

NOTES ON TABLES

Tables 1-180:

- For Jammu & Kashmir, the data pertain to the State before its bifurcation on October 31, 2019.

SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (Table 1-20)

Tables 1-6 and Table 8:

- These are based on Census data since 1951. Data for states created in recent years have been worked out by interpolation.

Table 7:

- Gross Enrolment Ratio indicates total enrolment in a particular level of education, regardless of age, expressed as percentage of the population of the official age- group which corresponds to the given level of school education in a given school year.

Table 9:

- The birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year per 1,000 population.

Table 10:

- The death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year per 1,000 population.

Table 11:

- Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of children less than one year of age per 1000 live births.

Table 14:

- Life expectancy is the average number of years that is likely to be lived by an infant exposed to the same mortality conditions until they die.

Table 17:

- Poverty ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, and Tripura.
- Poverty ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- Poverty ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep, poverty ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
- Poverty line of Maharashtra is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa, and poverty ratio of Himachal Pradesh is used for Jammu & Kashmir.
- Population as on March 1, 2010 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line (interpolated between 2001 and 2011 population Census).
- Population as on March 1, 2012 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line (2011 Census Population extrapolated).
- Poverty line of Tamil Nadu has been used for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Urban Poverty Line of Punjab has been used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.
- Poverty Line of Maharashtra has been used for Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- Poverty Line of Goa has been used for Daman & Diu.
- Poverty Line of Kerala has been used for Lakshadweep.

Table 18:

- The Headcount ratio indicates the proportion of multi-dimensionally poor in the population, which is arrived at by dividing number of multidimensionally poor persons by total population.
- The Intensity represents the average proportion of deprivations which is experienced by multidimensionally poor individuals. To compute intensity, the weighted deprivation scores of all poor people are summed and then divided by the total number of poor people.
- Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is arrived at by multiplying the headcount ratio and the intensity of poverty, reflecting both the share of people in poverty and the degree to which they are deprived.

Table 20:

- The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) compares the enrolment in a specific level of education to the population of the age-group which is most age-appropriate for that level of education. For example, the GER of primary is student enrolment in class 1 to 5 expressed as a percentage of population in age group 6-10 years.
- The Gender Parity Index (GPI) of GER shows whether the representation of females in school education is in line with representation of girls in population of corresponding age group. GPI value 1 or more shows that the GPI is favorable to the girls, while GPI of less than 1 shows relative under representation of girls in that specific level of school education.

HEALTH (Table 21-25)**Table 21-22:**

- Anaemia is identified with Haemoglobin <11.0 g/dl (grams per decilitre). Among children prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and smoking status if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

Table 23:

- The Table refers to the Doctors and Specialists in Community Health Centers (CHCs) in Rural Area.

Table 25:

- The State-wise public expenditure on health highlights the Public expenditure on medical and public health, Family welfare and others.

STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (Table 26-57)**Table 26-57:**

- The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) decided to merge the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) into National Statistical Office (NSO) effective May 23, 2019.
- For the years 2011-12 till 2018-19, figures relate to Jammu and Kashmir & Ladakh and for the years 2019-20 to 2023-24, relate to UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

Table 26-31:

- Data on Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for base year 2004-05 are given at factor cost at both constant and current prices. In the 2011-12 series, GSDP and NSDP are at market prices instead of factor cost.

Table 34-37:

- The data pertains to crops.

Table 34-57:

- Data prior to base year 2011-12 relate to GSDP and NSDP at factor cost.

Table 46-49:

- Data on Industry comprise: (1) Mining & Quarrying, (2) Manufacturing (i. Registered, and ii. Unregistered), (3) Construction, (4) Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services.

Table 50-53:

- The data pertain to financial services.

Table 54-57:

- Data on Services consists of: (1) Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting, (2) Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants, (3) Financial Services, (4) Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services; (5) Public Administration, and (6) Other Services.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED (Table 58-103)**Table 58-93:*****Yield***

- Yield rate is defined as production per unit of area. The yield estimates of major crops are obtained through analysis of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCE) conducted under scientifically designed General Crop Estimation Surveys (GCES).

Net Area Sown

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

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.

Irrigated Area

- The area is assumed to be irrigated for cultivation through sources such as canals (Government and Private), tanks, tube-wells, other wells and other sources.

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.

Net Irrigated Area

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

Cropping Intensity

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

Nine Oilseeds

- Wherever “Nine oilseeds” is mentioned in this publication, it includes castor seed, groundnut, linseed, niger seed, safflower, sesame, soya bean, sunflower, and rapeseed-mustard (R&M).

Total Oilseeds

- Total oilseeds include cottonseed and coconut besides nine oilseeds mentioned above (For details please see Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India).

ENVIRONMENT (Table 104-111)

Table 110:

- The expenditure on relief on Natural Calamities indicates the revenue expenditure on relief on Natural Calamities.

PRICE AND WAGES (Table 112-119)

Table 116-119:

- Average annual wage rate has been calculated using the average of monthly wage rates available for that year.

