

CHAPTER XVII

NET NATIONAL OUTPUT AT CONSTANT PRICES

The preceding chapters give revised estimates of national income at current prices. This chapter presents the estimates of national income at constant prices of 1958-59.

1. The importance of a real output series which seeks to present estimates of net output at constant prices lies in the fact that it isolates the year to year changes in the net volume of production of the country from the price fluctuations and thus helps to assess the economic growth of the country over a period of time. In other words it serves to measure the real levels of the country's economic performance and to indicate the rate of growth undisturbed by any change in prices. A series of estimates of net national output at 1948-49 prices for the period 1948-49 to 1950-51 was presented by the NIC in their Final Report (as described in Appendix 1, paras A1.1 to A1.8 of the Report) and this series has been brought upto 1959-60 by the CSO following broadly the same methodology.

1.2. Guided mainly by the availability of data, the estimates of national income at constant prices for the Indian Union have been prepared following broadly two distinct methods. The first method is followed for the commodity producing sectors. According to this method the estimates are prepared adopting 'value at constant prices' with base year cost ratios (value added to value of output) remaining constant over the period. In other words this implies evaluation of current year's production at the base year's prices for each of the individual items of production; if this method is followed, no allowance can normally be made for the new commodities of production for which no base year prices exist and also no account can be taken of the changes in quality of goods produced. The former defect arises in the case of factory establishments but is not significant at present. It would be desirable to adopt double deflation method, that is, to adjust both the output and the input for changes in price levels and to obtain therefrom the value added. However, due to paucity of data it has not been possible to adjust the input for price changes and the base year cost structure has been assumed to remain constant in all the sectors. This implicit assumption of absence of structural change is likely to vitiate the results to some extent. However, for the period under consideration the pattern of production has not presumably undergone significant changes and the likely errors on account of this assumption are, therefore, not likely to be significant. The second method which is followed for the service sector is to move the base year's net output for other years on the basis of appropriate indicators of physical change in the volume of activity in each of the sectors.

1.3. It would be desirable to use a more recent year than 1948-49 for purposes of compilation of real output series with a view to facilitating a better understanding

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of the economy. Since such a series would provide an overall index of the country's economic performance it seems necessary that the comparison base for such an index is brought as close to the end of the Second Five Year Plan as possible so as to make the results more useful for planning purposes. 1958-59 being a comparatively normal year and also being the latest year for which maximum data are now available it was decided to adopt this year as the base year for constructing the real output series.

1.4. The methodology adopted in each of the sectors for deriving the estimates at constant prices is described in detail in the subsequent paragraphs. The estimate for the year 1950-51 and 1955-56 to 1959-60 have been compiled and are presented in Table 17.1. (Vide page 188.)

2. *Agriculture* : As stated earlier, the method followed for estimation of real output in the commodity producing sectors is to evaluate the whole array of outputs in a given year at the base year prices and then to allow for cost of production at the same rates as in the base year for the sector as a whole. Thus in the case of agriculture proper the value of output in a given year has been arrived at by evaluating each item of production at 1958-59 prices, the latter being the all-India weighted average price for each commodity. For a number of items for which no output figures are available¹, the value at constant prices in the current year has been estimated by applying the average value of yield per acre utilized for the base year to the current years acreage under each of these unspecified crops/bye-products. This is defective in as much as it assumed the productivity per acre in the given year to be the same as that in the base year. The magnitude involved, however, is not likely to be large. As regards the output figures for the year 1950-51, the latest official estimates of production based on index numbers of agricultural production issued by DESAg in their Agricultural Situation in India (August 1950) have been used. For non-food-grains where similar estimates were not available, the estimates were prepared independently by us using the same procedure as followed by DESAg in respect of food-grains.

2.1. As regards the cost structure in the base year, i.e. 1958-59, the methods of derivation have already been explained in detail in Chapter II. Table 2.10 of that chapter shows that in the base year the net output forms 83.5 per cent of the total gross value and this ratio has been applied without change to the estimated gross value at 1958-59 prices for each year.

