

## National Income Accounting

Notes:

- ✓ **Net Investment = Gross Investment – Depreciation**
- ✓ **Net Indirect tax = Indirect tax – subsidy**
- ✓ **NFIA (Net factor Income from abroad) = Factor Income from Abroad – Factor income paid to abroad**
- ✓ **Net Export = Export – Import**

→ Gross National Product

1. From the following data calculate GNP at factor cost by Income Method & Expenditure Method


Items	Rs. in Crores
Net Domestic capital formation	500
Compensation of employees	<u>1850</u>
Consumption of fixed capital (Depreciation)	<u>100</u>
Govt. Final Expenditure	1100
Private Final consumption Expenditure	2600
Rent	<u>400</u>
Dividend	<u>200</u>
Interest	<u>500</u>
Net Exports	(-) 100
Undistributed Profits	<u>900</u>
Net Factor Income From Abroad (=income from abroad – income to abroad)	<u>(-) 50</u>
Net Indirect Taxes (=indirect Tax – Subsidy)	250

Sol :

### Income Method

$$\begin{aligned}\text{GNP}_{\text{FC}} &= (\text{Compensation of employees} + \text{Rent} + \text{Interest} + \\ &\text{Undistributed Profits} + \text{Dividend}) + \text{Net Factor Income from} \\ &\text{Abroad} + \text{Consumption of fixed capital} \\ &= 1850 + (400 + 500 + 900 + 200) + (-) 50 + 100 \\ &= 3900 \text{ CRORE}\end{aligned}$$

**FC = Factor Cost**  
**MP = Market Price**

Note: 

- $GNP_{FC} = NNP_{FC} + \text{Consumption of fixed capital}$
- $NNP_{FC}$  or **National Income** = **Compensation of employees** + **Rent** + **Interest** + **Undistributed Profits** + **Dividend** + **Net Factor Income from Abroad**
- Compensation of employees is income from work which includes wages and salaries in kind and cash, and contribution to social securities

## ii. Expenditure Method

$$GNP_{FC} = GNP_{MP} - \text{Net Indirect Taxes}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Private Final consumption Expenditure} + (\text{Net Domestic capital formation} + \text{consumption of fixed capital}) + \text{Govt. Final consumption Expenditure} + \text{Net Exports} + \text{Net Factor Income from Abroad} - \text{Net Indirect Taxes} \\ &= 1100 + 2600 + (500 + 100) + (-) 100 + (-) 50 - 250 \\ &= 3900 \text{ CRORE} \end{aligned}$$

## Note

- $GNP_{MP} = \text{Private Final consumption Expenditure} + \text{Gross Domestic capital formation} + \text{Govt. Final consumption Expenditure} + \text{Net Export} + \text{Net Factor Income from Abroad}$ 
  - Gross Domestic capital formation = Net Domestic capital formation + Consumption of fixed capital)
  - Export – Import = Net Export
  - Net Factor Income from Abroad = Factor Income from Abroad – Factor Income Paid to Abroad
- $GNP_{FC} = GNP_{MP} - \text{Indirect tax} + \text{Subsidy}$ 
  - =  $GNP_{MP} - (\text{Indirect tax} - \text{subsidy})$
  - =  $GNP_{MP} - \text{Net Indirect tax}$

↪ GDP<sub>fc</sub>

↪ GDP<sub>mp</sub>

2. From the following data calculate (a) Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost , and (b) Gross Domestic Product at Market price

Items	Rupees in Crores
Gross national product at factor cost	6,1500
Net exports	(-)50
Compensation of employees	3000
Rent	800
Interest	900
Profit	1,300
Net indirect taxes	300
Net domestic capital formation	800
Gross domestic capital formation	900
Factor income to abroad	80

NDP : Net Domestic Product

- (i) **GDP at factor cost**  
 = **NDP at factor cost + Depreciation**  
 = **Compensation of employees+ Rent+ Interest+ Profit +Mixed income+ (Gross domestic capital formation - Net domestic capital formation)**  
 = =Rs 3,000crore + Rs 800 crore + Rs 900 crore + Rs 1,300 crore + (Rs 900 crore - Rs 800 crore)  
 = Rs 6100 crores

- (ii) **Gross Domestic Product at Market Price**  
 = **GDP at factor cost + Net Indirect taxes**  
 =Rs 6100 + Rs300 crore  
 = Rs 6,400crore

