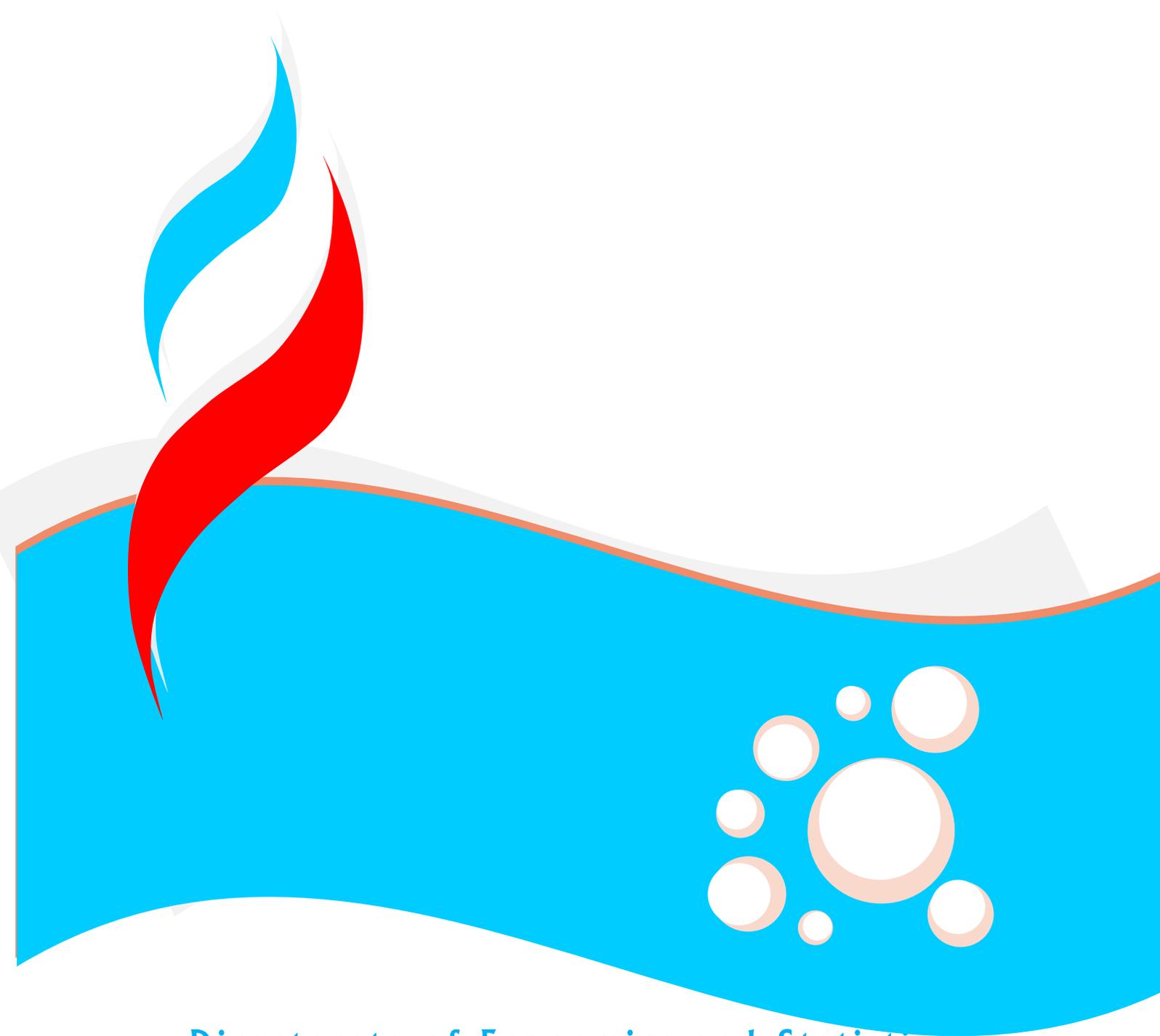# *User Manual*
District Domestic Product
(A Step by Step Process with Illustrations)

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

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Foreword

The District Domestic Product (DDP) is an important measure of performance of the economy of a district. It is one of the main parameters of regional imbalances. It is also one of the three indicators for construction of composite Human Development Index (HDI). Estimation DDP is beset with a number of difficulties, and this is basically due to non-availability of district-wise basic data required for estimation of district income. The data in respect of commodity producing sectors, viz. primary sector is available, but in respect of remaining sectors, it is very scanty.

