

THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

NINETEENTH ROUND
FEBRUARY 1965—JUNE 1965

NUMBER 149

REPORT

ON

PILOT STUDY ON NON-HOUSEHOLD ENTERPRISES



सत्यमेव जयते



Issued by

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Report on Pilot Study on Non-household Enterprises

The report entitled 'Pilot study on non-household enterprises, 19th round, February 1965 to June 1965' was prepared by the Indian Statistical Institute. The views contained in the report are not necessarily those of the Government of India*.

1. *Introduction.*—Detailed information on the manufacturing enterprises registered under the Factories Act is being collected through the survey on Census of Manufacturing Industries. Besides this NSS has been conducting from time to time sample surveys for ascertaining information on household enterprises. But the sector relating to non-registered non-household enterprises has so far been neglected for ascertaining information through surveys. A beginning is sought to be made through this pilot study to ascertain and also investigate the problems which might arise in conducting a survey on the non-registered category of enterprises in the non-household sector in the private sector.

2. *Scope and Coverage.*—All the enterprises which were owned by individuals on proprietary or partnership basis and which come under the category of household or non-institutional enterprises were excluded. Only those enterprises in the private sector which are owned by corporate bodies, such as, joint stock companies, co-operative societies and any other societies which were not registered are covered by this survey. The coverage for those non-household enterprises relating to manufacture, transport and trade is briefly as follows :

- (i) in the case of manufacture—only those manufacturing enterprises which are not registered under Factories Act, 1948;
- (ii) in the case of transport—only those transport enterprises which do not operate power-driven vehicles but operate such vehicles as, rickshaws, cycle rickshaws, bullock carts, boats etc.
- (iii) in the case of trade—only those trading enterprises which are not registered under the Sales Tax Act. The pilot-study covered both the rural and urban areas of only 9 state-blocks, *viz.*, Andhra Pradesh (east & west), Bihar (north), Gujarat, Madras (south), Maharashtra (west), Madhya Pradesh (west), Punjab, Rajasthan and was conducted during the later half of 19th round, *i.e.*, February 1965 to June 1965.

The sample villages chosen for this study were the same as the sample villages chosen for the socio-economic surveys of the 1st to 3rd sub-rounds in most cases and in some cases upto 5th sub-round of 19th round. Within these sample villages no separate listing of non-household establishments was done. In the course of enquiry for the listing schedules 0.1 and 0.2 of 19th round of NSS the enterprises found belonging to the category were recorded in block 5.5 of the listing schedules and utilised for this enquiry. No probability sampling for selecting enterprises within the sample villages was undertaken.

From the totality of enterprises listed in each state block 36 enterprises were to be selected on purposive basis—6 each from manufacture, transport and trade separately from the rural and urban areas. If in any category the number of enterprises available was less than 6, then the deficit in that category was to be made good by selecting more than 6 from those categories where more than 6 enterprises were available. But with the exception of one state block, in all the state blocks the number of enterprises chosen were fewer than 36 as can be seen from the table below.

TABLE (1) : The number of non-household non-registered enterprises actually surveyed by their nature.

srl. no.	state block	total number of enterprises surveyed					
		rural			urban		
		manu- facture	trans- port	trade	manu- facture	trans- port	trade
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh (east)	3	..	3	..	..	..
2	Andhra Pradesh (west)	26	1	4	..	..	..
3	Bihar (north)	7	..	7	2	..	2
4	Gujarat	4	..	13	..	..	..
5	Madras (south)	20	..	15	1	..	..
6	Maharashtra (west)	8	..	11	3	..	6
7	Madhya Pradesh (west)	..	..	..	1	..	1
8	Punjab	6	..	22	1	..	..
9	Rajasthan	16	..	12	3	..	4
10	Total	90	1	87	11	..	13

* The draft report (No. D. 173) was first submitted by the Indian statistical Institute, Calcutta to the Government of India in June, 1967. It was revised subsequently and resubmitted in August, 1968.

Table (2) : Percentage of villages/blocks with at least one non-household non-registered enterprise and the percentage of enterprises shown in listing schedules which actually belonged to non-household non-registered enterprises

	Andhra Pradesh		Bihar (north)		Gujarat		Madras (south)		Maharashtra (west)		Madhya Pradesh (west)		Punjab		Rajasthan	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1. number of villages or urban blocks covered.	345	194	216	84	153	5	288	133	12	5	194	91	321	150	377	213
2. number of villages/blocks with at least one non-household non-registered enterprise.	56	14	55	7	129	5	40	3	10	4	17	6	40	7	46	8
3. percentage of (2) to (1)	16	7	25	8	84	100	14	2	83	80	9	7	12	5	12	4
4. number of enterprises contacted for survey.	120	45	66	9	44	..	44	2	23	10	23	9	48	22	36	9
5. number of enterprises found belonging to the category non-household non-registered enterprises.	37	..	15	4	24	..	35	1	23	9	..	2	38	1	29	7
6. percentage of (5) to (4)	31	0	23	44	55	..	80	50	100	90	0	22	79	5	81	78

The figures given in the above table are the number of enterprises actually surveyed. The number of enterprises contacted for purposes of this study was much more than the figures shown above. Out of 1906 villages and 875 urban blocks whose listing schedules were perused, only 21 per cent of villages and 6 per cent of urban blocks were observed to contain at least one non-household non-registered enterprise. This percentage requires to be corrected for the error in noting an enterprise mistakenly as non-household non-registered enterprise at the time of listing, which actually was detected in many cases when investigators contacted the enterprise for investigation. This type of error occurred in as many as 50 per cent of cases in rural areas and 23 per cent of cases in urban areas. This error occurred in the listing schedule because the definition of non-household non-registered enterprise was not properly followed. As a result many of the enterprises shown as non-household non-registered enterprises in the listing schedule were found on physical verification later to be registered enterprises or non-existent.

