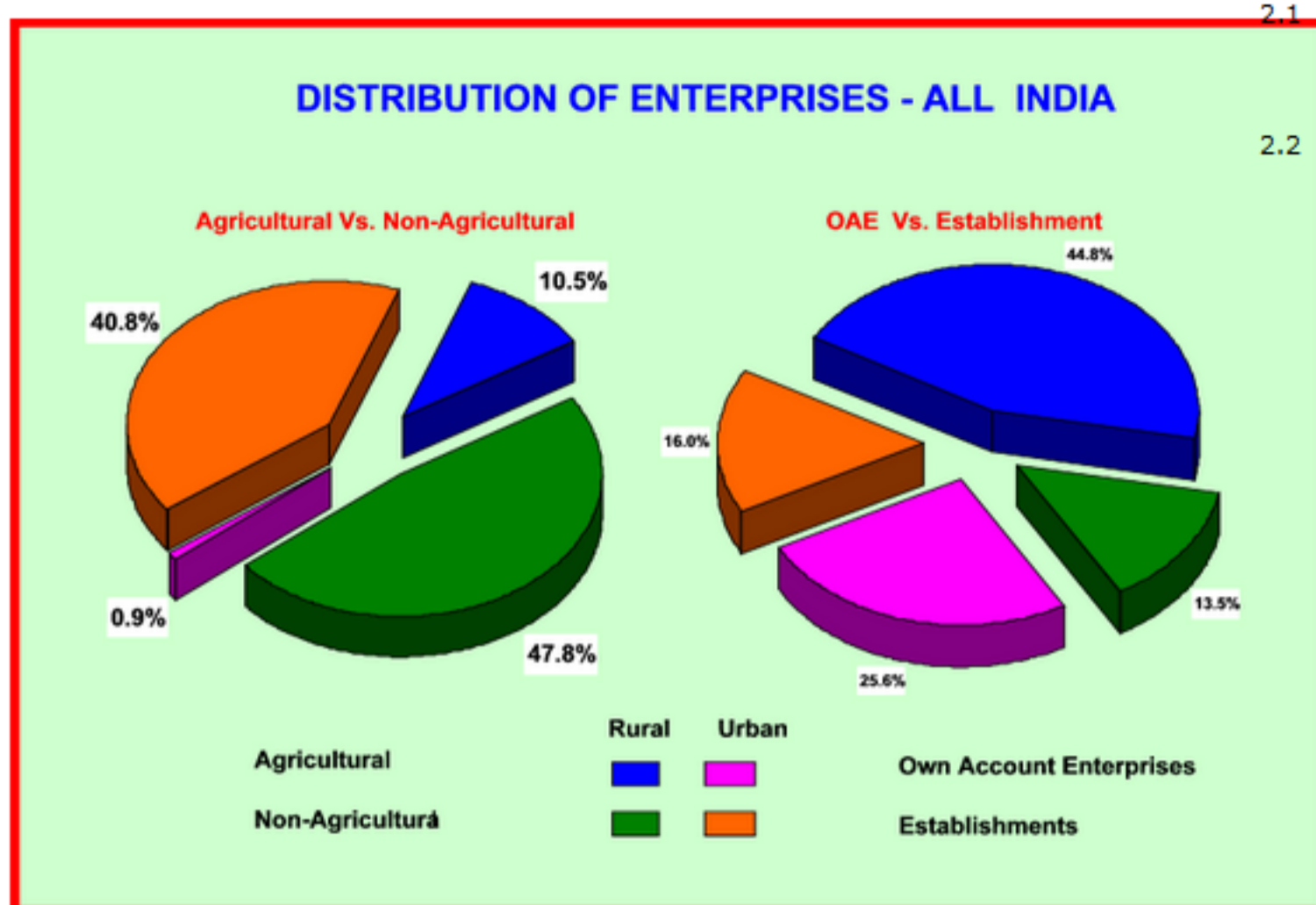


Enterprises



2.1 The Economic Census 1998 has revealed that, there were 30.35 million enterprises in the country engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation. Enterprises have grown at the rate of 2.36% per year during 1990-98.

2.2 Location-wise details of the number and type of enterprises at all India level together with few selected characteristics presented in Table 2.1 have shown that out of 30.35 million total enterprises 17.71 million (58.3%) were located in rural areas and remaining 12.64 million (41.7%) in urban areas. Among these enterprises 26.87 million (88.6%) were engaged in non-agricultural activities while the rest 3.47 million (11.4%) were engaged in agricultural activities other than crop production and plantation. Thus, agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises were found to be in the ratio of 1:8. More than 70% of the total number of enterprises were own account enterprises (21.38 million). The remaining, numbering 8.97 million, constituted the establishments.

2.3 In rural areas, out of the total 17.71 million enterprises 3.20 million enterprises, constituting 18.1%, were found engaged in agricultural activities and the rest 14.51 million enterprises, forming 81.9% in non-agricultural activities; 13.60 million (76.8%) enterprises were own account enterprises and the remaining 4.11 million (23.2%) were establishments. Most of the agricultural enterprises in rural areas were own account enterprises (90.2%). 54.0% of the enterprises engaged in non-agricultural activities were located in rural areas of which own account enterprises constituted 73.9%.

