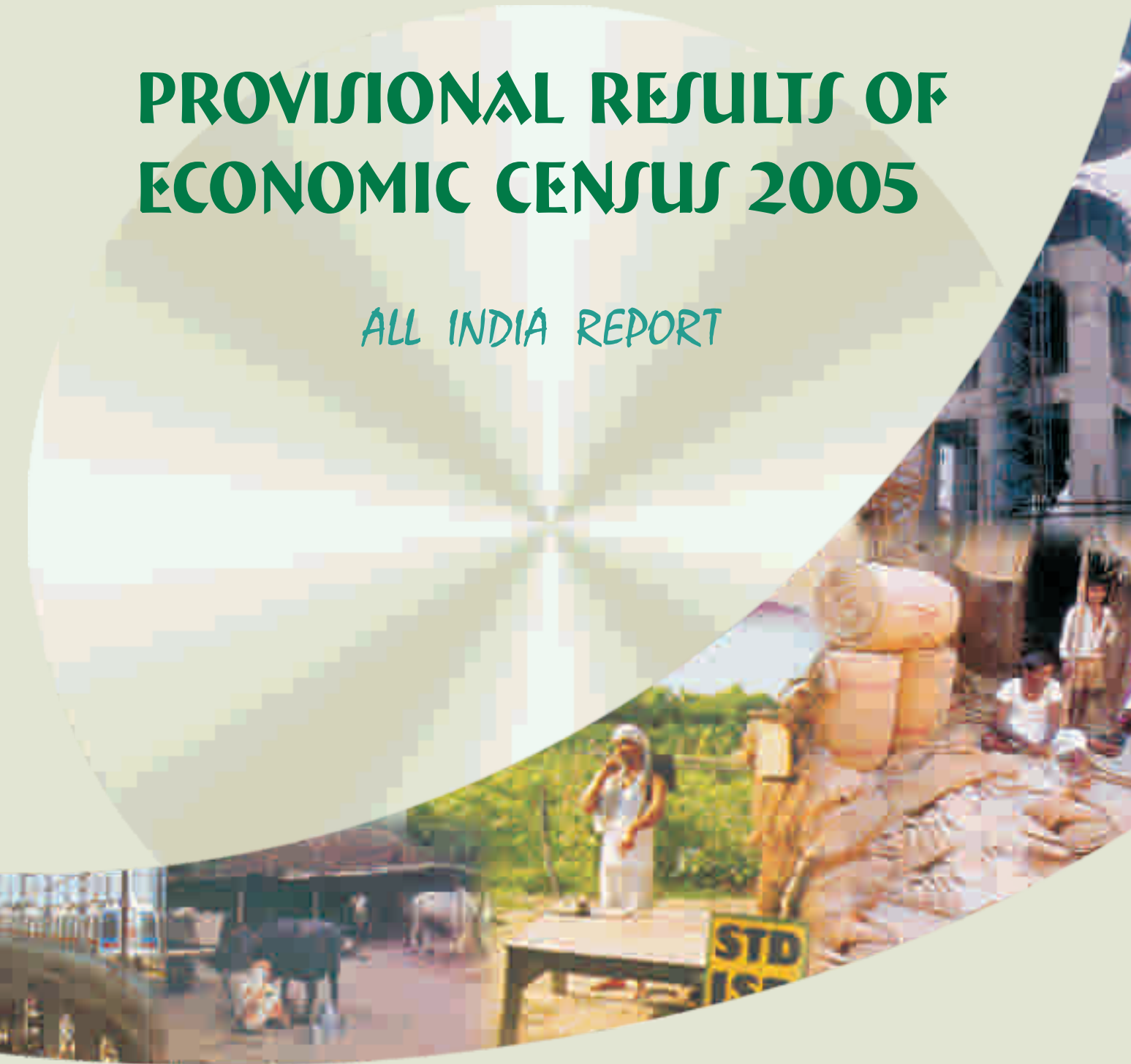




PROVISIONAL RESULTS OF ECONOMIC CENSUS 2005

ALL INDIA REPORT



Government of India

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Central Statistical Organisation

New Delhi-110001

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सत्यमेव जयते

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Secretary



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Statistics and
Programme Implementation
Central Statistical Organisation
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PREFACE

The Central Statistical Organization (CSO) conducted fifth Economic Census in 2005 in all the States/UTs in collaboration with State Directorates of Economics and Statistics. The first Economic Census was conducted in 1977 covering only non- agricultural establishments and the three Economic Censuses subsequently carried out in 1980, 1990 and 1998 covered all agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises excepting those engaged in crop production and plantation. There was no change in the coverage of the fifth Economic Census as compared to the fourth Economic Census. Economic Census not only provides updated frame for detailed follow-up surveys but also gives basic entrepreneurial data for planning and development specially for unorganized sector of the economy.

There are certain new features in the fifth Economic Census. Addresses of the enterprises employing 10 workers or more were collected for the first time in the fifth Economic Census through Address Slip. At present the country does not maintain a Business Register. The directory of enterprises to be generated from the Address Slip would be the basic input for preparation of a Business Register. For the first time, data collected in the fifth Economic Census are processed through Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) Technology.

This report is based on the Quick Manual Tabulation of data contained in the Enterprise Abstract. The detailed results would be released in a separate report after complete processing of data.

Conduct of the fifth Economic Census is a single gigantic exercise which was done without any statutory support in the country. I would therefore place on record my appreciation to all the Directors of Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the States/UTs and their officials engaged for completing the fieldwork and also for manual compilation of the provisional results.

I also place on record the valuable services rendered by the officers of the Economic Census Unit under the able guidance of Dr S. K. Nath , Director General, CSO in conduct of the fifth Economic Census and also in bringing out this report.

June, 2006

Dr. R.C. Panda

PROVISIONAL RESULTS OF FIFTH ECONOMIC CENSUS

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Reliable and timely database is the basic necessity for any sound and systematic planning. Moreover, the availability of detailed information, preferably at micro level is the key to effective planning. Though a fairly adequate system of agricultural statistics has already been developed in the country, such an information system has not yet been built up for the non-agricultural sector. While statistics in respect of organized segments of the non-agricultural economy are being collected more or less regularly, it is not so in regard to its unorganized sector, even though unorganized sector assumes greater importance due to its significant contribution towards gross domestic product as also in generation of employment in developing economy.

