Ta	:	Transfers, Autonomous Bodies
Tf	:	Transfers, Foreign Governments
Ts	:	Transfers, State Governments
Bo	:	Outlay, Buildings
Ro	:	Outlay, Road
Co	:	Outlay, Other Capital
Tro	:	Outlay, Transport
Mo	:	Outlay, Machinery
So	:	Outlay, Software
Cao	:	Outlay, Cultivated Assets
Aso	:	Outlay, Animal Assets
Psh	:	Purchase, Second Hand Assets
Pl	:	Purchase, Land
Stof	:	Change in stock, Food
Stoi	:	Change in stock, Inventory
Pfa	:	Purchase, Financial Assets
Capti	:	Capital Transfers, Individuals
Captp	:	Capital Transfers, Private Institutions
Capta	:	Capital Transfers, Autonomous Bodies
Captst	:	Capital Transfers, State Government
Captl	:	Capital Transfers, Local Authorities
Captf	:	Capital Transfers, Foreign Countries/Organisations
Into	:	Interests, Non-Government Bodies
Intf	:	Interest, Foreign Government/Organisations
Intc	:	Interest, Central Government
Intl	:	Interest, Local Authorities
Ints	:	Interests, State Governments
F	:	Contribution to Funds
Ang	:	Advances, Non-government Organisations
Af	:	Advances Foreign Countries /Organisations
Al	:	Advances, Local Authorities
DS	:	DCU, Salary
DW	:	DCU, Wages
DA	:	DCU Allowances
DBcs	:	DCU Benefits, Social (Cash)
DBco	:	DCU Benefits, Others (Cash)
DBk	:	DCU Benefits, Kind

DG	:	DCU Purchase, Goods & Services
DBm	:	DCU Maintenance, Buildings
DRm	:	DCU, Road Maintenance
DCm	:	DCU Maintenance, Other Construction
Dr	:	Rent, DCU
Dint	:	DCU, Commercial Interest
Dp	:	Depreciation
DRe	:	Recoveries, DCU
DBo	:	DCU Outlay, Buildings
DRo	:	DCU, Outlay Road
DCo	:	DCU Outlay, Other Capital
DTro	:	DCU, Outlay Transport
DMo	:	Outlay, Machinery
DSo	:	DCU, Outlay Software
DCao	:	DCU Outlay, Cultivated Assets
DAso	:	DCU Outlay, Animal Stock
DPsh	:	DCU, Purchase, Second Hand Assets
DPI	:	DCU, Purchase Land
DCi	:	DCU Change in Stock

Note: It may be noted that the codes starting with D (except Dt) relate to DCUs.

7. Explanation to Some of the items of Economic Classification

Economic classification of some of the items of receipt and expenditure has been explained below. Codes given in parenthesis against different items indicate the economic classification code as per List-1.

7.1 Items of Receipts :

i) Income from Property and Entrepreneurship (Pr): This flow records the income received by the State government from departmental commercial undertakings as well as the net rent and dividends accruing to it from the ownership of assets like buildings or financial assets.

ii) Direct Taxes (Dt): Direct taxes include two components, viz. direct taxes on income and other direct taxes. Direct taxes cover levies by public authorities on income from employment, property, capital gains or any other source except for social security contributions. Both households and enterprises may pay direct taxes on income. Other direct taxes include levies by public authorities at regular intervals on the financial assets or total net worth of enterprises, private non-profit institutions or households. It would be noted that levies on the possession and use of goods, for example motor vehicle licenses are included here only when paid by household. When paid by producers, they are classified as indirect taxes. License fees paid by households on radio and television sets are to be treated as a purchase of a service and therefore excluded from direct taxes when public authorities provide broadcasting services.

The taxes which can be categorized as Direct Taxes include:

1. Tax on corporate income
5. Land revenue

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. Taxes on income other than Corporation tax (e.g. Income Tax) | 6. Other taxes on income and expenditure (e.g. Profession Tax) |
| 3. Hotels receipts tax | 7. Estate duty |
| 4. Taxes on wealth | 8. Gift Tax |

iii) Indirect Taxes (It): Indirect taxes are defined as taxes assessed on producers that are chargeable to the cost of goods and services produced or sold. They include import and export duties, excise, sales, entertainment and turnover taxes, levies on value added and the employment of labour, motor vehicle driving license, airport and passport fees when paid by producers. The taxes which can be categorized as Indirect Taxes include:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Stamps & Registration fees | 9. Entertainment tax |
| 2. Customs | 10. Foreign Travel tax |
| 3. Union & State Excise | 11. Fees under factories & Mines Acts |
| 4. Sales Tax, VAT | 12. Import & Export license application |
| 5. Service Tax | 13. Patent fees |
| 6. Taxes on Vehicles | 14. Registration of Trade Market fees |
| 7. Taxes on goods & Passengers | 15. Registration of Joint Stock Companies |
| 8. Taxes and duties on electricity | 16. Fees for stamping Weights & Measures etc. |

iv) Miscellaneous receipts (Mr): These receipts are in the nature of fees, fines and forfeitures. Also included are all revenue that do not fit into any other category and for which adequate information is not available to permit their classification elsewhere.

v) Revenue Grants, Contribution etc: Revenue grants, contributions are mostly from other Governments and will ultimately get cancelled. However, these have to be classified separately in the case of individual States.

7.2 Items of Expenditure :

vi) Compensation of Employees: For the general government, this item comprise of the following:

Pay of officers & staff (S), allowances (A) and honorarium (S) (other than traveling and daily allowances-G).