2.4 In urban areas, out of total 12.64 million enterprises, 12.37 million enterprises, constituting 97.8%, were found engaged in non-agricultural activities and only 0.27 million enterprises (2.2%) pursued agricultural activities 7.78 million (61.5%) were the own account enterprises and the remaining 4.87 million (38.5%) were establishments. Among the agricultural enterprises 0.22 million (79.0%) were in the category of own account enterprises and the rest 0.06 million (21.0%) were establishments. Among the non-agricultural enterprises 7.56 million (61.1%) were own account enterprises.

2.5 Out of the total 30.35 million enterprises 5.69 million enterprises (18.8%) operated without premises. Percentage of enterprises operating without premises was more in rural areas (67.9%) than in urban areas.

Table 2.1: Number of Enterprises by location & type of enterprises - All India

(Number in '00)						
Sl.	Item	Rural		Urban		Combined
No.		Number	%	Number	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Number of Enterprises					
	i) Agricultural	32006	92.1	2742	7.9	34748
		32006	92.1	2742	7.9	34748
		(18.1)		(2.2)		(11.4)
	ii) Non-Agricultural	145068	54.0	123672	46.0	268741
		(81.9)		(97.8)		(88.6)
	iii) All Enterprises	177075	58.3	126414	41.7	303489
		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)
2	Number of Own Account Enterprises					
	i) Agricultural	28862	93.0	2167	7.0	31029
		(21.2)		(2.8)		(14.5)
	ii) Non-Agricultural	107145	58.6	75583	41.4	182728
		(78.8)		(97.2)		(85.5)
	iii) All Own Account Enterprises	136007	63.6	77750	36.4	213757
		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)
3	Number of Establishments					
	i) Agricultural	3144	84.5	575	15.5	3719
		(7.7)		(1.2)		(4.1)
	ii) Non-Agricultural	37923	44.1	48089	55.9	86012
		(92.3)		(98.8)		(95.9)
	iii) All Establishments	41067	45.8	48664	54.2	89731
		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)
4	Number of Enterprises					
	i) Without Premises	38655	67.9	18266	32.1	56921
		(21.8)		(14.4)		(18.8)
		144133	59.7	97442	40.3	241575

ii) Without Power	144133	59.7	97442	40.3	241575
	(81.4)		(77.1)		(79.6)
iii) Perennial	159505	56.5	122955	43.5	282461
	(90.1)		(97.3)		(93.1)
iv) Under Private Ownership	162757	57.1	122537	42.9	285294
	(91.9)		(96.9)		(94.0)

Note: Figures in brackets under show the percentage of enterprises to all enterprises in the respective areas

2.6 A little more than one fifth (20.4%) of the total enterprises were reported to be using power/fuel for their economic activities.

2.7 About 28.25 million enterprises, constituting 93.1% of the total, had perennial activities. About 28.53 million enterprises, constituting 94.0% of the total, operated under private ownership.