I appreciate the step taken by State Income Division of DES for preparing "User Manual on District Domestic Product" for estimation of DDP. It is a novel attempt to capture the sources and methods of DDP, and would help in disseminating the process of estimation of DDP among the staff and officers of DES. This would also help in eliciting suggestions for improvement in methodology for robust estimation of DDP.

I thank the officers and staff of State Income Division for their efforts to bring out the booklet for future reference and guidance.

(Dushasan Behera)
Director (I/C)

User Manual on District Domestic Product

Contents

Abbreviation

ASI	*Annual Survey of Industries*
CFC	*Consumption of Fixed Capital*
DCU	*Departmental Commercial Undertaking*
DDP	*District Domestic Product*
IC	*Intermediate Consumption*
GVA	*Gross Value Added*
IBM	*Indian Bureau of Mines*
HDI	*Human Development Index*
NVA	*Net Value Added*
NDCU	*Non-Departmental Commercial Undertaking*
NSS	*National Sample Survey*
NVA	*Net Value Added*
SDP	*State Domestic Product*
TOF	*Tree Outside Forest*

Chapter-1

District Domestic Product: An Over View

1.1 Introduction:

Income of a district is considered one of the most important indicators to measure economic development of a district. The estimates of District Domestic Product (DDP) represent district income. It is the main parameter of regional imbalances. It is also one of the three indicators for construction of a composite Human Development Index (HDI) for inclusion in Human Development Report of a district prepared by many State Governments.

The DDP estimation is beset with the problems of availability of data as well as collection and analysis of information. So, attempts are being made to improve on the methodology and coverage for preparation of District Domestic Product (DDP) based on combination of production and income approaches like State Domestic Product as laid down by Central Statistics Office (CSO), New Delhi. Due to the free flow of goods and services across district borders and non-availability of net factor income earned by the residents of districts, the income accruing approach is not feasible. Even to compile estimates following income approach, considerable additional data needs to be collected.

For the first time, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Odisha published District Domestic Product (DDP) Estimates in the year 2000 with 1993-94 as base and continued publishing estimates up to 2011-12 at 2004-05 base.

1.2. Approaches of Estimation

The Income Estimates from the above mentioned sectors are worked out in any one or more of the following three approaches.

i) Production Approach

This approach involves evaluation of all goods and services produced within the districts during a period of time from which, Intermediate Consumption (IC) are deducted to get the estimates of DDP.
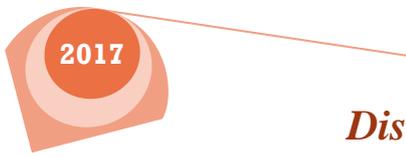
ii)   Income Approach

The aggregate income accrued to the four factors of production viz, Land, Labour, Capital and Enterprises in the form of rent, wages, interest and profits are considered as Net Value Added (**NVA**). The CFC is added to NVA to arrive at **GVA (Gross Value Added).**

iii)   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 or future production of goods and services. The money value of final consumption expenditure plus the saving gives the output. Then IC is deducted to arrive at GVA. Sector wise details of methodology adopted to obtain the estimates of gross and net district product is outlined in the next chapter.

1.3 Division of Economy into Sectors

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

Primary Sector
1. Crop
2. Livestock
3. Forestry and logging
4. Fishing
5. Mining and Quarrying

Secondary Sector
6. Manufacturing
7. Construction
8. Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Remedial services

Tertiary Sector
9. Trade, Hotel and Restaurants
10. Transport, Storage and communication
a) Railways
b) Transport by other means
c) Storage
d) Communication
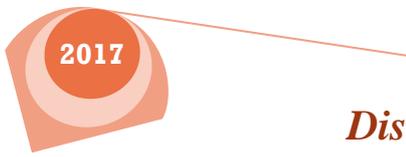
Finance & Services

11.   Banking and Insurance

12.   Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Professional Services

13.   Public Administration

14.   Other Services

Primary and Secondary sectors are called **Commodity producing sectors**. Tertiary and Finance sectors are known as **Non commodity producing sectors**.

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Chapter-2

Concepts and Definitions

2.1 District Domestic Product

It is defined as the total value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundary of a district without duplication.

Value of Output

Gross value of **output** is a measure of sales of an industry's own product or receipts, which can include sales to final users in the economy or sales to other industries (intermediate use). Gross **output** can also be measured as the sum of an industry's **value** added and intermediate consumption.