3. *Animal husbandry* : In the case of animal husbandry sector the procedure followed is exactly similar to that described above in respect of agriculture except that in the case of 'hunting' activities where, due to non-availability of any estimates of physical outturn for any year, an *ad hoc* allowance of Rs. 80 lakhs has been made for each year.

¹ These are other cereals, other oil-seeds, other sugars, other fibres, other dyes, other drugs and other narcotics, other spices, other fruits and vegetables, fodder, miscellaneous food crops, miscellaneous non-food crops and sugar-cane tufts.

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4. *Fishery* : The annual physical outputs of each of the constituent items, viz. marine fish, fresh water fish including subsistence fishing etc. have been evaluated at 1958-59 prices to arrive at the total gross value during each year. From the gross value figures thus arrived at, overall deduction for various inputs has been made by applying the 1958-59 ratios². As regards the 'gatherers of pearls, shells etc.', their net income has been estimated as a product of their number and income per marine fisherman³.

5. *Forestry* : The annual estimates of outturn of timber and fuel wood (including unrecorded portion) have been evaluated at 1958-59 prices. As regards the minor products, for which no quantity figures are available for any year, the value at current prices of these minor products has been deflated using the wholesale price indices of timber and log wood. The corresponding net output figures have been arrived at by assuming the overall cost structure as in the case of current price series.

6. *Mining* : In mining sector the quantity and prices per unit are available for all the years under consideration and as such the method adopted for estimation of the value of output at constant prices of 1958-59, has been, as in the case of agriculture, to evaluate the current year's output at the base year prices. Allowances made for mining expenses and depreciation are a fixed proportion of the total output for all the years.

7. *Factory establishments* : In respect of factory establishments sector two alternative methods are possible. Firstly, the estimate at current prices may be deflated using the index number of prices of manufactured articles. Secondly, the estimate of net output pertaining to the base year may be carried forward using the index number of industrial production (which indicates the change in physical output only). The first method is defective in as much as changes in prices of industrial raw materials are not adjusted and also the available index number of prices of manufactured articles may not be quite representative. The second method is defective in as much as it measures changes in gross output alone; the index of industrial production does not cover new items of production which are produced in the country for the first time since 1951. Further the weighting pattern adopted for the index number is based upon the relative role of various industries as obtained in 1951, which have undergone changes to some extent since then. After examination of the trend revealed by the two series based upon these two alternative methods, it is considered that the latter method, namely, that based on the index of industrial production yields better results. Further this method is similar to the one adopted in other commodity producing sectors. A rough estimate of the value added on account of new items of production has also been built up on the basis of data made available by the Ministry of

² As stated in Chapter V, even for the current price series, a static cost structure has to be assumed due to paucity of relevant data.

³ Rs. 380/- in 1955-56 as estimated by the CMFRS, Mandapam (cf. Chapter V). In the absence of any data on the index of earnings, this figure has been assumed to remain constant over the entire period.

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Commerce and Industry which revealed that the position as indicated by the index of industrial production is not likely to change significantly on account of new items of production during the period under consideration. The method adopted till 1953-54 had been to deflate current net income by the index of prices of manufactured articles and thereafter to adjust the base year figure in the light of changes in physical production as indicated by the index number of industrial production.

8. *Small enterprises* : In this sector as explained in Chapter VIII, the method followed to obtain estimates at current prices is to superimpose the effect of prices on the estimates prepared at constant prices of 1955-56. The method of estimation at 1955-56 prices in brief consists in moving the estimate pertaining to the benchmark year (1955-56) in respect of each group of industries, on the basis of physical index, such as handloom cloth production in respect of textiles, availability of cloth for tailoring, of oilseeds for oil crushing, of tobacco for bidi industries etc. The price differentials between 1955-56 and 1958-59 in respect of a number of products of small-scale industries or similar products of large industries (as has already been indicated in detail in Chapter VIII) such as handloom, leather, leather shoes, edible oils, liquor, tobacco, pottery goods, soap etc. have been collected and used for obtaining the estimates at 1958-59 prices from those at 1955-56 prices. The method that was being followed in respect of this sector upto the year 1954-55 was to deflate the output at current prices on the basis of an index of consumer prices compiled from data on cost of living indices prepared by the Labour Bureau for 12 rural centres, and the working class cost of living index. From 1955-56 onwards, in view of the absence of data or cost of living indices for rural centres, the estimate at constant prices was linked with the movement of working force.