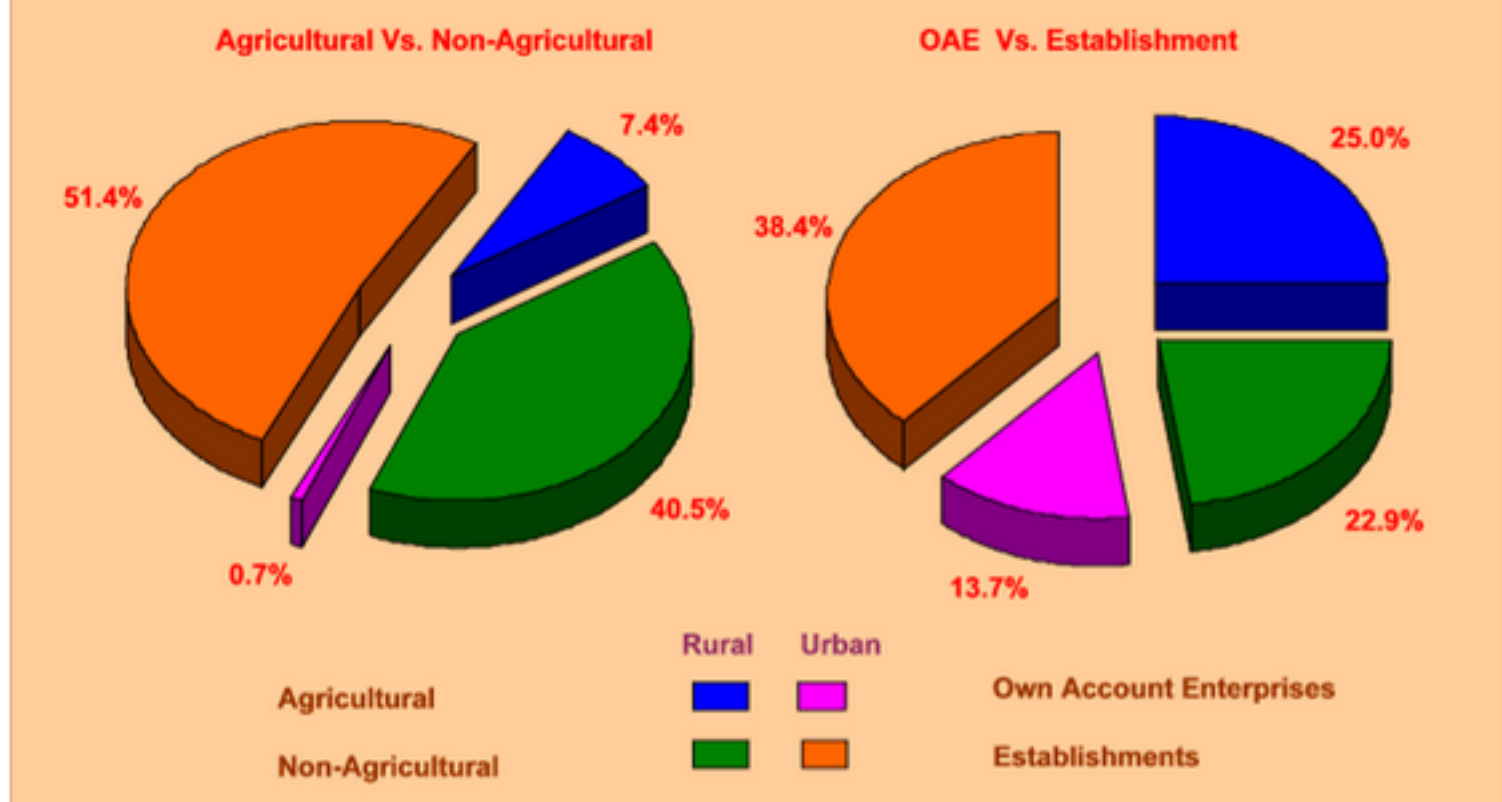
Employment

2.8 Location-wise details of the employment in different types of enterprises have been presented in Table 2.2. Total number of persons working in all enterprises was of the order of 83.30 million, about 39.90 million (47.9%)

(Number in '00)						
Sl. No.	Item	Rural		Urban		Combined
		Number	%	Number	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Number of Persons usually working in Agricultural Enterprises					
	i) Adult male	36575	89.1	4461	10.9	41036
		(59.6)		(72.4)		(60.8)
	li) Adult Female	21008	93.5	1464	6.5	22472
		(34.3)		(23.8)		(33.3)
	lii) Total (including Children)	61331	90.9	6158	9.1	67489
	i) Adult male	294910	45.9	371006	57.8	641926
		(73.9)		(85.5)		(77.1)
	li) Adult Female	89642	62.3	54254	37.7	143897
		(22.5)		(12.5)		(17.3)
	lii) Total (including Children)	399009	47.9	433985	52.1	832995
		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)
3	Number of Hired Persons usually working in All Enterprises					
	i) Adult male	122693	35.1	226519	64.9	349213
		(75.0)		(84.1)		(80.7)
	li) Adult Female	36896	49.5	37653	50.5	74549
		(22.5)		(14.0)		(17.2)
	lii) Total (including Children)	163633	37.8	269300	62.2	432933
		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)
4	Number of Persons usually working in Establishments					
	i) Adult male	143941	34.6	272326	65.4	416267
		(75.3)		(85.2)		(81.5)
	li) Adult Female	41721	50.3	41188	49.7	82909
		(21.8)		(12.9)		(16.2)
	lii) Total (including Children)	191061	37.4	319534	62.6	510595
		(100.0)		(100.0)		(100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets show the percentage of workers to all workers in the respective areas

working in rural areas and 43.40 million (52.1%) in urban areas; about 76.55 million workers constituting 91.9% of total employment worked in non-agricultural enterprises and only 8.1% worked in agricultural enterprises; about 38.7% were engaged in own account enterprises and the rest 61.3% in establishments.