Intermediate Consumption:

Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services **consumed** as inputs by the process of production, excluding fixed assets whose **consumption** is recorded as **consumption** of fixed capital; the goods or services may be either transformed or used up in the production process.

Gross Value Added

Gross value added (GVA) is the measure of the **value** of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy. In national accounts GVA is output less intermediate consumption; it is a balancing item of the production account. **GVA** is also measured as per income approach i.e., compensation of employees plus gross operating surplus and consumption of fixed capital (CFC).

Base Year

A base year is the normal year for which data at the most detailed level are collected and serve as benchmark data. It is the **year** used for comparison in the measure of an economic activity. Its analysis expresses economic measures in **base**-**year** prices to eliminate the effects of inflation.
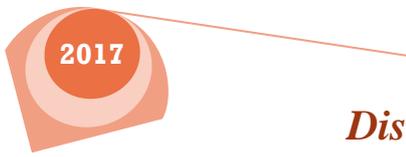
Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)

Consumption of fixed capital is the decline, during the course of the accounting period, in the current value of the stock of reproducible fixed assets owned and used by a producer as a result of physical deterioration, normal obsolescence, or normal accidental damage during the process of production. CFC is normally measured at current replacement cost basis.

Current Price

When value of the product is evaluated at the price it is sold, is known as current year price.

Constant Price

But when value of the product of different years is evaluated at a single year price (base year) is known as constant price.

Industry

An industry consists of a group of establishments engaged on the same, or similar kinds of production activity.

Supra Regional Sector

There are certain activities which are supra regional in nature i.e. they cut across the boundaries of the region i.e. states/districts, for example, the activities of railways, communication, banking and insurance and central government administration. The estimates for these supra regional activities are compiled for as a whole and allocated to the states and further to the districts on the basis of relevant indicators.

FISIM

FISIM stands for **Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured**. In the *System of National Accounts* it is an estimate of the value of the services provided by financial intermediaries, such as banks, for which no explicit charges are made; instead these services are paid for as part of the margin between rates applied to savers and borrowers. The supposition is that savers would receive a higher interest rate and borrowers pay a lower interest rate if all financial services had explicit charges.

One method of calculating it is as the total property income receivable by financial intermediaries minus their total interest payable, excluding the value of any property income
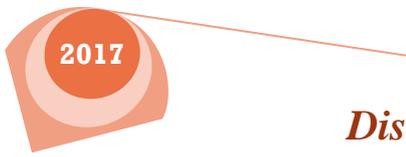
receivable from the investment of their own funds, as such income does not arise from financial intermediation.

Net

The term "net" is a common means of referring to values after deducting consumption of fixed capital (generally used as in "net capital stock" or "net domestic product"); it should be noted, however, that the term "net" can be used in different contexts in the national accounts, such as "net income from abroad" which is the difference between two income flows.

Net Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product less Consumption of Fixed Capital

Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)

The reduction in value of the fixed capital due to its use in production is called Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC).

Per-capita Income:

The average income of the people of the country/state/district in a particular year is called the Per-capita Income for that year. PCI is equal to [Income/Population]

Primary Sector: It refers to those activities of an economy which are carried on with the help of the nature. Example: Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry & Logging, Fishery and Mining & Quarrying.

Secondary Sector: The activities in secondary sector includes the transformation of primary product into intermediate product, intermediate product to further intermediate product and intermediate product to final product for use or consumption. It includes those activities of an economy, which are engaged with manufacturing and construction etc.

Tertiary Sector: It is otherwise known as services sector. It refers to that sector of an economy which helps or supports primary and secondary sector activities. It is in nature of services. Example: Trade, transport, education, communication, banking, legal services etc.

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Chapter-3

District Domestic Product: Methodology and Sources

3.1. Methodology

Broadly speaking, the methodology of computation of sectorial estimates is the same as adopted for estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP). For the commodity producing sectors, the estimates of DDP may be prepared using the production approach i.e., gross value added is equal to value of output less Intermediate Consumption (IC). In some of the commodity producing sectors, though district wise production data are available, the corresponding prices are not available. In such cases, district wise output may be evaluated using prices prevailing in the adjoining district/region. In the case of non-commodity producing sectors, where district wise basic data are not available, the state level estimates may be allocated to the districts on the basis of suitable district wise indicators.

