

INTRODUCTION

The background

1.1 The 73rd and 74th amendments of the Indian Constitution which brought local level governance into prominence, in turn focused attention on regional problems and planning. In the state domestic product estimates attention had been confined to the state as a whole and nothing had mentioned about the regional differences within the state. With the growing importance of decentralized planning, the need to develop relevant information on indicators of development as district- level has been increasingly felt. For proper planning for regional development, it is essential to have a prior knowledge of the level of performance on regional basis. The estimates of district income or the net district product can be looked upon as an indicator to measure economic development and welfare of a region. These estimates will definitely throw some light on the inter-district variation in economic development.

1.2 With the gradual improvement in the availability of basic data over the years, a comprehensive review of methodology for national accounts statistics has constantly been undertaken with a view to updating the database and shifting the base year to a more recent year. As a result, base years of the National Accounts Statistics series have been shifted from 1948-49 to 1960-61 in August 1967, from 1960-61 to 1970-71 in January 1978, from 1970-71 to 1980-81 in February 1988 and from 1980-81 to 1993-94 in February 1999. In line with this practice, the CSO introduced the New Series of National Accounts Statistics with 1999-2000 as the base year, on 31st January, 2006 (hereinafter will be referred as New Series). The state has also introduce the same base with proper care for GSDP at state level and also for District Domestic Product.

Concepts and Definitions

2.1 The district income is defined as the total value of all goods and services produced with in the district irrespective of whether the income is earned by the person inside the district or not. No attempt has

been made to estimate the income flows between the districts. Thus, the district-level estimates of domestic product are arrived at, as in case of state domestic product, by "income originating" approach. Although the "income accruing" approach would have been efficacious in the context, due to openness of the boundaries of the districts, one has no other option but to fall back upon the "income originating" approach for preparation of estimates of district domestic product.

2.2 For the commodity producing sectors, the product approach has been applied to find the estimates of value added at district level. For the sectors for which district-level prices are not available, the state average prices have been used along with the district-wise production data to obtain the value of output at district-level. For other sectors, where the income approach is followed to prepare the estimates at state level, the basic data are scanty. Thus, the state level estimates of value added in respect of these sectors are allocated to districts on the basis of relevant indicators at district level. The best indicator is the work force, which for the first time has been estimated at the district level from the method explained below.

Estimation of workforce for use in New Series

2.11 Traditionally, the estimates of workforce used in the GSDP were from the Population Census. However, estimates of workforce are also available from other alternative sources, namely (i) large-scale household sample surveys on Employment and Unemployment conducted by the NSSO, which provide work force participation rates (WPR). These WPRs used in conjunction with the estimated population, provide work force estimates; (ii) Economic Census conducted by the CSO; and (iii) the follow-up enterprise surveys of the Economic Census conducted by the CSO and the NSSO. While introducing the 1999-00 series, various sources were examined in depth for identifying the appropriate data source for use in national accounts compilation. After a detailed analysis of all these sources and with the approval of the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics, it was decided to adopt, at 1-digit level of the National Industrial Classification (NIC), the WPRs (separately for rural/urban and male/female) available from the Quinquennial Survey on Employment and Un-employment, 1993-94 (50th round) of the NSSO and the estimated population for the period made available by the Office of the Registrar General of India (RGI).

The estimates of workforce thus obtained at the 1-digit level with rural/urban and male/female break up were further distributed to 2 and 3-digit levels of NIC in proportion to the working force from Population Census.

2.16 The estimates of overall workforce adopted in the new District series for the compilation categories are presented in Annex-I. While the estimates of workforce in public sector and private organized sector are available annually from the DGET, those for the unorganized sector are derived as residual by deducting the organized sector workforce estimates from the total workforce of that compilation category.

Measures relating to income

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

Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)

The Banking Enterprises render services to their customers in the form of maintaining their accounts and providing them banking services. In return for these services, customers are charged nominal amount which is substantially smaller considering the expenses of the banking enterprises, on the other hand, the banks provide loans and advances and return on such transactions are much higher when compared to the payment made to depositors. This net return accruing to banks is large enough to meet their expenses and to earn a profit. Income earned for services rendered is defined as FISIM is allocated to the user industries as an intermediate input. The district-wise value of FISIM as a deduction factor will be supplied to districts by the state DES.

