



आर्थिक गणना  
ECONOMIC CENSUS  
1980

आखिल भारतीय प्रतिवेदन  
ALL INDIA REPORT

केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन  
सांख्यिकी विभाग  
योजना मंत्रालय  
भारत सरकार

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**ACTIVITY CODES NEWLY INTRODUCED FOR IDENTIFICATION OF UNITS KNOWN TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH HANDICRAFTS**

Group	Sub-Group	Description
232	2324	Printing of cloth by hand.
	2325	Printing of cloth other than by hand.
244	2443	Manufacture of blankets and shawls by hand.
	2444	Manufacture of blankets and shawls other than by hand.
246	2461	Printing, dyeing and bleaching of silk textiles by hand.
	2462	Printing, dyeing and bleaching of silk textiles other than by hand.
248	2481	Printing, dyeing and bleaching of synthetic textiles by hand.
	2482	Printing, dyeing and bleaching of synthetic textiles other than by hand.
262	2624	Embroidery work by hand.
	2625	Embroidery work other than by hand.
	2626	Laces and fringes by hand.
	2627	Laces and fringes other than by hand.
263	2633	Manufacture of durries by hand.
	2634	Manufacture of durries other than by hand.
	2635	Weaving of woollen carpets, rugs, druggets etc. except of coir by hand.
	2636	Weaving of silk carpets by hand.
	2637	Weaving of cotton carpets by hand.
	2638	Weaving of woollen, silk, cotton carpets, rugs, druggets etc. other than by hand
264	2643	Manufacture of ready made garments hand printed.
	2644	Manufacture of ready made garments hand embroidered.
	2645	Manufacture of ready made garments other than hand printed and hand embroidered.
266	2663	Manufacture of curtains, bed covers and furnishings by hand.
	2664	Manufacture of curtains, bed covers, furnishings other than by hand.
279	2794	Manufacture of hand carved wood articles and articles of inlay work.
322	3221	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery artistic.
	3222	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery others.
326	3262	Manufacture of stone artwares (statues and other decorative articles).
334	3343	Manufacture of brass artwares (Hukkahs, ashtrays).
335	3356	Manufacture of aluminium artwares.
336	3363	Manufacture of bidriwares.

1985

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# ECONOMIC CENSUS

## 1980

With the compliments of  
DIRECTOR GENERAL  
CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION  
*Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning,  
Sardar Patel Bhavan, Sansad Marg,  
New Delhi-110001, India*



Central Statistical Organisation  
Department of Statistics  
Ministry of Planning  
Government of India

## PREFACE

The second Economic Census was taken up in different states/union territories except Assam alongwith the houselisting operations of the 1981 population census during the period from March to December, 1980 (in Assam the 1981 population census was not conducted). This census had wider scope and coverage than those of the first economic census carried out in 1977. While the first economic census had, within its scope, only the non-agricultural sector, the second economic census covered both non-agricultural and agricultural sectors; the latter, however, excluded enterprises engaged in crop production and plantation. Again unlike in the first economic census where establishments i.e., enterprises employing at least one hired worker on a fairly regular basis, were alone covered, in the second economic census both establishments and own-account enterprises were covered. Items of information collected in the census included location of the enterprise, nature of operations, type of ownership, social group of owner, power/fuel used for the activity and the total number and the number of hired persons usually working in the enterprise.

This Report presents the all-India results of the second economic census. Results given here are based on the final results for 27 states/union territories and provisional results for Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep. The broad findings given here are likely to hold good even when the final results for these states become available.

I would like to place on record my appreciation to all those who have contributed in their various ways to this gigantic effort. They include the informants of the responding enterprises without whose excellent cooperation this difficult task could never have been done; the large number of enumerators who were the locally drawn personnel such as teachers, village-level workers and municipal staff and the supervisors; and the staff members of the Office of the Registrar General of India/State Directorates of Economics and Statistics and the Computer Centre of the Department of Statistics. Last but not the least they include the many members of the Economic Census & Surveys Division of the Central Statistical Organisation who were involved in the work right from designing the census to the finalisation of the findings.

February, 1985

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### Genesis

Reliable and timely statistics constitute an important and essential infrastructure for sound and systematic planning. A fairly adequate system of agricultural statistics has been formed in the country during the last three decades, although there is still scope for its improvement. Such an information system has, however, not been built up for the non-agricultural sectors of the economy. The statistics available in respect of non-agricultural sectors such as mining, manufacturing, trade, transport, construction and services are not comprehensive.

1.2 Absence of reliable statistics in respect of these sectors has been a great handicap in the country's national accounts work and a serious impediment to planning. While statistics are being regularly collected in respect of the organised sectors of the non-agricultural economy, it is totally lacking in regard to its unorganised segments. Though several attempts were made in the past to fill the statistical gaps they were only partial and uncoordinated. In order to fill the vital data gaps and for providing the basic frame work and information for planning, policy formulation, economic administration and the estimation of national income, a central scheme called "Economic Census and Surveys" was launched by the Government of India during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The scheme envisages organising periodically a country-wide census of all economic activities (excluding those engaged in crop production and plantation) followed by detailed sample surveys of unorganised segments of different sectors of non-agricultural economy in a phased manner during the intervening period of two successive economic censuses, to ascertain the structure, activity and performance of the different sectors of the non-agricultural economy.

#### Economic Census 1977 and follow up surveys

1.3 Under the scheme of Economic Census and Surveys a country-wide census of all non-agricultural economic activities was carried out during the last quarter of 1977, in collaboration with the Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DES) in the states/union territories, to provide basic information on the number of establishments, number of persons usually working, the nature of activity and other characteristics such as type of ownership, social group of owner etc. of the establishments. The census did not cover own-account and agricultural enterprises. An establishment for the purpose of economic census has been defined as one engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption and employing at least one hired worker on a fairly regular basis. Though house to house listing was resorted to in respect of towns and

villages with over 5,000 population to ascertain whether any non-agricultural economic activity was carried out with or without hired workers, local enquiries were only undertaken in the case of smaller villages with 5,000 or less population.

1.4 Following the census, sample surveys covering non-factory manufacturing sector and other sectors such as trade, hotels & restaurants, transport, storage & warehousing and services were conducted to collect detailed information on employment, emoluments, investments, inputs and outputs etc. For this purpose, the establishments were categorised into two groups, namely, (i) directory establishments, i.e., establishments having a total employment of six or more persons and/or annual output/turnover/receipts of Rs. 1 lakh or more and (ii) the rest called the non-directory establishments. Separate sample surveys were conducted for these two groups. The non-directory establishments and own-account enterprises were surveyed by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) as a part of their normal 33rd and 34th rounds, while the directory establishments were surveyed by the special staff sanctioned under the scheme in both the centre and the states. The follow up surveys comprised central sample and a matching state sample.

#### Need for repeat census

1.5 Since the economic census covers a large number of small units which are subjected to high rates of mobility and mortality, the census is required to be conducted at frequent intervals, generally not exceeding 5 years, to take into account the births and deaths of the units, changes in their economic activity, etc. Thus after the conduct of the first economic census in 1977, the second economic census would have normally been due in 1982. The economic census operations involve listing of addresses of enterprises through houselisting and as the country-wide houselisting and house numbering operations were to be conducted in 1980 as a prelude to 1981 population census, it was considered economical and expedient to organise the second economic census in 1980 in conjunction with the houselisting operations of population census 1981 in the overall interest of economy and operational convenience.

#### Scope and coverage of 1980 Economic Census

1.6 The second economic census enumeration which was conducted in 1980 alongwith the houselisting operations of the 1981 population census had wider scope and coverage than that of the first economic census carried out in 1977. While the first economic census had within its scope only the non-agricultural sector, the second economic census



covered both non-agricultural and agricultural sectors; the latter, however, excluded enterprises engaged in crop production and plantation. Unlike in the first economic census where establishments i.e., enterprises employing at least one hired worker on a fairly regular basis were alone covered, the second economic census covered both establishments and own-account enterprises.

### Approach

1.7 It may be recalled that in the first economic census, complete houselisting approach was adopted only in urban areas and in villages with a 1971 census population of more than 5,000. In smaller villages (villages with 5,000 population or less) the village level enquiry approach was adopted in which the economic census enumerator first listed the likely establishments after ascertaining from one or more knowledgeable informants in the village, later visited these establishments alone and canvassed the establishment slip in cases wherever warranted. But in the second economic census which was synchronised with the houselisting operations conducted as a prelude to the 1981 population count, complete houselisting approach was adopted both in rural and urban areas.

### Definition of an enterprise

1.8 For the purpose of economic census, an enterprise is defined as an undertaking engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption. An agricultural enterprise is defined as one engaged in livestock production, agricultural services, hunting, trapping & game propagation, forestry & logging and fishing [corresponding to the major groups 02, 03, 04, 05 and 06 of National Industrial Classification (NIC)—1970]. Enterprises engaged in activities pertaining to agricultural production and plantation (codes 00 and 01 of NIC—1970) were not covered under the economic census. Enterprises engaged in all other activities are termed as non-agricultural enterprises.

### Planning for the census

1.9 A good deal of spade work had to be carried out for organising the economic census. A technical advisory group of experts both in the central and state governments and non-government research and user organisations was constituted to guide the work programme of project. The forms to be canvassed were finalised taking into account the experience of the first economic census and the houselist form designed for the houselisting operations of the population census.

### Forms

1.10 The economic census operations consisted of (i) listing of the addresses of the enterprises through complete houselisting enquiry in the House-List Form (Annex I) and (ii) collecting basic particulars regarding the enterprises in the Enterprise List Form (Annex II).

### Operations

1.11 The economic census was taken up in different states/union territories except Assam (where the population census 1981 was not undertaken) along with the houselisting operations of the population census during the period from March to December 1980. The part-time services of locally drawn personnel such as school teachers, village level workers, municipal workers and other town level workers who were appointed as enumerators, were used for the listing operations. The local officials of slightly senior levels were appointed as supervisors. In all the services of about 1.2 million enumerators and supervisors were enlisted for the census work. The Registrar General and the Census Commissioner of India and the State Directors of Census Operations were responsible for the organisation and coordination of the field operations. The overall responsibility for technical guidance and tabulation of the economic census data rested with the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) in co-operation with the DES in the states/UTs. The operations of economic census and houselisting were totally coordinated between the Directors of Census Operations and the state DES and their officers and staff. The District Statistical Officers were designated as Additional District Census Officers. A common intensive training programme was organised both for houselisting of the population census as well as canvassing of the Enterprise List of economic census at state, district and charge levels. The technical and other aspects of organisation of the census were also reviewed at the meetings of Directors of Economics & Statistics in the states/UTs and at the conferences of Directors of Census Operations.

### Items of information collected

1.12 The items of information collected in the second economic census included location of the enterprise, nature of operations, type of ownership, social group of owner, power/fuel used for the activity and the total number and the number of hired persons usually working in the enterprise.

### Provisional results

1.13 Arrangements were made for quick tabulation of important items in the Enterprise List by the enumerators themselves as part of the census operations. For this purpose, an Enterprise List Abstract (format in Annex III) was prescribed to be filled by the enumerator immediately after the field work in an enumerator's block was completed. Further aggregations at tehsil and district levels were done by the staff of the state DES to provide provisional results on items such as the total number of agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises, the total & hired employment in these enterprises and selected characteristics of the enterprises. The provisional results were released within a few weeks of the completion of the field work of the economic census.



### Summary statements

1.14 In order to provide a frame for selection of enumeration blocks for the sample surveys to be undertaken as follow up of the 1980 Economic Census, summary statements (format in Annex IV) were prepared giving the distribution of enterprises by type of enterprise (i.e., own-account enterprise, non-directory establishment and directory establishment) in each of the twelve major activity groups of non-agricultural economy for each enumeration block within each village in the rural areas and within each town or city in the urban areas. The 12 major activity groups are mining and quarrying; manufacturing and repair services; electricity, gas and water; construction; wholesale and retail trade; restaurants and hotels; transport; storage and warehousing; communications; financing, insurance, real estate and business services; community, social and personal services; and others. The activities covered by these groups are listed in Annex V.

### Tabulation plan

1.15 The tabulation plan involved production of tables giving the results of the economic census under four broad categories viz., (a) agricultural own-account enterprises, (b) agricultural establishments, (c) non-agricultural own-account enterprises and (d) non-agricultural establishments. For each of these categories two series of tables (A-series and B-series) were prepared. Tables under each of the series A and B have been generated district-wise, state-wise and also for all-India with its break up according to rural, urban and rural & urban combined.

### A-series tables

1.16 These give the number of own-account enterprises/establishments and their relevant characteristics classified according to nature of economic activity. The economic activity classification followed for these tables provides for a break-down of the entire agricultural activities into 12 minor activity groups with aggregation overall activities as against a break-down of the entire non-agricultural activities into 100 minor activity groups with aggregation at 12 major activity groups as well as over all activities. The economic activity classification followed for A-series tables is given in Annex VI for agricultural activities and in Annex VII for non-agricultural activities. For each of these minor and major activity groups as well as for 'all activities' the tables provide information on all the characteristics covered by the Enterprise List (nature of operation, type of ownership, social group of owner, type of power/fuel used, with or without premises, and particulars of employment). Under this series separate tables are also prepared for private establishments and cooperative establishments.

### B-series tables

1.17 These tables show the principal characteristics of own-account enterprises/establishments classified by nature of economic activity and by size of total

employment. In order to avoid unnecessary proliferation of tables the nature of economic activity for these tables is more restricted than that for the tables of series A. The economic activity classification followed for these tables provides for a break-down of the entire non-agricultural activities into 42 minor activity groups arranged in 12 major activity groups and a break-down of the entire agricultural activities into 8 minor activity groups arranged in one major activity group. For each of these minor and major activity groups there is a set of tables with employment size as the major classificatory variable. The size groups adopted for these tables depended upon the number of persons usually working in establishment/own-account enterprise and the size groups for establishment were different from those for own-account enterprise. The characteristics covered in these tables are the same as those recorded in tables of A-series. The economic activity classification adopted for B-series tables is listed in Annex VIII for agricultural activities and in Annex IX for non-agricultural activities. Definition of "power/fuel used" for preparation of A-series tables was different from that for B-series tables. For the purposes of A-series tables, the use of (a) electricity, (b) coal/wood/soft coke, (c) petrol/diesel, (d) gas and (e) animal power for carrying out the entrepreneurial activity was considered as 'power/fuel used'. As against this, for B-series tables along with the first four uses viz., (a), (b), (c) & (d), the use of 'others' was considered as 'power/fuel used'.

### Data processing

1.18 The data processing activity of the Economic Census 1980 was decentralised. The data processing was done through the facilities for computerisation available in 12 computing agencies spread over the country. The card design for transfer of data from source documents to punch card/tape, validation and consistency checks applied on the data were developed centrally and supplied to the DES in the states/UTs who were to supervise and guide the computing agencies in the processing of economic census data. The entire processing of data in respect of all the North-eastern states, Sikkim, Rajasthan and union territories of Delhi and Andaman & Nicobar Islands were done under the direct supervision of the CSO at the Computer Centre, Department of Statistics, New Delhi.

### Concepts and definitions

1.19 The concepts and definitions of the terms used in this report are given in Annex X.

### Classification of enterprises

1.20 The industrial classification used in the Economic Census 1980 for classifying the enterprises is the expanded version of NIC—1970 brought out by the CSO specially for the purpose. A copy of this is given in Annex XI.

1.21 In the chapters that follow the salient aspects of the census results at all-India level are discussed.

## CHAPTER II

### RESULTS AT A GLANCE

The 1980 Economic Census has revealed that there were 18.41 million enterprises in the country (excluding Assam) engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation with 53.58 million persons usually working in them. Among these enterprises 16.93 million forming 92 per cent were engaged in non-agricultural activities and the rest 1.48 million forming 8 per cent were engaged in agricultural activities other than crop production and plantation. [Enterprises engaged in activities pertaining to agricultural production and plantation (codes 00 and 01 of NIC—1970) were not, as stated earlier,

covered under the census]. Of the total enterprises, 11.19 million (61 per cent) were located in rural areas and the remaining 7.22 million (39 per cent) enterprises were in urban areas. Own-account enterprises, i.e., enterprises which are owned and operated with the help of household labour only, numbering 13.43 million constituted about 73 per cent of the total enterprises. Establishments, i.e., enterprises which employed at least one hired worker on a regular basis, numbering 4.98 million (27 per cent) formed the remaining enterprises. The number of enterprises and employment therein are given in Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.1 : Number of enterprises and employment therein—all India

type of enterprise and employment	rural		urban		total number
	number	percentage	number	percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. agricultural activities (other than crop production and plantation)</b>					
(a) all enterprises	13,01,479	88.06	1,76,418	11.94	14,77,897
(i) own-account enterprises	11,04,285 (84.85)	88.98	1,36,752 (77.52)	11.02	12,41,037 (83.97)
(ii) establishments	1,97,194 (15.15)	83.25	39,666 (22.48)	16.75	2,36,860 (16.03)
(b) persons usually working in enterprises ('00)					
(i) total	24,809	86.02	4,033	13.98	28,842
(ii) hired	4,574 (18.44)	78.25	1,271 (31.52)	21.75	5,845 (20.27)
<b>II. non-agricultural activities</b>					
(a) all enterprises	98,89,338	58.39	70,47,104	41.61	1,69,36,442
(i) own-account enterprises	75,89,093 (76.74)	62.25	46,01,547 (65.30)	37.75	1,21,90,640 (71.98)
(ii) establishments	23,00,245 (23.26)	48.47	24,45,557 (34.70)	51.53	47,45,802 (28.02)
(b) persons usually working in enterprises ('00)					
(i) total	2,19,454	43.29	2,87,533	56.71	5,06,987
(ii) hired	95,613 (43.57)	33.01	1,94,006 (67.47)	66.99	2,89,619 (57.13)
<b>III. agricultural and non-agricultural activities (other than crop production and plantation)</b>					
(a) all enterprises	1,11,90,817	60.77	72,23,522	39.23	1,84,14,339
(i) own-account enterprises	86,93,378 (77.68)	64.72	47,38,299 (65.60)	35.28	1,34,31,677 (72.94)
(ii) establishments	24,97,439 (22.32)	50.12	24,85,223 (34.40)	49.88	49,82,662 (27.06)
(b) persons usually working in enterprises ('00)					
(i) total	2,44,263	45.59	2,91,566	54.41	5,35,829
(ii) hired	1,00,187 (41.02)	33.91	1,95,277 (66.98)	66.09	2,95,464 (55.14)

NOTE : Figures in brackets under columns 2, 4 and 6 show the percentage share of own-account enterprises and establishments in all enterprises, and of hired workers to total persons usually working.

2.2 It has been observed that out of 11.19 million enterprises located in rural areas 9.89 million (88 per cent) belonged to non-agricultural sector and the rest 1.30 million (12 per cent) were in agricultural sector. Out of 9.89 million non-agricultural enterprises located in rural areas 7.59 million (77 per cent) were own-account enterprises and the rest numbering 2.30 million were establishments. Of the 1.30 million agricultural enterprises 85 per cent were own-account enterprises and the remaining were establishments.

2.3 As regards urban areas, 7.05 million enterprises constituting 98 per cent of the total (7.22 million) urban enterprises were non-agricultural enterprises, the rest 0.17 million were agricultural enterprises. As for non-agricultural enterprises in urban areas 65 per cent were own-account enterprises and 35 per cent were establishments. Own-account enterprises accounted for 78 per cent of urban agricultural enterprises.

2.4 About two-thirds of the total (13.43 million) own-account enterprises were located in rural areas and the rest in urban. The rural and urban areas accounted for half the number of establishments each, 2.50 million in rural areas and 2.48 million in urban areas.

2.5 Out of 16.94 million non-agricultural enterprises 72 per cent were own-account enterprises and the remaining 28 per cent were establishments. As is to be expected, own-account enterprises constituted 84 per cent of the total (1.48 million) agricultural enterprises; establishments constituting the remaining 16 per cent.

2.6 Total number of persons usually working in 18.41 million enterprises was of the order of 53.58 million. About 95 per cent (50.70 million) of this employment was in the non-agricultural sector alone and the rest 2.88 million (5 per cent) in the agricultural sector. Some 55 per cent of the total employment was claimed by the enterprises in the urban areas alone. The share of non-agricultural employ-

ment in the total rural employment was almost 90 per cent and in the urban employment it was even more than 98 per cent. The distribution of non-agricultural employment between rural and urban areas was 43 per cent and 57 per cent respectively. For agricultural sector as a whole, the number of persons employed by urban enterprises was only 14 per cent of the total for all agricultural enterprises.

2.7 Hired labour formed a sizeable percentage of the total number of persons working in the enterprises. They numbered 29.55 million constituting 55 per cent of the total employment.

2.8 Of the 29.55 million hired workers 19.53 million or almost two-thirds were employed in urban enterprises. Two-thirds of the total employment in urban areas and two-fifths of the total rural employment were hired labour. Barely 2 per cent of the total hired workers were employed in agricultural enterprises. Nearly one-fifth of the agricultural employment were hired labour.

#### Activity-wise distribution of non-agricultural enterprises

2.9 The activity-wise distribution of non-agricultural enterprises which were grouped into 12 major activity groups as stated in Chapter I shows that 'manufacturing & repair services', 'wholesale & retail trade' and 'community, social & personal services' were the three most important activity groups from the point of view of number of enterprises both in rural and urban areas. For the country as a whole, these three activity groups shared among themselves 89 per cent of enterprises.

2.10 A study of the distribution of non-agricultural enterprises by major activity groups given in Table 2.2 indicates that 'wholesale & retail trade' and 'manufacturing & repair services' had more or less equal share (about 36 per cent) in the total enterprises. This was followed by 'community, social & personal services' with 18 per cent enterprises.

TABLE 2.2 : Number of non-agricultural enterprises by major activity groups and by type of enterprise—all India

major activity group	rural			urban			rural and urban		
	own account enterprises	establishments	all enterprises	own account enterprises	establishments	all enterprises	own account enterprises	establishments	all enterprises
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
mining & quarrying	16,490 (0.22)	8,856 (0.39)	25,346 (0.26)	2,607 (0.06)	2,143 (0.09)	4,750 (0.07)	19,097 (0.16)	10,999 (0.23)	30,096 (0.18)
manufacturing & repair services	32,95,136 (43.42)	5,48,701 (23.85)	38,43,837 (38.87)	13,65,492 (29.67)	7,76,420 (31.75)	21,41,912 (30.39)	46,60,628 (38.23)	13,25,121 (27.92)	59,85,749 (35.34)
electricity, gas & water	3,422 (0.04)	17,025 (0.74)	20,447 (0.21)	1,338 (0.03)	12,474 (0.51)	13,812 (0.20)	4,760 (0.04)	29,499 (0.62)	34,259 (0.20)
construction	66,849 (0.88)	14,347 (0.62)	81,196 (0.82)	57,295 (1.24)	14,281 (0.58)	71,576 (1.02)	1,24,144 (1.02)	28,628 (0.60)	1,52,772 (0.90)
wholesale & retail trade	27,91,175 (36.78)	3,01,638 (13.11)	30,92,813 (31.27)	22,32,477 (48.52)	7,33,287 (29.98)	29,65,764 (42.09)	50,23,652 (41.21)	10,34,925 (21.81)	60,58,577 (35.77)
hotels & restaurants	3,57,342 (4.71)	89,191 (3.88)	4,46,533 (4.52)	1,85,232 (4.03)	1,75,102 (7.16)	3,60,334 (5.11)	5,42,574 (4.45)	2,64,293 (5.57)	8,06,867 (4.76)
transport	96,033 (1.26)	23,987 (1.04)	1,20,020 (1.21)	1,57,809 (3.43)	47,429 (1.94)	2,05,238 (2.91)	2,53,842 (2.08)	71,416 (1.51)	3,25,258 (1.92)



TABLE—2.2 : *contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
storage & warehousing . . . . .	13,753 (0.18)	24,276 (1.06)	38,029 (0.38)	43,827 (0.95)	41,308 (1.69)	85,135 (1.21)	57,580 (0.47)	65,584 (1.38)	1,23,164 (0.73)
communications . . . . .	1,199 (0.02)	81,225 (3.53)	82,424 (0.83)	417 (0.01)	16,367 (0.67)	16,784 (0.24)	1,616 (0.01)	97,592 (2.06)	99,208 (0.59)
financing, insurance, real estate and business services . . . . .	30,038 (0.40)	55,415 (2.41)	85,453 (0.86)	80,394 (1.75)	1,07,989 (4.42)	1,88,383 (2.67)	1,10,432 (0.91)	1,63,404 (3.44)	2,73,836 (1.62)
community, social & personal services . . . . .	9,07,011 (11.95)	11,29,840 (49.12)	20,36,851 (20.60)	4,62,092 (10.04)	4,93,719 (20.19)	9,55,811 (13.56)	13,69,103 (11.23)	16,23,559 (34.21)	29,92,662 (17.67)
others . . . . .	10,645 (0.14)	5,744 (0.25)	16,389 (0.17)	12,567 (0.27)	25,038 (1.02)	37,605 (0.53)	23,212 (0.19)	30,782 (0.65)	53,994 (0.32)
<b>all activities . . . . .</b>	<b>75,89,093 (100.00)</b>	<b>23,00,245 (100.00)</b>	<b>98,89,338 (100.00)</b>	<b>46,01,547 (100.00)</b>	<b>24,45,557 (100.00)</b>	<b>70,47,104 (100.00)</b>	<b>1,21,90,640 (100.00)</b>	<b>47,45,802 (100.00)</b>	<b>1,69,36,442 (100.00)</b>

2.11 Whereas 'manufacturing & repair services' in rural areas claimed the highest percentage (39 per cent) of enterprises among all the major activity groups, it was 'whole-sale & retail trade' in urban areas which accounted for the highest percentage of enterprises (42 per cent).

2.12 The percentage share of establishments in total enterprises was the highest in 'communication' (98 per cent) followed by 'electricity, gas & water' (86 per cent). The other activity groups which had more than 50 per cent of their enterprises as establishments were 'storage & warehousing' (53 per cent), 'financing, insurance, real estate & business services' (60 per cent), 'community, social & personal services' (54 per cent) and 'others' (57 per cent). It was 'wholesale & retail trade' which had the least proportion of establishments (17 per cent), 'construction' standing one step above in the ladder with 19 per cent.

2.13 While in urban areas among all the major activity groups 'manufacturing & repair services' claimed the highest percentage of establishments (32 per cent), in rural areas it was 'community, social &

personal services' which accounted for the highest percentage of establishments (49 per cent), followed by 'manufacturing & repair services' (24 per cent). While 'manufacturing & repair services' accounted for the largest proportion (43 per cent) of rural own-account enterprises it was 'wholesale & retail trade' that claimed the largest proportion (49 per cent) of urban own-account enterprises, among all the major activity groups.

#### Selected characteristics of enterprises

2.14 Table 2.3 sets out the selected characteristics of enterprises by location of enterprise. It reveals that out of 18.41 million enterprises 16.64 million forming 90 per cent of the total were private enterprises. Nearly 6 per cent of the total enterprises numbering 1.11 million were seasonal enterprises and about 3.36 million (18 per cent) enterprises were working without premises. Only about one-sixth of the total enterprises were reported to be using power/fuel for their economic activities. Nearly one-eleventh of the enterprises were owned by scheduled castes.

TABLE 2.3 : *Selected characteristics of enterprises—all India*

item	rural		urban		total number
	number	percentage	number	percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6
all enterprises . . . . .	1,11,90,817	60.77	72,23,522	39.23	1,84,14,339
enterprises operating . . . . .					
(i) under private ownership . . . . .	98,76,181 (88.25)	59.34	67,65,803 (93.66)	40.66	1,66,41,984 (90.38)
(ii) seasonally . . . . .	9,39,486 (8.40)	84.37	1,73,998 (2.41)	15.63	11,13,484 (6.05)
(iii) without premises . . . . .	22,74,644 (20.33)	67.70	10,85,295 (15.02)	32.30	33,59,939 (18.25)
(iv) with power/fuel . . . . .	17,77,153 (15.88)	57.06	13,37,646 (18.52)	42.94	31,14,799 (16.92)
(v) under scheduled caste ownership . . . . .	12,40,339 (11.08)	74.96	4,14,241 (5.73)	25.04	16,54,580 (8.99)

NOTE :—Figures in brackets give percentage to all enterprises in the respective areas.

2.15 The shares of privately owned units in rural and urban enterprises was respectively 59 per cent and 41 per cent. As many as 84 per cent of the seasonal enterprises, 68 per cent of the enterprises without premises, 57 per cent of the power/fuel operated enterprises and 75 per cent of the enterprises owned by scheduled castes were in rural areas.

2.16 The all-India results given in this Chapter are based on the final results for 27 states/union territories and provisional results for Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep. The broad findings reported here are not likely to be different even when the final results for these states become available.

## CHAPTER III

### AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

The paragraphs that follow deal with some of the main results pertaining to agricultural enterprises enumerated in Economic Census 1980 in respect of all the states/union territories in the country except for Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep (in Assam the Economic Census 1980 was not conducted). The final results of Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep are not yet available. As such the results presented in this chapter as well as in the next chapter exclude those of Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep. The term 'agricultural enterprises' has to be construed to mean those engaged in livestock production, agricultural services,

hunting, trapping and game propagation, forestry & logging and fishing and exclude those engaged in crop production and plantation.

#### Number and employment

3.2 It has been stated in Chapter II that between agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises the former accounted for 8 per cent of the total enterprises and about 5 per cent of the total employment in all enterprises. The number of agricultural enterprises by type of enterprise and employment therein are given in Table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1 : *Number of agricultural enterprises and employment therein—all India\**

type of enterprise	rural		urban		total number
	number	percent- age	number	percent- age	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(a) own-account enterprises</b>					
(i) number	10,37,013	89.40	1,22,992	10.60	11,60,005
(ii) employment ('00)	17,240 (1.7)	89.01	2,129 (1.7)	10.99	19,369 (1.7)
<b>(b) establishments</b>					
(i) number	1,78,513	83.89	34,292	16.11	2,12,805
(ii) employment ('00)	6,142 (3.4)	79.88	1,547 (4.5)	20.12	7,689 (3.6)
hired	4,114 ((66.98))	78.47	1,129 ((72.98))	21.53	5,243 ((68.19))
<b>(c) all enterprises</b>					
(i) number	12,15,526	88.54	1,57,284	11.46	13,72,810
(ii) employment ('00)	23,382 (1.9)	86.41	3,676 (2.3)	13.59	27,058 (2.0)
hired	4,114 ((17.59))	78.47	1,129 ((30.71))	21.53	5,243 ((19.38))

\*Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

NOTES : 1. Figures in brackets under cols. 2, 4 and 6 give average persons per enterprise.