3. *Some aspects of non-household non-registered enterprises.*—Even allowing for the inadequacies that may be present in the procedure adopted to locate the non-household non-registered enterprises, it may be said that this type of enterprises, *viz.*, non-household non-registered enterprises, were very few in the country during the time the pilot study was conducted. The enterprises observed under the category were either engaged in manufacture or trading. The number of enterprises that come under “non-household non-mechanised transport” can be considered as almost negligible. Out of a total of 202 enterprises covered for this study only one enterprise was engaged in non-mechanised transport. It has also been observed that the percentage of urban blocks with at least one non-household non-registered enterprise is much less than the corresponding figure for rural areas. It is likely that it is so because the chances of an enterprise being registered is more in urban areas than in rural areas.

These enterprises were mostly managed by Co-operative Societies. Out of a total of 202 enterprises surveyed in all the state blocks only four enterprises in Maharashtra were managed by public trust, the rest were owned by Co-operative Societies. In some cases a group of workers, say weavers, formed a co-operative, distributed work amongst themselves and shared the profits. In certain other cases the co-operative society engaged workers on contract basis. These two types of enterprises in some cases did not have any land or buildings or even tools. Only 51 enterprises out of a total of 101 manufacturing enterprises have been productive during the reference month. They produced a variety of goods like handloom cloth, oil and oil cake, tanning, jaggery, chappals, toys and fancy articles to mention few. The figures on percentage of value added to total input for the enterprises covered is given under separately by state block.

TABLE (3) : *Percentage of value added to total input (during the reference month) by manufacturing enterprises separately by state blocks*

srl. no.	state block	no. of enterprises	percentage of value added to total input
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	30.6
2	Bihar	7	0.5
3	Madras	13	42.9
4	Maharashtra	11	31.0
5	Punjab	2	58.8
6	Rajasthan	6	0.0

The trading enterprises mostly were engaged in the sale of consumer items. The items which have been in short supply like rice, wheat, sugar and fertilisers were normally sold by these enterprises. Some of them were agricultural servicing societies. They receive fertilisers from government on long-term credit and distribute them to their customers.

4. *Observational errors.*—The major source of information for the blocks constituting the schedule of enquiry was records. These records were maintained for calendar months and or accounting year. The accounting year with regard to the months it covered changed not only from state to state but also within a state. In many cases the balance sheet and profit and loss accounts of the enterprise that were available were not for the immediately preceding year. Since the reference period chosen for the various blocks of the schedule were a month and year preceding the date of survey and not calendar month or the accounting year of the enterprise, the investigators had to rely on the informants memory and imputation methods for obtaining the data. Even though, as the investigators had often remarked, the records were maintained accurately coverage of data to relate to the reference period as adopted in the schedule might have made the data less accurate. Adoption of calendar month or accounting year of the enterprise as reference periods for the schedule would not only increase the accuracy of the data collected but also reduce the work load on the investigators. In some cases the records from which the data was collected were incomplete though in many cases they were stated to be reliable by the investigators. In a few cases where a single society owned two or more enterprises, the accounts were maintained jointly and not separately for each enterprise. These lead to various types of non-sampling errors in the data. Only some of the typical errors have been listed here.

(i) Normally the date on total capital, fixed capital and working capital should be bound by the equation total capital=fixed capital+working capital. In majority of the cases this agreement was not found. Only in the state blocks—Maharashtra and Punjab—was this agreement found in majority of the schedules. Since the information on total fixed and working capitals had to be obtained as on the date of survey and since upto-date records were not available for most of the enterprises, it may be presumed that this type of error has resulted largely from non-availability of upto-date records. It was also noticed that in the state blocks of Maharashtra and Punjab the records were more upto-date in many cases than in other state blocks, which might be a plausible explanation for the lower frequencies in this type of error in these two states compared to others. It is also likely that lack of timely audit had caused this error.

(ii) (a) Every enterprise must be in possession of some land or shed and buildings either owned, rented or taken free of rent. In a few enterprise schedules it was found that no entry exists against these items in block (4).

(b) Another type of error while filling up entries relating to fixed capital was noticed. A manufacturing enterprise must have some tools and implements to operate its enterprise. But in a very few cases it was observed that no entries were recorded against the item—tools and implements.

(c) Another error belonging to this category was noticed for trading enterprises. All enterprises trading in consumer goods, fertilisers and such must have at least a balance and weights. When no entry existed for the item "tools and implements" it was checked whether "balance and weights" was entered under others. In many cases this was not entered. This type of error was found to be predominant in the state blocks—Punjab, Madras and Rajasthan.

(iii) In some manufacturing enterprise schedules some omissions in entering the raw materials consumed by the enterprise were noticed. This was particularly so with regard to handloom enterprises. Only yarn was shown as raw materials. Other raw materials that may be required for bleaching and dyeing were not shown at all.