3.2: Crop Proper
Value of Output

As in the case of state level estimates, the estimates at district level are compiled by 'Production Approach'. The district level data on production and prices are generally not available uniformly for all the crops. The following methods are used.

- For the crops for which production and prices are available district wise, the value of output is production multiplied by price of the crops.

- When prices are not available, use neighboring district prices.

- In case, both production and prices not available, only area is available, allocate state level value of output on the basis of district-wise area under crops

- For miscellaneous and unspecified crops, allocate state level value of output on the basis of district-wise area under crops.

- By-Product: State output may also be allocated on the basis of district-wise area. If possible data on Cost of Cultivation Studies (CCS) may be used.

Sources of data: Directorate of Agriculture Food Production, Directorate of Horticulture and DE&S provide data on area and production of crops. As regards price data, the same are obtained from the DES.
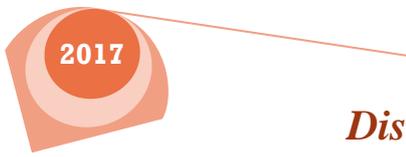
Value of Input

- **Seed:** State level value of seed is distributed according to district wise gross cropped area in district.

- **Chemical Fertilizers /Organic Manure:** State level value is distributed to districts in proportion to district wise consumption of fertilizers.

- **Feed of livestock for crop sector:** Value of feed of livestock for crop sector at State level is distributed according to district wise population of Adult cattle male and adult buffalo male.

- **Pesticides and Insecticides:** State level value is distributed to districts in proportion to district wise gross cropped area. If district wise pesticides data is available, then same may be used.

- **Diesel Oil Consumption:** State level value of consumption of diesel oil by tractors and oil engines may be distributed to districts according to district wise number of tractors, power tillers and oil engines.

- **Electricity:** State level value distributed on the basis of district-wise no. of private and Government electric tube-wells/lift irrigation points and energized pump-sets. However, district-wise consumption of electricity may be collected and used.

- **Irrigation Charges:** District-wise irrigation charges, as collected from district administration used for this purpose. In absence of such data, state level value may be distributed to districts in proportion to the area irrigated by Government canals.

- **Market Charges:** State level norm (3.22 % of GVO) in respect of Agriculture (Proper) sectors is used for district income estimates.

- **Repairs & Maintenance:** District-wise data on fixed assets as available from All India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS), or the latest, may be used.

- **Gross Product from Operation of Government Irrigation System:** State level value of contribution by Government Irrigation system may be distributed among districts in proportion to district-wise area irrigated by Government canals.

3.3: Livestock

- District-wise estimates of number of different categories of animals and poultry are worked from the two latest livestock census assuming linear/compound growth and utilized with relevant yield rates to obtain estimates on production of various livestock products and bye products and poultry meat.
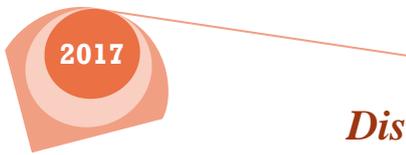
- The district wise production of Milk, Meat, Egg, Hide, Skin, Dung and increment in stock may be multiplied with price to get district level output and increment in stock.

- District wise total outputs thus worked out are adjusted to the state estimate of output from Animal Husbandry.

- Based on ratio of district output to State output, the state GVA may be allocated among the districts.

Sources of data: The Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services (DAH&VS) provide district wise production of Milk, Meat, Egg, Hide and Skin, Dung etc. The price data are obtained from the Price Division of DES.

3.4: Forestry & Logging

- State output of Recorded Timber (Industrial wood), Un-recorded Timber, Minor Forest Product and Fodder from Forestry sector is allocated to different districts on the basis of district-wise forest area under Revenue Villages & district-wise Misc. Trees and Grooves.

- State Output from Industrial wood from Trees outside Forest (TOF) is allocated to different districts on the basis of district-wise Misc. Trees and Grooves from revenue area to that of State Total or forest area. In case district wise production of timber and prices available, the same may be used for estimation of value of output.

- In case of firewood, the district value of output may be obtained by allocating State Total output to the district in proportion to district wise rural projected population.

Sources of data: Principal Chief Conservator of Forest provides data on Recorded Timber, Un-recorded Timber, Minor Forest Products etc. Forest Survey of India (FSI) provides data on Trees Outside Forest.

Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services provides district wise area, production and value of fodder.

3.5: Fishery

- District wise outputs from Fishery Sector both for Marine and Inland Fish are estimated at current and constant prices by using the district wise data on production and prices.