2. Figures in double brackets under cols. 2, 4 and 6 indicate percentage of hired to total persons.

3.3 It may be seen from Table 3.1 that among 1.37 million agricultural enterprises, 1.16 million forming 84 per cent were own-account enterprises and the remaining 0.21 million (16 per cent) were establishments. Out of a total of 2.71 million persons working in agricultural enterprises 1.94 million representing 72 per cent were employed by own-account enter-

prises and 0.77 million (28 per cent) were employed in establishments. Considering the total employment in all agricultural enterprises, hired labour formed only 19 per cent. Hired labour constituted 68 per cent of the total persons working in agricultural establishments. An agricultural enterprise, on an average, had 2 persons usually working and this average was 1.7 for own-account enterprise and 3.6 for establishment.

3.4 Bulk (about 90 per cent) of agricultural enterprises were found to be located in rural areas. Rural areas accounted for 89 per cent of the own-account enterprises and 84 per cent of the establishments. The share (16 per cent) of urban areas in total establishments was, as is generally to be expected, more than their share (11 per cent) in regard to own-account enterprises.

3.5 The rural enterprises engaged 86 per cent of the total agricultural employment. The percentage of hired labour to total persons employed in agricultural establishments was 67 in rural and 73 in urban. Among the hired labour the share of rural enterprises was more than three-fourths. The average number

of persons per own-account agricultural enterprise was uniformly 1.7 in rural and urban areas. For an agricultural establishment this average was 3.4 in rural areas and 4.5 in urban areas.

3.6 Of the 2.13 lakh establishments only 5,387 establishments forming 2.5 per cent were owned by co-operative sector. Private establishments numbering 1.86 lakh constituted 87.3 per cent of the total establishments; the remaining 10.2 per cent establishments were in the public sector comprising central government, state government, local bodies and others (such as universities, autonomous educational boards, enterprises owned jointly by government and private body etc.). Table 3.2 sets out the relevant data.

TABLE 3.2 : Number of private and co-operative agricultural establishments and employment therein by rural-urban location—all India\*

type of establishment	establishments	employment ('00)	
		total	hired
1	2	3	4
<i>rural</i>			
(i) all establishments . . . . .	1,78,513	6,142	4,114
(ii) private establishments . . . . .	1,54,179 (86.37)	5,458 (88.86)	3,433 (83.45)
(iii) co-operative establishments . . . . .	4,941 (2.77)	157 (2.56)	157 (3.82)
<i>urban</i>			
(i) all establishments . . . . .	34,292	1,547	1,129
(ii) private establishments . . . . .	31,515 (91.90)	1,261 (81.51)	845 (74.84)
(iii) co-operative establishments . . . . .	446 (1.30)	26 (1.68)	26 (2.30)
<i>rural and urban</i>			
(i) all establishments . . . . .	2,12,805	7,689	5,243
(ii) private establishments . . . . .	1,85,694 (87.26)	6,719 (87.38)	4,278 (81.59)
(iii) co-operative establishments . . . . .	5,387 (2.53)	183 (2.38)	183 (3.49)

\*Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

NOTE : Figures in brackets give the percentage to all establishments.

In rural areas 2.8 per cent of the establishments and in urban areas 1.3 per cent of the establishments were run by co-operatives. The private sector establishments employed 6.72 lakh persons which formed 87 per cent of the total (7.69 lakh) employed in all agricultural establishments. As against 82 per cent of total employment in urban areas, private sector accounted for 89 per cent in rural areas. The employment in co-operative sector was hardly 2.5 per cent of the total, varying from 1.6 per cent in urban to 2.6 per cent in rural,

3.7 Of the total of 6.72 lakh persons employed in private establishments, 4.28 lakh were hired employees which constituted 64 per cent of the total. These hired labour were shared by rural and urban establishments in the ratio 4 : 1.

3.8 A little over four-fifths of the total hired labour in rural establishments and about three-fourths in urban establishments were employed in private establishments,



## Selected characteristics by type of enterprise

3.9 In Table 3.3 are presented the selected charac-

teristics of agricultural enterprises categorised by own-account enterprises and establishments.

TABLE 3.3 : Selected characteristics of agricultural enterprises by rural-urban location—all India\*

type of enterprise	total	enterprise				
		owned by		operating		
		scheduled tribe	scheduled caste	seasonally	with power/fuel	without premises
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>rural</i>						
(i) own-account enterprises . . .	10,37,013	92,651 (8.93)	1,55,997 (15.04)	1,57,782 (15.22)	29,719 (2.87)	3,76,957 (36.35)
(ii) all establishments . . .	1,78,513	4,400 (2.46)	10,356 (5.80)	29,809 (16.70)	24,204 (13.56)	34,501 (19.33)
(a) private establishments . . .	1,54,179	4,400 (2.85)	10,356 (6.72)	26,124 (16.94)	11,765 (7.63)	30,644 (19.88)
(b) co-operative establishments . . .	4,941	..	..	1,458 (29.51)	930 (18.82)	1,314 (26.59)
<i>urban</i>						
(i) own-account enterprises . . .	1,22,992	5,295 (4.31)	19,978 (16.24)	6,381 (5.19)	3,084 (2.51)	40,973 (33.31)
(ii) all establishments . . .	34,292	699 (2.04)	1,582 (4.61)	2,516 (7.34)	3,792 (11.06)	8,497 (24.78)
(a) private establishments . . .	31,515	699 (2.22)	1,582 (5.02)	2,387 (7.57)	3,215 (10.20)	8,268 (26.24)
(b) co-operative establishments . . .	446	..	..	34 (7.62)	74 (16.59)	5 (12.3)
<i>rural and urban</i>						
(i) own-account enterprises . . .	11,60,005	97,946 (8.44)	1,75,975 (15.17)	1,64,163 (14.15)	32,803 (2.83)	4,7,930 (36.03)
(ii) all establishments . . .	2,12,805	5,099 (2.40)	11,938 (5.61)	32,325 (15.19)	27,996 (13.16)	42,998 (20.21)
(a) private establishments . . .	1,85,694	5,099 (2.75)	11,938 (6.43)	28,511 (15.35)	14,980 (8.07)	38,912 (20.95)
(b) co-operative establishments . . .	5,387	..	..	1,492 (27.70)	1,00 (18.6)	1,369 (25.41)

\*Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Laskhadweep.

NOTE : Figures in brackets give percentage to total.

It may be seen that 14 per cent of the total own-account agricultural enterprises were seasonal enterprises. The percentage of seasonal own-account enterprises was more (15 per cent) in rural areas than in urban areas (5 per cent). Uniformly around one-third of own-account enterprises in rural as well as in urban areas did not have premises for carrying on their economic activities. About one-fourth of the total own-account enterprises were owned by scheduled castes and scheduled tribes together. Among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes it is noticed that the share of scheduled castes was more as compared to that of scheduled tribes. The latter accounted for about 8 per cent of the total agricultural enterprises,

the comparable percentage for scheduled castes was about 15 per cent. The pattern of distribution of the numbers of own-account enterprises between scheduled castes and scheduled tribe in rural areas was similar to that of rural and urban areas together. In urban areas it has been observed that the number of own-account enterprises belonging to scheduled tribes was more than one-fourth of the number that belonged to scheduled castes. Own-account enterprises using power/fuel to carry out their economic activities formed not more than 3 per cent of all own-account enterprises. Their shares in rural and urban enterprises were also less than 3 per cent.

3.10 As regards establishments it is found that 15 per cent of the total agricultural establishments were reported to be seasonal establishments. About 17 per cent of rural establishments and 7 per cent of urban establishments were seasonal in nature. Some 13 per cent of the total establishments were operating with power/fuel. Their respective shares in rural and urban establishments were 14 per cent and 11 per cent.

3.11 Approximately a fifth of total rural establishments and a fourth of urban establishments were functioning without premises. Among the establishments around 2 per cent belonged to scheduled tribes and around 6 per cent owned by scheduled castes. There is not much rural-urban differentials in respect of these two characteristics.

3.12 Among the privately owned establishments it is seen that 15 per cent were seasonal establishments, 8 per cent were operating with power/fuel, 21 per cent were functioning without premises. Establishments owned by scheduled tribes and scheduled castes respectively formed 2.7 per cent and 6.4 per cent of the total privately owned establishments. The corresponding figures for urban establishments were 2.2 per cent and 5.0 per cent.

TABLE 3.4 : Distribution of agricultural establishments and persons usually working therein by size groups of employment and by rural-urban location—all India\*.

item	size groups of employment			
	1-5	6-19	20-49	50 and above
1	2	3	4	5
(i) establishments . . . . .	1,54,846 (86.74)	22,343 (12.52)	1,027 (0.58)	297 (0.16)
(ii) total persons usually working ('00) . . . . .	3,716 (60.50)	1,797 (29.26)	285 (4.64)	344 (5.60)
<i>urban</i>				
(i) establishments . . . . .	28,362 (82.71)	5,300 (15.46)	484 (1.41)	146 (0.42)
(ii) total persons usually working ('00) . . . . .	720 (46.54)	454 (29.35)	134 (8.66)	239 (15.45)
<i>rural and urban</i>				
(i) establishments . . . . .	1,83,208 (86.09)	27,643 (12.99)	1,511 (0.71)	443 (0.21)
(ii) total persons usually working ('00) . . . . .	4,436 (57.69)	2,251 (29.28)	419 (5.45)	583 (7.58)

\*Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

NOTE : Figures in brackets give percentage to all groups together.

It is seen from Table 3.4 that the smaller establishments each employing less than 6 persons accounted for 86 per cent of the total establishments and 58 per cent of the total employment in the agricultural establishments. Thirteen per cent of the establishments in the size group 6-19 accounted for about 29 per cent of the total employment. Further, it is observed that though the establishments each employing 50 or more persons accounted for only 0.2 per cent of the establishments, they shared among themselves about 7.6 per cent of the total employment. In terms of employment, the larger establishments each employing 20 or more persons though formed less than 1 per cent of the establishments accounted for 13 per cent of the total employment in all agricultural establishments.

3.16 In the rural areas, the smaller establishments (employing 5 persons or less) accounted for 87 per cent and 60 per cent respectively of the total rural

3.13 Slightly more than one-fourth of the establishments owned by co-operative societies were operating without premises. Among the establishments owned by co-operatives 28 per cent were seasonal and 19 per cent were power/fuel operated. Since the bulk of the co-operative establishments was in rural areas, the percentage shares of such establishments operating (i) without premises (ii) without power/fuel and (iii) seasonally were not much variant from the corresponding figures for all co-operative establishments. The percentage of power operated establishments was more in co-operative sector than in private sector.

#### Distribution by employment size groups

3.14 The average number of persons per own-account enterprise being uniformly less than 2 (1.7) for rural, urban and combined sectors, the distribution of establishments by size groups of employment alone is considered for study in the paras that follow.

3.15 Table 3.4 gives the distribution of establishments and employment therein according to four broad size groups of employment in rural, urban and combined.

establishments and employment therein. Their counterpart in the urban areas accounted for 83 per cent and 47 per cent respectively of the total urban establishments and employment therein. There were, as generally expected, more of larger establishments (as defined earlier) in the urban areas than in rural areas. About 1.8 per cent of the establishments in urban areas were employing 20 or more persons each and these accounted for about a fourth of the total employment in urban establishments. In the rural areas it may be seen that the larger establishments constituting only 0.7 per cent of the rural establishments shared among themselves 10.2 per cent of the total rural employment. The share of the establishments belonging to size group 6-19 in the total employment was about 30 per cent in both rural and urban areas, though in terms of number of establishments as against 12 per cent in rural areas, urban areas had as many as 16 per cent.

## CHAPTER IV

### NON-AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

It has been stated earlier that at the national level between agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises, the latter predominated having almost the entire slice of the number of enterprises as well as employment therein. About 92 per cent of the total number of enterprises and 95 per cent of the total employment were accounted for by the non-agricultural enterprises. The position was more or less the same even if the states of Bihar, Kerala and union territory of Lakshadweep (the final results of which are not yet available) were excluded from the coverage. Barring these states and the union territory, there were in all 16.44 million enterprises in the country, of which 1.37 million enterprises were agricultural enterprises and 15.07

million non-agricultural enterprises. These respectively constituted 8 per cent and 92 per cent of the total number of enterprises.

4.2 Among 15.07 million non-agricultural enterprises, 8.55 million (57 per cent) were located in rural areas and the rest 6.52 million (43 per cent) in urban areas. The own-account enterprises numbering 10.85 million formed 72 per cent of the total non-agricultural enterprises and establishments adding up to 4.22 million constituted the rest (28 per cent). About 39 per cent of the own-account enterprises and 53 per cent of the establishments were in the urban areas. Table 4.1 sets out the details of non-agricultural enterprises and employment therein.

TABLE 4.1 : Number of non-agricultural enterprises and employment therein by rural-urban location—all India\*

item	rural		urban		total number
	number	percentage	number	percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. own-account enterprises</b>					
(a) number	65,71,424	60.59	42,74,270	39.41	1,08,45,694
(b) employment ('00)					
(i) total	98,741	60.80	63,664	39.20	1,62,405
(ii) females	22,049	71.54	8,770	28.46	30,819
<b>B. establishments</b>					
(a) number	19,79,335	46.87	22,43,281	53.18	42,22,616
(b) employment ('00)					
(i) total	91,179	30.93	2,03,602	69.07	2,94,781
(ii) females	14,952	41.10	21,430	58.90	36,382
<b>C. all enterprises</b>					
(a) number	85,50,759	56.75	65,17,551	43.25	1,50,68,310
(b) employment ('00)					
(i) total	1,89,920	41.54	2,67,266	58.46	4,57,186
(ii) females	37,001	55.06	30,200	44.94	67,201

\*Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

4.3 The total employment i.e., the number of persons usually working in 15.07 million non-agricultural enterprises enumerated in the census was around 45.72 million. The larger share (64 per cent) in the total employment was taken by the establishments though in terms of number, they accounted for a smaller share (28 per cent) of the total non-agricultural enterprises. The number of persons employed in the establishments was around 29.48 million and that in own-account enterprises was around 16.24 million.

4.4 The urban enterprises claimed around 26.73 million (58 per cent) of the total employment, leaving the rest 18.99 million (42 per cent) to the rural enter-

prises. While establishments claimed more than three-fourths (76 per cent) of the employment in the urban enterprises, they accounted for only less than half (48 per cent) of the employment in the rural enterprises.

4.5 The number of non-agricultural enterprises and number of persons usually working in them per lakh of population were 2,644 and 8,023 for the country as a whole (Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep excluded). For the rural and urban areas the corresponding set of figures were 1,831 and 4,066; and 4,521 and 18,538 respectively—the ratio for persons usually working for urban areas was four and half times the ratio for rural areas.



4.6 The states/union territories with number of enterprises per lakh population much higher than the country average, were Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry. In Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli it was far below the country average, being less than 2,000 in each. Delhi had the highest (4,563) number of non-agricultural enterprises per lakh population, followed by Goa, Daman & Diu (4,203). Among the States Tamil Nadu had the highest (3,420) number of non-agricultural enterprises per lakh population and Uttar Pradesh had the least (1,873) number of non-agricultural enterprises per lakh population.

4.7 The figures of number of persons usually working in all non-agricultural enterprises per lakh population for rural and urban areas reveal contrasting features. Out of 25 states/union territories (excluding Delhi and Chandigarh which are almost entirely urban), this ratio, in rural areas was below 5,000 in 15 states/union territories, and did not exceed 8,000 in the remaining ten states/union territories. It was the highest (7,662) in Pondicherry. On the other hand, in urban areas of 27 states/union territories it was below 5,000 in only 7 states and in each of these

states this ratio was distinctly less than the corresponding ratios for the rural areas. In 6 states/union territories it varied between 15 thousand, and 20 thousand, in 11 states/union territories it ranged from 20 thousand to 30 thousand and in 3 union territories it was above 30 thousand.

#### NON-AGRICULTURAL OWN-ACCOUNT ENTERPRISES

4.8 There were, as stated earlier, 10.85 million own-account enterprises engaged in non-agricultural activities employing 16.24 million persons; of these persons 3.08 million forming nearly a fifth of the total persons employed were females. In rural areas, of the 9.87 million persons employed (in 6.57 million own-account enterprises) 2.20 million constituting about 22 per cent of the total were females. In urban areas, females numbering 0.88 million constituted 14 per cent of the total employed which numbered 6.37 million.

4.9 Table 4.2 presents the number of non-agricultural own-account enterprises and the number of persons working alongwith the number of females working in twelve major activity groups constituting the non-agricultural sector. The coverage of these twelve major activity groups is as given in Annex V.

TABLE 4.2 : Distribution of non-agricultural own-account enterprises and employment therein by major activity groups and by rural-urban location—all India\*

major activity group	rural			urban			rural and urban		
	own-account enterprises	employment ('00)		own account enterprises	employment ('00)		own-account enterprises	employment ('00)	
		total	female		total	female		total	female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
mining and quarrying	14,004 (0.21)	266 (0.27)	71 (0.32)	2,353 (0.06)	49 (0.08)	12 (0.14)	16,357 (0.15)	315 (0.19)	83 (0.27)
manufacturing and repair services	29,77,833 (45.31)	51,625 (52.28)	15,173 (68.82)	12,97,889 (30.36)	22,909 (35.98)	5,512 (62.85)	42,75,722 (39.42)	74,534 (45.89)	20,685 (67.12)
electricity, gas and water	2,441 (0.04)	30 (0.03)	1 (0.01)	1,109 (0.03)	21 (0.03)	1 (0.01)	3,550 (0.03)	51 (0.03)	2 (0.01)
construction	62,897 (0.96)	788 (0.80)	63 (0.28)	55,625 (1.30)	655 (1.03)	24 (0.28)	1,18,522 (1.10)	1,443 (0.89)	87 (0.28)
wholesale and retail trade	23,22,475 (35.34)	29,507 (29.88)	4,036 (18.30)	20,47,447 (47.90)	27,618 (43.38)	2,010 (22.92)	43,69,922 (40.30)	57,125 (35.17)	6,046 (19.62)
restaurants and hotels	2,75,520 (4.19)	4,215 (4.27)	905 (4.11)	1,66,044 (3.88)	2,657 (4.17)	327 (3.72)	4,41,564 (4.07)	6,872 (4.23)	1,232 (4.00)
transport	88,421 (1.35)	986 (1.00)	22 (0.10)	1,51,748 (3.55)	1,759 (2.76)	33 (0.37)	2,40,169 (2.21)	2,745 (1.69)	55 (0.18)
storage and warehousing	11,217 (0.17)	141 (0.14)	5 (0.02)	40,843 (0.95)	468 (0.74)	6 (0.07)	52,060 (0.48)	609 (0.38)	11 (0.03)
communications	441 (0.01)	7 (0.01)	1 (0.00)	264 (0.01)	5 (0.01)	0 (0.01)	705 (0.01)	12 (0.01)	1 (0.00)
financing, insurance, real estate and business services	23,987 (0.37)	304 (0.31)	9 (0.04)	75,934 (1.78)	1,157 (1.82)	23 (0.27)	99,921 (0.92)	1,461 (0.90)	32 (0.10)
community, social and personal services	7,85,342 (11.95)	10,781 (10.92)	1,751 (7.94)	4,23,162 (9.90)	6,173 (9.70)	803 (9.16)	12,08,504 (11.14)	16,954 (10.44)	2,554 (8.29)
others	6,846 (0.10)	91 (0.09)	12 (0.06)	11,852 (0.28)	193 (0.30)	18 (0.20)	18,698 (0.17)	284 (0.18)	30 (0.10)
<b>all activities</b>	<b>65,71,424</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>98,741</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>22,049</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>42,74,270</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>63,664</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>8,769</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>1,08,45,694</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>1,62,405</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>30,818</b> <b>(100.00)</b>

\*Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

② Less than the unit.

4.10 It will be seen from Table 4.2 that the three major activity groups viz., manufacturing & repair services; wholesale & retail trade; and community, social and personal services, taken together accounted for more than 90 per cent each of the total number of own-account enterprises and persons working therein. Their share in the total female employment was about 95 per cent.

4.11 Amongst these three groups, while the wholesale & retail trade sector accounted for the largest share of 40 per cent in the total number of own-account enterprises, manufacturing & repair services sector had the largest share of 46 per cent in the total employment. Activity groupwise, manufacturing & repair services accounted for the largest share of 67 per cent of the total female employment.

4.12 Considering rural own-account enterprises, it would be seen from Table 4.2 that the same three major activity groups accounted for 93 per cent each of the total enterprises and total employment. Of these activity groups, manufacturing and repair services

singly accounted for 45 per cent of the total number of enterprises and 52 per cent of the total number of persons working, followed by wholesale and retail trade with 35 per cent of the total enterprises and 30 per cent of the total employment.

4.13 Among the urban own-account enterprises, wholesale and retail trade formed about 48 per cent of the total enterprises and accounted for 43 per cent of the total employment. Another 30 per cent of the total enterprises were engaged in manufacturing and repair services sector with 36 per cent share in the total employment. Community, social and personal services was the only other major activity group which had a sizeable share (10 per cent each) in total number of enterprises and employment in urban areas.

#### Manufacturing and repair services

4.14 The percentage distribution of own-account enterprises, persons usually working and females working in manufacturing and repair services sector classified according to industries at two-digit level of NIC—1970 is given in Table 4.3.

TABLE 4.3 : Percentage distribution of own-account enterprises and employment therein in manufacturing and repair services by two digit level industries—all India\*

NIC—2 digit manufacturing and repair services groups		own-account enterprises	employment	
code	description		total	female
1	2	3	4	5
20—21	food products . . . . .	12.49	11.99	8.20
22	beverages, tobacco and tobacco products . . . . .	10.02	10.89	23.06
23	cotton textiles . . . . .	11.89	15.91	23.50
24	wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles . . . . .	1.51	1.93	2.46
25	jute, hemp and mesta textiles . . . . .	0.20	0.24	0.38
26	textile products . . . . .	15.67	13.62	8.29
27	wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures . . . . .	15.82	15.46	15.64
28	paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries . . . . .	0.45	0.49	0.32
29	leather and leather and fur products . . . . .	3.46	2.94	1.35
30	rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products . . . . .	0.15	0.16	0.09
31	chemical and chemical products . . . . .	0.62	0.69	1.55
32	non-metallic mineral products . . . . .	7.26	8.96	11.70
33	basic metal and alloys industries . . . . .	0.59	0.58	0.20
34	metal products and parts except machinery and transport equipments . . . . .	4.40	4.03	1.54
35	machinery, machine tools and parts except electrical machinery, . . . . .	0.74	0.67	0.13
36	electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts . . . . .	0.07	0.07	0.02
37	transport equipment and parts . . . . .	0.13	0.13	0.03
38	other manufacturing industries . . . . .	4.14	3.54	1.00
39	repair services . . . . .	10.39	7.70	0.54
2&3	manufacturing and repair services . . . . .	100.00	100.00	100.00

\*Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

4.15 Of the 19 two-digit level industries in the manufacturing and repair services sector, more than three-fourths of the own-account enterprises were in six industries viz., 'wood & wood products' and 'textile products' with 16 per cent each; 'food products' and 'cotton textiles' with 12 per cent each; 'beverages, tobacco & tobacco products' and 'repair services' with 10 per cent each.

4.16 In terms of persons working, the maximum number was in cotton textiles (16 per cent), followed by wood and wood products (15 per cent), textile products (14 per cent), food products (12 per cent) and beverages (11 per cent). Non-metallic mineral products with 9 per cent of total persons working occupied the sixth place in terms of number of persons working while in terms of number of own-account enterprises, this industry occupied the seventh place in the order of industries. Repair services with 8 per cent ranked

sixth in terms of number of enterprises but stood seventh in terms of number of persons working.

4.17 Considering the number of females working, the six important industries from the point of view of number of persons working viz., food products, beverages, cotton textiles, textile products, wood & wood products and non-metallic mineral products, accounted for about nine-tenths of the total females working. Beverages and cotton textiles were the two industries which provided employment for females in large numbers as compared to other manufacturing industries; each accounting for about 23 per cent of the total female employment.

#### Selected characteristics

4.18 Table 4.4 gives the selected characteristics of non-agricultural own-account enterprises by major activity groups.

TABLE 4.4 : Selected characteristics of non-agricultural own-account enterprises by major activity groups—rural and urban —: all India\*

major activity group	(Number and percentage)			
	own-account enterprises	seasonal	power/fuel used	without premises
1	2	3	4	5
mining and quarrying . . . . .	16,357 (0.15)	4,773 (0.76)	1,742 (0.11)	15,008 (0.62)
manufacturing and repair services . . . . .	42,75,722 (39.42)	3,50,936 (55.70)	9,96,600 (60.10)	6,14,003 (25.37)
electricity, gas and water . . . . .	3,550 (0.04)	588 (0.09)	2,352 (0.14)	711 (0.03)
construction . . . . .	1,18,522 (1.09)	17,773 (2.82)	1,783 (0.11)	1,08,199 (4.47)
wholesale and retail trade . . . . .	43,69,922 (40.29)	1,82,513 (28.97)	91,234 (5.50)	10,60,809 (43.84)
restaurants and hotels . . . . .	4,41,564 (4.07)	7,872 (1.25)	3,28,242 (19.79)	34,311 (1.42)
transport . . . . .	2,40,169 (2.22)	11,498 (1.83)	83,944 (5.06)	2,23,077 (9.22)
storage and warehousing . . . . .	52,060 (0.48)	3,351 (0.53)	679 (0.04)	385 (0.02)
communications . . . . .	705 (0.01)	21 (0.00)	123 (0.01)	137 (0.00)
financing, insurance, real estate and business services . . . . .	99,921 (0.92)	6,016 (0.95)	6,274 (0.38)	28,252 (1.17)
community, social and personal services . . . . .	12,08,504 (11.14)	43,195 (6.86)	1,44,106 (8.69)	3,27,876 (13.55)
others . . . . .	18,698 (0.17)	1,518 (0.24)	1,253 (0.07)	7,086 (0.29)
<b>all activities . . . . .</b>	<b>1,08,45,694 (100.00)</b>	<b>6,30,054 (100.00)</b>	<b>16,58,332 (100.00)</b>	<b>24,19,854 (100.00)</b>

\*Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep.



It will be seen from Table 4.4 that there were 6.30 lakh seasonal enterprises which constituted 6 per cent of the total own-account enterprises. As many as 16.58 lakh enterprises were using power/fuel in their activity and 24.20 lakh were operating without premises, constituting respectively 15 per cent and 22 per cent of the total own-account enterprises.

4.19 More than 55 per cent of these seasonal enterprises were in manufacturing and repair services, followed by wholesale and retail trade (29 per cent) and community, social and personal services (7 per cent). Seasonal enterprises in sectors like, construction, transport, hotels and restaurants accounted for 1—3 per cent each of the total seasonal enterprises.

4.20 About 15 per cent of the enterprises only were using power/fuel for their economic activity. Manufacturing & repair services; hotels & restaurants; wholesale & retail trade; community, social & personal services and transport were the five major activity groups important from the point of view of use of power/fuel. Among these five, manufacturing & repair services had 60 per cent of such enterprises and hotels and restaurants had another 20 per cent.

4.21 Out of 2.42 million own-account enterprises operating without premises, the activity group wholesale and retail trade accounted for the largest share (44 per cent), followed by manufacturing & repair services (25 per cent); community, social & personal services (14 per cent) and transport (9 per cent).

4.22 It has been stated earlier that manufacturing & repair services; wholesale & retail trade and com-

munity, social & personal services were the three most important activity groups from the points of view of number of own-account enterprises and employment therein. These three together accounted for 91 per cent of the total own-account enterprises and 92 per cent of the total employment in them.

4.23 Among 4.28 million own-account enterprises engaged in manufacturing and repair services, 8 per cent were seasonal, 23 per cent were operating with power/fuel and 14 per cent working without premises.

4.24 In wholesale and retail trade, out of 4.37 million own-account enterprises, 4 per cent were seasonal, 2 per cent were using power/fuel for their economic activity and 24 per cent were operating without premises.

4.25 Out of 1.21 million own-account enterprises classified under community, social and personal services 4 per cent were seasonal enterprises, 12 per cent were using power/fuel and 27 per cent were operating without premises.

4.26 It will be noticed from Table 4.5 that among the 6.57 million rural own-account enterprises, 5.24 lakh were seasonal enterprises. More than 60 per cent of the seasonal enterprises were in manufacturing & repair services, followed by wholesale & retail trade (26 per cent) and community, social and personal services (6 per cent). These three activity groups together accounted for about 92 per cent of the total seasonal enterprises.