(iv) Another error that occurred in trading enterprise schedules was the omission of transport charges in block (15) of the schedule when considerable quantities of merchandised was shown as purchased in block (19). This was a frequent even though a simple mistake noted.

(v) Inconsistencies in the figures of input and output of manufacturing enterprises were also noticed in some cases. Other minor and less common errors detected were no mention of tools and implements or plant and machinery for a manufacturing enterprise, inaccuracies in the reporting of wages paid or persons employed on wages etc.

TABLE (4) : Frequency distribution of errors by types of error and state

state	type of error							total no. of schedules
	type 1	type 2(a)	type 2(b)	type 2(c)	type 3	type 4	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Andhra Pradesh	34	3	2	1	2	..	4	37
2. Bihar	17	2	1	..	2	..	5	18
3. Gujarat	17	..	1	3	1	..	..	17
4. Madras	36	2	3	9	4	4	1	36
5. Maharashtra	6	4	..	5	2	3	4	28
6. Madhya Pradesh	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
7. Punjab	2	2	..	20	1	14	..	29
8. Rajasthan	35	2	1	12	1	8	4	35

It is difficult to trace the source of these errors. It is likely that most of these errors occurred because the records from which information was collected for most of the blocks, were incomplete with regard to detail and outdated to be informative. Also most of the records could not be said to have been maintained accurately because in many cases no person was employed to keep records or even if employed they were not conversant with the procedure of book-keeping. This type of deficiency in records stands as a serious shortcoming in the collection of data on non-household enterprises through surveys. The data that is collected will be as accurate as the records that are maintained by these enterprises.

5. *Source of information.*—As stated earlier the information for most of the schedules was obtained from records or where no records were available whatever the informant could tell from recollection was accepted. Some of the records which were made use of for filling the various blocks of this schedule are listed below.

Block 1.—General particulars : Only two state blocks reported the names of records from which the data was collected for filling this block. In Andhra Pradesh these were final audit report, Byelaws, Admission register and Registration Certificate. In Rajasthan they were Audit Report, General Correspondence Member Register.

Block 4. : Inventory of fixed capital : The names of records used for purposes of this block varied from state to state. In Andhra Pradesh they were cash book & vouchers, in Gujarat it was Dead Stock Register, in Madras they were General Ledger, Furniture register, Cash book and Audit report, in Maharashtra they were Dead-stock register, Accounts book and Balance sheet, in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab they were Accounts Ledger and Cash Book and in Rajasthan it was mostly Register of Accounts and Dead stock.

Block 5.—Source of capital : In the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Madras the records used for purpose of filling this block were General Ledger, Cash book and Audit Report. In a small number of cases reported in Gujarat the source was Members share register. In Maharashtra the source was Balance sheet and Accounts book, whereas it was mainly Ledger in Punjab. In Rajasthan the source was mostly Register of Accounts and Dead Stock.

Block 6.—Transactions of fixed capital : The source of information for this block was General Ledger, Cash book, vouchers and Bills in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Punjab; Cash register in Bihar; Dead Stock Register in Gujarat; General Ledger, Furniture register and cash book in Madras; Register of Accounts and Dead stock in Rajasthan.

Block 7.—Fuel, lubricant, raw material and auxiliary material : The source of information for this block was mostly Monthly Statement and Stock register in Maharashtra and Register of Accounts and Dead Stock in Rajasthan while in the rest of the states it was General Ledger and Stock Register.

Block 8.—Inventory of working capital : The information for this block was obtained from many records. In Andhra Pradesh the sources were cash book, Pass book, Stock register, chalans and Ledger entries; in Bihar they were Cash book and Balance sheet; in Gujarat it was mostly Pass book, in Madhya Pradesh they were Cash book and Ledger; in Madras they were Stock register, General Ledger, Day book, Balance sheet, Cash book, Pass book & Postal Account; in Maharashtra they were Balance sheet and Account books; in Punjab they were cash book and Account Ledger and in Rajasthan it was Register of Accounts and Dead Stock.

Block 9.—Employment on wages : The source of information for this block was Muster register in Maharashtra while it was cash book and pay bill register in the other states.

Block 10.—Particulars of marketing of finished products : Sale register was mostly used for ascertaining information for this block in all the states. Monthly statement and Products stock book were used in addition to sale register in Maharashtra and Madras respectively.

Block 11.—Gross income from industrial services : Only a few of the sampled enterprises had income from industrial services. As such in a few cases the information on source for this type of data was furnished. The few states where such information was given it was either Cash book or Ledger.

Block 12.—Particulars of production, sale and stock of finished products : In most of the states the information for this block was obtained from Sale, Stock and production register. In addition to this in some cases monthly statement and Cash book were also used.

Blocks 13 & 14.—Particulars of power animals : With the exception of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan all the other states did not report any source of information for these blocks. In Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh the source of information was Cash book and Ledger; in Maharashtra it was Account book and in Rajasthan it was Register of Accounts and Dead Stock.

Block 15.—Other expenses : The source of information for this block was mostly Cash book or Account book. It was Cash book, General Ledger, Voucher or bills in Andhra Pradesh, Expenditure register in Bihar, Cash book & Ledger in Madhya Pradesh, General Ledger, Cash book and postal account in Madras, Account books in Maharashtra, Cash book in Punjab, Register of Accounts and Dead Stock in Rajasthan.