In a developing country like ours, Economic Census is the only answer to reach the unorganized sectors. In order to meet the long felt need for the availability of data in respect of unorganized non-agricultural sectors of the economy, a scheme of Economic Census and Surveys was launched by the Central Statistical Organisation in 1976. Since then, the Central Statistical Organisation, has conducted four Economic Censuses in the years 1977, 1980, 1990 and 1998.

Economic Census is the complete count of all entrepreneurial units located within the geographical boundaries of the country. The main purpose of conducting Economic Census is to generate an updated frame of enterprises for detailed follow-up surveys. It provides essential data on number and distribution of enterprises engaged in different types of economic activities, which forms the basis, mainly, for the detailed follow-up surveys. The results of these censuses also provide basic entrepreneurial data relating to different sectors of the economy for the purpose of planning, development and research etc. specifically for unorganized sector of the economy.

Previous Economic Censuses

The first Economic Census was conducted through out the country, except Lakshadweep, during 1977 in collaboration with the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the States/ Union Territories (UTs). The coverage was restricted to only non-agricultural establishments employing at least one hired worker on a fairly regular basis. Data on items such as description of activity, number of persons usually working, type of ownership etc. were collected.

The second Economic Census was conducted in 1980 along with the house-listing operations of 1981 Population Census. This was done with a view to economise resources, manpower, time and money. The scope and coverage was enlarged during this economic census. This time all enterprises engaged in economic activities - both agricultural and non-agricultural whether employing any hired worker or not - were covered, except those engaged in crop production and plantation. All States/UTs were covered with the sole exception of Assam, where Population Census, 1981 was not conducted. The information on location of enterprise, description of economic activity carried on, nature of operation, type of ownership, social group of owner, use of power/fuel, total number of workers usually

engaged with its hired component and break-up of male and female workers was collected. The fieldwork was done by the field staff consisting of enumerators and supervisors engaged by the Directorate of Census Operations of each State/UT. The State/UT DESs were also associated in the supervision of fieldwork. Data processing and preparation of State level reports of Economic Census and their publication were carried out by the DES. The third Economic Census (1990) was also synchronized with the house-listing operations of the Population Census 1991 on the same pattern as of Economic Census 1980. The coverage was similar to that of EC 1980. All States/UTs except Jammu & Kashmir, where population census 1991 was not undertaken, were covered.

The country has introduced economic reforms and policy of liberalizations which has impacted various sectors of economy substantially particularly in the unorganized sector. It was felt necessary to assess the impact of economic liberalisation process on entrepreneurial activities of the country and to monitor the sectoral changes, particularly the emergence of the services sector. Keeping these aspects in view, fourth Economic Census was undertaken in 1998. The fieldwork was done by the DES of respective States/UTs. In the fourth Economic Census a complete enumeration of all agricultural (except crop production & plantation) and non-agricultural entrepreneurial activities was carried out through out the country.

Follow-up surveys

In order to study the changes in the unorganized sectors of the economy, identifying regional disparities among unorganized sectors in respect of different economic activities, eighteen follow-up surveys have been conducted based on the frame thrown up by the four Economic Censuses.

Fifth Economic Census

The last Economic Census conducted in 1998 could only capture the impact of economic reforms partially, as the process of reforms was in its initial stages at that point of time. It is felt that the structural and compositional changes in the economy have been more rapid in the recent years. The Government of India, therefore, decided to conduct the Fifth Economic Census.

Committees and Working Groups

For conducting the fifth Economic Census, a Standing Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Director General, Central Statistical Organisation to look into various aspects relating to the conduct of fifth Economic Census. The Members of the Committee for the fifth Economic Census inter-alia include Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, Adviser (FR), Adviser (PP) both from the Planning Commission, Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance and other officers of the level of Joint Secretary/ Additional Secretary of the Central Ministries/Departments concerned like Ministry of Small Scale Industries, Commerce and Industry, Women & Child Development, Labour etc. The Committee also has six States as members to be represented by their respective Directors, Directorate of Economics & Statistics in the State Governments. The Committee was assisted by three Working Groups in implementing the scheme on fifth Economic Census in all the States/UTs. All the technical and secretarial assistance were provided to the

Committee/ Working Groups by the selected officers and staff of the Industrial Statistics Division.

New features

There are certain new features to the fifth Economic Census, which include canvassing of a separate “Address Slip” among the enterprises employing 10 workers or more for compilation of a Directory of larger enterprises. The Directory of enterprises to be compiled on the basis of data collected in fifth Economic Census would provide input for preparation of a Business Register. Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technology is used for the first time for scanning and processing the Economic Census data using the infrastructure of the office of the Registrar General of India. This process, also known as Automated Forms Processing, demands great care in not only canvassing of schedules but also in handling the schedules. Automated Forms Processing technology enables the user to process documents from their images or directly from paper and convert them to computer readable data. Automated forms are forms designed to be scanned to a digital format so that the data on the form can be “extracted” by software rather than keyed by data entry personnel. While Forms Processing packages will give recognition capabilities, they also manage the complete life cycle of the document from scanning to extract and even include Image Archive and Retrieval.

Scope and coverage

The fifth Economic Census was conducted in all the States/UTs. All economic activities (agricultural and non-agricultural) except those involved in crop production and plantation were covered under the fifth Economic Census. As per the System of National Accounts 1993, an enterprise is an entrepreneurial unit, which is engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services and an establishment is an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location. Economic Census covered all the enterprises including establishments (excluding those involved in crop production and plantation) which are engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services other than for the sole purpose of own consumption.

Funds

The Plan Scheme on “Fifth Economic Census” is a central sector scheme with 100 % financial assistance from the centre to the States/UTs. The total budgeted outlay for implementation of the scheme during the 10th Five Year Plan is Rs. 99.20 crores.

State/UT Governments were also allowed to create 235 temporary posts at DES headquarters for two years. However, no posts were sanctioned at CSO for Economic Census work. The entire economic census work in CSO is being carried out by the existing officers of Industrial Statistics Division.

All-India Conference

An All-India Conference of State Secretaries in-charge of Planning and Statistics and Directors of Economics & Statistics to discuss various issues relating to implementation of the scheme was organized at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 22nd December 2004.