- As regards input, state level norm may be used.
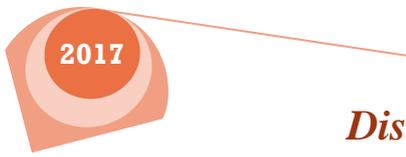
Sources of data: Directorate of Fisheries provides district wise value and output from Fishery sector both for Marine and Inland Fish.

3.6: Mining & Quarrying

- District wise outputs for major minerals are estimated at current and constant prices by using the data on district wise production and value of major minerals provided by Directorate of Mines.

- For salt, data of Salt Commissioner for evaporated salt are used.

- In case of minor minerals including sand, state level value of output of minor minerals is allocated in proportion to royalty value of minor minerals at district level.

- For working out inputs, state level proportion may be adopted for district estimates.

Sources of data: Directorate of Mines and Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur provide district wise production and value of major minerals. Data of evaporated salt are provided by the Salt Commissioner.

3.7: Manufacturing

- State GVA of organized manufacturing sector (Private corporate, DCU, NDCU, Railways) may be allocated basing on distribution of workforce (Census /NSS/Economic Census) in the Manufacturing sector or district wise proportion of output/GVA under Annual Survey of Industries (ASI).
- For Private Unincorporated Enterprises (un-organized), district-wise projected working force and value added per worker from NSS surveys (Pooled data) or workforce of Census / Economic Census may be used to distribute the State level GVA of this sub sector.

Sources of data: Value added per worker are obtained from latest NSS surveys (Pooled data), workforce data are from NSS division of DES / Population Census. The GVA data on organized sector and workers data may be obtained from ASI.

3.8: Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services

Electricity

- State level value added on electricity is distributed among districts in proportion to district-wise work force in the sub-sector or electricity distribution/ transmission.
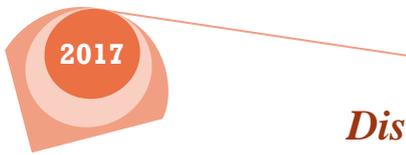
Gas:

- State level value added from bio-gas distributed according to number of Bio-Gas plants in each district obtained from KVIC, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. For remaining gas sector, state level estimates allocated to districts on the basis of working force.

Water Supply

- State level value added may be allocated to districts in proportion to the district-wise salaries and wages collected from local bodies located in the district or projected workforce in this sub sector.

Recycling:

- State GVA estimates (recycling) can be allocated based on ASI results or NSS workforce.

Sewerage & Sanitation:

- State level GVA (sewerage and sanitation) may be allocated in proportion to district-wise estimates of NSS work force.

Sources of data: The workforce data may be obtained from NSS/Census/Economic Census**.** Electricity distribution / transmission data is available with Energy Department.

3.9: Construction

- State estimates of SDP from Construction sector for State Govt. / Central Govt. Administration, Local bodies, DCU both at current and constant price are allocated to different districts on the basis of district-wise projected workforce or district wise consumption of steel and cement. State local bodies GVA may also be allocated based on number of GPs & Panchayat Samities.

- State level GVA of Railway construction may be allocated based on length of rail line in the districts.

- State level GVA of Rural and Urban residential buildings may be allocated based on pooled GVA data of rural and urban construction under AIDIS or No. of District-wise dwellings may be used as alternative method.

- State GVA of non-residential buildings, other HH and residual may be allocated among districts based on district-wise projected workforce (Census/ NSS/Economic Census) or district wise consumption of steel and cement.
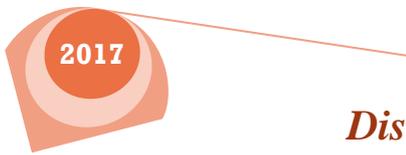
- State level GVA of HH Plantation may be allocated based on proportion of area in plantation crops in the district.

    Sources of data: District wise steel and cement consumption data may be obtained from the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes. The Directorate of Steel may also be contacted for data on consumption of steel.

3.10: Trade &Repair Services

Trade:

- SDP relating to Public and Private organized sector be allocated among districts on the basis of district wise working force or sales tax collection. Or number of establishments as per economic census.

- SDP relating to the un-organized sector be allocated among districts in proportion to district wise GVA to state GVA in the sector (as per NIC classification) based on pooled NSS data **or** sales tax collection.

Sources of data: District wise Sales Tax data can be collected from the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes. The pooled NSS data on unorganized sector may be used.