Blocks 16, 17 & 18.—Utilisation and movement of vehicles and income from transport : Information on the source of data for these blocks was not furnished in any state except Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh where in the few transport enterprises covered Cash book & Ledger were used.

Block 19.—Particulars of sale, purchase and stock of merchandise : The information for this block was obtained from Sale & Stock register in all the states. In addition Bill book in Andhra Pradesh, Voucher book in Gujarat and Madras, Account book in Maharashtra, Register of Accounts and Dead stock were used.

6. *Enquiry time.*—While collecting information for the schedule on non-household non-registered enterprises, the investigators maintained separate accounts of the time spent by them for various operations of the survey. This information on time requirement was collected for 11 components of survey work. In the table below is given the average number of visits made for each enterprise and the average time taken for filling each schedule. It may be noted that the variation in the average time taken for filling the schedule was largely due to the variation in the number of visits made. In Madras and Madhya Pradesh this information was not available separately by nature of enterprise. However, the combined figure on average time taken was 6.9 hours per unit of enterprise in Madras.

TABLE (5) : Average time taken for enquiry and the number of visits made for each schedule

state	rural						urban					
	non-factory manufacture			non-registered trade			non-factory manufacture			non-registered trade		
	total surveyed	average time	average no. of visits	total surveyed	average time	average no. of visits	total surveyed	average time	average no. of visits	total surveyed	average time	average no. of visits
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Andhra Pradesh (east)	29	8.0	3	7	4.1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Maharashtra (west)	8	7.4	3	11	7.2	2	3	7.3	3	6	12.3	..
3. Punjab	6	6.4	2	22	6.2	2	1	6.0	2	..	..	1
4. Rajasthan	15	6.6	3	14	9.0	4	3	9.3	4	4	10.3	..
5. Gujarat	4	7.9	2	13	9.6	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
6. Bihar (north)	7	7.2	2	7	6.1	2	2	9.2	4	2	7.0	3

7. *Comparison of rural and urban enterprises.*—A total of 178 enterprises in rural areas and 24 enterprises in urban areas were surveyed in all the 9 state-blocks. The distribution according to nature of enterprise is as follows :

nature of enterprise (1)	rural		urban	
	frequency (2)	percentage (3)	frequency (4)	percentage (5)
1. non-factory manufacture	90	50.5	11	4.8
2. non-mechanised transport	1	0.6	..	0.0
3. non-registered trade	87	48.9	13	54.2
total	178	100.0	24	100.0

The above table shows that almost no enterprise on non-mechanised transport existed in the sample villages or sample blocks covered. Subject to the limitations in representativeness and coverage inherent in the sample of enterprises considered for this survey, it may be conjectured that the number of non-household enterprises engaged in non-mechanised transport is negligible in the 9 state blocks covered. One point of difference observed between rural and urban areas (c.c. Table 2) is that the percentage of blocks with at least one enterprise of the type under enquiry is significantly lower than the corresponding figure for rural areas in all the state blocks covered. Though there is no observed difference between the distributions of enterprises by present value of fixed capital, the same cannot be said about number employed.

Frequency distribution and percentage distribution of non-household enterprises according to present value of fixed capital in rural and urban areas separately

present value of fixed capital (Rs.) (1)	rural		urban	
	frequency ¹ (2)	percentage (3)	frequency (4)	percentage (5)
0—4,999	43	24.3	5	20.8
5,000—9,999	35	19.8	5	20.8
10,000—49,999	70	39.5	9	37.6
50,000—	29	16.4	5	20.8
total	177	100.0	24	100.0

¹ For one enterprise no information was available.

Frequency distribution and percentage distribution of non-household enterprises according to number employed in rural and urban areas separately

number employed (1)	rural		urban	
	frequency (2)	percentage (3)	frequency (4)	percentage (5)
0	52	29.2	2	8.3
1	56	31.5	4	16.7
2	32	18.0	13	54.1
3	18	10.1	3	12.5
4	4	2.2	1	4.2
5—10	13	7.3	1	4.2
11 & above	3	1.7	..	0.0
total	178	100.0	24	100.0

8. Details on states

Andhra Pradesh

A total of 37 non-household non-registered enterprises located in 19 villages were surveyed for the pilot study. Only one urban block was surveyed but it did not contain any enterprise of the type under study. Their distribution by nature of enterprise is as follows.

non-factory manufacture	29
non-mechanised transport	1
non-registered trade	7

The enterprises all of which were owned by co-operative societies had their distribution by capital as follows :

present value of fixed capital (Rs.)	frequency
(1)	(2)
0—4,999	11
5,000—9,999	10
10,000—49,999	14
50,000—	2
total	37

The capital being low, the number employed on wages was also low.

number employed	frequency
0	20
1	7
2	4
3	2
4 and above	4
total	37

Of these only 13 enterprises among those engaged in manufacture and only one enterprise among those engaged in trading recorded any business activity during the reference periods of one month and 7 days preceding the date of survey respectively.