*All India Conference for conducting Economic Census being chaired
By Shri Hari Narayan, Secretary*

The Conference inter-alia decided for constitution of the Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary at the State/UT level and Coordination Committees under the chairmanship of District Collectors at the district level for each State/UT. These committees were entrusted with the reviewing of the progress of the Economic Census work at periodic intervals in the State/UTs. At the centre, overall coordination is done by the CSO. A model time frame for undertaking various activities associated with the conduct of Economic Census 2005 was also made available to the participants.

Training

The Ministry conducted four regional workshops for core group of Trainees consisting of officers from MOS&PI and Directorate of Economics & Statistics of State/UT



Training of Trainers for Core Group

schedules were developed in-house and were distributed to all the States/UTs for necessary translation into their regional languages and also for getting the schedules printed as per the required specifications.

Three schedules namely (i) House List, (ii) Enterprise Schedule and (iii) Address Slip were canvassed. The fourth schedule, namely the Enterprise Abstract was prepared from the entries contained in the Enterprise Schedules for quick manual compilation of provisional results. Census villages were the primary units in the rural areas. For urban sector, Urban Frame Survey (UFS) Blocks formed by the Field Operations Division (FOD) of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) were used as the primary units. The codes of UFS Blocks received from the NSSO were made numeric codes wherever required.

Concepts and definitions adopted in the fifth Economic Census are given in Annex I. Copies of the schedules are enclosed at the end.

Publicity

In order to give wide publicity the MOS & PI televised a 30-second video/audio clippings in electronics media on television channels and issued advertisement seeking public cooperation in about 100 newspapers in various languages throughout the country through the Directorate of Audio and Visual Publicity, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting prior to the commencement of fieldwork. In addition to this, publicity measures were also undertaken by the State/UT Governments.

Fieldwork

The fieldwork of fifth Economic Census started in April 2005 and was over by December 2005 except Bihar and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Because of elections in Bihar and Tsunami rehabilitation work in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the fieldwork was completed by early March 2006. About four (4) lakh enumerators were deployed to collect information from about 42 million enterprises.

Classification of activities

Economic activities are assigned 4-digit National Industrial Classification (NIC) 2004 codes, which is based on ISIC Revision 3.1. NIC 2004, which has up to five-digit level classification, is comparable with ISIC Revision 3.1 till four digits in totality. To facilitate quick coding of economic activities, for the first time Alphabetic Index was prepared and made available to State/ UT Governments.

**PROVISIONAL RESULTS OF THE
FIFTH ECONOMIC CENSUS**

PROVISIONAL RESULTS OF THE FIFTH ECONOMIC CENSUS

Salient features of the fifth Economic Census
[Excluding crop production and plantation]
(Figures are purely provisional)

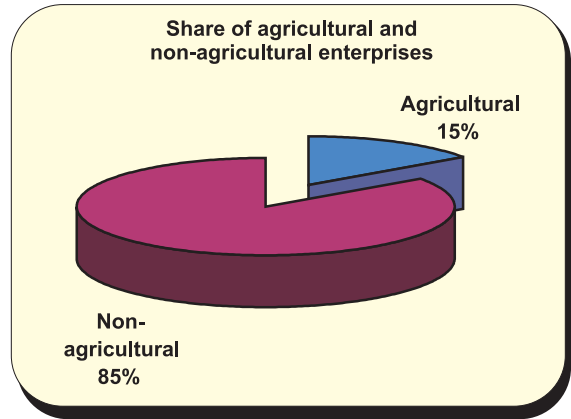
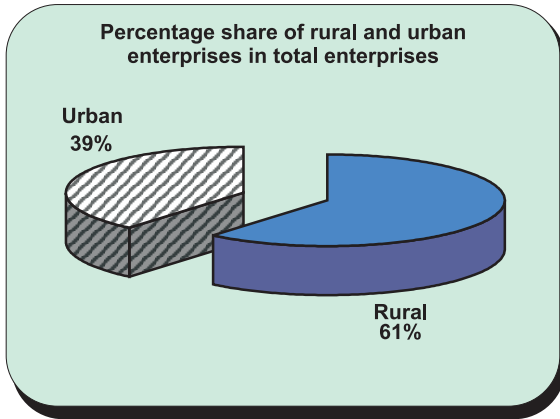
| S. No. | Item | Rural | Urban | Combined |
|--------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | a) Number of enterprises (in 000) b) Percentage share | 25809 61.3 % | 16315 38.7 % | 42124 100.0 % |
| 2. | Percentage of agricultural enterprises | 23.2 % | 2.8 % | 15.3 % |
| 3. | a) Number of enterprises (in 000) i) Without premises ii) Having 10 or more workers b) Percentage share in total enterprises i) Without premises ii) Having 10 or more workers | 5384 225 20.9 % 0.9 % | 2528 358 15.5 % 2.2 % | 7912 583 18.8 % 1.4 % |
| 4. | Average annual growth rate (%) in enterprises over Economic Census 1998 | 5.53 % | 3.71 % | 4.80 % |
| 5. | a) Number of persons employed (in 000) b) Percentage share | 50186 50.7 % | 48782 49.3 % | 98968 100.0 % |
| 6. | Percentage of hired workers in the total persons employed | 41.6 % | 63.6 % | 52.4 % |
| 7. | Percentage of total adult female workers in the total persons employed | 24.3 % | 14.0 % | 19.3 % |
| 8. | Average annual growth rate (%) in total employment over Economic Census 1998 | 3.33 % | 1.68 % | 2.49 % |

The provisional results are presented in five tables that are enclosed (Annex II). Table 1 gives the State/UT-wise number of enterprises and the total persons employed. Table 2 gives the State/UT-wise percentage of enterprises without premises and enterprises employing 10 (ten) or more workers in the total enterprises. Table 3 presents percentage of agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises. Table 4 is on the percentage of hired workers and that of adult female workers in the total persons employed and the table 5 gives the average annual growth rates in enterprises and employment as compared to the Economic Census 1998.