TABLE 4.5 : Selected characteristics of non-agricultural own-account enterprises by major activity groups—rural — all India\*

(Number and percentage)

major activity group	own-account enterprises	seasonal	power/fuel used	without premises
1	2	3	4	5
mining and quarrying . . . . .	14,004 (0.21)	4,415 (0.84)	1,439 (0.14)	13,003 (0.86)
manufacturing and repair services . . . . .	29,77,833 (45.31)	3,16,483 (60.43)	7,00,100 (65.89)	4,64,909 (30.75)
electricity, gas and water . . . . .	2,441 (0.04)	498 (0.10)	1,843 (0.17)	433 (0.03)
construction . . . . .	62,897 (0.96)	12,423 (2.37)	1,071 (0.10)	56,684 (3.75)
wholesale and retail trade . . . . .	23,22,475 (35.34)	1,35,727 (25.92)	39,698 (3.74)	6,15,545 (40.72)
restaurants and hotels . . . . .	2,75,520 (4.19)	5,333 (1.02)	2,04,134 (19.21)	17,193 (1.14)
transport . . . . .	88,421 (1.35)	8,352 (1.59)	40,784 (3.84)	83,505 (5.52)
storage and warehousing . . . . .	11,217 (0.17)	1,982 (0.38)	206 (0.02)	198 (0.01)
communications . . . . .	441 (0.01)	17 (0.00)	77 (0.01)	73 (0.00)
financing, insurance, real estate and business services . . . . .	23,987 (0.37)	4,248 (0.81)	4,229 (0.40)	10,838 (0.72)
community, social and personal services . . . . .	7,85,342 (11.95)	33,251 (6.35)	68,425 (6.44)	2,46,057 (16.28)
others . . . . .	6,846 (0.10)	986 (0.19)	434 (0.04)	3,261 (0.22)
<b>all activities . . . . .</b>	<b>65,71,424 (100.00)</b>	<b>5,23,715 (100.00)</b>	<b>10,62,440 (100.00)</b>	<b>15,11,699 (100.00)</b>

\*Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

4.27 Among the 1.06 million rural own-account enterprises operating with power/fuel, 66 per cent were in manufacturing and repair services, 19 per cent in hotels & restaurants and 6 per cent in community, social & personal services. Another four per cent each were in transport and wholesale & retail trade. These five activity groups together accounted for 99 per cent of the total rural own-account enterprises operating with power/fuel.

4.28 As many as 1.51 million forming 23 per cent of the total own-account enterprises in rural areas, were working without premises. Of these 41 per cent were in wholesale and retail trade, 31 per cent in manufacturing and repair services, 16 per cent in

community, social and personal services and 6 per cent in transport services. These four activity groups together constituted about 95 per cent of the total rural own-account enterprises operating with power/fuel.

4.29 It will be observed from Table 4.6 that urban areas had 4.27 million own-account enterprises of which 1.06 lakh were seasonal enterprises. Among these seasonal enterprises, 44 per cent were in wholesale and retail trade, 32 per cent in manufacturing & repair services, 9 per cent in community, social and personal services and 5 per cent were in construction. These four activity groups together accounted for about 90 per cent of the seasonal own-account enterprises in urban areas.

TABLE 4.6 : Selected characteristics of non-agricultural own-account enterprises by major activity groups—urban—all India\*

major activity group	(Number and percentage)			
	own-account enterprises	seasonal	power/fuel used	without premises
1	2	3	4	5
mining and quarrying . . . . .	2,353 (0.05)	358 (0.34)	303 (0.05)	2,005 (0.22)
manufacturing and repair services . . . . .	12,97,889 (30.36)	34,453 (32.40)	2,96,500 (49.76)	1,49,094 (16.42)
electricity, gas and water . . . . .	1,109 (0.03)	90 (0.08)	509 (0.08)	278 (0.03)
construction . . . . .	55,625 (1.30)	5,350 (5.03)	712 (0.12)	51,515 (5.67)
wholesale and retail trade . . . . .	20,47,447 (47.90)	46,786 (44.00)	51,536 (8.65)	4,45,264 (49.03)
restaurants and hotels . . . . .	1,66,044 (3.88)	2,539 (2.39)	1,24,108 (20.83)	17,118 (1.88)
transport . . . . .	1,51,748 (3.55)	3,146 (2.96)	43,160 (7.24)	1,39,572 (15.37)
storage and warehousing . . . . .	40,843 (0.96)	1,369 (1.29)	473 (0.08)	187 (0.02)
communications . . . . .	264 (0.01)	4 (0.00)	46 (0.01)	64 (0.01)
financing, insurance, real estate and business services . . . . .	75,934 (1.78)	1,768 (1.66)	2,045 (0.34)	17,414 (1.92)
community, social and personal services . . . . .	4,23,162 (9.90)	9,944 (9.35)	75,681 (12.70)	81,819 (9.01)
others . . . . .	11,852 (0.28)	532 (0.50)	819 (0.14)	3,825 (0.42)
<b>all activities . . . . .</b>	<b>42,74,270 (100.00)</b>	<b>1,06,339 (100.00)</b>	<b>5,95,892 (100.00)</b>	<b>9,08,155 (100.00)</b>

\*Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

4.30 Of the 6 lakh own-account enterprises in urban areas operating with power/fuel, half of them were engaged in manufacturing & repair services, another 21 per cent in hotels & restaurants, 13 per cent in community, social and personal services and another

9 per cent in wholesale & retail trade. These four major activity groups together accounted for 92 per cent of the total own-account enterprises operating with power/fuel in urban areas.

4.31 Of the 9.1 lakh own-account enterprises operating without premises in urban areas, nearly fifty per cent were in wholesale and retail trade, 16 per cent in manufacturing & repair services, 15 per cent in transport services, 9 per cent in community, social and personal services. These four activity groups together accounted for about 90 per cent of the total own-account enterprises operating without premises in

urban areas.

#### Inter-state comparison

4.32 As stated earlier as per 1980 Economic Census there were in all 10.85 million own-account enterprises in the country engaged in non-agricultural activities. State-wise distribution of own-account enterprises is given in Table 4.7.

TABLE 4.7 : Distribution of non-agricultural own-account enterprises by states/union territories and by rural-urban location

state/union territory	rural		urban		rural and urban	
	number	percentage	number	percentage	number	percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	8,00,306	12.18	3,06,033	7.16	11,06,339	10.20
Gujarat	3,17,239	4.83	3,00,881	7.04	6,18,120	5.70
Haryana	1,23,025	1.87	1,14,761	2.68	2,37,786	2.19
Himachal Pradesh	81,208	1.23	14,580	0.34	95,788	0.88
Jammu & Kashmir	79,493	1.21	46,954	1.10	1,26,447	1.17
Karnataka	5,26,028	8.00	3,12,705	7.32	8,38,733	7.73
Madhya Pradesh	6,36,446	9.68	3,37,912	7.91	9,74,358	8.98
Maharashtra	6,16,841	9.39	4,89,584	11.45	11,06,425	10.20
Manipur	11,902	0.18	11,328	0.26	23,230	0.21
Meghalaya	7,337	0.11	5,612	0.13	12,949	0.12
Nagaland	2,757	0.04	3,444	0.08	6,201	0.06
Orissa	4,54,510	6.92	1,11,795	2.62	5,66,305	5.20
Punjab	1,45,675	2.22	1,73,271	4.05	3,18,946	2.94
Rajasthan	4,00,024	6.09	2,56,391	6.00	6,56,415	6.05
Sikkim	2,434	0.04	1,503	0.03	3,937	0.04
Tamil Nadu	6,75,956	10.29	5,06,332	11.85	11,82,288	10.90
Tripura	27,168	0.41	9,328	0.22	36,496	0.34
Uttar Pradesh	8,70,765	13.25	7,14,954	16.73	15,85,719	14.62
West Bengal	7,39,764	11.26	3,82,400	8.95	11,22,164	10.35
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,523	0.04	893	0.02	3,416	0.03
Arunachal Pradesh	3,218	0.05	658	0.02	3,876	0.04
Chandigarh	638	0.01	8,452	0.20	9,090	0.08
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	593	0.01	201	0.00	794	0.01
Delhi	18,884	0.29	1,43,262	3.35	1,62,146	1.50
Goa, Daman & Diu	18,410	0.28	11,772	0.28	30,182	0.28
Mizoram	3,029	0.04	3,131	0.07	6,160	0.06
Pondicherry	5,251	0.08	6,133	0.14	11,384	0.10
	65,71,424	100.00	42,74,270	100.00	1,08,45,694	100.00

Uttar Pradesh accounted for the highest number of own-account enterprises (15 per cent of the total), followed by Tamil Nadu (11 per cent), Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal (10 per cent each). The other five states which accounted for more than 5 per cent of the total own-account enterprises were Madhya Pradesh (9 per cent), Karnataka (8 per cent), Rajasthan and Gujarat (6 per cent each) and Orissa (5 per cent). These ten states together accounted for 90 per cent of the total own-account enterprises in the country.

4.33 These ten states together accounted for 87 per cent of the total own-account enterprises in urban areas. Among these states all except Orissa had a share of 6 per cent or more in the total. Orissa had only less than 3 per cent share in the total own-account enterprises in the urban areas.

4.34 In the rural areas, the ten states (mentioned in para 4.32) together constituted 92 per cent of the total own-account enterprises. The share of these states varied from 5 in Gujarat to 13 in Uttar Pradesh.

4.35 The union territories except Delhi accounted for a negligible percentage of the total own-account enterprises in rural and/or urban areas. Delhi accounted for a little above 3 per cent of the total own-

account enterprises located in the urban areas.

4.36 Statewise distribution of employment in own-account enterprises is given in Table 4.8.

TABLE 4.8 : Distribution of persons usually working in non-agricultural own-account enterprises by states/union territories and by rural-urban location

state/union territory	rural		urban		rural and urban	
	number ('00)	percentage	number ('00)	percentage	number ('00)	percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	13,254	13.42	4,776	7.50	18,030	11.10
Gujarat . . . . .	4,379	4.43	4,441	6.98	8,820	5.43
Haryana . . . . .	1,638	1.66	1,603	2.52	3,241	2.00
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	980	0.99	204	0.32	1,184	0.73
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	972	0.98	617	0.77	1,589	0.98
Karnataka . . . . .	7,824	7.92	4,878	7.66	12,702	7.82
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	9,441	9.56	5,202	8.17	14,643	9.02
Maharashtra . . . . .	8,499	8.61	7,224	11.35	15,723	9.68
Manipur . . . . .	202	0.20	196	0.31	398	0.24
Meghalaya . . . . .	114	0.12	80	0.12	194	0.12
Nagaland . . . . .	53	0.05	61	0.09	114	0.07
Orissa . . . . .	7,215	7.31	1,547	2.43	8,762	5.39
Punjab . . . . .	1,840	1.86	2,517	3.95	4,357	2.68
Rajasthan . . . . .	5,673	5.75	3,753	5.90	9,426	5.80
Sikkim . . . . .	36	0.04	24	0.04	60	0.04
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	10,773	10.91	7,841	12.32	18,614	11.46
Tripura . . . . .	375	0.38	124	0.19	499	0.31
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	13,739	13.91	10,643	16.72	24,382	15.01
West Bengal . . . . .	10,923	11.06	5,534	8.69	16,457	10.13
Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	36	0.04	12	0.02	48	0.03
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	48	0.05	11	0.02	59	0.04
Chandigarh . . . . .	8	0.01	134	0.21	142	0.09
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	8	0.01	3	0.00	11	0.01
Delhi . . . . .	243	0.25	1,959	3.08	2,202	1.36
Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	351	0.36	153	0.24	504	0.31
Mizoram . . . . .	47	0.05	44	0.07	91	0.06
Pondicherry . . . . .	70	0.07	83	0.13	153	0.09
	98,741	100.00	63,664	100.00	1,62,405	100.00

It is observed from the details given in Table 4.8 that as in the case of number of own-account enterprises, in employment also, Uttar Pradesh ranked first with 15 per cent of total persons working in own-account enterprises in the country, followed by Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, each with 11 per cent; West Bengal and Maharashtra with 10 per cent each. Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan accounted for 5—9 per cent. These ten states together cornered more than 90 per cent (91 per cent) of the total employment in all own-account enterprises engaged in non-agricultural activities. Among the union territories, Delhi alone had a sizeable number of persons (about 2.2 lakh) working in

own-account enterprises, accounting for a little over 1 per cent of the total employment in all own-account enterprises.

4.37 In the rural areas, Uttar Pradesh occupied the first position in terms of employment with 14 per cent of total employment; this state was followed by Andhra Pradesh with 13 per cent; West Bengal and Tamil Nadu with 11 per cent each; Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan and Gujarat with 4—9 per cent of the total employment. These ten states together accounted for 93 per cent of the total employment in rural own-account enterprises. The employment in rural own-account enterprises in all union territories together was less than one per cent.



4.38 Uttar Pradesh had the pride of place among the states/union territories with highest share (17 per cent) in the total employment in urban own-account enterprises, Tamil Nadu with 12 per cent and Maharashtra with 11 per cent were the other two states which accounted for more than 10 per cent share. The ten states cited in the paras 4.36 & 4.37 together

accounted for 88 per cent of the total employment in all urban own-account enterprises.

4.39 The number of females working and the percentage of females to total persons working (female employment rate) in non-agricultural own-account enterprises in each state/union territory by rural-urban location are presented in Table 4.9.

TABLE 4.9 : Distribution of female workers in non-agricultural own-account enterprises and female employment rates by states/union territories and by rural-urban location

state/union territory	rural		urban		rural and urban	
	female workers ('00)	f.e.r.	female workers ('00)	f.e.r.	female workers ('00)	f.e.r.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	3,918 (17.78)	29.56	950 (10.83)	19.89	4,868 (15.79)	27.00
Gujarat	679 (3.08)	15.51	352 (4.02)	7.93	1,031 (3.35)	11.69
Haryana	145 (0.66)	8.86	50 (0.57)	3.10	195 (0.63)	6.01
Himachal Pradesh	71 (0.32)	7.26	10 (0.11)	4.69	81 (0.26)	6.83
Jammu & Kashmir	57 (0.26)	5.83	23 (0.26)	3.69	80 (0.26)	5.00
Karnataka	2,268 (10.29)	28.99	1,062 (12.11)	21.77	3,330 (10.81)	26.22
Madhya Pradesh	2,379 (10.78)	25.20	847 (9.66)	16.28	3,226 (10.47)	22.03
Maharashtra	1,584 (7.18)	18.64	1,038 (11.84)	14.37	2,622 (8.51)	16.68
Manipur	95 (0.43)	47.29	87 (0.99)	44.26	182 (0.59)	45.80
Meghalaya	43 (0.19)	37.69	24 (0.27)	29.67	67 (0.22)	34.39
Nagaland	10 (0.05)	19.44	8 (0.09)	12.77	18 (0.06)	15.88
Orissa	2,030 (9.21)	28.14	205 (2.34)	13.26	2,235 (7.25)	25.51
Punjab	99 (0.45)	5.37	55 (0.63)	2.18	154 (0.50)	3.53
Rajasthan	875 (3.97)	15.43	414 (4.72)	11.02	1,289 (4.18)	13.67
Sikkim	8 (0.04)	21.62	4 (0.04)	15.82	12 (0.04)	19.28
Tamil Nadu	3,334 (15.12)	30.94	1,983 (22.62)	25.29	5,317 (17.25)	28.56
Tripura	41 (0.18)	10.73	3 (0.04)	2.81	44 (0.14)	8.76
Uttar Pradesh	2,143 (9.71)	15.59	1,071 (12.22)	10.07	3,214 (10.43)	13.18
West Bengal	2,037 (9.24)	18.65	395 (4.51)	7.15	2,432 (7.89)	14.78
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4 (0.02)	10.96	1 (0.01)	7.70	5 (0.02)	10.11
Arunachal Pradesh	6 (0.03)	13.05	1 (0.01)	5.38	7 (0.02)	11.57
Chandigarh	(n)	2.48	8 (0.09)	6.11	8 (0.03)	5.90
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2 (0.01)	21.34	(n)	9.66	2 (0.01)	18.12
Delhi	23 (0.10)	9.50	119 (1.36)	6.10	142 (0.46)	6.47
Goa, Daman & Diu	161 (0.73)	45.91	23 (0.26)	14.72	184 (0.60)	36.43
Mizoram	21 (0.09)	43.27	22 (0.25)	50.17	43 (0.14)	46.62
Pondicherry	16 (0.07)	23.15	15 (0.17)	17.72	31 (0.10)	20.22
	22,049 (100.00)	22.33	8,770 (100.00)	13.77	30,819 (100.00)	18.98

f.e.r.—female employment rate.  
@ less than the unit.

4.40 It is seen that there were about 3.08 million females working in all own-account enterprises in the country, of which 2.20 were in rural enterprises and 0.88 million were in urban enterprises, forming respectively 72 per cent and 28 per cent. Tamil Nadu had the highest number of female employment accounting for 17 per cent of the total female employment in all own-account enterprises followed by Andhra Pradesh (16 per cent), Karnataka (11 per cent), Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh with 10 per cent each.

4.41 In rural areas, Andhra Pradesh had the highest share (18 per cent) in the total female employment, followed by Tamil Nadu (15 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (11 per cent), Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh with 10 per cent each.

4.42 In urban own-account enterprises, Tamil Nadu with 23 per cent share in the total female employment topped the list of states, followed by Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra with 12 per cent each, Andhra Pradesh with 11 per cent and Madhya Pradesh with 10 per cent.

4.43 It is seen that at all-India level, the female employment rate was 19; in rural enterprises it was 22 and in urban enterprises it was only 14. It was the highest in Mizoram (47) and the lowest in Punjab

(4). There was wide variation in the female employment rates. It varied between 10 and 47 in all the states and union territories except Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Tripura, Chandigarh and Delhi where it ranged from 4 in Punjab to 9 in Tripura.

#### Non-agricultural Establishments

4.44 It has already been narrated in paras 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4, that as per 1980 Economic Census there were about 4.22 million non-agricultural establishments at all-India level, barring the states of Bihar, Kerala and union territory of Lakshadweep and these establishments constituted 28 per cent of the total non-agricultural enterprises. Further, the major share (64 per cent) in the total employment in all the non-agricultural enterprises was taken by the establishments and the number of persons employed in the establishments was around 29.48 million. In addition, while the establishments claimed more than three-fourths (76 per cent) of the employment in the urban enterprises they accounted for only less than half (48 per cent) of the employment in the rural enterprises.

4.45 Table 4.10 presents the distribution of non-agricultural establishments and employment therein by major activity groups and by rural-urban location.

TABLE 4.10 : Distribution of non-agricultural establishments and employment therein by major activity groups and by rural-urban location  
—all India\*

major activity group	rural		urban		rural and urban	
	establishments	employment ('00)	establishments	employment ('00)	establishments	employment ('00)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
mining and quarrying . . . . .	7,153 (0.36)	1,607 (1.76)	2,004 (0.09)	807 (0.39)	9,157 (0.22)	2,414 (0.82)
manufacturing and repair services . . . . .	4,60,122 (23.25)	35,477 (38.91)	7,23,754 (32.26)	73,926 (36.31)	11,83,876 (28.04)	1,09,403 (37.11)
electricity, gas and water . . . . .	15,504 (0.78)	1,133 (1.24)	11,600 (0.52)	2,193 (1.08)	27,104 (0.64)	3,326 (1.13)
construction . . . . .	12,337 (0.62)	1,295 (1.42)	13,459 (0.60)	1,588 (0.78)	25,796 (0.61)	2,883 (0.98)
wholesale and retail trade . . . . .	2,39,156 (12.08)	6,839 (7.50)	6,61,849 (29.50)	26,421 (12.98)	9,01,005 (21.34)	33,260 (11.28)
restaurants and hotels . . . . .	71,721 (3.63)	2,308 (2.53)	1,59,467 (7.11)	8,874 (4.36)	2,31,188 (5.47)	11,182 (3.79)
transport . . . . .	20,638 (1.04)	1,148 (1.26)	43,970 (1.96)	7,285 (3.58)	64,608 (1.53)	8,433 (2.86)
storage and warehousing . . . . .	21,546 (1.09)	788 (0.86)	37,582 (1.68)	1,816 (0.89)	59,128 (1.40)	2,604 (0.88)
communications . . . . .	73,007 (3.69)	1,846 (2.03)	14,869 (0.66)	2,955 (1.45)	87,876 (2.08)	4,801 (1.63)
financing, insurance, real estate and business services . . . . .	48,249 (2.44)	2,355 (2.58)	1,01,159 (4.51)	10,664 (5.24)	1,49,408 (3.54)	13,019 (4.42)
community, social and personal ser- vices . . . . .	10,06,510 (50.85)	36,013 (39.50)	4,49,379 (20.03)	63,175 (31.03)	14,55,889 (34.48)	99,188 (33.65)
others . . . . .	3,392 (0.17)	370 (0.41)	24,189 (1.08)	3,898 (1.91)	27,581 (0.65)	4,268 (1.45)
all activities . . . . .	19,79,335 (100.00)	91,179 (100.00)	22,43,281 (100.00)	2,03,602 (100.00)	42,22,616 (100.00)	2,94,781 (100.00)

\*Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

It will seen from Table 4.10 that out of a total of 4.22 million non-agricultural establishments enumerated in the economic census, the dominant number of establishments belonged to the major activity group of 'community, social and personal services' which accounted for about one-third (34 per cent) of the total establishments. The next important major activity group in terms of number of establishments was manufacturing and repair services accounting for about 28 per cent, followed by wholesale and retail trade with 21 per cent. These three major activity groups taken together accounted for nearly 84 per cent of the total establishments engaged in non-agricultural activities. The only other activity group which had a sizeable (more than 5 per cent) number of establishments was restaurants and hotels. The activity groups mining & quarrying; electricity, gas & water and construction each had less than one per cent share in the total number of establishments.

4.46 Of the 29.48 million persons employed in all non-agricultural establishments, 37 per cent of them were in manufacturing and repair services establishments; another 34 per cent were in community, social and personal services. The wholesale and retail trade accounted for only one-third of the number of persons employed in community, social and personal services. The employment in these three activity groups constituted nearly 82 per cent of the total employment in all the 12 activity groups. Among the three activity groups, while the fourth place in terms of number of establishments was occupied by the activity group hotels & restaurants, in terms of employment it took the fifth place, the place occupied by financing, insurance, real estate and business services in terms of num-

ber of establishments. The three activity groups viz., mining & quarrying; construction and storage & warehousing had each less than one per cent of the total employment in all activities.

4.47 Though the three major activity groups viz., manufacturing & repair services; wholesale & retail trade; and community, social and personal services were the most important activity groups from the point of view of number of establishments as well as number of persons employed both in rural and urban areas, their inter-se importance differed to some extent in the rural and urban areas. Unlike in the total sector (rural and urban combined) where community, social and personal services accounted for the largest share (34 per cent) in the total number of establishments, and manufacturing and repair services had the largest share (37 per cent) in the number of persons employed; in urban areas the largest share in both number of establishments and persons employed was taken by manufacturing and repair services (32 per cent and 36 per cent) and in rural areas community, social and personal services accounted for the largest share in both the number of establishments (51 per cent) and persons employed (40 per cent). It was wholesale and retail trade which occupied the third position both in rural and urban areas. It accounted for about 30 per cent and 13 per cent respectively of the total number of establishments and persons employed in urban areas. Its share in these two items was respectively 12 per cent and 8 per cent in rural areas.

4.48 Table 4.11 gives the distribution of females employed, hired workers and hired females by major activity groups and by rural-urban location.

TABLE 4.11 : Distribution of females employed, hired workers and hired females in non-agricultural establishments by major activity groups and by rural-urban location—all India\*

major activity group	(number in '00)								
	rural			urban			rural and urban		
	total females	hired workers	hired females	total females	hired workers	hired females	total females	hired workers	hired females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
mining and quarrying	342 (2.29)	1,528 (1.87)	325 (2.41)	101 (0.47)	790 (0.44)	97 (0.48)	443 (1.22)	2,318 (0.89)	422 (1.25)
manufacturing and repair services	8,310 (55.58)	30,009 (36.75)	7,229 (53.57)	7,249 (33.83)	65,081 (36.17)	6,722 (33.42)	15,559 (42.77)	95,090 (36.35)	13,951 (41.51)
electricity, gas and water	79 (0.53)	1,129 (1.38)	79 (0.59)	59 (0.27)	2,182 (1.21)	58 (0.29)	138 (0.38)	3,311 (1.27)	137 (0.41)
construction	306 (2.05)	1,218 (1.49)	297 (2.20)	268 (1.25)	1,465 (0.81)	263 (1.31)	574 (1.58)	2,683 (1.03)	560 (1.67)
wholesale and retail trade	724 (4.84)	5,104 (6.25)	584 (4.33)	1,503 (7.01)	17,713 (9.85)	1,030 (5.12)	2,227 (6.12)	22,817 (8.72)	1,614 (4.80)
restaurants and hotels	228 (1.53)	1,572 (1.92)	129 (0.95)	372 (1.74)	6,469 (3.60)	279 (1.39)	600 (1.65)	8,041 (3.07)	408 (1.21)
transport	22 (0.15)	1,044 (1.28)	19 (0.15)	194 (0.91)	6,948 (3.86)	188 (0.93)	216 (0.59)	7,992 (3.05)	207 (0.62)
storage and warehousing	110 (0.73)	740 (0.91)	103 (0.76)	115 (0.54)	1,615 (0.90)	111 (0.55)	225 (0.62)	2,355 (0.90)	214 (0.64)
communications	36 (0.24)	1,643 (2.01)	35 (0.26)	202 (0.94)	2,850 (1.58)	202 (1.01)	238 (0.65)	4,493 (1.72)	237 (0.71)
financing, insurance, real estate and business services	104 (0.69)	2,169 (2.66)	102 (0.75)	876 (4.09)	9,737 (5.41)	860 (4.28)	980 (2.69)	11,906 (4.55)	962 (2.86)
community, social and personal services	4,659 (31.16)	35,153 (43.04)	4,562 (33.80)	10,221 (47.69)	61,424 (34.14)	10,036 (49.90)	14,880 (40.90)	96,577 (36.92)	14,598 (43.44)
others	32 (0.21)	356 (0.44)	31 (0.23)	270 (1.26)	3,655 (2.03)	265 (1.32)	302 (0.83)	4,011 (1.53)	296 (0.88)
<b>all activities</b>	<b>14,952</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>81,665</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>13,495</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>21,430</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>1,79,929</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>20,111</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>36,382</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>261,594</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>33,606</b> <b>(100.00)</b>

\* Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

It will be observed from Table 4.11 that out of 3.64 million females employed in non-agricultural establishments 43 per cent of them were in manufacturing and repair services group, another 41 per cent in community, social and personal services group. The next important activity group having a sizeable number of female employees was wholesale and retail trade with 6 per cent. In rural and urban areas also these three groups were the most important in terms of number of females employed. Manufacturing and repair services had more number of females in rural sector than that in urban sector. On the contrary the number of female employees in community, social and personal services group in urban areas was more than that in rural areas. In wholesale and retail trade also urban areas had more number of females employed than that in rural areas.

4.49 From the figures of hired workers in each major activity group it is seen that the three major activity groups i.e. manufacturing & repair services; wholesale & retail trade and community, social and personal services were the most important groups from the point of view of number and these three together accounted for about 82 per cent of the total hired workers in all non-agricultural establishments. In rural

areas these three activity groups accounted for about 86 per cent of the total hired workers and in urban areas these industries' share in the total hired workers was 80 per cent. It is also seen that in respect of hired workers and hired females the various activity groups maintained more or less the same relative position.

4.50 A look at the distribution of the number of females employed in major activity groups given in table 4.12 show that female employment rate was about 12 per cent at all activities level. It was the highest in construction (20 per cent), followed by mining & quarrying (18 per cent), community, social and personal services (15 per cent), and manufacturing & repair services (14 per cent). The rural establishments had an edge over the urban establishments in the sense that female employment rate was about 16 per cent in rural establishments and about 11 per cent in urban establishments. However, this is not so in all the 12 major activity groups. In four activity groups viz., transport; communications; financing, insurance, real estate & business services; and community, social & personal services the female employment rates were higher in the urban establishments than the corresponding rates in the rural establishments.

TABLE 4.12 : Percentage distribution of hired workers and females employed to persons usually working in non-agricultural establishments by major activity groups and by rural-urban location—all India\*

major activity group	rural		urban		rural and urban	
	hired workers	females	hired workers	females	hired workers	females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
mining and quarrying . . . . .	95.06	21.32	97.87	12.45	96.00	18.35
manufacturing and repair services . . . . .	84.59	23.42	88.04	9.81	86.92	14.22
electricity, gas and water . . . . .	99.62	6.99	99.50	2.69	99.54	4.15
construction . . . . .	94.04	23.61	92.26	16.86	93.06	19.90
wholesale and retail trade . . . . .	74.63	10.59	67.04	5.69	68.60	6.70
restaurants and hotels . . . . .	68.08	9.89	72.90	4.19	71.91	5.37
transport . . . . .	90.94	1.95	95.37	2.66	94.76	2.57
storage and warehousing . . . . .	93.94	13.92	88.92	6.32	90.44	8.62
communications . . . . .	89.00	1.92	96.45	6.84	93.59	4.95
financing, insurance, real estate and business services . . . . .	92.12	4.40	91.31	8.21	91.45	7.53
community, social and personal services . . . . .	97.61	12.94	97.23	16.18	97.37	15.00
others . . . . .	96.41	8.60	93.76	6.94	93.99	7.08
all activities . . . . .	89.56	16.40	88.37	10.53	88.74	12.34

\*Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep

It can be seen that hired workers constituted 89 per cent of total persons usually working in non-agricultural establishments. More than 90 per cent of the total persons working in different activity groups other than manufacturing and repair services (87 per cent), restaurants & hotels (72 per cent) and wholesale & retail trade (69 per cent) were hired workers. A near similar pattern exists both in the rural and urban sectors.

### Manufacturing and repair services

4.51 The number of establishments, persons usually working and females employed in establishments in the manufacturing and repair services sector classified according to industries at two-digit level of NIC—1970 are shown in Table 4.13.



