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Chapter - 2

Estimating Income Generated by Secondary Sector of Kolhapur District

Part - A

Estimating Income Generated by Manufacturing Sector of Kolhapur District

2.1 Introduction

The industrial sector occupies a prominent position in the economy of Maharashtra. The state has played a very vital role in the industrial development of the country as well. In the industrial sector, manufacturing is the major constituent. In the year 1998-99, the share of manufacturing sector, registered and unregistered together in the state income was about 21 percent. In the same year, the contribution of the state to the net value added from registered manufacturing in the country was 21 percent, which was higher amongst all states in India. Thus, in terms of value added, the state retained the number one position in the industrial map of the country in 1998-99.

2.2 Meaning of Manufacturing - Registered

India introduced the Factories Act of 1948, which comes into force from 1 April 1959. All companies registered under the Act comprise this sector. The Field Operation Division (FOD) of the National Sample Survey Organisation through the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) routinely collects data about this sector. Like any other survey done by NSSO.

This is a large scale and rigorous survey which has been conducted for almost four decade with a view to arrive at comprehensive and reliable statistics relating to registered factories producing different types of products. Data relevant variables for factories are collected groupwise by the National Industries Code (NIC). At present ASI covers the entire country except the states of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep Islands.

Under the sampling strategy adopted by NSSO in effect from ASI 2000-01 factories are separated into two categories. A) All factories engaging 100 and more workers (Census sector) and b) All factories engaging less than 100 workers (Sample sector).

2.3 Factories with 100 and more workers

All factories engaging 100 or more workers are covered on a complete enumeration basis called census sector. Therefore, in order to arrive at district income for this sector one has to first identify all factories belonging to a district from the ASI census. More precisely, Gross Value Added needs to be considered for all factories belonging to the district and then added up.[1]

2.4 Factories with less than 100 workers

Relevant data for this sector comes through ASI on a sample basis and hence is called the sample sector. However, in the case of small States/Union Territories of Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and

Andaman and Nicobar Islands, all factories are covered on a complete enumeration basis and so there is no sample sector there.

2.5 Unregistered Manufacturing

This sector comprises all those manufacturing activities, which are not registered under the Factories Act. Given its capacity to generate employment this sector plays an especially important role in a local economy. Therefore, the estimation of income generated from this sector should be done with rigour in order to monitor this sector more closely.

Like the manufacturing registered sector, for this segment of a economy too. We estimate total Gross Value Added. The data sources again are NSSO survey data (56th round) and the corresponding data from the state sample. [2]

2.6 56th Round NSSO Survey

As mentioned above the 56th round of NSSO (July 2000 to June 2001) conducted a survey on unorganised manufacturing enterprises. A stratified sampling design was chosen for the purpose and the Economic Census 1998 with enterprise/establishment level data was used for deriving a frame for the survey. Economic census was not carried out in a complete fashion for Orissa and Karnataka. Hence, slightly modified methodology was used for these two states.

Table 2.1

Number of First Stage Units Allotted and Surveyed by State/UTs

(In Rupees)

Number of First Stage Units											
Rural				Urban				Combined			
Allotted		Surveyed		Allotted		Surveyed		Allotted		Surveyed	
288		288		1024		1024		1312		1312	
Number of Enterprises Surveyed in Different State, UTs											
Rural				Urban				Combined			
OAME	NDME	DEM	All	OAME	NDME	DEM	All	OAME	NDME	DEM	All
2888	385	427	3100	4918	2736	2039	9693	7206	3121	2466	12793
Estimated Annual Gross Value Added per Worker (In Rupees) in Different State UTs											
Rural				Urban				Combined			
OAME	NDME	DEM	All	OAME	NDME	DEM	All	OAME	NDME	DEM	All
12.5	24.5	22.6	15.1	16.6	37.4	44.3	33.0	14.1	35.1	39.2	25.6
Estimated Annual Emoluments per Hired Worker (In Rupees) in Different State UTs											
Rural				Urban				Combined			
NDME	DME	NDME + DME		NDME	DME	NDME + DME		NDME	DME	NDME + DME	
13442	12067	12406		23379	27747	26246		21848	24200	23438	

Sample and Estimated Number of Manufacturing Enterprises by Enterprise Type and State UTs							
OAME		NDME		DME		All	
Sample	Estimated	Sample	Estimated	Sample	Estimated	Sample	Estimated
2288	617324	385	32804	427	17957	3100	668085
Sampling and Estimated number of Manufacturing Enterprises by Enterprise Type and State UTs							
OAME		NDME		DME		All	
Sample	Estimated	Sample	Estimated	Sample	Estimated	Sample	Estimated
4918	355524	2736	137681	2039	77592	9693	570797

Annual Estimated Aggregate Gross Value Added (In Rupees) by Industry Division and by State/UTs (Product Approach
Annual Gross Value Added (In Rupees) Industry Division (NIC - 98 Codes) (In Rupees)

Code		
14	-	
15	2612906	
16	-	
17	393603	
18	2510960	
19	325779	
20	3166455	
21	-	
22	788546	
23	-	

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24	2	
25	16734	
26	591690	
27	272	
28	411943	
29	83284	
30	-	
31	118593	
32	346	
33	30677	
34	12588	
35	57027	
36	538912	
37	-	
All	11660316	
Sample	2288	
Estimated	617324	

Annual Estimated Aggregate Gross Value Added (In Rupees) by Industry Division and by State/UTs (Product Approach) Annual Gross Value Added (In Rupees) Product Industry Division (NIC - 98 Codes)		
14	-	
15	550750	
16	-	
17	19803	
18	333723	
19	36157	
20	349363	
21	30802	
22	36623	
23	94901	
24	2652	
25	55998	
26	301396	
27	2260	
28	354033	
29	17954	
30	-	
31	38035	
32	-	