Enterprises

As per the provisional results, there are 42.12 million enterprises in the country engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation. Out of which, 25.81 million enterprises (61.3%) are in the rural areas and 16.31 million enterprises (38.7%) in the urban areas. Five states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal together account for about 50% of the total enterprises in the country. About 85% of the enterprises are engaged in non-agricultural activities and the remaining in agricultural activities other than crop production and plantation. There are about 5.83 lakh enterprises which employed 10 workers or more, accounting 1.4% of the total enterprises. Out of these 5.83 lakh enterprises, 2.25 lakh enterprises

are in the rural areas and 3.58 lakh enterprises in the urban areas. Around 53% of these larger enterprises are concentrated in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. Around 5% of enterprises in Arunachal Pradesh and about 11% of enterprises in Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu employ 10 workers or more. About 7.91 million enterprises (18.8%) do not have any premises for carrying out economic activities.



Number of enterprises

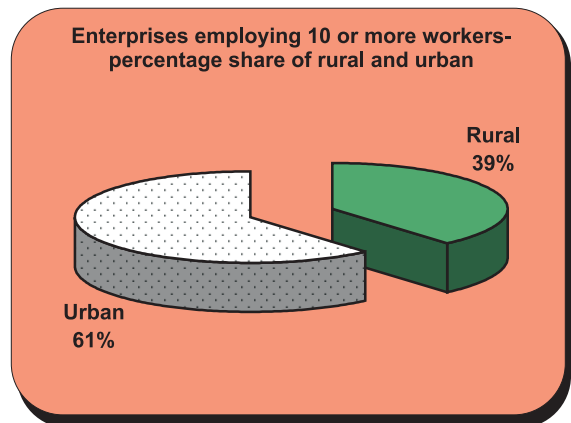
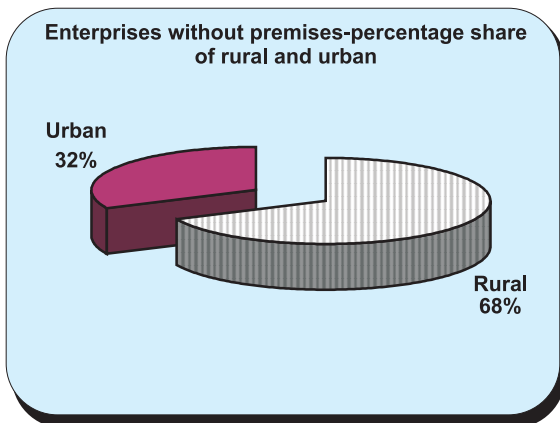
TOP 5 states

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Tamil Nadu | 4446999 (10.56%) |
| Maharashtra | 4374767 (10.39 %) |
| West Bengal | 4285688 (10.17 %) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 4023411 (9.55 %) |
| Uttar Pradesh | 4015926 (9.53%) |

TOP 3 UTs

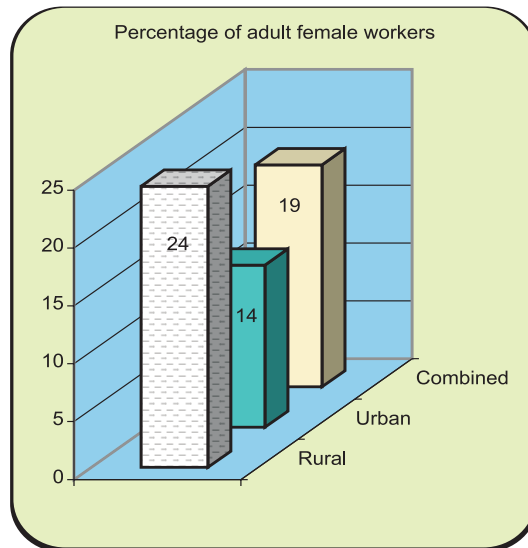
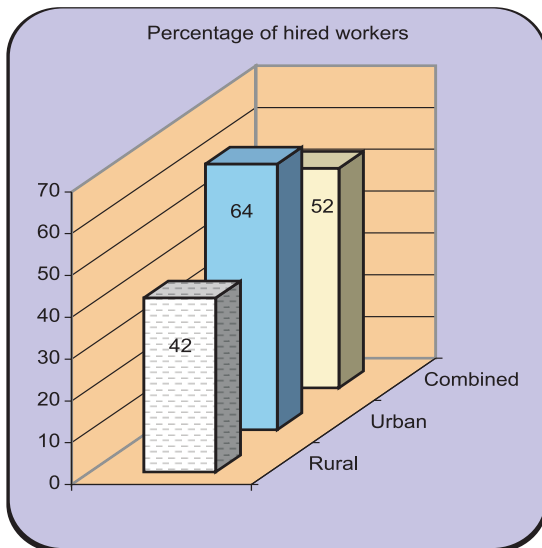
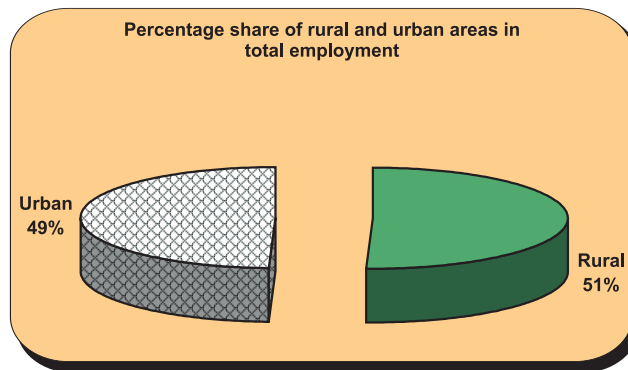
| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| Delhi | 753795 (1.79 %) |
| Chandigarh | 65906 (0.16 %) |
| Pondicherry | 49915 (0.12 %) |

Figures in bracket represent percentage share in all India total



Employment

Total number of persons working in all the enterprises is about 98.97 million, more or less equally distributed in rural and urban areas. At the country level, hired workers account for about 52 % of the total persons employed. Five states Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have the combined share of about 49% of total employment at the country level. Adult female workers account for about 19% of the total persons employed and the corresponding figures in the rural and urban areas are 24% and 14% respectively. At all-India level, average employment per enterprise is 2.35 and these figures for rural and urban areas are 1.94 and 2.99 respectively.