TABLE 4.13 : Percentage distribution of establishments and employment in manufacturing & repair services by two digit level industries —all India\*

NIC-2 digit manufacturing and repair services group		establish- ments	employment			
code	description		total		hired	
			all	females	all	females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20-21	food products . . . . .	23.74	16.16	17.96	14.70	16.87
22	beverages, tobacco and tobacco products . . . . .	6.04	6.97	21.14	7.14	21.73
23	cotton textiles . . . . .	10.80	17.08	21.24	17.98	20.76
24	wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles . . . . .	2.04	2.41	3.01	2.41	2.74
25	jute, hemp and mesta textiles . . . . .	0.12	1.77	0.82	2.02	0.90
26	textile products . . . . .	13.71	8.44	5.77	7.67	5.60
27	wood and wood products, furniture & fixtures . . . . .	5.69	2.99	1.31	2.72	1.25
28	paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries . . . . .	3.29	3.68	1.19	3.76	1.25
29	leather and leather & fur products . . . . .	1.19	0.99	0.47	0.96	0.45
30	rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products . . . . .	1.42	1.87	1.03	1.96	1.11
31	chemical and chemical products . . . . .	2.06	4.48	6.67	4.86	7.24
32	non-metallic mineral products . . . . .	4.02	7.22	13.12	7.61	13.59
33	basic metal and alloys industries . . . . .	1.79	3.51	0.57	3.78	0.89
34	metal products and parts except machinery and transport equipments . . . . .	4.67	8.89	0.75	3.81	0.72
35	machinery, machine tools and parts except electrical machinery . . . . .	2.88	4.42	0.87	4.69	0.92
36	electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts . . . . .	0.75	2.09	1.27	2.29	1.41
37	transport equipments and parts . . . . .	0.65	1.99	0.25	2.18	0.27
38	other manufacturing industries . . . . .	4.36	4.21	1.87	4.17	1.96
39	repair services . . . . .	10.78	5.83	0.69	5.29	0.64
2&3	manufacturing and repair services . . . . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

\*Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

4.52 Of the 19 two-digit level industries more than half of the total establishments were in 4 industries viz., food products, cotton textiles, textile products and repair services. Food products industry commanded the first position accounting for nearly one fourth of the total establishments in the manufacturing & repair services sector. However, in terms of employment it ranked second with 16 per cent yielding the first place to cotton textiles which accounted for 17 per cent of the total employment. Cotton textiles with 11 per cent of the number of establishments stood third. The two industries viz., cotton textiles and beverages, tobacco and tobacco products occupied the first two positions in terms of females employed, each accounting for a little over one fifth of the total females employed.

4.53 In terms of number of hired workers the maximum number of hired workers were in cotton textile industry (18 per cent) followed by food products (15 per cent). As regards number of hired females the largest number of females were employed in beverages, tobacco and tobacco products (22 per cent) followed by cotton textiles with 21 per cent.

#### Inter-state comparison

4.54 The distribution of non-agricultural establishments by states and union territories and by rural-urban location is presented in Table 4.14. Maharashtra with 14 per cent of total establishments in the country recorded the highest number of establishments among all states and union territories. Uttar Pradesh with 12 per cent ranked second. Next in importance in this respect was Tamil Nadu with slightly above 11 per cent of the total establishments and West Bengal with slightly below 11 per cent of the total establishments. The other four important states each accounting for atleast 5 per cent of the total establishments were Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh each accounting for about 9 per cent; Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat with above 7 per cent each. These eight states together accounted for about 80 per cent of the total non-agricultural establishments in the country, barring of course, the states of Bihar, Kerala and union territory of Lakshadweep, the detailed results of which are not yet available.

TABLE 4.14 : Distribution of non-agricultural establishments by states/union territories and by rural-urban location

state/union territory	rural		urban		rural and urban	
	number	percentage	number	percentage	number	percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	2,17,244	10.98	1,46,565	6.53	3,63,809	8.62
Gujarat . . . . .	1,27,247	6.43	1,74,445	7.78	3,01,692	7.14
Haryana . . . . .	27,417	1.39	42,843	1.91	70,260	1.66
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	27,785	1.40	9,016	0.40	36,801	0.87
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	37,287	1.88	23,345	1.04	60,632	1.44
Karnataka . . . . .	2,15,408	10.88	1,68,597	7.52	3,84,005	9.09
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	1,51,670	7.66	1,25,393	5.59	2,77,063	6.56
Maharashtra . . . . .	2,16,862	10.96	3,64,807	16.26	5,81,669	13.78
Manipur . . . . .	5,195	0.26	3,903	0.18	9,098	0.22
Meghalaya . . . . .	11,618	0.59	5,290	0.24	16,908	0.40
Nagaland . . . . .	5,626	0.28	3,503	0.16	9,129	0.22
Orissa . . . . .	1,25,537	6.34	56,512	2.52	1,82,049	4.31
Punjab . . . . .	47,860	2.42	83,724	3.73	1,31,584	3.12
Rajasthan . . . . .	1,08,304	5.47	94,734	4.22	2,03,038	4.81
Sikkim . . . . .	2,173	0.11	1,431	0.06	3,604	0.09
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	2,17,296	10.98	2,55,989	11.41	4,73,285	11.21
Tripura . . . . .	9,486	0.48	4,764	0.21	14,250	0.34
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	2,07,370	10.48	2,82,899	12.61	4,90,269	11.61
West Bengal . . . . .	1,88,195	9.51	2,56,125	11.42	4,44,320	10.52
Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	2,235	0.11	1,073	0.05	3,308	0.08
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	5,172	0.26	1,159	0.05	6,331	0.15
Chandigarh . . . . .	199	0.01	5,906	0.26	6,105	0.14
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	726	0.04	236	0.01	962	0.02
Delhi . . . . .	6,162	0.31	1,15,506	5.15	1,21,668	2.88
Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	7,952	0.40	7,541	0.34	15,493	0.37
Mizoram . . . . .	4,134	0.29	2,442	0.11	6,576	0.16
Pondicherry . . . . .	3,175	0.16	5,533	0.25	8,708	0.21
	19,79,335	100.00	22,43,281	100.00	42,22,616	100.00

Among the union territories only Delhi had a sizeable number of non-agricultural establishments. However, it accounted for only about 3 per cent of all non-agricultural establishments.

4.55 In rural sector, Tamil Nadu recorded the maximum number of establishments, followed on its heels by Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. Each of these states accounted for 11 per cent of the total establishments. These five states together with the states of West Bengal, Madhya

Pradesh and Gujarat accounted for about 78 per cent of all the establishments in the rural areas.

4.56 In urban areas, these eight states referred to in paras 4.54 and 4.55 together garnered about 79 per cent of the urban establishments. Maharashtra topped the list of states with 16 per cent of the establishments, followed by Uttar Pradesh (13 per cent); West Bengal and Tamil Nadu (11 per cent each); Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh recorded 6—8 per cent each.

4.57 It is thus observed that among the states, from the point of view of concentration of establishments in rural and/or urban areas, the most important states were Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh

and Gujarat and among the union territories it was Delhi.

4.58 Statewise distribution of employment is presented in Table 4.15.

TABLE 4.15 : Distribution of persons usually working in non-agricultural establishments by states/union territories and by rural-urban location

state/union territory	rural		urban		rural and urban	
	number ('00)	percentage	number ('00)	percentage	number ('00)	percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh.	10,936	11.99	15,596	7.66	26,532	9.00
Gujarat	6,402	7.02	16,457	8.08	22,859	7.75
Haryana	1,912	2.10	4,370	2.15	6,282	2.13
Himachal Pradesh	1,236	1.36	868	0.43	2,104	0.71
Jammu & Kashmir	1,320	1.45	1,770	0.87	3,090	1.05
Karnataka	7,853	8.61	13,498	6.63	21,351	7.24
Madhya Pradesh	5,053	5.54	11,437	5.62	16,490	5.59
Maharashtra	10,805	11.85	38,318	18.82	49,123	16.66
Manipur	225	0.25	378	0.19	603	0.20
Meghalaya	328	0.36	497	0.24	825	0.28
Nagaland	329	0.36	294	0.14	623	0.21
Orissa	4,437	4.87	5,302	2.60	9,739	3.30
Punjab	2,169	2.38	6,562	3.22	8,731	2.96
Rajasthan	4,126	4.53	7,905	3.88	12,031	4.08
Sikkim	106	0.12	127	0.06	233	0.08
Tamil Nadu	10,708	11.74	20,075	9.86	30,783	10.44
Tripura	405	0.44	390	0.19	795	0.27
Uttar Pradesh	11,288	12.38	20,169	9.91	31,457	10.67
West Bengal	9,254	10.15	24,956	12.26	34,210	11.61
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	154	0.17	154	0.08	308	0.10
Arunachal Pradesh	247	0.27	113	0.06	360	0.12
Chandigarh	26	0.03	1,026	0.50	1,052	0.36
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	43	0.05	16	0.01	59	0.02
Delhi	648	0.71	11,690	5.74	12,338	4.19
Goa, Daman & Diu	890	0.98	966	0.47	1,856	0.63
Mizoram	128	0.14	223	0.11	351	0.12
Pondicherry	151	0.17	445	0.22	596	0.20
	91,179	100.00	2,03,602	100.00	2,94,781	100.00

It is observed that, as in the case of number of establishments, in employment also, Maharashtra occupied the first position with 17 per cent of total persons employed in the country, followed by West Bengal with 12 per cent, Uttar Pradesh with 11 per cent and Tamil Nadu with 10 per cent. These four states together accounted for nearly half of the total employment in non-agricultural establishments. Other states accounting for 5—9 per cent of total employment, were Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. These four states together with the four

states of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu had nearly 80 per cent of the total persons employed in all non-agricultural establishments. Among the union territories, Delhi alone provided employment to more than 1 million persons in non-agricultural establishments. In fact, it had slightly more number of persons employed in non-agricultural establishments than those in Rajasthan, the only state other than the eight important states mentioned earlier, having provided employment to more than 1 million persons in non-agricultural establishments.

4.59 In rural sector, both with regard to number of establishments and number of persons employed, Uttar Pradesh ranked first; the second, third and fourth positions were taken by Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. These states accounted for nearly 12 per cent each of the total establishments. The states with around 5—10 per cent of employment each in the rural areas were Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. These eight states together accounted for nearly 80 per cent each of establishments and of employment in rural areas.

4.60 Maharashtra, both in terms of number of establishments and number of persons employed, occu-

pled the first position among the states in urban areas. As much as 19 per cent of the total number of persons usually working in all the establishments were in Maharashtra, followed at a distance by West Bengal (12 per cent), Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu 10 per cent each. Tamil Nadu was followed by Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh with 8 per cent each, Karnataka with 7 per cent and Madhya Pradesh with 6 per cent. The number of persons employed in these eight states constituted nearly four-fifths of the total persons employed in all urban establishments.

4.61 Statewise distribution of females employed in non-agricultural establishments is given in Table 4.16.

TABLE 4.16 : Distribution of females employed in non-agricultural establishments by states/union territories and by rural-urban location

state/union territory	rural		urban		rural and urban	
	number ('00)	percentage	number ('00)	percentage	number ('00)	percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	2,938	19.65	2,855	13.32	5,793	15.92
Gujarat . . . . .	871	5.82	1,395	6.51	2,266	6.23
Haryana . . . . .	294	1.97	304	1.42	598	1.64
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	144	0.96	88	0.41	232	0.64
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	195	1.30	171	0.80	3,656	1.01
Karnataka . . . . .	1,757	11.75	1,932	9.02	3,689	10.14
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	651	4.35	1,077	5.03	1,728	4.75
Maharashtra . . . . .	1,350	9.03	3,968	18.51	5,318	14.62
Manipur . . . . .	37	0.25	59	0.28	96	0.26
Meghalaya . . . . .	70	0.47	94	0.44	164	0.45
Nagaland . . . . .	63	0.42	334	0.16	97	0.27
Orissa . . . . .	500	3.35	374	1.75	874	2.40
Punjab . . . . .	428	2.87	467	2.18	895	2.46
Rajasthan . . . . .	392	2.62	6,25	2.91	1,017	2.80
Sikkim . . . . .	23	0.15	20	0.09	43	0.12
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	2,749	18.39	3,247	15.15	5,996	16.48
Tripura . . . . .	62	0.41	50	0.24	112	0.31
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	982	6.57	1,258	5.87	2,240	6.16
West Bengal . . . . .	1,067	7.14	1,651	7.70	2,718	7.47
Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	11	0.07	12	0.06	23	0.06
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	21	0.14	8	0.04	29	0.08
Chandigarh . . . . .	9	0.06	105	0.49	114	0.31
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	5	0.04	2	0.01	7	0.02
Delhi . . . . .	90	0.60	1,119	5.22	1,209	3.32
Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	204	1.37	407	1.90	611	1.68
Mizoram . . . . .	20	0.13	40	0.19	60	0.16
Pondicherry . . . . .	19	0.13	68	0.32	87	0.24
	14,952	100.00	21,430	100.00	36,382	100.00

It would be seen from table 4.16 that Maharashtra which occupied the first position among the states/union territories in terms of number of establishments and persons employed ranked only third in terms of female employment. The first two positions were taken by Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra each accounting for 15 per cent or more of the total females employed

together accounted for nearly half of the total female employment in all non-agricultural establishments. Other states accounting for 5—10 per cent of total female employment were Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; among the union territories Delhi had the largest number of females employed accounting for little over 3 per cent of the total females employed.

4.62 In rural areas, Andhra Pradesh reported the largest number of females accounting for nearly one-fifth of the total females employed in the rural establishments, followed closely by Tamil Nadu with 18 per cent and at a distance by Karnataka with 12 per cent. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi each accounting for 5—10 per cent of the total females employed together constituted for about 35 per cent of the total.

4.63 In urban areas, Maharashtra topped the list of states accounting for nearly 19 per cent of the total females employed, followed by Tamil Nadu with 15 per cent and Andhra Pradesh 13 per cent. Gujarat,

Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal each reporting 5—10 per cent of the total females employed together shared about 34 per cent of the total females employed in non-agricultural establishments.

#### Persons employed per establishment

4.64 The average number of persons usually working in an establishment is shown in Table 4.17 by state/union territory and by rural-urban location. At country level, on an average 7.0 persons were employed in an establishment.

TABLE 4.17 : Average number of persons usually working in a non-agricultural establishment by states/union territories and by rural-urban location

state/union territory	rural	urban	rural and urban
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	5.0	10.6	7.3
Gujarat	5.0	9.4	7.6
Haryana	7.0	10.2	8.9
Himachal Pradesh	4.4	9.6	5.7
Jammu & Kashmir	3.5	7.6	5.1
Karnataka	3.6	8.0	5.6
Madhya Pradesh	3.3	9.1	6.0
Maharashtra	5.0	10.5	8.4
Manipur	4.3	9.7	6.6
Meghalaya	2.8	9.4	4.9
Nagaland	5.9	8.4	6.8
Orissa	3.5	9.4	5.3
Punjab	4.5	7.8	6.6
Rajasthan	3.8	8.3	5.9
Sikkim	4.9	8.9	6.5
Tamil Nadu	4.9	7.8	6.5
Tripura	4.3	8.2	5.6
Uttar Pradesh	5.4	7.1	6.4
West Bengal	4.9	9.7	7.7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6.9	14.3	9.3
Arunachal Pradesh	4.8	9.8	5.7
Chandigarh	13.1	17.4	17.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.9	6.9	6.2
Delhi	10.5	10.1	10.1
Goa, Daman & Diu	11.2	12.8	12.0
Mizoram	3.1	9.1	5.3
Pondicherry	4.7	8.1	6.8
	4.6	9.1	7.0



In five states viz., Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and West Bengal and in 4 union territories viz., Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi and Goa, Daman & Diu, the average size of an establishment was above the country average (7.0 persons). These four union territories reported average employment much higher than the country average. Among the states, Haryana and Maharashtra reported higher average than the country average having respectively 8.9 and 8.4 persons per establishment. Of these states/union territories, Maharashtra had the largest number of establishments (about 58 thousand) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands had the least number (above 3 thousand) of establishments. The states where the average size of an establishment was six or more but less than the country average of seven were Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Among the union territories, Chandigarh with 17.4 persons per establishment ranked first followed by Andaman & Nicobar Islands with an average of 14.3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli had the lowest average of 6.9 per establishment.

4.65 In the rural sector, the average size of an establishment was 4.6 at country-level. Sixteen states/union territories reported average sizes above the country average. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal reported average sizes above

the country average of 4.6 per establishment. Haryana with 7.0 persons per establishment recorded the highest average among the states. Chandigarh with 13.1 persons per establishment had the highest average among the union territories. Other union territories which recorded relatively higher average sizes were Goa, Daman and Diu (11.2) and Delhi (10.5).

4.66 In the urban sector, at the country level 9.1 persons were engaged on an average in an establishment. The states/union territories which reported average sizes above or equal to the country average were Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Mizoram. Andhra Pradesh reported 10.6 persons per establishment, the highest among the states and Uttar Pradesh with 7.1 persons employed per establishment had the least average.

4.67 It is significant to note that in each state/union territory (except Delhi) the average size of an establishment was smaller in rural areas as compared to urban areas. In Delhi, the rural and urban averages were 10.5 and 10.1 respectively.

4.68 The number of hired workers in each state/union territory and its percentage to total hired workers in the country are shown by rural-urban location in Table 4.18.

TABLE 4.18 : Distribution of hired workers in non-agricultural establishments by states/union territories and by rural-urban location.

state/union territory	rural		urban		rural and urban	
	number ('00)	percentage	number ('00)	percentage	number ('00)	percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	9,698	11.88	12,939	7.19	22,637	8.65
Gujarat	5,975	7.32	14,699	8.16	20,674	7.90
Haryana	1,792	2.19	3,913	2.17	5,705	2.18
Himachal Pradesh	1,179	1.44	809	0.45	1,988	0.76
Jammu & Kashmir	1,188	1.45	1,571	0.87	2,759	1.05
Karnataka	7,040	8.62	12,078	6.71	19,118	7.31
Madhya Pradesh	4,578	5.61	10,342	5.75	14,920	5.70
Maharashtra	9,910	12.13	34,484	19.17	44,394	16.97
Manipur	212	0.26	341	0.19	553	0.21
Meghalaya	293	0.36	454	0.25	747	0.29
Nagaland	275	0.34	261	0.14	536	0.20
Orissa	4,098	5.02	4,913	2.73	9,011	3.44
Punjab	1,977	2.42	5,611	3.12	7,588	2.90
Rajasthan	3,560	4.36	6,915	3.84	10,475	4.00
Sikkim	99	0.12	115	0.06	214	0.08
Tamil Nadu	9,443	11.56	17,533	9.74	26,976	10.31
Tripura	366	0.45	344	0.19	710	0.27
Uttar Pradesh	9,936	12.17	17,450	9.70	27,386	10.47
West Bengal	8,120	9.94	22,448	12.48	30,568	11.69
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	149	0.18	145	0.08	294	0.11
Arunachal Pradesh	238	0.29	108	0.06	346	0.13
Chandigarh	25	0.03	973	0.54	998	0.38
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	41	0.05	14	0.01	55	0.02
Delhi	589	0.72	10,275	5.71	10,864	4.15
Goa, Daman & Diu	627	0.77	595	0.33	1,222	0.46
Mizoram	121	0.15	207	0.11	328	0.13
Pondicherry	136	0.17	392	0.22	528	0.20
	81,665	100.00	1,79,929	100.00	2,61,594	100.00

It is seen that the relative ranking of various states/union territories as evident from Table 4.18 is almost the same as that in Table 4.17 where the percentage share of each state/union territory in total number of persons employed in the country is given. In respect of total number of persons employed and total hired

workers, the various states/union territories maintained the same relative position.

4.69 Table 4.19 gives the percentage share of hired workers in total persons employed and percentage share of females in total persons employed in establishments in each state/union territory by rural-urban location.

TABLE 4.19 : Percentage distribution of hired workers and females employed to total persons usually working in non-agricultural establishments by states/union territories and by rural-urban location

state/union territory	rural		urban		rural and urban	
	hired workers	females	hired workers	females	hired workers	females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	88.68	26.87	82.96	18.30	85.32	21.83
Gujarat	93.30	13.60	89.32	8.48	90.04	9.91
Haryana	93.72	15.37	89.56	6.97	90.83	9.52
Himachal Pradesh	95.36	11.66	93.15	10.13	94.45	11.03
Jammu & Kashmir	89.97	14.77	88.76	9.65	89.28	11.84
Karnataka	89.66	22.38	89.48	14.31	89.54	17.28
Madhya Pradesh	90.62	12.88	90.42	9.42	90.48	10.48
Maharashtra	91.71	12.49	90.00	10.35	90.37	10.82
Manipur	94.31	16.49	90.31	15.69	91.80	15.99
Meghalaya	89.10	21.44	91.32	18.96	90.44	19.85
Nagaland	83.56	19.26	88.87	11.52	86.06	15.62
Orissa	92.36	11.28	92.67	7.06	92.53	8.98
Punjab	91.18	19.75	85.50	7.12	86.90	10.26
Rajasthan	86.29	9.51	87.47	7.90	87.07	8.45
Sikkim	93.74	21.43	90.56	15.73	92.01	18.33
Tamil Nadu	88.19	25.68	87.34	16.17	87.63	19.48
Tripura	90.39	15.19	88.13	12.94	89.28	14.09
Uttar Pradesh	88.02	8.70	86.52	6.24	87.06	7.12
West Bengal	87.74	11.53	89.95	6.61	89.35	7.94
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	96.15	6.67	94.96	8.15	95.56	7.40
Arunachal Pradesh	96.28	8.36	95.24	6.83	95.95	7.88
Chandigarh	97.28	34.46	94.79	10.19	94.85	10.79
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	94.94	12.22	88.02	10.87	93.03	11.85
Delhi	90.88	13.83	87.89	9.58	88.05	9.80
Goa, Daman & Diu	70.46	22.98	61.55	42.12	65.82	32.94
Mizoram	94.47	15.44	92.77	17.83	93.39	16.96
Pondicherry	89.98	12.72	88.11	15.30	88.58	14.65
	89.56	16.40	88.37	10.53	88.74	12.34

It will be seen from Table 4.19 that hired workers constituted 89 per cent of total persons employed in all non-agricultural establishments in the country. A look at the statewise figures shows that in all the states the percentage share of hired workers in total persons employed was more than 85. This percentage varied from 85 in Andhra Pradesh to 94 in Himachal Pradesh. Among the union territories excepting Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry the share of hired workers in total persons employed was more than 93 per cent. It was the lowest in Goa, Daman & Diu where only about 65 per cent of the persons employed were hired workers.

4.70 It is significant to note that the percentage of hired workers to total persons employed in establishments located in rural areas was little above the corresponding percentage in urban areas. It was 90 for rural areas and 89 for urban areas. In rural areas the percentage share of hired workers to total persons varied from 84 in Nagaland to 95 in Himachal Pradesh. Among the union territories it varied from 70 in Goa, Daman & Diu to 97 in Chandigarh.

4.71 In urban areas of the country this percentage varied from 83 in Andhra Pradesh to 93 in Himachal Pradesh and among the union territories it varied from 62 in Goa, Daman & Diu to 95 in Arunachal Pradesh.

4.72 It is significant to note that Himachal Pradesh reported the highest percentage of hired workers to total persons in rural and/or urban. Further, it is noticed that the percentage of hired workers to total persons employed in non-agricultural establishments in rural areas was higher than corresponding percentage in urban areas in all states and union territories except Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa and Rajasthan where this percentage was higher in urban areas as against those in rural areas.

4.73 It will also be seen from Table 4.19 that females constituted 12 per cent of the total persons usually working in establishments. The statewide figures regarding percentage share of females in total persons employed in establishments show that in all the states this percentage was more than 7. It varied from 7 in Uttar Pradesh to 22 in Andhra Pradesh. Among the union territories it varied from 7 in Andaman & Nicobar Islands to 33 in Goa, Daman & Diu.

4.74 It is significant to note that in all states and union territories excepting Andaman & Nicobar Islands,

Goa, Daman & Diu, Mizoram and Pondicherry the percentage of females to total persons employed in establishments located in rural areas was above the corresponding percentage in urban areas. It was 16 for rural areas and 11 for urban areas. In rural areas among the union territories this percentage varied from 7 in Andaman & Nicobar Islands to 34 in Chandigarh and among the states this varied from 9 in Uttar Pradesh to 27 in Andhra Pradesh.

4.75 In urban areas the percentage of females to total persons employed in establishments ranged from 6 in Uttar Pradesh to 19 in Meghalaya and among the union territories this percentage ranged from 7 in Arunachal Pradesh to 42 in Goa, Daman & Diu.

#### Selected characteristics

4.76 Tables 4.20, 4.21 and 4.22 set out the selected characteristics of establishments classified by major economic activities for rural, urban and combined sectors. The characteristics considered are nature of operation, using power/fuel, operating without premises and type of ownership.

TABLE 4.20 : Selected characteristics of non-agricultural establishments by major activity groups—rural and urban—all India\*

major activity group	establishments	seasonal	power/ fuel used	without premises	co-operative	private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
mining and quarrying	9,157 (0.22)	1,833 (1.01)	2,068 (0.20)	5,879 (2.86)	453 (0.27)	7,181 (0.26)
manufacturing and repair services	11,83,876 (28.04)	1,14,262 (62.85)	6,60,016 (65.33)	71,765 (34.92)	24,705 (14.69)	11,28,116 (41.56)
electricity, gas and water	27,104 (0.64)	834 (0.46)	19,337 (1.91)	541 (0.26)	655 (0.39)	3,137 (0.12)
construction	25,796 (0.61)	4,121 (2.27)	2,465 (0.24)	17,513 (8.52)	449 (0.27)	21,748 (0.80)
wholesale and retail trade	9,01,005 (21.34)	21,359 (11.75)	52,241 (5.17)	43,695 (21.26)	49,765 (29.59)	8,12,757 (29.95)
restaurants and hotels	2,31,188 (5.47)	3,228 (1.78)	1,62,979 (16.13)	4,969 (2.42)	1,649 (0.98)	2,12,849 (7.84)
transport	64,608 (1.53)	2,036 (1.12)	27,066 (2.68)	24,699 (12.02)	1,034 (0.61)	47,246 (1.74)
storage and warehousing	59,128 (1.40)	5,652 (3.10)	2,786 (0.28)	285 (0.14)	6,188 (3.68)	34,477 (1.27)
communications	87,876 (2.08)	279 (0.15)	6,212 (0.62)	656 (0.32)	886 (0.53)	2,369 (0.09)
financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1,49,408 (3.54)	3,616 (1.99)	6,461 (0.64)	5,329 (2.60)	35,906 (21.35)	80,037 (2.95)
community, social and personal services	14,55,889 (34.48)	23,978 (13.19)	62,679 (6.20)	29,481 (14.34)	45,106 (26.82)	3,40,321 (12.54)
others	27,581 (0.65)	604 (0.33)	6,020 (0.60)	691 (0.34)	1,377 (0.82)	23,820 (0.88)
<b>all activities</b>	<b>42,22,616</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>1,81,802</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>10,10,330</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>2,05,503</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>1,68,173</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>27,14,058</b> <b>(100.00)</b>

\*Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

TABLE 4.21 : Selected characteristics of non-agricultural establishments by major activity groups—rural — all India\*

major activity group	establishments	seasonal	power/ fuel used	without premises	co-operative	private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
mining and quarrying	7,153 (0.36)	1,600 (1.14)	1,343 (0.36)	4,990 (3.65)	368 (0.33)	5,923 (0.68)
manufacturing and repair services	4,60,122 (23.25)	93,576 (66.69)	2,58,593 (69.25)	55,550 (40.66)	15,190 (13.65)	4,27,151 (48.69)
electricity, gas and water	15,504 (0.78)	690 (0.49)	11,564 (3.10)	422 (0.31)	348 (0.31)	1,391 (0.16)
construction	12,337 (0.62)	2,866 (2.04)	1,257 (0.34)	9,561 (7.00)	160 (0.14)	9,842 (1.12)
wholesale and retail trade	2,39,156 (12.08)	13,049 (9.30)	11,975 (3.21)	25,192 (18.44)	33,010 (29.66)	1,85,421 (21.13)
restaurants and hotels	71,721 (3.62)	1,324 (0.95)	48,270 (12.93)	2,134 (1.56)	527 (0.48)	62,361 (7.11)
transport	20,638 (1.04)	1,461 (1.04)	10,916 (2.92)	11,908 (8.71)	355 (0.32)	13,761 (1.57)
storage and warehousing*	21,546 (1.09)	4,418 (3.15)	1,017 (0.27)	177 (0.13)	4,586 (4.12)	6,790 (0.77)
communications	73,007 (3.70)	239 (0.17)	3,584 (0.96)	599 (0.44)	748 (0.67)	1,753 (0.20)
financing, insurance, real estate and business services	48,249 (2.44)	2,162 (1.54)	2,873 (0.77)	2,618 (1.92)	25,411 (22.83)	9,774 (1.11)
community, social and personal services	10,06,510 (50.85)	18,648 (13.29)	21,153 (5.66)	23,138 (16.93)	29,909 (26.87)	1,51,238 (17.24)
others	3,392 (0.17)	283 (0.20)	849 (0.23)	340 (0.25)	686 (0.62)	1,914 (0.22)
<b>all activities</b>	<b>19,79,335</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>1,40,316</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>73,394</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>1,36,629</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>1,11,298</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>8,77,319</b> <b>(100.00)</b>

\*Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala &amp; Lakshadweep.

TABLE 4.22 : Selected characteristics of non-agricultural establishments by major activity groups—urban — all India\*

major activity group	establishments	seasonal	power/ fuel used	without pre- mises	co-operative	private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
mining and quarrying	2,004 (0.09)	233 (0.56)	725 (0.11)	889 (1.29)	85 (0.15)	1,285 (0.07)
manufacturing and repair services	7,23,754 (32.26)	20,686 (49.86)	4,01,423 (63.03)	16,215 (23.54)	9,515 (16.73)	7,00,965 (38.16)
electricity, gas and water	11,600 (0.52)	144 (0.35)	7,773 (1.22)	119 (0.17)	307 (0.54)	1,746 (0.10)
construction	13,459 (0.60)	1,255 (3.03)	1,208 (0.19)	7,952 (11.55)	289 (0.51)	11,906 (0.65)
wholesale and retail trade	6,61,849 (29.50)	8,310 (20.03)	40,266 (6.32)	18,503 (26.86)	16,755 (29.46)	6,27,336 (34.16)
restaurants and hotels	1,59,467 (7.11)	1,904 (4.59)	1,14,709 (18.01)	2,835 (4.12)	1,122 (1.97)	1,50,488 (8.19)
transport	43,970 (1.96)	575 (1.39)	16,150 (2.54)	12,791 (18.57)	679 (1.20)	33,485 (1.82)
storage and warehousing	37,582 (1.68)	1,234 (2.97)	1,769 (0.28)	108 (0.16)	1,602 (2.82)	27,687 (1.51)
communications	14,869 (0.66)	40 (0.10)	2,628 (0.41)	57 (0.08)	138 (0.24)	616 (0.03)
financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1,01,159 (4.51)	1,454 (3.50)	3,588 (0.56)	2,711 (3.94)	10,495 (18.45)	70,263 (3.83)
community, social and personal services	4,49,379 (20.03)	5,330 (12.85)	41,526 (6.52)	6,343 (9.21)	15,197 (26.72)	1,89,083 (10.29)
others	24,189 (1.08)	321 (0.77)	5,171 (0.81)	351 (0.51)	691 (1.21)	21,906 (1.19)
<b>all activities</b>	<b>22,43,281</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>41,486</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>6,36,936</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>68,874</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>56,875</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>18,36,739</b> <b>(100.00)</b>

\*Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

4.77 Out of 4.22 million establishments, about 4 per cent were seasonal establishments. About 90 per cent of the seasonal establishments were confined to four major activity groups viz., manufacturing & repair services (63 per cent); community, social & personal services (13 per cent); wholesale & retail trade (12 per cent); and storage & warehousing (3 per cent). About 7 per cent of the rural establishments and 2 per cent of the urban establishments were seasonal. In both rural and urban areas the same three major activity groups accounted for the larger share of seasonal establishments in the respective areas.