Wages to different contractual employees (W)

The Contributions to Provident Fund by the Government, if any (P2)

Pension payments to government employees (P1)

Employer's contributions to the Pension Fund (P2)

In addition to above, benefits in cash or kind also form part of the compensation of employees.

vii) Benefits: Benefits given to the employees are to be included here. These include expenditure on social benefits (Bcs) viz. medical and educational e.g. medical charges and reimbursement of medical expenditure, cost of textbooks to the children of low-paid govt. employees; Other benefits (like leave Travel Concessions) in cash (Bcs): The items like Compassionate allowance, family pension, leave encashment, gratuities, commuted value of pension and other retirement benefits currently given under the account head 2071 are also covered under this category. Payments in kind like cost of liveries and uniforms, rations supplied to police and defence personnel etc. are to be treated as Benefits in kind(Bk).

viii) Commodities and Services (G): This includes all contingent expenditure on contingency such as office supplies, rent, rates and taxes, fuel and light, printing, travel expenses, telephone and telegraph charges and other items for current operations less sales by general government of goods and services to enterprises and households. Whole of the expenditure on current repairs and maintenance is also included here. Also included are all payments / charges for services rendered for other agencies / departments. Strictly speaking, rent paid is one of the factor payments and should be classified accordingly. But the same is not being done due to non-availability of data.

ix) Maintenance: Maintenance is the expenses towards maintenance of buildings (Bm), roads (Rm), machinery (G), other constructions (Cm) software and animal stock (G) etc.

x) Interest (It): Interest payments comprise interest on public debt and obligations other than on commercial debt. The interest paid to or received from other public authorities are to be shown separately. These do not accrue to the public and are merely inter-departmental or inter-account transfers, which ultimately get cancelled. However, in the case of states, all these payments are shown separately.

The interest received from departmental commercial undertakings appears as a payment item in 'Domestic Product Account of Departmental Commercial Undertakings'. This item is therefore, deducted from both interest received and interest paid so that there is no double counting.

xi) Subsidies (Sub): The concept of subsidy adopted in National Accounts Statistics (NAS) is broadly the same as adopted in 1993 "System of National Accounts"(SNA).

“Subsidies are current unrequited payments that government units including non-resident government units make to enterprises on the basis of the levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services which they produce, sell or import. They are receivable by resident producers or importers. In the case of resident producers, they may be designed to influence their levels of production, the prices at which their outputs are sold or the remuneration of the institutional units engaged in production. Subsidies are equivalent to negative taxes on production in so far as their impact on the operating surplus is in the opposite direction to that of taxes on production.”

“Subsidies are not payable to final consumers and current transfers that governments make directly to household as consumers are treated as social benefits. Subsidies also do not

include grants that governments may make to enterprises in order to finance their capital formation or compensate them for damage to their capital assets, such grants being treated as capital transfers.”(SNA 1993, Paras 7.71 & 7.72)

Subsidies include all grants on current account, which entrepreneurs received from the Government. These may take the form of direct payments to producers or differentials between the buying and selling prices of Government trading organizations. Thus subsidies are transfers, which in the light of the basis of making the grants, are additions to the incomes of the producers from current production. The grants, may, for example, be based on the amount of value of commodities produced, exported or consumed, the labour or land employed in production, or the manner in which production is organized and carried on. Current grants made to private non-profit institutions serving households are not to be considered subsidies. Such payments will be classified as purchases of goods and services or current transfers by general government, depending on the circumstances and conditions of a given payment. The value of coupons made available by government agencies to specific groups of the population to enable them to obtain goods at prices lower than the current market prices, are classified as current transfers to households. Under certain circumstances subsidies include the grants made by government to public corporation or DCUs in the compensation for losses. This will be the case when the loss is clearly the consequence of the policy of the government to maintain prices at a level so that the proceeds of the public industry will not cover the current cost of production. In order to determine whether this is the situation, it may be necessary to investigate the considerations behind the policy of determining the prices charged by the public industry. All current transfers to public corporations, irrespective whether they are made to maintain the price level or for other purposes are to be treated as subsidies. In the case of departmental undertakings, losses incurred are to be treated as imputed subsidies and positive profits will be transferred to the income and outlay account of general government. Rebate on the sale of handloom cloth, loss on the sale of fertilizers, improved seeds, pesticides and agricultural implements, loss suffered by the cooperative societies etc. are to be treated as subsidies. The losses by the Departmental Commercial Undertakings e.g. irrigation, electricity & village & small industries etc. are to be treated as imputed subsidies.

xii) Current Transfers: Current transfers or grants may be classified under three main categories. Firstly, these can be to other Governments like Central Government(Tc), State Governments (Ts) and Local Authorities (Tl). Secondly to the rest of the world (Foreign -Tf) and thirdly to other sectors including households (grants to aided schools (Tp), scholarships and stipends (Ti)), private institutions (Tp) and autonomous bodies (Ta). All these items figure in the accounts of the State budget.

xiii) Capital Transfers: These are also classified the same way as the current transfer grants.

xiv) Saving on Current Account: is derived as the balancing item on the current account of government administration is i.e surplus of current receipts over current expenditure.

xv) Gross Fixed Capital Formation: Represents the gross value of the capital goods which are added to the domestic capital stocks during a year. It comprises the expenditure on the acquisition as well as own account production of fixed assets. The gross fixed capital formation

is classified into buildings, roads, transport, machinery and other capital assets. All of them also include 'renewals and replacements' as well.

xvi) Buildings (Bo): Buildings include all expenditure on new construction and major alternations to residential and non-residential buildings during the year. It includes construction costs of the buildings together with cost of external and internal fixtures during the year.

xvii) Road & Bridges (Ro): Expenditure on construction of roads and bridges is considered under this category.

xviii) Transport equipment (Tro): This includes expenditure incurred on the purchase of various transport equipments such as buses, jeeps, trucks, tractors, cars etc.

xix) Machinery (Mo): This includes expenditure incurred on the purchase of various machinery equipments such as power generating machinery, agricultural machinery and implements, and instruments used by professionals. Under this head, the expenditure shown against renewals and replacements refers mainly to Departmental Commercial Undertakings.

xx) Other Capital Outlay (Co): This includes expenditure on power and irrigation projects, flood control, forest clearance, land reclamation, water supply and sanitation and office furniture etc.

xxi) Software (So): This includes all the software purchased by the government for the improvement in day to day work. However, the software which is inseparable with the computer such as Operating System has to be included in the machinery itself. Conceptually, the software prepared in-house by the government is also included.

xxii) Cultivated Assets (Cao): These include plantations, orchards and other cash crops having life of more than a year.

xxiii) Animal assets (Aso): This is prevalent particularly in defence services & other departments concerned with security (horses, camels etc) and animal husbandry departments. Also included are other milch animals, slaughtering animals etc.

xxiv) Change in Stock (Stoi, Stof): This represents the value of the physical change in raw materials, work in progress (other than the work in progress in buildings which are included in fixed capital formation) and finished products held by commercial enterprises and in government stocks. In the case of administrative departments, the stocks held are (i) in the nature of policy stocks like food, fertilizers etc. and (ii) work stores under the civil works departments which consist of cement, bricks, steel etc. Purchases or additions less sales / withdrawals during the year, as given in the detailed Demands for Grants, are taken as change in stock.