Total employment

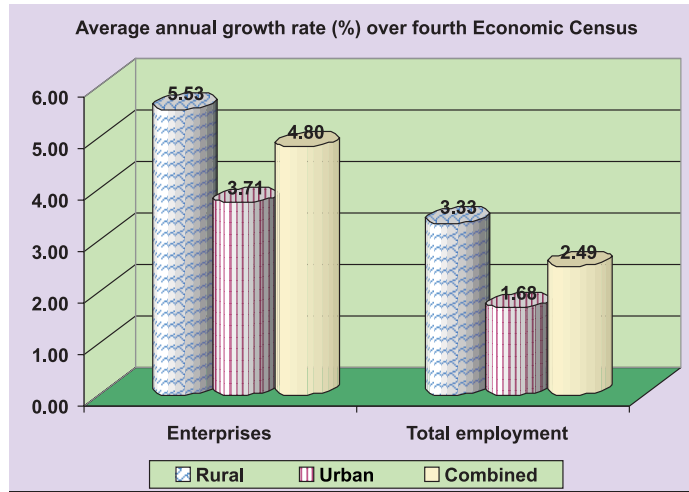
| TOP 5 states | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Maharashtra | 11826566 (11.95 %) |
| Tamil Nadu | 9866633 (9.97 %) |
| West Bengal | 9318026 (9.42 %) |
| Andhra Pradesh | 8870591 (8.96 %) |
| Uttar Pradesh | 8540038 (8.63 %) |

| TOP 3 UTs | |
|-------------|------------------|
| Delhi | 4080033 (4.12 %) |
| Chandigarh | 251521 (0.25 %) |
| Pondicherry | 193286 (0.20 %) |

Figures in bracket represent percentage share in all India total

Growth in enterprises and employment

The overall average annual growth rate in enterprises per year during the period 1998 to 2005 is 4.80%. Average annual growth rates in number of enterprises in the rural and urban areas are 5.53% and 3.71% respectively. Among the states, over 8% average annual growth rate has been observed in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram and Tripura.



At the country level, the average annual growth rate in total employment during 1998 to 2005 is 2.49% and the corresponding figures in respect of rural and urban areas are 3.33% and 1.68% respectively. The states of Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Sikkim and Tripura, have recorded over 5% growth in total employment.

Growth in enterprises

| TOP 5 states | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mizoram | 9.60% |
| Kerala | 8.93% |
| Tripura | 8.79% |
| Tamil Nadu | 8.49% |
| Assam | 6.57% |

| TOP 3 UTs | |
|--------------|--------|
| D & N Haveli | 12.31% |
| Daman & Diu | 7.85% |
| Chandigarh | 7.46% |

Growth in total employment

| TOP 5 states | |
|-----------------|-------|
| Jammu & Kashmir | 6.82% |
| Sikkim | 5.52% |
| Kerala | 5.39% |
| Haryana | 5.12% |
| Tripura | 5.07% |

| TOP 3 UTs | |
|--------------|--------|
| Daman & Diu | 11.49% |
| D & N Haveli | 10.33% |
| Delhi | 2.21% |

Annexes

Annex I

Concepts & Definitions of important terms

Concepts and definitions of some of the important terms used in the fifth Economic Census are given below:

Enterprise

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

Agricultural Enterprise

An agricultural enterprise for the purpose of Economic Census is defined as one engaged in livestock production, agricultural services hunting trapping & game propagation, forestry and logging, fishing (corresponding to Groups 012, 013, 014, 015, 020 and 050 of NIC-2004). Enterprises engaged in activities pertaining to agricultural production and plantation (Group 011 of NIC-2004) are excluded from the coverage of Economic Census.

Non-agricultural Enterprise

Enterprises engaged in economic activities other than agricultural activities (excluding activities pertaining to agricultural production and plantation) are termed as non-agricultural enterprises.

Nature of Operation

If the entrepreneurial activity is carried on through out the year more or less regularly is treated as perennial activity. If the activity of the enterprise is confined to a particular season, the same is called the non-perennial activity.

Number of persons usually working daily

The total number of persons usually working daily in an enterprise with break-up of Adult male, Adult female, Child male and Child female and component of non-hired (unpaid) was taken in to account. The workers with age less than 15 years have been categorised as children. Workers include members of the household whether paid or not engaged in any activity. The figure of number of persons is a position in the last year for perennial enterprises and last working season for seasonal enterprises. The category of workers includes both supervisory and primary workers. A worker need not mean the same person is continued but refers to a position. Part time workers are also treated employees as long as they are engaged on a regular basis.

Provisional tables of the Fifth Economic Census

(Figures are purely provisional)
(Excluding crop production and plantation)

| Table No. | Title of The Table | Page No. |
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| Table 3 | Percentage of agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises in the total enterprises | 19 |
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Figures are purely provisional

