

**DEFINITIONS, CONCEPTS & NOTES ON TABLES**

**1. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR**

**1.1 Geographical Area:**

The latest figures of geographical area of the State/Union Territories are as provided by the Office of the Surveyor General of India.

**1.2 Reporting Area for Land Utilisation Statistics:**

The Reporting area stands for the area for which data on land use classification are available. In areas where land utilization figures are based on land records, reporting area is the area according to village papers, i.e. the papers prepared by the village accountants. In some cases, the village papers may not be maintained in respect of the entire area of the State. For example, village papers are not prepared for the forest areas but the magnitude of such area is known. Also there are tracts in many States for which no village paper exists. In such cases, estimates of classification of area from agricultural census, 1995-96 and 2000-01 are adopted to complete the coverage.

**1.3 Forest Area :**

This includes all land classified either as forest under any legal enactment, or administered as forest, whether State-owned or private, and whether wooded or maintained as potential forest land. The area of crops raised in the forest and grazing lands or areas open for grazing within the forests remain included under the "forest area".

**1.4 Area under Non-agricultural Uses:**

This includes all land occupied by buildings, roads and railways or under water, e.g. rivers and canals, and other land put to uses other than agriculture.

**1.5 Barren and Un-culturable Land :**

This includes all land covered by mountains, deserts, etc. Land which cannot be brought under cultivation except at an exorbitant cost is classified as unculturable whether such land is in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings.

**1.6 Permanent Pasture and other Grazing Land:**

This includes all grazing land whether it is permanent pasture/meadows or not. Village common grazing land is included under this category.

**1.7 Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops, etc.:**

This includes all cultivable land which is not included in 'Net area sown' but is put to some agricultural use. Land under casuring trees, thatching grasses, bamboo bushes and other groves for fuel, etc. which are not included under 'Orchards' are classified under this category.

**1.8 Culturable Waste Land:**

This includes land available for cultivation, whether taken up or not taken up for cultivation once, but not cultivated during the last five years or more in succession including the current year for some reason or the other. Such land may be either fallow or covered with shrubs and jungles which are not put to any use. They may be accessible or inaccessible and may lie in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings.

## **1.9 Fallow Land other than Current Fallows :**

This includes all land which was taken up for cultivation but is temporarily out of cultivation for a period of not less than one year and not more than five years.

## **1.10 Current Fallows:**

This represents cropped area which is kept fallow during the current year.

## **1.11 Net Area Sown:**

This represents the total area sown with crops and orchards. Area sowed more than once in the same year is counted only once.

## **1.12 Gross Cropped Area:**

This represents the total area sown once and/or more than once in a particular year, i.e. the area is counted as many times as there are sowings in a year. This total area is also known as total cropped area or total area sown.

## **1.13 Area Sown more than once:**

This represents the areas on which crops are cultivated more than once during the agricultural year. This is obtained by deducting Net Area Sown from Gross Cropped Area.

## **1.14 Irrigated Area:**

The area is assumed to be irrigated for cultivation through such sources as canals (Government & Private), tanks, tube-wells, other wells and other sources. It is divided into two categories:

(i) Net Irrigated Area:

It is the area irrigated through any source once in a year for a particular crop.

(ii) Total Net Un-irrigated Area:

It is the area arrived at by deducting the net irrigated area from net sown area.

(iii) Total/Gross Irrigated Area:

It is the total area under crops, irrigated once and/or more than once in a year. It is counted as many times as the number of times the areas are cropped and irrigated in a year.

(iv) Total/Gross Un-Irrigated Area:

It is the area arrived at by deducting the gross irrigated area from the gross sown area.

(v) Cropping Intensity:

It is the ratio of Net Area Sown to the Total Cropped Area.

## **2. MANUFACTURING SECTOR**

### **2.1 Industrial Production :**

The industrial Production data reported in the tables are collected for preparation of All India Index of Industrial Production, and thus may not necessarily be the total of All India Production of the respective items. The basic sources of such data are Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Office of the Textile Commissioner, Office of Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries (DCSSI), Ministry of Petroleum, Joint Plant Committee etc.

## **2.2 Small Scale Industries (SSI) :**

The SSI sector covers a wide spectrum of industries categorised under (a) Small Scale Industrial Undertakings, (b) Ancillary Industrial Undertakings, (c) Export Oriented Unit, (d) Tiny Enterprises, (e) Small Scale Service Enterprises, (f) Small Scale Service Business (industry related) Enterprises, (g) Artisans, village and cottage Industries, and (h) Women Entrepreneurs' Enterprises, i.e. a small scale unit where one or more women entrepreneurs have not less than 51 per cent financial holding.

The definition of SSI is broadly based on the criterion of original value of plant and machinery which is revised periodically. A SSI cannot be owned, controlled or be subsidised of another industrial undertaking. Consequent to enactment of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Development Act 2006, the SME sector has been defined as micro, small and medium enterprises with effect from October 2, 2006.