9. *Construction* : As no suitable indicators of physical output or prices of products of this sector are available, the only possible method for obtaining estimates at constant prices has been to utilise the current year's employment along with the estimated average earnings per head in the base year. This, in effect, makes the assumption that the price changes are indicated by the index of wages of rural skilled labour or, alternatively, that the movement in physical output depends entirely on the changes in employment. As construction was so far grouped along with the small enterprises the method that was being followed for deflation was the same as that used in the case of small enterprises.

10. *Banks and insurance* : Unlike in the case of commodity producing sectors, the procedure adopted in the service sectors is to extrapolate the estimate relating to the base year on the basis of appropriate indicators of the volume of activity during each year. A number of indicators have been examined for the purpose. The indicators used are (i) debits to deposits duly adjusted for change in wholesale prices over the period 1950-51 to 1959-60 (in respect of the banking sub-sector only), (ii) the amount of business in force and the gross premia paid during a given year both duly adjusted for change in the wholesale price indices (for life and non-life insurance sub-sectors respectively) and (iii) membership of all cooperative credit societies.

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Other indicators such as urban consumer price index, wholesale price index, number of cheques cleared and number of policies were also examined but were considered less suitable as they cover only partially the activities undertaken in the banks (including cooperative societies and insurance sector). We, therefore, decided to depart from the method adopted by the NIC for deflation in banks and insurance sector.

11. *Other commerce and transport*: The earlier estimates of net output at 1948-49 prices for this sector were worked out by moving the net output of the base year in relation to the estimated value of marketable surplus (at base year prices) of all commodity production in the country. The proportions used for deriving the marketable surplus were obtained mainly from the different MRs and some of them were quite out of date. Besides, the static nature of such proportions used from year to year and also the assumption that the share of output of non-commodity-handling segment of this sector moved in the same proportion as that of the commodity-handling segment were the other defects of the earlier estimates at constant prices.

11.1. For the revised estimates presented here, we have made use of more up-to-date information on the proportion of marketable surplus to total output and on trade and transport margins as available from the recent MRs of the DMI as also the trade margins revealed by the data collected by the NSS in their 7th and 8th rounds for rural and urban areas. Further the commodity-handling⁴ and the non-commodity-handling sub-sectors of this sector have also been treated differently.

11.2. For the commodity-handling segment the method consists briefly in estimating the total trade and transport margins on the marketed output⁵ in the base year and moving the same in relation to the physical output of each year. In the 'agriculture' sector, where the value of output has been estimated at the average wholesale prices (prevailing during the respective harvesting periods of each commodity), we have made an allowance of one-half of wholesale trade margin for the ancillary trade and transport activities already included in the 'agriculture' sector. Similar adjustment has been made in respect of 'livestock' sector also⁶. The total trade and transport margins in respect of agricultural commodities for the year 1958-59 is then adjusted with the help of the index of agricultural production⁷ for deriving the corresponding figures for other years. For livestock sector the total trade and

⁴ This sub-sector comprises of (i) retail trade (unclassified), (ii) retail trade in foodstuffs, (iii) retail trade in fuel, (iv) retail trade in textiles and leather goods, (v) wholesale trade in foodstuffs, (vi) wholesale trade in other commodities, (vii) storage and ware-housing, (viii) goods transport otherwise unspecified, (ix) goods transport by road and (x) goods transport by air.

The non-commodity-handling sub-sector consists of (i) real estate, (ii) non-organised money-lending, banking etc., (iii) hotels and restaurants, (iv) passenger transport other than railways, (v) railway porters, (vi) publishers and booksellers, (vii) brokers, commission agents etc. and (viii) keepers of transport animals.

⁵ Marketed output has been assumed to be equal to marketable surplus.