**Table 1: Number of enterprises and persons employed
(Excluding crop production and plantation)**

| Sl. No. | States\ UTs | Number of enterprises | | | Total employment | | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Rural | Urban | Combined | Rural | Urban | Combined |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 2895711 | 1127700 | 4023411 | 5718202 | 3152389 | 8870591 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 18699 | 9923 | 28622 | 64343 | 42855 | 107198 |
| 3 | Assam | 633102 | 292800 | 925902 | 1791928 | 942835 | 2734763 |
| 4 | Bihar | 871554 | 418053 | 1289607 | 1382776 | 893304 | 2276080 |
| 5 | Chattisgarh | 453974 | 201730 | 655704 | 1013770 | 596587 | 1610357 |
| 6 | Goa | 42771 | 38154 | 80925 | 120267 | 125410 | 245677 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 1343290 | 1075475 | 2418765 | 2569131 | 3245054 | 5814185 |
| 8 | Haryana | 453235 | 374831 | 828066 | 1074202 | 1137780 | 2211982 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 219385 | 52442 | 271827 | 461868 | 204971 | 666839 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 185103 | 138787 | 323890 | 364267 | 387307 | 751574 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 293819 | 197345 | 491164 | 580480 | 588829 | 1169309 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 1597905 | 902143 | 2500048 | 3319579 | 2658856 | 5978435 |
| 13 | Kerala | 2117172 | 731094 | 2848266 | 3683752 | 1875585 | 5559337 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 952519 | 825731 | 1778250 | 1868201 | 2352283 | 4220484 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 2262035 | 2112732 | 4374767 | 4625398 | 7201168 | 11826566 |
| 16 | Manipur | 58406 | 45831 | 104237 | 121078 | 113531 | 234609 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 56410 | 28435 | 84845 | 137305 | 107379 | 244684 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 17960 | 29418 | 47378 | 32259 | 69077 | 101336 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 20785 | 17156 | 37941 | 73353 | 110718 | 184071 |
| 20 | Orissa | 1424534 | 366889 | 1791423 | 2571813 | 1003619 | 3575432 |
| 21 | Punjab | 496667 | 575505 | 1072172 | 1059033 | 1628475 | 2687508 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 1210459 | 746469 | 1956928 | 2271313 | 1968931 | 4240244 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 13729 | 5689 | 19418 | 41039 | 28292 | 69331 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 2736691 | 1710308 | 4446999 | 5188276 | 4678357 | 9866633 |
| 25 | Tripura | 135838 | 52446 | 188284 | 249487 | 129834 | 379321 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 2194138 | 1821788 | 4015926 | 4195837 | 4344201 | 8540038 |
| 27 | Uttaranchal | 200236 | 128359 | 328595 | 395770 | 353242 | 749012 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 2831128 | 1454560 | 4285688 | 4921382 | 4396644 | 9318026 |
| 29 | A & N Islands | 5685 | 6789 | 12474 | 28323 | 35873 | 64196 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 7667 | 58239 | 65906 | 12588 | 238933 | 251521 |
| 31 | D. & N. Haveli | 5457 | 3505 | 8962 | 47310 | 18170 | 65480 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 6761 | 3821 | 10582 | 57171 | 10465 | 67636 |
| 33 | Delhi | 27695 | 726100 | 753795 | 73079 | 4006954 | 4080033 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 1948 | 1219 | 3167 | 6646 | 5222 | 11868 |
| 35 | Pondicherry | 16882 | 33033 | 49915 | 64215 | 129071 | 193286 |
| | All India | 25809350 | 16314499 | 42123849 | 50185441 | 48782201 | 98967642 |

Figures are purely provisional

**Table 2: Selected characteristics of the enterprises
(excluding crop production and plantation)**

| Sl. No. | States\ Uts | % of enterprises without premises @ | | | % of enterprises employing 10 or more workers @ | | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|------------|------------|
| | | Rural | Urban | Combined | Rural | Urban | Combined |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 30.0 | 21.6 | 27.7 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 1.1 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 5.0 | 8.6 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.2 |
| 3 | Assam | 32.8 | 20.4 | 28.9 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 1.5 |
| 4 | Bihar | 16.6 | 14.7 | 16.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| 5 | Chattisgarh | 34.4 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 1.5 |
| 6 | Goa | 35.3 | 34.8 | 35.0 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 21.6 | 25.2 | 23.2 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.1 |
| 8 | Haryana | 14.4 | 11.2 | 12.9 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 11.8 | 5.2 | 10.6 | 1.7 | 5.1 | 2.4 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 6.6 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 1.8 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 14.9 | 11.7 | 13.6 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 13.3 | 11.7 | 12.7 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| 13 | Kerala | 10.9 | 14.4 | 11.8 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 1.5 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 14.6 | 12.3 | 13.5 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.0 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 19.8 | 15.2 | 17.5 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| 16 | Manipur | 25.7 | 21.1 | 23.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 18.7 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 2.4 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 7.1 | 13.8 | 11.3 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 1.8 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 5.8 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| 20 | Orissa | 31.9 | 20.3 | 29.5 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 1.1 |
| 21 | Punjab | 10.5 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 17.9 | 11.2 | 15.3 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 13.1 | 9.9 | 12.2 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 3.9 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 13.3 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 1.5 |
| 25 | Tripura | 31.4 | 22.2 | 28.9 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.6 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 13.8 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| 27 | Uttaranchal | 12.3 | 10.4 | 11.5 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 36.0 | 21.0 | 30.9 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 1.5 |
| 29 | A & N Islands | 19.2 | 11.9 | 15.3 | 5.0 | 7.6 | 6.4 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 41.0 | 45.6 | 45.1 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| 31 | D. & N. Haveli | 18.0 | 18.8 | 18.3 | 12.3 | 8.3 | 10.7 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 25.1 | 25.9 | 25.4 | 16.6 | 2.6 | 11.6 |
| 33 | Delhi | 22.2 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 25.7 | 17.3 | 22.5 | 5.1 | 9.1 | 6.6 |
| 35 | Pondicherry | 16.8 | 12.0 | 13.6 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| | All India | 20.9 | 15.5 | 18.8 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 1.4 |

@ in the total enterprises

Figures are purely provisional

Table 3: Percentage of agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises in the total enterprises (excluding crop production and plantation)

