

THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

SEVENTH TO EIGHTH ROUND
OCTOBER 1953—APRIL 1955

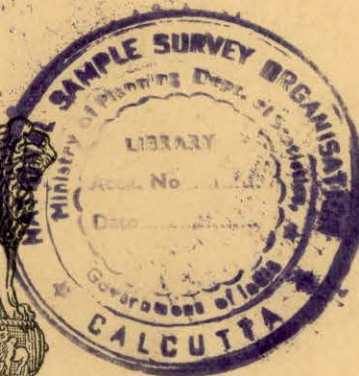
NUMBER 42

REPORT ON SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE

(HOUSEHOLD ENTERPRISES SMALLER THAN REGISTERED FACTORIES)



सत्यमेव जयते



Issued by

The Cabinet Secretariat : Government of India

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*This "Report on Small Scale Manufacture", Seventh to Eighth Round, October 1953 to April 1955, was prepared by the Indian Statistical Institute, and is being published in the form in which it was submitted to the Government of India, and Government are not responsible for the views expressed in the report.**

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. The importance of manufacturing activity carried through the direct initiative and participation of the households cannot be over-emphasised in the present context of Indian economy. But till very recently data in this regard were rather scanty as no nation-wide survey had been undertaken in the past to get a picture of this sector for the country as a whole. With a view to filling up this gap, information on small scale manufacture and handicrafts was collected in different rounds of the National Sample Survey. In the earlier rounds samples were selected from a common frame of all types of enterprises but the sample size was not large. In the seventh round, however, an adequate number of households was canvassed and estimates for various items bearing on manufacturing activity were built up. These estimates have already been presented in the NSS Report No. 19. A somewhat parallel set of estimates has been presented in another NSS Report No. 21. This report is, therefore, the third of its kind and is based on the data collected in the seventh and eighth rounds of the survey, i.e. during the periods October 1953 to March 1954 and July 1954 to April 1955 respectively. It may be noted in this connection that although a separate report has been prepared earlier, on the basis of data collected in the seventh round of the survey, much of the findings of that round have also been incorporated in this report mainly for the reason that in the earlier report (No. 19) estimates were given without any breakdown by industries. In this report, industry-wise estimates for the country as a whole have been given as far as possible.

* The draft report (No. D. 51) was submitted to the Government of India in March 1960.

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1.2. It may be noted that the survey covered all small scale manufacturing activities by households and detailed classification of such activities was made at the time of processing. But the number of samples in many industry groups was very small and as such reliable estimates could hardly be had for all classes of industries. So some important industries have been selected for analysis on the basis of the number of sample households engaged in these industries.

1.3. The seven industries chosen for this purpose from the rural area are (i) sugar and gur industry, (ii) cotton weaving in handlooms including khadi, (iii) tailoring, (iv) wood industry including carpentry services, (v) manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, etc., (vi) manufacture of earthenwares, earthen pots, toys, busts, etc. and (vii) manufacture of gold and silver-wares, gold and silversmith's services. The industries selected from the urban area are (i) cotton weaving in handlooms including khadi, (ii) tailoring, (iii) wood industry including carpentry services, (iv) manufacture of shoes, and other footwear, tanning of hides and skin and cobbler's services, (v) manufacture of gold and silver-wares, gold and silversmith's services and (vi) manufacture of iron and steel articles, blacksmith's services, brass, bell-metal works.

1.4. As to the definition of the small scale manufacture and handicrafts, it may be noted that the expression 'manufacture' here means all activities concerned with the transformation of material object as well as all types of repair and constructional services rendered on own account by artisans like carpenters, masons, cobblers, etc.

1.5. But all manufacturing activities were not covered by the schedule on which this report is based. Construction of buildings, wells, etc. was excluded from the scope of the survey. The estimates presented in this report pertain to all unregistered household activities and establishments, i.e. establishments which are not registered under the Factories Act, 1948. Thus the present estimates are similar in scope to those presented in the NSS Report No. 19, although the geographical coverage of the eighth round survey is somewhat wider and includes the State of Jammu and Kashmir. As such the seventh and eighth round estimates presented here are not strictly comparable. The estimates for the State of Jammu and Kashmir being small in magnitude, no attempt has been made here to take them out for strict comparability. The wider geographical coverage of the eighth round is not likely to vitiate the comparability of the estimates between rounds to any appreciable extent.

1.6. *Reference period*: All the items of information given in this report refer to one month, i.e. a period of 30 days preceding the date of enquiry. Concepts and definitions of some of the important items used in these surveys are given in the following paragraphs.

1.7. *Household*: A household is a group of persons taking principal meals from a common kitchen and usually living together. Only those persons who took

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principal meals from a common kitchen for at least 16 days—any 16 days out of the 30 days preceding the date of enquiry—were included as members of the household. If a household, singly or jointly in co-operation with other households, was engaged in small scale manufacturing on any day during the last 365 days preceding the date of listing, then it was regarded as a manufacturing household. In view of the seasonal nature of manufacturing activity, all households, irrespective of whether they were active or not during the reference period, have been taken into account. Separate schedules were filled up for separate industries owned by a household. Such households were counted only once when the number of households were estimated.

1.8. *Average number of workers during the last month* : By this is meant the number of workers working on an average in all the working days (this may not be equal to total days) of the month. Persons to be considered for this purpose were any body participating in the work either wholtime or part-time, paid or unpaid and of any sex.

1.9. *Fuel, lubricants, raw materials, etc.* : The term fuel needs no explanation. Lubricants include only articles which were used for lubricating the machines and power equipments and are not used as ingredients going into the composition of the product of the enterprise. Raw materials are those articles which were used up and entered into the product through the process of production. Auxiliary materials are sometimes used to help transformation of the raw materials without themselves entering into the product as ingredients.

1.10. *Total gross income* : It is composed of incomes generated from all possible sources connected with the manufacture and covers, therefore, such items as (1) products, (2) by-products, (3) subsidiary or auxiliary products and (4) industrial servicing.

1.11. *Total input* : Input cost is calculated from the expenditure on (1) fuel and lubricants, (2) raw materials, (3) auxiliary materials, (4) cattle feed, (5) repair and maintenance of the fixed capital items, (6) other stores and (7) services purchased from other concerns.

1.12. *Value added by manufacture* : It is calculated as the excess of gross income over total input cost as defined in paragraphs 1.10 and 1.11 respectively. It is gross of depreciation.

1.13. *Net earning* : It is calculated by deducting rent, taxes, levies from value added. It is gross of depreciation.

1.14. As regards total input cost, one point may be borne in mind while considering the low figures of value added by manufacture in those industries in which power animals were used. It is a common experience in rural areas that power animals are not used exclusively in manufacturing work. In calculating the total

input cost, therefore, only that part of cattle feed should be reckoned which is relevant to the manufacturing work. In other words, the proportionate use of animals in the manufacturing work should be taken into account in working out the relevant cost item. Unfortunately, however, no reliable data on the proportionate use of animals in manufacturing work was available for the reference periods under analysis and as such no adjusted figures on cattle feed could be calculated. Consequently the total input figures were unduly inflated and the estimates of total value added were thus somewhat smaller.

1.15. In the absence of similar external data, reliability of the estimates presented in this report could only be assessed in terms of (i) sub-sample agreement and (ii) inter-round agreement of estimates of some selected items which are either little affected by seasonality or not at all. Sub-sample-wise estimates for these items have been presented in Table (A), (B), (C) and (D) of Appendix II to give an idea of internal consistency of the data obtained from the survey.

1.16. The list of tables is given in Appendix III. It would be observed from there that the estimates have been presented for each sector separately and for the country as a whole. The procedure of estimation has been given in Appendix I. The facsimiles of schedules have been given in Appendix IV.

CHAPTER TWO

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

2.1. The number of households engaged in small scale manufacture and handicrafts in rural areas was estimated at 82.16 lakhs and 88.25 lakhs respectively for seventh and eighth rounds of the survey. For the urban areas, the corresponding numbers for the two periods were estimated at 16.70 lakhs and 19.85 lakhs respectively. Expressed in percentages, the rural sector had 82 per cent of the manufacturing households leaving only 18 per cent of households for the urban sector.

2.2. Of these households, not all were active throughout the reference periods covered by the two rounds of the survey. The percentages of active households were about 75 for both the periods in rural areas. The corresponding percentage for the urban areas was about 90 in the two rounds of the survey.

2.3. The number of workers was 94.26 lakhs in the first period of the survey in the rural areas, while their number in the second period rose to 105.38 lakhs. In urban areas the numbers for the first and second periods were 32.16 lakhs and 36.64 lakhs respectively.

2.4. About 90 per cent of total mandays worked in the rural sector came from household labour, the term being defined as labour from all types of household members, male or female or minor.

2.5. Monthly gross earnings per worker were estimated at Rs. 31.01 (seventh round) and Rs. 26.07 (eighth round) for the rural sector. For the urban sector, the estimate for the seventh round was Rs. 96.84 which rose to Rs. 97.84 for the eighth round of the survey.

2.6. Total gross income was composed of (i) income from products, by-products and subsidiary products and (ii) income from industrial servicing. The first category was 77 per cent of the total in the rural sector for both the rounds. The corresponding percentage breakdown for the urban sector were 76.10 in the seventh round and 79.53 in the eighth round.

CHAPTER THREE

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT

3.1. The distribution of households engaged in small scale manufacture in different census zones of India and the volume of employment in this sector have been considered in this chapter.

3.2. The total number of households engaged in small scale manufacture, either as principal or subsidiary means of livelihood, was estimated at 82.16 lakhs and 88.25 lakhs respectively in the seventh and eighth rounds of the NSS in rural areas and 16.70 and 19.85 lakhs respectively in urban areas. These estimates include all households irrespective of whether they were engaged in production or not at the time of the survey. The following table shows the total number of households which were engaged in small scale manufacture and their percentages in the two rounds.

TABLE (3.1) : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

area	number of sample households		number of households engaged in small scale manufacture (in lakhs)		total number of households census 1951 (in lakhs)	percentage of total households	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth		seventh	eighth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. rural	7013	2451	82.16	88.25	588.64	13.96	14.99
2. urban	3667	4058	16.70	19.85	119.86	13.93	16.56
3. India	10680	6509	98.86	108.10	708.50	13.95	15.26

3.3. Columns (5) and (6) of the above table show the relative position of households engaged in small scale manufacture in the two sectors. It also reveals that 14 to 16 per cent of total households in India were engaged in small scale manufacturing. The computing of the percentages on the basis of 1951 census figures is not strictly valid; the inaccuracy, however, is small and does not affect the general picture presented here.

3.4. Table (3.2) gives the distribution of rural households engaged in small scale manufacture by different census zones.

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TABLE (3.2) : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE BY DIFFERENT ZONES IN RURAL AREAS IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

zones	total number of households engaged in small scale manufacture (in lakhs)		percentage to total	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. North India	23.17	22.91	28.20	25.96
2. East India	23.03	22.69	28.03	25.71
3. South India	13.39	15.45	16.30	17.51
4. West India	4.13	4.84	5.03	5.48
5. Central India	11.58	12.00	14.69	13.60
6. North-west India	6.86	10.36	8.35	11.74
7. India	82.16	88.25	100.00	100.00

3.5. It would be observed that overall agreement between the seventh and eighth rounds in respect of percentage distribution of households is good. On the basis of this inter-round comparison it can be said that a large percentage of households engaged in small scale manufacture was in North and East India.

3.6. A similar zonal table showing the distribution of households engaged in small scale manufacture in the urban areas is presented below. It would, however, be noted that for the urban areas the NSS zones have nothing to do with the six zones adopted by the Registrar General, Government of India. In fact, in our classification some zones have been merged together for the sake of drawing up the statistical design in an efficient manner.