33	10750	
34	4370	
35	14143	
36	237481	
37	-	
All	2491193	
Sample	385	
Estimated	32804	
Annual Estimated Aggregate Gross Value Added (In Rupees) by Industry Division and by State/UTs (Product Approach) **Annual Gross Value Added (In Rupees) Industry Division (NIC - 98 Codes)**		
14	26373	
15	805303	
16	69056	
17	338564	
18	19476	
19	8323	
20	146458	
21	136699	
22	66087	
23	596	
24	216239	
25	98254	

26	2045740	
27	8848	
28	216878	
29	319867	
30	-	
31	53772	
32	2717	
33	-	
34	10447	
35	1559	
36	33297	
37	-	
All	4624554	
Sample	427	
Estimated	17957	

Annual Value Added (in Rs. 000) by Location of Enterprise and State/UTs Product Approach

Annual Gross Value Added (In Rupees) per Enterprise (Product Approach)

Within Household Premises				Outside Household Premises				All No. of Enterprises				Sample	Estimated
OAME	NDME	DME	All	OAME	NDME	DME	All	OAME	NDME	DME	All		
17109	74623	128506	19020	24754	76625	279174	52611	18888	75941	257536	28104	3100	668085

Estimated number of Workers Engaged in Manufacturing Enterprise by State/UTs								
Estimated no. of workers				Percent share of workers in different state	No. of workers		No. of enterprises	
OAME	NDME	DME	All	%	Sample	Estimated	Sample	Estimated
944410	101638	205065	1241113	5.7	9575	1241113	3100	668085

Annual Emoluments (In Rupees) per Hired Workers by State/UTs and by Type of Enterprise								
Annual Emoluments (in Rs.) per hired Workers			Estimated No. of Hired Workers			Estimated Total No. of Enterprise		
NDME	DME	All	NDME	DME	All	NDME	DME	All
13442	12067	12406	51239	156980	208219	101638	205065	306703

Annual Value Added (In Rupees) per Enterprise by State/UTs										
Annual Value Added (in Rs.) per Enterprise (Method II)				Annual Value Added (in Rs.) per Enterprise (Method I)				No. of Enterprise		
Emolument	Rent	Interest	Net Surplus	Value Added	Total Expenditure	Distribution Expenses	Value Added	Total Receipt	Sample	Estimated
34	196	178	17518	17567	72289	70	18888	32248	2888	517324

Estimated Annual Value of Key Characteristics and Annual Value Added (In Rupees) per Workers by State/UTs							
Percentage Distribution of Value (in Rs.) Method II					Aggregate (Value in Rs. 000) Method I		
Emolument	Rent	Interest	Net Surplus	Value Added	Total Expenditure	Distributed Expenses	Total Receipts OAME
-	1	1	98	100	10673161	43262	22376739

A Few Structural Ratios at State level								
Output Value Added to Fixed Assets to								
Employment	Fixed Assets	Input	Employment	Fixed Assets	Output	Employment	Sample	Estimated
23947.46	1.40	2.10	12478.80	0.73	0.52	17051.75	2288	617324

Annual Gross Value Added (In Rupees) Industry Division (NIC 98 Codes)		
14	-	
15	116.41	
16	-	
17	62.65	
18	101.01	
19	140.99	
20	119.93	
21	-	
22	507.61	
23	-	
24	18.69	
25	53.35	
26	104.68	
27	90.07	
28	123.15	
29	111.74	

30	944410	
31	1477.49	
32	141.66	
33	361.69	
34	288.30	
35	187.68	
36	141.98	
37	-	
All	117.85	
Sample	33.17	
Estimated	8824.66	
Annual Gross Value Added (In Rupees) Product Approach Industry Division (NIC 98 Codes)		
14	89339802	
15	2299.82	
16	11.02	
17	3638.05	
18	3210.04	
19	352.51	
20	1128.60	
21	301.19	
22	1377.17	

23	96.45	
24	110.30	
25	545.60	
26	719.10	
27	119.84	
28	2155.39	
29	669.87	
30	1.79	
31	617.62	
32	105.97	
33	164.47	
34	339.75	
35	77.61	
36	2402.5	
37	119.57	
All	204575.5	
Sample	3.17	
Estimated	173.27	

Annual Gross Value Added (In Rupees) Product Approach Industry Division (NIC 98 Codes)		
14	54.08	
15	5149.83	
16	242.49	
17	13842.43	
18	6496.88	
19	595.17	
20	1955.96	
21	1716.05	
22	2818.06	
23	80795610.0	
24	1411.80	
25	2219.20	
26	5203.21	
27	156.14	
28	5780.32	
29	5463.25	
30	19.84	
31	8784.14	
32	339.67	
33	271.30	

34	593.70	
35	137.83	
36	6857.77	
37	308.32	
All	70475.15	
Sample	5.056	
Estimated	195.93	

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

OAME = 957534.76 NDME = 89564748 DME = 80936746 Total = 1.7145902

Income from unorganised manufacturing sector of Maharashtra

OAME = Own Account Manufacturing Enterprises NDME = Non Directory Manufacturing Establishment

DME = Directory Manufacturing Establishment ASICC Code = A Standard Industrial Commodity Classification

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Table No. 2.1 shows the annual estimated aggregated Gross Value Added by Industry Division OAME (Own Account Manufacturing Enterprise) from unorganised manufacturing sector in Maharashtra. The total contribution from it was Rs. 11660316 and textiles income was Rs. 393603.

Likewise, there was increase in income from manufacture of wood and products of wood & cork except furniture. Their income was Rs. 3166455 and sample was Rs. 2288 and estimated income was Rs. 617324.

Likewise, annual estimated aggregate Gross Value Added by industry division NDME (Non Directory Manufacturing Enterprise) was Rs. 2491193. The contribution by manufacture of tobacco product was Rs. 0 (zero), but manufactorers of machinery and equipment was greater i. e. Rs. 17954.