The manufacturing enterprises produced a variety of goods :—handloom cloth, woollen blankets, hand-pounding of rice, cane-crushing service, oil & oil cake, chappal, blacksmith and carpentry work, leather, glass beads, water pipes. The trading enterprises traded in fertilisers, sugar, milk and clothing. Some of these enterprises were production-cum-sale co-operative societies. The only non-mechanised transport enterprise reported was a joint-enterprise, combining trade and oil manufacturing enterprises. Some of the trading enterprises worked as credit societies also. It was also reported that some enterprises were carrying on illegal business such as manufacture of toddy while claiming grant for the manufacture of gur.

Bihar (north)

The listing schedules of 216 sample villages and 84 urban sample blocks of 19th round were perused for preparing a list of non-household non-registered enterprises for the pilot study. Out of these only 56 villages and 7 urban blocks were found to contain at least one enterprise of the type under study. However, the pilot study was actually conducted in only 9 villages and 4 urban blocks among them and the total number of enterprises surveyed was 14 from rural sector and 4 from urban sector. Out of these 18 enterprises 9 were non-manufacturing enterprises, 9 were non-registered trading enterprises.

An analysis of enterprises by their outturn or sales during the reference period (one month for the manufacturing enterprise and one week for the trading enterprise) showed that as few as 10 out of a total of 18 were active. Out of these 10 active enterprises 6 were trading enterprises the remaining 4 being manufacturing enterprises. The items of produce of these manufacturing enterprises were dhosi, bedstead, firewood, rice, mustard oil, while the items of merchandise for the trading enterprises were fertilisers and common consumer goods.

The distribution of these enterprises by capital invested by them as also the number employed by them is shown in the following tables.

present value of fixed capital (Rs.)	frequency
(1)	(2)
0— 5,000	9
5,000—10,000	3
10,000—50,000	5
50,000 & above	1
total	18

number employed	frequency
(1)	(2)
0	3
1	3
2]	7
3	3
4 & above	2
total	18

Gujarat

Out of a total of 153 sample villages of 19th round as many as 129 sample villages were observed to contain at least one non-registered non-household enterprise. This in comparison with other states is a high percentage. However, only 9 villages out of those were covered for this pilot study and these villages contained in all 17 enterprises of the non-registered non-household category. By nature of enterprise their distribution is as follows :

non-factory manufacture	4
non-mechanised transport . . . . .	..
non-registered trade	13

All the five urban sample blocks surveyed for this study were found to contain at least one enterprise of the type under study. But no enterprise was surveyed. Their distribution by total capital as shown by the table below reveals a rather low frequency in the class above Rs. 50,000 as in other states.

present value of fixed capital (Rs.)	frequency
(1)	(2)
0— 5,000	7
5,000—10,000	3
10,000—50,000	4
50,000—	3
total	17

From the point of employment potential of those enterprises the position is not very encouraging, for, only a few were employed on wages. Some members did work on a honorary basis.

number employed	frequency
(1)	(2)
0	2
1	4
2	4
3	4
4 & above	3
total	17

Most of the enterprises were idle during the period of reference. Only one non-factory manufacturing enterprise was recorded to have had some production activity during the reference period of one month, while 11 trading enterprises transacted sales during the reference period of one week.

Only one item of product, viz., leather, was observed for the non-factory manufacturing enterprises. The items of merchandise observed for the trading enterprises were milk, leather, amul dan, sugar, cereals and other consumer goods, agricultural implements and fertilisers.

Madras (south) block

In this state block the pilot study on non-household non-registered enterprises was canvassed in 20 villages and one urban block containing in all 36 enterprises. There was only one enterprise from urban area and this was engaged in manufacture. Among the remaining 35 enterprises all of which were from rural area 20 belonged to non-factory manufacture and 15 belonged to non-registered trade. Out of the 20 enterprises belonging to non-factory manufacture 17 enterprises reported production during the preceding year while 3 enterprises remained unproductive. But all the enterprises in non-registered trade transacted sales during the reference period of 7 days.

Frequency distribution of enterprises by number employed on wages last month

number employed	frequency
(1)	(2)
0	8
1	9
2	6
3	7
4 and above	0
total	36

Most of these enterprises have been operating on a very low capital. Only one enterprise engaged in manufacture had its present value of fixed capital owned exceeding one lakh. The frequency distribution of enterprises according to their fixed capital is as follows :

present value of fixed capital (Rs.)	frequency
(1)	(2)
0—4,999	23
5,000—9,999	6
10,000—49,999	6
50,000 & above	1
total	36

These manufacturing enterprises were engaged in the production of jaggery, handloom goods or oil and oil cakes. The most common items of merchandise for the trading enterprises were fertilisers, manure and compost, clothing, sugar jaggery milk or baskets. Since all of them have been owned by co-operative societies they have been formed as sales co-operatives for the manufacturing societies.

Maharashtra (west)

A total of 28 enterprises—19 from rural areas and 9 from urban areas—were covered for the pilot study on non-registered non-household enterprises. With the exception of four enterprises which were managed by public trust, all the enterprises were co-operative societies. 17 of them were trading enterprises and the rest were manufacturing enterprises.