Consumption of fixed capital(CFC)

Consumption of Fixed Capital, (CFC), also termed as 'Depreciation' is defined as that part of the gross product which is required to replace the fixed capital used up in the process of production during the period of account. This flow is based on the process of production during the period of account. This flow is based on the concept of the expected economic life of the individual assets and is designed to cover the expected loss in value terms due to obsolescence and the normal amount of accidental damage which is not made good by repair as well as normal wear and tear. It is estimated from the value of fixed capital assets and the information on the ages of various types of assets. It is not possible to estimate the CFC unless the estimates of Gross Capital Formation (GCF) and Gross Capital Stock (GCS) are prepared. At present, the estimates of CFC for all sectors of the economy are supplied by CSO after preparing the same at the national level and allocated to the states. State level CFC is further allocated to the districts.

Division of Economy in to sectors

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

I Primary Sector

1. Agriculture (including livestock)
2. Forestry and logging
3. Fishing
4. Mining and Quarrying.

II Secondary Sector

5. Manufacturing
 - a) Registered
 - b) Un-registered.
6. Construction
7. Electricity, gas and water supply

III Tertiary Sector

8. Transport, Storage and communication
 - a) Railways
 - b) Transport by other means
 - c) Storage
 - d) Communication
9. Trade, Hotel and Restaurants

IV Finance & Real Estate

10. Banking and Insurance
11. Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling and Business Services, including legal services.

V Community and Personal Services

12. Public Administration
13. Other Services

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

Method of estimation

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

i) Production approach

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

ii) Income approach

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

ii) Expenditure approach

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

Sector wise details of methodology adopted to obtain the estimates of gross and net district product is outlined in the next chapter

Sector-wise Methodology for Estimation of District Domestic Product

1 Agriculture including Livestock

1.1 Agriculture

The estimates of value added of output for different crops by district have been arrived at by production approach. The district-wise production and prices for all the crops are not available uniformly. Thus, the procedure for estimation of value of output varied across crops is as follows:

- i) For major crops namely, Wheat, Paddy(rice), Maize, Bajra, Barley, Ragi, Millets, Gram pulses kharif, pulses rabi, other pulses, Linseed, Sesamum, Rape and Mustard, Groundnut, other Oilseeds, Sunhump, Dry Ginger, Turmeric, Dry Chillies, Sugarcane, Cotton, Tabacoo, Potato, Onion, other vegetables etc. district-wise production figures are available from Directorate of Land records and Agriculture, Government of Himachal Pradesh. Of these crops District Statistical offices collect the harvest prices during peak harvesting period. Thus district wise value of output in respect of aforesaid crops are obtained using district level production of these crops and corresponding prices. In the absence of availability of these prices the state average wholesale prices are used to arrive at the value of output.
- ii) The production of gur is estimated district-wise on the basis of production of sugarcane. The district wise estimates of value of output for sugarcane, gur are arrived at using district-wise production and state average wholesale prices.
- iii) The district wise value of output for tea is estimated using production of tea by districts obtained from tea board at present and state average whole sale prices of tea.

- iv) For miscellaneous food crops and by-products the state level value of output is allocated among the districts using district wise value of output of aforesaid crops.
- v) District-wise production of fruits such as Apple, Other temperate fruits, Nuts and dry fruits, Citrus fruits, Other sub-tropical fruits are obtained from Directorate of Horticulture, Himachal Pradesh . Values of these horticulture crops are obtained using district wise production and state level wholesale prices. Where as the state level value of output of Kitchen garden, Floriculture, Mushrooms etc. are allocated to district-wise by using suitable indicators such as district-wise area under horticulture or the district-wise production of horticulture crops

1.2 Livestock

District wise milk, meat, egg and other related production are obtained from the respective District Animal Husbandry Office and are evaluated with the prices prevailing in the districts . left out items in this sub sector is allocated on the basis of data on district-wise livestock population thrown up by the livestock censuses arrives at district-wise estimates of livestock.