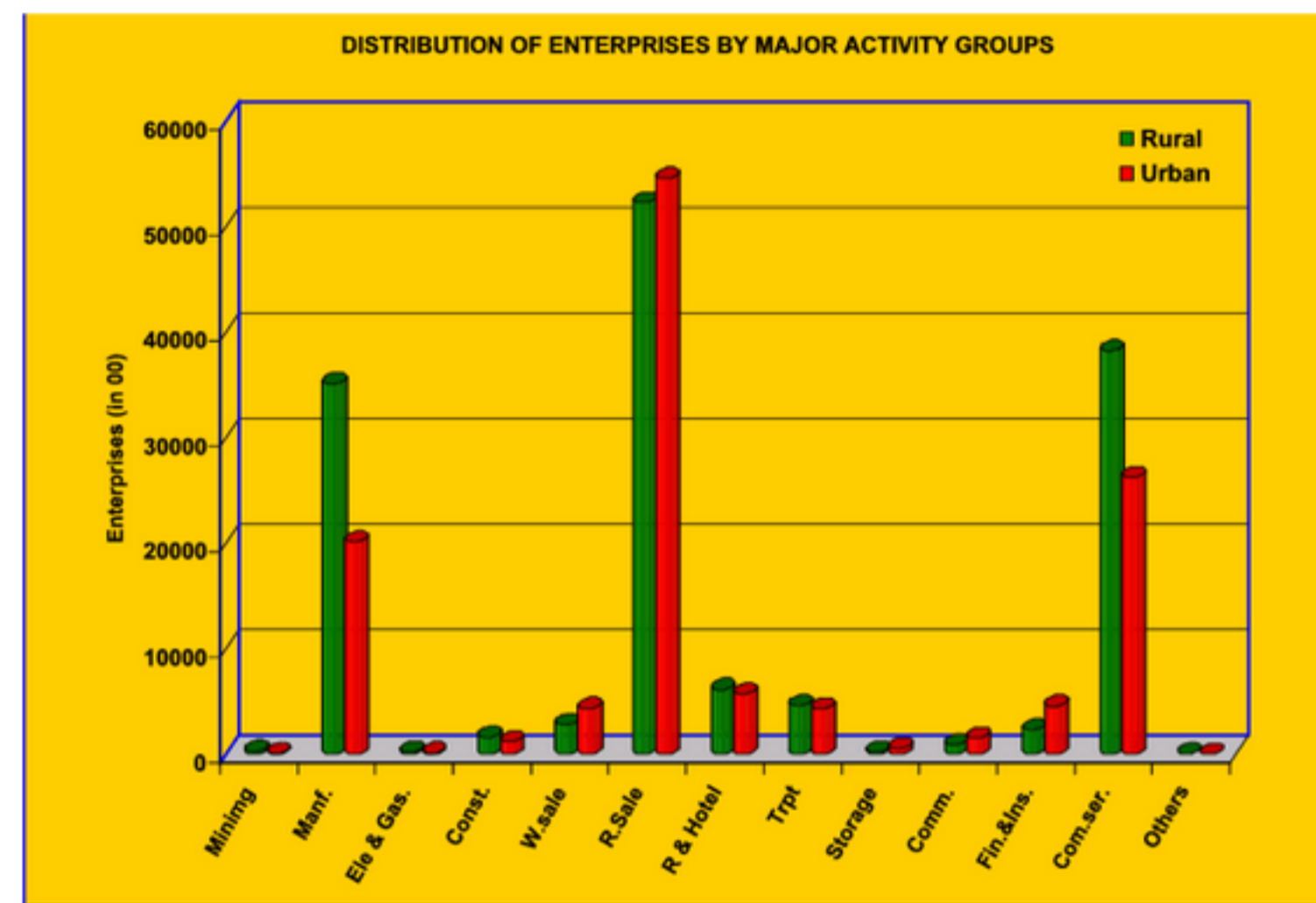
2.9 Hired labour nearly 43.3 million formed a sizable proportion (52%) of the total employment. 41% of the total employment in rural areas and 62% of the total urban employment were hired labour.

2.10 Female employment, numbering 14.39 million, constituted 17.3% of total employment. The corresponding percentage in rural and urban areas was 22.5% and 12.5% respectively. And among the hired workers 7.45 million (17.2%) were females. 42.4% of the female workers were engaged in own account enterprises.

2.11 In rural areas 6.13 million workers, constituting 15.37% of the total rural employment, worked in agricultural enterprises and the rest 33.77 million workers (84.63%) worked in non-agricultural enterprises. About 90.9% of the total employment of agricultural sector were in rural areas. 73.9% workers in rural areas were males and about 52.1% of the rural employment were engaged in own account enterprises.

2.12 In urban areas 42.78 million workers, constituting 98.6% of the total urban employment, worked in non-agricultural enterprises; 85.5% workers were males and 12.5% females. Hired workers constituted about 62.1% of the total employment in urban areas and nearly 73.6% of the urban workforce worked in establishments.

Non-agricultural enterprises by major activity groups



2.13 The activity-wise distribution of non-agricultural enterprises, which were grouped in to 13 major activity groups, by type of enterprise and by location is presented in Table 2.3. It has revealed that 'retail trade'; 'community, social & personal services' and 'manufacturing' were the three most important activity groups in terms of number of enterprises. These three activity groups together shared more than 84% of the total enterprises. The activity group 'retail trade' has dominated all other groups with 39.8% share. This was followed by activity groups 'community, social & personal services' and 'manufacturing' sharing 24.0% and 20.6% of the total enterprises respectively.

2.14 The contribution of the above three activity groups was more or less similar in rural as well as in urban areas. While in rural areas the combined share of enterprises in above three activity groups was 86.7%, the same in urban areas was 81.8%. Among all major activity groups 'retail trade' claimed highest percentage share of enterprises both in rural (36.1%) as well as in urban areas (44.2%). This was followed by 'community, social & personal services' having share of 26.4% in rural and 21.3% in urban areas. The 'manufacturing' activity accounted for 24.2% enterprises in the rural and 16.3% in urban areas.

