

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Brief Background

1.1 The first Input Output Table consistent with National Accounts Statistics related to the year 1968-69. Subsequent to its completion Input Output Tables (IOT) for the year 1973-74, 1978-79, 1983-84, 1989-90, 1993-94, 1998-99 and 2003-04 were published. The present publication pertains to the year 2007-08. IOT for the year 1968-69 was published with 60 sectors and subsequently the tables consisted of 115 sectors since 1973-74 till 1998-99. The IOTs for 2003-04 and the current one (2007-08) contain 130 sectors.

Structure of the Report

1.2 Chapter 1 describes the basic approach adopted in the compilation of IOT and other important issues like the scheme of sectoral classification, valuation of transactions and overall balancing between total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the final expenditures. Chapter 2 gives the method of estimation of inputs and outputs for various sectors of the economy and the underlying assumptions in case of non-availability of information in the required forms, particularly in the case of unspecified inputs and outputs and their allocation to different sectors. This Chapter also deals with the method adopted for the generation of various components of final demand and indirect taxes. In Chapter 3, an analysis of the IOT 2007-08 has been included along with a comparative picture from the results of earlier IOTs.

1.3 Appendix 1 of the Report describes the details of the procedures followed in the preparation of the input flow (*commodity x industry*) matrix and the output (*industry x commodity*) matrix. The method of generation of input flow matrix at factor cost from the one at purchasers' price has also been detailed in this Appendix. Appendix 2 presents, in brief, the theoretical background for the construction of four quadrants of the pure *commodity x commodity* and *industry x industry* tables, under different technology assumptions. The specifications of the scheme of detailed sectoral classification (130 sectors), adopted in the IOT 2007-08, are given in Appendix 3. Appendix 4 gives the aggregated 60 sector classification and the linkages of the detailed 130 with aggregated 60 sector classification adopted in the earlier IOT for the benefit of users for comparative studies with the earlier IOTs whereas Appendix 5 gives similar linkages between 115 and 130 sector.

1.4 Detailed 130 sector absorption (*commodity x industry*) matrix for the Indian economy for the year 2007-08, the accompanying make (*industry x commodity*) matrix and other associated/subsidiary matrices are included in this Report as Matrices 1 to 5. The 130 sector *commodity x commodity* table under *industry technology* assumption, and the Leontief Inverse Matrix are included as Matrices 6 and 7 respectively. The matrices included in the report are the following:

Matrix-1: Input Flow (or Absorption) Matrix as the *commodity x industry* matrix;

Matrix-2: Output (or Make) Matrix as the *industry x commodity* matrix;

Matrix-3: Input-Output Coefficient Matrix;

Matrix-4: *Product Mix* Matrix;

Matrix-5: *Market Share Matrix*;

Matrix-6: *Commodity x Commodity Matrix* under the *industry technology* assumption;

Matrix-7: *Leontief Inverse Matrix* for commodities;

1.5 The input-output table gives the inter-industry transactions in value terms at factor cost presented in the form of *commodity x industry* matrix where the columns represent the industries and the rows as group of commodities, which are the principal products of the corresponding industries. Each row of the matrix shows in the relevant columns, the deliveries of the total output of the commodities to the different industries for intermediate consumption and final use. The industry columns give the commodity inputs of raw-materials and services, which are used to produce outputs of particular industries. The column entries at the bottom of the table give net indirect taxes (NIT) (indirect taxes – subsidies) on the inputs and the primary inputs (income from use of labour and capital), i.e., Gross Value Added (GVA).

1.6 As the IO is in the form of *commodity x industry* matrix, the row totals do not tally with the column totals. The difference between each column and the corresponding row totals is due to the inclusion of the secondary products, which appear particularly in the case of manufacturing industries. This is so because by-products are also manufactured by industries in addition to their main products. Thus, while determining the entries in the rows, a by-product of an industry is transferred to the sector (commodity row), whose principal product is the same as the by-product under reference. The columns, however, show the total of principal products and by-products of each industry.

Sector Classification Adopted

1.7 The scheme of sector classification adopted in the previous five Tables viz., IOT 1978-79, IOT 1983-84, IOT 1989-90, IOT 1993-94, IOT 1998-99 and IOT 2003-04, has been almost the same with marginal difference in the sector classification. The changes made in the sector classification of IOT 1978-79 from that of previous IO Tables were that the communication and electronic equipment were made separate sectors and that the manufacture of air-craft was merged with the miscellaneous manufacturing activity. This was done primarily because the contribution of electronic goods industry had become significant and that of manufacture of air-craft was small. Due to these changes in the ordering of the sectors of the IOT 1978-79 onwards up to 1998-99 and again for the subsequent changes in the IOT 2007-08, users should take due care while comparing the results of the respective IO Tables.

1.8 The Scheme of sector classification adopted in the present Table is the same as the last IO Table for the year 2003-04. The details of Sector Classification (130) are given in Appendix-3.

1.9 The first 37 sectors in the sector classification (Appendix 3) represent primary production, the next 68 sectors relate to manufacturing industries and the remaining 25 sectors deal with the tertiary activities. In the primary production, 20 categories belong to agriculture, 4 to animal husbandry and 1 each to forestry and fishing and the remaining 11 to mining. Tertiary activities include services like construction, electricity, water supply, railway transport, 'land transport including via pipelines', 'water transport', 'air transport', 'supporting and auxiliary transport activities', storage and warehousing, communication, trade, hotels & restaurants, banking, insurance, ownership of dwellings, education, medical and health,

'business services', 'computer related services', 'legal services', 'real estate service activities', 'renting of machinery & equipment' ' other community, social & personal services' and 'other services'. Being a non market producing sector, public administration and defence has neither any intermediate flows nor input, but appears as a sector in gross domestic product of the economy, its contribution being in the form of compensation of employees. This sector is included to take complete account of total gross value added (GVA) by all sectors of the economy. The final uses have been distinguished under six categories (i) Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE), (ii) Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE), (iii) Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), (iv) Change in Stocks (CIS), (v) Exports of goods and services (EXP) and (vi) Imports of goods and services (IMP).

Valuation of Transactions

1.10 All the entries in the IOT are at factor cost, i.e. excluding trade and transport charges and NIT. The IOT, to begin with, is prepared at original purchasers' prices, i.e. at the price at which actual transactions take place. The entries at factor cost are arrived thereafter by removing the components of trade and transport margins and net indirect taxes. These have been shown in separate rows in the table. The row of net indirect taxes thus depicts the taxes paid by the industries on intermediate inputs used in the process of production of industry's output.

Secondary Products

1.11 Manufacturing industries often produce secondary products either as joint products or as by-products apart from the primary products. For preparing the *industry x industry* and *commodity x commodity* matrices, the secondary products are transferred to the industries where they are principally produced following the procedures recommended in the UN System of National Accounts (SNA).

Overall Balancing between total Product and Expenditure

1.12 The estimates of GDP and expenditure used for the present IOT i.e. 2007-08 are taken from the NAS, 2011. In the NAS, aggregates according to production and expenditure approaches obtained independently do not balance and the discrepancies are shown separately in the individual accounts of the Consolidated Accounts of the Nation. For a balanced IOT, however, it is essential that adjustments are made for these discrepancies before the overall balancing of row and column totals is undertaken. The overall discrepancy has been absorbed in various categories of final demand (on the basis of the discrepancies in each of the aggregates) during the course of manual balancing of supply and disposition of each of the sectors. As a result, the totals of categories of final use presented in the table are marginally different from the corresponding estimates in the Consolidated Accounts of the Nation presented in the NAS.