## **2.3 Industrial Classification :**

The Standard Industrial and Occupation Classification 1962 developed on the basis of the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all Economic Activities 1958 (Revision 1) was adopted from its first survey in 1960. From ASI 1973-74, the National Industrial Classification (NIC) 1970 developed subsequently on the basis of UNISIC 1968 (Revision 2) has been adopted. The NIC 1987 that strictly followed UNISIC 1968 was adopted from ASI 1989-90 to ASI 1997-98. The NIC 1998, developed on the basis of UNISIC, 1990 (Revision 3) was used from ASI 1998-99 to ASI 2003-04. The latest classification, i.e. NIC 2004, developed on the basis of UNISIC 2002 (Revision 3.1) has been adopted from ASI 2004-05.

## **2.4 Annual Survey of Industries :**

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of industrial statistics in India. It provides statistical information to assess and evaluate, objectively and realistically, the changes in the growth, composition and structure of organised manufacturing sector comprising activities related to manufacturing processes, repair services, gas and water supply and cold storage. The Survey is conducted annually under the statutory provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act 1953, and the Rules framed there-under in 1959, except in the State of Jammu & Kashmir where it is conducted under the State Collection of Statistics Act, 1961 and the rules framed there-under in 1964.

### **2.4.1 Factory :**

Factory is one that is registered under sections 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948. The sections 2m (i) and 2m (ii) refer to any premises including the precincts thereof (a) whereon ten or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on; or (b) whereon twenty or more workers are working or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on.

#### **2.4.2 Fixed Capital :**

It represents the depreciated value of fixed assets owned by the factory as on the closing day of the accounting year. Fixed assets are those that have a normal productive life of more than one year. Fixed capital includes land including lease- hold land, buildings, plant & machinery, furniture and fixtures, transport equipment, water system and roadways and other fixed assets such as hospitals, schools, etc. used for the benefit of the factory personnel.

#### **2.4.3 Working Capital :**

Working Capital is the sum total of the physical working capital as already defined above and the cash deposits in hand and at bank and the net balance receivable over amounts payable at the end of the accounting year. Working capital, however, excludes unused overdraft facility, fixed deposits (irrespective of duration), advances for acquisition of fixed assets, loans and advances by proprietors and partners (irrespective of their purpose and duration), long-term loans (including interest thereon) and investments.

#### **2.4.4 Workers**

Workers are defined to include all persons employed directly or through any agency whether for wages or not and engaged in any manufacturing process or in cleaning any part of the machinery or premises used for manufacturing process or in any other kind of work incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or the subject of the manufacturing process. Labour engaged in the repair & maintenance, or production of fixed assets for factory's own use, or employed for generating electricity, or producing coal, gas etc. are included.

#### **2.4.5 Total Input**

It comprises total value of fuels and materials consumed as well as expenditures such as cost of contract and commission work done by others on materials supplied by the factory, cost of materials consumed for repair and maintenance of factory's fixed assets including cost of repairs and maintenance work done by others to the factory's fixed assets, inward freight and transport charges, rates and taxes (excluding income tax), postage, telephone and telex expenses, insurance charges, banking charges, cost of printing and stationery and purchase value of goods sold in the same condition as purchased .

#### **2.4.6 Total Output**

It comprises total ex-factory value of products and by-products manufactured as well as other receipts such as receipts from non-industrial services rendered to others, work done for others on material supplied by them, value of electricity produced and sold, sale value of goods sold in the same condition as purchased, addition in stock of semi- finished goods and own construction.

#### **2.4.7 Depreciation**

It is consumption of fixed capital due to wear & tear and obsolescence during the accounting year and is taken as provided by the factory owner or is estimated on the basis of cost of installation and working life of the fixed assets.

#### **2.4.8 Net Value Added**

It is arrived by deducting total input and depreciation from total output.

### **3. POWER**

#### **3.1 Crude Petroleum:**

Comprises of the liquid product obtained from oil wells consisting predominantly of non-aromatic hydrocarbons (paraffinic, cyclanic, etc.) provided that they have not been subjected to any further processes other than those of decantation, dehydration or stabilization (removal of certain dissolved hydrocarbon gases for convenience of transport or to which have been added only hydrocarbons previously recovered by physical methods during the course of the above processes). Data for crude petroleum include shale oil and field condensate but exclude natural gas liquids from plants and oils obtained from the distillation of solid fuels.

#### **3.2 Natural Gas:**

It is a mixture of hydrocarbon compounds and small quantities of non-hydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase, or in solution with oil in natural underground reservoirs. It may be sub-classified as associated gas (that origination from fields producing both liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons), dissolved gas, or non-associated gas (that origination from fields producing only hydrocarbons in gaseous form). Included are methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) recovered from coal mines, sewage gas and natural gas liquefied for transportation. Excluded, however, are gases used for re-pressuring and re-injection, as well as gas flared, vented or otherwise wasted, and shrinkage accruing to procession for the extraction of natural gas liquids.