xxv) Loans & Advances: These include loans and advances given to provincial local governments (Al), foreign countries Organizations(Af), government servants and others (Ang).

xxvi) Other Expenditure: includes expenditure on depreciation (in DCUs), contributions to different funds, renewal and replacement of fixed assets.

xxvii) Adjustments: The volume of transfers under revenue expenditure is considerable in case of Education, Welfare, Health etc. As such, the under-estimation in the economic aggregates has to be accounted by analyzing annual reports of various Autonomous Bodies whom grants are given and then including the same. After analysis these reports in line with the budget documents also, it may not be possible to prepare different accounts thereon. Therefore, a few adjustments, to be appended to both the receipts as well as expenditure are necessary. The other adjustments in budgetary transactions are already in vogue for (a) pension, sale of assets & land, commercial interest, transfers from non-government organizations, financial assets, capital transfers where the concept of net expenditure is being adopted and (b) imputed subsidies, obviously an addition to the expenditure.

xxviii) Autonomous Bodies: The dictionary meaning of the word ‘autonomous’ is “self governing. Therefore, such autonomous institutions (like universities, coffee / tea / rubber / spices Boards, Export Inspection Council, IIFT, Export Promotion Council etc.) were set up to perform certain functions outside the government with some amount of independence and flexibility. It is observed that the ministries / departments have been setting up such autonomous institutions from time to time according to their felt needs without following any fixed procedure. While some have been set up as ‘Statutory institutions’ as a sequel to the provisions contained in various Acts, most others have been set up as societies under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Further, while in some cases, Parliamentary or Cabinet approval have been obtained, in certain other cases, such institutions have been set up over the years by resolutions, notifications etc. or even with the approval of the minister concerned. No uniformity of approach appears to have been adopted in this regard. The Ministry of Finance also issues instructions from time to time regarding sanction of grants-in-aid by Ministries / Departments to such autonomous institutions, besides instructions relating to powers for creation of posts and revision of pay scales etc. by such autonomous institutions.

8. Purpose classification or Classification of Functions of Government

The purpose classification shows how expenditure for a particular purpose, say health is divided between different economic categories and it also shows how expenditure in a particular economic category, say capital formation, is allocated to different purposes. Economic-cum-purpose classification serves as a very good indicator to the policy makers for planning expenditure to attain social and economic objectives of development.

Note: Financial investment of the government in commercial activities in terms of purchase of shares and debentures etc., are classified. Similarly, grants and loans given to commercial organizations, non-government institutions or the individuals are also classified. It may, however, be pointed out that the repayment of loans are excluded from purpose classification. In the National Accounts Statistics because of the fact that local authorities are not included in purpose classification, ‘transfer to local authorities’ remain as such. The receipts of the government do not come into picture. For example, tax revenue, interest receipts, miscellaneous receipts and transfer receipts from centre are not classified. However, some of the receipts like ‘sales of the goods and services’ produced in the Government Sector are taken into account while working out the expenditure on net

purchases of goods and services by the General Government. Similarly, sale of second hand assets and sale of land are considered.

9. Need for purpose classification

Entire government expenditure is recorded annually in the budget documents issued by the Central and State Governments. As mentioned earlier, the arrangements with regard to the presentation of the expenditure in the budgets is generally in accordance with the requirements of the legislative control, administrative accountability and auditing.

The budgets are presented under a few standard account heads of the functional character such as education, health, agriculture, industry, defence, etc. The expenditure shown under these account heads are not strictly in accordance with the principles of Purpose Classification. For instance, expenditures on medical colleges and other educational institutions are generally shown under account head medical; expenditure on water supply is shown under public health and so on. Further, there are various account heads which pertain to many purpose categories such as Public Works Department, Community Development, National Extension Services, Cooperation etc. The expenditures under these heads are not confined to a single purpose category. It becomes, therefore, essential to classify these heads of expenditure afresh.

The purpose classification presented in this document is broadly in conformity with the United Nations' recommendations and also in conformity with classification done by Government Finance Statistics. **List-2** given below presents the purpose classification used by CSO and the rows indicated in bold are the major categories.

List-2: Purpose Classification codes

1 General Public Services

- 1.1** General Administration, External affairs, Public Order & Safety
 - 1.1.1** Public Order & Safety
 - 1.1.2** Planning & Statistical Activities
 - 1.1.3** General Administration, External affairs, Public Order & Safety n.e.c.
- 1.2** General Research

2 Defence

3 Education Affairs and Services

- 3.1** Administration, Regulation and Research
 - 3.1.1** Primary Education Affairs
 - 3.1.2** Secondary Education Affairs
 - 3.1.3** Higher Secondary and University Education affairs
 - 3.1.4** Education Affairs n.e.c.
- 3.2** Schools, Universities & Institutions including Subsidiary Services
 - 3.2.1** Primary Education Services
 - 3.2.2** Secondary Education Services
 - 3.2.3** Higher Secondary and University Education Services
 - 3.2.4** Educational Services n.e.c.

4 Health Affairs and Services

- 4.1** Administration, Regulation and Research

- 4.1.1 Allopathic
- 4.1.2 Homeopathic
- 4.1.3 Ayurvedic
- 4.1.4 Unani
- 4.1.5 Other Medical Services
- 4.2 Hospitals, clinics and Other Health Services
 - 4.2.1 Allopathic
 - 4.2.2 Homeopathic
 - 4.2.3 Ayurvedic
 - 4.2.4 Unani
 - 4.2.5 Other Medical Services
- 5 Social Security and Welfare Affairs and Services**
 - 5.1 Social Security Affairs and Services
 - 5.2 Welfare Affairs and Services
 - 5.3 Social Security and Welfare Affairs Services n.e.c.
- 6 Housing and Community Amenity Affairs and Services**
 - 6.1 Housing and Community Services
 - 6.2 Sanitary Affairs Services
 - 6.3 Housing and Community Amenity Affairs and Services n.e.c.
- 7 Cultural, Recreational and Religious Affairs and Services**
 - 7.1 Art and Cultural Affairs Services
 - 7.2 Recreational and Sporting Services
 - 7.3 Tourism Affairs and Services
 - 7.4 Cultural Recreational, Religious Affairs and Services n.e.c.
- 8 Economic affairs and services**
 - 8.1 General Administration, Regulation and Research
 - 8.2 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
 - 8.3 Mining, Manufacturing and Construction
 - 8.4 Electricity, Gas, Steam and Other Sources of Energy
 - 8.4.1 Electricity, Gas and Steam
 - 8.4.2 Atomic energy
 - 8.4.3 Non-conventional Sources of Energy
 - 8.5 Drinking Water Supply
 - 8.6 Transport and Communication
 - 8.6.1 Road Transport
 - 8.6.2 Water Transport
 - 8.6.3 Air Transport
 - 8.6.4 Transport and Communication n.e.c.
 - 8.7 Other Economic Services n.e.c.
- 9 Environmental Protection**
 - 9.1 Waste Management
 - 9.2 Waste Water Management
 - 9.3 Prevention and Control of Pollution