1.3 Value of inputs

To arrive at the district level gross value added (*GVA*) for agriculture sector, the total value of input in respect of different items are to be deducted from the total value of output (*GVO*).

The value of Seeds, Organic manure, Chemical Fertilizer, Pesticides and Insecticides, current Repair and Maintenance, Livestock Feed, Irrigation Charges, Market Charges, Electricity, Diesel Oil etc. at state level is to be allocated on the basis of district-wise gross value of output (*GVO*) for agriculture (proper).

The state level estimates for Financial Intermediate Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) is allocated to districts on the basis of district-wise GVA for Agriculture Sector including Livestock

Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) at the state level is distributed among the districts using GVA arising out of this sector at district level.

2 Forestry

The district-wise value of output for timber and minor forest products have been arrived at by using the production approach. The district-wise production of major as well minor forest produce are available with the Principal Chief Conservator of forest. The prices are taken from the Forest corporation depots in the districts. In case of fuel wood, where state level GVO is calculated using NSSO consumption data and population, the district-wise estimates are prepared in proportion to the district-wise rural and urban number of households using the population census data 1991 and 2001. The fuel wood consumed (Kg) per person for the 30 days, separately for the rural (17.70 Kg) and urban areas (5.34Kg), as a multiplier with rural and urban population separately.

The state level inputs norms have been used at district level to find the GVA by districts.

District-wise estimates of FISIM and CFC have been obtained by allocating the state level estimates on the basis of district-wise gross value added.

3 Fisheries

The Directorate of Fisheries supplies the district-wise production data of inland fish. The estimates of gross value added for inland fish is prepared using the district-wise production of inland fish. Thus, in arriving at the district level estimates of value added district level prices are being considered along with the district level figures for production of fish. Also the norm/ratio for subsistence fishing and operational costs at state level have been used for districts. The state level

estimates of CFC and FISIM are then allocated among the districts in proportion to the GVA at district level. Subtracting FISIM and CFC from GVA at district-level, estimates of net district domestic product are arrived at.

4 Mining and Quarrying

The source of data for these major and minor minerals production is State Geological Department. The royalty value/ prices are also determined by the state geologist. The gross value addition is then done district wise with the district wise breakup of the major/ minor mineral production. For inputs, the state level value of input has been allocated to districts in proportion to GVA to arrive at value of output. The estimates of FISIM and CFC at state level have been allocated to the districts in proportion to district-wise value of output to arrive at the net value added.

5 Manufacturing

5.1 Registered

The estimates of value added from manufacturing sector are available from the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI). The district level ASI estimates are not available separately so the state level estimates of GVA of manufacturing registered sector are allocated among the districts on the basis of district-wise and industry group-wise working force available in the state. To arrive at the estimates of FISIM and CFC the state estimates of FISIM and CFC are allocated to the districts in proportion to GVA of each district. The estimates of net district product have been obtained by deducting the district-wise estimates of FISIM and CFC from the gross value added at the district level.

5.2 Un-registered

The estimates of GSDP at state level have been allocated to the districts by allocating the Industry group wise workforce in unregistered manufacturing using districts-wise percentage distribution of workers engaged on own account enterprise and establishment in respect of the Un-Registered manufacturing sector as available from Economic Censuses and Population census. To allocate the

estimates of CFC the state level estimates of CFC has been allocated to each district in proportion to district wise GSDP. Deducting the district-wise CFC from the corresponding estimates of gross domestic product has arrived at the net district domestic products.

6 Construction

The estimates of GSDP and NSDP at state level have been allocated to the districts mainly on the basis of work force. For the sub-sectors, viz, State Government Administration (excluding local bodies), Non-department commercial undertakings, Railways, Communication and Government Administration, the work force by districts as available from the National Sample Survey Organization have been used to allocate the State level GVA to district level. The GVA for Rural and urban residential buildings, Non-Residential buildings and other construction works the district-wise number of rural and urban houses available from population census 2001 have been utilized and are estimated as per the state methodology.

The estimates of total GVA by district at current prices are obtained on adding the estimates of GVA for different sub sectors.

The estimates of FISIM and CFC at current prices are allocated to different districts in proportion to the district-wise GVA for different years.

