

## GLOSSARY

**Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years):** Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) has been defined as the number of female children in age-group 0-6 years per 1,000 male children in the same age-group in the population.

$$\text{Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)} = \frac{\text{Number of Female Children (0-6 Years)}}{\text{Number of Male Children (0-6 Years)}} \times 1,000$$

**Institutional Households:** A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen are considered as an Institutional Household. Boarding houses, Messes, Hostels, Hotels, Rescue Homes, Observation Homes, Beggars' Homes, Jails, Ashrams, Old Age Homes, Children Homes, Orphanages, etc. all are covered in this type of household.

**Main Workers:** Workers who worked for more than six months (180 days) in the reference period are termed as main workers.

**Marginal Workers:** Workers who worked for less than six months (180 days) in the reference period are termed as marginal workers.

**Seeking or available for work (unemployed):** Persons, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration are considered as those who are seeking or available for work (or unemployed).

**Labour Force:** Persons who were either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constituted the labour force.

**Workforce (Employed):** Persons engaged in any economic activity constitute the work force.

**Work Participation Rate:** Work participation rate (as per Population Census 2011) is defined as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to total population.

$$\text{Work Participation Rate} = \frac{\text{Total workers (Main + Marginal)}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

**Female Work Participation Rate:** Female work participation rate (as per Population Census 2011) is defined as the percentage of total female workers (main + marginal) to total female population.

$$\text{Female work participation rate} = \frac{\text{Total female workers (Main + Marginal)}}{\text{Total female population}} \times 100$$

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices:** It is a measure in monetary terms of all the goods & services produced (without duplication) within the boundaries of any geographical area during a given period of time (generally, one year). It is termed as **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** if the geographical boundary is nation, as **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)** if the geographical boundary is State and termed as **Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)** if the geographical boundary is District.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices:** Sum of GVA at basic prices for each industry + Taxes on products including import duties less Subsidies on Products

All Net Products such as **Net Domestic Product, Net State Domestic Product & Net District Domestic Product** are obtained by subtracting **Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)** from respective **Gross Domestic Products**.

**GVA at basic prices (Income Approach):** Compensation of Employees + Operating surplus / Mixed Income + Consumption of Fixed Capital + Production taxes less production subsidies

**GVA at basic prices (Production Approach):** Gross value of output - Inputs

**Gross National Income (GNI):** It is an addition of Net Income from abroad & Gross Domestic Product of a Nation.

**Net National Income (NNI):** It is obtained by subtracting Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) from Gross National Income. It is also called as **National Income (NI)**.

**Per Capita Income:** *Per capita National Income, Per capita State Income & Per Capita District Income* is obtained by dividing Net Products of respective geographical area by mid- year population of respective year.

**Advance estimate:** Estimates based on available suitable/proxy indicators.

**Consumer goods:** Items purchased by consumers for personal and household use.

**Intermediate goods:** Goods used as inputs in the production of other goods.

**Capital goods:** Goods such as machinery, used in production of commodities.

**Gross output :** Gross output is defined to include the ex-factory value, (i.e., exclusive of taxes, duties, etc. on sale and inclusive of subsidies etc., if any) of products and by-products manufactured during the accounting year, and the net value of the semi-finished goods, value of own construction and also the receipts for industrial and non-industrial services rendered to others, rent received for plant & machinery and other fixed assets, net balance of goods sold in the same condition as purchased and value of electricity generated and sold.

**Net value added (NVA):** This is obtained by deducting the value of total input and depreciation from gross output.

**Consumer Price Index:** Consumer Price Index measures the overall change in consumer prices based on a representative basket of goods and services over time.

**Wholesale Price Index:** Wholesale Price Index is a measure of the average change in prices of a basket of wholesale goods over a certain period of time.

**Primary Deficit:** Primary Deficit is fiscal deficit less interest payments

**Fiscal Deficit:** It is the difference between Government's borrowings and other liabilities of capital receipts and budgetary surplus/deficit.

**Budgetary Deficit:** It is the difference between total receipts and total expenditure of the budget.

**Revenue Deficit:** It is the difference between total revenue receipts and total revenue expenditure of the budget.

**Cropping Intensity:** Ratio of total cropped area to net area sown.

**Micro enterprises -** The investment in plant & machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹ one crore and turnover does not exceed ₹ five crore

**Small enterprises -** The investment in plant & machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹ 10 crore and turnover does not exceed ₹ 50 crore

**Medium enterprises -** The investment in plant & machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹ 50 crore and turnover does not exceed ₹ 250 crore

**Per capita Ultimate Consumption of Electricity** = Ultimate Consumption of Electricity/Mid-year population

Ultimate Consumption of Electricity refers to the electricity actually consumed by the consumers (or the electricity sold to consumers).