#### **3.3 Installed Capacity :**

The net capacity measured at the termination of the stations, i.e., after deduction of the power absorbed by the auxiliary installations and the losses in the station transformers.

#### **3.4 Utilities :**

Undertakings of which the essential purpose is the production, transmission and distribution of electric energy. These may be private companies, cooperative organizations, local or regional authorities, nationalized undertakings or governmental organizations.

#### **3.5 Hydro Electricity :**

As energy value of electricity is obtained by dividing the electricity generation by the average efficiency of all hydro-power stations.

#### **3.6 Thermal Electricity :**

Comprises conventional thermal plants of all types, whether or not equipped for the combined generation of heat and electric energy. Accordingly, they include steam-operated generating plants, with condensation (with or without extraction) or with backpressure turbines, and plants using internal combustion engines or gas turbines whether or not these are equipped for heat recovery.

#### **3.7 Nuclear Electricity :**

It is defined as the heat released by the reactors during the accounting period and is obtained by dividing the generation of nuclear electricity by average efficiency of all nuclear power stations.

#### **3.8 Production of electricity :**

Comprises gross production, i.e. the amount of electric energy produced, including that consumed by station auxiliaries and any losses in the transformers that are considered integral parts of the station. Included is the total production of electric energy produced by pump storage installation.

## 4. TRADE & BALANCE OF PAYMENT

### Notes on Table 5.1 to 5.6

- (i) Foreign trade data relate to merchandise trade through all the recognized seaports, airports, land custom stations and inland containers depots, export processing zones, foreign post offices, *etc.* located all over India. Data on exports, which include re-exports, relate to free on board (f.o.b.) values and imports relate to cost, insurance and freight (c.i.f.) values. Exports and imports are based on the general system of recording, according to which exports relate to Indian merchandise and re-exports relate to foreign merchandise previously imported into India. Imports relate to foreign merchandise, whether intended for home consumption, bonding or re-exportation.
- (ii) Indian Trade Classification, Revision-2 (ITC-Rev. 2) which was based on Standard International Trade Classification Revision-2 (SITC-Rev. 2), was in vogue from April 1977 to March 1987. A new system of commodity classification known as Indian Trade Classification (based on Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System), in short ITC (HS) has been adopted from April 1987. The ITC (HS) is an extended version of the International Classification System called 'Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System'; evolved by World Customs Organisation previously known as Customs Co-operation Council, Brussels. Due to changes in trade classification of the commodities, as indicated above, time series data on exports and imports relating to certain commodity groups may not be strictly comparable.
- (iii) Trade balance and its components have been defined as: (i) Trade balance = Total exports - Total imports, (ii) Oil trade balance = Oil exports - Oil imports, (iii) Non-oil trade balance = Non-oil exports - Non-oil imports. Compositions of some of the important commodity/groups used in the tables (from 1987-88 onwards) are as follows:
- (a) Leather & manufactures include finished leather, leather goods, leather garments, footwear of leather & components and saddlery & harness.
- (b) Engineering goods include ferro-alloys, aluminium other than products, non-ferrous metals, manufactures of metals, machine tools, machinery & instruments, transport equipment, residual engineering items, iron & steel bar/rod, *etc.*, primary & semi-finished iron and steel, electronic goods, computer software in physical form and project goods.
- (c) Chemicals and related products consists of (a) Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & cosmetics ('drugs, Pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals', 'dyes, intermediates & coal tar chemicals', 'organic/inorganic/agro-chemicals', 'cosmetics/toilet preparations', *etc.* (b) plastic and linoleum products (c) rubber, glass, paints and enamels, *etc.* (rubber manufactured products except footwear, footwear of rubber/canvas, *etc.*, paints/enamels/ varnishes, *etc.*, glass/glassware/ceramics/refractory, *etc.*), and (d) residual chemicals and allied products.
- (d) Textile and textiles products' includes : (a) cotton yarn, fabrics, made-ups, *etc.*, (b) natural silk yarn, fabrics made-ups, *etc.* including silk waste, (c) man-made yarn, fabrics, made-ups, *etc.*, (d) man-made staple fibre, (e) woolen yarn, fabrics, made-ups, *etc.*, (f) readymade garments (RMG) consists of RMG cotton including accessories, RMG silk, RMG man-made fibres, RMG wool, RMG other than textile material (g) jute and jute manufactures consists of jute yarn, jute hessian, floor covering of jute and other jute manufactures (h) coir and coir manufactures, and (i) carpets consist of hand made, mill made and silk carpets.

- (iv) The index number of foreign trade of a country serves as an instrument to indicate the temporal fluctuations in the export/import of the country in terms of volume and unit price. An index number, in general, may be defined as a measure of average change in a group of related variables over two different situations. The index number of foreign trade have been computed as:

(i) *Unit value index*

The unit value index (UVI) is compiled on the basis of Paasche's formula:

$$UVI = \frac{\sum P_1 Q_1}{\sum P_0 Q_1} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

(ii) *Quantum index*

Laspeyre's formula is used for the construction of quantum index (QI):

$$QI = \frac{\sum P_0 Q_1}{\sum P_0 Q_0} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Where  $P_1$  is the unit value of an item in the current period.