⁶ The commodities included in the calculations of these margins for 1958-59 account for nearly 92 p.c. of the total value of output of agricultural and livestock commodities.

⁷ The use of index number of agricultural production results in ignoring the changes in the cropping pattern.

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transport margin has similarly been adjusted on the basis of quantity of various products in different years. In the case of 'factory establishment' sector the margins derived from the NSS data only have been used and these have been applied on the value of production of about 62 items, for which the necessary data on quantity and value for the year 1958-59 have been independently obtained from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry⁸ and it has been assumed that the entire product of large enterprises is marketed. As regards the movement of output of these 62 items of production use has been made of the quantity relatives of production of individual commodities given in the 'Monthly Statistics of Production of Selected Industries in India'. For intermediate goods, however, the margins from producer to wholesaler alone have been allowed for. For mining and small-scale manufacturing industries it has been assumed that the entire output is marketed⁹. The total trade margins for the year 1958-59 have been obtained by applying the estimated percentage trade and transport margins to the value of output¹⁰, estimated at 1958-59 prices. Similarly trade and transport margins as obtained from the NSS data have been applied to similar imported commodities. The commodities thus covered account for roughly 80 p. c. of the total imports in 1958. The margins worked out for the calendar year 1958 and assumed for the financial year 1958-59, have been adjusted to other years on the basis of quantum index of imports¹¹. The estimates of total trade and transport margins for different sectors at 1958-59 prices thus derived have been aggregated and used as indicators for moving the net output in the base year of the commodity handling sub-sector of 'other commerce and transport'.

11.3. The indicator used in the non-commodity handling sub-sector is the product of the estimated working force and the index of real earnings per worker¹².

11.4. The total net income at 1958-59 prices for the sector as a whole is obtained by aggregating incomes of the commodity handling and the non-commodity handling sub-sectors in 1958-59 thus estimated. It will be observed from Table 17.1

⁸ These have been compiled from their publication entitled 'Comparative Production Figures, in quantity and value of important engineering chemicals and other basic industries for the year 1956 to 1959'.

⁹ Out of 7 industry sub-groups in 'small-scale manufacturing industries' for the sub-group food, drink and tobacco etc. it has been assumed that only 85 p. c. of production is marketed.

¹⁰ For small-scale industries the estimates of gross value of output have been estimated from the net value of output by applying thereon the ratio of gross to net value of output for each sub-sector, as implicit in the NSS draft reports Nos. 51 and 52.

¹¹ This index is compiled by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Ministry of Commerce and Industry with 1952-53 as base.

¹² The derivation of normal average net earnings per worker by different sub-groups of the sector 'other commerce and transport', has already been explained in detail in Chapter XI. These nominal earnings have been deflated for price changes in order to arrive at the real earnings per worker. For this use has been made of the decennial increase in urban prices which work out at 20 p. c. both the wholesale prices and the working class consumer prices seem to have gone up by about 20 p. c. in the decade 1950 to 1960. As regards the rural prices, however, it has been assumed that the same have changed only by half as much. This has been broadly inferred from the rise in wage rates of rural skilled workers vis-a-vis rise in the earnings of factory workers. The all-India index has been derived by weighting rural and urban price indices in proportion to the rural and urban contributions to net income from this sector in 1958-59. This deflator has then been used to derive the average real earnings per worker for different years.

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of this chapter that, even though the level of net income from this sector, according to the revised method, is less than that estimated on the conventional basis, the overall rise during the period 1950-51 to 1959-60 remains practically the same in both the cases.

12. *Railways* : In this sector the method adopted is to project the estimates of net output of the base year (1958-59) for other years on the basis of appropriate indicators of traffic (both passenger and goods traffic) carried by railways. The indicators used are (i) number of passenger miles for passenger traffic and (ii) number of ton miles for goods traffic and indices for them have been prepared with 1958-59 as base and combined using figures of passenger earnings and freight earnings in 1958-59 respectively as weights. This combined index is applied to the net output in 1958-59 for estimating net income at constant prices (of 1958-59).