4.78 As for the use of power/fuel, three-fourths of the establishments in the country were working without power/fuel. About 90 per cent of power/fuel using establishments were engaged in three activity groups viz., manufacturing & repair services (65 per cent); restaurants & hotels (16 per cent) and community, social and personal services (6 per cent). About 20 per cent of the rural establishments and 30 per cent of the urban establishments were operating with power/fuel.

4.79 Establishments operating without premises constituted only about 5 per cent of the total establishments. The four major activity groups each of which accounted for more than 10 per cent of the establishments operating without premises, were manufacturing & repair services (35 per cent), wholesale & retail

trade (21 per cent), community, social and personal services (14 per cent) and transport (12 per cent). Among the rural establishments about 7 per cent and among the urban establishments about 3 per cent were operating without premises.

4.80 Two types of ownership of establishments have been considered. They are co-operative and private. Co-operative establishments numbering about 1.68 lakh constituted less than 5 per cent of the total establishments. The four major activity groups viz., wholesale & retail trade; community, social & personal services; financing, insurance, real estate & business services and manufacturing & repair services together cornered more than 90 per cent of the total co-operative establishments. Rural areas accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total co-operative establishments. Private establishments, numbering about 2.71 million, accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total establishments. Among the rural establishments nearly 45 per cent were private establishments and among the urban establishments more than 80 per cent were private. Urban areas accounted for about two-thirds of the total private establishments.

4.81 It has been stated earlier that there were in all 4.22 million non-agricultural establishments in the country employing 29.48 million persons. Table 4.23 presents the selected characteristics of private and co-operative establishments.

TABLE 4.23 : Selected characteristics of private and co-operative non-agricultural establishments by rural-urban location—all India\*

type of establishment	establishments	employment ('00)				establishments operating		
		total		hired		seasonally	with power/ fuel	without premises
		all	female	all	female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>rural</i>								
(i) all establishments	19,79,335	91,179	14,952	81,665	13,495	1,40,316 (7.09)	3,73,394 (18.86)	1,36,629 (6.90)
(ii) private establishments	8,77,319 (44.32)	46,791 (51.32)	9,650 (64.54)	37,479 (45.89)	8,220 (60.91)	1,17,920 (13.44)	3,32,989 (37.96)	1,12,805 (12.86)
(iii) co-operative establishments	1,11,298 (5.62)	5,295 (5.81)	553 (3.70)	5,295 (6.48)	553 (4.10)	5,474 (4.92)	5,508 (4.95)	4,821 (4.33)
<i>urban</i>								
(i) all establishments	22,43,281	2,03,602	21,430	1,79,929	20,111	41,486 (1.85)	6,36,936 (28.39)	68,874 (3.07)
(ii) private establishments	18,36,739 (81.88)	1,19,277 (58.58)	11,545 (53.87)	95,787 (53.24)	10,244 (50.94)	36,404 (1.98)	5,98,586 (32.59)	64,475 (3.51)
(iii) co-operative establishments	56,875 (2.54)	5,810 (2.85)	714 (3.33)	5,810 (3.23)	714 (3.55)	1,609 (2.83)	6,995 (12.30)	938 (1.65)
<i>rural and urban</i>								
(i) all establishments	42,22,616	2,94,781	36,382	2,61,594	33,606	1,81,802 (4.31)	10,10,330 (23.93)	2,05,503 (4.87)
(ii) private establishments	27,14,058 (64.27)	1,66,068 (56.34)	21,195 (58.26)	1,33,266 (50.94)	18,464 (54.94)	1,54,324 (5.69)	9,31,575 (34.32)	1,77,280 (6.53)
(iii) co-operative establishments	1,68,173 (3.98)	11,105 (3.77)	1,267 (3.48)	11,105 (4.24)	1,267 (3.77)	7,083 (4.21)	12,503 (7.43)	5,759 (3.42)

\*Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

NOTES :—1. Figures in brackets under cols. 2 to 6 are percentages to all establishments.  
2. Figures in brackets under cols. 7 to 9 are percentages to col. 2.



It will be seen from Table 4.23 that of the total 4.22 million establishments, 2.71 million were private establishments and these had an usual employment of 16.61 million persons accounting for 56 per cent of the total persons employed in all non-agricultural establishments. Among 16.61 million persons usually working in the private establishments, 13.33 million were hired workers.

4.82 Hired workers in private establishments constituted 51 per cent of the total hired workers in all agricultural establishments. Females numbering 2.12 million employed in private establishments constituted 13 per cent of the total persons employed therein and 58 per cent of total females employed in all non-agricultural establishments. Hired females in private establishments formed 87 per cent of the total females employed therein and 55 per cent of hired females in all non-agricultural establishments.

4.83 Urban areas accounted for 68 per cent of the total private establishments and 72 per cent of the employment therein. In total females employed in these establishments, the share of the rural areas was 54 per cent. Out of 2.71 million private establishments about 6 per cent were seasonal. About 13 per cent of the private establishments in rural areas and 2 per cent in urban areas were seasonal. About one-third of the private establishments were operating with power/fuel in rural and/or urban areas.

4.84 Among the private establishments located in rural areas 13 per cent were operating without premises. In urban areas such establishments constituted 4 per cent of the total urban private establishments.

4.85 Co-operative establishments numbering 0.17 million employed 1.11 million persons as can be seen from Table 4.22. They accounted for 4 per cent each of the total number of establishments and employment therein. Females numbering 0.13 million employed in these co-operative establishments formed 11 per cent of the total persons employed therein and 3 per cent of the total females employed in all establishments.

4.86 About two-thirds of the total co-operative establishments were located in rural areas, the employment therein constituted 48 per cent of the employment in all co-operative establishments. The share of rural areas in females employed in co-operative establishments was 44 per cent.

4.87 Co-operative establishments working with power/fuel accounted for 7 per cent of total co-operative establishments in the country. The share (in terms of percentage) of such establishments in the total co-operative establishments in rural areas was 5 and in urban areas was 12.

4.88 Seasonal establishments accounted for 4 per cent of the total co-operative establishments. Nearly 5 per cent of the co-operative establishments located in rural areas and 3 per cent in urban areas were seasonal. Co-operative establishments operating without premises constituted 4 per cent, 2 per cent and 3 per cent respectively in rural, urban and rural & urban combined.

#### Distribution by employment size groups

4.89 As the average number of persons per own-account enterprise was uniformly less than two (1.5) for the rural, urban and combined areas, the distribution of establishments by employment size groups is alone considered for this report.

4.90 Table 4.24 gives the distribution of non-agricultural establishments and employment therein according to four broad size groups of employment in the rural, urban and combined areas. The four employment size groups considered are 1—5, 6—19, 20—49, 50 and above. It is seen that more than three-fourths (78 per cent) of the establishments were having 5 or less persons usually working in them and these accounted for slightly more than a fourth (27 per cent) of the total employment in all non-agricultural establishments. Further, it is observed that a little above 1 per cent of the establishments each employing 50 or more persons accounted for about 36 per cent of the total persons employed in all non-agricultural establishments. Establishments in the size group 6—19 accounted for a substantial share in the total number of enterprises and total employment, viz., 18 per cent and 24 per cent respectively. In terms of employment the establishments each employing 20 or more persons, though proportionately small in number (about 5 per cent of the total), accounted for nearly half of the total persons employed in all non-agricultural establishments. In other words, establishments each employing less than 20 persons constituted about 95 per cent of the total establishments and accounted for about half of the total employment in non-agricultural establishments.

TABLE 4.24 : Distribution of non-agricultural establishments and persons usually working by size groups of employment and by rural-urban location—*all India\**

item	size groups of employment			
	1—5	6—19	20—49	50 & above
1	2	3	4	5
<i>rural</i>				
(i) establishments . . . . .	16,57,137 (83.72)	2,65,550 (13.42)	43,403 (2.19)	13,245 (0.67)
(ii) persons usually working ('00) . . . . .	33,838 (37.11)	25,353 (27.80)	12,205 (13.39)	19,783 (21.70)
<i>urban</i>				
(i) establishments . . . . .	16,16,354 (72.05)	4,90,555 (21.87)	93,895 (4.19)	42,477 (1.89)
(ii) persons usually working ('00) . . . . .	44,285 (21.75)	45,942 (22.56)	27,566 (13.54)	85,809 (42.15)
<i>rural and urban</i>				
(i) establishments . . . . .	32,73,491 (77.52)	7,561 (17.91)	1,37,298 (3.25)	55,722 (1.32)
(ii) persons usually working ('00) . . . . .	78,123 (26.50)	71,295 (24.19)	39,771 (13.49)	1,05,592 (35.82)

\*Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

NOTE : Figures in brackets give percentage to all groups together.

4.91 In the rural areas the smaller establishments (employing 5 persons or less) formed more than four-fifths (84 per cent) of the total establishments. It is important to note that establishments each employing 50 or more persons though constituted less than 1 per cent (0.7 per cent) of the total rural establishments, shared among themselves a little over one-fifth (22 per cent) of the total rural employment. Establishments in the size group 6—19 constituted about 13 per cent of the total rural non-agricultural establishments and 28 per cent of the total rural non-agricultural employment. The larger establishments (employing 20 or more), though numerically very less (3 per cent), accounted for 35 per cent of the total persons employed in rural non-agricultural establishments.

4.92 In the urban areas, the percentage of smaller establishments (employing less than 6 persons) was about 72 per cent of the total urban establishments and these distributed among themselves 22 per cent of the total urban employment in the non-agricultural establishments. It may be noticed that in the urban areas, the percentage of establishments each employing more than 5 but less than 20 were substantially in good number (about 22 per cent) and their share in the

total urban employment was almost the same. Establishments employing less than 20 persons constituted about 95 per cent of the urban establishments and about 45 per cent of total urban employment in non-agricultural establishments. Further, about 2 per cent of the establishments in the size group "50 and above" had together 42 per cent of the total urban employment in the non-agricultural establishments.

4.93 Table 4.25 presents the distribution of establishments and persons employed in each of the three major activity groups, viz., manufacturing & repair services; wholesale & retail trade; and community, social and personal services by size groups of employment. As narrated earlier, establishments in these three major activity groups constituted 84 per cent of the total number of non-agricultural establishments and 82 per cent of the total persons employed in non-agricultural establishments. In the manufacturing and repair services sector, larger establishments each employing 50 or more persons had the largest proportion of the total employment in that sector. These establishments with less than 2 per cent share in the establishments of manufacturing and repair services had about two-fifths of the employment therein.

TABLE 4.25: Distribution of non-agricultural establishments and persons usually working therein in three important activity groups by size groups of employment all India\*

activity group	size groups of employment			
	1—5	6—19	20—49	50 & above
1	2	3	4	5
<i>manufacturing and repair services</i>				
(i) establishments . . . . .	8,17,475 (69.05)	2,98,164 (25.19)	48,301 (4.08)	19,936 (1.68)
(ii) persons usually working ('00) . . . . .	22,733 (20.78)	27,815 (25.42)	13,709 (12.53)	45,146 (41.27)
<i>trade</i>				
(i) establishments . . . . .	7,95,298 (88.27)	99,378 (11.03)	5,019 (0.56)	1,310 (0.14)
(ii) persons usually working ('00) . . . . .	20,100 (60.43)	82,92 (24.93)	1,374 (4.13)	3,494 (10.51)
<i>community, social &amp; personal services</i>				
(i) establishments . . . . .	11,43,966 (78.57)	2,28,093 (15.67)	60,138 (4.13)	23,692 (1.63)
(ii) persons usually working ('00) . . . . .	22,216 (22.40)	22,901 (23.09)	17,786 (17.93)	36,285 (36.58)

\*Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

NOTE : Figures in brackets give percentage to all groups together.

In the trade sector, nearly 90 per cent of the total establishments and 60 per cent of the total employment were taken by the smaller establishments each having 1—5 persons. Establishments each employing 20 or more persons constituted less than 1 per cent of the total establishments; however, their share in the total employment was nearly 15 per cent. In the community, social and personal services sector, the smaller establishments each employing 1—5 persons were numerically large accounting for nearly four-fifths of the total establishments but their share in total employment was a little above one-fifth. The larger establishments each having 50 or more persons had the larger proportion of the total employment. These establishments with less than 2 per cent share in the total establishments accounted for about 37 per cent in the total employment in this sector.

85-L/S1 Statistics—4

#### Statewise distribution of Activity groups

4.94 It is of interest to know which were the activity groups which employed more number of persons in each of the states/UTs. Table 4.26 gives the share of five most important activity groups (out of the total of 100 activity groups) in the total number of persons employed in non-agricultural establishments in each of the states/UTs, arranged in descending order of their shares.

4.95 A look at this table would show that only 24 activity groups out of 100 appeared among the first five in one or more of the states/UTs—the remaining 76 activity groups did not merit inclusion among the first five in any state/UT. Further, 'public administration' and 'educational services' were the two activity groups which featured among the first five in all the states/UTs. Retail trade and manufacture of food products were the two other activity groups which appeared more frequently in the states/UTs.

TABLE 4.26 : Share of five most important activity groups in the total persons usually working in states/union territories \*

state and activity group	total persons usually working ('00)	activity group's share per cent
1	2	3
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b> . . . . .	<b>26,532</b>	
public administration . . . . .		14.90
retail trade . . . . .		13.80
manufacture of tobacco & tobacco products . . . . .		10.63
manufacture of food products . . . . .		9.49
educational services . . . . .		8.30
		<b>57.12</b>
<b>Gujarat</b> . . . . .	<b>22,859</b>	
public administration . . . . .		15.54
educational services . . . . .		9.26
retail trade . . . . .		7.73
other manufacturing industries . . . . .		7.09
manufacture of other cotton textiles . . . . .		6.46
		<b>46.08</b>
<b>Haryana</b> . . . . .	<b>6,282</b>	
public administration . . . . .		14.20
educational services . . . . .		11.97
manufacture of other structural Clay products . . . . .		6.87
retail trade . . . . .		5.74
manufacture of food products . . . . .		5.40
		<b>44.18</b>
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b> . . . . .	<b>2,104</b>	
public administration . . . . .		21.88
educational services . . . . .		17.40
electricity . . . . .		6.89
retail trade . . . . .		5.26
construction & maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, pipelines, ports, harbours, runways, telegraphs & telephone lines & other communication systems . . . . .		5.02
		<b>56.45</b>
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b> . . . . .	<b>3,090</b>	
public administration . . . . .		25.28
manufacture of other textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear) . . . . .		17.84
educational services . . . . .		14.57
retail trade . . . . .		6.50
religious and welfare services . . . . .		4.50
		<b>68.69</b>

TABLE 4.26 : Share of five most important activity groups in the total persons usually working in states/union territories —contd.

state and activity group	total persons usually working ('00)	activity groups' share per cent
1	2	3
<b>Karnataka</b>	21,351	
public administration		18.41
retail trade		9.74
educational services		8.99
manufacture of tobacco & tobacco products		7.39
manufacture of food products		5.49
		<b>50.02</b>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	16,490	
public administration		24.46
educational services		13.42
retail trade		7.26
manufacture of food products		6.18
manufacture of other cotton textiles		3.47
		<b>54.79</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>	49,123	
public administration		12.09
retail trade		9.32
educational services		8.17
manufacture of other cotton textiles		5.93
manufacture of food products		4.47
		<b>39.98</b>
<b>Manipur</b>	603	
public administration		30.51
educational services		20.87
religious and welfare services		7.89
retail trade		6.44
manufacture of other wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures		3.26
		<b>68.97</b>
<b>Meghalaya</b>	825	
public administration		32.46
educational services		14.87
retail trade		8.62
construction & maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, pipelines, ports, harbours, runways, telegraphs & telephone lines & other communication systems		5.78
religious and welfare services		5.62
		<b>67.35</b>



TABLE : 4.26 Share of five most important activity groups in the total persons usually working in states/union territories—contd.

state and activity group	total persons usually work- ing ('00)	activity group's share per cent
1	2	3
<i>Nagaland</i> . . . . .	623	
public administration . . . . .		31.52
educational services . . . . .		17.10
religious and welfare services . . . . .		12.51
retail trade . . . . .		10.26
medical & health services (except veterinary services) . . . . .		2.84
		74.23
<i>Orissa</i> . . . . .	9,739	
public administration . . . . .		28.31
educational services . . . . .		15.73
retail trade . . . . .		7.83
manufacture of food products . . . . .		3.59
storage & warehousing . . . . .		3.00
		58.46
<i>Punjab</i> . . . . .	8,731	
public administration . . . . .		16.21
educational services . . . . .		13.39
retail trade . . . . .		9.69
manufacture of food products . . . . .		5.62
basic metal and alloy industries . . . . .		3.86
		48.77
<i>Rajasthan</i> . . . . .	12,031	
public administration . . . . .		23.04
educational services . . . . .		13.43
retail trade . . . . .		8.05
communication . . . . .		4.40
manufacture of food products . . . . .		4.29
		53.21
<i>Sikkim</i> . . . . .	233	
public administration . . . . .		32.46
educational services . . . . .		14.40
retail trade . . . . .		12.07
construction & maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, pipelines, ports, har- bours, runways, telegraphs & telephone lines & other communication systems . . . . .		6.56
manufacture of beverages . . . . .		5.44
		70.93

TABLE 4.26 : Share of five most important activity groups in the total persons usually working in states/union territories—contd.

state and activity group	total persons usually working ('00)	activity group's share per cent
1	2	3
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	30,783	
public administration		11.86
retail trade		11.75
educational services		8.99
manufacture of food products		6.72
weaving of cotton textiles in handloom other than khadi		5.51
		<b>44.83</b>
<i>Tripura</i>	795	
public administration		27.97
educational services		19.45
retail trade		9.49
manufacture of food products		6.58
medical & health services (except veterinary services)		3.06
		<b>66.55</b>
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	31,457	
public administration		16.74
educational services		14.75
manufacture of food products		10.76
retail trade		8.70
manufacture of other textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)		5.15
		<b>56.10</b>
<i>West Bengal</i>	34,210	
retail trade		11.06
public administration		10.69
educational services		8.73
others		6.18
manufacture of food products		5.15
		<b>41.81</b>
<i>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</i>	308	
public administration		27.32
construction & maintenance of buildings (including aerodromes)		14.83
manufacture of other wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures		8.87
retail trade		8.14
educational services		7.98
		<b>67.14</b>

TABLE 4.26 : Share of five most important activity groups in the total persons usually working in states/union territories—contd.

state and activity group	total persons usually working ('00)	activity group's share per cent
1	2	3
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	360	
public administration		43.49
educational services		9.25
retail trade		6.95
medical & health services (except veterinary services)		5.65
manufacture of other wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures		4.87
		<u>70.21</u>
<i>Chandigarh</i>	1,052	
public administration		39.46
educational services		8.59
medical & health services (except veterinary services)		6.89
retail trade		6.35
repair services		4.44
		<u>65.73</u>
<i>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</i>	59	
public administration		16.91
educational services		11.38
retail trade		8.66
manufacture of metal products & parts except machinery & transport equipments, sanitary & plumbing fixtures and fittings of metal		8.36
manufacture of other cotton textiles		7.90
		<u>53.21</u>
<i>Delhi</i>	12,338	
public administration		20.60
retail trade		9.50
educational services		6.19
manufacture of other textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)		5.46
business services except machinery and equipment rental & leasing not elsewhere classified		3.86
		<u>45.61</u>
<i>Goa, Daman and Diu</i>	1,856	
manufacture of food products		24.57
retail trade		21.20
educational services		6.69
public administration		5.61
repair services		3.01
		<u>61.08</u>

TABLE 4.26 : Share of five most important activity groups in the total persons usually working in states/union territories—concl'd.

state and activity group	total persons usually working ('00)	activity group's share per cent
1	2	3
<b>Mizoram</b>	351	
public administration		36.71
educational services		18.74
construction & maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, pipelines, ports, harbours, runways, telegraphs & telephone lines and other communication systems		6.48
religious and welfare services		6.19
construction & maintenance of buildings (including aerodromes)		5.47
		<b>73.59</b>
<b>Pondicherry</b>	596	
public administration		14.83
retail trade		14.11
educational services		12.39
manufacture of other cotton textiles		9.10
manufacture of food products		5.97
		<b>56.40</b>

## 1980 Economic Census VS 1977 Economic Census

4.96 The comparative position in respect of salient aspects of non-agricultural establishments enumerated in 1980 Economic Census and 1977 Economic Census are summarised in Table 4.27. Data pertaining to Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep have not been considered for this table for the reason that 1980 Economic Census was not conducted in Assam and the final results for Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep were not available. It is observed that—

(i) number of non-agricultural establishments as per 1980 Economic Census was 4.22 million as compared to 2.61 million in the

1977 Economic Census showing an increase of 62 per cent.

(ii) total number of persons usually working in non-agricultural establishments as per 1980 Economic Census was 29.48 million as compared to 22.40 million as per 1977 Economic Census showing an increase of 32 per cent.

(iii) total number of hired workers in non-agricultural establishments as per 1980 Economic Census was 26.16 million as against 20.37 million as per 1977 Economic Census registering an increase of 28 per cent.

TABLE 4.27 : Selected items pertaining to non-agricultural establishments as per Economic Census 1980 and Economic Census 1977—all India\*

item	rural		urban		total	
	1977	1980	1977	1980	1977	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
number of establishments	13,96,275	19,79,335	12,17,981	22,43,281	26,14,263	42,22,616
number of persons usually working ('00)	83,763	91,179	1,40,242	2,03,602	2,24,005	2,94,781
number of hired workers ('00)	77,080	81,665	1,26,664	1,79,929	2,03,744	2,61,594
average number of persons per establishment	6.0	4.6	11.5	9.1	8.6	7.0
percentage of						
(i) co-operative establishments	5.1	5.6	2.3	2.5	3.9	4.0
(ii) private establishments	42.6	44.3	83.3	81.9	60.8	64.3
(iii) power/fuel operated establishments	18.3	18.9	30.5	28.4	23.8	23.9
(iv) establishments operating without premises	2.1	6.9	1.1	3.0	1.7	4.9

\*Excluding Assam, Bihar, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

4.97 The increase in the number of non-agricultural establishments may partly be due to fragmentation of the establishments, better coverage in 1980 census as compared to 1977 census and natural increase in entrepreneurial activities. (During the 1980 census, complete houselisting approach was followed in the entire rural and urban areas whereas during 1977 census in villages with less than 5,000 population which account for a substantial number, complete listing was not followed and only a village level enquiry was adopted).

4.98 It has also been observed from the results of the two economic censuses that the three major activity groups viz., manufacturing and repair services; wholesale and retail trade; community, social and personal services were the most important major activity groups in the country when viewed in terms of the number of establishments and persons usually working in them. The total number of establishments in all these three major activity groups together was 84 per cent as per both the censuses. The number of persons usually working in establishments of these three major activity groups was around 82 per cent as per both the censuses.



## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The Economic Census 1980, a repeat of the first Economic Census 1977, was conducted along with the houselisting operations of the 1981 Population Census in all states and union territories except in Assam. Unlike the first economic census, where the non-agricultural establishments only were covered, the second economic census had within its ambit all enterprises (own-account enterprises and establishments) engaged in non-agricultural activities as well as in agricultural activities other than crop production and plantation.

5.2 The Economic Census 1980 has revealed that at the national level (excluding Assam) there were 18.41 million enterprises engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation with 53.58 million persons usually working in them. Amongst these enterprises, 16.93 million enterprises (92 per cent) were engaged in non-agricultural activities and the remaining 1.48 million (8 per cent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Rural enterprises accounted for 61 per cent of total enterprises. The share of rural enterprises in the number of non-agricultural and agricultural enterprises were 58 and 88 per cent respectively. Establishments i.e., enterprises which employed at least one hired worker on a regular basis constituted 27 per cent of the total enterprises; own-account enterprises which were owned and operated with the help of household labour only accounted for the rest (73 per cent). About 84 per cent of the agricultural enterprises and 72 per cent of the non-agricultural enterprises were own-account enterprises and the remaining were establishments.

5.3 Out of a total of 53.58 million persons usually working in all enterprises enumerated in the economic census 2.88 million persons (5 per cent of the total) were working in agricultural enterprises. The share of rural areas in respect of employment in agricultural enterprises was 86 per cent. Number of persons working in non-agricultural enterprises was 50.70 million constituting 95 per cent of total persons. Among the total persons working in non-agricultural enterprises, 21.95 million were in rural areas of which 44 per cent were hired labour. About two-thirds of the 28.75 million persons working in the non-agricultural enterprises located in the urban areas were hired workers. In all, hired workers numbering 29.55 million constituted 55 per cent of the total persons employed.

5.4 Considering all enterprises together, around one-fifth of the total enterprises were working without premises some 6 per cent of the total enterprises were of seasonal nature. About 83 per cent of the total enterprises were working without power/fuel. Nearly 8 per cent of the enterprises were owned by scheduled castes. Private enterprises accounted for nearly nine-tenths of the total enterprises.

#### Agricultural enterprises

5.5 Barring the states of Bihar, Kerala and union territory of Lakshadweep (the detailed results of which are not yet available), at the national level there were in all 1.37 million enterprises engaged in agricultural activities other than crop production and plantation. These enterprises had an usual employment of 2.71 million of which a little over one-fifth were hired workers.

5.6 Own-account enterprises constituted 84 per cent of the total agricultural enterprises and establishments accounted for the rest. Own-account enterprises accounted for 72 per cent of the total persons working in the agricultural enterprises and establishments shared the remaining.

5.7 Rural areas accounted for a larger share than urban areas not only in total number of own-account enterprises and persons working therein but also in the total number of establishments and persons employed therein.

5.8 Of the total own-account enterprises, 14 per cent were seasonal, 3 per cent were working with power/fuel and 36 per cent without premises.

5.9 Of the total establishments, 15 per cent were seasonally operated, 13 per cent were operating with power/fuel for their economic activity and 20 per cent were working without premises.

5.10 While private establishments accounted for 87 per cent each of the total establishments and the total persons employed, establishments owned by the co-operatives constituted only about 3 per cent each of the total establishments and the employment therein. In respect of private and co-operative establishments, rural areas had a greater share than the urban areas both in number of establishments and employment therein.

5.11 Eighty six per cent of the establishments were of smaller size each having 1—5 persons working. These shared among themselves 58 per cent of the total employment in establishments of all sizes. Establishments each employing 20 and above persons, with less than 1 per cent share in the number of establishments garnered some 13 per cent of the total employment. In these establishments rural areas led the urban areas.

#### Non-agricultural enterprises

5.12 At the national level, excluding the states of Bihar, Kerala and union territory of Lakshadweep, there were 15.07 non-agricultural enterprises with 45.72 million persons usually working.

5.13 Own-account enterprises formed 72 per cent of the total non-agricultural enterprises and establishments constituted the remaining. Establishments accounted for 64 per cent of the total persons working in non-agricultural enterprises and own-account enterprises shared the rest.

5.14 In total number of own-account enterprises and persons working therein, rural areas had greater share than the urban areas. The share of the urban areas was more than that of the rural areas in total number of establishments and employment therein. While rural areas accounted for 61 per cent each of the total number of own-account enterprises and persons working therein, urban areas accounted respectively for 34 per cent and 69 per cent of the total number of establishments and employment therein.

5.15 Females' share in the total employment was more in own-account enterprises than in establishments. While they accounted for about a-fifth of the total employment in own-account enterprises, they formed only one-eighth of the total employment in establishments.

5.16 The three major activity groups viz., manufacturing & repair services; wholesale & retail trade and community, social & personal services shared among them 90 per cent each of the total number of own-account enterprises and persons working therein. These groups' share in the total females working was about 95 per cent.

5.17 Of the total own-account enterprises 6 per cent were seasonally operating, 15 per cent were working with power/fuel for their economic activity and 22 per cent were working without premises. The average size of an own-account enterprise was uniformly 1.5 for both rural and urban areas.

5.18 From the point of view of number of own-account enterprises and employment therein Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh stood prominently among the states/union territories. These five states together accounted for more than 50 per cent each of the total number of own-account enterprises and persons working therein.

5.19 Hired workers constituted nearly nine-tenths of the total persons employed in the establishments. Amongst the hired workers 13 per cent were females. The percentage of hired workers to total persons employed in establishments located in rural areas was a little above the corresponding percentage in urban areas. It was 90 for rural areas and 89 for urban areas.

5.20 The three major activity groups viz., manufacturing & repair services; wholesale & retail trade; and community, social & personal services were the most important activity groups from the point of view of number of establishments and number of persons employed both in rural and urban areas. At the national level these three groups together accounted for nearly 84 per cent of the total establishments and 82 per cent of the total employment therein.

5.21 At the national level on an average 7.0 persons were employed in an establishment. The average size of a rural establishment was 4.6 and of an urban establishment was 9.1.

5.22 Of the total establishments about 4 per cent were seasonal, about 25 per cent were operating with power/fuel and about 5 per cent were working without premises. Cooperative establishments and private establishments represented respectively about 5 per cent and about 65 per cent of the total establishments. The employment in the private establishments accounted for about 55 per cent of the total employment in all establishments. About 80 per cent of the employment in these private establishments were hired workers. Cooperative establishments employed about 4 per cent of the total employment in all establishments. Females formed about 13 per cent of the total persons employed in private establishments and about 11 per cent of the persons employed in cooperative establishments.