2.15 Amongst establishments, the activity group 'community, social & personal services' had the highest share with 34.3% of the total number. It was followed by 'retail trade' (27.1%) and 'manufacturing' (19.9%). While in urban areas activity group 'retail trade' claimed the highest percentage of establishments (34.3%), in rural areas it was 'community, social & personal services' which accounted for highest percentage of establishments (46.8%)

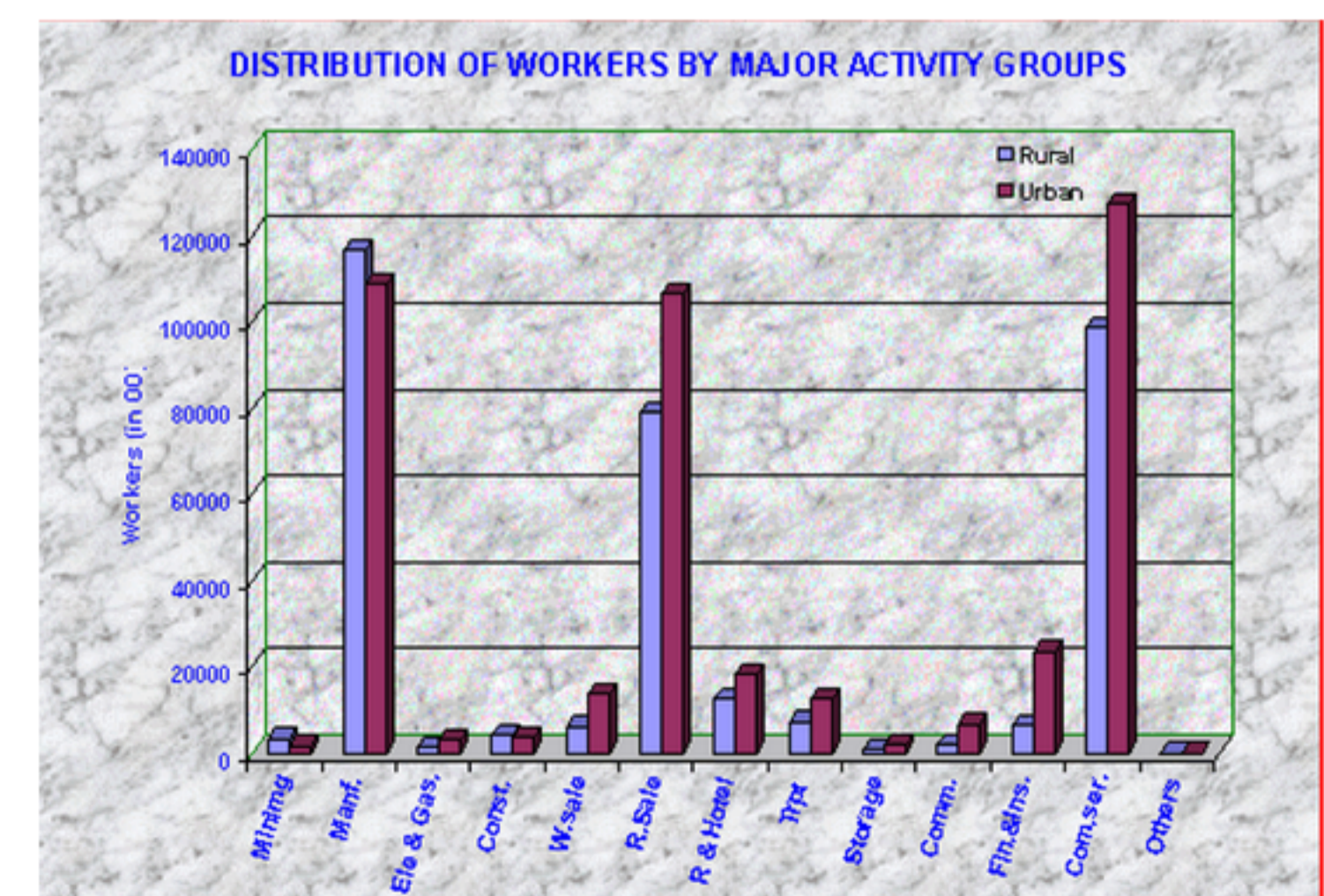
2.16 'Retail trade' had dominated all other groups in own account enterprises with 45.8% followed by 'manufacturing'; (20.9%) and 'community, social & personal services' (19.2%). A more or less similar trend was observed in both rural and urban areas.

2.17 The percentage share of establishments within total enterprises of an activity group was highest in 'electricity, gas & water' (80.6%). The other activity groups which showed more than 50% of the enterprises as establishments were 'storage & warehousing' (55.3%) and 'communications' (53.4%) and 'financing, insurance, real estate & business services' (50.5%). Activity group 'electricity, gas & water' claimed highest percentage of

establishments both in rural as well as in urban areas.

2.18 State/UT-wise percentage distribution of non-agricultural enterprises over major activity groups is given in Table 2.4 It is observed that almost in all the States/UTs non-agricultural enterprises were concentrated in few selected major activity groups viz. manufacturing, retail trade and community, social & personal services.