13. *Communications* : As in the case of railways, the estimate at constant prices of 1958-59 is estimated on the basis of an index (with 1958-59 as base) obtained by combining certain indicators of activity in this sector. These indicators are (i) total estimated number of postal articles handled during the year (ii) total number of money orders (inland and foreign) (iii) total number of telegrams (excluding service telegrams) and (iv) total number of telephones. The necessary data in respect of these indicators are published in the annual report of Posts and Telegraphs Department. Respective weights used for combining them are (i) postage and message revenue relating to post offices, (ii) miscellaneous postal receipts which are mainly on account of money orders, (iii) telegraph receipts and (iv) telephone receipts. The contribution to national income in 1958-59 at current prices has been adjusted by means of the above combined index for obtaining the estimates at constant prices.

14. *Government services (administration)* : The contribution to national income at current prices from 'government services (administration)' is estimated by expenditure approach as the total price paid for the services purchased by the government. The movements of purchase prices (pay and allowances, wages etc.) over time in different categories of the government services vary differently. For example, the prices of the labour services (i.e. wages) utilised in civil works and other construction works are highly sensitive to the supply and demand for labour, while the prices of the administrative services etc. are constant over time, unless the government decide to change the emoluments, which generally happens over considerably longer intervals of time.

14.1. Accordingly, to estimate the value of the government services at constant prices, the services are broadly divided into two categories, viz. (i) labour and other services employed in civil works and other construction (ii) the residual government services (*fixed income group*). The contribution to national income at 1958-59 prices from the services in category (i) is estimated by deflating the corresponding contribution to national income at current prices by a combined index of earnings of factory workers drawing less than Rs. 200/- per month and the wages of rural skilled workers,

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as is used in estimating the contribution to national income at current prices from 'construction' (cf. Chapter IX).

14.2. The contribution to national income at 1958-59 prices from the residual government services referred to above is estimated by adjusting the corresponding contribution at current prices, for the changes in rates of pay and allowances. In the light of the speeches of Finance Ministers at Centre and in different States it is seen that major changes in pay structure after 1947 were effected only in the year 1958-59. However, in the case of Central Government employees, it is found that dearness allowance was increased by Rs. 5/- once from June 1951 and again from 1st July 1957 to all the employees whose basic pay was not more than Rs. 300/- on those dates. Further it is found that the pay scales in certain categories of employees have been changed with effect from 1st July 1959, but the corresponding payments were not made during 1959-60. Hence the contribution to national income at current prices from the Central Government employees except from those, in defence services (to whom the Central Pay Commission's recommendations would not apply directly), in all the years from 1955-56 to 1957-58 is marked up correspondingly (for this increase in allowances in the year 1958-59) to arrive at the contribution at 1958-59 prices. For the year 1950-51, the increased allowances after June 1951 were also added in addition to the adjustment referred to above. No adjustment is made in the case of defence services, for which no information is available regarding the revisions in pay scales.

14.3. Similarly, the total increase in emoluments of government employees in all the States due to either increases in allowances or revisions of pay scales, is estimated for the year 1958-59 in which year significant changes in allowances and pay scales were observed. Corresponding increases for adjustment in the remaining years to arrive at the contribution at constant prices have been estimated proportionately to the value of services at current prices. For the year 1959-60, no adjustment is considered necessary because the rates of pay and allowances in that year are found to continue to be the same as in the year 1958-59.

14.4. In the case of local bodies and other public authorities, for want of information, the value at 1958-59 prices is taken to be the same as at current prices.

14.5. The estimates at constant prices thus arrived at in the different categories discussed above are finally aggregated to yield the estimates for the sector as a whole.

14.6. It may be stated that this method does not take into consideration any change in the productivity of government employees holding the same posts in different years; it only allows for the changes in the rates of pay and allowances.