| Sl. No. | States\ UTs | Rural | | Urban | | Combined | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | Agricultural | Non-agricultural | Agricultural | Non-agricultural | Agricultural | Non-agricultural |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 34.4 | 65.6 | 3.4 | 96.6 | 25.7 | 74.3 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 1.9 | 98.1 | 0.8 | 99.2 | 1.5 | 98.5 |
| 3 | Assam | 5.5 | 94.5 | 1.4 | 98.6 | 4.2 | 95.8 |
| 4 | Bihar | 6.9 | 93.1 | 1.6 | 98.4 | 5.1 | 94.9 |
| 5 | Chattisgarh | 20.2 | 79.8 | 1.9 | 98.1 | 14.6 | 85.4 |
| 6 | Goa | 12.4 | 87.6 | 4.8 | 95.2 | 8.8 | 91.2 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 48.5 | 51.5 | 4.6 | 95.4 | 29.0 | 71.0 |
| 8 | Haryana | 15.6 | 84.4 | 2.1 | 97.9 | 9.5 | 90.5 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 6.2 | 93.8 | 0.4 | 99.6 | 5.1 | 94.9 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 2.2 | 97.8 | 0.8 | 99.2 | 1.6 | 98.4 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 4.6 | 95.4 | 3.2 | 96.8 | 4.0 | 96.0 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 25.1 | 74.9 | 1.9 | 98.1 | 16.8 | 83.2 |
| 13 | Kerala | 37.6 | 62.4 | 13.4 | 86.6 | 31.4 | 68.6 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 8.5 | 91.5 | 2.1 | 97.9 | 5.5 | 94.5 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 26.6 | 73.4 | 1.7 | 98.3 | 14.6 | 85.4 |
| 16 | Manipur | 9.8 | 90.2 | 5.4 | 94.6 | 7.9 | 92.1 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 6.8 | 93.2 | 1.7 | 98.3 | 5.1 | 94.9 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 23.8 | 76.2 | 22.1 | 77.9 | 22.7 | 77.3 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 3.9 | 96.1 | 1.6 | 98.4 | 2.9 | 97.1 |
| 20 | Orissa | 14.0 | 86.0 | 3.0 | 97.0 | 11.8 | 88.2 |
| 21 | Punjab | 11.1 | 88.9 | 1.1 | 98.9 | 5.7 | 94.3 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 19.8 | 80.2 | 2.2 | 97.8 | 13.1 | 86.9 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 15.8 | 84.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 88.8 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 38.7 | 61.3 | 3.5 | 96.5 | 25.2 | 74.8 |
| 25 | Tripura | 13.1 | 86.9 | 2.7 | 97.3 | 10.2 | 89.8 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 13.0 | 87.0 | 1.9 | 98.1 | 8.0 | 92.0 |
| 27 | Uttaranchal | 16.4 | 83.6 | 2.8 | 97.2 | 11.1 | 88.9 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 9.0 | 91.0 | 1.4 | 98.6 | 6.4 | 93.6 |
| 29 | A & N Islands | 5.7 | 94.3 | 1.2 | 98.8 | 3.2 | 96.8 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 9.0 | 91.0 | 0.4 | 99.6 | 1.4 | 98.6 |
| 31 | D. & N. Haveli | 5.3 | 94.7 | 4.2 | 95.8 | 4.8 | 95.2 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 8.7 | 91.3 | 5.8 | 94.2 | 7.6 | 92.4 |
| 33 | Delhi | 2.8 | 97.2 | 0.6 | 99.4 | 0.7 | 99.3 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 16.2 | 83.8 | 9.0 | 91.0 | 13.4 | 86.6 |
| 35 | Pondicherry | 21.6 | 78.4 | 3.0 | 97.0 | 9.3 | 90.7 |
| | All India | 23.2 | 76.8 | 2.8 | 97.2 | 15.3 | 84.7 |

Figures are purely provisional

Table 4: Percentage of hired workers and adult female workers in the total workers (excluding crop production and plantation)

| Sl. No. | States\ UTs | % of hired workers | | | % of adult female workers | | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Rural | Urban | Combined | Rural | Urban | Combined |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 35.4 | 59.1 | 43.8 | 31.8 | 19.5 | 27.4 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 78.3 | 79.4 | 78.8 | 23.3 | 24.1 | 23.6 |
| 3 | Assam | 53.3 | 67.4 | 58.1 | 13.5 | 10.1 | 12.3 |
| 4 | Bihar | 44.8 | 57.5 | 49.8 | 11.0 | 6.7 | 9.3 |
| 5 | Chattisgarh | 49.4 | 66.5 | 55.7 | 27.3 | 12.6 | 21.8 |
| 6 | Goa | 61.2 | 69.9 | 65.7 | 23.6 | 18.5 | 21.0 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 35.0 | 64.2 | 51.3 | 31.4 | 9.7 | 19.3 |
| 8 | Haryana | 51.9 | 65.1 | 58.7 | 17.0 | 9.1 | 13.0 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 59.3 | 75.5 | 64.3 | 17.4 | 14.4 | 16.5 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 55.9 | 65.6 | 60.9 | 14.7 | 10.0 | 12.3 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 60.9 | 71.8 | 66.4 | 16.7 | 8.1 | 12.4 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 42.1 | 63.9 | 51.8 | 33.2 | 20.6 | 27.6 |
| 13 | Kerala | 38.3 | 65.0 | 47.3 | 36.7 | 30.1 | 34.4 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 39.6 | 56.4 | 49.0 | 24.0 | 13.2 | 18.0 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 46.0 | 69.1 | 60.1 | 16.6 | 13.5 | 14.7 |
| 16 | Manipur | 37.1 | 46.4 | 41.6 | 34.2 | 35.3 | 34.7 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 62.3 | 73.4 | 67.2 | 29.3 | 30.2 | 29.7 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 55.0 | 60.4 | 58.7 | 35.8 | 41.2 | 39.5 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 65.0 | 79.3 | 73.6 | 31.5 | 25.0 | 27.6 |
| 20 | Orissa | 36.7 | 63.9 | 44.3 | 23.5 | 9.9 | 19.6 |
| 21 | Punjab | 53.9 | 65.2 | 60.7 | 16.9 | 9.2 | 12.3 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 49.9 | 61.5 | 55.3 | 17.1 | 8.8 | 13.2 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 64.5 | 81.1 | 71.3 | 33.9 | 23.1 | 29.5 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 43.2 | 63.0 | 52.6 | 33.8 | 22.8 | 28.6 |
| 25 | Tripura | 39.5 | 54.6 | 44.7 | 19.0 | 14.5 | 17.5 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 35.4 | 51.7 | 43.7 | 14.5 | 8.1 | 11.3 |
| 27 | Uttaranchal | 47.7 | 62.4 | 54.7 | 14.7 | 9.9 | 12.5 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 32.2 | 57.2 | 44.0 | 19.9 | 11.3 | 15.8 |
| 29 | A N Islands | 77.1 | 85.8 | 82.0 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 29.9 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 32.0 | 75.6 | 73.4 | 13.4 | 15.6 | 15.5 |
| 31 | D. & N. Haveli | 90.9 | 82.8 | 88.6 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 88.9 | 62.3 | 84.8 | 17.2 | 15.9 | 17.0 |
| 33 | Delhi | 59.7 | 76.9 | 76.6 | 11.8 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 77.2 | 84.8 | 80.6 | 12.8 | 15.4 | 14.0 |
| 35 | Pondicherry | 75.8 | 76.9 | 76.5 | 24.2 | 24.0 | 24.1 |
| | All India | 41.6 | 63.6 | 52.4 | 24.3 | 14.0 | 19.3 |

