

PREFACE

The Economic Census is an attempt of Central Statistical Organization (CSO) to provide a frame of “Establishments” engaged in various economic activities both in the organized and unorganized sectors of the economy so that further census or sample surveys can be carried out by various organizations for collection of detailed data required on various aspects of the entrepreneurial activities.

There have been changes in the scope and coverage since the First Economic Census conducted by CSO in the year 1977. While EC-1977 covered only the establishments in non-agricultural activities all other Economic Censuses covered both agricultural and non agricultural activities. The Second and Third Economic Censuses were carried out along with the house listing operation of the Population Censuses 1981 and 1991, respectively and therefore Assam was not covered in EC-1980 and J&K was not covered in EC-1990 since population censuses were not carried out in these states at that time. The Fourth (EC-1998) and Fifth (EC-2005) Economic Censuses were conducted by the CSO in collaboration with Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the State/ UTs Governments with similar scope and geographical coverage and included all the states and UTs.

The field works of EC-2005 was carried out by the States/UTs employing school teachers on honorarium basis. All the revenue villages in the rural areas and the urban frame survey blocks prepared by NSSO(FOD) were taken as the basic enumeration blocks for the census.

With a view to improving the utility of the data collected and to improve the quality of data generated through EC-2005, the following new initiatives were introduced:-

1. A house listing schedule was canvassed to collect data on the types of structures occupied by establishments. The data collected through this schedule are proposed to be processed and published in Electronic form as Volume-II of this Report.
2. A separate address slip was canvassed to collect data on the establishments employing 10 or more workers for compilation of a directory of larger establishments. These data are proposed to be included in the Volume-II of the report, which is to be released in electronic form.
3. An attempt was made for the first time to enumerate the number of establishments with multiple economic activities. It has, however, been found that quality of such data are not up to the mark and hence not being published.
4. Intelligence Character Recognition (ICR) Technology was adopted in collaboration with the Office of Registrar General of India and Bureau

of Economics and Statistics of State/UTs to process the data to avoid any possible error in transcription of the data.

This report includes the final data of EC-2005 for all India with disaggregation up to states and UTs. Further disaggregation, if required, by the users can be made by them by procuring and utilizing the unit level data available in our Computer Centre. Unlike in the earlier Censuses wherein we used the terminology 'enterprise' and 'establishment' to denote the unit and unit with hired worker respectively, for presentation of results of EC-2005 we have gone by the international terminology and used establishments synonymous to enterprise and establishment with hired worker in place of establishment.

The Report has been divided into Five chapters. Chapter-I, which is the introduction, provides a brief description and historical background, along with the salient features including the new ones, of the EC-2005. Chapter-II gives the results at a glance delineating the distributional aspects of all establishments and their employment status. Chapter-III deals with the analysis of agricultural establishments, Chapter-IV, with the analysis of non-agricultural establishments and Chapter-V, the last one, presents a brief analysis of the results of the latest Three Economic Censuses.

I would Like to place on record my appreciation of the notable work done by Directors, Directorates of Economics & Statistics of states and UTs and their officials who were engaged in the collection and processing of data but for whom this gigantic operation would not have been possible. I would also like to record my thanks to the Office of RGI including their various regional offices, for the valuable services rendered in processing the data through ICR technology. My thanks also go to Computer Centre, MOS&PI, for developing the software for data scrutiny, validation, tabulation and generating the tables for the state-level and for all India reports. My sincere thanks are also due to my colleague Sh.D. Sahoo, DDG(ESD) and his team in the economic census division, particularly Sh. A. K. Sahu, Director; Smt. Navanita Gogoi (DD) and Shri G. R. Janghu (SSO), for their commendable efforts in ensuring completion of the work relating to EC-2005.

I hope that the publication will be of great use to various Organisations, researchers, academicians, etc. Suggestions for further improvement of the publication are welcome.

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