14.7. A special feature of this sector has so far been that the estimates at current prices were being taken for the real output series without any adjustment whatsoever on the assumption that there has been no difference in prices for the output in this sector, an assumption which is not justified so far as the lower paid classes of

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government employees are concerned. In the revised series however, an attempt has been made to evaluate government services at 1958-59 prices, thus isolating the effect of pay and wage revisions which alter the cost (rate) of providing such services. The implicit multipliers work out as follows :

1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
104.7	103.6	103.4	101.6	100.0	100.0

15. *Professions and liberal arts* and *domestic services* : Independent indicators of physical achievements over the period 1950-51 to 1959-60 are available for the sub-groups 'medical and other health services' and 'educational services' only. In the case of the former, data are available on (i) the total number of doctors, nurses and mid-wives, (ii) number of hospitals and (iii) number of hospital beds. The simple average of their relatives with 1958-59 = 100 has been taken as the physical indicator for the organised part of this sub-sector and the same assumed to reflect the movement in its unorganised counterpart also. Similarly in respect of the 'educational services' the indicators used are (i) the total number of school teachers and (ii) the number of students on rolls of schools. The simple average of these two relatives with 1958-59 = 100 has been taken as the physical indicator of change over the period. As regards the remaining sub-groups of the sector 'professions and liberal arts' and 'domestic services', the revised figures of working force along with the estimated real earnings per worker have been used. The estimation of real earnings is exactly similar to that followed in the case of non-commodity handling sub-sector of 'other commerce and transport'; this has already been described in the footnote to para 11 above.

16. *House Property* : Gross rental income from rural and urban sectors have been obtained from the figures of 'average rental per person' relating to the base year and the estimated population in each year. In other words the 1958-59 figures of gross rental income from house property has been projected backwards and forwards in proportion with the estimated population for rural and urban areas separately and the corresponding net output figures have been derived by applying the base year cost ratios. This procedure is defective in as much as it presumes that available floor space per person for residential purposes remains unchanged over time and as such scarcity rents are ignored. However, the element of error over a short period is likely to be small.

17. *Net income earned from abroad* : As the net factor income flowing out of the country is very small in relation to the national product and as no satisfactory basis is readily available no adjustment has been made in this regard and the undeflated net earned income from abroad has been added to the net domestic product at constant prices.

18. *The consolidated estimates at constant prices* : The net national output at 1958-59 prices has been estimated at Rs. 92.4 abja in 1950-51, Rs. 109.0 abja in 1955-56 and Rs. 122.5 abja in 1959-60 respectively (see Table 17.1). This indicates

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an increase of 18.0 per cent during the First Plan period and 32.6 per cent increase during the period 1950-51 to 1959-60. These are in correspondence with the percentage increases indicated by the conventional series at 1948-49 prices published in the 'Estimates of National Income : 1948-49 to 1958-60' (see Table 17.2). It is observed that the conventional and revised series indicate approximately the same overall trend. However, considering the sectoral estimates small enterprises (including construction) have registered clearly higher increase during the period according to the revised series. This is obviously due to change in methodology.

18.2. The revised estimates of per capita¹³ income at 1958-59 prices are Rs. 258.4 in 1950-51, Rs. 278.6 in 1955-56 and Rs. 288.4 in 1959-60. The percentage increases in per capita income thus work out at 7.8 during the First Plan period and at 11.6 during the period 1950-51 to 1959-60.

18.3. Table 17.3 presents the percentage distribution of sector-wise contribution to national income at constant prices. As may be seen from this table, the percentage share of agriculture and allied sectors has fallen from 54.1 per cent in 1950-51 to 50.2 per cent in 1959-60 while the share of the industry sector has increased from 15.1 per cent in 1950-51 to 17.5 per cent in 1959-60, the increase being almost entirely claimed by the organised industry sector; the share of small enterprises (excluding construction) remaining almost steady at 6.3 per cent throughout the period. The share of national income originating in government services (administration) and railways have also registered significant increase during the period. Thus it may be observed that the relative share of most of the sectors other than agriculture and industry and government services (administration) in aggregate national income remains approximately the same.

¹³ The revised estimates of population based on 1941, 1951 and 1961 Censuses have been utilised.