Figures are purely provisional

Table 5: Average annual growth in enterprises and employment in 2005 as compared to 1998 (excluding crop production and plantation)

| Sl. No. | States\ UTs | Growth in enterprises(%) | | | Growth in employment(%) | | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Rural | Urban | Combined | Rural | Urban | Combined |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 5.37 | 3.35 | 4.78 | 3.05 | 1.32 | 2.40 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 3.65 | 7.08 | 4.74 | 3.07 | 6.02 | 4.17 |
| 3 | Assam | 6.62 | 6.46 | 6.57 | 2.08 | 5.61 | 3.19 |
| 4 | Bihar | 4.50 | 0.50 | 3.07 | 1.79 | -1.77 | 0.27 |
| 5 | Chattisgarh | 3.24 | 2.64 | 3.06 | 3.82 | 1.19 | 2.78 |
| 6 | Goa | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 2.99 | 0.88 | 1.87 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 3.11 | 3.77 | 3.40 | 1.27 | 1.48 | 1.39 |
| 8 | Haryana | 9.68 | 3.46 | 6.50 | 8.80 | 2.40 | 5.12 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 2.73 | 2.60 | 2.71 | 2.54 | 1.13 | 2.09 |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 7.64 | 4.06 | 5.99 | 7.65 | 6.08 | 6.82 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 3.44 | 2.41 | 3.02 | 0.66 | -1.21 | -0.32 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 4.78 | 2.49 | 3.91 | 2.69 | 0.91 | 1.86 |
| 13 | Kerala | 7.93 | 12.33 | 8.93 | 4.21 | 8.08 | 5.39 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 1.74 | 1.40 | 1.58 | 1.69 | 0.54 | 1.04 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 4.95 | 3.86 | 4.41 | 3.29 | 0.91 | 1.79 |
| 16 | Manipur | 4.46 | 2.92 | 3.76 | 3.24 | 1.28 | 2.25 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 6.48 | 5.05 | 5.98 | 5.05 | 3.02 | 4.12 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 8.40 | 10.39 | 9.60 | 4.96 | 3.45 | 3.91 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 6.05 | 1.22 | 3.64 | 1.95 | 0.02 | 0.75 |
| 20 | Orissa | 3.02 | 3.26 | 3.07 | 2.54 | 0.99 | 2.08 |
| 21 | Punjab | 7.34 | 4.80 | 5.91 | 5.19 | 2.64 | 3.59 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 4.15 | 2.69 | 3.57 | 3.44 | 1.71 | 2.60 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 8.39 | 1.16 | 5.83 | 6.41 | 4.32 | 5.52 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 9.96 | 6.43 | 8.49 | 5.43 | 3.78 | 4.62 |
| 25 | Tripura | 9.85 | 6.37 | 8.79 | 5.84 | 3.71 | 5.07 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 7.07 | 3.14 | 5.14 | 4.98 | 1.40 | 3.03 |
| 27 | Uttaranchal | 7.72 | 4.16 | 6.21 | 7.06 | 2.04 | 4.45 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 4.77 | 2.90 | 4.10 | 1.70 | 0.00 | 0.87 |
| 29 | A & N Islands | -6.16 | 4.92 | -1.36 | -3.90 | 5.15 | 0.35 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 15.57 | 6.67 | 7.46 | 12.11 | 1.71 | 2.07 |
| 31 | D. & N. Haveli | 8.65 | 20.98 | 12.31 | 7.56 | 22.03 | 10.33 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 13.64 | 1.39 | 7.85 | 15.32 | -0.06 | 11.49 |
| 33 | Delhi | -0.91 | 1.45 | 1.36 | -2.26 | 2.31 | 2.21 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 1.80 | -11.31 | -5.02 | 3.53 | -9.60 | -4.00 |
| 35 | Pondicherry | 3.37 | 1.67 | 2.22 | 3.83 | -0.37 | 0.88 |
| | All India | 5.53 | 3.71 | 4.80 | 3.33 | 1.68 | 2.49 |

Schedules of the Fifth Economic Census

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5TH ECONOMIC CENSUS-SCHEDULES

5TH ECONOMIC CENSUS-SCHEDULES

URBAN **U**

5th ECONOMIC CENSUS - ENTERPRISE SCHEDULE

Schedule No.

5 4

Page No.

i) Sme/UT Name Code District Name Code

ii) Town Name Code Frame Code Code

iii) Investigator unit (KV) No. Code v) Ward No.

iv) UFS Block within V unit

| Line Number | Enterprise premises | Ranking serial no. of enterprises within a page | Description of Economic activity of the enterprise | Major activity : 1 | Subsidiary activity : 2 | NIC - 2004 Code (To be given at District level) | Classification/Agri-1, Non agri-2 | Operation code | Ownership code | Social group of owner code * | Power/Used (for entrepreneurial activity) code | Registration code | Number of persons usually working | | | | | | | | | | Source of Finance | Address slip attached (Yes-1, No-2) | |
|-------------|---------------------|---|--|--------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total | | | | | Non - Hired (impant) | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Adult (Male) | Adult (Female) | Children (M) | Children (F) | Total (Col.12 to Col.15) | Adult (Male) | Adult (Female) | Children (M) | Children (F) | Non - Hired Total (Col.17 to Col.20) | | | |
| 1 | | | | 4 (a) | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11(a) | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | |
| X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Signature of enumerator Date D M Y

Name of enumerator

Signature of supervisor Date D M Y

Name of supervisor

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

* Social group of owner (Col.9) will be on the basis of State practice.

| Col.2 | Col.7 | Col.8 | Col.9 | Col.10 | Col.11(a) & 11(b) | Col.22 |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|--|
| Without premises | Without premises | Without power | Without power | Without power | Without power | No finance/self finance |
| With premises | With premises | With premises | With premises | With premises | With premises | Assistance from Govt. sources |
| Perennial | Perennial | Perennial | Perennial | Perennial | Perennial | Borrowing from Financial Institutions |
| Non Perennial | Non Perennial | Non Perennial | Non Perennial | Non Perennial | Non Perennial | Borrowing from Non - Institutions/ Money lenders |
| | | | | | | Others like NGOs, Voluntary, CRGs |