9.4 Environmental Research & Education

9.5 Environmental Protection n.e.c.

10 Other Services

10.1 Relief on Calamities

10.2 Other Miscellaneous Services

Note: n.e.c.: not elsewhere classified

10. Principles of Purpose classification

In this Chapter, each of the purpose category has been explained. However, it is to be noted that the items which relate to more than one purpose class are first disintegrated in accordance with the details that are given in the budget and then classified into appropriate purpose categories. In the absence of any details, either the major function of the expenditure is considered as the purpose or it is disintegrated into related purpose categories applying some suitable norms. *For instance, expenditure on education might be shown in the budget under various heads like medical (medical college) industries (engineering college), community development (schools), etc. All these are segregated and put under the purpose category 'education'.*

In the case of grants, loans and advances to private institutions or individuals, if the purpose of utilization is not specifically mentioned, classification is done on the basis of the main functions of the institutions which are receiving the grants, loans and advances. In many cases neither the name of the organisations receiving the grants, loans and advances nor the purpose of utilisation is given. In such cases the classification is done on the basis of account heads under which these expenditures have been shown.

Facilities provided to employees like residential housing facility, free or subsidised medical aid etc., are classified by the nature of the facility and not by the functional character of the office providing facilities. Accordingly, loans and advances to employees for construction of houses, purchase of motor vehicles etc., are classified according to the type of the services likely to be obtained by the utilisation of the loans.

Pensions and other retirement benefits (including employees family pension schemes under account head 2071) are distributed to all the purpose categories in proportion to the amount of wages and salaries attributable to different categories. The welfare pensions like old age pensions, pensions to political sufferers or to freedom fighters (account head 2235) etc., are, however, classified under the welfare services and should be treated as transfers to households.

11. List of possible items under various categories of purpose classification

1. General Public Services:

1.1 General administration, external affairs, public order and safety:

Expenditure on general administration is of two types viz., (i) Expenditure on general administration of the government as a whole like department of personnel, administrative reforms, home, external affairs, police, jails, justice, etc. ii) Expenditure on administrative work relating to various purpose categories like education, health, defence, agriculture, industries etc.;

Both the types of administrative or secretariat expenditure are given in the budget. For our purposes, the expenditures related to type (i) are shown under the general administration and those related to type (ii) are shown in the related purpose categories. In case the expenditure on administration for some states is not available for each department separately, an attempt may be made to split the expenditure by purpose categories on the basis of the proportion obtained from the adjoining states.

1.1.1 Public Order & Safety: Administration, operation or support activities relating to public order and safety carried out by Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Law & Justice are covered. These include police services including traffic police, internal security, fire protection services, civil and criminal law courts, administrative tribunals, prisons & other places of detention, and research and development activities relating to public order and safety. Activities relating to formulation, coordination, monitoring of overall policies, programmes, legislations, statistics and standards for public order and safety are also covered.

Similarly, Control of smuggling, alien registration, issuing travel and work permits to immigrants, operation of regular and auxiliary police forces, of port and coast guards are included.

1.1.2 Planning and Statistical Activities: Administration and operation of overall economic & social planning services and overall statistical services is covered. Hence activities by the Planning Commission, Central Statistical Organization, State Statistical Bureau etc. are covered. However, economic and social planning and statistical services connected with a specific function are excluded and the same should be classified according to the respective function.

1.1.3 General Administration, external affairs, public order and safety n.e.c.: Organs of government viz., President, Governors, Parliament, Assemblies, town councils, district / block councils including their staff, library, research and other facilities are covered here. All committees, commissions created or acting on behalf of the chief executive like Pay Commission, Inter-State water disputes etc. are covered.

The offices serving the government as a whole viz. Department of Personnel and Training, Financial affairs and fiscal administration, Ministry of Finance i.e. Department of Revenue, Department of Expenditure, cost of collection of taxes and revenue like income Tax Department, Customs Departments, Excise Department, Land Revenue, Department of Land Record Survey and Settlements (but not consolidation on holdings) and expenditures on accounting and audit departments are covered. Gold control administration; national saving schemes, state lotteries etc. are also included

Expenditure on operation and maintenance of government buildings, control of general pool government quarters (but not construction of quarters), printing and stationery services pertaining to all departments, purchase and disposal office serving all the departments (i.e. DGS&D), publicity and publication departments serving whole of the government (i.e. D.A.V.P. Publication Division, Press Information Bureau, Audio Visual Publicity) Central Motor Vehicles pools and administration, operation or support of general public services such as registration of voters, holding of elections and referendums etc. are covered here.

Foreign policy viz., expenditure on External Affairs and its offices abroad including libraries and attached cells / units located in foreign countries are included. Aid to foreign countries and all expenditure on foreign economic aid and contribution to international / multinational bodies other than military alliances and organization is also covered. Also covered is the expenditure on libraries and other cultural activities conducted abroad, all grants and loans in kind and cash as economic aid to foreign countries including its controlling departments, expenditure on technical assistance to foreign countries etc.

1.2 General research:

This category covers institutions and organizations engaged in basic and general research and promotion of such research general scientific knowledge and endeavors. This also covers expenditure of the Department of Science and Technology, Department of Electronics, Institute of Economic Growth, anthropological and botanical and zoological surveys (but not gardens), archaeological departments, National Achieves (but excluding archaeological gardens), Standing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, preparation of encyclopedia, grants to American Studies and Research Center, India International Centre, Ford and Rockefeller Foundations etc.

Note: Basic research, i.e., experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of underlying foundations of phenomenon and observable facts without any particular application or use in view is to be covered in 1.2. Research and Development activities relating to different ministries are to be covered under respective purpose categories.