$Q_1$  stands for quantity of the same item in the current period.

$P_0$  and  $Q_0$  are respectively the unit value and the quantity for the item during the base period.

$\Sigma$  denotes summation across commodities in the index.

Where  $P_t$  is the unit value of an item in the current period.  $Q_t$  stands for quantity of the same item in the current period.  $P_0$  and  $Q_0$  are respectively the unit value and the quantity for the item during the base period.

(v) *Terms of trade are calculated as:*

- (a) Gross Terms of Trade (GTT) is the ratio of quantum index (QI) of imports to that of exports.

(a) Gross terms of trade (GTT) is the ratio of quantum index (QI) of imports to that of exports.

$$GTT = \frac{QI \text{ (Imports)}}{QI \text{ (Exports)}} \times 100$$

(b) Net terms of trade (NTT) is the ratio of unit value index (UVI) of exports to that of imports.

$$NTT = \frac{UVI \text{ (Exports)}}{UVI \text{ (Imports)}} \times 100$$

(c) Income terms of trade (ITT) is the product of net terms of trade (NTT) and quantum index (QI) of exports.

$$ITT = \frac{NTT}{100} \times QI \text{ (Exports)}$$

$$= \frac{UVI \text{ (Exports)} \times QI \text{ (Exports)}}{UVI \text{ (Imports)}}$$

## Notes on Table 5.7

- (i) With effect from April 1, 1999, the conversion of foreign currency assets into US dollar is done at week-end (for week-end figures) and month-end (for month-end figures) New York closing exchange rates. Prior to April 1, 1999, conversion of foreign currency assets into US dollar was done at representative exchange rates released by the IMF.
- (ii) Since March 1993, foreign exchange holdings are converted into Rupees at Rupee-US dollar RBI holding rates.
- (iii) Reserve Trenches Position (RTP) in IMF has been included in total foreign exchange reserves from April 2, 2004 to match the international best practices. Foreign exchange reserve figures (monthly) have accordingly been revised for 2002-03 and 2003-04 to include RTP position in the IMF.

## 5. TRANSPORT

### 5.1 RAILWAYS

#### 5.1.1 Passenger Carried :

Refers to the number of passengers originating on each railway as well as the number of passengers received from other railways and also those crossing the railways.

#### 5.1.2 Passenger Kilometres :

Unit of measure of passenger traffic corresponding to the conveyance of a passenger over a distance of one kilometer.

#### 5.1.3 Railway Staff :

All employees paid directly by the railway administration (except casual labour).

#### 5.1.4 Net Tonne Kilometre :

Unit of measure of goods traffic which represents the transport of one tone of goods (including the weight of any packing, but excluding the weight of the vehicle used for transport) over a distance of one kilometer.

### 5.2 ROAD TRANSPORT

#### 5.2.1 Bus Fleet :

The total number of buses held by the unit (Depot/Divison/Undertaking).

#### 5.2.2 Fleet Utilisation (%age) :

It is the percentage of the number of vehicles on road to the fleet held by an undertaking. It may be calculated as follows :

$$\text{Fleet Utilisation (\% age)} = \frac{\text{Number of vehicles on road}}{\text{Number of vehicles held}^*} \times 100$$

\* All vehicles to be taken into account. Only those vehicles which are certified by the competent authority for condemnation are to be excluded.



### 5.2.3 Load Factor (% age) :

It is the percentage of actual traffic earning to the expected traffic earning on full Load. It may be calculated as follows :-

$$\text{Load Factor (\% age)} = \frac{\text{Actual Traffic Earning}}{\text{Estimated Traffic Earning at full Load (including authorized standees)}} \times 100$$

### 5.2.4 Average number of Buses :

Average number of buses during any period (a week, a month, an year etc.) will be calculated by adding together the number of buses (under each category) every day in that period and dividing the total number of bus days so arrived at by the number of days in the period.

i) 
$$\text{Average number of Buses on road} = \frac{\text{Total no. of bus days on road in a period}}{\text{No. of days of the period}}$$

ii) 
$$\text{Average number of Buses on in workshop} = \frac{\text{Total no. of bus days spent in workshop in a period}}{\text{No. of days of the period}}$$

### 5.2.5 Effective Kilometres :

Total revenue earning kilometres wherein revenue received through sale tickets to passengers are known as effective kilometer. Effective kilometer constitutes operation of kilometers through 'Scheduled trips' and 'Extra Trips'.

### 5.2.6 Capital Invested :

Capital invested is defined as capital contributions from Government+long terms loans including fixed deposits from public+free reserves including accumulated profit less accumulated losses to the extent these are available.

Mean capital invested = (Capital invested at the beginning of the year + capital invested at the end of the end of the year) x ½.