TABLE (3.3) : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE BY DIFFERENT ZONES IN URBAN AREAS IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

zones	total number of households engaged in small scale manufacture (in lakhs)		percentage to total	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. North and North-west India	5.83	7.34	34.91	36.61
2. East India	2.25	2.15	13.47	10.87
3. Central India	3.01	3.30	18.02	16.74
4. South and West India	5.61	7.06	33.60	35.78
5. India	16.70	19.85	100.00	100.00

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3.7. Table (3.4) is intended to show the relative concentration of households engaged in small scale manufacture in the country as a whole in the four zones.

TABLE (3.4): CONCENTRATION OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE IN FOUR ZONES OF INDIA, RURAL AND URBAN COMBINED, IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

zones	total number of households census 1951 (in lakhs)	total number of households engaged in small scale manufacture (in lakhs)		percentage of total households engaged in small scale manufacture	
		seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. North and North-west India	191.64	35.86	40.61	18.71	21.19
2. East India	170.94	25.28	24.84	14.79	14.53
3. Central India	111.75	14.59	15.30	13.06	13.69
4. South and West India	234.17	23.13	27.35	9.88	11.68
5. India	708.50	98.86	108.10	13.95	15.26

3.8. The ratios presented in columns (5) and (6) have been calculated by dividing the number of households engaged in small scale manufacture in a zone by the total number of households, as in census 1951, in that zone.

3.9. Table (3.5) presents the percentages of active households arranged by the different zones of India for the rural area. The active households are defined as those which were at work at any time during the preceding month and not necessarily on the date of survey.

TABLE (3.5): PERCENTAGE OF ACTIVE HOUSEHOLDS ARRANGED BY DIFFERENT ZONES AND THE TWO ROUNDS OF THE SURVEY IN RURAL AREAS

zones	percentage of active households	
	seventh	eighth
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. North India	75	66
2. East India	81	75
3. South India	84	86
4. West India	82	81
5. Central India	70	66
6. North-west India	80	78
7. India	79	76

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3.10. The corresponding percentages for urban areas are given in Table (3.6).

TABLE (3.6) : PERCENTAGE OF ACTIVE HOUSEHOLDS
ARRANGED BY DIFFERENT ZONES AND THE TWO
ROUNDS OF THE SURVEY IN URBAN AREAS

zones	percentage of active households	
	seventh	eighth
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. North and North-west India	93	92
2. East India	98	98
3. Central India	95	89
4. South and West India	94	91
5. India	95	92

3.11. It would be observed from the above tables that the percentage of active households to total households engaged in small scale manufacture was considerably higher in urban areas than in rural areas. These percentages were more or less equal in seventh and eighth rounds of the survey in both the sectors.

3.12. The numbers of working persons during the two rounds of the survey were estimated at 94.26 and 105.38 lakhs respectively for the rural areas. The second period thus recorded an increase of 12 per cent in the number of working persons. In the urban areas, the number of working persons for the two periods came out as 32.16 and 36.64 lakhs respectively. Incidentally in this sector also, the second period registered an increase in the number of working persons by 14 per cent.

3.13. While collecting the average number of persons per working day, figures were collected without any distinction between household or hired labour. Data were, however, collected separately for household and hired mandays and the percentage of household mandays to total mandays was calculated. On the basis of an assumption that the percentage of household labour to total labour is more or less equal to the percentage of household mandays to total mandays, some approximate estimates of household labour and hired labour may be arrived at. An attempt in this regard has been made in the following table.

TABLE (3.7) : ESTIMATES OF HOUSEHOLD AND HIRED WORKING PERSONS IN RURAL
AND URBAN AREAS

round	rural				urban			
	number of sample house- holds	working persons (in lakhs)			number of sample house- holds	working persons (in lakhs)		
		house- hold	hired	total		house- hold	hired	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. seventh	7013	85.89	8.37	94.26	3667	22.74	9.42	32.16
2. eighth	2451	95.02	10.36	105.38	4058	27.75	8.89	36.64

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3.14. Total household and hired mandays are shown in Table (3.8).

TABLE (3.8) : HOUSEHOLD AND HIRED MANDAYS SPENT PER WORKING DAY IN RURAL
AND URBAN AREAS

round	rural				urban			
	number of sample house- holds	number of mandays spent (in lakhs)			number of sample house- holds	number of mandays spent (in lakhs)		
		house- hold	hired	total		house- hold	hired	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. seventh	7013	75.36	7.34	82.70	3667	22.17	9.19	31.36
2. eighth	2415	90.39	9.85	100.24	4058	26.96	8.63	35.59

3.15. It will be observed from Tables (3.7) and (3.8) that the number of workers is systematically higher than the corresponding estimate of mandays ; this is indicative of the intensity of activity of the households.

CHAPTER FOUR

INPUT, OUTPUT AND VALUE ADDED

4.1. This chapter is concerned with an examination of the estimates relating to input, output and value added. The material cost, repair and maintenance, and other expenses constituted the value of input. The material cost includes the expenditures on (1) fuel, (2) lubricant, (3) raw material, (4) auxiliary material and (5) cattle feed and 'other expenses' include packing materials, other consumable stores and services purchased from other concerns.

4.2. Table (4.1) below presents the total value of input and the percentage distribution of the different items of input during the seventh and eighth rounds of NSS in rural areas.

TABLE (4.1) : MONTHLY VALUE OF INPUT AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ITEMS OF INPUT IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS IN RURAL AREAS

items	value (in lakh rupees)		percentages	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. material cost	1656.31	1585.60	94.54	93.16
2. repair and maintenance	65.51	76.78	3.74	4.51
3. other expenses	30.05	39.71	1.72	2.33
4. input	1751.87	1702.09	100.00	100.00
5. number of sample villages	951	1410		
6. number of sample households	7013	2451		

4.3. It may be observed from the table that the maximum expenditure was incurred in respect of material cost, both for the seventh and eighth rounds of NSS.

4.4. The following table is set out for showing the extent of monetisation among the items constituting the total material cost in rural areas. An idea of the degree of this may be had by relating the cost of each item obtained "by purchase" to the total cost obtained from both the sources, namely (i) purchase and (ii) home supply.

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TABLE (4.2) : PERCENTAGE BREAK-UP OF THE ITEMS OF COST OF MATERIAL BY PURCHASE AND BY HOME SUPPLY IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS IN RURAL AREAS

items	percentages of total cost		percentages			
	seventh	eighth	seventh		eighth	
			by purchase	by home supply	by purchase	by home supply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. fuel	8.14	9.81	61.92	38.08	60.27	39.73
2. lubricant	0.56	0.42	93.96	6.04	96.26	3.74
3. raw material	85.61	83.30	74.96	25.04	65.34	34.66
4. auxiliary material	1.60	1.60	94.54	5.46	91.47	8.53
5. cattle feed	4.09	4.87	22.95	77.05	12.98	87.02
6. total cost	100.00	100.00	72.11	27.89	62.84	37.16
7. number of sample villages	951	1410				
8. number of sample households	7013	2451				

4.5. The degree of non-monetisation is maximum in respect of material consumed for the upkeep of animals both in the seventh and eighth rounds of surveys. The ratio is quite high also in the case of fuels and raw materials ; and, as expected, it is minimum for lubricants.

4.6. As in rural areas, material cost remains the highest component of the total input in urban areas. Table (4.3) presents the percentage break-up of total value of input into its various components.

TABLE (4.3) : MONTHLY VALUE OF INPUT AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ITEMS OF INPUT IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS IN URBAN AREAS

items	value (in lakh rupees)		percentage	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. material cost	1951.53	2094.70	93.71	95.24
2. repair and maintenance	43.19	21.46	2.07	0.98
3. other expenses	87.90	83.17	4.22	3.78
4. input	2082.62	2199.33	100.00	100.00
5. number of sample blocks	443	468		
6. number of sample households	3667	4058		

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4.7. Table (4.4) shows for urban areas the total material cost with break-up into two sources of material supply, namely (i) purchase and (ii) home supply.

TABLE (4.4) : PERCENTAGE BREAK-UP OF ITEMS OF COST OF MATERIAL BY PURCHASE AND BY HOME SUPPLY IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS IN URBAN AREAS

items	percentages of total cost		percentages			
			seventh		eighth	
	seventh	eighth	by purchase	by home supply	by purchase	by home supply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. fuel	4.66	5.86	97.31	2.69	97.55	2.45
2. lubricant	0.22	0.24	100.00	—	99.01	0.99
3. raw material	93.04	91.54	99.59	0.41	99.20	0.80
4. auxiliary material	1.82	1.83	99.32	0.68	99.74	0.26
5. cattle feed	0.26	0.53	83.57	16.43	60.47	39.53
6. total cost	100.00	100.00	99.44	0.56	98.91	1.09
7. number of sample blocks	443	468				
8. number of sample households	3667	4058				

4.8. As in the rural areas, the degree of non-monetisation is maximum in respect of material consumed for the upkeep of animals in urban areas. For all the items taken together, the degrees of non-monetisation were as low as 0.56 and 1.09 per cent in the two rounds of survey. This may be contrasted with the corresponding percentages for the rural areas which were 27.89 and 37.16.

4.9. Table (4.5) gives the national aggregates of the monthly value of gross income with break-up into components (i) monthly value of products, by-products and subsidiary products and (ii) income received from industrial as well as personal servicing.

TABLE (4.5) : VALUE OF TOTAL MONTHLY GROSS INCOME IN SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

items	value (in lakh rupees) ¹					
	rural		urban		India	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. products, by-products, subsidiary products	2262.17	2139.14	2369.96	2851.07	4632.13	4990.12
2. servicing	661.31	607.68	744.44	733.91	1405.75	1341.59
3. gross income	2923.48	2746.82	3114.40	3584.98	6037.88	6331.80
4. number of sample villages/blocks	951	1410	433	468	—	—
5. number of sample households	7013	2451	3667	4058	10680	6509

¹ The average indices of wholesale price of manufactures during the two reference periods were 366.7 and 376.4. The values were on the basis of current market prices.

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4.10. There is some drop in the estimate of gross income in rural areas. But there is a substantial rise in urban as well as a small rise for the country as a whole.

TABLE (4.6) : MONTHLY VALUE ADDED BY SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS¹

items	value (in lakh rupees)					
	rural		urban		India	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. output	2923.48	2746.82	3114.40	3584.98	6937.88	6331.80
2. input	1751.87	1702.09	2082.62	2199.33	3834.49	3901.42
3. value added	1171.61	1044.73	1031.78	1385.65	2203.39	2430.38
4. number of sample villages/blocks	951	1410	443	468	—	—
5. number of sample households	7013	2451	3667	4058	10680	6509

4.11. Table (4.6) shows the monthly value added by manufacture in small scale industries in rural and urban areas. Reckoned at current prices, the value added in the eighth round was some 10 per cent above that in the seventh round.

¹ The figures mentioned in the tables are gross of depreciation.

CHAPTER FIVE

INDUSTRY-WISE ESTIMATES

5.1. As already mentioned in the introductory chapter, information on small scale manufacture was collected from the households which were engaged in the manufacturing activity during the last year, last year being defined as 365 days preceding the date of the survey. A sample household was selected from all the manufacturing households as defined in Chapter One and in that selection no regard was given to the particular industry in which it was engaged. This being the procedure of sample selection, the number of sample households for some industries was rather small and inadequate and this would not justify the presentation of estimates for such industries even for the country as a whole.

5.2. It was found that 47 industries were distinct and could be classified as such. Out of these, 7 industries for the rural and 6 industries for the urban sector were suitable for separate presentation. Details of these industries have been presented in this chapter. But it may be seen that the identical set of industries could not be chosen for analysis in both the sectors, although some industries will be found to be common in both sets of tables prepared for the rural and urban sectors. Industries have been presented seriatim on the basis of percentage of manufacturing households engaged in them. Accordingly, cotton weaving in handloom which accounts for about 15 per cent of total manufacturing households in rural areas and 7 per cent in urban areas comes first. Next to this is production of sugar and gur which accounts for about 12 per cent of households in rural areas.