Employment in non-agricultural enterprises by major activity groups



2.19 The distribution of employment in non-agricultural enterprises by major activity groups and by type of enterprises is presented in Table 2.5 with rural-urban break-up. From the point of employment the maximum number of workers were found engaged in 'community, social & personal services' (29.5%) followed by 'manufacturing' (29.4%) and 'retail trade' (24.2%) Together these three activity groups accounted for more than 83% of the total employment in non-agricultural sector. A similar trend of employment was also observed in urban enterprises. The percentage share of employment in these three activity groups in urban sector was 29.8%, 25.4% and 24.9% respectively. However, a different ranking was observed in rural areas. Here the activity group 'manufacturing' employed maximum number of persons (34.5% of total rural employment). It was followed by 'community, social & personal services' (29.2%) and 'retail trade' (23.3%).

2.20 In the case of own account enterprises 'retail trade' netted the maximum employment accounting 41.6% workers, followed by 'manufacturing' (26.2%) and 'community, social & personal services' (18.7%). However, in case of establishments it is the 'community, social & personal services' group which employed maximum workers (35.4%), followed by 'manufacturing' (31.2%) and 'retail trade' (14.8%). The trend was more or less similar in rural as well as in urban areas.

Table 2.5: Employment in Non-agricultural Enterprises by major activity groups and by type of enterprises

Sl. No.	Major Activity Group	(Number in'00)								
		Rural			Urban			Combined		
		OAE	Estt.	Total	OAE	Estt.	Total	OAE	Estt.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Mining & Quarrying	301	2898	3200	83	1630	1713	384	4529	4913
		(0.2)	(1.6)	(0.9)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(0.6)
2	Manufacturing	50073	66397	116471	20401	88416	108816	70474	154813	225287
		(31.7)	(37.0)	(34.5)	(18.4)	(27.9)	(25.4)	(26.2)	(31.2)	(29.4)
3	Electricity, Gas & Water	70	1166	1236	38	3111	3149	109	4277	4386
		(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.6)

	14389	1597	15986	5576	1765	7341	19965	3362	23327
a) SC	(10.6)	(3.9)	(9.0)	(7.2)	(3.6)	(5.8)	(9.3)	(3.7)	(7.7)
b) ST	8274	865	9139	2072	852	2924	10346	1717	12063
	(6.1)	(2.1)	(5.2)	(2.7)	(1.8)	(2.3)	(4.8)	(1.9)	(4.0)
c) OBC	53928	9839	63766	25063	11772	36835	78991	21610	100601
	(39.7)	(24.0)	(36.0)	(32.2)	(24.2)	(29.1)	(37.0)	(24.1)	(33.1)

Note (i) Figures in brackets are percentage to all enterprise in their respective category and may not tally with total due to rounding off

(ii) OAE: Own Account Enterprises Estt: Establishments Pvt. NPI: Private Non-profit Institution
SC: Scheduled Caste ST: Scheduled Tribe OBC: Other Backward Classes

2.22 There were 2.10 million enterprises (6.9% of the total enterprises) which operated seasonally. Out of this 1.76 million (83.6%) were in rural areas and remaining in urban areas. About 79.1% of the seasonally operated enterprises were own account enterprises.

2.23 A total of 5.69 million enterprises (18.8% of the total enterprises) operated without premises. The distribution of these enterprises in rural and urban areas was 67.9% and 32.1% respectively. Own account enterprises constituted 84.7% of enterprises, which operated without premises.

2.24 Total number of enterprises operated without power/fuel was 24.16 million (79.6% of the total enterprises), of which 59.7% were located in rural areas and rest in urban areas. Of these, 17.67 million (73.2%) were own account enterprises and 6.49 million (26.8%) were establishments.

Enterprises and employment therein

by size class of employment

2.25 The location-wise distribution of all enterprises and persons working therein by size class of employment is given at Table 2.7. It has revealed that enterprises employing less than 6 workers constituted 94% of total enterprises. About 3.3% of total enterprises fall within the size-class employment of 6-9 workers and 2.8% in the size class of more than 10 workers.

Table 2.7: Distribution of all enterprises and persons working therein by size-class of total employment					
(Number in '00)					
Item	Size class of total employment				All Classes
	1-5	6-9	10 & above		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Rural					
i) Enterprises	169530	4197	3348	177075	
	(95.7)	(2.4)	(1.9)	(100.0)	
ii) Persons usually working	275967	29291	93751	399009	
	(69.2)	(7.3)	(23.5)	(100.0)	
Urban					
i) Enterprises	115635	5736	5043	126414	
	(91.5)	(4.5)	(4.0)	(100.0)	
ii) Persons usually working	212132	40132	181722	433985	
	(48.9)	(9.3)	(41.9)	(100.0)	
Combined					
i) Enterprises	285166	9932	8391	303489	
	(94.0)	(3.3)	(2.8)	(100.0)	
ii) Persons usually working	488099	69423	275473	832995	
	(58.6)	(8.3)	(33.1)	(100.0)	
Note : (i) Figures in brackets are percentage to all classes respectively					
(ii) Percentage and number may not tally with all classes due to rounding off					

2.26 Location-wise proportion of enterprises belonging to employment size-class of less than 6 workers is very much similar to that for all enterprises. In rural areas it was 95.7% while in urban areas it was 91.5%. About 2.4% of total rural enterprises were in the employment size-class of 6-9 workers whereas 1.9% of total rural enterprises provided employment to more than 10 workers. In urban areas percentage of enterprises falling in these employment size- classes were 4.5% and 4% respectively.