### 5.2.7 Revenue :

Receipts derived from or for the operation of transit service including farebox revenue, revenue from other commercial sources, and operating assistance from Governments, farebox revenue includes all fare, transfer charges, and zone charges paid by transit passengers.

## 5.3 ROADS

### 5.3.1 Urban Road :

A road within the limits of the area of Municipality, Military Cantonment, Port or Railway Authority.

### 5.3.2 Project Road :

A road within the limits of the area of a development project of a public authority for the exploitation of resources such as Forests, Irrigation, electricity, Coal, Sugar-cane, Steel. Etc.

### **5.3.3 National Highways (Land width 45.82M.-76.2M)(Formation width 9.75 M.-12.19M) :**

The arterial roads of the country for inter-state and strategic defence movements. They traverse the length and width of the country connecting the National and State Capitals, Major ports and rail junctions and Link up with border roads and foreign highways.

### **5.3.4 National Highways (Land width 45.82M.-76.2M)(Formation width 9.75 M.-12.19M) :**

The arterial roads of the country for inter-state and strategic defence movements. They traverse the length and width of the country connecting the National and State Capitals, Major ports and rail junctions and Link up with border roads and foreign highways.

### **5.3.5 State Highways (Land width 30.48M.-45.20M)(Formation width 9.75 M.) :**

The arterial roads in a state for inter-district movements. They traverse the length and width of a state connecting the State Capital, District Headquarters and important towns and cities and link up with the National Highways and adjacent State Highways.

## **5.4 SHIPPING**

### **5.4.1 Dead Weight Tonnage (DWT):**

It is the number of tons of (2240 pounds) stores, fuel and cargo that a ship can transport. This presents the actual carrying capacity of a ship.

### **5.4.2 Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT):**

It applies to the vessels and not to cargo. It is the weight of the volume occupied by the closed-in-spaces of a ship taking 100 cubic feet of such closed-in-spaces as equivalent to one vessels ton. It thus refers to the cubic capacity of the vessels.

### **5.4.3 Ore/Oil and Bulk Carrier :**

A bulk cargo ship designed to carry ore and oil enabling there by to be loaded in both directors.

### **5.4.4 Tanker :**

Cargo ships constructed or adopted for the carriage in bulk of liquid cargoes of an inflammable nature.

### **5.4.5 Sailing Vessels :**

Any description of vessel provided with sufficient sail area for Navigation under sails along whether or not fitted with mechanical means of propulsion and includes a rowing boat or crane but does not include a pleasure craft.

## **5.5 PORTS**

### **5.5.1 Turn-Round Time :**

Total time spent by a ship since its entry till its departure.

### **5.5.2 Output Per Ship Berth Day :**

Total tonnage handled/distributed over the total number of berth days.

### **5.5.3 Idle Time :**

Non-working time of a ship (without loading or unloading of cargo) at berth.

### **5.5.4 Pre-berthing Detention :**

The time for which a ship waits before getting into a berth.

## **5.6 CIVIL AVIATION**

### **5.6.1 Aircraft Hours Performed :**

Aircraft hours are to be reported to the nearest hour and to be based on “block-to-block” time ( i.e. from the movement the aircraft is pushed back from the gate or starts taxiing from its parking stand for take-off to the moment it comes to a final stop at a gate or parking stand after landing).

### **5.6.2 Aircraft Kilometers Flown:**

Aircraft kilometers equal to the sum of the products obtained by multiplying the number of flights performed on each flight stage by the stage distance.

### **5.6.3 Passengers Carried :**

The number of passengers carried is obtained by counting each passenger on particular flight (with one flight number) once only and not repeatedly on each individual stage of that flight, with a single exception that a passenger flying on both the international and domestic stages of the same flight should be counted as both a domestic and international passenger.

### **5.6.4 Passengers Kilometers Performed(RPKM) :**

A passenger kilometre is performed when a passenger is carried one kilometre. Calculation of passenger-kilometres equals the sum of the products obtained by multiplying the number of revenue passengers carried on each flight stage by the stage distance. The resultant figure is equal to the number of kilometres travelled by all passengers.

### **5.6.5 Passengers Seat kilometers Available(ASKM):**

Seat-kilometre is available when a seat is flown one kilometre. Seat Kilometres available are equal to the sum of the products obtained by multiplying the number of passenger seats available for sale on each flight stage by the stage distance. Seats not actually available for the carriage of passengers because of the weight of fuel or other load should be excluded in the calculations.

### **5.6.6 Passengers Load Factor :**

Passenger-kilometres performed expressed as a percentage of seat-kilometres available.

### **5.6.7 Passengers Tonne Kilometers Performed :**

A metric tonne of revenue load carried one kilometre. This is equal to the sum of product obtained by multiplying the revenue passengers load (in Tonnes ) by the corresponding stage distance . Normal baggage allowance and excess baggage should be included here. To convert aircraft passenger loads into weight loads, the number of passengers carried is multiplied by a factor representing the average weight of the passenger plus both normal baggage allowance and excess baggage. This conversion

factor is left to the discretion of the operator. However, if no conversion factor is available, it is recommended that 90 kilograms be used.