COTTON WEAVING IN HANDLOOMS

5.3. Some of the broad features of this industry have been considered here. Table (5.1) presents the distribution of households in rural and urban areas together with the number of persons who worked during the reference periods. Seasonal behaviour was not pronounced in this industry even in rural areas. This would be evident from the number of workers at work during the two periods of the survey. Thus, whereas 14.37 lakhs of persons had worked during the seventh round of the survey, about 17 lakhs of persons were at work during the eighth round of the survey. In urban areas, the persons who worked in the two periods were 4.95 and 4.51 lakhs respectively.

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TABLE (5.1) : DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN COTTON WEAVING IN HANDLOOM IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

area	households				workers			
	number (in lakhs)		percentage to total manufacturing households		number (in lakhs)		percentage to total workers	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. rural	12.99	13.60	15.81	15.41	14.37	17.00	15.25	16.13
2. urban	1.16	1.49	6.95	7.51	4.95	4.51	15.39	12.31
3. total	14.15	15.09	14.31	13.92	19.32	21.51	15.28	15.14

5.4. Particulars of this industry in respect of per household output, input and value added by manufacture in both rural and urban areas are given in Table (5.2):

TABLE (5.2) : VALUE OF OUTPUT, INPUT AND VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE PER MONTH PER WORKER IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

round	rural			urban		
	value of output (in rupees)	value of input (in rupees)	value added (in rupees)	value of output (in rupees)	value of input (in rupees)	value added (in rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. seventh	18.06	11.09	6.97	41.86	29.25	12.61
2. eighth	17.12	9.61	7.51	37.38	26.03	11.35

5.5. It is interesting to note that although the industry is more intensive in rural areas, it is in a more advantageous position in the urban areas. The value of output was about Rs.17 to Rs.18 per household per month in rural areas while in urban areas the corresponding figures were between Rs.37 to Rs.42.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR AND GUR

5.6. Production of sugar and gur is the second most important industry in rural areas. The industry explains 11.56 and 14.16 per cent of total manufacturing households for the two rounds of the survey. In absolute figures the numbers of households which were estimated to be engaged in this industry were 9.50 lakhs and 12.50 lakhs respectively for the two periods in rural areas. These are about 99 per cent of the total households in rural and urban areas together engaged in this manufacturing industry in both the rounds. The distribution evidently shows that this industry is typically a rural one. Proximity of raw materials, favourable background and better opportunity for carrying on manufacture in the traditional pattern perhaps explains the concentration of the industry in the rural sector.

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5.7. Employment aspects of this industry can be judged from the number of working persons per working day. It will be seen from Table (5.3) that during the period of the two rounds of the survey, 9.06 and 14.17 lakhs of persons were engaged in this industry. The character of occupation may be either principal or subsidiary. Compared to the total number of persons engaged in all small scale manufactures, the percentages of employed persons in sugar and gur industry were 9.66 and 13.45 in the two rounds of survey. The total gross incomes per worker in this industry were respectively Rs. 52.55 and Rs. 34.60 during the seventh and eighth rounds of the survey.

TABLE (5.3) : DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN SUGAR AND GUR INDUSTRY IN RURAL AREAS

area	number of households (in lakhs)		percentage to total manufacturing households		number of workers (in lakhs)		percentage to total worker	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. rural	9.50	12.50	11.56	14.16	9.06	14.17	9.66	13.45

TAILORING

5.8. The number of households engaged in tailoring is shown in Table (5.4) separately for urban and rural areas.

TABLE (5.4) : DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN TAILORING INDUSTRY IN RURAL AND URBAN SECTORS

area	number of households (in lakhs)		percentage distribution		percentage of house- holds engaged in tailor- ing to total house- holds in small scale manufacture	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. rural	2.91	3.11	64	64	3.54	3.52
2. urban	1.64	1.77	36	36	9.82	8.91
3. total	4.55	4.88	100	100	4.60	4.51

5.9. Nearly 4.51 to 4.60 per cent of households in small scale manufacture are engaged in tailoring. A sectoral comparison would reveal that the rural sector accounts for 64 per cent of households engaged in tailoring. The percentages of households engaged in tailoring to total households engaged in all small scale manufacture are 3.54 and 3.52 in the rural area for the two periods of the survey and 9.82 and 8.91 in the urban sector during the same period.

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5.10. 3.25 lakhs and 3.64 lakhs of persons worked during the two periods of the survey in rural areas; the corresponding urban figures are 2.49 lakhs and 2.72 lakhs. The breakdown of these figures into household and hired workers is also interesting. An idea of the extent to which household workers participate in this craft can be had from the distribution of total man-days into its household and hired components. Such figures are given in Table (2), Appendix III. From a glance at this table it might be seen that in rural areas about 95 per cent of the workers were household labourers, but in urban areas household workers are assisted by hired workers to the tune of 20 hired workers per 80 household workers.

5.11. Per worker earnings in this industry was also high compared to those of most other small scale industries. Seasonal variation in this was less marked as would be evident from the per worker earnings which were Rs. 20.65 and Rs. 15.66 respectively for the two rounds in the rural areas given in Table (16), Appendix III. In the urban sector, these estimates per worker were computed as Rs. 36.45 and Rs. 34.57 respectively for the two periods.

WOOD INDUSTRY AND CARPENTRY SERVICES

5.12. The number of households engaged in wood industry and carpentry services was estimated during the two periods of the survey at 7.57 lakhs and 7.69 lakhs for the country. The number for rural and urban areas was 6.17 lakhs and 1.40 lakhs respectively during the seventh round of the survey and 6.26 lakhs and 1.43 lakhs respectively for the eighth round of survey. Table (5.5) below gives the distribution of the households and workers engaged in this industry arranged by sectors.

TABLE (5.5) : DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED
IN WOOD INDUSTRY AND CARPENTRY SERVICES IN SEVENTH AND
EIGHTH ROUNDS

area	number of households (in lakhs)		percentage to total small scale manufacturing households		number of workers (in lakhs)		percentage to total workers in small scale manufacture	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. rural	6.17	6.26	7.51	7.09	6.02	6.98	6.39	6.62
2. urban	1.40	1.43	8.38	7.20	1.98	2.14	6.16	5.84
3. all India	7.57	7.69	7.66	7.11	8.00	9.12	6.33	6.42

5.13 The percentages of households engaged in the industry to total households engaged in all types of small scale manufacturing enterprises were 7.51 and 7.09 in rural areas for the two periods of survey. The corresponding figures for urban areas were 8.38 and 7.20. As regards the number of workers during the two periods

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of the survey, there was an excess of nearly 1 lakh of persons during the eighth round of survey, indicating a small rise in the volume of work in this period. In the urban areas, however, the difference in the number of persons worked during the two periods of the survey was negligible.

5.14. The striking features about this industry is that a great part of the total output comes by way of rendering services to other concerns. The percentage breakdown of the total output into two components, rendering services and other activities, is interesting. Table (5.6) gives the percentage income from services alongside the value of output in this industry in the two rounds of the survey.

TABLE (5.6) : TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT PER MONTH AND THE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ITS COMPONENTS IN WOOD INDUSTRY AND CARPENTRY SERVICES

round	rural		urban	
	value of total output (in lakh rupees)	income from servicing as percentage of total output	value of total output (in lakh rupees)	income from servicing as percentage of total output
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. seventh	178.31	66.99	106.40	55.75
2. eighth	128.27	76.53	140.01	46.28

5.15. The value of products and by-products, and the value of services rendered to other concerns are approximately equal in the urban sector, while the income from servicing is about double the value of products and by-products in the rural sector.

5.16. The total cost in respect of all items like value of fuel, lubricant, raw material, interest, levies paid, etc. per worker in urban areas is much higher than in rural areas as is evident from Table (5.7). The earnings per worker in rural areas were Rs.24.40 and Rs.15.06 per month respectively in the two rounds of the survey while those in urban areas were Rs.37.17 and Rs.40.23 per month respectively.

TABLE (5.7) : EARNINGS PER WORKER PER MONTH IN WOOD INDUSTRY AND CARPENTRY SERVICES IN THE TWO PERIODS OF SURVEY

round	rural			urban		
	total cost (rupees)	total output (rupees)	earning (rupees)	total cost (rupees)	total output (rupees)	earning (rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. seventh	5.22	29.62	24.40	16.57	53.74	37.17
2. eighth	3.32	18.38	15.06	25.19	65.42	40.23

MANUFACTURE OF GOLD AND SILVER WARES

5.17. There were altogether 2.90 lakhs and 3.41 lakhs of households respectively during the two periods of the survey of which 1.90 lakhs and 2.18 lakhs households were in the rural areas and 1.00 lakhs and 1.23 lakhs households were in urban areas. It is evident therefore that households were more or less evenly distributed both in rural and urban areas. As regards the employment aspects of this industry, it may be noted that 4.02 lakhs and 4.07 lakhs of persons were engaged in this craft during the two periods of the survey indicating thereby a small seasonal variation over the two periods under consideration. Of the total employed, 2.55 lakhs and 2.07 lakhs were in rural areas and 1.47 lakhs and 2.00 lakhs were in urban areas for the two rounds of the survey. The total number of persons engaged in this industry is more or less evenly distributed in the two sectors, but the total value of output produced by these persons was distributed in the two sectors in the ratio of 23 : 77.

5.18. The values of output per employed person were respectively Rs 19.00 and Rs 25.70 in rural areas and Rs 108.65 and Rs 101.42 in urban areas during the two periods of the survey. The nature of the industry is also different in the two sectors. The income from servicing rendered far exceeds that from products manufactured in the rural sector for both the rounds. The values of input per worker were estimated at Rs.3.79 and Rs.4.32 in the rural areas and Rs. 67.61 and Rs.61.12 in the urban areas during the two periods of the survey. After deducting the value of input from that of output, the value added by manufacture in this industry came to Rs.15.21 and Rs.21.38 per worker in rural areas and Rs.41.01 and Rs.40.29 per worker in urban areas during the two periods of the survey.

MANUFACTURE OF MATERIALS FROM BAMBOO, CANE, ETC.

5.19. The manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, etc. is also more of rural character. About 10 per cent of all the manufacturing households were engaged in this craft in the rural sector in the seventh round of the survey. In the eighth round it was about 7 per cent. In absolute figures, the number of households engaged in this industry was estimated at 8.25 lakhs and 5.80 lakhs respectively in seventh and eighth rounds in the survey. The estimated numbers of persons engaged in the industry in the rural sector were 10.21 lakhs and 8.04 lakhs during the two periods of the survey. It was about 10.83 per cent of total number of persons engaged in all small scale manufacturing activity as their principal or subsidiary means of livelihood for the seventh round of the survey. The corresponding figure for the eighth round was 7.63 per cent. The difference between these percentages may be partly due to seasonal character of the industry apart from chance fluctuations.

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5.20. Table (5.8) gives the expenditure per household incurred on fuel, raw material, and the remaining items of input which have been lumped together under 'others' and the gross earnings, each figure relating to the last month.

TABLE (5.8) : DISTRIBUTION OF PER HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE OVER DIFFERENT ITEMS OF INPUT AND GROSS EARNINGS IN RURAL AREAS DURING SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

items	value (in rupees)		percentage	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. fuel	0.08	0.02	3	1
2. raw materials	3.04	4.61	91	97
3. others	0.21	0.12	6	2
4. total input	3.33	4.74	100	100
5. gross earnings (output)	10.62	12.43	—	—
6. value added	7.29	7.69	—	—

5.21. Per household expenditures on raw material were respectively Rs.3.04 and Rs.4.61 in rural areas during the two rounds of the survey. In percentages, they were 91 per cent and 97 per cent of the total input. Bamboo is the main raw material of this industry. Gross earnings per household in the rural areas were respectively Rs.10.62 and Rs.12.43 for the two periods.