7 Electricity, Gas and Water Supply

(i) Electricity

In the absence of district wise accounts maintained by the electricity board , the estimates of gross value added by districts at current prices has been arrived at using the district-wise working force in respect of the sector Electricity,

(ii) Gas

The Gross value added form this sub sector has been allocated by using the district wise no of gobar gas plants existed in the district.

(iii) Water Supply

The Public part has been allocated to districts with the workforce indicator as is culled from the district wise workforce. *GVA* from the local bodies are collected in every district. Therefore this is taken as such. The private part, if any, is taken from the remaining workforce of the district.

8 Transport Storage & Communication

8.1 Railways

The state level estimates is provided by C.S.O. have been allocated to districts in proportion to the district wise working force engaged in railways.

8.2 Transport

- a) **Public sector** The value added from this sub-sector at the state level is allocated to districts on the basis of district wise working force (Public)
- b) **Private sector** The value added from private Mechanised organized and private un-organised sector is to be allocated to the districts on the basis of district wise private working force as available from the Labour Input from the RGI & NSSO. *GVA* is obtained by adding public and private sector estimates.

8.3 Storage

The state level estimates is provided by CSO have allocated to district in proportion to the district wise working force .

The state level estimates of FISIM and CFC are allocated to district wise in ratio of their respective *GVA* and deducted to arrive at the estimates of NDP for both the sub-sectors transport and storage.

8.4 Communication

activities covered under this sector are (i) Courier activities (NIC) -98 code-64120), (ii) Activities of cable operators (NIC-98, code - 64204) and 9iii) Other communication (NIC- 1998 code642(-) 64204. The state level estimates as given by C.S.O have been allocated to districts in proportion working force in concerned activities allocated and the work force in the private sector.

Aggregating gross value added (after deducting FISIM) from all means of transport, storage and communication arrives at total GVA

9 Trade Hotel and Restaurants

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

d) Private sector The value added from private organized and private un-organised sector is to be allocated to the districts on the basis of district wise private working force as available from the Labour Input from the RGI & NSSO. GVA is obtained by adding public and private sector estimates.

The state level estimates of FISIM and CFC are allocated to districts in the ratio of district wise estimates of adjusted GVA and deducted from GSDP to arrive at Net Domestic Product.

10 Banking and Insurance

State level estimates are provided by C.S.O. As the district wise number of persons i.e workforce engaged in the Banking and Insurance are available from the NSSO data. The state level estimates of gross value added are allocated to the districts on the basis of district-wise Workforce of banks insurance sector by taking into account the district wise banks and their deposits and loans.

The estimates of CFC at district level have obtained by allocating the state level estimates in proportion to the GVA of respective district to arrive at net value added.

11 Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings, Business Services and Legal Services

The economic activities covered in this sector are (i) Ownership of dwellings(occupied residential houses), (ii) real estate services (activities of all types of dealers such as operators, developers and agents connected with real estate), (iii) renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods, (iv) computer and related activities, (v) accounting, book-keeping and related activities, (vi) research and development, market research and public opinion polling, business and management consultancy, architectural, engineering and other technical activities advertising and business activities and (vii) legal services. The activity of ownership of dwellings includes the imputed value of owner occupied dwellings. Services rendered by non-residential buildings are considered to be a subsidiary activity of the industries, which occupy the building and therefore are not included in this sector. The State level estimates of Gross Value Added for Real Estate and Business Services have allocated to districts on the basis of working force engaged in the activities as obtained from RGI & NSSO.

For the sub sector Ownership of dwellings the State Level estimates for GVA have been allocated at district level on the basis of district-wise rural and urban number of houses based on census data.

The State estimates of FISIM and CFC have been allocated to the districts in proportion to the district-wise GVA and deducted to arrive at Net value added.

12 Public Administration

The estimates of net value added for State and Central Administration have been allocated to districts on the basis of district-wise number of government employees as per Employees census conducted by the department every year. These estimates are prepared for net valued added. Then CFC is added to get the GVA estimates.

The estimates of CFC at district level have been arrived at using the State level ratio to net value added.