#### **5.6.8 Freight(or Mail) Tonne Kilometers Performed:**

A metric tonne of freight or mail carried one kilometre. Freight tonne-kilometres is equal to the sum of the products obtained by multiplying the number of tonnes of freight, express, diplomatic bags carried on each flight stage by the stage distance. Cargo and freight includes express and diplomatic bags but not passenger's baggage. Mail tonne-kilometres are computed in the same way as freight tonne-kilometres.

#### **5.6.9 Total Tonne Kilometers Performed :**

This is aggregate of Passengers Tonne Kilometers Performed and Freight(or Mail) Tonne Kilometers Performed.

#### **5.6.10 Tonne Kilometers Available:**

A metric tonne of available payload space flown one kilometre. Tonne-kilometres available equals the sum of the products obtained by multiplying the number of tonnes available for the carriage of revenue load (passengers, freight and mail) on each flight stage by the stage distance.

#### **5.6.11 Weight load factor:**

Tonne-kilometres performed expressed as a percentage of tonne-kilometres available.

## **6. BANKING**

Notes on Table 8.1 (A) & (B)

- (i) Rupee coins** and small coins include ten rupee coins issued since October 1969, two rupee-coins issued since November 1982 and five rupee coins issued since November 1985.
- (ii) 'Deposits - Others'** include deposits from foreign central banks, multilateral institutions, financial institutions, RBI employees' provident fund deposits, surplus earmarked pending transfer to the Government and sundry deposits.
- (iii) Other liabilities** include internal reserves and provisions of the Reserve Bank such as Exchange Equalisation Account (EEA), Currency and Gold Revaluation Account (CGRA), Contingency Reserve and Asset Development Reserve. The reserves, viz., Contingency Reserve, Asset Development Reserve, CGRA and EEA reflected in 'Other Liabilities' are in addition to the 'Reserve Fund' of Rs.6,500 crore held by the Reserve Bank as a distinct balance sheet head. Gains/losses on valuation of foreign currency assets and gold due to movements in the exchange rates and/or prices of gold are not taken to Profit and Loss Account but instead booked under CGRA [earlier known as Exchange Fluctuation Reserve (EFR)]. The balance in CGRA, therefore, represents accumulated net gain on valuation of foreign currency assets and gold. The balance in EEA represents provision made for exchange losses arising out of forward commitments. Contingency Reserve represents the amount set aside on a year-to-year basis for meeting unexpected and unforeseen contingencies including depreciation in value of securities, exchange guarantees and risks arising out of monetary/ exchange rate policy compulsions. In order to meet the internal capital expenditure and make investments in subsidiaries and associate institutions, a further specified sum is provided and credited to the Asset Development Reserve.
- (iv)** Consequent to the establishment of NABARD, data from 1982-83 are not comparable with those of the earlier periods. National Rural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund and National

Rural Credit (LTO) Fund were earlier designated as National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund and National Agricultural Credit (LTO) Fund, respectively, and were maintained by the Reserve Bank of India prior to the formation of NABARD on July 12, 1982.

- (v) Data on loans and advances to ARDC/NABARD since 1980-81 relate to NABARD.
- (vi) Consequent to the establishment of NABARD, the data on loans and advances to State co-operative banks from the year 1982-83 are not comparable with those of the earlier periods.
- (vii) Following the announcement in the Union Budget for 1992-93, it was decided to discontinue the practice of appropriating amounts from the Reserve Bank of India for advancing loans to industrial and agricultural financial institutions, before transferring the surplus profits of the Reserve Bank to the Government of India. Therefore, no allocation was made to IDBI, EXIM Bank, IIBI, and SIDBI out of NIC (LTO) Fund and to NHB out of NHC (LTO) Fund in 1992-93. Thereafter, the Reserve Bank has been making only token contributions to these funds. It was decided in 1997-98 to transfer the unutilised balance in the NIC (LTO) Fund, arising from repayments to Contingency Reserve on a year-to-year basis. Furthermore, loans and advances granted out of NIC (LTO) Fund by the Bank have been transferred on March 30, 2002 to the Government of India.
- (viii) Loans and advances to State Governments also include temporary overdrafts to State Governments.
- (ix) Balances held abroad include cash, short-term securities and fixed deposits.
- (x) Data may not add up due to rounding

#### Notes on Table 8.3

Number of Corporations also include Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. Fixed deposits include cash certificates of one corporation.

Figures for the year 2004-05 are available in respect of 17 SFCs. Figures for the year 2005-06 are available in respect of 12 SFCs.