MANUFACTURE OF EARTHENWARE, TOYS, BRICKS, ETC.

5.22. Pottery or manufacture of earthenwares, toys, bricks, tiles, etc. is a very ancient cottage industry of India. But although this industry is found both in rural and urban areas, majority of the households engaged in this industry is located in rural areas. The availability of the main raw material, clay, sometimes free of cost and at times at a nominal transport charge, is the reason why the industry is located largely in rural areas.

5.23. The number of households engaged in the manufacture of earthenware, toys, etc. in the rural sector were 3.93 lakhs and 5.01 lakhs respectively as estimated in the seventh and eighth rounds of the survey. It was observed that the households engaged in this industry gave employment to 4.65 lakhs and 7.31 lakhs of persons during the two periods of the survey as principal or as subsidiary means of livelihood.

5.24. The principal items of input cost were raw material (clay) and fuel. These two items constituted about 90 per cent of the total input cost. A reference to Tables (5) and (6) in Appendix III will show that Rs.3.47 and Rs.5.09 respectively were spent on fuel per household and Rs.2.93 and Rs.2.54 on raw materials

per household in the rural sector during the two periods of the survey. A reference to Table (10) in Appendix III will show that the average values of output per household were Rs. 22.38 and Rs. 23.65 as estimated in the seventh and eighth rounds of survey for the rural sector.

LEATHER INDUSTRY

5.25. Household leather industry in urban areas is characterised by three types of operations, namely (i) processing of leather, (ii) manufacture of shoes and other leather products and (iii) services rendered by the cobblers mainly by way of repair.

5.26. Households engaged in the industry in the urban area numbered 1.00 lakhs and 0.76 lakhs respectively during the two periods of the survey. Expressed as percentages of total households engaged in all types of small scale manufacture taken together the figures worked out at 5.99 and 3.83 respectively for the two periods. Persons engaged in the industry in the urban sector were respectively 1.50 lakhs and 1.14 lakhs in number during the seventh and eighth rounds of the survey. Mandays utilised by each manufacturing household were approximately 1.41 and 1.57 during the two periods of survey, of which the household members contributed about 1.16 and 1.29 and hired labourers 0.25 and 0.21.

5.27. Total gross incomes for the two periods were Rs.91.45 and Rs.116.28 respectively per household per month in the urban areas. It was estimated that about 21.60 per cent and 16.80 per cent of the total gross income accounted for the services rendered by the households engaged in this industry respectively for the two periods of the survey. The expenditures incurred per household on fuel, lubricant, raw materials and other items were Rs.43.58 and Rs.68.82 respectively in the urban sector. The values added by manufacture, therefore, came respectively to Rs.48.87 and Rs.47.46 per household during the seventh and eighth rounds of the survey.

IRON, STEEL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

5.28. This industry covered the activities of blacksmiths, as well as manufacture of brass, bell-metal, tin and aluminium products. Blacksmithy is one of the important and commonly met cottage industries in India. Blacksmithy, tin-smithy and bell-metal industry are generally hereditary occupations. In rural areas, these establishments usually cater to the needs of agricultural and other households of the village. Payments of the services rendered to these households are usually made during the harvest period.

5.29. It was estimated that during the seventh and eighth rounds of survey, 66 thousand and 89 thousand persons were respectively engaged in these industries in urban areas. These households provided employment to 1.18 lakhs and 1.73 lakhs

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of persons either as their principal or subsidiary means of livelihood. So the number of workers per household came to 1.79 and 1.94 during the two periods of the survey.

5.30. The main raw materials used in this industry are steel, soft iron, brass, bell-metal and iron sheets. The following table gives the distribution of the items of input and the total gross earnings in urban areas during the seventh and eighth rounds of the survey. Raw materials constitute the main item of input accounting for about 94 and 92 per cent of the total input as estimated during the two periods of survey. The value added per household came to Rs.86.21 and Rs.83.46 per month respectively for the two rounds under consideration.

TABLE (5.9) : DISTRIBUTION OF ITEMS OF INPUT AND GROSS EARNINGS PER HOUSE-
HOLD IN URBAN AREA IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

items	value (in rupees)		percentage	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. raw materials	144.25	127.47	93.6	91.6
2. fuel	4.47	7.84	2.9	5.6
3. repair and maintenance	0.68	1.19	0.5	0.9
4. other expenses	4.67	2.70	3.0	1.9
5. total (input)	154.06	139.20	100.00	100.00
6. gross earning (output)	240.27	222.66	—	—
7. value added	86.21	83.46	—	—

APPENDIX I

SAMPLE DESIGN AND PROCEDURE OF ESTIMATION

1. *Seventh Round, rural and urban areas* : The sample design for the seventh round of the survey has been elaborated in the earlier report (No. 19) and has not been repeated here.

2. *Eighth Round, rural areas* : The sampling design for the rural sector was a two-stage stratified one, the first stage being the villages and the second stage being the households within the villages. It may be mentioned at the very outset that stratification was resorted to only within the natural divisions, i.e. zones as defined by the Registrar General were left intact. Each natural division within a particular zone-state combination was divided into a number of strata so that each stratum may be a set of tehsils having more or less the same net cropped area per head of agricultural population (excluding agricultural labour). Care was, however, taken to ensure more or less equal agricultural population within each stratum of a natural division. From each stratum, four villages were selected on the basis of probability proportional to total population and with replacement. Within each village, all the households engaged in the small scale manufacture and handicrafts were listed in a schedule so as to form a frame for the manufacturing households. A requisite number of sample households were selected from this frame following a method of systematic sampling with a random start.

3. As regards the sample size, it may be noted that the state quota for each state was allocated to each natural division within a state on the basis of its agricultural population (excluding agricultural labour).

4. *Eighth Round, urban areas* : A three-stage stratified sampling design was adopted for urban areas in the eighth round of the survey. The first stage, second stage and the third stage of sampling were towns, blocks, and households respectively.

5. First of all, all the towns excluding the four big cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras were grouped into four strata on the basis of their respective populations. The first-stage units, viz. towns were selected from each stratum with probability proportional to population and the second-stage units, viz., blocks were selected from each sample town with probability proportional to the number of households. At the third stage within each sample block households were selected by systematic sampling with a random start from a frame of households engaged in small scale manufacture and handicrafts either as a principal or as a subsidiary means of livelihood.

6. In the case of four big cities, sample blocks and sample households were selected from each city following the procedure described above.

PROCEDURE OF ESTIMATION

7. *Eighth Round, rural areas*: Let X_{ijk} represent the observation of any characteristic in the k -th household of the j -th village of the i -th stratum. Then all-India totals may be estimated by

$$\hat{X} = \sum_i \frac{1}{n_i} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{1}{\pi_{ij}} \times \frac{N_{ij}}{n_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{ij}} x_{ijk}$$

where, N_{ij} and n_{ij} represent the total number of households (as per frame) and number of sample households respectively of the j -th village of the i -th stratum. π_{ij} is the probability of selection of the j -th village in the i -th stratum, and n_i is the number of sample villages in the i -th stratum.

8. *Eighth Round, urban areas*: Let X_{ijkl} represent the observation of any characteristic in the l -th household of the k -th block of the j -th town of the i -th stratum. Then the all India totals excluding the four big cities may be estimated by

$$\hat{X} = \sum_i \frac{1}{n_i} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{1}{\pi_{ij}} \times \frac{1}{n_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{ij}} \frac{1}{\pi_{ijk}} \times \frac{N_{ijk}}{n_{ijk}} \sum_{l=1}^{n_{ijk}} x_{ijkl}$$

where, N_{ijk} and n_{ijk} represent the total number of households (as per frame) and number of sample households respectively of the k -th block of the j -th town of the i -th stratum. π_{ijk} is the probability of selection of the k -th block in the j -th town of the i -th stratum when the j -th town has been selected already; n_{ij} is the number of sample blocks of the j -th town of the i -th stratum; π_{ij} is the probability of selection of the j -th town of the i -th stratum; and n_i is the number of sample towns of the i -th stratum.

9. As regards the four big cities the procedure of estimation was the same as in the rural sector; the cities, Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras together constituted a stratum.

APPENDIX II

COMPARISON OF RESULTS BY SUB-SAMPLES

1. As mentioned in the first chapter, because of paucity of external material, reliability of the estimates could be assessed in terms of agreement between sub-sample estimates. Comparison between rounds could also throw some light on those items which are little affected by seasonal behaviour.

2. In the seventh round of the survey, two tehsils were selected from each stratum. From each selected tehsil again two villages were selected with probability proportional to their population. From each sample village, a number of households were selected for canvassing the schedule. All the sampling units in the first tehsil furnished an estimate for the stratum. From the sampling units of second tehsil another parallel estimate for the stratum was made. As the selection of both the tehsils were independent, the two estimates shown in Table (A) furnish an idea of the internal consistency of the data obtained from the survey.

TABLE (A) : SUB-SAMPLE ESTIMATES FOR A FEW SELECTED ITEMS IN RURAL AREAS DURING THE SEVENTH ROUND OF THE SURVEY (OCTOBER 1953-MARCH 1954)

items	sub-sample I	sub-sample II	combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. number of active workers in lakhs	105.10	83.42	94.26
2. number of households engaged in small scale manufacture in lakhs	93.18	71.13	82.16
3. monthly gross earnings in lakhs of rupees	2981.43	2865.48	2923.48
4. monthly value added by manufacture in lakhs of rupees	1226.63	1116.94	1171.61

3. In urban areas, all the sample towns within a stratum were allocated to two sub-samples. On the basis of the sample units occurring in the towns within the first sub-sample an estimate for the stratum was built up. Similarly another parallel estimate for the same item was prepared from the sampling units belonging to the sample towns of the second sub-sample. Comparison of the sub-sample estimates has been made in Table (B) below with the combined estimates. The combined estimate, it may be noted in this connection, was built up from all the sample units of a particular stratum.

4. In the eighth round of the survey, four villages were selected from each stratum providing the basis for four sub-samples estimates for each time. As a matter of convenience, sub-sample one and three were merged together to give a combined estimate for the item. Similarly sub-samples two and four were combined

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to furnish another estimate. The agreement between these two combined estimates has been shown in Table (C).

TABLE (B) : SUB-SAMPLE ESTIMATES FOR A FEW SELECTED ITEMS IN URBAN AREAS DURING THE SEVENTH ROUND OF THE SURVEY (OCTOBER 1953-MARCH 1954)

items	sub-sample I	sub-sample II	combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. number of active workers in lakhs	35.47	29.79	32.17
2. number of households engaged in small scale manufacture in lakhs	17.26	16.73	16.70
3. monthly gross earning in lakhs of rupees	3284.60	2915.50	3114.40
4. monthly value added by manufacture in lakhs of rupees	1116.22	932.36	1031.78

TABLE (C) : SUB-SAMPLE ESTIMATES OF A FEW SELECTED ITEMS IN RURAL AREAS DURING THE EIGHTH ROUND OF THE SURVEY (JULY 1954-APRIL 1955)

items	sub-sample I	sub-sample II	combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. number of active workers in lakhs	106.56	104.20	105.38
2. number of households engaged in small scale manufacture in lakhs	87.84	88.70	88.27
3. monthly gross earnings in lakhs of rupees	2771.28	2722.37	2746.82
4. monthly value added by manufacture in lakhs of rupees	1088.59	1003.59	1046.09

5. In the urban areas in the eighth round of the survey, total sampling units were divided more or less equally into two sub-samples following the method adopted in the seventh round of the survey. For each item, two independent estimates were built up as in the seventh round and an idea of their agreement may be had from Table (D).