2. Defence:

Administration and research in connection with activities carried out for defence purposes viz. expenditure of Ministry of Defence, Defence Science Organisation, Defence Production units are covered.

Military and civil defence, viz., all types of expenditures for armed forces, army navy and air force, their recruitment equipment moving, feeding, clothing, medical aid, housing including quarters for their family members, military construction, inspection, transport and storage, expenditure on military schools, training of civil defence personnel, expenditure on Home Guards and Border Security Force, etc. is covered. Military aid to other countries i.e., expenditure for providing military aid to other countries, military alliances, contribution to international military organizations or groups is also covered.

SNA 1993 recommends that the defence facilities like educational institutions, hospitals should be classified under education, health etc. However, due to non-availability of data, these are presently covered in defence in the 1999-200 Series. However, in 2004-05 New Series. classification of defence facilities like educational institutions, hospitals should be classified under education, health has been done.

3. Education affairs and services:

Each of the categories (3.1 or 3.2) is sub-divided into the four minor groups (3.1.1, 3.2.1 etc) indicated under para 3.1 and 3.2. Expenditure on education can be of the following types:

- (i) General education provided in schools, colleges, universities, centres of higher research and learning and other institutions providing specialised trainings;
- (ii) In-service training or on the job training for the employees deputed by any organisation or office; and
- (iii) Apprenticeship or similar other training in specialised fields organised for persons with the object of fixing them in employment on the basis of the performance in the training.

Under purpose classification, category (i) above is classified as expenditure on education. The other two categories are classified into purpose categories in accordance with the character of the body organizing the training.

3.1 Administration, regulation and research:

Collective educational services concerned with matters such as formulation and administrations of government policy; setting and enforcing standards; licensing and supervision of educational establishments and applied research and experimental development into educational affairs and services are covered here. Ministries or central departments of education, Directorate of Education, Board of Education, University Grants Commission, National Council of Educational Research and Training etc. are covered. Also included are grants to Commission to study educational system, expenditure on production of text books, collection of educational statistics etc.

Expenditure on collective services is to be categorized under one of the following according to its level :

- 3.1.1 Primary Education Affairs
- 3.1.2 Secondary Education Affairs
- 3.1.3 Higher Secondary and University Education affairs
- 3.1.4 Education Affairs n.e.c

3.2 Schools, University & Institutions including subsidiary services:

All types of expenditure for primary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, technical training institutes, medical colleges and schools (including attached hospitals) nursing colleges / schools, veterinary colleges / schools, engineering colleges, art schools / colleges, music colleges and schools etc are to be covered here. This includes all expenditure on education for backward classes, adult education, education for disabled persons, non-custodian type schools for deaf, dumb and blind. The medical schools and colleges, engineering schools and colleges, mining schools, nursing schools etc., are grouped under the category education even though they are reported under other account heads viz., health, industry etc. The educational activities, forming integral part of other services, are however, grouped along with respective services. Thus, expenditures relating to police training schools are grouped under police, prisons reformatory schools with jails, training of IAS personnel under general government services. All types of scholarships to students for education or research whether paid by the Department of Education, Department of Social Welfare or any other body etc., are grouped under category 'Education'. Expenditures on cultural, recreational and religious activities (including that for NCC, youth welfare and physical education) are classified under the

'Recreational services' (7.2). Expenditure with regard to physical training in the educational institutions, are however, grouped under education.

Hospital and dispensaries are grouped under category 'health' but the hospitals attached to medical colleges are considered as integral part of medical education and therefore they are grouped under 'education' rather than 'health'. Items of expenditure like introduction of Hindi in Universities, Central Institutes of Fisheries Education, Marine Engineering Training School etc., are also included.

Expenditure on custodian type schools for deaf, dumb and blind is however, excluded and grouped under welfare services (class-5). Expenditures for development of any language like development of Sanskrit, development of Hindi etc. are excluded and classified as cultural services (class-7).

Loans or grants for education i.e. grants to Universities, colleges, schools educational institutions or to individuals are included. Also covered are subsidiary educational services, i.e., expenditure for mid-day meals for students, free transport to attend schools, colleges etc. or free supply of text books or any other facilities to attract attendance in schools.

Here again, the expenditure is to be categorized under one of the following according to its level:

- 3.2.1 Primary Education Services
- 3.2.2 Secondary Education Services
- 3.2.3 Higher Secondary/and University/ Education Services
- 3.2.4 Educational Services n.e.c.

4. Health Affairs and services:

Each of the categories (4.1 or 4.2) is to be sub-divided into one of the five minor groups (4.1.1, 4.2.1 etc.) indicated under para 4.1 and 4.2.

4.1. Administration, regulation and research:

Collective health services concerned with matters such as formulation and administration of government policy; setting and enforcing standards for medical and paramedical personnel and for hospitals, clinics and surgeries; regulation and licensing of providers of health services; and applied research in the field of medical and health are covered under this category.

Administration expenditure of Ministries / Department of Health, National Health Programmes, expenditure for regulation of hospital, medical and dental clinics, doctors, dentists, nurses and mid-wives is covered. This includes expenditure of Directorate of Health Services, expenditure for drug control, Central Drug Control, Drug Laboratory, etc. Medical, dental and health research i.e. expenditure on and grants to research institutes like National Institute of Communicable diseases, All India institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Institute of Public Health, Medical / Nursing Council of India, Unani / Ayurvedic Council of India etc are covered.

Activities like registration of information on vital events, diseases i.e. expenditure for registration of births and deaths expenditure for collection, analysis and research on vital statistics are also covered. This includes a part (vital statistics) of the office of the Registrar General.

The expenditure is to be categorized under one of the following categories:

- 4.1.1 Allopathic
- 4.1.2 Homeopathic
- 4.1.3 Ayurvedic
- 4.1.4 Unani
- 4.1.5 Other Medical Services

4.2 Hospitals, clinics and other health services:

All expenditure on hospitals, dispensaries, health clinics including insane asylums and care of mentally retarded /ill persons etc. is covered. These include expenditure on drugs supplied, provisions of appliances, cost of construction and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries and their development. Expenditure on CGHS, ESI hospitals and veterinary hospitals are also included here. Expenditure on drugs and appliances supplied under National Health Schemes or programmes for immunization, vaccination and other expenditure for eradication of epidemic diseases like Malaria / Filaria control Programme etc. is covered

Loans and grants for medical or health purposes to private hospitals, clinics, health centers, other bodies and individual doctors are also covered.