INDUSTRY (Table 120-141)

Table 121:

- Fixed capital 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 and 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.

Table 122:

- Working capital is the sum total of physical working capital, 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.

Table 123:

- Physical working capital is the total inventories comprising raw materials and components, fuels and lubricants, spares, stores and others, semi-finished goods and finished goods as on the closing day of the accounting year. However, it does not include the stock of materials, fuels, stores, etc. supplied by others to the factory for processing and finished goods processed by the factory from raw materials supplied by others.

Table 124:

- Productive capital is the total of fixed capital and working capital.

Table 125:

- Invested capital is the total of fixed capital and physical working capital.

Table 131:

- Net Value Added is arrived at by deducting total input costs and depreciation from total value of output.

Table 132:

- Gross Value Added (GVA) is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Value added represents the contribution of labour and capital to the production process. When the value of taxes on products (less subsidies on products) is added, the sum of value added for all resident units gives the value of gross domestic product.

Table 134:

- Gross Fixed Capital formation refers to the net increase in physical assets (investment minus disposals) within the measurement period. 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 using materials 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.

INFRASTRUCTURE (Table 142 to 156)

Table 142:

- Per capita availability of power is calculated as a ratio of availability of power to the population census for each state published by the Government of India.

The method used for per capita availability is detailed below:

- i) Per capita availability for 2004-05 to 2010-11 was calculated based on the census data of 2001 for all States.
- ii) Per capita availability for 2011-12 to 2021-22 was calculated based on the census data of 2011 other than the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
- iii) Per capita availability for 2014-15 and 2021-22 for the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana were calculated based on the population figures of 2014 from their respective Governments' portals.

Table 144:

- Installed capacity means the summation of guaranteed rated capacity of the generating units at rated head, or the capacity as decided in consultation with the Central Electricity Authority from time to time considering the uprating, de-rating etc. The installed Capacity of Andhra Pradesh has been bifurcated in the ratio of 53.89 and 46.11 for Telangana and New Andhra Pradesh, respectively.

Table 145:

- The data pertain to state-wise energy power requirement.

Table 146:

- To meet the Anticipated Energy Requirement and Peak Demand, the availability have been worked out in consultation with power utilities in accordance with tied up generation capacity for the year. The Anticipated Power Supply Position of each State/UT has been worked out and the assessment has been discussed with the concerned utility at the fora of respective Regional Power Committee (RPC).

Table 152:

- Ease of Doing Business Index is based on the implementation of the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) recommended by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) to all States and UTs.

BANKING (Table 157-168)

Table 157-167:

- Deposits and Credit of scheduled commercial banks in India are as per returns submitted under Section 42(2) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and relate to the last Friday of the reference period.
- Credit to Deposit ratio is the ratio of bank lending to deposits. It indicates how much of a bank's core funds are being used for lending.

Table 162-163:

- Credit to agriculture is bifurcated into two categories viz., direct finance and indirect finance. The total Credit to Agriculture is calculated across Rural, Semi-Urban, Urban and Metropolitan centres of the states over time. Similarly, credit to Industry has many sub categories (see BSR, RBI various issues), which is calculated across Rural, Semi-Urban, Urban and Metropolitan centres of the states over time.

Table 164:

- Personal loans by scheduled commercial banks comprise three categories viz., Loans for Purchase of Consumer Durables, Loans for Housing and others. This table is compiled across Rural, Semi-Urban, Urban and Metropolitan centres of the states over time.

FISCAL (Table 169-180)

Table 169-178:

- 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.
- Revenue deficit denotes the difference between revenue receipts and revenue expenditure.

Table 179:

Methodology for Debt Statistics

- The Reserve Bank has compiled (since 2005-06) a consistent data series for outstanding liabilities of state Governments. The revised series also includes reserve funds, deposits and advances and contingency funds of the state Governments. The debt series has been compiled by taking the data provided by the CAG in 'Combined Finances and Revenue Accounts of Union and State Governments in India'. In the absence of data for any particular head in the said publication, corresponding data from the State Budgets have been incorporated.
- The item-wise outstanding liabilities as at End-March 2000 of the 3 bifurcated States (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh) have been apportioned to the respective 3 newly formed States (Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal) in their respective population ratios to facilitate research.
- The Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union Government and State Governments in India published by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, State Budgets and data from the Reserve Bank records have been utilised for compiling the data series on debt.

Revised Coverage

- The revised coverage used in the compilation of the new debt series for the states is as follows: Total outstanding liabilities comprise various accounts items under the consolidated fund, public accounts and contingency fund.

I. Consolidated Fund

Public Debt

- a) Open Market Borrowings,
- b) Borrowings from Banks and FIs,
- c) Special Securities issued to NSSF,
- d) Bonds/Debentures which are issued by the state Governments,
- e) Loans from the Centre, and
- f) Others.

II. Public Accounts

- a) State Provident Funds,
- b) Small Savings, Insurance and Pension Funds, Trust and Endowments, etc.,
- c) Deposits and Advances,
- d) Reserve Funds/Sinking Funds, and
- e) Other Items in Public Accounts.