5.23 Establishments each employing less than 20 persons constituted about 95 per cent of the total establishments and for about half of the total employment in these establishments. Larger establishments i.e., those employing 50 and above persons each, forming a little over one per cent of the total establishments accounted for some 36 per cent of the total persons employed in these establishments.

5.24 In the manufacturing and repair services sector larger establishments (as defined in para 5.23) with less than 2 per cent share in the total number of establishments in this sector had about two-fifths of the employment therein.

5.25 In the trade sector nearly 90 per cent of the total establishments and 60 per cent of the total employment therein were in establishments each having 1-5 persons.

5.26 In community, social & personal services, the larger establishments had the larger share in the total employment. These establishments with less than 2 per cent share in the total establishments of this sector accounted for 37 per cent of the total employment in the sector.

5.27 Among the states/union territories Maharashtra, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu each accounting for at least 10 per cent of the total establishments as well as of the total employment were considered most important when viewed with reference to the number of establishments and persons usually working. These four states together accounted for half of the total number of establishments as well as of employment. Maharashtra led the states and union territories with 14 per cent share in the total number of establishments and 17 per cent share in the total employment while Uttar Pradesh with second position in number of establishments occupied the third position in respect of number of persons employed conceding the second position to West Bengal which occupied the third position in terms of number of establishments.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981  
HOUSELIST

Name of State/Union Territory ..... Code No. .... Name of Village/Town ..... Code No. ....  
 Name of District ..... Code No. .... Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet ..... Code No. ....  
 Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc ..... Code No. .... Enumerator's Block No. ....

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census House No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List).	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List	Number of persons normally residing in census household			Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of those who are			Remarks
							Males	Females	Total	Blind	Crippled	Dumb	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
total	xx	(a)	xxx	(a)	xxx	xx							xxx

Signature of Enumerator ..... Date ..... Signature of field Supervisor ..... Date .....

Signature of office Compiler ..... Date .....

Note : (a) Count No. of entries and give total.

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13.





ECONOMIC CENSUS : 1980  
SUMMARY STATEMENT

Distribution of non-agricultural enterprises according to major activity groups

State.....	village code	name	enumeration block no.	mining and quarrying		manufacturing and repair services		electricity, gas and water		number of non-agricultural enterprises					
				total	own account enterprises	total	own account enterprises	total	own account enterprises						
	x	y	z	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6(a)	6(b)	7	8	9(a)	9(b)

Sub-total for tehsil/  
CD Block (name of tehsil/  
CD Block)

Total for District

Notes D—Directory establishment i.e. establishment having total employment of six or more workers.

ND—Non-Directory establishment i.e. the one having less than six workers.



ECONOMIC CENSUS : 1980  
SUMMARY STATEMENT

Distribution of non-agricultural enterprises according to major activity groups—*contid.*

State.....		District.....		number of non-agricultural enterprises										
code	village name	enumeration block no.	construction		wholesale and retail trade		restaurants and hotels							
			total	own account enterprises	total	own account enterprises	total	own account enterprises						
			D	ND	D	ND	D	ND						
x	y	z	10	11	12(a)	12(b)	13	14	15(a)	15(b)	16	17	18(a)	18(b)

Sub-total for tehsil/  
CD Block (name of tehsil/  
CD Block)

Total for District

ECONOMIC CENSUS : 1980

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Distribution of non-agricultural enterprises according to major activity groups—contd.

State.....	District .....	Number of non-agricultural enterprises												
		code	village name	enumeration block no.	transport			storage and warehousing			communications			
total	own account enterprises				establishments	total	own account enterprises	establishments	total	own account enterprises	establishments	D	ND	
x	y	z	19	20	21(a)	21(b)	22	23	24(a)	24(b)	25	26	27(a)	27(b)

Sub-total for tehsil/  
CD Block (name of tehsil/  
CD Block)

Total for District

ECONOMIC CENSUS : 1980

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Distribution of non-agricultural enterprises according to major activity groups—concl'd.

State.....	District .....	village code	y	z	enumeration block			community, social and personal services			others			all non-agricultural enterprises						
					financing, insurance, real estate and business services	total	own account enterprises	own account enterprises	total	own account enterprises	establishments	total	own account enterprises	establishments	total	own account enterprises	establishments			
					28	29	30(a)	30(b)	31	32	33(a)	33(b)	34	35	36(a)	36(b)	37	38	39(a)	39(b)
							D	ND			D	ND			D	ND			D	ND

Sub-total for tehsil/  
CD Block (name of tehsil/  
CD Block)

Total for District

ECONOMIC CENSUS : 1980  
SUMMARY STATEMENT

Distribution of non-agricultural enterprises according to major activity groups

municipal ward no.	enumeration block no.	mining and quarrying		manufacturing and repair services		electricity, gas and water		total	7	8	9(a)	9(b)
		total	own account enterprises	total	own account enterprises	total	own account enterprises					
y	z	1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6(a)	6(b)			
				establishments	ND	establishments	D	ND				
				D	ND	D	ND	D	ND			

Sub-total for ward

Total for town/city

NOTE D—Directory establishment i.e. establishment having total employment of six or more workers.  
ND—Non-Directory establishment



ECONOMIC CENSUS : 1980  
SUMMARY STATEMENT

Distribution of non-agricultural enterprises according to major activity groups—contd.

State.....  
Town/City..... District.....

municipal enumeration block no.	transport		storage & warehousing		communications		number of non-agricultural enterprises
	total	own account enterprises	total	own account enterprises	total	own account enterprises	
y	19	20	22	23	25	26	27(b)
		21(a)		24(a)		27(a)	
							21(b)
							24(b)
							27(b)

Sub-total for ward

Total for town/city



ECONOMIC CENSUS : 1980  
SUMMARY STATEMENT

Distribution of non-agricultural enterprises according to major activity groups—concl'd.

State.....  
Town/City.....  
District.....

municipal ward no.	enumeration block no	financing, insurance, real estate and business services		community, social & personal services		others		all non-agricultural enterprises									
		total	own account enterprises	total	own account enterprises	total	own account enterprises	total	own account enterprises								
		D	ND	D	ND	D	ND	D	ND								
y	z	28	29	30(a)	30(b)	31	32	33(a)	33(b)	34	35	36(a)	36(b)	37	38	39(a)	39(b)

Sub-total for ward

Total for town/city

## DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

(i) *Mining and quarrying* : This includes coal mining, crude petroleum and natural gas, metal ore mining and quarrying.

(ii) *Manufacturing and repair services* : This sector includes the manufacture of food products; beverages, tobacco and tobacco products; cotton textiles; wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles; jute, hemp and mesta textiles; textiles products; wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures; paper and paper products and printing, publishing; leather and leather & fur products; rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products; chemicals and chemical products; non-metallic mineral products; basic metal products; metal products; machinery and machine tools; electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances; transport equipment; other manufacturing industries and repair services.

(iii) *Electricity, gas and water* : This includes generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy; manufacture and distribution of gas; collection, purification and distribution of water.

(iv) *Construction* : This includes all construction and activities allied to construction.

(v) *Wholesale and retail trade* : This includes wholesale and retail trade in food, textiles, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants, live animals, fuel, light, chemicals, perfumery, ceramics and glass, wood, paper, other fabrics, skin and inedible oils, machinery, equipment including transport and electrical equipments and trade in miscellaneous manufacturing.

(vi) *Restaurants and hotels* : This includes restaurants, cafes and other eating and drinking places, hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.

(vii) *Transport* : This includes all land, water and air transport and services incidental to transport.

(viii) *Storage and warehousing* : This includes warehousing, cold storage and storage & warehousing not elsewhere classified.

(ix) *Communications*: This includes postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications, telephone communications and communications not elsewhere classified.

(x) *Financing, insurance, real estate and business services* : This sector includes banking and similar type of financial institutions, providents and insurance, real estate, business services and legal services.

(xi) *Community, social and personal services* : This includes public administration and defence services; sanitary services; educational, scientific and research services; medical and health services; community services; recreational and cultural services; personal services etc.

(xii) *Others* : In this sector economic activities without any affiliation to any particular industry and activities not adequately defined above are included.

LIS

Sl.  
No

1

2

3

4

5

6

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8

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## ANNEX VI

**LIST OF ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL OWN  
ACCOUNT ENTERPRISES/ESTABLISHMENTS ARE CLASSIFIED**

Sl. No.	Description of activity	NIC Codes
1	Cattle and goats-breeding, rearing, ranching, etc. and production of milk.	0200
2	Rearing of sheep and production of wool . . . . .	0210
3	Rearing of horses, mules, camels and other pack animals . . . . .	0220
4	Rearing of pigs and other animals . . . . .	0230
5	Rearing of ducks, hens and other birds and production of eggs	0240
6	Rearing of bees and production of honey and wax . . . . .	0250
7	Rearing of silk-worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	0260
8	Rearing of livestock and production of livestock products not elsewhere classified.	0290
9	Agricultural services . . . . .	0300, 0310, 0320, 0330, 0340, 0350, 0360, 0390.
10	Hunting, trapping and game propagation . . . . .	0400
11	Forestry and logging . . . . .	0500, 0510, 0520, 0530, 0540, 0590
12	Fishing . . . . .	0600, 0610, 0620, 0630, 0690
0	<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING</b> (Other than agricultural production and plantation)	All codes under Sl. No. 1 to Sl No. 12 above

**LIST OF ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL  
OWN-ACCOUNT ENTERPRISES/ESTABLISHMENTS ARE CLASSIFIED**

Sl. No.	Description of activity	NIC Codes
1	2	3
1	Coal mining . . . . .	1000, 1010
2	Crude petroleum & natural gas . . . . .	1100, 1110
3	Metal ore mining . . . . .	1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290.
4	Other mining . . . . .	1901—1909, 1911—1914, 1919, 1920, 1931—1935, 1939, 1940, 1950, 1991— 1999.
<b>I MINING AND QUARRYING . . . . .</b>		All codes under Sl. No. 1 to Sl. No. 4 above.
5	Manufacture of food products . . . . .	2001—2006, 2011—2019, 2021—2026, 2029, 2031—2035, 2039, 2041—2044, 2049, 2051—2053, 2059, 2060, 2071— 2074, 2080, 2091—2093, 2099, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2131, 2132, 2141—2143, 2149, 2150, 2161, 2162, 2169, 2171— 2174, 2179, 2191—2199.
6	Manufacture of beverages . . . . .	2200, 2210, 2221—2223, 2230, 2241— 2244, 2249.
7	Manufacture of tobacco & tobacco products . . . . .	2250, 2260, 2271, 2272, 2281—2283, 2289, 2290.
8	Production of khadi . . . . .	2340
9	Weaving of cotton textiles in handloom other than khadi . . . . .	2351
10	Finishing of cotton textiles in handloom other than khadi . . . . .	2352
11	Weaving of cotton textiles in powerloom . . . . .	2361
12	Finishing of cotton textiles in powerloom . . . . .	2362
13	Manufacture of other cotton textiles . . . . .	2301, 2302, 2311, 2312, 2321, 2322, 2324, 2325, 2330, 2390.
14	Wool weaving in handlooms . . . . .	2422
15	Wool weaving in powerlooms . . . . .	2423
16	Manufacture of felts . . . . .	2442
17	Manufacture of other wool products . . . . .	2401, 2402, 2410, 2421, 2430, 2443, 2444, 2449.
18	Manufacture of silk textiles . . . . .	2451, 2452, 2461, 2462
19	Manufacture of synthetic fibre textiles . . . . .	2471, 2472, 2481, 2482
20	Manufacture of silk and synthetic fibre textiles not elsewhere classified . . . . .	2490

1	2	3
21	Manufacture of jute, hemp and mesta textiles . . . . .	2500, 2511, 2512, 2520, 2531, 2532, 2590.
22	Cotton knitting in mills . . . . .	2601
23	Woollen knitting in mills . . . . .	2602
24	Synthetic fibre knitting in mills . . . . .	2603
25	Manufacture of zari and zari products . . . . .	2623
26	Manufacture of coir and coir products . . . . .	2681—2683, 2689
27	Manufacture of other textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)	2604, 2611—2614, 2619, 2624—2627, 2629, 2633—2639, 2642—2645, 2651—2653, 2662—2664, 2669, 2671—2674, 2679, 2691—2693, 2699.
28	Manufacture of bamboo and cane furniture and fixtures . . . . .	2771—2774, 2779
29	Manufacture of other wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures.	2701, 2702, 2709, 2710, 2721—2723, 2729, 2730, 2741—2744, 2749, 2750, 2760, 2791—2794, 2799.
30	Manufacture of paper and paper products . . . . .	2801—2807, 2809, 2811—2813, 2819, 2820, 2831, 2832, 2839.
31	Printing, publishing and allied industries . . . . .	2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890.
32	Manufacture of leather and leather & fur products (except repair) . . . . .	2901—2906, 2909, 2911—2914, 2920, 2931, 2932, 2939, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2990.
33	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products . . . . .	3001—3004, 3009, 3011—3013, 3021—3027, 3029, 3031—3039.
34	Manufacture of petroleum and coal products . . . . .	3040, 3051—3053, 3059, 3060, 3071, 3079.
35	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal).	3101, 3102, 3111—3115, 3119, 3121—3124, 3129, 3131—3133, 3139, 3141—3149, 3151, 3152, 3161—3167, 3169, 3170, 3181—3184, 3189, 3191—3199.
36	Manufacture of tiles . . . . .	3204
37	Manufacture of other structural clay products . . . . .	3201—3203, 3209
38	Manufacture of sanitaryware . . . . .	3232
39	Manufacture of lime . . . . .	3242
40	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products other than tiles, other structural clay products, sanitaryware and lime . . . . .	3211—3217, 3219, 3221, 3222, 3231, 3233, 3239, 3241, 3249, 3250, 3261, 3262, 3269, 3270, 3281, 3282, 3289, 3291—3296, 3299.
41	Basic metal and alloys industries . . . . .	3301, 3309, 3311—3316, 3319, 3321—3325, 3329, 3331—3333, 3339, 3341—3343, 3349, 3351—3356, 3359, 3361—3363, 3369, 3391, 3392, 3399.
42	Manufacture of sanitary and plumbing fixtures and fittings of metal . . . . .	3404
43	Manufacture of metal products and parts, except machinery and transport equipments, sanitary and plumbing fixtures and fittings of metal.	3401—3403, 3405—3407, 3409, 3410, 3420, 3431—3436, 3438—3440, 3451—3454, 3459, 3491—3494, 3499.

1	2	3
44	Manufacture of machinery, machine tools and parts except electrical machinery.	3501—3503, 3508, 3509, 3511, 3512, 3518, 3519, 3521—3523, 3528, 3529, 3531—3536, 3538, 3539, 3541—3546, 3548, 3549, 3551—3554, 3558, 3559, 3561—3569, 3571—3579, 3581—3589, 3591—3599.
45	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts.	3601—3604, 3608—3610, 3621, 3622, 3628, 3629, 3631—3639, 3641—3650, 3661, 3662, 3669, 3671—3679, 3691—3696, 3698, 3699.
46	Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	3701, 3702, 3708, 3711—3713, 3718, 3721, 3722, 3728, 3731, 3738, 3739, 3741—3743, 3748, 3749, 3751, 3752, 3758, 3759, 3761, 3762, 3768, 3769, 3771, 3778, 3780, 3791, 3792, 3798, 3799.
47	Other manufacturing industries	3801—3806, 3808, 3809, 3811—3814, 3818, 3819, 3821, 3822, 3828, 3829, 3831, 3832, 3839, 3840, 3851, 3860, 3871—3879, 3891—3899.
48	Repair services	3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3990.
<b>II &amp; III MANUFACTURING &amp; REPAIR SERVICES</b>		All codes under Sl. No. 5 to Sl. No. 48 above.
49	Electricity	4000, 4010
50	Gas and steam	4100
51	Water works and supply	4200
<b>IV ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER</b>		All codes under Sl. No. 49 to Sl. No. 51 above.
52	Construction & Maintenance of buildings (including aerodromes)	5000
53	Construction & Maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, pipelines, ports, harbours, runways, telegraphs & telephone lines and other communication systems.	5010, 5020
54	Construction & Maintenance of waterways & water reservoirs, construction of hydro-electrical projects.	5030, 5040.
55	Construction of industrial plants including thermal plants	5050
56	Construction not elsewhere classified	5090
57	Activities allied to construction such as plumbing, heating and air-conditioning installation, fixing of doors etc., electrical installation & others.	5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5190
<b>V CONSTRUCTION</b>		All codes under Sl. No. 52 to Sl. No. 57 above.



## ANNEX VII—contd.

1	2	3
58 Wholesale trade		6000, 6010, 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060, 6070, 6080, 6100, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6300, 6310, 6320, 6400, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6450, 6460, 6470, 6490.
59 Retail trade		6500, 6510, 6520, 6530, 6540, 6550, 6560, 6590, 6600, 6610, 6700, 6710, 6720, 6730, 6740, 6750, 6760, 6790, 6800, 6810, 6820, 6830, 6840, 6890.
<b>VI(a) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</b>		All codes under Sl. No. 58 to Sl. No. 59 above.
60 Restaurants, cafes & other eating & drinking places		6900
61 Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places		6910
<b>VI(b) RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS</b>		6900, 6910
62 Railway transport		7000
63 Passenger transport by tramway and bus-services		7010
64 Passenger transport by other motor vehicles		7020
65 Other road transport		7030, 7040, 7050, 7060
66 Pipeline transport		7070
67 Supporting services to land transport		7080
68 Inland water transport		7110
69 Other water transport		7100, 7120
70 Air transport		7200, 7210
71 Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting, travel agency etc.		7300
<b>VII (a) TRANSPORT</b>		All codes under Sl. No. 62 to Sl. No. 71 above.
72 Storage & warehousing		7400, 7410, 7490
<b>VII (b) STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING</b>		7400, 7410, 7490
73 Communications		7500, 7510, 7590
<b>VII (c) COMMUNICATIONS</b>		7500, 7510, 7590
74 Banking		8000
75 Credit institutions other than banks such as industrial development banks, etc.		8010
76 Other financial institutions such as pawn brokers, money lenders etc.		8090
77 Provident services		8100
78 Insurance carriers, life and other than life		8110, 8190
79 Real estate purchase & sale, agents and brokers, auctioneering		8200, 8210, 8220

1	2	3
80	Accounting, auditing and book-keeping services . . . . .	8230
81	Data processing and tabulation services . . . . .	8240
82	Engineering architectural & technical services . . . . .	8250
83	Advertising & publicity services . . . . .	8260
84	Machinery & equipment, rental and leasing . . . . .	8270
85	News agencies . . . . .	8280
86	Business services, except machinery and equipment rental and leasing, not elsewhere classified.	8290
87	Legal services . . . . .	8300
<b>VIII FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b>		All code under Sl. No. 74 to Sl. No. 87 above.
88	Public administration . . . . .	9000, 9010, 9020, 9030
89	Sanitary services . . . . .	9100
90	Educational services . . . . .	9200, 9210
91	Research & scientific services . . . . .	9220
92	Medical & health services (except veterinary services) . . . . .	9300
93	Veterinary services . . . . .	9310
94	Religious & welfare services . . . . .	9400, 9410
95	Business, professional and labour organisations . . . . .	9420
96	Community services not elsewhere classified . . . . .	9490
97	Recreational & cultural services . . . . .	9500, 9510, 9520, 9530, 9540, 9550, 9560 9590.
98	Personal services . . . . .	9600, 9610, 9620, 9630, 9690
99	Services not elsewhere classified . . . . .	9800, 9900
<b>IX COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES</b>		All codes under Sl. No. 88 to Sl. No. 99 above.
100	Others . . . . .	X000, X100, X110, X120, X130, X140, X150, X160, X170, X180, X190.
<b>X OTHERS</b>		All codes in Sl. No. 100
<b>XI ALL ACTIVITIES</b>		All codes under Sl. No. 1 to Sl. No. 100 above.

ANNEX VIII

**LIST OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH B-SERIES TABLES ARE PREPARED**

Sl. No.	Description of activity	NIC Codes
1	Livestock production	0200, 0210, 0220, 0230, 0240
2	Rearing of bees and production of honey & wax	0250
3	Rearing of silk-worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	0260
4	Rearing of livestock and production of livestock products not elsewhere classified	0290
5	Agricultural services	0300, 0310, 0320, 0330, 0340, 0350, 0360, 0390.
6	Hunting, trapping and game propagation	0400
7	Forestry and logging	0500, 0510, 0520, 0530, 0540, 0590.
8	Fishing	0600, 0610, 0620, 0630, 0690.
0	<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING</b> (Other than agricultural production and plantation)	All codes under Sl. No. 1 to Sl.No .8 above.

**LIST OF GROUPS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH B-SERIES TABLES  
ARE PREPARED**

Sl. No.	Description of activity	NIC Codes
1	Mining and quarrying	1000, 1010, 1100, 1110, 1200, 1210 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270 1280, 1290, 1901—1909, 1911—1914, 1919, 1920, 1931—1935, 1939, 1940, 1950, 1991—1999.
<b>I</b>	<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	All codes under Sl. No. 1 above.
2	Manufacture of food products	2001—2006, 2011—2019, 2021—2026, 2029, 2031—2035, 2039, 2041—2044, 2049, 2051—2053, 2059, 2060, 2071— 2074, 2080, 2091—2093, 2099, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2131, 2132, 2141—2143, 2149, 2150, 2161, 2162, 2169, 2171— 2174, 2179, 2191—2199.
3	Manufacture of beverages	2200, 2210, 2221—2223, 2230, 2241— 2244, 2249.
4	Manufacture of tobacco and tobacco products	2250, 2260, 2271, 2272, 2281—2283 2289, 2290.
5	Manufacture of cotton textiles	2301, 2302, 2311, 2312, 2321, 2322, 2324, 2325, 2330, 2340, 2351, 2352, 2361, 2362, 2390.
6	Manufacture of woollen textiles	2401, 2402, 2410, 2421—2423, 2430, 2442—2444, 2449.
7	Manufacture of silk textiles	2451, 2452, 2461, 2462
8	Manufacture of synthetic fibre textiles	2471, 2472, 2481, 2482
9	Manufacture of silk and synthetic fibre textiles not elsewhere classified	2490
10	Manufacture of jute, hemp and mesta textiles	2500, 2511, 2512, 2520, 2531, 2532 2590.
11	Manufacture of textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear).	2601—2604, 2611—2614, 2619, 2623— 2627, 2629, 2633—2639, 2642—2645, 2651—2653, 2662—2664, 2669, 2671— 2674, 2679, 2681—2683, 2689, 2691— 2693, 2699.
12	Manufacture of wood and wood products, furniture & fixtures	2701, 2702, 2709, 2710, 2721—2723, 2729, 2730, 2741—2744, 2749, 2750, 2760, 2771—2774, 2779, 2791—2794, 2799.
13	Manufacture of paper and paper products	2801—2807, 2809, 2811—2813, 2819, 2820, 2831, 2832, 2839.
14	Printing publishing & allied industries	2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890
15	Manufacture of leather and leather & fur products (except repair)	2901—2906, 2909, 2911—2914, 2920 2931, 2932, 2939, 2940, 2950, 2960 2990.

IX

1	2	3
16	Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	3001—3004, 3009, 3011—3013, 3021—3027, 3029, 3031—3039.
17	Manufacture of petroleum & coal products	3040, 3051—3053, 3059, 3060, 3071 3079.
18	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum & coal).	3101, 3102, 3111—3115, 3119, 3121—3124, 3129, 3131—3133, 3139, 3141—3149, 3151, 3152, 3161—3167, 3169, 3170, 3181—3184, 3189, 3191—3199.
19	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	3201—3204, 3209, 3211—3217, 3219, 3221, 3222, 3231—3233, 3239 3241, 3242, 3249, 3250, 3261, 3262, 3269, 3270, 3281, 3282, 3289, 3291—3296, 3299.
20	Engineering industries	3301, 3309, 3311—3316, 3319, 3321—3325, 3329, 3331—3333, 3339, 3341—3343, 3349, 3351—3356, 3359, 3361—3363, 3369, 3391, 3392, 3399, 3401—3407, 3409, 3410, 3420, 3431—3436, 3438—3440, 3451—3454, 3459, 3491—3494, 3499, 3501—3503, 3508, 3509, 3511, 3512, 3518, 3519, 3521—3523, 3528, 3529, 3531—3536, 3538, 3539, 3541—3546, 3548, 3549, 3551—3554, 3558, 3559, 3561—3569, 3571—3579, 3581—3589, 3591—3599, 3601—3604, 3608—3610, 3621, 3622, 3628, 3629, 3631—3639, 3641—3650, 3661, 3662, 3669, 3671—3679, 3691—3696, 3698, 3699, 3701, 3702, 3708, 3711—3713, 3718, 3721, 3722, 3728, 3731, 3738, 3739, 3741—3743, 3748, 3749, 3751, 3752, 3758, 3759, 3761, 3762, 3768, 3769, 3771, 3778, 3780, 3791, 3792, 3798, 3799.
21	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3801—3806, 3808, 3809, 3811—3814, 3818, 3819, 3821, 3822, 3828, 3829, 3831, 3832, 3839, 3840, 3851, 3860, 3871—3879, 3891—3899.
22	Repair services	3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3990.
<b>II &amp; III MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR SERVICES</b>		All codes under Sl. No. 2 to Sl. No. 22 above.
23	Electricity, gas and water	4000, 4010, 4100, 4200
<b>IV ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER</b>		4000, 4010, 4100, 4200
24	Construction	5000, 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050, 5090, 5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5190.
<b>V CONSTRUCTION</b>		All codes under Sl. No. 24 above.

1	2	3
25	Wholesale trade . . . . .	6000, 6010, 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060, 6070, 6080, 6100, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6300, 6310, 6320, 6400, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6450, 6460, 6470, 6490.
26	Retail trade . . . . .	6500, 6510, 6520, 6530, 6540, 6550, 6560, 6590, 6600, 6610, 6700, 6710, 6720, 6730, 6740, 6750, 6760, 6790, 6800, 6810, 6820, 6830, 6840, 6890.
<b>VI(a) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE</b> . . . . .		All codes under Sl. No. 25 and Sl. No. 26 above.
27	Restaurants and hotels . . . . .	6900, 6910
<b>VI(b) RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS</b> . . . . .		6900, 6910
28	Road transport . . . . .	7010, 7020, 7030, 7040, 7050, 7060
29	Inland water transport . . . . .	7110.
30	Other transport . . . . .	7000, 7070, 7080, 7100, 7120, 7200, 7210, 7300.
<b>VII(a) TRANSPORT</b> . . . . .		All codes under Sl. No. 28 to Sl. No. 30 above.
31	Storage and warehousing . . . . .	7400, 7410, 7490
<b>VII(b) STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING</b> . . . . .		7400, 7410, 7490
32	Communications . . . . .	7500, 7510, 7590
<b>VII(c) COMMUNICATIONS</b> . . . . .		7500, 7510, 7590
33	Banking and similar type of financial institutions . . . . .	8000, 8010, 8090
34	Provident services and insurance . . . . .	8100, 8110, 8190
35	Real estate and business services . . . . .	8200, 8210, 8220, 8230, 8240, 8250, 8260, 8270, 8280, 8290,
36	Legal services . . . . .	8300
<b>VIII FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES</b> . . . . .		All codes under Sl. No. 33 to Sl. No. 36 above.
37	Educational, research and scientific services . . . . .	9200, 9210, 9220
38	Medical and health services (including veterinary services) . . . . .	9300, 9310
39	Recreational and cultural services . . . . .	9500, 9510, 9520, 9530, 9540, 9550, 9560, 9590.
40	Personal services . . . . .	9600, 9610, 9620, 9630, 9690
41	Services not elsewhere classified . . . . .	9000, 9010, 9020, 9030, 9100, 9400, 9410, 9420, 9490, 9800, 9900.
<b>IX COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES</b> . . . . .		All codes under Sl. No. 37 to Sl. No. 41 above.
42	Others . . . . .	X000, X100, X110, X120, X130, X140, X150, X160, X170, X180, X190.
<b>X OTHERS</b> . . . . .		All codes under Sl. No. 42 above.
<b>XI ALL ACTIVITIES</b> . . . . .		All codes under Sl. No. 1 to Sl. No. 42.

## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

ANNEX X

### *Enterprise*

An 'enterprise' is an undertaking engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption.

### *Agricultural enterprise*

An agricultural enterprise for the purpose of Economic Census is defined as one engaged in livestock production, agricultural services, hunting, trapping and game propagation, forestry & logging and fishing (corresponding to the major groups 02, 03, 04, 05 and 06 NIC—1970). Enterprises engaged in activities pertaining to agricultural production and plantations (codes 00 and 01 of NIC—1970) are not considered as agricultural enterprises for the purpose of Economic Census.

### *Non-agricultural enterprise*

Enterprises engaged in activities other than agricultural activities (excluding activities pertaining to agricultural production and plantation) are termed as non-agricultural enterprises (corresponding to economic activities covered by Divisions 1 to 9 and X of NIC—1970). Activities relating to the processing of primary produce of agricultural and allied activities such as milling of paddy into rice, preparation of atta from wheat, preparation of gur/khandsari/sugar from sugarcane, baling and pressing of wool obtained from sheep etc. are not treated as agricultural activities but are treated as non-agricultural activities.

### *Own-account enterprise*

It is an enterprise owned and operated with the help of household labour only.

### *Establishment*

An establishment is an enterprise engaged in economic activities with the assistance of at least one hired worker on a fairly regular basis.

### *Directory establishment*

An establishment employing six or more persons daily on a fairly regular basis is called a directory establishment.

### *Non-directory establishment*

Non-directory establishment is one which employs not more than five persons daily on a fairly regular basis.

### *Nature of operation (perennial, seasonal)*

If the entrepreneurial activity is carried out throughout the year such as in the grocery shop, hotel etc., it is treated as perennial activity. If the activity of the enterprise is performed in particular season(s) only it is called seasonal.