The expenditure is to be categorized under one of the following categories:

- 4.2.1 Allopathic
- 4.2.2 Homeopathic
- 4.2.3 Ayurvedic
- 4.2.4 Unani
- 4.2.5 Other Medical Services

5. Welfare affairs and services :

5.1 Social Security affairs and services :

Expenditure on unemployment benefits, old age pensions, accidents, injury and sickness, compensation and other benefits to compensate loss in income etc. are covered. This includes expenditure on personal injuries, compensation insurance schemes, state insurance schemes, grants to Life Insurance Corporation etc. All social protections given for sickness and disability, old age, survivors, family and children, unemployment, housing, social exclusion, etc. are covered.

5.2 Social Welfare services :

It covers expenditure of Department of Social Welfare, Department of Family Planning etc.

Public relief i.e. expenditure on civil supply or rationing systems, subsidies on food scheme etc.

Child welfare services i.e. Expenditure for child and mother care, maternity benefits, child welfare clinics, institutions / homes for child and mother like maternity homes, orphanages etc.

Care of aged, disabled persons i.e. expenditure and grants to institutions for care of aged and other helpless persons blind, dumb and deaf, women home etc,

Family Welfare services i.e. expenditure on family planning family guardians and widows allowances, applied nutrition programme.

Other welfare services i.e. payment of pensions to freedom fighters, territorial and political persons, unspecified and general expenditure on welfare or backward classes, grants / loans to institutions / organizations engaged in welfare activities like Red Cross Society and contributions for unspecified charitable purposes.

6. Housing and Community Amenities affairs and services :

6.1 Housing and community services :

Administration, preparation of regulations, standards and their enforcement, promotional activities and facilities in respect of housing and community development are covered. This includes expenditure of Ministry of Works and Housing and Department of Community Development.

Housing and related slum clearance activities, expenditure for provision, assistance or support of residential house building activities, cost of acquisition of land for housing or urban development, loans to individuals or Organisation for construction of residential houses, expenditure of the departments engaged in mortgage and financing for residential buildings the liabilities of which are solely to the government are covered. Expenditure on street lighting is also included.

Town and country planning i.e. all types of expenditure for planning and development of towns, colonies etc is covered. This includes loans / grants to town and country planning Organisation, Delhi Development Authority, Metropolitan Development Organisation, expenditure for development of border areas, expenditure of National Building Organisation etc.

The expenditures on PWD are also segregated and classified under different categories according to the nature of offices for which construction has been done. Thus, expenditure on construction of school buildings is classified under the category 'education', hospital buildings under 'health' and general government office building under 'general government services'. If an office building is constructed for a definite purpose, say for Defence Headquarters, University Grants Commission, National Museum, etc. then they are classified under relevant purpose category and not under general government services. Expenditure on residential quarters for employees (including their controlling office i.e. Estate Office) is classified under the category 'Housing and community amenities' irrespective of the fact that whether the accommodations are for school teachers or for hospital doctors. The overhead expenditure of establishment is distributed to related purpose categories based on some norms.

Community facilities i.e. expenditure on community development schemes (general and unspecific items), national extension schemes and local development works etc. are also covered. The expenditure under rural development, community development should be allocated to various purpose categories on the basis of information provided in the budget.

6.2 Sanitary affairs services :

Urban and rural renewal and municipal amenities i.e. all types of expenditure for collection and disposal of garbage, refuse, development and maintenance of sewerage and drainage system, street cleaning, etc. is covered.

6.3 Housing and Community Amenities affairs and services n.e.c. :

Administration, operation or support of activities such as formulation, administration, coordination and monitoring of overall policies, plans, programmes and budgets relating to Housing and Community Amenities affairs and services; preparation and enforcement of legislation and standards relating to Housing and Community Amenities affairs and services; production and dissemination of general information, technical documentation and statistics relating to Housing and Community Amenities affairs and services,

7. Cultural, Recreational and Religious affairs and Services:

7.1 Arts & Cultural Affairs services :

Administration and Central departments concerning with culture, recreation and religion i.e. expenditure of Department of Culture, Cultural and literacy activities, grants/loans for studies of civilization, language, literature, libraries etc. are covered. This includes loans / grants to central institute of Indian Language, children book banks in regional languages, expenditure for prizes for writers of best books, development of Sanskrit Language, development of Hindi language and other states languages (under development of Hindi following are excluded: Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, preparation of Hindi Encyclopedia, translations of manuals and forms in Hindi correction of Hindi text books, opening of Hindi departments in colleges and Universities).

Religions service i.e. grants for religious purpose including repairs and maintenance of ancient temples, contribution to religious institutions, and for memorial of religious leaders like Guru Nanak Birth Anniversary, Dushehra Exhibitions are covered.

7.2 Recreational and sporting services:

Directorate of Physical Education and Sports, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, recreational organs i.e. expenditure on All India Radio (excluding news division) film production, film censor departments, T.V. Programme, Songs and Drama Division, organization of film festivals, grants/loans to organization of institution engaged in research and production of film, National School of Drama, film production training centers, art exhibition etc. are covered. Recreational places i.e. expenditure or maintenance and improvement of botanical and zoological gardens (excluding botanical and zoological surveys and research), parks, playgrounds, beaches, swimming pools, expenditure for camps, hostel and other lodging places (excluding student hostels), upliftment of youth welfare, NCC, physical and education and sports are covered. Expenditures incurred on publicity relates to various purposes like family planning, improved agricultural products, tourism, etc. Thus, the expenditures are put under various

purpose categories according to the nature of the service. But expenditures incurred in regard to Press Information Bureau and Directorate of Advertisement and Visual Publicity, which serve all the departments of the government, are classified under 'general government services'.

7.3 Tourism affairs and services:

Administration, supervision, inspection, operation or support of activities relating to tourism, development of tourism, grants, loans or subsidies to support activities relating to tourism, memorials of great personalities i.e. grants to Gandhi Memorial Committee, Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Committee, Ram Mohan Roy Centenary Committee, maintenance and development of tourist places, museums etc. are covered.