#### **Energy - Units**

1 MW = 1,000 kW

1 Unit = 1 kilo-watt-hour = 1 kWh

1 MU = 1 Million Units = 10, 00,000 kWh

1 MVA = 1 Million Volt Ampere

$$\text{Vehicle productivity} = \frac{\text{Average effective km operated per day (in lakh)}}{\text{Average vehicles held}} \times 1,00,000$$

$$\text{Crew productivity} = \frac{\text{Total effective km operated (in lakh)}}{\text{Total drivers on line days}} \times 1,00,000$$

$$\text{Percentage Load Factor} = \frac{\text{Actual passenger earning}}{\text{Expected passenger earning}} \times 100$$

**Teledensity:** Teledensity is the number of telephone connections for every hundred individuals living within an area.

$$\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in particular educational level}}{\text{Population of official age group for that particular educational level}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Gender Parity Index} = \frac{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of Girls}}{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of Boys}}$$

**CWSN:** Children With Special Needs refers to all those children who are challenged with various problems such as vision, hearing, movement, learning, cerebral palsy or mental retardation.

**Drop-out Rate:** It means proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given stage at a given school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year.

**Crude Birth Rate (CBR):** It is the total number of live births occurring in a given population during the year, per 1,000 persons.

$$\text{Crude Birth Rate (CBR)} = \frac{\text{Number of Births in a year}}{\text{Total population at midyear}} \times 1,000$$

**Crude Death Rate (CDR):** It is the total number of deaths occurring in a given population during the year, per 1,000 persons.

$$\text{Crude Death Rate (CDR)} = \frac{\text{Number of Deaths in a year}}{\text{Total population at midyear}} \times 1,000$$

**Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):** It is defined as the number of deaths of infants under one year old per 1,000 live births within a specific population and time period.

$$\text{Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths of infants under one year old in a year}}{\text{Number of live births in the same year}} \times 1,000$$

**Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR):** It is defined as the number of deaths of children occurring under 28 days of live divided by the number of live births in that year.

$$\text{Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths within first 28 days of life}}{\text{Number of live births in the same year}} \times 1,000$$

**Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR):** It is defined as the number of children dying before reaching the age of five per 1,000 live births within a specific population of time period

$$\text{Under-5 Mortality Rate (UFMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths of children under 5 years old in a year}}{\text{Number of live births in the same year}} \times 1,000$$

**Maternal Death:** A maternal death is a death of a women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but the from accidental or incidental causes.

**Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR):** Rates of the number of maternal deaths as a result of complication of pregnancy of childbearing in a given year per 1,00,000 live births in that year.

$$\text{Maternal Mortality Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths in a given time period (usually 1 year)}}{\text{Total number of live births in the same time period}} \times 1,00,000$$

**Total Fertility Rate (TFR):** TFR is a measure of the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her entire reproductive period.

**Underweight** - An underweight child has weight-for-age Z-score at least two standard deviations below the mean (-2 SD) for the World Health Organisation (WHO) child growth standards.

**Moderate Underweight (MUW)** is weight-for-age between -2 and -3 SD as per WHO growth chart.

**Severe Underweight (SUW)** is condition in which a child has a very low weight in relation to age (Z Score of < -3 SD) as per WHO child growth standards.

**Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)** defined as weight-for-height between -2 and -3 SD as per WHO growth chart.

**Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)** is a condition in which a child has very low weight in relation to length/ height (Z Score of -3 SD) as per WHO child growth standard. SAM is severe for wasting.

**Z Score** – It is the standard deviation (SD) above or below average.

**Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)<sup>§</sup>:** LFPR is defined as the percentage of persons in the labour force (i.e. working or seeking or available for work) in the population.

$$\text{Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)} = \frac{(\text{No. of employed persons} + \text{No. of unemployed persons})}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

**Worker Population Ratio (WPR)<sup>§</sup>:** Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the population.

$$\text{Worker Population Ratio (WPR)} = \frac{\text{No. of employed persons}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

**Unemployment Rate (UR)<sup>§</sup>:** UR is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force.

$$\text{Unemployment Rate (UR)} = \frac{\text{No. of unemployed persons}}{\text{No. of employed persons} + \text{No. of unemployed persons}} \times 100$$

(§ As per terminology used in Annual report of Periodic Labour Force Survey, Report)

**Activity Status:** The activity status of a person is determined on the basis of the activities pursued by the person during the specified reference period.