13 Other services

The economic activities covered under this sector are (i) Coaching and tuition (NIC-98 code 80903 and 80904), (ii) education excluding coaching and tuition (NIC-98 code 80(-) 80903 (-) 80904, (iii) human health activities including veterinary activities, (iv) sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation activities (NIC-98 code 90), (v) activities of membership organisation (+) social work (NIC-98, code 91 + 853), (vi) recreational cultural and sporting activities (NIC-98, code 92), (vii) washing and cleaning of textiles and fur products (NIC-98, code-9301), (viii) hair dressing and other beauty treatment (NIC-98, code 9302) (ix) funeral and related activities (NIC-98 code 9303-9309), (x) private households with employed person (NIC-98 code 95), (xi) custom tailoring (NIC-98, code 18105), and (xii) extra territorial organizations and bodies (NIC-98 code 99). The working force engaged in the aforesaid sectors have been obtained for public and private part separately on the basis of RGI & NSSO working force in respect of those industry groups. The State level gross value added for the sub-sectors mentioned above have been allocated to districts in proportion to the working force engaged in the corresponding sector.

State level ratios for FISIM and CFC with respect to total GSDP have been used to obtain the same at district level. The estimates of GVA for all the sub-sector. Subtracting FISIM and CFC by districts from the districts level estimates of GVA the estimates of net district domestic product for the sector have been obtained.

Limitations

- In case of sectors where the income approach is applied in estimating the net value added we ran into considerable difficulties. Because, in these cases earners residing in a particular district may generate economic activity in a district other than the one in which they reside. The working force required for this purpose, as available from population census or surveys, are usually based on residence criterion. So the income thus generated is accounted for the district in which the workers reside.
- Secondly, the availability of basic data for the recent time periods are not adequate. So these estimates are based on the latest available data.
- Attempts are being made to reduce the data gap. Thus the estimates for the recent years are "provisional" or "quick" and the same would be revised in due course on the basis of more dependable and up-to-date data.



**DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(DISTRICT INCOME)
of
HIMACHAL PRADESH**

**1999-2000 to 2005-06
(Base 1999-2000)**

Department of Economics & Statistics

Appendix-I

EVALUATION OF MINOR CROPS,, MISCELLANEOUS AND UNSPECIFIED CROPS

Sl. No.	Minor crops, Misc. and Unspecified crops	Specified Crops whose value per hectare has been used	Percentage of value per Hect. of specified crop
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Jowar	Maize	100
2.	Bajra	Maize	100
3.	Barley	The prices of wheat has been Moved to calculate the Barley price	100
4.	Ragi	The prices of wheat has been Moved to calculate the Ragi price	100
5.	Millets	Weighted average of value per hectare of Maize, Barley and Ragi	75
6.	Other cereals	The prices of Millets has been moved to calculate the the price of cereals	100
7.	Horse Gram	Weighted average of value per hectare of Moong, Arhar , Black gram, Masur and Gram	85
8.	Other Pulses	Weighted average of value per hectare of Moong, Arhar , Black gram, Masur and Gram	85
9.	Sweet Potato	Value per hectare has been calculated by moving the potato prices	100
10.	Other vegetables	Value per hectarte has been calculated by moving the All-India WPI of Vegetables	100
11.	Onion & garlic	Value per hectarte has been calculated by moving the All-India WPI of Vegetables	100
12.	Other Condiment &	weighted average per hectare value of dry	90

	Spices	chillies and ginger	
13.	cotton	Price moved with the movement of All-India WPI of Cotton	100
14.	San-hemp	Cotton	75
15.	Groundnut	Price moved with the movement of All-India WPI of Groundnut	100
16.	Sesamum	Price moved with the movement of All-India WPI of Oil seeds	100
17.	Rape & Mustard	Price moved with the movement of All-India WPI of Rape and Mustard	100
18.	Linseed	Price moved with the movement of All-India WPI of Linseed	100
19.	Other oilseeds	weighted average per hectare value of linseed,Rape and Mustard and Sesamum	100
20.	Sugarcane	The price of Sugarcane has been calculated by moving the price of Gur	100
21.	Tea	The prices sent by CSO has been moved with the help of All-India WPI of tea	100
22.	Tobacco	Moved with the All-India WPI	100
23.	Other Non-food crops	Moved with the All-India WPI of non-food articles	100
24.	Fodder Crop	Moved with the All-India WPI of non-food articles	100
25.	Other drug & Narcotics	Tobacco	96
26.	Indian hemp	Price moved with the price of other drugs and narcotics	100