7.4 Cultural, Recreational and Religious affairs and Services n.e.c.:

Administration, operation or support of activities such as formulation, administration, coordination and monitoring of overall policies, plans, programmes and budgets for the promotion of sport, recreation, culture and religion; preparation and enforcement of legislation and standards for the provision of recreational and cultural services; production and dissemination of general information, technical documentation and statistics on recreation, culture and religion not else where classified will be covered (other than 7.1, 7.2 & 7.3)

8. Economic affairs and Services:

8.1 General Administration, regulation and research:

This includes ministries and Central departments concerned with the administration of general economic, commercial including general foreign commercial affairs and labour affairs, i.e. expenditure of Department of Labour and Employment, Department of Commerce, Department of Company Affairs, Department of Banking. This also includes expenditure on manpower Directorate and Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

General policy formulation, regulation and registration of business, i.e. expenditure on wage board, price control board, regulation of markets, shops establishments, regulation and standardization of weights and measures, patents, trademarks, copyrights, company registration, etc.

Labour affairs of general character i.e. expenditure on employment exchanges including training centers for unemployed persons with the object of providing them with employment, expenditure on factory inspection (unspecified or general) and regulation of working conditions of labour (unspecified or general), expenditure of inspection of mines, inspection of steam boilers etc. expenditure on labour arbitration boards, labour tribunals, general labour statistics etc. are covered.

Research on technological engineering market, labour and similar other research not allocable to any specific kind of industry. Expenditure on market research, research on manpower, employment survey etc, are included. General metrological and map making services i.e. expenditure on meteorological departments and centers including weather forecasting, expenditure on National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation, Survey of India, etc. is covered.

8.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting:

This category covers the following:

Administration, regulation and research i.e. expenditure on Ministry of Food and Agriculture, I.C.A.R. etc.

Development of Agriculture, i.e. expenditure on Agricultural farms, implementation of improved method of agricultural including its demonstration, exhibitions, publicity, etc. distribution and control of seeds and fertilizers, storing facilities for agricultural produce, marketing of agricultural produce, expenditure on agricultural price support schemes, expenditure on grow more food scheme. This also includes expenditure on improvement of conditions of agricultural labourer, development of jute, cotton, tea plantation, sericulture and other cash crops.

Development and use of soil, i.e., expenditure on soil conservation, irrigation and drainage of lands, reclamation of wastelands, land settlement, etc. This also includes consolidation of holding, flood control measures, settlement of land disputes.

Forest, i.e. expenditure on preservation of wild life, etc., forest fire protection services and hunting, forest crops, reforestation, issue of tree felling licenses, etc. is covered.

Livestock and animal husbandry, i.e. research on animal husbandry, development of animal husbandry and livestock, expenditure on poultry farms, fodder development schemes and research on it, expenditure for development of milk production, wool production, etc. (Expenditure on manufacturing, grading and processing of wool, etc, are excluded).

Fishing, i.e. expenditure for production of fish (both inland and marine), development of fisheries and research on it, mechanization of fish catching station, construction and improvement of fish landing station, expenditure for fish nurseries, fish preservation and cold storages for fish. This also includes improvement of working conditions of fishermen, contribution to fishermen cooperative societies.

Research and statistics activities on agriculture and related activities are also covered here.

8.3 Mining, manufacturing and construction:

Administration and regulation i.e. expenditure on Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Steel and Mines, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, expenditure on geological survey, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Bureau of Indian Standards. Mining, i.e. expenditure for promotion, investment grants, subsidies and other assistance for extraction of coal, petroleum, natural gas and other mineral ores, expenditure for development of mines and working conditions of mines including labour welfare activities is covered.

Manufacturing i.e. expenditure for promotion, investment, grants, subsidies and other assistance for industrial development including village and small scale industries like Khadi industries and marketing of Khadi and Village Industrial products are covered. Industries manufacturing material for buildings / construction are included under construction.

8.4 Electricity, gas, steam and other sources of energy:

8.4.1. Electricity, gas and steam:

Expenditure on promotion, regulation, research, investment grants, subsidies and other assistance for generation, transmission and distribution of electric power, gas, steam, heat etc. This includes loans and advance to bodies like State Electricity Board etc. (Subsidies given for consumption of electric power for the benefit of particular industry is excluded here and taken into account in the respective industry).

8.4.2 Atomic Energy:

Administration and research expenditure of Department of Atomic Energy, expenditure on Atomic Energy Commission, Atomic Energy Research and Nuclear Schemes, Space Research Programmes like Thumba Rocket Launching Stations, Grants and donations to scientific societies and industries is covered.

8.4.3 Non-conventional Sources Energy:

Administration, supervision, inspection, operation or support of Non-conventional sources energy viz., solar energy, wind energy, geo-thermal energy etc., grants, loans or subsidies to support the operation construction, maintenance or upgrading of such energy systems.

8.5 Drinking Water Supply:

Expenditure on promotion, regulation, research, investment, grants, subsidies and other assistance for storing, purification and distribution of water, development of tanks and other water reservoirs in the rural / urban areas, digging of wells in the rural / urban areas for drinking purposes etc. (Tube wells and other water resources for irrigation purposes are excluded).

8.6 Transportation and communication:

8.6.1 Road Transport: Highways, roads, bridges and tunnels, i.e. expenditure for construction, repairs, maintenance and other outlays for highways, roads, bridges and tunnels, development and regulation of parking places, terminal facilities for buses, trucks, etc. (Bridges, tunnels, car parks, highways etc. for which tolls is charged are excluded). Also covered are the administration and regulation activities such as approval of freight tariffs and passenger fares and frequency of service, etc.

8.6.2 Water Transport, Waterways and other navigation: Expenditure including assistance, loans, etc. to commercial enterprises for promoting, providing for and maintaining facilities for inland and coastal waterways, regulation and control of waterways. This includes expenditure for dredging of canals, rivers, lakes including construction and operation of light houses, buoys and other navigational aids, construction, maintenance and operation of docks, harbours and port facilities, expenditure for protection of sea coast, river coast and canal banks. (Canals, harbours and ports, which are operated by commercial enterprises (except DCU) are excluded). Also covered are the administration and regulation activities such as approval of freight tariffs and passenger fares and frequency of service, etc.

8.6.3 Air transport and other communications: Expenditure, investment, grant, subsidies and other assistance for air transport, post and telegraphs, telecommunication services. This includes expenditure on overseas communication services, etc. operation, use, construction, maintenance

of air transport systems and facilities like airports, runways, terminals, hangars, navigation aids, air control amenities etc. Allocation of routes, approval of freight tariffs and passenger fares, frequency of service etc. are also covered.