While most of the trading enterprises traded in rice, wheat, sugar and other consumer items, the manufacturing enterprises produced rather diverse variety of goods like dhotis, sarees, hides, skins, tanned leather, chappals, bone manure, oil and oil cakes and soaps. Judged by the amount of capital owned these enterprises were being run satisfactorily. Only two enterprises in the rural sector did not show any outturn during the reference period. Frequency distribution of enterprises by fixed capital owned on the date of survey and by number employed is as follows :

present value of fixed capital owned (Rs.)	frequency
(1)	(2)
0—4,999	11
5,000—9,999	6
10,000—49,999	7
50,000 & above	4
total	28

no. employed	frequency
(1)	(2)
0	1
1	6
2	12
3	3
4 & above	5
total	27

Punjab block

In all 29 non-household enterprises belonging to one urban block and 17 villages were surveyed. The one urban block contained only one non-factory manufacturing enterprises : The remaining 28 enterprises were from rural areas, out of which 6 were non-factory manufacture and 22 non-registered trade. Most of the trading enterprises were engaged in agricultural credit servicing to their members and trading in rationed and consumer articles. They distribute chemical fertilisers to members on credit. These societies receive fertilisers from state corporation on long-term credit free of any interest to be repaid in monthly instalments equal to the total sale during the month. They get fixed profit on a *pro rata* basis. Some of these enterprises do both manufacturing and trading.

Frequency distribution of enterprises by fixed capital owned on date of survey.

present value of fixed capital owned (Rs.)	frequency
(1)	(2)
0—4,999	3
5,000—9,999	5
10,000—49,999	11
50,000 & above	10
total	29

As stated already very few of the enterprises could be considered as moderately active. Only 8 enterprises out of a total of 29 surveyed showed moderate production or trading activity. Others were doing meagre business. As such their employment potential was also low.

number employed	frequency
(1)	(2)
0	5
1	15
2	7
3	1
4 & above	1
total	29

Rajasthan

Out of a total of 377 villages and 213 urban blocks whose listing schedules were scrutinised for locating any non-household non-registered enterprises only 46 villages and 8 urban blocks were observed to contain at least one enterprise. But actual survey was conducted in 16 villages and 5 urban blocks and these on actual enquiry contained 29 and 7 enterprises respectively. Among them, 35 enterprises were surveyed, 19 being non-factory manufacturing enterprises and 16 being non-registered trading enterprises.

Most of the enterprises did not report any production or trading activity during the period of reference. Out of the 19 non-factory manufacturing enterprises only 5 showed any production during the reference month, while only 6 out of a total of 16 non-registered trading enterprises reported any trading activity during the reference week. The manufacturing enterprises produced toys and fancy articles, oil, shoes, cloth, plough and wooden accessories, finished leather. The items of merchandise of the trading enterprises were sugar, cereals and other consumer items, fertilisers and cotton seed.

The tables below give the distribution of these enterprises by the capital invested by them as also the number employed by them.

present value of fixed capital (Rs.)	frequency
(1)	(2)
0— 4,999	5
5,000— 9,999	7
10,000— 19,999	4
50,000—	
total	35

number employed	frequency
(1)	(2)
0	16
1	13
2	5
3	..
4 & above	1
total	35

Madhya Pradesh (west)

Out of a total of 194 villages and 91 urban blocks only 17 villages and 6 urban blocks were observed to contain at least one non-registered non-household enterprise. However, out of these only 9 villages and 4 urban blocks were surveyed for this study. Only two enterprises both of them from urban areas were observed belonging to the category under study. As many as 20 enterprise schedules had to be rejected during scrutiny because they were registered enterprises. One among them was a manufacturing enterprise and the other trading enterprises. The manufacturing enterprise had about Rs. 18,000 as its fixed capital, employed one chowkidar but was not in operation during the reference year. The trading enterprise, however, with only a fixed capital of Rs. 167/- was having three persons on its employment rolls. It recorded good sales of cotton and woollen textiles during the reference period of one week.

9. Summary

1. About 98 percent of the non-household non-registered enterprises surveyed were co-operative societies.
2. The percentage of villages/blocks with at least one non-household non-registered enterprise to the total number of villages/blocks is quite small in both rural and urban areas in all the state blocks covered except in Maharashtra and Gujarat where this percentage is over 80. Also in all the state blocks with the exception of Maharashtra and Gujarat these percentage figures were appreciably lower in urban areas than in rural areas (*vide* Table 2).
3. These enterprises are few in number and most of them are in a poor state of working with low fixed and working capital and low output. In view of this, the employment potential of these category of enterprises is likely to be low.
4. The enterprises surveyed with the exception of one which was engaged in non-mechanised transport were either manufacturing enterprises or trading enterprises.
5. The major source of information for the blocks constituting the schedule of enquiry was records. These records were in many cases incomplete with regard to detail and not upto date. They were maintained for calendar months and or accounting year and these were different from the reference month and reference year adopted for the enquiry. These lead to some omissions in data collection and also to inaccurate data.
6. Since these enterprises were observed to be few and scattered and since no information about their number at the village or any other level is available cost of taking a probability sample of these enterprises is likely to be high in all the state blocks covered except Maharashtra and Gujarat. However, since a good percentage of these enterprises are being managed by co-operative societies possibilities of preparing a frame of them from the records of the co-operative departments of the various state Governments should be explored.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY : 1964-65
Pilot study of non-household enterprises
Schedule of enquiry

ORIGINAL
DUPLICATE

RURAL/URBAN*

(Nineteenth Round)