Likewise, annual estimated Aggregated Gross Value Added in industry division DME (Directory Manufacturing Establishment) was Rs. 4624554. Likewise, the contribution of manufacture of other metallic mineral products was higher. It was Rs. 26373 and share of per worker was 5.17 percent. The total income from OAME, NDME and DME is Rs. 17145902.

Table No. 2.2
Income from Organised Manufacturing Sector in Maharashtra

(In Rupees)

Code	Activity	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	Total Person Engaged
14	Cotton ginning, cleaning and bailing	51	1123	1282
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	2146	126630	195250
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	89	49423	52612
17	Manufacture of textiles	1415	127252	156519
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	650	13751	18817
19	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddler, harness and footwear	119	1747	2272
20	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture, manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	177	2790	3793
21	Manufacture of paper and paper product	652	19479	26065
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	777	14330	26008
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	87	6836	10676
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1820	83229	139382
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	1350	33916	48256
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	870	24205	33581
27	Manufacture of basic metals	992	43746	60157
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	1690	42082	62046
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n. e. c.	1803	58984	97985
30	Manufacture of office accounting and computing machinery	71	6469	8079
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n. e. c.	789	25009	38883
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	215	12322	17398
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments watches and clocks	216	5770	9480
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers	649	36145	50715
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	252	21592	31652
36	Manufacture of furniture, manufacturing n. e. c.	585	30592	41006
37	Recycling	4	160	178
Total		**17469**	**787582**	**1132092**

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2002

Table No. 2.2 shows the income from organised manufacture sector in Maharashtra. The net income from cotton ginning, cleaning and bailing was Rs. 256 and number of factories was Rs. 51 and depreciation Rs. 12. And net income from manufacture of food products and beverages was greater. It was reached to Rs. 169765. On other hand, the number of employees was also increased. It has reached to Rs. 126630. In this also, there were 2146 factories.

The net income from manufacture of chemicals & chemical products was also higher. This reached to Rs. 626615 and the number of factories was 1820. Depreciation was Rs. 124856.

The net income from manufacture of electrical machinery & apparatus was Rs. 88008 and net value added income was Rs. 110945.

The income from manufacture of other vehicles, trailers & semi trailers was Rs. 86934. The value of net output was Rs. 879935 and depreciation cost on this work was Rs. 62699. There were 649 factories contributing in this work and their value of output was Rs. 2189327. It is seen that this activity's contribution was more than others.

The net income from manufacture of furniture was Rs. 77370 and contributing factories were 505. The number of workers employed in these factories was 30592. It is obvious that income from them also increased. The net income from recycling was lower than other activity and it was Rs. 105. There were only 4 factories and for these 160 workers were employed in them. It is seen that the contribution from this activity was lower than all others.

Table No. 2.3

Gross and Net Income from Organised Manufacturing Sector in Maharashtra

(In Rupees)

Code	Activity	Gross Income	Net Income
14	Cotton ginning, cleaning and bailing	268	226
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	400613	169765
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	26003	22418
17	Manufacture of textiles	263954	90615
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	27714	19242
19	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddler, harness and footwear	1515	566
20	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture, manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	5455	1815
21	Manufacture of paper and paper product	57596	16847
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	74338	44884
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	463076	42269
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	889908	626615
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	109701	36249
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	95120	56365
27	Manufacture of basic metals	113435	72801
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	120637	64924
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n. e. c.	409840	256673
30	Manufacture of office accounting and computing machinery	19273	11651
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n. e. c.	128813	88008
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	94065	50655
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments watches and clocks	32548	26387
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers	200411	86934
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	91742	65484
36	Manufacture of furniture, manufacturing n. e. c.	109607	77370
37	Recycling	113	105
Total		**3735745**	**1928868**

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2002

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Table No. 2.3 shows the Gross and Net Income from organised manufacturing sectors in Maharashtra. By observation of the table, it is seen that the gross income from cotton ginning cleaning & bailing was Rs. 268 and net income was Rs. 226. The gross income from manufacturing of food products and beverage was higher which reached to Rs. 400613 and net income was reached to Rs. 160765.

The income from manufacture of tobacco products was lower and gross income and net income both were same, Rs. 26003.

The gross income from tanning & dressing of leather, manufacture of luggage handbags saddler, harness and footwear was Rs. 566.

The gross income from manufacture of paper & products was Rs. 67596 and net income was Rs. 16844. And gross income from publishing, printing & reproduction of record media was Rs. 74338 and net income was Rs. 44884. The gross income from manufacture of rubber & plastic products was Rs. 109701 and net income was Rs. 96249. The gross income from manufacture of basic metals was Rs. 113485 and net income was Rs. 72801.

The gross income from manufacture of machinery and equipment was Rs. 409840 and net income was Rs. 256673. The gross income from television and communication equipments & apparatus was Rs. 94055 and net income was Rs. 50655.

It is seen that the income from recycling was less that was Rs. 113 & Rs. 105.