### *Type of ownership*

The enterprises enumerated are grouped under three broad types of ownership viz., private, co-operative and public. An enterprise is treated as private, if it is managed by a single or a group of private persons with no participation of the government in it both in terms of management and shares. Loans granted by the government to the enterprise do not make the enterprise a government enterprise. Private shops, limited companies, temples, churches, mosques, activities of a private contractor, manufacturer, trader all belong to the private sector. Schools, libraries, etc., which are not set up by government, municipality, panchayat, or local body are private. Enterprises registered under the laws for registration of co-operative societies fall under the category of 'Co-operative'. All other enterprises such as those owned by central or state government, local bodies or by universities, education boards which are autonomous getting grants from the central or state government or local bodies and those belonging to joint sector (enterprises run with shares of both the government and private body) are treated as public enterprises.



*Social group of owner*

This information is collected in respect of owner/management of the enterprise and is collected in terms of three categories of social groups viz. scheduled tribe, scheduled caste and others. The social group of owner of all enterprises other than private enterprises is taken as 'others'. In the case of private enterprises run by two or more partners if even one of the partners belonged to a scheduled tribe, the owner was taken as scheduled tribe. In case none of the partners belonged to a scheduled tribe and even one partner belonged to a scheduled caste the owner was taken as a scheduled caste. If none of the partners belonged to either a scheduled tribe or a scheduled caste, the social group of owner was considered as 'others'.

*Power/fuel used*

If any one or more sources of power/fuel are specifically used by an enterprise in carrying out its economic activity it is considered as power/fuel used. The different sources of power/fuel considered are electricity, coal/soft coke/wood, petrol/diesel, gas, animal power and others such as atomic power, etc.

*Number of persons usually working daily*

This represents, on an average, the number of persons usually working on a working day during the last year on the activity of the enterprise. This total includes the number of members of the household working on the activity as well as the number of workers hired from outside for the same purpose of activity. The figures of number of persons relate to the position in the last year for perennial enterprises and the last working season in seasonal enterprises. The categories of workers include both supervisory and primary workers. A worker need not mean that the same person is continued, but it refers to a position. Apprentices paid or unpaid are treated as hired workers. Part-time employees are also treated as employees so long as they are engaged on a regular basis. Exchange of labour mutually between households is regarded as household labour and not as hired labour.

## EXPANDED VERSION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (1970)

*Groups—Four Digit Level of Classification*

## DIVISION—O AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Group	Sub-Group	Description
<i>Major Group 02—Live Stock Production</i>		
020	0200	Cattle and goat—breeding, rearing, ranching, etc. and production of milk.
021	0210	Rearing of sheep and production of wool.
022	0220	Rearing of horses, mules, camels and other pack animals.
023	0230	Rearing of pigs and other animals.
024	0240	Rearing of ducks, hens and other birds and production of eggs.
025	0250	Rearing of bees and production of honey and wax.
026	0260	Rearing of silk-worms and production of cocoons and raw silk.
029	0290	Rearing of live stock and production of live stock products not elsewhere classified.
<i>Major Group 03—Agricultural Services</i>		
030	0300	Pest destroying, spraying, pruning of infected stems, etc.
031	0310	Operation of irrigation systems.
032	0320	Animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services).
033	0330	Grading agricultural and livestock products.
034	0340	Horticultural and nursery services.
035	0350	Soil conservation.
036	0360	Scientific services like soil testing.
039	0390	Agricultural services not elsewhere classified (like land clearing, land draining, etc.).
<i>Major Group 04—Hunting, Trapping and Game Propagation</i>		
040	0400	Hunting, trapping and game propagation for commercial purposes (other than for sport).
<i>Major Group 05—Forestry and Logging</i>		
050	0500	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests.
051	0510	Logging—felling and cutting of trees and preparation of rough, round, hewn or riven logs (including incidental hauling).
052	0520	Production of fuel (including charcoal by burning) by exploitation of forests.
053	0530	Gathering of fodder by exploitation of forest.
054	0540	Gathering of uncultivated materials such as gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by exploitation of forests.
059	0590	Other forest products not elsewhere classified such as munjh.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
<i>Major Group 06—Fishing.</i>		
060	0600	Ocean, sea and coastal fishing.
061	0610	Inland water fishing.
062	0620	Pisciculture—rearing of fish.
063	0630	Collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponge and other sea products.
069	0690	Fishing and allied activities not elsewhere classified.
DIVISION I—MINING AND QUARRYING		
<i>Major Group 10—Coal Mining</i>		
100	1000	Coal.
101	1010	Lignite.
<i>Major Group 11—Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas</i>		
110	1100	Crude Petroleum.
111	1110	Natural Gas
<i>Major Group 12—Metal Ore Mining</i>		
120	1200	Iron ore.
121	1210	Manganese ore.
122	1220	Chromite.
123	1230	Bauxite.
124	1240	Gold and Silver Ores.
125	1250	Copper Ore.
126	1260	Lead and Zinc Ores.
127	1270	Ilmenite and Rutile.
128	1280	Wolfram.
129	1290	Metal Ores not elsewhere classified.
<i>Major Group 19—Other Mining</i>		
190	..	Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits.
	1901	Mining of Limestone.
	1902	Mining of Dolomite.
	1903	Mining of China clay.
	1904	Mining of Fire clay.
	1905	Mining of Kyanite.
	1906	Mining of Magnesite.
	1907	Mining of Sillimanite.
	1908	Mining of Feldspar, Quartz & Silica
	1909	Mining of Sand Quarrying, Clay and Sand Pits not elsewhere classified.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
191	..	Chemicals and fertilizer mineral mining (Such as soda ash, sulphur, phosphates, nitrates, etc.).
	1911	Mining of Apatite.
	1912	Mining of Flourspar.
	1913	Mining of Iron Pyrites.
	1914	Mining of Salenite.
	1919	Mining of Chemical and fertilizer mineral mining not elsewhere classified.
192	1920	Salt mining and quarrying including crushing, screening and evaporating in pans.
193	..	Precious and semi-precious stones.
	1931	Mining of Agate.
	1932	Mining of Diamond.
	1933	Mining of Emerald.
	1934	Mining of Ruby.
	1935	Mining of Sapphire.
	1939	Mining of others.
194	1940	Mica.
195	1950	Gypsum.
199	..	Other mining not elsewhere classified (asbestos, quartz, talc and soap stone, natural abrasives other than sand, graphite, etc.).
	1991	Mining of Steatite.
	1992	Mining of Asbestos.
	1993	Mining of Barytes.
	1994	Mining of Calcite.
	1995	Mining of Ochre, Garnet.
	1996	Mining of Corundum.
	1997	Mining of Pyrophyllite.
	1998	Mining of Vermiculite.
	1999	Mining of Graphite

## DIVISION 2 & 3—MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR SERVICES

### Major Group 20-21—Manufacture of Food Products

200	..	Slaughtering, preparation & preservation of meat.
	2001	Mutton slaughtering, preparation.
	2002	Beef—slaughtering, preparation.
	2003	Pork—slaughtering, preparation.
	2004	Poultry and other slaughtering, preparation.
	2005	Preservation of meats except by canning.
	2006	Processing and canning of meats.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
201	..	Manufacture of dairy products.
	2011	Manufacture of Milk powder Ice-cream powder and condensed milk except Baby Milk Foods.
	2012	Manufacture of Baby Milk Foods.
	2013	Manufacture of Butter and Cream.
	2014	Manufacture of Ghee.
	2015	Manufacture of Cheese.
	2016	Manufacture of Khoya.
	2017	Manufacture of Pasturised milk in bottles (plain or flavoured).
	2018	Manufacture of Ice-cream, 'Kulfi' etc.
	2019	Manufacture of Others.
202	..	Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables.
	2021	Artificial dehydration of fruits and vegetables.
	2022	Sun drying of fruits and vegetables.
	2023	Manufacture of fruit juice concentrates, squashes and powders.
	2024	Manufacture of sauces, jam, jellies, marmalades, etc.
	2025	Manufacture of pickles, chutneys, murabbas, etc.
	2026	Canning of fruits and vegetables.
	2029	Fruit and vegetable preservation not elsewhere classified.
203	..	Canning, preserving and processing of fish crustacea and similar foods.
	2031	Artificial dehydration of fish and sea foods.
	2032	Sun drying of fish.
	2033	Processing and canning of fish.
	2034	Manufacture of fish oil.
	2035	Manufacture of fish meal.
	2039	Fish processing and preserving not elsewhere classified.
204	..	Grain mill products.
	2041	Flour milling (by power machine).
	2042	Rice milling (by power machine).
	2043	Dal milling (by power machine).
	2044	Processing and grinding of cereals and grain manually.
	2049	Other grain milling and processing activities.
205	..	Manufacture of bakery products.
	2051	Bread making.
	2052	Manufacture of breakfast foods.
	2053	Manufacture of biscuits, cakes, pastries, etc.
	2059	Manufacture of other bakery products.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
206	2060	Manufacture and refining of sugar (vacuum pan sugar factories).
207	..	Production of indigenous sugar, boora, khandsari, gur, etc. from sugarcane palm juice etc.
	2071	Manufacture of 'Boora' and candy.
	2072	Manufacture of 'Khandsari' sugar.
	2073	Manufacture of 'Gur'.
	2074	Manufacture of Others.
208	2080	Production of common salt.
209	..	Manufacture of cocoa chocolate and sugar confectionary (including sweetmeats).
	2091	Manufacture of Cocoa products.
	2092	Manufacture of Sugar confectionary.
	2093	Manufacture of Sweetmeats.
	2099	Manufacture of Others.
210	2100	Manufacture of hydrogenated oils, vanaspati ghee, etc.
211	2110	Manufacture of other edible oils and fats, e.g., mustard oil, groundnut oil, till oil, etc. (in-edible oils shown under 315).
212	2120	Tea processing.
213	..	Coffee curing, roasting and grinding.
	2131	Coffee curing.
	2132	Coffee roasting, grinding, etc.
214	..	Cashewnut processing like drying, shelling, roasting, salting, etc.
	2141	Cashew and apple processing.
	2142	Cashewnut shelling.
	2143	Cashewnut roasting, frying, salting, etc.
	2149	Cashewnut processing and packing not elsewhere classified.
215	2150	Manufacture of ice.
216	..	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds.
	2161	Manufacture of cattle feed.
	2162	Manufacture of Poultry feed.
	2169	Manufacture of Other animal feeds.
217	..	Manufacture of starch.
	2171	Manufacture of Maize starch.
	2172	Manufacture of Tapioca starch.
	2173	Manufacture of Tamarind starch.
	2174	Manufacture of Potato starch.
	2179	Manufacture of Other starches.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
219	..	Manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified.
	2191	Manufacture of malted foods.
	2192	Grinding and processing of spices.
	2193	Manufacture of Papads' 'Appalam' etc.
	2194	Manufacture of Egg Powder Semi-processed foods and instant foods.
	2195	Manufacture of Sago and Sago Products.
	2196	Manufacture of Vitaminised High Protein flour (Multipurpose Foods).
	2197	Frying of dals, nuts and foods not elsewhere classified.
	2198	Manufacture of residuary snacks not elsewhere classified.
	2199	Other food processing and activities.
<i>Major Group 22—Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products</i>		
220	2200	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits.
221	2210	Wine industries.
222	..	Malt liquors and malt.
	2221	Manufacture of Beer.
	2222	Manufacture of Other Malt, Liquors.
	2223	Manufacture of Other Malt.
223	2230	Production of country liquor and toddy.
224	..	Soft drinks and carbonated water industries.
	2241	Manufacture of Aerated Drinks.
	2242	Manufacture of Aerated Natural Flavoured Syrup.
	2243	Manufacture of Synthetic Flavoured Syrups.
	2244	Manufacture of Fruit Juices.
	2249	Manufacture of Beverages not elsewhere classified.
225	2250	Tobacco stemming, redrying and all other operations which are connected with preparing raw leaf tobacco for manufacture.
226	2260	Manufacture of bidi.
227	..	Manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, cheroots and cigarette tobacco.
	2271	Manufacture of Cigarette and Cigarette tobacco.
	2272	Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroot.
228	..	Manufacture of chewing tobacco, zarda and snuff.
	2281	Manufacture of Snuff.
	2282	Manufacture of Zarda.
	2283	Manufacture of Chewing tobacco.
	2289	Manufacture of Other tobacco.



Group	Sub-Group	Description
229	2290	Manufacture of tobacco & tobacco products not elsewhere classified.
<i>Major Group 23—Manufacture of Cotton Textiles</i>		
230	..	Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling.
	2301	Cotton ginning and baling.
	2302	Cotton cleaning.
231	..	Cotton spinning, weaving, shrinking, sanforizing, mercerising and finishing of cotton textiles in mills.
	2311	Cotton spinning and weaving.
	2312	Cotton textile—Shrinking, mercerising, etc.
232	..	Printing, dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles.
	2321	Dyeing of cloth and yarn.
	2322	Bleaching of cloth and yarn.
	2324	Printing of cloth by hand.
	2325	Printing of cloth other than by hand.
233	2330	Cotton spinning other than in mills (Charkha).
234	2340	Production of khadi.
235	..	Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in handlooms other than khadi.
	2351	Weaving.
	2352	Finishing.
236	..	Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in powerlooms.
	2361	Weaving.
	2362	Finishing.
239	2390	Cotton textiles not elsewhere classified.
<i>Major Group 24—Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles</i>		
240	..	Wool Cleaning, Baling and Pressing.
	2401	Wool Cleaning.
	2402	Wool Baling and Pressing.
241	2410	Wool spinning, weaving and finishing in mills.
242	..	Wool spinning and weaving (other than in mills).
	2421	Wool Spinning.
	2422	Wool Weaving in Handlooms.
	2423	Wool Weaving in Powerlooms.
243	2430	Dyeing and bleaching of woollen textiles.
244	..	Manufacture of wool not elsewhere classified.
	2442	Manufacture of felts.
	2443	Manufacture of blankets and shawls by hand.
	2444	Manufacture of blankets and shawls—other than by hand.
	2449	Manufacture of others.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
245	..	Spinning, weaving and finishing of silk textiles.
	2451	Spinning and Weaving.
	2452	Finishing.
246	..	Printing, dyeing and bleaching of silk textiles.
	2461	Printing, dyeing and bleaching of silk Textiles—by hand.
	2462	Printing, dyeing and bleaching of silk Textiles—other than by hand.
247	..	Spinning, weaving and finishing of other textiles—synthetic fibres, rayons, nylons, etc.
	2471	Spinning and Weaving.
	2472	Finishing.
248	..	Printing, dyeing and bleaching of synthetic textiles.
	2481	Printing, dyeing and bleaching of synthetic textiles—by hand.
	2482	Printing, dyeing and bleaching of synthetic textiles—other than by hand.
249	2490	Silk and synthetic fibre textiles not elsewhere classified.
<i>Major Group 25—Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles</i>		
250	2500	Jute and Mesta pressing and baling.
251	..	Jute and Mesta spinning and weaving.
	2511	Spinning and Weaving.
	2512	Finishing.
252	2520	Dyeing, printing and bleaching of jute textiles.
253	..	Preparing, spinning, weaving and finishing of hemp and other coarse fibres.
	2531	Preparing, spinning and weaving .
	2532	Finishing.
259	2590	Manufacture of Jute bags and other jute textiles not elsewhere classified.
<i>Major Group 26—Manufacture of Textiles Products (including Wearing Apparel other than Footwear)</i>		
260	..	Knitting mills.
	2601	Cotton Knitting in mills.
	2602	Woollen Knitting in mills.
	2603	Synthetic fibre knitting in mills.
	2604	Knitting other than in mills.
261	..	Manufacture of all types of threads, cordage, ropes, twines, nets, etc.
	2611	Thread and Thread Ball Making.
	2612	Manufacture of Jute/Hemp Rope and Cordage.
	2613	Manufacture of Other Rope and Cordage.
	2614	Manufacture of Nets (except mosquito nets).
	2619	Manufacture of Others.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
262	..	Embroidery and making of crepes, laces and fringes.
	2623	Zari and Zari products.
	2624	Embroidery work—by hand.
	2625	Embroidery work—other than by hand.
	2626	Laces and fringes—by hand.
	2627	Laces and fringes—other than by hand.
	2629	Others.
263	..	Weaving carpets, rugs and other similar textile products.
	2633	Manufacture of Durries—by hand.
	2634	Manufacture of Durries—other than by hand.
	2635	Weaving of woollen carpets, rugs, druggets, etc. except of coir—by hand.
	2636	Weaving of silk carpets by hand.
	2637	Weaving of cotton carpets by hand.
	2638	Weaving of woollen, silk, cotton carpets, rugs, druggets etc.—other than by hand.
	2639	Manufacture of Others.
264	..	Manufacture of all types of textiles, garments, including wearing apparel.
	2642	Manufacture of custom made wearing apparel.
	2643	Manufacture of ready made garments—hand printed.
	2644	Manufacture of ready made garments—hand embroidered.
	2645	Manufacture of ready made garments—other than hand printed and hand embroidered.
265	..	Manufacture of rain coats, hats, etc.
	2651	Manufacture of Umbrellas.
	2652	Manufacture of Rain Coats.
	2653	Manufacture of Hats, etc.
266	..	Manufacture of made up textiles goods (except garments) such as curtains mosquito nets, etc.
	2662	Manufacture of mosquito nets.
	2663	Manufacture of curtains, bed covers and furnishings—by hand.
	2664	Manufacture of curtains, bed covers and furnishing other than by hand.
	2669	Manufacture of Others.
267	..	Manufacture of water proof textiles such as oil cloth, tarpaulin, etc.
	2671	Manufacture of Oil Cloth.
	2672	Manufacture of Rubberised Cloth.
	2673	Manufacture of Tarpaulin.
	2674	Manufacture of Artificial Leather.
	2679	Manufacture of Others.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
268	..	Manufacture of coir and coir products.
	2681	Manufacture of coir Fibre and Yarn.
	2682	Manufacture of coir mattings, carpets, etc.
	2683	Manufacture of ropes and twines.
	2689	Manufacture of coir products not elsewhere classified.
269	..	Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified like linoleum, padding, wadding, upholstering, filling, etc.
	2691	Manufacture of Linoleum and similar products.
	2692	Manufacture of gas mantles.
	2693	Manufacture of made up canvas goods (tents, sails, etc.).
	2699	Manufacture of others not elsewhere classified.
<i>Major Group 27—Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures</i>		
270	..	Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products.
	2701	Manufacture of plywood and veneer.
	2702	Manufacture of flush doors and boards.
	2709	Manufacture of plywood products.
271	2710	Sawing and planing of wood (other than plywood).
272	..	Manufacture of wooden and cane, boxes, crates, drums, barrels and other wooden containers, baskets and other rattan, bamboo reed and willow wares made entirely or mainly of cane, rattan, reed, bamboo and willow.
	2721	Manufacture of wooden boxes, barrels, etc. except of Plywood.
	2722	Manufacture of plywood chest for tea, etc.
	2723	Manufacture of baskets, made from bamboo, cane, reed and grass.
	2729	Manufacture of others.
273	2730	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors and windows (excluding hewing and rough shaping of poles, bolts and other wood material which is classified under logging).
274	..	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods; such as bobbins, blocks, handles, saddling and similar equipment and fixtures.
	2741	Manufacture of Bobbins.
	2742	Manufacture of Industrial fixtures.
	2743	Manufacture of Tool Handles.
	2744	Manufacture of Blocks.
	2749	Manufacture of Others.
275	2750	Manufacture of Cork and Cork Products.
276	2760	Manufacture of Wooden Furniture and Fixtures.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
277	..	Manufacture of bamboo and cane furniture and fixtures.
	2771	Bamboo, Cane and Reed Furniture.
	2772	Bamboo, Cane and Reed Screens.
	2773	Bamboo, Cane and Reed Fixtures.
	2774	Grass mats.
	2779	Others.
279	..	Manufacture of wood and wood, bamboo and cane products not elsewhere classified.
	2791	Manufacture of Broomsticks.
	2792	Manufacture of Wooden household and other products not elsewhere classified.
	2793	Manufacture of Bamboo, cane, reed and grass products not elsewhere classified (Thatching etc.)
	2794	Manufacture of hand carved wood articles and articles of inlay work.
	2799	Manufacture of Others.
<i>Major Group 28—Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries</i>		
280		Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper board including Newsprint.
	2801	Manufacture of Pulp (Machine made).
	2802	Manufacture of Paper (Machine made).
	2803	Manufacture of Newsprint (Machine made).
	2804	Manufacture of Packaging Paper (Machine made).
	2805	Manufacture of Paper Boards and Straw Boards (Machine made).
	2806	Manufacture of Hard Boards including False Boards and Chip Boards (Machine made).
	2807	Manufacture of Hand made pulp, paper, boards etc.
	2809	Manufacture of Others.
281		Manufacture of containers and boxes of paper and paper board.
	2811	Manufacture of Paper Bags.
	2812	Manufacture of Card Board Boxes.
	2813	Manufacture of Paper cups, saucers, plates, etc.
	2819	Manufacture of Others.
282	2820	Manufacture of pulp products not elsewhere classified like dolls.
283		Manufacture of Paper and paper board articles not elsewhere classified.
	2831	Manufacture of Paper Hoops.
	2832	Manufacture of Paper Cones.
	2839	Manufacture of Others.
284	2840	Printing and Publishing of Newspapers.
285	2850	Printing and publishing of periodicals, books, journals, atlases, maps and sheet music—directories, etc.
286	2860	Printing of bank notes, currency notes, postage stamps, security passes, etc.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
287	2870	Engraving, etching, block making, etc.
288	2880	Book binding.
289	2890	Printing, publishing and allied activities not elsewhere classified like envelope printing, picture post card printing, embossing, etc.
<i>Major Group 29—Manufacture of Leather and Leather and Fur Products (except repair)</i>		
290		Tanning, curing, finishing, embossing and Japanning of leather.
	2901	Flaying and curing of raw hides and skins.
	2902	Tanning and finishing of Sole Leather.
	2903	Tanning and finishing of Industrial leather.
	2904	Vegetable Tanning of Light Leather.
	2905	Chrome Tanning.
	2906	Finishing of Upper Leather, Lining Leather, Garment Leather, etc.
	2909	Others.
291		Manufacture of footwear (excluding repair) except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear.
	2911	Manufacture of Leather shoes.
	2912	Manufacture of Leather-cum-rubber/plastic cloth shoes.
	2913	Manufacture of Leather sandals and chappals.
	2914	Manufacture of Leather-cum-rubber/plastic cloth sandals and chappals.
292	2920	Manufacture of wearing apparel like coats, gloves, etc. of leather and substitutes of leather.
293		Manufacture of Leather Consumer Goods (other than apparel and footwear).
	2931	Manufacture of Leather Travel Goods like suit cases, bags, etc.
	2932	Manufacture of Leather Purses and Ladies handbags, artistic leather presentation articles and novelties etc.
	2939	Manufacture of Others.
294	2940	Scrapping, curving, tanning, bleaching and dyeing of fur and other pelts for the trade.
295	2950	Manufacture of wearing apparel of fur and pelts.
296	2960	Manufacture of fur and skin rugs and other articles.
299	2990	Manufacture of Leather and Fur Products not elsewhere classified.
<i>Major Group 30—Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products</i>		
300		Tyre and tube industries.
	3001	Manufacture of Tyres and Tubes for motor vehicles, tractors and aircraft.
	3002	Manufacture of Tyres and Tubes for motor cycles and scooters.
	3003	Manufacture of Tyres and Tubes for cycles.
	3004	Retreading of Tyres.
	3009	Manufacture of Other Tyres and Tubes.
301		Manufacture of footwear made primarily of vulcanized or moulded rubber and plastic.
	3011	Manufacture of Rubber footwear.
	3012	Manufacture of Plastic & PVC footwear.
	3013	Manufacture of Canvas-cum-rubber/plastic footwear.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
302		Manufacture of rubber products not elsewhere classified.
	3021	Rubber surgical and medical equipment such as gloves, hot water bags, etc.
	3022	Prophylactics (Rubber contraceptives).
	3023	Rubber Balloons.
	3024	Manufacture of Rubber Pipes.
	3025	Miscellaneous Rubber Industrial and Domestic goods (Brushes, Washers, etc.).
	3026	Manufacture of Foam Rubber Mattresses and Cushions.
	3027	Rubber Sheets.
	3029	Others.
303		Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified (except house furnishings).
	3031	Manufacture of Plastic Blow moulded containers.
	3032	Manufacture of Acrylic Plastic Sheets.
	3033	Manufacture of Reinforced and Laminated Plastic Sheets.
	3034	Manufacture of Plastic Monofilaments and products therefrom such as nets, cords, etc.
	3035	Manufacture of Polythene Bags (Plain and printed).
	3036	Manufacture of Spectacles Frames.
	3037	Plastic moulded industrial accessories, not elsewhere classified (like knobs radio, cabinet fixture, etc.).
	3038	Manufacture of Plastic moulded domestic goods not elsewhere classified (including buckets, jugs, etc.).
	3039	Manufacture of Others (including plastic foam products, buttons, etc.).
304	3040	Petroleum refineries.
305		Manufacture of products of petroleum not elsewhere classified.
	3051	Manufacture of Liquid Paraffin.
	3052	Manufacture of Plasticisers.
	3053	Manufacture of Candles.
	3059	Manufacture of Others.
306	3060	Production of coal tar in coke ovens.
307		Manufacture of other coal and coal tar products not elsewhere classified.
	3071	Manufacture of Naphthalene.
	3079	Manufacture of Others.
<i>Major Group 31—Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products (except Products of Petroleum and Coal)</i>		
310		Manufacture of basic industrial organic and inorganic chemicals and gases such as acids, alkalis and their salts; gases like acetylene oxygen, nitrogen, etc.
	3101	Manufacture Basic heavy inorganic chemicals.
	3102	Manufacture of Basic heavy organic chemicals.



Group	Sub-Group	Description
311		Manufacture of fertilizers and pesticides.
	3111	Manufacture of inorganic fertilizers.
	3112	Manufacture of Organic fertilizers.
	3113	Manufacture of Mixed fertilizers.
	3114	Manufacture of pesticides (insecticides, fungicides and weedicides).
	3115	Manufacture of pesticides formulations.
	3119	Manufacture of Others.
312		Manufacture of paints, varnishes and Lacquers.
	3121	Manufacture of Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, etc.
	3122	Manufacture of Dye-Stuffs.
	3123	Manufacture of Indigo.
	3124	Manufacture of Waxes and Polishes.
	3129	Manufacture of Others.
313		Manufacture of drugs and medicines.
	3131	Manufacture of Allopathic medicines.
	3132	Manufacture of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines.
	3133	Manufacture of Homoeopathic medicines.
	3139	Manufacture of Other medicines.
314		Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, hair dressings, tooth pastes, soap in any form, synthetic, detergents, shampoos, shaving products, cleansers, washing and scouring products and other toilet preparations.
	3141	Manufacture of Toilet Soap.
	3142	Manufacture of Washing Soap and Soap Powder.
	3143	Manufacture of Perfumes and Lotions.
	3144	Manufacture of Tooth Pastes, Tooth Powder, Shaving Cream, Shaving Sticks, etc.
	3145	Manufacture of Cosmetics & Toilet Aids (Like Creams, Shampoos, Lipsticks, Nail Polish, Powder, etc.).
	3146	Manufacture of Hair Dressings/Oils.
	3147	Manufacture of Glycerine.
	3148	Manufacture of Detergents.
	3149	Manufacture of others.
315		Manufacture of inedible oils.
	3151	Manufacture of Vegetable oils including Solvent Extracted oils.
	3152	Manufacture of Animal oils and Fats.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
316		Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resins, plastic materials and synthetic fibres like nylon, terylene except glass, etc.
	3161	Manufacture of Turpentine and Resin.
	3162	Manufacture of Synthetic Resins.
	3163	Manufacture of Synthetic Rubber.
	3164	Manufacture of Plastic Material.
	3165	Manufacture of Synthetic Fibres.
	3166	Manufacture of Celluloid.
	3167	Manufacture of Products of fermentation industries other than alcohol.
	3169	Manufacture of Others.
317	3170	Manufacture of matches.
318		Manufacture of explosives and ammunition and Fireworks.
	3181	Manufacture of Explosives (including industrial explosives).
	3182	Manufacture of Ammunition.
	3183	Manufacture of Safety Fuses.
	3184	Manufacture of Fireworks.
	3189	Manufacture of Others.
319		Manufacture of chemical products not elsewhere classified (including photochemicals, sensitised films and paper).
	3191	Manufacture of Photo chemical materials, sensitised films and paper.
	3192	Manufacture of Fire chemicals.
	3193	Manufacture of Sizing materials and textile chemicals auxiliaries.
	3194	Manufacture of Drug Intermediaries.
	3195	Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine.
	3196	Manufacture of Synthetic Sweeteners.
	3197	Manufacture of Shellac.
	3198	Manufacture of Dyes Stuff Intermediaries.
	3199	Manufacture of Others.
<i>Major Group 32—Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products</i>		
320		Manufacture of Structural Clay Products.
	3201	Manufacture of Fire Bricks.
	3202	Manufacture of Refractories.
	3203	Manufacture of Furnace lining bricks. (Acidic basic and neutral).
	3204	Manufacture of Tiles.
	3209	Manufacture of Others.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
321		Manufacture of glass and glass products.
	3211	Manufacture of Hollow Glassware (bottles, jars, etc.).
	3212	Manufacture of Sheet & Plate Glass.
	3213	Manufacture of Glass Wool.
	3214	Manufacture of Laboratory Glassware.
	3215	Manufacture of Optical Glass.
	3216	Manufacture of Table and Kitchen Glassware.
	3217	Manufacture of Glass Bangles.
	3219	Manufacture of Other Glassware.
322		Manufacture of earthen ware and earthen pottery.
	3221	Manufacture of earthen ware and earthen pottery—artistics.
	3222	Manufacture of earthen ware and earthen pottery—others.
323		Manufacture of Chinaware and Porcelainware.
	3231	Manufacture of Chinaware.
	3232	Manufacture of Sanitaryware.
	3233	Manufacture of Insulators.
	3239	Manufacture of Others.
324		Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster.
	3241	Manufacture of Cement.
	3242	Manufacture of Lime.
	3249	Manufacture of Others.
325	3250	Manufacture of mica products.
326		Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone ware, stone dressing and stone crushing.
	3261	Stone dressing and stone crushing.
	3262	Manufacture of stone artwares, statues & other decorative articles.
	3269	Others.
327	3270	Manufacture of earthen and plaster statues and other products.
328		Manufacture of Asbestos Cement & other Cement products.
	3281	Manufacture of Asbestos Cement.
	3282	Manufacture of Asbestos Sheets.
	3289	Manufacture of Others.
329		Manufacture of miscellaneous non-metal mineral products such as slate products abrasives graphite-products, mineral wool, silica products and other non-metallic products not elsewhere classified.
	3291	Manufacture of Hume pipes and other Cement and Concrete Products (including slabs, poles, pillars and screens).
	3292	Manufacture of R.C.C. Bricks and Tiles.
	3293	Manufacture of Insulating Boards.