[1] general particulars			
1. name of establishment			
2. nature of non-household enterprise : <input type="checkbox"/>			
(a) non-factory manufacture <input type="checkbox"/>			
(b) non-mechanised transport <input type="checkbox"/>			
(c) non-registered trade <input type="checkbox"/>			
3. location : (i) state.....(ii) district			
(iii) tehsil/taluk/thana/town* (iv) village.....			
(v) house number and street name (for town)			
(vi) post office.....			
4. address of head office : same as above/			
5. type of ownership : joint stock company/co-operative society/other non-household* (describe)			
6. name of owner-organisation :			
7. nature of liability : limited/unlimited*			
8. number of members/shareholders.....			
9. does the owner-organisation operate other establishments : yes/no*, if yes, give details of other establishments (name, address, nature) :			
10. whether balance sheet and profit and loss account available : yes/no*			
(a) if yes, to which period they relate.....			
(b) when will the next balance sheet and P/L account be available.....			
(attach the latest available balance sheet and P/L account with the schedule)			
[2] details of investigation work			
1. name of investigator.....		2. roll no.....	
3. date (s) of operation.....			
4. number of visits made <input type="checkbox"/>			
order of visit	date	duration of visit (minutes)	remarks
1st visit			
2nd visit			
3rd visit			
4th visit			
5th visit			
5. particulars regarding informants			
srl. no.	name of informant	informant's role and designation in the enterprise	
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
6. additional sheets :			7. date of despatch of schedule.....
page no.			8. signature of investigator.....
no. of sheets			

*delete whichever is inapplicable.

[4] inventory of fixed capital as on date of survey

[5] source of capital

Srl. no.	description of item	unit	if owned						if hired		if hired out		sr. no.	description of source	amount (Rs.0.00)
			purchased		constructed		present value (Rs. 0-00)	cost of repair & maintenance (Rs. 0-00)	qty.	rent payable last month (Rs. 0-00)	qty.	rent receivable last month (Rs. 0-00)			
			qty.	value (Rs. 0-00)	qty.	value (Rs. 0-00)									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	land	sq. metres											1	share capital (a) govt.	
2	shed and building	sq. metres												(b) private	
3	plant and machinery	no.											2	govt. aid	
4	tools and implements	no.											3	govt. loan	
5	transport equipments	no.											4	long term credit (a) bank	
6	furniture and fittings	no.												(b) other private	
7	power animals	no.											5	private financier	
	others (describe)												6	profit used as capital	
8														other (describe)	
9													7		
10													8		
11													9		
12	total	x			x				x		x		10	total	

[6] transactions of fixed capital

sr. no.	description of item	present value (Rs. 0-00)	during last month : value (Rs. 0-00)						during last year : value (Rs. 0.00)					
			purchase		construction	improvement	sale	loss	purchase		construction	improvement	sale	loss
			new	old					new	old				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	total													

[7] fuel, lubricant, raw material and auxiliary material—consumption and procurement during last month

category	srl. no.	description of item	standard unit	consumption		source of procurement (for manufacturing enterprise only)							
				quantity	value (Rs. 0·00)	government		customers		other purchases		other source	
						quantity	value	quantity	value	quantity	value	quantity	value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
fuel and lubricants													
sub-total		x	x	x			x			x		x	
raw material- auxiliary material													
sub-total		x	x	x			x			x		x	
total		x	x	x			x			x		x	

[8] inventory of working capital on date of survey

[9] employment on wages during last month/last calendar month.....

sr. no.	description of item	value (Rs. 0·00)	srl. no.	name of worker	category	sex	age	days worked	remuneration (Rs. 0·00)			total no. of working days
									incash	in kind	total	
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	cash in hand											
2	cash in bank											
3	stock of finished products/merchandise											
4	stock of partly finished products											
5	stock of fuel, raw material etc.											
6	debtors											
7	others											
8	less : sundry creditors											
9	: undistributed profit											
10	total working capital			total	x	x	x					