3.11: Hotel and Restaurant

- SDP relating to Public and Private organized sector be allocated among Districts on the basis of District wise working force or service tax collection or tourist arrivals.

- SDP relating to the un-organized sector be allocated among districts in proportion to GVA in the sector based on pooled NSS data.

    Sources of data: Tourist arrival data may be collected from Tourism Department. Service tax data may be collected from Commissioner, Central Excise.

3.12: Railways

- State estimates of SDP may be allocated based on track length in districts /work force.
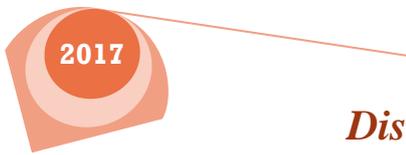
3.13: Transport by other means

- State estimates of SDP from Transport by Other means (Road/ Water/Air and Services incidental to transport) sector for NDE, DE and Private Corporate both at current and constant price is allocated to different districts on the basis of district-wise NSS projected workforce.

- GVA in road transport may also be allocated based on number of vehicles on road.

- State estimate under un-organized sector may be allocated based on district wise proportion of GVA under pooled data of NSS or workforce.

  Sources of data: Data on rail track length in districts are from Commerce and Transport Department. No of vehicles on road may be obtained from State Transport Authority.

3.14: Storage

- State level estimates for public and private corporate may be allocated to districts on the basis district wise working force or district-wise storage capacity of state and central warehousing facilities.

- State level estimates on un-organized sector may be allocated to districts based on district wise proportion of GVA under NSS/ workforce.

  Sources of data: Work force data are available with Census / NSS.

3.15: Communication

- State level public GVA may be allocated based on district-wise projected workforce.

- State level Private GVA for courier activities may be allocated using work force. District wise growth in mobile subscribers may be used for allocation of GVA on telecommunication. District wise growth in TV viewers may be used for allocation of GVA under cable operators.

  Sources of data: Census of India, NSS and Telecom Regulatory Authority.
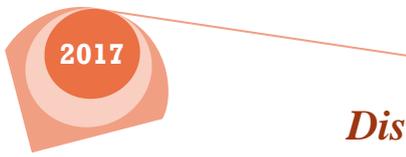
3.16: Financial Services

- Ratio of district wise credit and deposit status may be used for allocation of GVA in banking sector. For insurance, district wise premium status may be used. In case the above data are not available, State estimates of SDP from Banking & Insurance sector both at current and constant price is allocated to different districts on the basis of district-wise projected workforce

  Sources of data: District wise credit and deposit ratio data are from State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) and Insurance data may be obtained from Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority.

3.17: Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Professional Services

Real Estate:

- State level estimates from these sub-sectors for public and private corporate may be allocated to districts in proportion to work force in these activities.

- For un-organized sector, allocate State GVA on the basis of proportion of district wise GVA of pooled NSS data / workforce.

Ownership of Dwellings

- State level estimates may be allocated to districts in proportion to projected number of dwellings (Rural/Urban) in each district based on census data or in proportion to the work force in these activities.

  Sources of data: The work force data are obtained from Census/NSS/Economic Census. The dwellings data is available with Census.

Professional Services

- For other professional services including software and R&D, use district workforce as per Census / NSS or proportion of GVA in un-organized sector based on NSS data.

- In case of legal services, State level estimate allocated to the districts in proportion to district wise number of advocates registered in Bar Council / workforce data.
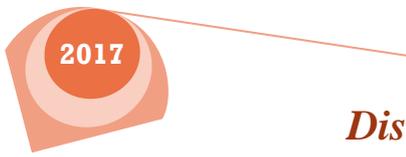
Sources of data: The workforce data is available with Census/ NSS. The GVA data relates to unorganized sector survey under NSS.

3.18: Public Administration

- State income estimates of Central Government Administration, as provided by CSO and those of state government administration distributed in proportion to number of Central/ State Government / Local Bodies / Autonomous bodies employees / work force in each district.

- In case of Local Bodies, Local Body Account GVA or number of local bodies may be used.

3.19: Other Services

Education

- State level estimates for Public, Private Corporate allocated to districts on the basis of number of employees (Teaching and Non-Teaching) in each District.

- For un-organized sector, proportion of district GVA of pooled NSS data may be used or district-wise work force may be used.

Sources of data: Education Department, NSS Survey, Population Census.