Table No. 2.4

Per Worker Gross and Net Income for Organised Manufacturing Sector in Maharashtra

(In Rupees)

Code	Activity	Per Workers Gross Income	Per Workers Net Income
14	Cotton ginning, cleaning and bailing	0.20	4.90
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	1.34	0.31
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	0.45	1.90
17	Manufacture of textiles	0.71	0.48
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	1.39	0.49
19	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddler, harness and footwear	0.32	1.15
20	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture, manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	0.66	0.51
21	Manufacture of paper and paper product	0.86	0.33
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	3.13	0.19
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	6.18	0.14
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	7.52	0.93
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	1.6	0.30
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	2.32	0.25
27	Manufacture of basic metals	1.66	0.38
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	1.54	0.34
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n. e. c.	4.35	0.14
30	Manufacture of office accounting and computing machinery	1.80	0.33
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n. e. c.	3.51	0.19
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	4.11	0.13
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments watches and clocks	4.57	0.17
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers	2.40	0.18
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	3.3	0.29
36	Manufacture of furniture, manufacturing n. e. c.	2.41	0.27
37	Recycling	0.65	1.41
Total		**56.98**	**15.71**

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2002

Table No. 2.4 shows the per worker gross and net income from organised manufacturing sector in Maharashtra. The per worker gross income from cotton ginning, cleaning and bailing was Rs. 0.20 and net income was Rs. 4.90. The gross income from manufacturing of food products and beverages was Rs. 1.34 and net income was Rs. 0.31. The per worker gross income from manufacture of textiles was Rs. 0.71 and net income was Rs. 0.48.

Likewise, the per worker gross income from publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media was Rs. 3.13 and the per worker net income was Rs. 0.19. The contribution of income from manufacture of chemical and chemical products was higher, which stood at Rs. 7.52. But per worker gross income and per worker net income from manufacture of rubber and plastic products was Rs. 1.6 and Rs. 0.30.

Likewise, the per worker gross income from manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus was Rs. 3.51 and the per worker net income was Rs. 0.19.

The per worker gross income from manufacture of medical precision and optical instrument watches and clocks was Rs. 4.57 and per worker net income was Re. 0.17.

Likewise, the per worker gross income from manufacture of other transport equipments was Rs. 3.3 and per worker net income was Re. 0.23. But income from manufacturing of furniture was higher. It's per worker gross income was Rs. 2.41 and net income was Re. 0.27.

Table No. 2.5

Per Worker Value of Output, Depreciation, Net Value Added in Maharashtra

(In Rupees)

Code	Activity	Per Workers Value of Output	Per Workers Depreciation	Per Worker Net Value Added
14	Cotton ginning, cleaning and bailing	2.71	93.58	4.38
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	0.42	1.72	0.38
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	0.38	31.51	2.2
17	Manufacture of textiles	0.100	1.99	0.63
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	0.71	4.54	0.56
19	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddler, harness and footwear	0.14	3.34	1.75
20	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture, manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	0.128	1.92	0.69
21	Manufacture of paper and paper product	0.89	1.12	0.48
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.48	1.23	0.22
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	0.028	0.22	0.015
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	0.25	0.66	0.10
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	0.63	1.13	0.42
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	0.75	1.21	0.32
27	Manufacture of basic metals	0.41	0.89	0.67
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	0.080	1.93	0.42

Code	Activity	Per Workers Value of Output	Per Workers Depreciation	Per Worker Net Value Added
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n. e. c.	0.40	1.21	0.16
30	Manufacture of office accounting and computing machinery	0.049	1.83	1.41
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n. e. c.	0.44	1.39	0.22
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	0.025	0.60	0.166
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments watches and clocks	0.069	2.15	0.193
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers	0.041	0.57	0.26
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	0.044	1.20	0.29
36	Manufacture of furniture, manufacturing n. e. c.	0.50	3.14	0.30
37	Recycling	0.88	40	1.46
Total		**10.554**	**199.08**	**17.694**

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2002

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Table No. 2.5 shows the per worker value of output, depreciation, net value added in Maharashtra. The per worker net value added from cotton ginning cleaning & bailing was Rs. 4.38 and for this depreciation cost was Rs. 93.58. This net income from each worker was Rs. 2.71.

Likewise the per worker net value added from manufacture of food products & beverages was Rs. 9.,38 and depreciation cost was Rs. 1.72 and per worker value of output was Rs. 0.42.

The per worker net value added from manufacture of textile was Re. 0.63 and for this deprecation cost was Rs. 1.99. Each workers value of output was Re. 0.100.

Likewise, the per worker value added from manufacture of paper and paper products was Re. 0.48 and depreciation cost was Rs. 1.12 and per worker value of output was Rs. 0.89. The value of output was Re. 0.25 and depreciation cost was Re. 0.66.

The per worker net value added was Rs. 1.41 and depreciation cost was greater. It was Rs. 1.88 and per worker value of output was very less Re. 0.049.

Likewise, the income from manufacture of medical precision and optical instrument, watches and clocks per workers net value added was Re. 0.193. Moreover, per worker value of output was Re. 0.069 and depreciation cost was greater that stood at Rs. 2.15.

Table No. 2.6

Income from Organised Manufacturing Sector in Kolhapur

(In Rupees)

Code	Activity	Per Workers Gross Income (Maharashtra)	No. of Workers	Per Worker Gross Income (Kolhapur)	Per Workers Gross Income (Maharashtra)	No. of Workers	Per Worker Gross Income (Kolhapur)
14	Cotton ginning, cleaning and bailing	0.20	0	0.20	4.90	0	4.90
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	1.34	8913	11943.42	0.31	8913	2763.3
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	0.45	200	90	1.90	200	380
17	Manufacture of textiles	0.71	12092	7307.32	0.48	10292	4940.16
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	1.39	0	1.39	0.49	0	0.49
19	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddler, harness and footwear	0.32	0	0.32	1.15	0	1.15
20	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture, manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	0.66	7	4.62	0.51	7	3.57
21	Manufacture of paper and paper product	0.86	0	0.86	0.33	0	0.33
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	3.13	170	532.1	0.19	170	32.3
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	6.18	1015	6272.7	0.14	1015	142.1
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	7.52	217	1631.84	0.93	217	20.18
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	1.06	21	22.36	0.30	21	6.3