Communication includes postal, telephone, telegraph, wireless and satellite communication systems. Administration and regulation is also covered.

8.6.4 Transport & Communication n.e.c.: Transport and communication services not covered in 8.6.1 to 8.6.3 are covered here, e.g, transport by pipelines, transport by cable cars, rope ways etc.

8.7 Other Economic Services:

The activities covered under this item include storage and warehousing, distributive wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants and multipurpose development projects.

Storage and warehousing, i.e., expenditure for promotion, regulation, research and other outlays for storage and warehousing of general character (storage for specific items are grouped in appropriate category of that item).

Trade activity, i.e., expenditure for promotion, regulation research and other outlays for trade, promotion activity like Ministry of Foreign Trade, Export Promotion Directorate, Trade Development Authority, Directorate of Commercial Publicity, government trading, Trade Commissioner etc.

Cooperation in general is classified under the category 'other economic services'. However, expenditure for cooperative societies serving particular economic activity is classified under that category. Cooperative activity, i.e., expenditure for promotion, regulation, research and other outlays, assistance, loans, etc. for cooperative activities of general character is covered here. This also includes expenditure of office for registration and control of cooperative societies, development of cooperative movement in the country.

9. Environmental Protection:

9.1 Waste Management:

Administration, supervision, inspection, operation or support of waste collection, treatment and disposal systems. Grants, loans or subsidies to support the operation, construction, maintenance or upgrading of such systems.

9.2 Waste Water Management:

Administration, supervision, inspection, operation or support of sewage systems and Waste Water Management. Grants, loans or subsidies to support the operation, construction, maintenance or upgrading of such systems.

9.3 Prevention and Control of Pollution:

Administration, supervision, inspection, operation or support of activities relating to pollution abatement and control. This group covers activities relating to ambient air and climate

protection, smoke regulation, soil and ground water protection, measures to clean water bodies, noise and vibration abatement and protection against radiation. Grants, loans or subsidies to support activities relating to pollution abatement and control.

9.4 Environmental Research & Education:

Administration and Operation of government agencies engaged in applied research and experimental development relating to environmental protection. Grants, loans or subsidies to support applied research and experimental development relating to environmental protection undertaken by non-government bodies.

9.5 Environmental Protection n.e.c:

Overall administration, supervision, inspection, operation or support of activities such as formulation, administration, coordination and monitoring of overall policies, plans, programmes and budgets for the promotion of environmental protection; preparation and enforcement of legislation and standards for the provision of environmental protection services; production and dissemination of general information, technical documentation and statistics on environmental protection.

10. Other Services:

10.1 Relief on calamities:

This category covers flood relief, drought relief work on other disasters and calamities.

Refugee relief and rehabilitation, i.e. expenditure of the Department of Rehabilitation, feeding and other expenditure on refugees, management of camps, grants, loans to refugees for business, etc. is covered.

Refugee relief is a typical item and has been grouped under the category relief operation along with famine relief, flood relief, drought relief, etc. Expenditures under this head are also meant for some specific types of services such as medical, housing, education etc. Such expenditures are attributed to specific purposes for which they are spent. Those, which cannot be attributed to specific purposes, are classified under relief operation.

10.2 Other miscellaneous Services

Other outlays, not elsewhere classified i.e. expenditure for payment of compensation on Zamindari abolition, grants to Bharat Sevak Samaj etc.

Schedule - 1.1
Receipts of Local body

1. Name of the Local Body
2. Name of the Taluk
3. Name of the District
4. Year

Sl.No.	Receipts	Amount in Rupees
	Opening Balance (OB)	
I	Income from own resources (1 to12)	
1	Property Tax	
2	Cesses	
3	Water rates	
4	Other Tax receipts	
5	Fees and Misc. receipts	
6	Interest received	
7	Rent from Assets	
8	Commercial Receipts	
9	Sale of Services	
10	Sale of Land	
11	Withdrawal from Deposits, fund etc.,	
12	Other receipts (specify)	
	sub total	
II	Income from other (other than own)resources	
1	Grant received from	
a	Centre	
b	State	
c	Local Bodies	
d	Others	
	sub total	
III	Capital receipts	
1	Loans received from	
a	Centre	
b	State	
c	Local Bodies	
d	Others	
	sub total	
	GRAND TOTAL(OB+I+II+III)	

Schedule - 1.2
Head of Account wise Expenditure statement

1. Name of the Local Body
2. Name of the Taluk
3. Name of the District
4. Year

Amount in Rupees

Head of Account- Major/Minor Subheads	Name of the Scheme / Programme/ Project/ Fund	Purpose Classification Code	Total Expenditure	Salaries	Wages	Allowances	Salaries paid to Presidents/ Vice presidents and members	Sitting fees and other allowances paid to Presidents/ Vice presidents and members	Other Office / Contingency Expenditure	Buildings Construction	Buildings Maintenance	Road Construction	Road Maintenance	Other Constructions (Other than Buildings and Roads)	Purchase of Vehicles	Purchase of Machinery and Equipment (M&E) excluding vehicles
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	TOTAL															

Schedule - 1.2
Head of Account wise Expenditure statement

1. Name of the Local Body
2. Name of the Taluk
3. Name of the District
4. Year

Amount in Rupees

Purchase of Computer Hardware and Software	Purchase of Land	Purchase of Secondhand Assets	Maintenance of Other Constructions including M & E, etc.,	Subsidies to Individuals / Enterprises for asset creation	Subsidies to Individuals / Enterprises for revenue expenses	Social Security schemes for payment of Pension	Scholarships	Purchase of financial assets (Investments in Fixed Deposits, Shares, debentures etc.,)	Share Capital / Investment/ Other Financial Assistance to Co-op Societies (Head of Accounts starting with 4 and 5)	Loans and Financial Assistance to Co-op Societies (Head of Accounts starting with 6 and 7)	Interest Payments	Share Capital to Co-op Societies	Other Expenditure (Specify)	Transfer of funds to others	Grand Total (Col.5 to Col.31)
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
TOTAL															
Closing Balance															
GRAND TOTAL															

Schedule - 1.3
Details of employees working under water supply and sanitation sectors

- 1. Name of the Local Body
- 2. Name of the Taluk
- 3. Name of the District
- 4. Year

5. Population

Amount in Rupees

Sl.No.	Employee category	No. of Employees		Salaries / Wages	
		Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Water supply sector					
2. Sanitation sector					