Health

- In case of Public/Private Sector, State level estimates be allocated to districts on the basis of public sector work force in medical and health profession.

- For un-organized sector, proportion of district GVA of pooled NSS data/ workforce may be used.

Sources of data: NSS, Health Department, Population Census.

Private HH with employed person

- State level estimates may be allocated to districts on the basis of workforce.

Sources of data: NSS, Population Census
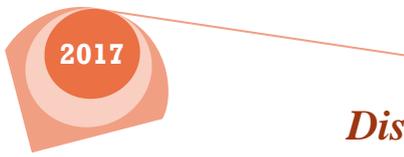
Remaining Services

- State level estimates for Public and Private Corporate allocated to the districts on the basis of workforce.

- In un-organized sector, proportion of district GVA based on pooled NSS data or workforce may be used to allocate among districts.

    Sources of data: Population Census, NSS

3.20: Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)

Sector wise ratio of consumption of fixed capital to GVA is adopted for district level estimates

3.21: Estimates at Constant Price

The methodology for working out estimates at constant prices is more or less the same as that for current prices in the sectors of Crop, Livestock, Forestry and Logging, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing (unregistered), Construction, Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings and Business services and Trade, Hotels and Restaurants. In the sectors where estimates are worked out by 'Production Approach' the current year production may be evaluated on the basis of base year prices to obtain the value of output at base year prices. In Mining and Quarrying sector, the district prices differentials may be introduced by multiplying the district-wise gross value added at current prices by the ratio between the wages of non-agricultural and rural labour for the base year and for current year. Depending on the availability of data this procedure may be adopted.

For the remaining sectors, the District Income estimates at constant prices may be worked out using the State level deflators of current to constant prices.
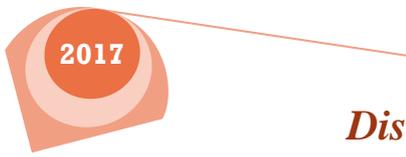
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Table 1 : Illustration of Work Force Estimation for Odisha

Sector/Sub Sectors	2001 WF	2011 WF	Annual Growth Multiplier*	Work Force for 2012-13**	Work Force for 2013-14
Crops	9300844	9217116	0.9991	9208784	9200461
Livestock	126113	240836	1.0668	256931.8	274103
Forestry and Logging	74353	63773	0.9848	62801.8	61845
Fishing and Aquaculture	94395	120788	1.0250	123802.6	126893
Mining and Quarrying	147139	93226	0.9554	89067.34	85094
Manufacturing	1212385	1383539	1.0133	1401931	1420567
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	63400	75211	1.0172	76506.74	77825
Construction	573776	2191787	1.1434	2506132	2865560
Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	864659	1818744	1.0772	1959134	2110361
Railways	45450	26191	0.9464	24786.12	23457
Transport by means other than Railways	222578	582826	1.1010	641718.8	706562
Storage	7594	3789	0.9328	3534.316	3297
Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	38734	75834	1.0695	81103.87	86740
Financial Services	56388	117608	1.0763	126578.5	136234
Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	302805	171702	0.9448	162231.6	153284
Public Administration and Defence	306878	206412	0.9611	198386.4	190673
Other Services	745090	1152209	1.0446	1203548	1257175
Total	14182581	17541589	1.0215	17918444	18303395

*   *Annual Growth Multiplier = (2011 WF/2001 WF)^(1/10)*

**   *Work Force for 2012-13 = 2011WF X Annual Growth Multiplier*

NIC Classification

The National Industrial Classification (NIC) is an essential Statistical Standard for developing and maintaining comparable data base according to economic activities. Such classifications are frequently used in classifying the economically active population, statistics of industrial production and distribution, the different fields of labour statistics and other economic data such as national income.

The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), which is responsible for setting up of statistical standards, took up the task of evolving a national industrial classification in early1960. National Industrial Classification 2008 (NIC-2008)[1] is a revised version of NIC-2004.

The structure of NIC-2008 is identical to the structure of ISIC Rev. 4 up to 4-digit level 'classes. Classes were then divided into 5-digit 'sub classes' according to national requirements.

The broad divisions and groups under NIC-2008 (2- digit) is as follows.