3. An Economy has two firms A & B on the basis of following information find out

a) Value added by firm A & B

b) GDP at Market Price

Items	Rs. in Lakh
Exports by firm A	20
Imports by firm A	50
Sales to households by firm A	90
Sales to firm B by firm A	40
Sales to firm A by firm B	30
Sale to household by firm B	60

Sol: a)

Value added by firm A

= Sale to households + Sales to firm B + Exports by firm A – Imports by firm A – Purchase from firm B

= Rs 90 + Rs 40 + Rs 20 – Rs 50 – Rs 30

= Rs 70 Lakh

Value added by firm B

= Sales to Firm A + Sales to households – purchase from firm A

= Rs 30 + Rs 60 – Rs 40

= Rs 50 Lakh

b)  $GDP_{MP}$

= Value added by firm A + value added by Firm B

= Rs 70 + Rs 50

= Rs 120 Lakh

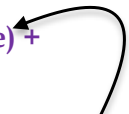
4. Find out the National Income from the following particulars

Particulars	Amount (crores)
NFIA	(-) 20000
GDP (Market Price)	4400000
Capital Consumption Expenditure (i.e. Depreciation)	10000
Primary Sector	1100000
Secondary Sector	2100000
Service Sector	1250000
Intermediate Goods	50000
Indirect Tax	35000
Subsidy	5000

Hints:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{National income (or NNP at factor cost)} \\
 &= \text{NNP at Market Price} - \text{Indirect Tax} + \text{subsidy} \\
 &= \text{NDP at Market Price} + \text{NFIA} - \text{Indirect Tax} + \text{subsidy} \\
 &= (\text{GDP at market price} - \text{Capital consumption expenditure}) + \text{NFIA} \\
 &\quad - \text{Indirect} + \text{subsidy}
 \end{aligned}$$

Or

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{National income (or NNP at factor cost)} \\
 &= (\text{GDP at market price} - \text{Capital consumption expenditure}) + \text{NFIA} - \text{Indirect} + \text{subsidy} \\
 &= (\text{Output of Primary sector} + \text{Output of secondary sector} + \text{Output of tertiary sector} - \text{value of intermediate goods}) - \text{Capital consumption expenditure} + \text{NFIA} - \text{Indirect} + \text{subsidy}
 \end{aligned}$$


5. Determine the national income from the following information.

Private Consumption Expenditure:	Rs.50000 Crore
Public Investment Expenditure	Rs.40000 Crore
Gross Private Investment Expenditure	Rs.76000 Crore
Public Consumption Expenditure	Rs.56000 Crore
Imports	Rs.25000 Crore
Exports	Rs.30000 Crore
Capital Consumption Expenditure	Rs.5000 Crore
NFIA (-)	Rs.12000 Crore
Indirect Tax	Rs.50000 Crore
Subsidy	Rs.10000 Crore

#### Hints

National income (or NNP at factor cost)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{NNP at Market Price} - \text{Indirect Tax} + \text{subsidy} \\ &= \text{NDP at Market Price} + \text{NFIA} - \text{Indirect Tax} + \text{subsidy} \\ &= (\text{GDP at market price} - \text{Capital consumption expenditure}) + \text{NFIA} - \text{Indirect} + \text{subsidy} \\ &= (\text{Private Consumption Expenditure} + \text{Gross Private Investment Expenditure} + \text{Public Investment Expenditure} + \text{Public Consumption Expenditure} - \text{Capital consumption expenditure}) + (\text{Export} - \text{Import}) + \text{NFIA} - \text{Indirect} + \text{subsidy} \end{aligned}$$

Note:

Public means government

6. Find out the national income of India from the following data

(A)  $NDP_{fc}$ : Rs.5000000 Crore ; NFIA(-):Rs 20000 Crore ; Depreciation :Rs.5000 Crore

(B)  $GDP_{mp}$ : 40 Lac Crore ;  $GNP_{fc}$ :50 Lac Crore,, NFIA (+) 01 Lac Crore;  
Depreciation : Rs.02 Lac Crore.

#### Hints

A. **National income or NNP at factor cost**

$$= NDP_{fc} + NFIA$$

B. **National income or NNP at factor cost**

$$= GNP_{fc} - Depreciation$$

7. Find out  $NNP_{FC}$  from the following information

$GNP_{MP}$	500000 (Crores)
NFIA (-)	700 (Crores)
Depreciation	15000 (Crores)
Subsidy	8000 (Crores)
Indirect Tax	12000 (Crores)

Hints:  $NNP_{FC} = GNP_{MP} - \text{Indirect tax} + \text{subsidy} - \text{Depreciation}$