#### Notes on Table 8.4

- (i) **Reserve Money (M0)** = Currency in circulation + Bankers' deposits with the RBI + 'Other' deposits with the RBI = Net RBI credit to the Government + RBI credit to the commercial sector + RBI's claims on banks + RBI's net foreign assets + Government's currency liabilities to the public - RBI's net non-monetary liabilities.
- (ii) **Narrow Money (M1)** = Currency with the public + Demand deposits with the banking system + 'Other' deposits with the RBI.
- (iii) **M2** = M1 + Savings deposits of post office savings banks.
- (iv) **Broad Money (M3)** = M1 + Time deposits with the banking system. = Net bank credit to the Government + Bank credit to the commercial sector + Net foreign assets of the banking sector + Government's currency liabilities to the public - Net non-monetary liabilities of the banking sector.
- (v) **M4** = M3 + All deposits with post office savings banks (excluding National Savings certificates).
- (vi) **Net bank credit to Government** = Net RBI credit to the Government (*i.e.*, Net RBI credit to the Centre + Net RBI credit to the State Governments) + Other banks' credit to the Government

**(vii) Net RBI credit to Central Government** = Loans and advances to the Centre + holding of Treasury Bills + Dated securities + Rupee coins + Small coins - *Net of Centre's cash balances\* with the Reserve Bank.*

*\*: Since April 2004 Centre's cash Balances also include amounts mobilised under the market stabilisation scheme (MSS) which are maintained with the Reserve Bank and are not available for Centre's expenditure.*

**(viii) Bank credit to the commercial sector** = RBI credit to the commercial sector + Other banks' credit to the commercial sector.

**(ix) Net foreign assets of the banking sector** = RBI's net foreign assets + Other banks' foreign assets.

**(x) Net non-monetary liabilities of the banking sector** = RBI's net non-monetary liabilities + Net non-monetary liabilities of other banks.

#### **Notes on Table 8.8**

- (i)** Data on disbursements relate to loans drawn from and debentures subscribed by NABARD, excluding short-term disbursement.
- (ii)** Data relate to the position as at the end of each year on a cumulative basis, suitably adjusted on account of schemes withdrawn/replaced subsequently.
- (iii)** NABARD has switched over to the accounting year April-March from the year 1988-89.

## **7. PUBLIC FINANCE**

#### **Notes on Table 11.1, 11.2 & 11.6**

The accounting classification of the Central Budget has undergone two major changes since 1970-71, once in 1974-75 and again in 1987-88. Besides, there have been re-grouping and re-classification of certain receipts and expenditure items between revenue and capital accounts. These regrouping/reclassifications were in the nature of (i) external grants, which were treated as capital receipts prior to 1991-92, have been re-classified under revenue receipts since then; (ii) prior to 1982-83, capital expenditure was inclusive of discharge of debt (both internal and external debt) and since then, capital expenditures have been shown net of discharge of debt; (iii) beginning 1987-88, the budgetary classification has been changed by re-grouping the expenditures into plan and non-plan heads from the classification of developmental and non-developmental heads followed then; (iv) receipts under small savings were shown net of loans to States and UTs against their collections, prior to 1990-91. The 1991-92 Central Government Budget published the back data up to 1982-83 incorporating the above regrouping/reclassification. Data presented in the Handbook for the period prior to 1982-83 have also been adjusted for these changes to the extent possible to build a consistent and comparable time-series data, while retaining the deficit figures unaltered as given in the Budget documents. Accordingly, the receipts and expenditure figures of the Central Government given in these tables will not tally with the figures published in the respective Budget documents prior to 1991-92.

In the Union Budget 1999-00, a National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) has been created in the Public Account of India and all collections/ disbursements under small savings certificates, deposits and public provident fund are made into/ out of this Fund. Under the new accounting system, investments from the Fund are being made in Central and State Government securities as per the norms decided from time to time by the Government of India. Therefore, the figures for small savings since 1999-2000 relate to Centre's share in small savings and prior to this period, the figures represent total small saving collections. Since April 1, 2002 the entire net collections under the small saving schemes are transferred to States/Union Territories. Thereafter, the

amount represents re-investment by NSSF in Central Government securities from redemption proceeds.

#### **Notes on Table 11.4**

In terms of the change in the constitutional provision for sharing Central taxes between the Centre and the States, all taxes and duties (except surcharge on taxes and duties and any cess for specific purpose) are distributed between the Union and the States from the year 2000-01 as against the earlier provision for sharing of income tax and union excise duty. As full details of State's share in the Central taxes are not uniformly available in the State Budgets for the period 2000-01 to 2005-06, only aggregate position of the States' share in Central taxes has been presented.

All Data relate to 28 State Governments.

#### **Notes on Table 11.7**

The expenditure figures given in the table differ from the data given in the Expenditure Budget of the Central Government on account of inclusion of the gross transactions of commercial departments in the revenue account. Regarding classification of budgetary figures into developmental and non-developmental, data from 1974-75 onwards cover expenditure on food subsidy under the head 'agriculture and allied services' under developmental expenditure; in earlier years, data on the expenditure on these items were included under the head 'other expenditure' as part of non-developmental expenditure. The expenditure figures for the years 1986-87 to 1998-99 have been revised in the later Budgets. As the component-wise details are not available, these revisions have been effected only in the totals. Hence, the individual components of developmental and non-developmental heads will not add up to totals for these years.