**Usual Activity Status:** When the activity status is determined on the basis of the reference period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey, it is known as the usual activity status of the person.

**Principal Activity Status:** The activity status on which a person spent relatively long time during the 365 days preceding the date of survey was considered the usual principal activity status of the person.

**Subsidiary Activity Status:** The person pursued any other economic activity along with principal activity for 30 days or more during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. That economic activity is considered as subsidiary activity status.

**Current Weekly Status (CWS):** When the activity status is determined on the basis of the reference period of last 7 days preceding the date of survey, it is known as the current weekly status of the person.

**Unorganised worker:** Any worker who is a home based-worker, self-employed worker or a wage worker in the unorganised sector including a worker in the organised sector who is not getting any social security benefit is called an Unorganised Worker.

**Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)** : computed from twelve indicators of three equally weighted dimensions- health, education, and standard of living.

<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Deprived if</b>
Health	Nutrition	Any child between the ages of 0 to 59 months, or woman between the ages of 15 to 49 years, or man between the ages of 15 to 54 years is found to be undernourished.
	Child Adolescent mortality	A child/adolescent under 18 years of age has died in the family in the five-year period preceding the survey.
	Maternal Health	Any woman in the household who has given birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, has not received at least 4 antenatal care visits for the most recent birth, or has not received assistance from trained skilled medical personnel during the most recent childbirth.
Education	Years of Schooling	No member of the household aged 10 years or older has completed six years of schooling.
	School attendance	Any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class 8.
Standard of Living	Cooking Fuel	A household cooks with dung, agricultural crops, shrubs, wood, charcoal or coal.
	Sanitation	The household has unimproved or no sanitation facility or it is improved but shared with other households.
	Drinking Water	The household does not have access to improved drinking water or safe drinking water is at least a 30-minute walk from home (as a round trip).
	Electricity	The household has no electricity.
	Housing	The household has inadequate housing: the floor is made of natural materials, or the roof or wall are made of rudimentary materials.
	Assets	The household does not own more than one of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator; and does not own a car or truck.
	Bank Account	No household member has a bank account or a post office account

**ODF village:** A village can be notified/ declared as ODF village if, no visible faeces found in the environment/ village and every household as well as public/ community institutions using safe technology option for disposal of faeces.

**ODF city:** A city/ ward can be notified / declared as ODF city if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating in the open.

**ODF+ city:** A city/ ward can be notified / declared as ODF+ city/ ODF+ ward if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating and/ or urinating in the open, and all community & public toilets are functional and well maintained.

**ODF++ city :** A city / ward / work circle can be notified / declared as ODF++ city/ ODF++ ward/ ODF++ work circle if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating and/ or urinating in the open, all community and public toilets are functional and well maintained, and faecal sludge/septage and sewage is safely managed and treated, with no discharging and/or dumping of untreated faecal sludge/septage and sewage in drains, water bodies or open areas.

**Water+ city:** A city / ward / circle / zone can be declared as Water + provided all waste water released from households, commercial establishments drains, nallahs etc. is treated to a satisfactory level (as per CPCB norms), before releasing the treated waste water to the environment.

**Air Quality Index (AQI):** Air Quality Index (AQI) is a comprehensive index value calculated by transforming weighted values of impacts of individual air pollutants (e.g., SO<sub>2</sub>, CO, NO<sub>x</sub>) into a single number or set of numbers.

**Methodology for Construction of State and District HDI (SHDR-2012):**

The dimension indices for Health, Education and Income are calculated using following formula.

$$I_x = \text{Dimension Index of 'X'} = \frac{\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value}}{\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value}}$$

Education index has been calculated by allocating two -third weight to literacy and one -third weight to GER.

An aggregate HDI for a given district has been calculated as a simple arithmetic mean.

The goal posts used to estimate the district wise HDI are as follows:

<b>Component</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Minimum</b>
Infant Survival Rate (ISR)	1,000	0
Literacy rate	100	0
GER	100	0
Per capita net domestic product (Rupees at current prices)	1,50,000	10,000

**Human Development Index** is geometric mean of indices of Health, Education and Standard of living. Goalpost used for these indices are as follows –

<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
Health	Life expectancy (years)	20	85
Education	Expected years of schooling (years)	0	18
	Mean years of schooling (years)	0	15
Standard of living	Gross National Income per capita (2017 PPP\$)	100	75,000

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