2.27 It has also been observed that 58.6% of the total workers were engaged in enterprises having less than six workers. Enterprises with employment size-class of 6-9 workers and more than ten workers provided employment to 8.3% and 33.1% of total workers respectively.

Enterprises by their sources of finance

2.28 Distribution of all enterprises (both agricultural & non-agricultural) by major activity groups and by their sources of finance is presented in Table 2.8. Out of total 30.35 million enterprises in the country 24.39 million enterprises (80.4%)

Table 2.8 Distribution of all enterprises by major activity group and by source of finance						
(Number in '00)						
Sl. No.	Major Activity Group	Number of Enterprises financed by				
		IRDP	Other poverty alleviation programme	Institutions	Non institutions	Self financing	Others

			(TRYSEM, DWCRA, Tool kits etc)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Rearing of Live Stock	880	239	836	414	24694	1588
2	Agricultural Service & hunting etc.	118	38	303	152	4506	981
3	All Agricultural Activities	998	277	1140	565	29199	2569
4	Mining or Quarrying	4	2	18	6	275	55
5	Manufacturing	729	421	1858	1068	45916	5371
6	Electricity, Gas & Water	6	2	9	5	112	248
7	Construction	18	16	44	30	2448	309
8	Wholesale trade	54	28	224	116	6313	469
9	Retail trade	1059	541	2521	1485	94910	6422
10	Restaurants & Hotels	121	54	244	169	10534	766
11	Transport	189	78	857	264	6797	783
12	Storage & Warehousing	3	2	24	9	624	134
13	Communications	15	14	75	31	1513	837
14	Financial, insurance, real estate and business services	65	41	305	125	5203	1159
15	Community, Social & Personal Services	562	325	1114	719	40070	21735
16	Other (Unspecified) activities	2	..	..	..	8	53
17	All Non-agricultural activities	2827	1524	7294	4028	214724	38343
18	All Agricultural & Non-agricultural activities	3826	1801	8434	4593	243923	40912

Note: .. Negligible

were found to be self-financing. Number of enterprises financed by institutions and non-institutions were 0.84 million (2.8%) and 0.46 million (1.5%) respectively. A total of 0.38 million enterprises (1.3%) were reported to have taken assistance under Integrated Rural Development Projects (IRDP) and 0.18 million (0.6%) under other poverty alleviation programmes. Remaining 4.09 million enterprises (13.5%) were having other type of sources of finance.

2.29 Among the enterprises financed by IRDP, 27.6% enterprises were engaged in 'retail trade', followed by 'rearing of livestock' (23.0%), 'manufacturing' (19.1%) and 'community, social & personal services' (14.7%). Maximum number of enterprises engaged in 'retail trade' availed assistance from other poverty alleviation programmes (30%), followed by 'manufacturing' (23.4%) and 'community, social & personal services' (18.0%). Enterprises, which have taken loan from institutions, were mostly confined to 'rearing of livestock', 'manufacturing', 'retail trade', 'transport' and 'community, social & personal services' with a share of 9.9%, 22.0%, 29.9%, 10.2% and 13.2% respectively. 32.3% of the enterprises which have taken loan from non-institutions, were engaged in 'retail trade' alone, followed by 'manufacturing' (23.3%). Self-financing enterprises were mostly engaged in 'retail trade' (38.9%), 'manufacturing' (18.8%) and 'community, social & personal services' (16.4%).

Inter State comparison

2.30 State-wise percentage share of enterprises and employment therein, by location (rural/urban/combined) and by type of enterprises (own account enterprises/ establishment/total) has been presented in Tables 2.9 and Table 2.10 respectively.

2.31 It has been observed from table 2.9 that Maharashtra and West Bengal each accounted for 10.7% of the total number of enterprises, which is the highest among all States/UTs. It was followed by Uttar Pradesh (10.0%), Andhra Pradesh (9.6%) and Tamil Nadu (8.3%). These five States together contributed about 49.3% of the total enterprises. The State-wise percentage share of enterprises in the all India aggregate varied between 5% to 8% for each of the States Madhya Pradesh (7%), Gujarat (6.3%), Karnataka (6.3%), Kerala (5.2%) and Rajasthan (5%).

2.32 The ranking of the States in terms of enterprises located in rural and urban areas was not the same. While in urban areas Maharashtra was at the top with 12.8% share, followed by Uttar Pradesh (12.4%), West Bengal (9.4%), Tamil Nadu (8.7%) and Madhya Pradesh (7.3%), in rural areas West Bengal claimed the highest percentage share (11.5%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (11.3%), Maharashtra (9.1%), Uttar Pradesh (8.4%) and Tamil Nadu (8.0%).