Code	Activity	Per Workers Gross Income (Maharashtra)	No. of Workers	Per Worker Gross Income (Kolhapur)	Per Workers Gross Income (Maharashtra)	No. of Workers	Per Worker Gross Income (Kolhapur)
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	2.32	0	2.32	0.25	0	0.25
27	Manufacture of basic metals	1.66	0	1.66	0.38	0	0.38
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment	1.54	0	1.54	0.34	0	0.34
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n. e. c.	4.35	0	4.35	0.14	0	1.14
30	Manufacture of office accounting and computing machinery	1.80	0	1.80	0.33	0	0.33
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n. e. c.	3.51	2103	7388.55	0.19	2103	399.57
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	4.11	26	106.86	0.13	26	3.38
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments watches and clocks	4.57	49	223.93	0.17	49	8.33
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers	2.40	41	98.4	0.18	41	7.38
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	3.03	0	3.3	0.23	0	0.23
36	Manufacture of furniture, manufacturing n. e. c.	2.41	80	192.8	0.27	80	21.6
37	Recycling	0.65	0	0.65	1.41	0	1.41
Total		56.17	24934	35833.29	15.65	23134	8739.12

Source: NSSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2002

Table No. 2.6 shows the income from organised manufacture sector in Kolhapur district. The per worker gross income was Rs. 11943.32 from manufacture of food products and beverages and net income was Rs. 2763.3 and number of workers was 8913.

Likewise, the per worker gross income in Kolhapur district was higher from manufacture of textiles. It was Rs. 9309.32 and net income was Rs. 4910.16. And per workers was Rs. 10292. Its contribution was higher. The per worker gross income in Kolhapur district was Re. 0.86 and net income was Re. 0.33 from manufacture of paper and paper product. But number of workers contribution was zero.

Likewise, the per worker gross income in Kolhapur district was Rs. 7388.55 and net income was Rs. 399.57 from manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus. The number of workers was 2103. But per worker gross income in Kolhapur district was Rs. 98.4 and net income was Rs. 2.38 from manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers. The contribution of number of workers was lower at Rs. 41.

Likewise, the per worker gross income of Kolhapur district was Rs. 35864.97 and net income was Rs. 8739.52. The number of workers was 23134. Per worker gross income in Maharashtra was Rs. 56.17 and net income was Rs. 15.65.

Table No. 2.7

Income from Unregistered Manufacturing Sector in Kolhapur District

(In Rupees)

Code	Gross Income Maharashtra (NDME)	Gross Income Maharashtra (DME)	Gross Income Maharashtra (OAME)	Number of Worker	Gross Income Kolhapur (NDME)	Gross Income Kolhapur (DME)	Gross Income Kolhapur (OAME)	Total Income in Kolhapur District
14	879	26373	0	32	28128	843936	0	872064
15	2262761	2511320	12327	14705	332.73	369.28	1.81	703.82
16	10844	118253	0	583	6322052	68941449	0	75263501
17	3579424	6750268	6634	0	0	0	0	0
18	3158710	3168208	10696	0	0	0	0	0
19	346837	290237	14929	26	9017762	7546162	388154	16952018
20	1110415	953828	12699	623	6.91	7.94	7911477	791148.8
21	296345	836837	0	292	86532740	2.44	0	86532742
22	1354978	1374232	53749	664	8.99	9.12	35689336	35689354
23	94901	3694	0	12	1138812	44328	0	1183140
24	108528	688466	1980	1015	1.10	6.98	2009700	2009708
25	536814	1082198	5650	706	3.78	7.64	3988900	3988911.3
26	707516	2537351	11085	732	5.17	18.57	8114220	8114243.7
27	117912	76143	9432	5636	6.64	42.91	53158752	53158801
28	2120654	2818776	13040	2772	58.78	78.13	36146880	36147016
29	553172	2664259	11832	3413	18.87	90.92	40382616	40382725

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Code	Gross Income Maharashtra (NDME)	Gross Income Maharashtra (DME)	Gross Income Maharashtra (OAME)	Number of Worker	Gross Income Kolhapur (NDME)	Gross Income Kolhapur (DME)	Gross Income Kolhapur (OAME)	Total Income in Kolhapur District
30	1764	9675	1	0	0	0	0	0
31	607675	4283590	15646	488	2.96	20.90	7635248	7635271.8
32	104264	165644	153085	8862440	14079740	1275000	24217180	161824
33	161824	132303	38298	49	7929376	6482847	1876602	16288825
34	334284	289521	30527	376	1.25	1.08	11478152	11478154
35	76366	91599	19873	234	17869644	21434166	4650282	43954092
36	2363339	3344197	15034	143	3.37	4.78	2149862	2149870.1
37	117646	150356	0	87	12035202	13080972	0	23316174
Total	20127852	34367219	298432	46806	46035584	13080977	6800147	1.5703456

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, September 2002

Table No. 2.7 shows the income from unorganised manufacturing sector in Kolhapur district. The total gross income was Rs. 46095584 from unorganised manufacturing sector in Kolhapur district. The contribution was Rs. 932.73 from the activity of manufacture of food products and beverages.

Likewise, the greater contribution in gross income from Kolhapur district was Rs. 86532740 and gross income from OAME was zero from the activity of manufacture of paper products.

The total number of workers was 46806. The contribution from the activity number 13 was high. It was Rs. 14705 and from the activity of manufacture of coke refined petroleum products and nuclear media. The total gross income in Kolhapur district was Rs. 46035584. But the high contribution from the activity publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media and very low contribution was Rs. 1.10 from the activity of manufacture of chemical and chemical product.

The total gross income in DME of Kolhapur was Rs. 13080977. The Rs. 1.08 was contribution of the activity manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers.

Total gross income from OAME in Kolhapur district was Rs. 6800147. But the contribution from activity number 14 and 16 cotton ginning, cleaning and bailing and manufacture of tobacco products was very low.

The total income from unorganised sector in Kolhapur district was Rs. 1.5703456. The contribution for NDME was Rs. 46035584, DME was Rs. 1308977, and OAME was Rs. 6800147.