TABLE (D) : SUB-SAMPLE ESTIMATES OF A FEW SELECTED ITEMS IN URBAN AREAS DURING THE EIGHTH ROUND OF THE SURVEY (JULY 1954-APRIL 1955)

items	sub-sample I	sub-sample II	combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. number of active workers in lakhs	39.13	34.15	36.64
2. number of households engaged in small scale manufacture in lakhs	21.82	17.89	19.85
3. monthly gross earnings in lakhs of rupees	3777.50	3392.47	3584.99
4. monthly value added by manufacture in lakhs of rupees	1433.30	1338.01	1385.65

APPENDIX III

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TABLE 1 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE (MONTHLY) NUMBER OF WORKERS
PER WORKING DAY IN HOUSEHOLD SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE AND
HANDICRAFTS IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

industry	number of house-holds in lakhs		number of workers per working day in lakhs		number of workers per household	
	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(a) rural						
1. sugar and gur industry	9.50	12.50	9.06	14.17	0.95	1.33
2. handloom weaving industry	12.99	13.60	14.37	17.00	1.11	1.25
3. tailoring industry	2.91	3.11	3.25	3.64	1.12	1.17
4. wood industry and carpentry services	6.17	6.26	6.02	6.98	0.98	1.12
5. manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, etc.	8.25	5.80	10.21	8.04	1.24	1.39
6. pottery industry	3.93	5.01	4.65	7.31	1.18	1.46
7. gold and silver manufacture	1.90	2.18	2.55	2.07	1.34	0.95
8. seven industries	45.65	48.46	50.11	59.21	1.01	1.22
9. all industries	82.16	88.25	94.26	105.38	1.15	1.19
(b) urban						
1. handloom weaving industry	1.16	1.49	4.95	4.51	4.27	3.03
2. tailoring industry	1.64	1.77	2.49	2.72	1.52	1.54
3. wood industry and carpentry services	1.40	1.43	1.98	2.14	1.41	1.50
4. manufacturing, processing and repairing of leather and leather products	1.00	0.76	1.50	1.14	1.50	1.50
5. manufacture of gold and silver wares	1.00	1.23	1.47	2.00	1.47	1.63
6. manufacture of iron, steel and brass products, etc.	0.66	0.89	1.18	1.73	1.79	1.94
7. six industries	6.86	7.57	13.57	14.24	1.98	1.88
8. all industries	16.70	19.85	32.16	36.64	1.92	1.85

	rural		urban	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
number of sample villages/blocks	951	1410	443	468
number of sample households	7013	2451	3667	4058

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TABLE 2 : HOUSEHOLD AND HIRED MANDAYS PER HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED IN SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE AND HANDICRAFTS IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

industry	household mandays per household		hired mandays per household		total mandays per household	
	(seventh Oct. '53 to March '54)	(eighth (July '54 to April '55)	(seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	(eighth (July '54 to April '55)	(seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	(eighth (July '54 to April '55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(a) rural						
1. sugar and gur industry	0.59	0.70	0.34	0.43	0.93	1.13
2. handloom weaving industry	0.62	1.19	0.04	0.02	0.66	1.21
3. tailoring industry	1.05	1.02	0.04	0.06	1.09	1.08
4. wood industry and carpentry services	0.84	0.98	0.05	0.05	0.89	1.03
5. manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, etc.	1.02	1.31	0.04	0.01	1.06	1.32
6. pottery industry	1.15	1.33	0.03	0.02	1.18	1.35
7. manufacture of gold and silver wares	1.23	0.90	—	0.02	1.23	0.92
8. seven industries	0.81	1.04	0.10	0.13	0.91	1.17
9. all industries	0.92	1.02	0.09	0.11	1.01	1.13
(b) urban						
1. handloom weaving industry	2.65	2.37	1.74	0.56	4.39	2.93
2. tailoring industry	1.16	1.18	0.30	0.30	1.46	1.48
3. wood industry and carpentry services	1.02	1.22	0.29	0.22	1.31	1.44
4. manufacture, processing and repairing leather and leather products	1.16	1.29	0.25	0.21	1.41	1.57
5. manufacture of gold and silver wares	1.14	1.31	0.25	0.29	1.39	1.60
6. manufacture of iron, steel, brass products, etc.	1.26	1.38	0.59	0.58	1.85	1.96
7. six industries	1.39	1.48	0.55	0.35	1.94	1.83
8. all industries	1.33	1.36	0.55	0.43	1.88	1.79

	rural		urban	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
number of sample villages/blocks	951	1410	443	468
number of sample households	7013	2451	3667	4058

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TABLE 3 : AVERAGE NUMBER (MONTHLY) OF HIRED MANDAYS PER HOUSEHOLD AND MONTHLY PAYMENT OF HIRED LABOUR CHARGES PER HOUSEHOLD AND PER HIRED MANDAY IN HOUSEHOLD SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE AND HANDICRAFTS IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

industry	number of hired mandays per household		monthly hired labour charges per household in rupees		monthly hired labour charges per hired manday in rupees	
	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(a) rural						
1. sugar and gur industry	0.34	0.43	3.25	1.51	9.57	3.47
2. handloom weaving industry	0.04	0.02	0.61	0.16	14.35	7.00
3. tailoring industry	0.04	0.06	1.88	1.03	45.50	16.84
4. wood industry and carpentry services	0.05	0.05	1.05	2.78	21.53	59.96
5. manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, etc.	0.04	0.01	0.17	0.03	4.79	4.50
6. pottery industry	0.03	0.02	0.39	0.18	12.92	10.00
7. manufacture of gold and silver wares	—	0.02	—	0.68	—	37.00
8. seven industries	0.10	0.13	1.18	0.91	11.64	6.91
9. all industries	0.09	0.11	1.52	1.47	17.01	13.16
(b) urban						
1. handloom weaving industry	1.74	0.56	20.17	15.14	11.58	27.18
2. tailoring industry	0.30	0.30	11.81	8.23	38.74	27.47
3. wood industry and carpentry services	0.29	0.22	13.55	12.12	46.27	55.90
4. manufacturing, process and repairing of leather and leather products	0.25	0.21	10.07	4.92	40.28	23.38
5. manufacture of gold and silver wares	0.25	0.29	13.05	11.05	52.20	37.75
6. manufacture of iron, steel and brass products, etc.	0.59	0.58	19.68	16.12	33.24	27.90
7. six industries	0.55	0.35	15.59	10.91	28.37	31.28
8. all industries	0.55	0.46	17.03	12.29	30.95	28.28

	rural		urban	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
number of sample villages/blocks	951	1410	443	468
number of sample households	7013	2451	3667	4058

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TABLE 4 : MONTHLY VALUE OF INPUT PER HOUSEHOLD AND PER WORKER IN
HOUSEHOLD SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE AND HANDICRAFTS
IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

industry	value per household in rupees		value per worker in rupees	
	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a) rural				
1. sugar and gur industry	44.36	39.31	46.52	34.67
2. handloom weaving industry	12.27	12.02	11.09	9.61
3. tailoring industry	16.11	12.48	14.42	10.67
4. wood industry and carpentry services	4.86	3.59	4.98	3.22
5. manufacture of materials from bamboo and cane, etc.	3.33	4.74	2.69	3.42
6. pottery industry	7.04	8.70	5.95	5.97
7. manufacture of gold and silver wares	5.08	4.10	3.79	4.32
8. seven industries	15.83	16.43	14.42	13.45
9. all industries	21.32	19.27	18.58	16.14
(b) urban				
1. cotton weaving industry	124.81	78.79	29.25	26.03
2. tailoring industry	18.91	42.53	12.45	27.68
3. wood industry and carpentry services	21.98	36.16	15.54	24.16
4. manufacturing, processing and repairing of leather and leather products	43.58	68.82	29.05	45.88
5. manufacture of gold and silver wares	99.38	99.39	67.61	61.12
6. manufacture of iron, steel and brass products, etc.	154.06	139.20	86.17	71.61
7. six industries	65.77	71.71	33.25	38.12
8. all industries	124.71	110.80	64.76	60.02

	rural		urban	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
number of sample villages/blocks	951	1410	443	468
number of sample households	7013	2451	3667	4058

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TABLE 5 : MONTHLY VALUE OF FUEL AND LUBRICANT PER HOUSEHOLD AND PER WORKER IN HOUSEHOLD SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE AND HANDICRAFTS IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

industry	value per household in rupees		value per worker in rupees	
	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a) rural				
1. sugar and gur industry	3.07	3.26	3.22	2.88
2. handloom weaving industry	0.10	0.17	0.09	0.14
3. tailoring industry	0.71	0.73	0.64	0.63
4. wood industry and carpentry services	0.22	0.44	0.23	0.40
5. manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, etc.	0.08	0.02	0.06	0.01
6. pottery industry	3.47	5.09	2.94	3.49
7. manufacture of gold and silver wares	2.29	1.80	1.71	1.89
8. seven industries	1.15	1.60	1.05	1.31
9. all industries	1.75	1.84	1.53	1.54
(b) urban				
1. handloom weaving industry	0.43	0.68	0.10	0.23
2. tailoring industry	1.42	1.72	0.94	1.12
3. wood industry and carpentry services	0.79	2.26	0.56	1.51
4. manufacturing, processing and repairing of leather, leather products	0.33	0.75	0.22	0.50
5. manufacture of gold and silver wares	3.62	3.36	2.46	2.07
6. manufacture of iron, steel, brass products, etc.	4.47	7.84	2.50	4.03
7. six industries	1.58	2.51	0.80	1.33
8. all industries	5.71	6.44	2.96	3.49

	rural		urban	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
number of sample villages/blocks	951	1410	443	468
number of sample households	7013	2451	3667	4058

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TABLE 6 : MONTHLY VALUE OF RAW MATERIALS, AUXILIARY MATERIALS AND CATTLE FEED PER HOUSEHOLD AND PER WORKER IN HOUSEHOLD SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE AND HANDICRAFTS IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

industry	value per household in rupees		value per worker in rupees	
	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)	eighth (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a) rural				
1. sugar and gur industry	40.05	35.09	41.99	30.97
2. handloom weaving industry	11.74	11.05	10.61	8.84
3. tailoring industry	10.33	7.01	9.25	5.99
4. wood industry and carpentry services	3.89	2.17	3.99	1.94
5. manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, etc.	3.04	4.61	2.46	3.32
6. pottery industry	2.93	2.54	2.47	1.74
7. manufacture of gold and silver wares	2.16	1.88	1.61	1.98
8. seven industries	13.75	13.78	12.53	11.28
9. all industries	18.41	16.13	16.04	13.51
(b) urban				
1. handloom weaving industry	118.58	73.52	27.79	24.29
2. tailoring industry	13.01	36.77	8.57	23.93
3. wood industry and carpentry services	17.19	30.71	12.16	20.52
4. manufacturing, processing and repairing of leather and leather products	40.46	65.24	26.97	43.49
5. manufacture of gold and silver wares	93.14	93.92	63.36	57.76
6. manufacture of iron, steel and brass products, etc.	144.24	127.47	80.68	65.58
7. six industries	60.02	65.67	30.34	34.91
8. all industries	111.15	99.08	57.72	53.68

	rural		urban	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
number of sample villages/blocks	951	1410	443	468
number of sample households	7013	2451	3667	4058

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TABLE 7 : MONTHLY VALUE OF REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE CHARGES PER HOUSEHOLD AND PER WORKER IN HOUSEHOLD SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE AND HANDICRAFTS IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

industry	value per household in rupees		value per worker in rupees	
	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a) rural				
1. sugar and gur industry	0.75	0.45	0.79	0.40
2. handloom weaving industry	0.25	0.51	0.22	0.41
3. tailoring industry	4.24	4.10	3.80	3.50
4. wood industry and carpentry services	0.52	0.61	0.53	0.55
5. manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, etc.	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01
6. pottery industry	0.45	0.46	0.38	0.31
7. manufacture of gold and silver wares	0.18	0.30	0.14	0.31
8. seven industries	0.62	0.66	0.57	0.54
9. all industries	0.80	0.87	0.69	0.73
(b) urban				
1. handloom weaving industry	1.17	1.01	0.27	0.33
2. tailoring industry	3.09	1.84	2.03	1.19
3. wood industry and carpentry services	1.15	1.06	0.81	0.71
4. manufacturing, processing and repairing of leather and leather products	1.12	1.41	0.75	0.94
5. manufacture of gold and silver wares	0.24	0.19	0.16	0.12
6. manufacture of iron, steel and brass products, etc.	0.68	1.19	0.38	0.61
7. six industries	1.43	1.14	0.73	0.61
8. all industries	2.59	1.08	1.34	0.58

	rural		urban	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
number of sample villages/blocks	951	1410	443	467
number of sample households	7013	2451	3667	4058