2.33 As regards employment, again it is observed that Maharashtra (12.50%) and West Bengal (10.5%) are the two main employment providing States, each of which shared more than 10% of the total employment. The other important States in regard to employment with percentage share between 5 to 10 percent of the total employment were Andhra Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh (each 9.0%), Tamil Nadu (8.6%), Gujarat, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh (each 6.3%). These eight States together accounted for 68.5% of the total employment.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Enterprises			Employment		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.3	7.1	9.6	11.6	6.6	9.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
3	Assam	2.3	1.5	2.0	3.9	1.5	2.6
4	Bihar	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.4	3.8	4.1
5	Goa	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
6	Gujarat	6.1	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.7	6.3
7	Haryana	1.3	2.3	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.9
8	Himachal Pradesh	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6

10	Karnataka	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.9	5.8	6.3
11	Kerala	7.0	2.6	5.2	6.9	2.5	4.6
12	Madhya Pradesh	6.8	7.3	7.0	6.1	6.5	6.3
13	Maharashtra	9.1	12.8	10.7	9.2	15.6	12.5
14	Manipur	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
15	Meghalaya	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
16	Mizoram	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
17	Nagaland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
18	Orissa	6.5	2.3	4.8	5.4	2.2	3.7
19	Punjab	1.7	3.3	2.4	1.9	3.1	2.5
20	Rajasthan	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.0	4.3
21	Sikkim	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1
22	Tamil Nadu	8.0	8.7	8.3	9.0	8.3	8.6
23	Tripura	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
24	Uttar Pradesh	8.4	12.4	10.0	8.1	9.8	9.0
25	West Bengal	11.5	9.4	10.7	11.0	10.1	10.5
26	A & N. Islands	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
27	Chandigarh	..	0.3	0.1	..	0.5	0.3
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
29	Daman & Diu	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
30	Delhi	0.2	5.2	2.3	0.2	7.9	4.2
31	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Pondicherry	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
	All - India	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: .. Negligible
(i) Percentage total may not tally with all India due to rounding off.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Enterprises			Employment		
		OAE	Estt.	Total	OAE	Estt.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.4	7.5	9.6	11.7	7.3	9.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1
3	Assam	1.7	2.5	2.0	1.9	3.1	2.6
4	Bihar	5.0	4.2	4.8	4.8	3.7	4.1
5	Goa	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
6	Gujarat	6.9	4.9	6.3	7.3	5.7	6.3
7	Haryana	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.9
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
10	Karnataka	5.6	8.0	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.3
11	Kerala	4.8	6.1	5.2	3.9	5.1	4.6
12	Madhya Pradesh	7.5	5.8	7.0	7.6	5.5	6.3
13	Maharashtra	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.3	14.0	12.5
14	Manipur	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
15	Meghalaya	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
16	Mizoram	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

17	Nagaland	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
18	Orissa	5.3	3.5	4.8	5.2	2.8	3.7
19	Punjab	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.5
20	Rajasthan	5.3	4.3	5.0	5.0	3.8	4.3
21	Sikkim	..	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.1
22	Tamil Nadu	6.7	12.1	8.3	6.9	9.7	8.6
23	Tripura	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
24	Uttar Pradesh	10.8	8.3	10.0	10.4	8.1	9.0
25	West Bengal	10.9	10.2	10.7	11.2	10.1	10.5
26	A & N. Islands	..	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.1
27	Chandigarh	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
28	D & N Haveli	..	..	..	..	0.1	..
29	Daman & Diu	..	..	..	..	0.1	..
30	Delhi	1.5	4.0	2.3	1.5	5.9	4.2
31	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Pondicherry	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
	All - India	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Note: .. Negligible							
(i) Percentage total may not tally with all India due to rounding off.							
(ii) OAE: Own Account Enterprises Estt: Establishments							

2.34 Considering the number of persons working in rural enterprises it is observed that Andhra Pradesh has provided maximum employment (11.6% of total rural employment) followed by West Bengal (11.0%). Other major rural employment contributing states were Maharashtra (9.2%), Tamil Nadu (9.0%) and Uttar Pradesh ((8.1%), Karnataka & Kerala (both 6.9%) and Gujarat (5.9%).

2.35 As regards employment in enterprises located in urban areas it is Maharashtra, which had provided highest employment (15.6% of total urban employment), followed by West Bengal (10.1%), Uttar Pradesh (9.8%) and Tamil Nadu (8.3%).

2.36 Amongst the own account enterprises, as revealed by table 2.10, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal each shared more than 10% of the enterprises. The employment share of the above four states in own account enterprises was more than 43% of the total OAE employment. In case of establishments the main contributing states were Tamil Nadu (12.1%), Maharashtra (10.8%) and West Bengal (10.2%). The employment contribution of these three states in establishments to total employment in establishments was around 33%.

2.37 . In case of own account enterprises the state-wise rates of employment per enterprise were more or less uniform and ranged between 1.23 to 1.94. In case of establishments Dadra & Nagar Haveli provided employment to 13.59 persons per establishment on an average, which is highest among all States/UTs, followed by Chandigarh (11.68), Nagaland (9.76), Daman & Diu (9.69), Delhi (8.48) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (8.27). Dadra & Nagar Haveli showed highest rate of employment per enterprise (8.27). For other States/UTs it varied between 2 and 6

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