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3. NSSO, 1998-99, Fourth Economic Census, Government of India,

4. Government of Maharashtra, DES, Socio-Economic Survey of Kolhapur District, 2000-01

5. NSSO, Survey 56th Round, Government of India, p. 49

Chapter - 2

Part - B

Estimating Income Generated by Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply

2.7 Introduction

2.8 Electricity

2.9 Gas

2.10 Water Supply

2.11 Construction

Part - B

Estimating Income Generated by Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply

2.7 Introduction

In this chapter the attempts have been made to estimate the income from Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Construction during 2000-01 in Kolhapur district on the basis of income of Maharashtra.

2.8 Electricity

In the economic development of a country, the availability of infrastructure is crucial, of which electricity is the most important constituent. [1] The degree of economic growth is highly correlated with per capita consumption of electricity. Since Maharashtra is highly industrialised and urbanised state in the country. The demand for electricity in the state is very high.

Generation of Electricity

In Maharashtra, the main type of generation of electricity is thermal, which accounts for about 75 percent of the total generation of electricity in the state. The total generation of electricity (including co-generation) in the state during 2000-01 was 63.312 million kilo watt hour (KWH) showing an increase of 9.2 percent over 1999-2000. During 2000-01, the electricity generated by thermal, hydro and natural gas increased by 5.8 percent, 5.4 percent and 38.1 percent respectively.

However, electricity generated from nuclear plant decreased by 6.3 percent.

Installed Capacity

The installed capacity of electricity generation in Maharashtra has increased by 1.584 MW during 2000-01 to 12.289 MW. This increase in the installed capacity during 2000-01 was the result of addition of –

a) Hydro projects Koyna Stage IV – 750 MW, Warana – 8 MW, Bhandardara – 34 MW, Dudhganga – 24 MW

b) Natural Gas Project at Dabhol – 728 MW and

c) Increase in the capacity by 40 MW after renovation and modernisation of Koyna Stage I & II project.

Besides the installed capacity of 12.289 MW during 2000-01 in the state, the states share in the installed capacity of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and the Nuclear Power Corporation (NPC) was 1.406 MW and 137 MW respectively.

Thus, the total installed capacity of electricity generation of the state by the end of 2000-01 was 13.832 MW. The installed capacity of electricity generation in the state has increased annually at the rate of 7.7 percent (compounded) during last 40 years from 1960-61.

Meaning of Secondary Sector [2]

For projects that provide services across more than one infrastructure sector, the secondary sector is the second main infrastructure service that the project provide to the public mot common

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multi-sector project involve the energy (electricity) and water sector service.

Consumption of Electricity

The total consumption of electricity in the state during 2000-01 decreased by 5.4 percent to 48,904 million KWH compared to 51,695 million KWH during 1999-2000. The main reason for decrease in consumption of electricity in agriculture sector by 34.5 percent. However, in other categories, the consumption increased during 2000-01, over that 1999-1999. The categorywise increase in consumption during 2000-01 over 1999-2000 was 15.7 percent in public lighting, 9.3 percent in commercial, 8.1 percent in public water works, 7.9 percent in industrial, 7.4 percent in domestic and 4.0 percent in railways.

The industrial sector (39.9 percent) was the largest consumer of the electricity in the state followed by agriculture (21.8 percent) and domestic sector (21.8 percent).

2.9 Gas

State level value added from biogas may be distributed in proportion to the number of biogas plants in each district. For the remaining gas sector, state level estimates may be allocated to the districts on the basis of workforce engaged in this activity.

2.10 Water Supply

By the end of Eighth Five Year Plan 240 cities/towns in the state were provided with piped water supply facility. During Ninth Five Year Plan, works of new water supply schemes for two towns, augmentation schemes for 185 towns and sewerage schemes for 9 towns were taken up. An outlay of Rs. 895.05 crores was earmarked in annual plan 2000-01 for urban water supply and sanitation programme.

The Government of India and the State Government have accorded very high priority to the drinking water supply programme and have decided to provide drinking water facilities to all citizens in the state by the year 20001 A. D. This programme has been included in the '20 Point Programme' and in the 'National Minimum Needs Programme'. The rural drinking water supply schemes are implemented by providing piped water supply, borewells and dug wells depending on source of water, terrain and population of the village.

As on 1st April 2000 there were 29,882 villages/wadis having problems of drinking water in the state. During the Eighth Five Year Plan 27,518 villages/wadis were tackled. An outlay of Rs. 178.26 crore was earmarked for rural water supply and sanitation programme in the Annual Plan 2000-01. During 2000-01 upto the end of October 2000, 2283 villages/wadies were tackled for which an expenditure of Rs. 33.68 crore was incurred.

Due to inadequacy of rainfall acute scarcity of drinking water arise in number of villages in the state every year. The state government has to take emergency water supply schemes in these villages. The District Collectors have been given adequate powers for execution and monitoring of this programme. The schemewise number of villages/wadis covered under this programme during the period October 1999 to June 2000.

2.11 Construction

This sector comprises all activities ranging from masonary to carpentry as well as construction work related to the building of roads and bridges, power and telecommunication transmission lines, dams and canalas etc.[3]

Data on wage rates of construction workers can be collected at the district level through surveys. If it is not possible to do so, the 55th round NSSO socio-economic survey data may be used. This will give wages of workers for categories such as mason, carpenter and unskilled labourer, etc. according to NIC classification. It may be possible to get an estimated of district level wage rate by pooling the state and central sample. If that is not feasible NSSO region level estimates may be allocated to the district according to the total number of workers engaged in contribution activity.

State level values may be allocated to districts using appropriate indicaters for categories of contribution workers not captured through the NSSO survey. This includes construction activities such as setting up of power and telecommunication lines etc.