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TABLE 8 : MONTHLY VALUE OF PACKING MATERIALS, OTHER CONSUMABLE STORES
AND SERVICE PURCHASED FROM OTHER CONCERNS PER HOUSEHOLD AND
PER WORKER IN HOUSEHOLD SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE AND HANDI-
CRAFTS IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

industry	value per household in rupees		value per worker in rupees	
	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a) rural				
1. sugar and gur industry	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.44
2. handloom weaving industry	0.18	0.29	0.16	0.23
3. tailoring industry	0.82	0.65	0.74	0.55
4. wood industry and carpentry services	0.23	0.37	0.24	0.33
5. manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, etc.	0.18	0.10	0.14	0.07
6. pottery industry	0.19	0.61	0.16	0.42
7. manufacture of gold and silver wares	0.45	0.13	0.33	0.14
8. seven industries	0.31	0.38	0.28	0.31
9. all industries	0.36	0.45	0.32	0.37
(b) urban				
1. handloom weaving industry	4.63	3.58	1.08	1.18
2. tailoring industry	1.40	2.20	0.92	1.43
3. wood industry and carpentry services	2.85	2.13	2.02	1.43
4. manufacturing, processing and repairing of leather and leather products	1.67	1.42	1.11	0.95
5. manufacture of gold and silver wares	2.38	1.92	1.62	1.18
6. manufacture of iron, steel and brass products, etc.	4.67	2.70	2.61	1.39
7. six industries	2.74	2.38	1.38	1.27
8. all industries	5.26	4.19	2.74	2.27

	rural		urban	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
number of sample villages/blocks	951	1410	443	467
number of sample households	7013	2451	3667	4058

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TABLE 9 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL VALUE OF INPUT BY ITEMS IN
HOUSEHOLD SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE AND HANDICRAFTS
IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

items	fuel and lubricant		raw materials, auxiliary materials and cattlefeed		repair and maintenance charges		other expenses		total		
	seventh (Oct. 1953 to March 1954)	eighth (July 1954 to April 1955)	seventh (Oct. 1953 to March 1954)	eighth (July 1954 to April 1955)	seventh (Oct. 1953 to March 1954)	eighth (July 1954 to April 1955)	seventh (Oct. 1953 to March 1954)	eighth (July 1954 to April 1955)	seventh (Oct. 1953 to March 1954)	eighth (July 1954 to April 1955)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(a) rural											
1. sugar and gur industry	6.92	8.30	90.29	89.29	1.69	1.14	1.10	1.24	100.00	100.00	
2. handloom weaving industry	0.80	1.45	95.68	91.94	2.03	4.23	1.49	2.38	100.00	100.00	
3. tailoring industry	4.42	5.87	64.14	56.12	26.34	32.81	5.10	5.20	100.00	100.00	
4. wood industry and carpentry services	4.57	12.37	80.03	60.35	10.63	17.04	4.77	10.24	100.00	100.00	
5. manufacturing of materials from bamboo, cane, etc.	2.26	0.40	91.22	97.20	1.13	0.36	5.39	2.04	100.00	100.00	
6. pottery industry	49.31	58.45	41.51	29.26	6.43	5.27	2.75	7.02	100.00	100.00	
7. manufacturing of iron, steel, brass products, etc.	47.45	53.42	46.18	35.89	4.41	7.83	1.96	2.86	100.00	100.00	
8. seven industries	7.27	9.77	86.88	83.89	3.92	4.04	1.93	2.30	100.00	100.00	
9. all industries	8.23	9.54	86.31	83.70	3.74	4.50	1.72	2.26	100.00	100.00	
(b) urban											
1. handloom weaving industry	0.35	0.87	95.00	93.31	0.94	1.28	3.71	4.54	100.00	100.00	
2. tailoring industry	7.51	4.05	68.79	86.46	16.32	4.32	7.38	5.17	100.00	100.00	
3. wood industry and carpentry services	3.57	6.25	78.23	84.91	5.23	2.94	12.97	5.90	100.00	100.00	
4. manufacturing processing and repairing of leather and leather products	0.76	1.09	92.84	94.79	2.57	2.05	3.83	2.07	100.00	100.00	
5. manufacturing of gold and silver wares	3.64	3.39	93.73	94.49	0.24	0.19	2.39	1.93	100.00	100.00	
6. manufacturing of iron, steel brass products, etc.	2.90	5.63	93.63	91.57	0.44	0.86	3.03	1.94	100.00	100.00	
7. six industries	2.40	3.50	91.26	91.58	2.18	1.59	4.16	3.33	100.00	100.00	
8. all industries	4.57	5.81	89.14	89.43	2.07	0.98	4.22	3.78	100.00	100.00	

National Sample Survey

TABLE 10 : MONTHLY VALUE OF OUTPUT PER HOUSEHOLD AND PER WORKER IN
HOUSEHOLD SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE AND HANDICRAFTS
IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

industry	value per household in rupees		value per worker in rupees	
	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a) rural				
1. sugar and gur industry	50.12	39.23	52.55	34.60
2. handloom weaving industry	19.98	21.40	18.06	17.12
3. tailoring industry	39.99	31.96	35.81	27.31
4. wood industry and carpentry services	28.90	20.49	29.62	18.38
5. manufactured of materials from bamboo, cane, etc.	10.62	12.43	8.58	8.97
6. pottery industry	22.38	23.65	18.72	16.21
7. manufacture of gold and silver wares	25.50	24.40	19.00	25.70
8. seven industries	27.48	25.85	25.03	21.16
9. all industries	35.58	31.13	31.02	26.07
(b) urban				
1. handloom weaving industry	178.62	113.15	41.86	37.38
2. tailoring industry	81.63	99.21	53.76	64.56
3. wood industry and carpentry services	76.00	97.91	53.74	65.42
4. manufacturing, processing and repairing of leather and leather products	91.45	116.28	60.97	77.52
5. manufacture of gold and silver wares	159.71	164.90	108.65	101.42
6. manufacture of iron, steel and brass products, etc.	240.27	222.66	134.39	114.55
7. six industries	124.96	128.61	63.17	68.37
8. all industries	186.49	180.60	96.84	97.84

	rural		urban	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
number of sample villages/blocks	951	1410	443	468
number of sample households	7013	2451	3667	4058

Report on Small Scale Manufacture

TABLE 11 : MONTHLY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, BY-PRODUCTS AND SUBSIDIARY PRODUCTS PER HOUSEHOLD AND PER WORKER IN HOUSEHOLD SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE AND HANDICRAFTS IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

industry	value per household in rupees		value per worker in rupees	
	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a) rural				
1. sugar and gur industry	49.86	38.47	52.16	33.94
2. handloom weaving industry	16.39	15.43	14.82	12.34
3. tailoring industry	10.05	7.32	9.00	6.26
4. wood industry and carpentry services	9.54	4.81	9.78	4.31
5. manufacture of materials from bumboc, cane, etc.	10.09	12.06	8.16	7.86
6. pottery industry	19.67	22.52	16.63	15.44
7. manufacture of gold and silver wares	1.79	4.34	1.34	4.57
8. seven industries	20.54	19.31	18.71	15.81
9. all industries	27.53	24.25	24.00	20.30
(b) urban				
1. handloom weaving industry*	166.08	95.60	38.92	31.59
2. tailoring industry	11.79	42.97	7.77	27.96
3. wood industry and carpentry services	33.63	52.59	23.78	35.15
4. manufacturing, processing and repairing of leather and leather products	71.58	96.74	47.72	64.49
5. manufacture of gold and silver wares	91.76	94.00	62.42	57.80
6. manufacture of iron, steel and brass products, etc.	184.76	191.96	103.34	95.28
7. six industries	79.35	85.56	40.11	45.48
8. all industries	141.91	143.63	73.69	77.81

	rural		urban	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
number of sample villages/blocks	951	1410	443	467
number of sample households	7013	2451	3667	4058

National Sample Survey

TABLE 12 : MONTHLY VALUE OF SERVICE DONE TO OTHER CONCERNS PER HOUSEHOLD AND PER WORKER IN HOUSEHOLD SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE AND HANDICRAFTS IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

industry	value per household in rupees		value per worker in rupees	
	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a) rural				
1. sugar and gur industry	0.48	0.76	0.65	0.67
2. handloom weaving industry	3.59	5.97	3.24	4.78
3. tailoring industry	29.94	24.64	27.12	21.05
4. wood industry and carpentry services	19.36	15.68	19.84	14.06
5. manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, etc.	0.54	0.37	0.43	0.27
6. pottery industry	2.74	1.13	2.29	0.77
7. manufacture of gold and silver wares	23.71	20.06	17.66	21.13
8. seven industries	6.94	6.54	6.32	5.35
9. all industries	8.05	6.89	7.02	5.77
(b) urban				
1. handloom weaving industry	12.54	17.54	2.94	5.80
2. tailoring industry	69.84	56.24	46.00	36.64
3. wood industry and carpentry services	42.37	45.31	29.96	30.28
4. manufacturing, processing and repairing of leather and leather products	19.87	19.54	13.25	13.03
5. manufacture of gold and silver wares	67.95	70.91	46.22	43.61
6. manufacture of iron, steel and brass products, etc.	55.52	40.84	31.05	19.32
7. six industries	45.61	43.05	23.06	22.89
8. all industries	44.58	36.97	23.15	20.03

	rural		urban	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
number of sample villages/blocks	951	1410	443	468
number of sample households	7013	2451	3667	4058

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TABLE 13 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPUT BY ITEMS IN HOUSEHOLD SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE AND HANDICRAFTS IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

industry	products, by-products and subsidiary products		service done to other concerns		total	
	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(a) rural						
1. sugar and gur industry	99.26	98.07	0.74	1.93	100.00	100.00
2. handloom weaving industry	82.05	72.09	17.95	27.91	100.00	100.00
3. tailoring industry	25.14	22.90	74.86	77.10	100.00	100.00
4. wood industry and carpentry services	33.01	23.47	66.99	76.53	100.00	100.00
5. manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, etc.	95.05	97.02	4.95	2.98	100.00	100.00
6. pottery industry	87.89	95.24	12.11	4.76	100.00	100.00
7. manufacture of gold and silver wares	7.04	17.78	92.96	82.22	100.00	100.00
8. seven industries	74.75	74.70	25.25	25.30	100.00	100.00
9. all industries	77.38	77.88	22.62	22.18	100.00	100.00
(b) urban						
1. handloom weaving industry	92.98	84.49	7.02	15.51	100.00	100.00
2. tailoring industry	14.45	43.31	85.55	56.69	100.00	100.00
3. wood industry and carpentry services	44.25	53.72	55.75	46.28	100.00	100.00
4. manufacturing, processing and repairing of leather and leather products	78.40	83.20	21.60	16.80	100.00	100.00
5. manufacture of gold and silver wares	57.45	58.34	42.55	41.66	100.00	100.00
6. manufacture of iron, steel, brass products, etc.	76.89	83.18	23.11	16.82	100.00	100.00
7. six industries	63.50	66.53	36.50	33.47	100.00	100.00
8. all industries	76.10	79.53	23.90	20.47	100.00	100.00

	rural		urban	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
number of sample villages/blocks	951	1410	443	468
number of sample households	7013	2451	3667	4058