#### **Notes on Table 11.10 & 11.16**

Figures for Centre and States do not add up to the combined position due to inter-Government adjustments. The data relating to combined receipts and expenditure of Central Government and State Governments are shown net of inter Governmental transactions. The adjustments are thus: (i) revenue receipts of the States and revenue expenditure of the Centre are adjusted for grants from the Centre to the States, (ii) revenue expenditure of the States and revenue receipts of the Centre are net of interest payments to the Centre by the States, (iii) capital receipts of the States and capital disbursements of the Centre are adjusted for loans from the Centre to States, and (iv) capital disbursements of the States and capital receipts of the Centre are net of repayments of loans by the States to the Centre, (v) the tax revenue for 2000-01 onward is net of amount transferred to National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF).

Regarding Centre, the expenditure data for the years 1986-87 to 1988-89 have been revised in the later budgets as the component-wise details are not available; these revisions have been effected in the totals. Hence, the individual components developmental and non-developmental heads will not add up to totals for these years.

#### **Notes on Table 11.11**

Domestic liabilities of the Centre include internal debt and other liabilities viz., National Small Savings Fund, State Provident Fund, special deposits and reserve funds and deposits. The liabilities of the Centre and States will not add up to the combined liabilities on account of netting out of inter-Governmental transactions.

#### **Notes on Table 11.12**

With the creation of National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) in April 1999, the outstanding balances under small savings amounting to Rs. 1,80,273 crore were converted into Central Government special securities which formed part of internal debt. Internal debt also includes

liabilities on account of Market Stabilisation Scheme (MSS). All investments by NSSF in Central Government's special securities form part of internal debt since 1999-2000. The sharp increase in internal debt and corresponding decline in small savings and provident funds in 1999-2000 is due to this accounting change.

#### **Notes on Table 11.13**

- (i) Loans and advances from the Central Government also include medium-term loans extended by the Centre to States to clear their overdrafts outstanding with the Reserve Bank of India. These include Rs. 1,743 crore in 1982-83, Rs.400 crore in 1983-84 and Rs. 1,628 crore in 1985-86.
- (ii) Loans from banks and other institutions include cash credit and loans from State Bank of India and other banks, loans from National Rural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund of the NABARD, National Co-operative Development Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Employees State Insurance Corporation, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, *etc.*
- (iii) With the change in the system of accounting with effect from 1999-2000, States' share in small savings which was included earlier under loans from the Centre is included under internal debt and shown as special securities issued to National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) of the Central Government.
- (iv) Total liabilities include Internal Debt (including market loans and Special Securities issued to NSSF), loans and advances from the Centre, small savings, State provident funds, insurance and pension funds, trusts endowments, reserve funds, deposits & advances and contingency funds.

#### **Notes on Table 11.14 to 11.18**

Major deficit indicators presented in these tables are defined as follows : revenue deficit denotes the difference between revenue receipts and revenue expenditure. The conventional deficit (budgetary deficit) is the difference between all receipts and expenditure, both revenue and capital. Since March 1997, conventional deficit is represented as draw down of cash balances. The Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) is the excess of total expenditure (including loans net of recovery) over revenue receipts (including external grants) and non-debt capital receipts. Since 1999-2000, GFD excludes States' share in small savings as per the new system of accounting. The net fiscal deficit is the gross fiscal deficit less net lending of the Central Government. Gross primary deficit is defined as GFD minus interest payments. The net primary deficit denotes net fiscal deficit minus net interest payments. Primary revenue balance denotes revenue deficit minus interest payments. The net RBI credit to the Central Government represents the sum of variations in the RBI's holdings of (i) Central Government dated securities, (ii) treasury bills, (iii) Rupee coins, and (iv) loans and advances from RBI to the Centre since April 1, 1997 adjusted for changes in the Centre's cash balances with RBI in the case of Centre. Regarding State Governments, net RBI credit refers to variation in loans and advances given to them by the RBI net of their incremental deposits with the RBI, for the State Governments having accounts with the RBI. The combined deficit indicators have been worked out after netting out the inter-Governmental transactions between Centre and States. Combined GFD is the GFD of Central Government plus GFD of State Governments minus net lending from Central Government to State Governments. Revenue deficit is the difference between revenue receipts and revenue expenditure of the Central and State Governments adjusted for inter-Governmental transactions in the revenue account. Combined gross primary deficit is defined as combined GFD minus combined interest payments.

For the years 1994-95 to 1996-97, GFD receipts include values of bonus shares also. For the years 1999-2000 to 2001-02, small savings and public provident funds are represented by National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) investment in Central Government special securities which form part of Centre's public debt and are included in other borrowings. Reinvestments of



redemption proceeds by NSSF in Central Government special securities also from part of Centre's public debt and are included in other borrowings from 2003-04 onwards.