Group	Su Group	Description
	3294	Manufacture of Gypsum Boards.
	3295	Manufacture of Grinding Wheels and Abrasives.
	3296	Manufacture of Graphite Products such as electrodes, Crucibles, etc.
	3299	Manufacture of Others.
<i>Major Group 33—Basic Metal and Alloys Industries</i>		
330		Iron and Steel Industries.
	3301	Manufacture of Iron and Steel.
	3309	Manufacture of Special Steel.
331		Foundries for Casting and Forging Iron and Steel.
	3311	Manufacture of Castings and Forgings.
	3312	Manufacture of Structural.
	3313	Manufacture of Pipes.
	3314	Manufacture of Plates.
	3315	Manufacture of Wire Drawings.
	3316	Manufacture of Tools.
	3319	Manufacture of Others.
332		Manufacture of ferro-alloys.
	3321	Making of Alloys.
	3322	Wire Drawings.
	3323	Rough Castings.
	3324	Forgings.
	3325	Tool Making.
	3329	Others.
333		Copper manufacturing.
	3331	Melting and refining of metal.
	3332	Rolling into basic form.
	3333	Wire Drawings.
	3339	Manufacture of Others.
334		Brass manufacturing.
	3341	Making of brass and rolling into basic form.
	3342	Manufacture of Rough Castings.
	3343	Manufacture of Brass artwares (hukhahs, ashtrays etc.).
	3349	Manufacture of Others.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
335		Aluminium manufacturing.
	3351	Melting and refining of metal.
	3352	Rolling into basic form.
	3353	Wire Drawings.
	3354	Manufacture of Rough castings.
	3355	Manufacture of Forgings.
	3356	Manufacture of aluminium artwares.
	3359	Manufacture of Others.
336		Zinc manufacturing.
	3361	Melting and refining of metal.
	3362	Rolling into basic form.
	3363	Manufacture of bidriwares.
	3369	Manufacture of Others.
339		Other non-ferrous metal industries.
	3391	Melting and refining of metal.
	3392	Rolling into basic form.
	3399	Others.
Major Group 34	<i>Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipments</i>	
340		Manufacture of fabricated metal products such as metal cans from tin-plate, terne plate or enameled sheet metal, metal shipping containers, barrels, drums, kegs, pails, safes, vaults, enameled sanitary and all other fabricated metal products not elsewhere classified.
	3401	Manufacture of Safes and Vaults and Admirals.
	3402	Manufacture of Steel Trunks.
	3403	Manufacture of Drums, Tanks, Rails and Metal Containers not elsewhere classified.
	3404	Manufacture of Sanitary and plumbing fixtures and fittings of metal.
	3405	Manufacture of Stoves.
	3406	Manufacture of Hurricane Lanterns & Oil Pressure Lamps.
	3407	Manufacture of Welding not elsewhere covered.
	3409	Manufacture of Others.
341	3410	Manufacture of structural metal products.
342	3420	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal.
343		Manufacture of hand tools and general hardware.
	3431	Manufacture of Hand Tools.
	3432	Manufacture of Bolts and nuts.
	3433	Manufacture of Locks.
	3434	Manufacture of Metal Chains.
	3435	Manufacture of Agricultural hand tools and implements.
	3436	Manufacture of General hardware.
	3438	Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
	3439	Manufacture of Others.

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Group	Sub-Group	Description
344	3440	Enamelling, Japanning, Lacquering, Galvanising, Plating and Polishing of Metal Products.
345	..	Manufacture of metal utensils, cutlery and kitchen ware.
	3451	Manufacture of Cutlery.
	3452	Manufacture of Utensils.
	3453	Manufacture of Pressure Cookers.
	3454	Manufacture of Kitchen gadgets.
	3459	Manufacture of Others.
349	..	Manufacture of metal products except machinery and transport equipment not elsewhere classified like type-founding.
	3491	Type founding.
	3492	Manufacture of Razor blades.
	3493	Manufacture of Springs.
	3494	Manufacture of Art metal ware.
	3499	Manufacture of Others.
<i>Major Group 35—Manufacture of Machinery, Machine tools and Parts except Electrical Machinery</i>		
350	..	Manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment and parts.
	3501	Manufacture of Tractors, Harvestors and other Heavy machinery.
	3502	Manufacture of Light Agricultural machinery and equipment.
	3503	Manufacture of Forage Presses.
	3508	Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
	3509	Manufacture of Others.
351	..	Manufacture and repair of drills, coal cutting machines earth moving, lifting and hoisting machinery, cranes, conveyors and road rollers and other heavy machinery and equipment used by construction and mining industries.
	3511	Manufacture of Earth moving machinery (Bull-dozers, dumpers, scrapers, loaders, drag lines bucket, wheel, excavators, road rollers, etc.).
	3512	Manufacture of Fork lift trucks, etc.
	3518	Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
	3519	Manufacture of Others.
352	..	Manufacture of prime movers, boilers, and steam generating plants such as diesel engines and parts.
	3521	Manufacture of Boilers and Steam Generating Plants.
	3522	Manufacture of Steam Engines and Turbines.
	3523	Manufacture of Internal Combustion Engines.
	3528	Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
	3529	Manufacture of Others.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
353	..	Industrial Machinery for Food and Textile Industries.
	3531	Manufacture of Rice, Dal and Flour Mill Machinery.
	3532	Manufacture of Oil Mill Machinery.
	3533	Manufacture of Sugar Machinery.
	3534	Manufacture of Tea Machinery.
	3535	Manufacture of Textile Machinery (such as spinning frames, carding machines, powerlooms etc, including textile accessories).
	3536	Manufacture of Jute Machinery.
	3538	Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
	3539	Manufacture of Others.
354	..	Industrial Machinery for other than Food and Textiles Industries.
	3541	Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Machinery.
	3542	Manufacture of Chemical Machinery.
	3543	Manufacture of Paper Machinery.
	3544	Manufacture of Mining Machinery.
	3545	Manufacture of Metallurgical Machinery.
	3546	Manufacture of Cement Machinery.
	3548	Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
	3549	Manufacture of Others.
355	...	Manufacture of Refrigerators, Air-conditioners and Fire Fighting Equipment and their parts, components and accessories.
	3551	Manufacture of Refrigerators and Air-conditioning Plants for Industrial and Commercial use.
	3552	Manufacture of Domestic Air Conditioners.
	3553	Manufacture of Domestic Refrigerators.
	3554	Manufacture of Fire Fighting Equipment and Engines.
	3558	Manufacture of Parts and accessories .
	3559	Manufacture of Others.
356	..	Manufacture, alteration and repair of general items of non-electrical machinery, components, equipment and accessories not elsewhere classified.
	3561	Manufacture of Size Reduction Equipment—crushers, ball mills, etc. and conveying equipment, bucket, elevators, shiphoist cranes, derricks, etc.
	3562	Manufacture of Mixers and Reactors (Kneading mills, turbo mixers, etc.)
	3563	Manufacture of Centrifugal Machines and Driers.
	3564	Manufacture of Power Driven pumps, reciprocating, centrifugal etc.
	3565	Manufacture of Air, Gas Compressors and Vacuum pumps (excluding electrical furnaces).
	3566	Manufacture of Ball Roller and Tapered Bearings.
	3567	Manufacture of Speed and Reduction Units.
	3568	Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
	3569	Manufacture of Others.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
357	..	Manufacture of Machine Tools, their parts and accessories.
		3571 Manufacture of Automatic, Capstans and Turrets and Lathes.
		3572 Manufacture of Boring, Broaching, Drilling and Threading Machines.
		3573 Manufacture of Milling, Planing, Shaping, Gear Cutting and Slotting Machines.
		3574 Manufacture of Grinding, Lapping, Honing and Polishing Machines.
		3575 Manufacture of Sawing, Contour Sawing, Filing and Cut-off Machines.
		3576 Manufacture of Metal Forming Machinery.
		3577 Manufacture of Other Metal work Machine Tools,
		3578 Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
		3579. Manufacture of Others.
358	..	Manufacture of Office, computing and accounting machinery and parts.
		3581 Manufacture of Typewriters.
		3582 Manufacture of Duplicators.
		3583 Manufacture of Calculating Machines.
		3584 Manufacture of Postal Franking Machines.
		3585 Manufacture of Addressing Machines.
		3586 Manufacture of Weighing Machines.
		3587 Manufacture of Office copying machines not elsewhere classified.
		3588 Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
		3589 Manufacture of Others.
359	..	Manufacture and repair of non-electrical Machinery, equipment, components and accessories not elsewhere classified (such as sewing machines, automatic merchandising Machines, Washing, laundry, dry-cleaning and pressing machines, cooking ranges and ovens, other service industry machines and arms and armaments, etc.).
		3591 Manufacture of Sewing Machines.
		3592 Manufacture of Knitting Machines.
		3593 Manufacture of Washing and Laundrying machines.
		3594 Manufacture of Arms and Armaments.
		3595 Manufacture of Size Separation Units—Screens, Classifiers, etc.
		3596 Manufacture of Filtration and Distillation equipment.
		3597 Manufacture of Evaporators and Crystallisers.
		3598 Manufacture of Parts and Accessories.
		3599 Manufacture of Others including general jobbery engineering.



Group	Sub-Group	Description
<i>Major Group 36—Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts</i>		
360	..	Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus and parts (such as electrical motors, generators, transformers, electromagnetic clutches and brakes etc.).
	3601	Manufacture of Generators.
	3602	Manufacture of Transformers.
	3603	Manufacture of Switch Gears.
	3604	Manufacture of Electric Motors.
	3608	Manufacture of Parts and Accessories.
	3609	Manufacture of Others.
361	3610	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables.
362	..	Manufacture of dry and wet batteries.
	3621	Manufacture of Storage Batteries.
	3622	Manufacture of Dry Cells.
	3628	Manufacture of Parts and Accessories.
	3629	Manufacture of Others.
363	..	Manufacture of electrical apparatus, appliances, and other parts such as lamps, bulbs, tubes, sockets, switches, fans, insulators (except porcelain) conductors, irons, heaters, shavers, vacuum cleaners etc. excluding repairing.
	3631	Manufacture of Electrical Fans.
	3632	Manufacture of Fluorescent Tubes.
	3633	Manufacture of Ordinary Electric Lamps.
	3634	Manufacture of Miniature Lamps.
	3635	Manufacture of Power Capacitors.
	3636	Manufacture of Vacuum Cleaners.
	3637	Manufacture of Household Appliances (like electric irons, heaters, etc.).
	3638	Manufacture of Parts and Accessories.
	3639	Manufacture of Others.
364	..	Manufacture of radio and television transmitting and receiving sets including transistor radio sets, sound reproducing and recording equipment including tape recorders, public address systems, gramophone records and pre-recorded magnetic tapes wire and wireless, telephone and telegraph equipment signalling and detection equipment and apparatus, radar equipment and installations, parts and supplies specially used for electronic apparatus classified in this group.
	3641	Manufacture of Wireless Communication Apparatus.
	3642	Manufacture of Radios.
	3643	Manufacture of Television Sets.
	3644	Manufacture of Teleprinters.
	3645	Manufacture of Telephones.
	3646	Manufacture of Telegraph Equipment.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
	3647	Manufacture of Phonographs and Records changers.
	3648	Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
	3649	Manufacture of Others (including public Address Equipment.)
365	3650	Manufacture and repair of Radiographic X-Ray apparatus and tubes and parts.
366	..	Manufacture of Electronic Computer, Control-Instruments and other Equipment.
	3661	Manufacture of Electronic Computers.
	3662	Manufacture of Electronic Control Instruments.
	3669	Manufacture of Others.
367	..	Manufacture of electronic components and accessories not elsewhere classified.
	3671	Manufacture of Carbon and Wire Wound Resistors.
	3672	Manufacture of Electrolytic and Ceramic and Styroflex Capacitators.
	3673	Manufacture of Gang Condensers.
	3674	Manufacture of Intermediate Frequency Transformers.
	3675	Manufacture of Volume Controls, Band Change Switches and similar components (not elsewhere classified).
	3676	Manufacture of Ferrites.
	3677	Manufacture of Trimmers and Padders.
	3678	Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
	3679	Manufacture of Others.
369	..	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts not elsewhere classified.
	3691	Manufacture of Light Fittings
	3692	Manufacture of Emergency Lighting Equipment.
	3693	Manufacture of Flash Lights.
	3694	Manufacture of Stage Lighting Equipment.
	3695	Manufacture of Electric Furnaces and Ovens.
	3696	Manufacture of Telescopic aerials.
	3698	Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
	3699	Manufacture of Others.
<i>Major Group 37—Manufacture of Transport Equipment and Parts</i>		
370	..	Ship building and repairing.
	3701	Making of Ships and other Vessels drawn by power.
	3702	Boat Building.
	3708	Parts and accessories.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
371	..	Manufacture of Locomotives and parts.
	3711	Manufacture of Diesel Locomotives
	3712	Manufacture of Steam Locomotives
	3713	Manufacture of Electric Locomotives
	3718	Manufacture of Parts and accessories of Locomotives.
372	..	Manufacture of Railway Wagons and Coaches and Parts.
	3721	Manufacture of Railway Coaches.
	3722	Manufacture of Railway Wagons.
	3728	Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
373	—	Manufacture of Other Rail-Road Equipment.
	3731	Manufacture of Tramway Works.
	3738	Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
	3739	Manufacture of Others.
374	—	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Parts.
	3741	Manufacture of Motor Cars.
	3742	Manufacture of Buses, Trucks, etc.
	3743	Manufacture of jeeps and station wagons.
	3748	Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
	3749	Manufacture of Others.
375	..	Manufacture of Motor-Cycles and Scooters and Parts.
	3751	Manufacture of Motor Cycles.
	3752	Manufacture of Scooters and Scooterettes.
	3758	Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
	3759	Manufacture of Others.
376	—	Manufacture of Bicycles, Cycle-Rickshaw and Parts.
	3761	Manufacture of Bicycles.
	3762	Manufacture of Cycle Rickshaws.
	3768	Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
	3769	Manufacture of Others.
377	...	Manufacture of Aircrafts and its Parts.
	3771	Manufacture of aircraft.
	3778	Manufacture of aircraft Parts and accessories.
378	3780	Bullock-carts, Push-carts, hand-carts etc.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
379	..	Manufacture of Transport Equipment and parts not elsewhere classified.
	3791	Manufacture of Fork Lifts and other material hauling equipment.
	3792	Manufacture of Trailers.
	3798	Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
	3799	Manufacture of Others.
<i>Major Group 38—Other Manufacturing Industries</i>		
380	..	Manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipment.
	3801	Manufacture of Surgical and Medical Instruments.
	3802	Manufacture of Laboratory and Scientific Instruments.
	3803	Manufacture of Mathematical Instruments.
	3804	Manufacture of Water meters, Steam meters and Electricity Meters.
	3805	Manufacture of Instruments indicating recording and regulating devices for pressure, temperature, rate of flow, weights and levels, etc.
	3806	Manufacture of Industrial Instruments (not elsewhere classified).
	3808	Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
	3809	Manufacture of Others.
381	..	Manufacture of photographic and optical goods (excluding photo-chemicals, sensitised paper and film).
	3811	Manufacture of Optical Lenses.
	3812	Manufacture of Optical Instruments.
	3813	Manufacture of Photographic Copying Equipment.
	3814	Manufacture of Cinematographic Equipment.
	3818	Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
	3819	Manufacture of Others.
382	..	Manufacture of watches and clocks.
	3821	Manufacture of Clocks and Table Time Pieces.
	3822	Manufacture of Watches.
	3828	Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
	3829	Manufacture of Others.
383	..	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles.
	3831	Manufacture of Gold and Silver and Precious Stone Jewellery.
	3832	Manufacture of Gold and Silver Articles (Other than jewellery).
	3839	Manufacture of Others.
384	3840	Minting of coins.
385	..	Manufacture of sports and athletic goods and play equipment.
	3851	Manufacture of Children's play equipment.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
386	3860	Manufacture of musical instruments.
387	..	Manufacture of stationery articles like fountain-pens, pencils, pens, pin cushions, tags, etc., not elsewhere classified.
	3871	Manufacture of Fountain Pens and Ball Pens.
	3872	Manufacture of Pencils.
	3873	Manufacture of File Covers.
	3874	Manufacture of Stapling Machines, Punchers, etc.
	3875	Manufacture of Pins and Clips.
	3876	Manufacture of Carbons and Typewriter Ribbons.
	3877	Manufacture of Rubber Stamps.
	3878	Manufacture of Parts and accessories.
	3879	Manufacture of Others.
389	...	Manufacture of miscellaneous products not elsewhere classified such as costume jewellery, costume novelties, feather plumes, artificial flowers, brooms, brushes, lamp shades, tobacco pipes, cigarette holders, ivory goods, badges, wigs and similar articles.
	3891	Manufacture of Hair Brushes and Dusters and Feather Articles.
	3892	Making of Signs and Advertising Displays.
	3893	Manufacture of Mechanical Toys.
	3894	Manufacture of Non-Mechanical Toys.
	3895	Manufacture of Bones, Ivory, Horns and similar products.
	3896	Manufacture of Wigs.
	3897	Manufacture of Costume and Imitation Jewellery.
	3898	Manufacture of Novelties, Lamp shades, Presentation Articles, Badges, etc. including Artificial Flowers, Art Works, not elsewhere classified.
	3899	Manufacture of Others.
<i>Major Group 39—Repair Services</i>		
391	3910	Repair of footwear and other leather goods.
392	3920	Electrical Repair Shops.
393	3930	Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles.
394	3940	Repair of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery.
395	3950	Repair of Bicycles and Cycle Rickshaws.
399	3990	Repair of enterprises not elsewhere classified.
<b>DIVISION 4—ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER</b>		
<i>Major Group 40—Electricity</i>		
400	4000	Generation and transmission of electric energy.
401	4010	Distribution of electric energy to household, industrial and commercial and other users.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
<i>Major Group 41—Gas and Steam</i>		
410	4100	Manufacture of gas in gasworks and distribution through Mains to household, industrial and commercial and other users.
<i>Major Group 42—Water Works and Supply</i>		
420	4200	Water supply i.e. collection, purification and distribution of water.
<b>DIVISION 5—CONSTRUCTION</b>		
<i>Major Group 50—Construction</i>		
500	5000	Construction and maintenance of buildings (including aerodromes).
501	5010	Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels pipelines, ports, harbours, runways, etc.
502	5020	Construction and maintenance of telegraphs and telephone lines and other communication systems.
503	5030	Construction and maintenance of waterways and water reservoirs such as bunds, embankments, dams, canals, tanks, wells, tube wells, etc.
504	5040	Construction of hydro-electric projects.
505	5050	Construction of industrial plants including thermal plants.
509	5090	Construction not elsewhere classified.
<i>Major Group 51—Activities Allied to Construction</i>		
510	5100	Plumbing.
511	5110	Heating and air Conditioning installation, lift installation, Sound proofing, etc.
512	5120	Setting of tiles, marble, bricks, glass and stone.
513	5130	Timber works such as fixing of doors, windows panels, painting and decorating.
514	5140	Electrical installations.
519	5190	Other activities allied to construction not elsewhere classified, such as fixing of handpumps.
<b>DIVISION 6—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS</b>		
<i>Major Group 60—Wholesale Trade (W.T.) in Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants</i>		
600	6000	Wholesale trade in cereals and pulses.
601	6010	Wholesale trade in foodstuffs other than cereals and pulses.
602	6020	Wholesale trade in textiles and textile products, like all kinds of fabric, garments, shirtings, suiting, hosiery goods, etc.
603	6030	Wholesale trade in beverages other than intoxicants, e.g., aerated water.
604	6040	Wholesale trade in intoxicants like wines and liquors including bottling.
605	6050	Wholesale trade in intoxicants like opium, ganja, etc.
606	6060	Wholesale trade in tobacco and tobacco products.
607	6070	Wholesale trade in animals.
608	6080	Wholesale trade in straw and fodder.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
<i>Major Group 61—Wholesale Trade in Fuel, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics, Glass</i>		
610	6100	Wholesale trade in medicines and chemicals.
611	6110	Wholesale trade in fuel and lighting products.
612	6120	Wholesale trade in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics.
613	6130	Wholesale trade in metal, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery and chinaware.
<i>Major Group 62—Wholesale Trade in Wood, Paper, Other Fabrics, and Skin and Inedible Oils</i>		
620	6200	Wholesale trade in petrol, mobil oil and allied products.
621	6210	Wholesale trade in wood, cane, bamboo, thatches, etc.
622	6220	Wholesale trade in paper and other stationery goods.
623	6230	Wholesale trade in skin, leather and fur, etc.
<i>Major Group 63—Wholesale Trade in all Types of Machinery, Equipment including Transport and Electrical Equipments</i>		
630	6300	Wholesale trade in agricultural and industrial machinery, e.g., harvestors, threshers, sowing machines, etc.
631	6310	Wholesale trade in electrical machinery and equipment.
632	6320	Wholesale trade in transport and storage equipment.
<i>Major Group 64—Wholesale Trade in Miscellaneous Manufacturing</i>		
640	6400	Wholesale trade in furniture and fixtures.
641	6410	Wholesale trade in rubber and rubber products.
642	6420	Wholesale trade in household and equipment not elsewhere classified.
643	6430	Wholesale trade in building materials.
644	6440	Wholesale trade in clocks, eye-glasses and frames.
645	6450	Wholesale trade in hardware and sanitary equipment.
646	6460	Wholesale trade in scientific, medical and surgical instruments.
647	6470	Wholesale trade in precious metals, stones and jewellery.
649	6490	Wholesale trade in goods not elsewhere classified.
<i>Major Group 65—Retail Trade (RT) in Food and Food Articles Beverages, Tobacco and Intoxicants</i>		
650	6500	Grain and grocery stores.
651	6510	Vegetables and fruit selling.
652	6520	Dealers in meat, fish and poultry.
653	6530	Dealers in sweetmeat bakery products, dairy products and eggs.
654	6540	Pan, bidi and cigarette shops.
655	6550	Dealers in aerated water, soft drinks and ice-cream.
656	6560	Wine and Liquor shops.
659	6590	Retail trade in food and food articles, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants not elsewhere classified.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
<i>Major Group 66—Retail Trade in Textiles</i>		
660	6600	Dealers in textiles (non-ready made).
661	6610	Dealers in ready-made garments.
<i>Major Group 67—Retail Trade (RT) in Fuels and other Household Utilities and Durables</i>		
670	6700	Dealers in firewood, coal and kerosene oil.
671	6710	Utensil shops.
672	6720	Fancy Stores (including crockery and glassware dealers).
673	6730	Dealers in electrical and electronic goods.
674	6740	Furniture shops.
675	6750	Jewellery marts.
676	6760	Footwear shops.
679	6790	Retail trade in fuel and other household utilities and durables not elsewhere classified.
<i>Major Group 68—Retail Trade in Others</i>		
680	6800	Medical shops.
681	6810	Booksellers and stationers.
682	6820	Dealers in building material.
683	6830	Dealers in transport equipment.
684	6840	Petrol filling stations.
689	6890	Retail trade in others not elsewhere classified.
<i>Major Group 69—Restaurants and Hotels</i>		
690	6900	Restaurants, cafes and other eating and drinking places.
691	6910	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.
<b>DIVISION 7—TRANSPORT STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION</b>		
<i>Major Group 70—Land Transport</i>		
700	7000	Railway Transport.
701	7010	Passenger transport by tramway and bus-services.
702	7020	Passenger transport by other motor vehicles.
703	7030	Freight transport by motor vehicles.
704	7040	Hackney carriages, bullock-carts, ekkas, tongas, etc.
705	7050	Transport by animals like horses, elephants, mules, camels, etc.
706	7060	Transport by man (including rickshaw puller, handcart pullers, porters, coolies, etc.).
707	7070	Pipeline Transport.
708	7080	Supporting Services to land transport, like operation of highway bridges, toll roads, vehicular tunnels, parking lots, etc.



Group	Sub-Group	Description
<b>Major Group 71—Water Transport</b>		
710	7100	Ocean and coastal water transport.
711	7110	Inland water transport.
712	7120	Supporting services to water-transport like operation and maintenance of piers, docks pilotage, lighthouses, loading and discharging of vessels, etc.
<b>Major Group 72—Air Transport</b>		
720	7200	Air-transport carriers (of passengers and freight).
721	7210	Supporting services to air-transport, like operation to airports fixing facilities, radio beacons, flying control centres, radar stations, etc.
<b>Major Group 73—Services Incidental to Transport</b>		
730	7300	Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting, travel agency, etc.
<b>Major Group 74—Storage and Ware-housing</b>		
740	7400	Ware-housing.
741	7410	Cold-storage.
749	7490	Storage and ware-housing not elsewhere classified.
<b>Major Group 75—Communications</b>		
750	7500	Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications.
751	7510	Telephone communications.
759	7590	Communication not elsewhere classified.
<b>DIVISION 8—FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICE</b>		
<b>Major Group 80—Banking and similar type of Financial Institutions</b>		
800	8000	Banking.
801	8010	Credit Institutions other than banks, such as saving and loan associations, agricultural credit institutions, industrial development banks, etc.
809	8090	Other financial institutions such as pawn brokers, money lenders, financiers, chit funds, etc.
<b>Major Group 81—Providents and Insurance</b>		
810	8100	Provident Services.
811	8110	Insurance carriers, life.
819	8190	Insurance carriers, other than life, such as fire, marine accident, health, etc.
<b>Major Group 82—Real Estate and Business Services</b>		
820	8200	Purchase, sale, letting and operating of real estate such as residential and non-residential buildings, developing and sub-dividing real estate into lots, lessors of real property, real estate agents, brokers and managers engaged in renting buying and selling, managing and appraising real estate on a contract or fee basis.
821	8210	Purchase and sale, agents and brokers.
822	8220	Auctioneering.
823	8230	Accounting, auditing and book-keeping services.
824	8240	Data processing and tabulating service.
825	8250	Engineering, architectural and technical services.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
826	8260	Advertising and publicity services.
827	8270	Machinery and equipment, rental and leasing.
828	8280	News Agencies e.g. P.T.I., U.N.I., Reuter, etc.
829	8290	Business services, except machinery and equipment rental and leasing, not elsewhere classified.
<i>Major Group 83—Legal Services</i>		
830	8300	Legal Services, such as those rendered by advocates, barristers, solicitors, pleaders, mukhtiar, etc.
<b>DIVISION 9—COMMUNITY SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES</b>		
<i>Major Group 90—Public Administration and Defence Services.</i>		
900	9000	Public Services in the Union Government including Defence Services.
901	9010	Public Services in State Governments including Police Services.
902	9020	Public Services in local bodies departments and offices engaged in administration like local taxation, business regulations, etc.
903	9030	Public services in quasi-Government bodies.
<i>Major Group 91—Sanitary Services</i>		
910	9100	Sanitation and similar services such as garbage and sewage disposal operation of drainage systems and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation.
<i>Major Group 92—Education, Scientific and Research Services</i>		
920	9200	Educational services rendered by technical or vocational colleges, schools and other institutions.
921	9210	Educational services rendered by non-technical colleges, schools, universities and other institutions.
922	9220	Research and Scientific Services not classified elsewhere such as those rendered by institution and laboratories engaged in research in the biological physical and social sciences, meteorological institutes and medical research organisations, etc.
<i>Major Group 93—Medical and Health Services</i>		
930	9300	Health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as hospitals, dispensaries, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternal and child welfare clinics by Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Homoeopathic, etc. practitioners.
931	9310	Veterinary Services.
<i>Major Group 94—Community Services</i>		
940	9400	Religious services by organisations or individuals.
941	9410	Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community such as relief societies, creches homes for the aged, blind, fire brigade services, etc.
942	9420	Business, professional and labour organisations.
949	9490	Community services not elsewhere classified.
<i>Major Group 95—Recreational and Cultural Services</i>		
950	9500	Motion picture production.
951	9510	Motion picture distribution and projection.
952	9520	Theatrical producers and entertainment services.

Group	Sub-Group	Description
953	9530	Authors, Music composers and other independent artists not elsewhere classified.
954	9540	Radio and television broadcasting.
955	9550	Operation of circuses and race tracks.
956	9560	Libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, zoos, game sanctuaries, etc.
959	9590	Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified.
<i>Major Group 96—Personal Services</i>		
960	9600	Domestic Services.
961	9610	Laundries, laundry services and cleaning and dyeing plants.
962	9620	Hair dressing such as those done by barbers, hair dressing saloons and beauty shops.
963	9630	Portrait and commercial photographic studios.
969	9690	Personal services not elsewhere classified.
<i>Major Group 98—International and other Extra Territorial Bodies</i>		
980	9800	International and other Extra Territorial Bodies.
<i>Major Group 99—Services not Elsewhere Classified</i>		
990	9900	Services not elsewhere classified.
<b>DIVISION X—ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DEFINED</b>		
<i>Major Group XO—Persons without any affiliation to any particular industry (including fresh entrants to labour force)</i>		
XOO	X 000	Persons without any affiliation to any particular industry (including fresh entrants to labour force).
<i>Major Group XI—Activities not adequately defined (other than those in XO)</i>		
XIO	X IOO	Activities not adequately defined (other than those in XO).
		...ing and book-keeping services.
		...ata processing and tabulating service.
	8250	Engineering, architectural and technical services.
		...ential build- ... property, real estate ...ing, managing and apprais-