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TABLE 14 : MONTHLY VALUE ADDED PER HOUSEHOLD AND PER WORKER IN HOUSE-
HOLD SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE AND HANDICRAFTS
IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

industry	value per household in rupees		value per worker in rupees	
	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a) rural				
1. sugar and gur industry	5.76	-0.08	6.04	-0.07
2. handloom weaving industry	7.71	9.39	6.97	7.51
3. tailoring industry	23.88	19.48	21.38	16.64
4. wood industry and carpentry services	24.04	16.90	24.64	15.16
5. manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, etc.	7.29	7.69	5.89	5.83
6. pottery industry	15.34	14.94	12.96	10.24
7. manufacture of gold and silver wares	20.42	20.30	15.21	21.38
8. seven industries	11.65	9.43	10.42	7.71
9. all industries	14.26	11.85	12.44	9.93
(b) urban				
1. handloom weaving industry	53.81	34.36	12.61	7.62
2. tailoring industry	62.72	56.68	41.31	36.88
3. wood industry and carpentry services	54.02	61.75	38.20	41.26
4. manufacturing, processing and repairing of leather and leather products	47.87	47.46	31.91	31.64
5. manufacture of gold and silver wares	60.33	65.59	41.01	40.29
6. manufacture of iron, steel, brass products, etc.	86.21	85.72	48.22	42.94
7. six industries	59.19	56.80	29.92	30.25
8. all industries	61.78	69.81	32.08	37.82

	rural		urban	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
number of sample villages/blocks	951	1410	443	468
number of sample households	7013	2451	3667	4058

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TABLE 15 : MONTHLY VALUE OF RENT, INTEREST AND LEVIES PER HOUSEHOLD
AND PER WORKER IN SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE AND HANDICRAFTS
IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

industry	value per household in rupees		value per worker in rupees	
	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a) rural				
1. sugar and gur industry	1.30	1.20	1.26	1.06
2. handloom weaving industry	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.06
3. tailoring industry	0.81	1.15	0.73	0.98
4. wood industry and carpentry services	0.24	0.11	0.24	0.10
5. manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, etc.	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.04
6. pottery industry	0.12	0.16	0.10	0.11
7. manufacture of gold and silver wares	0.38	0.20	0.28	0.20
8. seven industries	0.43	0.45	0.37	0.37
9. all industries	0.49	0.43	0.41	0.33
(b) urban				
1. handloom weaving industry	0.66	1.13	0.50	0.37
2. tailoring industry	7.39	3.55	4.86	2.31
3. wood industry and carpentry services	1.46	1.55	1.03	1.03
4. manufacturing, processing and repairing of leather and leather products	2.43	0.92	1.61	0.61
5. manufacture of gold and silver wares	3.46	5.06	2.36	3.11
6. manufacture of iron, steel, brass products, etc.	4.20	2.35	2.35	1.21
7. six industries	3.55	2.54	1.86	1.34
8. all industries	5.41	4.06	2.81	2.20

	rural		urban	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
number of sample villages/blocks	951	1410	443	468
number of sample households	7013	2451	3667	4058

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TABLE 16 : MONTHLY VALUE OF NET EARNING PER HOUSEHOLD AND PER WORKER
IN SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURE AND HANDICRAFTS IN SEVENTH
AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

industry	value per household in rupees		value per worker in rupees	
	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)	seventh (Oct. '53 to March '54)	eighth (July '54 to April '55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a) rural				
1. sugar and gur industry	4.46	-1.28	4.77	-1.13
2. handloom weaving industry	7.50	9.31	6.87	7.45
3. tailoring industry	23.07	18.33	20.65	15.66
4. wood industry and carpentry services	23.80	16.79	24.40	15.06
5. manufacture of materials from bamboo, cane, etc.	7.2	7.64	5.81	5.51
6. pottery industry	15.22	14.79	12.67	10.13
7. manufacture of gold and silver wares	20.04	20.10	14.93	21.18
8. seven industries	11.20	8.98	10.22	7.23
9. all industries	13.77	11.43	12.01	9.60
(b) urban				
1. handloom weaving industry	53.15	33.23	12.11	10.98
2. tailoring industry	55.33	53.13	36.45	34.57
3. wood industry and carpentry services	52.56	60.20	37.17	40.23
4. manufacturing, processing and repairing of leather and leather products	45.44	46.54	30.31	31.03
5. manufacture of gold and silver wares	56.87	60.45	38.68	37.19
6. manufacture of iron, steel and brass products, etc.	138.88	81.13	45.87	41.73
7. six industries	61.22	54.37	28.06	28.90
8. all industries	56.37	65.74	29.27	35.62

	rural		urban	
	seventh	eighth	seventh	eighth
number of sample villages/blocks	951	1410	443	468
number of sample households	7013	2451	3667	4058

APPENDIX IV

FACSIMILE OF THE SCHEDULES OF INVESTIGATION

RURAL*
URBAN

ORIGINAL*
DUPLICATE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY : 1953-54

Household Schedule 2.2* Non-household Schedule 2.21 : Smallscale manufacture & handicrafts

(Seventh Round)

[1] identification : sample village				[2] identification: sample block		[3] classificatory characters						
1. zone-State-natural division	9. district.....	1. district.....	2. town.....	3. zone-State	4. stratum	1. household size	2. „ land possessed (acres 00.00)	3. „ industry-occupation code	4. „ expenditure „	5. „ religion „	6. „ group „	7. „ mother tongue „
2. stratum	10. sub-division.....	5. sample town	6. sample block	7. sub-sample	8. fraction code							
3. scheme	11. tehsil/kaluk/thana.....	9. sample household										
4. sample unit I	12. police station.....											
5. sample unit II	13. village.....											
6. sub-sample	14. hamlet.....											
7. fraction code	15. census house no.....											
8. sample unit III												
[4] informant's response and ability				[5] investigator: 1. name.....								
1. head of household.....				2. roll no.....				3. signature.....				
2. informant's relation to head.....				4. date: (i) survey.....(ii) despatch of schedules.....								
3. if head not available, why ?.....				[6] inspector: 1. name.....								
4. informant's willingness.....				2. signature.....								
5. informant's ability.....				3. date (i) inspection.....(ii) scrutiny.....(iii) despatch.....								
6. if any second informant, why ?.....				[6A] zonal scrutiny: 1. name of scrutiniser.....								
7. second informant's relation to head.....				2. signature.....				3. date (i) receipt..... (ii) scrutiny.....				
				(iii) despatch to I.S.I.....				4. no. of sheets of scrutiny notes attached.....				
[7] general description and particulars						[8] land used in industry						
1. name of industry or craft.....						1. area (acres 00.00)						
2. name of establishment, if any.....						2. purchase value (Rs. 00.00)						
3. year of foundation.....						3. rent paid during month ended on..... (Rs. 00.00)						
4. no. of branches, if any.....						4. improvement during month ended on..... (Rs. 00.00)						
5. household-1/non-household-2. 6. if household, proprietary-1/partnership-2. 7. if 2, percent share.....												
8. if non-household, jt.-stock-1/co-operative-2/other institutional-3. 9. power operated: yes-1/no-2.												
10. maximum no. of workers on any day in 1952.....												
11. registered under Factories Act: yes-1/no-2.												
12. average no. of persons per working day..... during month ended on.....												
[9] buildings used in industry						[10] details of power equipments						
sr. no.	items	whole	part	total	sr. no.	items	no. of machines	total horse power				
(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)	(2)				
1.	number				1.	electricity						
2.	floor space (sq.ft. 00)				2.	steam						
3.	if purchased, value (Rs. 00.00)				3.	gas						
4.	if constructed, cost (Rs. 00.00)				4.	diesel oil						
5.	expected years of life since construction or purchase (00)				5.	other oil						
6.	rent paid during month ended on..... (Rs. 00.00)				6.	water wheel						
7.	repair and maintenance charges during month ended on..... (Rs. 00.00)				7.							
					8.	total	x					

* delete whichever is inapplicable

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[11] power equipments, other machinery, tools, furniture and fittings											
serial no.	items	foreign-1 indige- nous-2	no. as on date of survey	value at ins- tallation (Rs.00.00)		expected years of life since installa- tion (00)	col.(3)or col.(4)÷ col (5) (00.00)	during month ended on			
				purchase	con- struction			rent paid Rs (00.00)	repair and main- tenance Rs (00.00)	broken or discarded no.	imputed value Rs (00.00)
(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
power equipment	1.										
	2.										
	3.										
	4.										
	5.										
	6. sub-total-1	x	x							x	
other machinery & tools	7.										
	8.										
	9.										
	10.										
	11.										
	12.										
	13.										
	14.										
	15.										
	16. sub-total-2	x	x							x	
furniture & fittings	17.										
	18.										
	19.										
	20.										
	21.										
	22. sub-total-3	x	x							x	
power animals	23.										
	24.										
	25.										
	26.										
	27.										
	28. sub-total-4	x	x							x	
29. total	x	x							x		

[12] consumption of fuel, lubricants & raw materials																
serial number	items	specification of local and standard units			consumed during week ended on						consumed during month ended on					
		stan- dard	local	ratio	by purchase		by home supply		total		by purchase		by home supply		total	
					quan- tity (local) (00.00)	value Rs. (00.00)	quan- tity (local) (00.00)	value Rs. (00.00)	quan- tity (local) (00.00)	value Rs. (00.00)	quan- tity (local) (00.00)	value Rs. (00.00)	quan- tity (local) (00.00)	value Rs. (00.00)	quan- tity (local) (00.00)	value Rs. (00.00)
(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
fuel	1. coal, coke	sr.														
	2. charcoal	sr.														
	3. fire wood	sr.														
	4. kerosene and other oils	sr.														
	5. diesel oil	gallon														
	6. gas	std. unit														
	7. electricity	std. unit														
	8. sub-total-1	x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x		x	
lubricants	9.															
	10.															
	11.															
	12. sub-total-2	x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x		x	

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(2.2)-3

[12] consumption of fuel, lubricant & raw materials—contd.															
(0-1)	(0-2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(15)
raw materials	13.														
	14.														
	15.														
	16.														
	17.														
	18.														
	19.														
	20.														
	21.														
	22.														
23.	sub-total-3		x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x	
auxiliary materials	24.														
	25.														
	26.														
	27.	sub-total-4		x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x
cattle feed	28.														
	29.														
	30.														
	31.	sub-total-5		x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x
32.	total		x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x	

[13] products, bye-products and subsidiary products													
sr no	items	specification of local & standard unit			during week ended on				during month ended on				
		tan- dard	local	ratio (00.00)	produced		consumed by household		produced		consumed by household		
					quantity local (00.00)	value (00.00)	quantity local (00.00)	value (00.00)	quantity local (00.00)	value (00.00)	quantity local (00.00)	value (00.00)	
(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
products	1.												
	2.												
	3.												
	4.												
	5.												
	6.												
	7.												
	8.												
	9.												
	10.												
	11.												
	12.												
	13.												
	14.												
	15.	sub-total-1		x	x	x	x		x		x		x
bye-products	16.												
	17.												
	18.												
	19.												
	20.												
	21.	sub-total-2		x	x	x	x		x		x		x
subsidiary products	22.												
	23.												
	24.												
	25.												
	26.												
	27.	sub-total-3		x	x	x	x		x		x		x
	28.	total (sub-totals 1-3)		x	x	x	x		x		x		x

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4-(2.2)

[14] gross income Rs. (00.00) from industrial servicing during period ended on.....									
sr. no.	item	week	month	sr. no.	item	week	month		
(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)	(2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)	(2)		
1.	manufacturing concerns			13.	personal services repair services by blacksmiths				
2.				14.	" " " carpenters				
3.				15.	" " " smiths for utensils				
4.				16.	" " " for outlery				
5.				17.	" " " for locks & keys				
6.				18.					
7.				19.					
8.				20.	mason's, builder's services				
9.				21.					
10.				22.					
11.				23.	sub-total-2				
12.	sub-total-1			24.	total				