Table No. 2.8

Number of Enterprises and Persons usually working according to Major Industry Groups

Major Industry Groups	No. of Enterprises			Persons usually working (in thousand)			Hired persons usually working (in thousand)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	600	671	1271	9	22	31	9	12	31
Construction	32002	20306	58308	70	67	137	18	42	60

Source : Directorate, Economics and Statistics, Mumbai

Table No. 2.8 shows number of enterprises and persons usually working according to major industry groups. The total number of enterprises of electricity, gas and water supply industry group was Rs. 1271. Of these rural were 600 and urban 671. The persons usually working and hired persons usually working number was same in total from electricity, gas and water supply.

The total number of enterprises of construction was Rs. 58308. And persons usually working were 137 thousand and hired persons usually working were 60 thousand.

Table No. 2.9

Gross State Domestic Product by Industry of Origin – 2000-01

Major Industry Groups	Gross State Domestic Product		Net State Domestic Product	
	At Current Prices (2000-01)	Constant prices (1993-94)	At Current Prices (2000-01)	Constant prices (1993-94)
Electricity, gas and Water Supply	4950	4194	2656	2719
Construction	10877	6423	10426	6083

Source : As of Table 2.8

Table No. 2.9 shows the gross state domestic product by industry of origin during 2000-01 at current prices. The total income of current prices from electricity, gas and water supply was Rs. 4950 crores and construction group was Rs. 10877 crores. And according to constant prices, the total income from electricity, gas and water supply was Rs. 4194 crores and construction was Rs. 6423 crores.

The table indicates that the net state domestic product by industry of origin during 2000-01 at current prices. The total income at current prices from the electricity, gas and water supply industry group was Rs. 2656 crores and from construction it was Rs. 10425 crores. And at constant prices the total from electricity, gas and water supply was Rs. 2719 and construction was Rs. 6083 crores.

Table 2.10

Per Worker Contribution of Income to Total Income from Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Construction in Maharashtra

Major Industry Group	No. of Enterprises			Persons usually working			Hired persons usually working		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	121.21	135.5	256.71	1.81	4.44	6.25	1.81	4.44	6.25
Construction	7.53	1.86	9.39	6.43	6.15	12.58	1.65	3.86	5.51
Total	128.74	137.36	266.1	8.24	10.59	18.89	3.46	8.3	17.76
Constant Prices (Rs. in crores)									
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	146.6	157.60	301.2	2.14	5.24	7.38	2.14	5.24	7.38
Construction	12.76	3.16	15.92	10.89	10.43	21.32	2.80	6.53	9.33
Total	156.36	160.76	317.12	13.03	15.67	28.7	4.94	11.77	16.71
Net State Domestic Product by Industry of Origin 2000-01 at Current prices (Rs. in crores)									
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	225.90	252.63	478.53	3.31	3.28	11.59	3.31	3.28	11.59
Construction	7.86	1.94	9.8	6.71	6.42	13.13	1.72	4.02	5.74
Total	233.76	254.57	488.33	10.02	14.7	24.72	5.03	12.3	17.33
Constant Prices (Rs. in crores)									
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	220.66	246.78	467.44	3.31	8.09	11.4	3.31	8.09	11.4
Construction	13.48	3.33	16.81	11.50	11.01	22.51	2.95	6.90	9.85
Total	234.14	250.11	484.25	14.81	19.9	33.91	6.26	14.99	21.25

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Mumbai

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Table No. 2.10 shows per worker construction of income from electricity, gas, water supply and construction in Maharashtra at current prices. The total number of enterprises was 266.1, which contributed into the income from electricity, gas and water supply group contribution was Rs. 121.21 crores. The total number of persons usually working was 18.83. The share of rural workers in electricity, gas and water supply was very less and it was Rs. 1.81 crores. The total number of persons usually working in urban areas was 6.15. The total income from electricity, gas and water supply industry group of persons usually and hired persons usually working was the same in both the sector.

The table indicates that the per worker contribution of income to the total income from electricity, gas and water supply and construction in Maharashtra at constant prices. The total income of the both industry group was Rs. 317.12 crores. The share of construction industry group in rural area was Rs. 12.76 crores, it was higher than the other. The total income from both industry groups was Rs. 16.71 crores. The income from electricity, gas and water supply in urban sector was greater and it was Rs. 6.24 crores.

The table indicates the net state domestic product by industry of origin in 2000-01 at current prices. The total number of enterprises in both sectors was 486.33; out of this, the total number of enterprises in the construction in urban sector was 1.94. It was very less in comparison to the others. The total number of persons usually working in both the sector was 24.72 crores. The number of urban persons usually

working in construction was 6.71 crores. The total income from electricity, gas and water supply industry group of persons usually working and hired persons usually working was the same in both sectors.

The table indicates the net state domestic product by industry of origin in 2000-01 at constant prices. The net domestic product from both the industry group was Rs. 484.24 crores. In the total, the construction of rural construction industry was Rs. 13.48 crores, which was higher. The total income from the electricity, gas and water supply in industry group of persons usually working was the same in both the sector.