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TABLE 17.1: NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN—REVISED SERIES

(at 1958-59 prices)

in Rs. abja†

	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>agriculture</i>						
1. agriculture (proper) and ancillary activities	39.8	46.5	49.3	45.7	52.0	50.7
2. animal husbandry	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5
3. forestry	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
4. fishery	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
5. total of agriculture	50.0	57.0	60.0	56.4	62.9	61.5
<i>mining, manufacturing and small enterprises</i>						
6. mining	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
7. factory establishments	5.3	7.3	7.9	8.2	8.3	9.1
8. small enterprises	5.8	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.7
9. construction	2.0	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.4
10. total of mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	13.0	18.1	19.0	19.5	20.6	21.4
<i>commerce, transport and communication</i>						
11. communication	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
12. railways	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.3
13. organised banking and insurance	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
14. other commerce and transport	11.9	13.9	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.7
15. total of commerce, transport and communication	14.9	17.7	18.7	19.4	19.7	20.6
<i>other services</i>						
16. professions and liberal arts	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3
17. government administration	4.5	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.9	7.7
18. domestic service	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
19. house property	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3
20. total of other services	13.8	16.2	16.8	17.3	18.1	19.2
21. net domestic product at factor cost	92.6	109.0	114.5	112.9	121.3	122.7
22. net earned income from abroad	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
23. net national output at factor cost = national income	92.4	109.0	114.6	112.8	121.1	122.5

† abja = 100 crores = 10⁹.

*Preliminary

TABLE 17.2 : NATIONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME AT 1958-59 PRICES (REVISED SERIES) AND AT 1948-49 PRICES (CONVENTIONAL SERIES)*

Year	national income (Rs. abja)‡		populations ^c (millions)	per capita income (Rs.)		index numbers with 1950-51 = 100			
	revised series at 1958-59 prices	conventional ^b series at 1948-49 prices		revised series at 1958-59 prices	conventional ^b series at 1948-49 prices	national income corresponding to	col. 2	col. 3	col. 4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1950-51	92.4	89.5	357.6	268.4	247.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1955-56	109.0	104.9	391.3	278.6	267.8	118.0	118.4	107.8	108.2
1956-57	114.6	110.0	398.1	287.1	275.6	124.0	124.3	111.1	111.4
1957-58	112.8	108.9	407.8	276.9	267.4	122.1	123.1	107.2	108.0
1958-59	121.1	116.5	415.8	281.2	280.2	131.1	131.6	112.7	113.2
1959-60†	122.5	117.6	424.7	288.4	276.9	132.6	132.9	111.6	111.9

‡ abja = 100 crores = 10⁸.

† Preliminary.

- * It may be noted that the revised estimates and the conventional estimates presented in this table are at different prices and as such the absolute levels of the two series are not comparable.
^b Taken from 'Estimates of National Income : 1948-49 to 1959-60, March 1961'.
^c Based on 1941, 1951 and 1961 Population Censuses.

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National Income Statistics

TABLE 17.3: NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
(at 1958-59 prices)

sector	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>agriculture</i>						
1. agriculture (proper) and ancillary activities	43.1	42.7	43.0	40.5	42.9	41.4
2. animal husbandry	8.7	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.0	6.9
sub-total	51.8	50.3	50.3	48.0	49.9	48.3
3. forestry	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
4. fishery	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
5. total of agriculture	54.1	52.3	52.3	50.0	51.9	50.2
<i>mining, manufacturing and small enterprises</i>						
6. mining	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
7. factory establishments	5.7	6.7	6.9	7.3	6.8	7.4
8. small enterprises	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3
9. construction	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.9
10. total of mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	15.1	16.6	16.6	17.6	17.0	17.5
<i>commerce, transport and communication</i>						
11. communication	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
12. railways	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.7
13. organised banking and insurance	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
14. other commerce and transport	12.9	12.7	12.8	13.2	12.5	12.8
15. total of commerce, transport and communication	16.1	16.2	16.3	17.2	16.3	16.8
<i>other services</i>						
16. professions and liberal arts	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3
17. domestic service	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
18. government service (administration)	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.7	6.3
19. house property	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5
20. total of other services	14.9	14.9	14.7	15.3	15.0	15.7
21. net domestic product at factor cost	100.2	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.2	100.2
22. net earned income from abroad	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
23. net national output at factor cost = national income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Preliminary.