[15] personnel and hired labour charges during period ended on.....							[16] other expenses (Rs 00.00) during period ended on.....				
sr. no.	item	week		month		sr. no.	items	week	month		
		mandays per w. day (00.00)	charge paid Rs. (00.00)	mandays per w. day (00.00)	charge paid Rs. (00.00)						
		hired	h.hold	hired	h.hold						
(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)	(2)
1.	management & supervision						packing materials				
2.	staff other than labour						1. containers				
3.	skilled labour						2. other packings				
4.	adult male						3. labels				
5.	" female						4. sub-total-1				
6.	child (under 14)						other consumable stores				
7.	sub-total (items 4-6)						5. stationery articles				
8.	total: (items 1-6)						6. postage and stamps				
							7. other stores				
							8. sub-total-2				
							charge for service purchased from other concerns				
							9. industrial servicing				
							10. printing service				
							11. warehousing service				
							12. advertisement service				
							13. transport service				
							14. agency service for purchase of stores				
							15. agency service for sale of products				
							16. legal, audit, accounts, insurance services				
							17. sub-total-3				
							public levies.				
							18. trade license				
							19. excise duty				
							20. cesses & other similar levies				
							21. municipal rates				
							22. other rates				
							23. sub-total-4				
							24. total: (sub-totals 1-4)				
							25. interest charge on loan capital				
							26. income tax				

[17] summary of receipts and expenditure (Rs. 00.00) during period ended on						
sr. no.	item	reference	week		month	
			receipt	expenditure	receipt	expenditure
(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	total value of produce	13 28		×		×
2.	income from industrial servicing	14 24		×		×
3.	rent of land	8 3	×	×	×	
4.	" building	9 6	×	×	×	
5.	" machinery etc.	11 29	×	×	×	
6.	sub-total-1		×	×	×	
7.	repair: building	9 7	×	×	×	
8.	" machinery etc.	11 29	×	×	×	
9.	sub-total-2		×	×	×	
10.	fuel, raw materials etc.	12 32	×		×	
11.	other expenses	16 24	×		×	
12.	sub-total-3		×		×	
13.	hired labour	15 8	×		×	
14.	total	×	×			

Report on Small Scale Manufacture

RURAL*
URBAN

ORIGINAL*
DUPLICATE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY : 1954-55

Household Schedule 2.2 : Smallscale manufacture & handicrafts

(Eighth Round)

[1] identification : sample village			[2] identification: sample block			[3] classificatory characters		
0. serial number	5. State.....		0. State.....			1. household size		
1. zone State-natural division	6. district.....		1. district.....			2. „ land possessed (acres 00.00)		
2. stratum	7. tehsil/taluk/thana.....		2. town.....			3. „ industry-occupation code		
3. village (s.u.I)	8. village.....		3. serial number			4. „ expenditure „		
4. household (s.u.II)	9. hamlet.....		4. zone-State			5. „ religion „		
	10. census house no.....		5. stratum			6. „ group „		
			6. sample town			7. „ caste „		
			7. sample block			8. „ mother tongue „		
			8. sample household					
[4] informant's response and ability			[5] investigator: 1. name.....					
1. head of household.....			2. roll no..... 3. signature.....					
2. informant's relation to head			4. date: (i) survey.....(ii) despatch of schedules.....					
3. if head not available, why ?			[6] inspector: 1. name.....					
4. informant's willingness			2. signature.....					
5. informant's ability			3. date (i) inspection.....(ii) scrutiny.....(iii) despatch.....					
6. if any second informant, why ?			[6A] zonal scrutiny: 1. name of scrutiniser.....					
7. second informant's relation to head			2. signature..... 3. date (i) receipt..... (ii) scrutiny.....					
			(iii) despatch to I.S.I..... 4. no. of sheets of scrutiny notes attached.....					
[7] general description and particulars						[8] land used in industry		
1. name of industry or craft..... 3. year of foundation.....						(1) (2)		
2. name of establishment, if any..... 4. no. of branches, if any.....						1. area (acres 00.00)		
5. proprietary-1/partnership-2. 6. if 2, percent share.....						2. purchase value (Rs. 00.00)		
7. perennial -1/seasonal-2 : 8. if seasonal, normal season :...to... (month to month)						3. rent paid during month ended on..... (Rs. 00.00)		
9. power operated : yes-1/no-2.						4. improvement during month ended on..... (Rs. 00.00)		
10. maximum no. of workers on any day in 1953..... 11. registered under Factories Act: yes-1/no-2.								
12. average no. of persons per working day..... during month ended on.....								
[9] buildings used in industry						[10] details of power equipments		
sr. no.	items	whole	part	total	sr. no.	items	no. of machines	total horse power
(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(0.1)*	(0.2)	(1)	(2)
1.	number				1.	electricity		
2.	floor space (sq.ft. 00)				2.	steam		
3.	if purchased, value (Rs. 00)				3.	gas		
4.	if constructed, cost (Rs. 00)				4.	diesel oil		
5.	expected years of life since construction or purchase (00)				5.	other oil		
6.	item 3 or 4 divided by item 5 (00.00)				6.	water wheel		
7.	rent paid during month ended on..... (Rs. 00.00)				7.			
8.	repair and maintenance charges during month ended on..... (Rs. 00.00)				8.	total	x	

* delete whichever inapplicable

National Sample Survey

sch. 2.2--2

[11] power equipments, other machinery, tools, furniture and fittings												
serial no.	items	foreign-1 indige- nous-2	no. as on date of survey	value at ins- tallation (Rs.00.00)		expected years of life since installa- tion (00)	col.(3)or col.(4)÷ col (5) (00.00)	during month ended on			imputed value Rs (00.00)	
				purchase	cons- truction			rent paid Rs (00.00)	repair and main- tenance Rs (00.00)	broken or discarded no.		
(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
power equipments	1.											
	2.											
	3.											
	4.											
	5.											
	6.	sub-total-1	x	x			x				x	
other machinery & tools	7.											
	8.											
	9.											
	10.											
	11.											
	12.											
furniture & fittings	13.											
	14.											
	15.											
	16.	sub-total-2	x	x			x				x	
	17.											
	18.											
power animals	19.											
	20.											
	21.											
	22.	sub-total-3	x	x			x				x	
	23.											
	24.											
power equipments	25.											
	26.											
	27.											
	28.	sub-total-4	x	x			x				x	
	29.	total	x	x			x				x	
	30.											

[12] consumption of fuel, lubricants & raw materials																
serial number	items	specification of local and standard units			consumed during week ended on						consumed during month ended on					
		stan- dard	local	ratio (00.00)	by purchase		by home supply		total		by purchase		by home supply		total	
					quan- tity (local) (00.00)	value Rs. (00.00)	quan- tity (local) (00.00)	value Rs. (00.00)	quan- tity (local) (00.00)	value Rs. (00.00)	quan- tity (local) (00.00)	value Rs. (00.00)	quan- tity (local) (00.00)	value Rs. (00.00)	quan- tity (local) (00.00)	value Rs. (00.00)
(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
fuel	1. coal, coke	sr.														
	2. charcoal	sr.														
	3. fire wood	sr.														
	4. kerosene and other oils	sr.														
	5. diesel oil	gallon														
	6. gas	std. unit														
	7. electricity	std. unit														
	8. sub-total-1		x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x		x
lubricants	9.															
	10.															
	11.															
12.	sub-total-2		x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x		x

Report on Small Scale Manufacture

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[12] consumption of fuel, lubricants & raw materials—contd.																		
	(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
raw materials	13.																	
	14.																	
	15.																	
	16.																	
	17.																	
	18.																	
	19.																	
	20.																	
	21.																	
	22.																	
auxiliary materials	23.	sub-total-3		x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x		x	
	24.																	
	25.																	
cattle feed	26.																	
	27.	sub-total-4		x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x		x	
	28.																	
	29.																	
	30.																	
	31.	sub-total-5		x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x		x	
	32.	total		x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x		x	

[13] products, bye-products and subsidiary products													
sr no	items	specification of local & standard units			during week ended on				during month ended on				
		stan- dard	local	ratio (00.00)	produced		consumed by household		produced		consumed by household		
					quantity (local) (00.00)	value Rs. (00.00)	quantity (local) (00.00)	value Rs. (00.00)	quantity (local) (00.00)	value Rs. (00.00)	quantity (local) (00.00)	value Rs. (00.00)	
(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
products	1.												
	2.												
	3.												
	4.												
	5.												
	6.												
	7.												
	8.												
	9.												
	10.												
	11.												
	12.												
	13.												
	14.												
	15.	sub-total-1		x	x	x	x		x		x		x
bye-products	16.												
	17.												
	18.												
	19.												
	20.												
	21.	sub-total-2		x	x	x	x		x		x		x
subsidiary products	22.												
	23.												
	24.												
	25.												
	26.												
	27.												
	28.	sub-total-3		x	x	x	x		x		x		x
	29.	total (sub-totals 1-3)		x	x	x	x		x		x		x

National Sample Survey

Sch. 2.2-4

[14] gross income Rs. (00.00) from industrial servicing during period ended on.....											
sr. no.	items	week		month		sr. no.	items	week		month	
(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)		(2)		(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)		(2)	
1.	manufacturing concerns					13.	personal services repair services by blacksmiths				
2.						14.	" " " carpenters				
3.						15.	" " " smiths for utensils				
4.						16.	" " " for outlery				
5.						17.	" " " for locks & keys				
6.						18.					
7.						19.					
8.						20.	mason's, builder's services				
9.						21.					
10.						22.					
11.						23.	sub-total-2				
12.	sub-total-1					24.	total				

[15] personnel and hired labour charges during period ended on.....								[16] other expenses (Rs 00.00) during period ended on.....					
sr. no.	items	week		month		sr. no.	items	week	month				
		mandays per w. day (00.00)		charges paid Rs. (00.00)						(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)	(2)
		hired	h.hold	hired	h.hold								
(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)						
1.	management & supervision												
2.	staff other than labour												
3.	skilled labour												
4.	adult male												
5.	" female												
6.	child (under 14)												
7.	sub-total (items 4-6)												
8.	total: (items 1-6)												

[17] summary of receipts and expenditure (Rs. 00.00) during period ended on							
sr. no.	items	reference block line	week		month		
			receipt	expenditure	receipt	expenditure	
(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1.	total value of produce	13 29		×		×	
2.	income from industrial servicing	14 24		×		×	
3.	rent of land	8 3	×	×	×		
4.	" building	9 7	×	×	×		
5.	" machinery etc.	11 29	×	×	×		
6.	sub-total-1	×	×	×	×		
7.	repair: building	9 8	×	×	×		
8.	" machinery etc.	11 29	×	×	×		
9.	sub-total-2	×	×	×	×		
10.	fuel, raw materials etc.	12 32	×		×		
11.	other expenses	16 24	×		×		
12.	sub-total-3	×	×	×	×		
13.	hired labour	15 8	×		×		
14.	total	×	×				

[16] other expenses (Rs 00.00) during period ended on.....			
sr. no.	items	week	month
(0.1)	(0.2)	(1)	(2)
1.	packing materials		
2.	containers		
3.	other packings		
4.	labels		
5.	sub-total-1		
6.	other consumable stores		
7.	stationery articles		
8.	postage and stamps		
9.	other stores		
10.	sub-total-2		
11.	charge for service purchased from other concerns		
12.	industrial servicing		
13.	printing service		
14.	warehousing service		
15.	advertisement service		
16.	transport service		
17.	agency service for purchase of stores		
18.	agency service for sale of products		
19.	legal, audit, accounts, insurance services		
20.	sub-total-3		
21.	public levies.		
22.	trade license		
23.	excise duty		
24.	cesses & other similar levies		
25.	municipal rates		
26.	other rates		
27.	sub-total-4		
28.	total: (sub-totals 1-4)		
29.	interest charge on loan capital		
30.	income tax		