01 - 03	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
05 - 09	Mining and quarrying
10 -33	Manufacturing
35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
36 - 39	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
41 - 43	Construction
45 - 47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
49 - 53	Transportation and storage
55 - 56	Accommodation and Food service activities
58 - 63	Information and communication
64 - 66	Financial and insurance activities
68	Real estate activities
69 - 75	Professional, scientific and technical activities
77 - 82	Administrative and support service activities
84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
85	Education
86 - 88	Human health and social work activities
90 - 93	Arts, entertainment and recreation
94 - 96	Other service activities
97 - 98	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services producing activities of households for own use
99	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

[1] www.mospi.nic.in

Offices/Sources for Data for DDP

Sl No.	Sector/Sub Sector	Data	Sources
1	Crop	Area & Production of 13 EARAS crops	Agricultural Statistics Division, DES
		Area & Production of Other Crops	Statistical wing of Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production
		Area & Production of Fruits & Vegetables, Flowers	Directorate of Horticulture
		District wise price	Price Division, DES
		By-Product: dist. wise area under crop	Estimation
		Input: Seed -Gross Cropped Area	Agricultural Statistics Division, DES
		Input: Consumption of Fertilizer	Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production
2	Livestock	Milk, Egg, Meat, Hide, Skin, Dung etc Pruduction	Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services
		District wise price	Price Division, DES
3	Forestry & Logging	Recorded Timber, Unrecorded Timber, Minor Forest Produce	Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Odisha, Bhubaneswar
		Trees Outside Forest	Forest Survey of India
		Area & Production and Value of Fodder	Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services
		Forest Area	District at a Glance
4	Fishery	Production and Value	Directorate of Fisheries, Odisha, Cuttack
5	Mining & Quarrying	Production and value	Directorate of Mines and IBM
		Salt	Superintendent of Salt, Huma, Ganjam
6	Manufacturing	Projected Work Force	NSS/Census/ Economic Census
		Value added per Worker	Latest NSS Survey (Pooled data)
		GVA of Organised Sector and workers	Annual Survey of Industries Section, DES
7	Electricity	Gross Value Added on Electricity	NSS
		Projected Work Force	Census/NSS/Economic Census
		Number of villages electrified	District at a Glance
		Electricity distribution/transmission	Director (Finance) DISCOM
8	Gas	Number of Bio-Gas Plants	OREDA
		Projected Work Force	Census/NSS/Economic Census
9	Water Supply	Gross Value Added	NSS
		Projected Work Force	Census/NSS/Economic Census
10	Construction	Gross Value Added	NSS
		Projected Work Force	Census/NSS/Economic Census
		Length of Railway line	District at a Glance
		No. of Rural-Urban Residential Building District wise	Census
		Area of Plantation Crop	Directorate of Horticulture
11	Trade	Sales Tax	Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Cuttack
		Service Tax	Commissioner of Central Excise and Service Tax, Bhubaneswar
	Hotel & Restaurant	Tourist Arrival	Director, Tourism
		Service Tax	Commissioner, Central Excise
12	Railways	Length of Railway line	District at a Glance
	Transport by Other means	No. of Vehicles on Road	Commissioner, State Transport Transport
		Projected Work Force	Census/NSS/Economic Census
13	Storage	Projected Work Force	Census/NSS/Economic Census

(Contd.)

Sl No.	Sector/Sub Sector	Data	Sources
14	Communication	Projected Work Force	Census/NSS/Economic Census
		No. of Mobile subscribers	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)
		Dist. wise growth of TV Viewers	Census
15	Financial Services		
	Banking	Credit Deposit Ratio	Economic Survey of Odisha
		Projected Work Force	Census/NSS/Economic Census
	Insurance	Premium Collected	IRDA
		Projected Work Force	Census/NSS/Economic Census
16	Real Estate	Projected Work Force	Census/NSS/Economic Census
	Ownership of Dwelling	Projected no. of dwellings (Rural/Urban) - Census	Census/SID
	Other Professional Services	Projected Work Force	Census/NSS/Economic Census
	Legal Services	Work Force / No. of advocates registered in Bar Council	Bar Council, Odisha, Cuttack
17	Public Administration	Work Force / No. of Employees (Regular/Contractual)	SID / Directorate of Treasuries/ Finance Department
		No of Local Bodies	District at a Glance
18	Other Services - Education	Number of Teachers/Projected work force	District/State at a Glance /SID
	OS - Health	Projected Work Force	Census/NSS/Economic Census
	Pvt. HH with Emplyoed person	Projected Work Force	Census/NSS/Economic Census
	Remaining Services	Projected Work Force	Census/NSS/Economic Census

SID: State Income Division, DES, Odisha