Table No. 2.11

Income from Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Construction in Kolhapur District

Major Industry Group	No. of Enterprises			Persons usually working			Hired persons usually working		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									Current Prices (Rs. in crores)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	84484	120188.5	189195.27	724	3938.28	4606.25	724	3938.28	4606.25
Construction	29299	1549.38	44358.36	25019.13	5122.95	59427.92	6420.15	3215.38	26029.24
Total	113783.23	121737.88	233553.63	25743.13	9061.23	64034.17	7144.15	7153.66	30635.49
									Constant Prices (Rs. in crores)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	57440	139791.2	221984.4	856	4647.88	5439.06	856	4647.88	5439.06
Construction	49649.16	2632.28	7520608	4237299	868819	100715.68	1089.48	5439.49	45019.72
Total	137724.65	142423.48	7742592.4	2438155	873466.88	106154.74	1945.48	10087.37	50458.78
Net State Domestic Product by Industry of Origin 2000-01									Current prices (Rs. in crores)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	90360	210440.79	352676.61	1324	6896.88	8541.83	1324	6896.88	8541.83
Construction	30583.26	1616.02	46295.2	26128.74	5347.86	62026.12	6692.52	3348.66	27115.76
Total	120943.26	212056.81	398971.81	27452.74	12244.74	70567.95	8016.52	10245.54	35657.59
									Constant Prices (Rs. in cores)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	88264	218893.86	344503.28	1324	6896.88	8541.83	1324	6896.88	8541.83
Construction	52450.68	2773.89	79410.44	44746.5	9171.33	106337.24	11478.45	5747.7	46531.4
Total	140714.68	221667.75	423913.72	16070.5	16068.21	114879.07	12802.45	12644.58	55073.23

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Mumbai

Table No. 2.11 shows the income from electricity, gas, water supply and construction of Kolhapur district at current prices.

The total number of enterprises of both the sectors was 233553.63 crores. In the total income from rural electricity, gas, water supply industry groups share was Rs. 84484 crores. The total income from persons usually working of urban sector was Rs. 84034.17 crores. In this total income from urban construction contributed Rs. 5122.95 crores. The total income from electricity, gas, water supply of persons usually working and hired persons usually working was same in both the sectors.

The table indicates income from electricity gas, water supply and construction at constant prices. The number of rural enterprises in construction was higher. It was 49649.16 crores. The income at constant prices of persons usually working in rural construction was almost double. The income at constant prices from electricity, gas and water supply of persons usually working and hired persons working was same in both the sectors.

The table indicates net state domestic product by industry of origin in 2000-01 at current prices. The total number of enterprises of both the sectors was 398971.81 crores; out of this, the number of electricity, gas and water supply was 90960 crores. The share of construction industry group was 30584.26 crores. The net state domestic income from electricity, gas, water supply of persons usually working and hired persons usually working was same in the both sectors.

The table shows the net domestic product at constant prices by industry of origin in 2000-01. The total number of enterprises in both the sectors was 423913.72 crores. In the total number of enterprises, rural electricity, gas and water supply industry enterprises was large. It was 88264 crores. The total income from persons usually working of the both sectors was Rs. 114879.07 crores. In this total, the contribution of rural electricity, gas and water supply was 1324 crores and the share of construction was Rs. 44746.5 crores. The net state domestic income at constant prices from electricity, gas and water supply persons usually working and hired persons usually working was the same in both the sectors.

References

1. Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2000-01, State of Maharashtra, Mumbai, p. 39

2. Nayyar, Rajeev, Vyasula (2003), Estimating District Income in India, Macmillan India Ltd., Delhi, p. 54

3. www.wikipedia

Chapter – 2

Part – C

Estimating Income of Kolhapur District Generated by Secondary Sector

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Table No. 2.12

Estimating Income of Kolhapur District Generated by Secondary Sector

(In Rupees)

Major Group of Industry	Current Prices		Constant Prices	
	Gross Income	Net Income	Gross Income	Net Income
Registered	3586497	8739	-	-
Unregistered Industry	65916708	-	69503205	8739
Construction	17670	1840818	102848	9158895
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	316875	587613	37416	57798
Total	69837750	2428431	69643469	9225432

Source : Computed by researcher

Table No. 2.12 shows the estimated income of Kolhapur district generated by secondary sector in 2000-01 at current prices. The total gross income and net income was Rs. 69837750 and Rs. 2428431.

The table indicates the total gross income of construction was Rs. 17670 and net income was Rs. 1840818. And electricity, gas, water supply was Rs. 916875 and net income was Rs. 587613.

This table shows the total income of Kolhapur district at constant prices was Rs. 69643469 and net income was Rs. 3225432. The contribution of registered and unregistered in gross income was Rs. 69503205 and net income was Rs. 8739. Likewise, the gross income of construction was Rs. 102848 and net income was Rs. 3158895. And the contribution of electricity, gas and water supply was Rs. 37415 and net income was Rs. 57798.

Chapter – 2

Part – D

Difficulties in Estimating Income Generated by Secondary Sector

Difficulties in estimating income generated by secondary sector are as follows :

1. The necessary data was not given in the office of statistics, so that it took too much time.
2. The employees in the statistical offices neglected while giving the information about estimating the Kolhapur district income.
3. The employees in the statistics office did not give permission to get xerox of the information.
4. The employees in the statistics office demanded the department letter for every visit every time though it was given.
5. The secondary data to some extent was available on the internet, but it was difficult to get it.
6. The secondary data necessary is complex and in large quantity.
7. The consequence of all these difficulties was it was necessary to use the scientific calculator in place of the ordinary calculator.
8. The necessary information on the topic taken is not available in the reference of our university.
9. It is difficult the tabulation due the large data. It takes too much time for tabulating.

10. The information on the internet is too much, so the collection and preservation of the information into and storage devices is difficult.

11. The data about the manufacturing sector was only available on the internet.

12. The necessary data on the construction, electricity, gas and water supply factors was not available on the internet.

13. The data published in the socio-economic survey of Kolhapur district 2000-01 was not sufficient to estimate the district income.

14. Some information about the topic was in available in Marathi so its translation into English made so much difficult.

15. While collecting the information on the internet, the internet connection was disconnected frequently.

16. The income from unregistered manufacturing especially of the Kolhapur district could not be calculated because of lack availability of information.

17. Sometimes the simple growth rate of the secondary sector was in minus (-) so it was difficult for understanding.

18. The district office of statistics does not keep necessary and upto date data on the topic of district income.

19. The district statistics office should collect, store and avail the data and information necessary about the district and tehsils which is not being done properly.