APPENDIX – II
**PEAK MARKETING PERIOD OF VARIOUS CROPS GROWN
 IN HIMACHAL PRADESH**

Sl. No.	Crop	Period
1.	2.	3.
1.	Rice I.R.8	October- November
2.	Wheat (Local dara)	May
3.	Bajra	November
4.	Barley	April-May
5.	Maize (local desi)	October-November
6.	Gram	April-May
7.	Green gram (moong)	September- October
8.	Red gram (arhar)	Dec.-Jan.-February
9.	Black gram (Urd)	September-October
10.	Masur	April-May-June
11.	Sesamum	Any month
12.	Groundnut	June
13.	Rape & Mustard	June
14.	Sugarcane	Dec.-Jan.-Feb.-March
15.	Cotton	September-October
16.	Dry Chillies	Nov.-Dec.-Jan.-Feb.
17.	Dry Ginger	Nov.-Dec.-Jan.-Feb.
18.	Potato	Oct.-Nov.-Dec.
19.	Onion	March-April
20.	Turmeric	Dec.-Jan.-Feb.-March
21.	Tobacco	June-July-August
22.	Gur	Dec.-Jan.-Feb.-March.

APPENDIX-III
SEED RATES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl.No.	Crop	Seed rate per hectare (M.T.)
1.	2.	3.
1.	Rice	0.09919
2.	Wheat	0.10669
3.	Jowar	0.04075
4.	Bajra	0.01383
5.	Barley	0.11427
6.	Maize	0.03534
7.	Ragi	0.01530
8.	Other cereals and millets	0.03306
9.	Gram	0.05402
10.	Green Gram	0.04767
11.	Red Gram	0.04767
12.	Black Gram	0.04767
13.	Horse Gram	0.01631
14.	Masur	0.02498
15.	Other Pulses	0.07828
16.	Other vegetables	25% of value
17.	Onion	25% of value
18.	Potato	1.2028
19.	Chillies	0.00161
20.	Ginger	1.61973
21.	Turmeric	0.90608
22.	Other condiments & Spices	value per hect. of Chillies
23.	Cotton	0.02283
24.	Sunhemp	1% of value
25.	Other fibers	1% of value
26.	Indian hemp	Jowar rate
27.	Groundnut	0.04942
28.	Sesamum	0.00598
29.	Rape & Mustard	0.01342
30.	Linseed	0.01722
31.	Other Oilseed	80% of value per hect. Of Rape & Mustard
32.	Sugarcane	3.30749
33.	Tobacco	0.00441
34.	Other drugs	Jowar rate
35.	Other Misc. food crops	Ragi value
36.	Other non-food crops	Jowar rate
37.	fodder crops	Jowar rate

STATISTICAL TABLES

Contents

	Page No
1. Introduction	1-6
2. Sector -wise Methodology for Estimation of District Domestic Product	7-15
3. Limitations	16
4. Statistical Tables	17-32
5. Appendix I to III	I-IV

PREFACE

It is increasingly being recognized that effective developmental interventions, whether at planning, implementation or monitoring stages, have to be rooted at the district level. This view has been formally mandated by the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, which require the preparation of district plans. Efforts in this direction have been hampered by lack of adequate and appropriate data, especially on district level incomes.

This publication is the outcome of the above aspects. It attempts to lay down in some detail the data needs and estimation methodology that can be used, keeping in mind the resources and limitations that exist at the district level. This is the second attempt of estimating the District Domestic Product 1999-2000 to 2005-06 under new series base year 1999-2000 with first attempt of preparing the estimates from 1993-94 to 1998-99 with base year 1993-94 .

I am thankful to various official and non-official agencies for their whole hearted co-operation in providing the data within stipulated time.

I place on record my appreciation for the concerted efforts put in by the officer and officials of State Income Unit in bringing out this first edition of District Domestic Product.

Pradeep Chauhan
Economic Adviser