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY REPORTS ALREADY PUBLISHED

- No.
- 1 General Report No. 1 on the First Round (October 1950-March 1951)
 - 2 Tables with Notes on the Second Round (April-June 1951)
 - 3 Tables with Notes on the Third Round (August-November 1951)
 - 4 Special Report on the Survey of Persons in the "Live-Register" of Delhi Employment Exchange (August-September 1951)
 - 5 Technical Paper on Some Aspects of the Development of the Sample Design
 - 6 Survey of Faridabad Township (March-April 1954)
 - 7 Couple Fertility (Second Round : April-June, 1951 and Fourth Round : April-September 1952)
 - 8 Report on Preliminary Survey of Urban Unemployment (September 1953)
 - 9 Report on the Sample Survey of Displaced Persons in the Urban Areas of the Bombay State (July-September—1953)
 - 10 First Report on Land Holdings, Rural Sector (Eighth Round : July 1954-March 1955)
 - 11 Report on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1949—1950
 - 12 A Technical Note on Age Grouping, October 1958⁴
 - 13 Report on Household Transport Operations (Seventh Round : October 1953-March 1954)
 - 14 Report on Some Characteristics of the Economically Active Population (Fourth to Seventh [Rounds : April 1952—March 1954)
 - 15 Report on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1951
 - 16 Preliminary Report on Employment and Unemployment (Ninth Round : May-November 1955)
 - 17 Report on Sample Survey of Employment in Calcutta (September 1953)
 - 18 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Fourth Round : April-September 1952)
 - 19 Report on Small Scale Manufacture : Household Enterprises smaller than Registered Factories (Seventh Round : October 1953-March 1954)
 - 20 Report on Pattern of Consumer Expenditure (Second to Seventh Rounds : April 1951-March 1954)
 - 21 Household Small Scale Manufacturing Establishments smaller than those covered by Industries (Development and regulations) Act, 1951 (Ninth Round : May-November 1955)
 - 22 Report on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1952
 - 23 Report on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1953
 - 24 Report on Household Retail Trade (Seventh to Ninth Rounds : October 1953-November 1955)
 - 25 Sample Verification of Livestock Census : 1956
 - 26 A Preliminary Report on Housing Condition (Seventh Round : October 1953-March 1954)
 - 27 Technical Records of Sample Design, Instructions to Field Workers and List of Sample Villages and Urban Blocks (Ninth Round : May-November 1955)
 - 28 Report on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1954 (1)
 - 29 Notes on Some Results of the Land Utilisation Survey (Tenth Round : December 1955-May 1956)
 - 30 Report on Land Holdings (2) : Operational Holdings in Rural India (Eighth Round : July 1954-April 1955)
 - 31 Tables with Notes on Household Transport Operation (Eighth to Tenth Rounds : July 1954-May 1956)
 - 32(I) Some Aspects of Costs of Cultivation of Paddy, Wheat, Jowar and Bajra (Fifth to Seventh Rounds : 1951-52 and 1952-53)
 - 32(II) Some Aspects of Costs of Cultivation of Barley, Maize, Ragi, Gram, Small Millets, Groundnut, Cotton and Jute (Fifth to Seventh Rounds : (1951-52 and 1952-53)
 - 32(III) Some Aspects of Costs of Cultivation of Minor Cereals, Pulses, Sugarcane, Oil Seeds, Potato, Spices and Tobacco (Fifth to Seventh Rounds : (1951-52 and 1952-53)
 - 33 Tables with Notes on Wages, Employment, Income and Indebtedness of Agricultural Labour Households in Rural Areas (Eleventh and Twelfth Rounds: August 1956-August 1957)
 - 34 Tables with Notes on Employment and Unemployment (Tenth Round : December 1955-May 1956)
 - 35 Tables with Notes on Livestock Products (Fifth to Seventh Rounds : April 1952-March 1954)
 - 36 Report on Land Holdings (3) : Some Aspects of Ownership Holdings (Eighth Round : July 1954-April 1955):
 - 37 Survey of Book Reader's Preference in India (Thirteenth Round : September 1957-May 1958)
 - 38 Some Results of the Land Utilisation Survey and Crop-cutting Experiments : (Thirteenth Round : September 1957-May 1958)
 - 39 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Eighth Round : July 1954-March 1955)
 - 40 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Ninth Round : May-November 1955)
 - 41 Household Retail Trade (Tenth Round : December 1955-May 1956)
 - 42 Report on Small Scale Manufacture : Household Enterprises smaller than Registered Factories (Seventh to Eighth Rounds : October 1953-April 1955)
 - 43 Tables with Notes on Small Scale Manufacture : Household Enterprises smaller than Registered Factories (Ninth and Tenth Rounds : May 1955-May 1956)
 - 44 A Note on Profession and Services (Fourth to Eighth Rounds : April 1952-April 1955)
 - 45 Report on Indian Villages : A Study of Some Social and Economic Aspects (Tenth to Twelfth Rounds : December 1955-August 1957)
 - 46 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure of Agricultural Labour Households in Rural Areas (Eleventh and Twelfth Rounds : August 1956-August 1957)
 - 47 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Tenth Round : December 1955-May 1956)
 - 48 Preliminary Estimates of Birth and Death Rates and of the Rate of Growth of Population (Fourteenth Round : July 1958-July 1959)
 - 49 Report on Morbidity (Seventh Round : October 1953-March 1954 and 11th to 13th rounds : August 1956-May 58)
 - 50 Tables with Notes on Housing Condition (Tenth Round : December 1955-May 1956)
 - 51 Tables with Notes on Housing Condition (Eleventh Round : August 1956 -January 1957)
 - 52 Tables with Notes on Employment and Unemployment (Eleventh and Twelfth Rounds : August 1956-August 1957)
 - 53 Tables with Notes on Internal Migration (Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Rounds : May 1955-May 1958)
 - 54 Vital Rates (Seventh Round : October 1953-March 1954)

- 55 Report on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1954(2) : Exploratory Survey of Scheduled Industries
- 56 Report on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1955 (1) : Survey of Scheduled Industries
- 57 Report on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1955(2)
- 58 Report on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1956 (1) : Survey of Scheduled Industries
- 59 Tables with Notes on Pattern of Household Ownership and Possession of Land in Rural Areas, 1950-51 to 1953-54 (Eighth Round : July 1954-April 1955)
- 60 Tables with Notes on Farming Condition and Practices in Rural Areas 1953-54 (Eighth Round : July 1954-April 1955)
- 61 Notes on the Results of the Land Utilisation Survey and Crop-cutting Experiments : (Eleventh Round : August 1956-February 1957)
- 62 Supplementary Report on Employment and Unemployment (Ninth Round : May-November 1955)
- 63 Tables with Notes on Employment and Unemployment in Urban Areas (Thirteenth Round : September 1957-May 1958)
- 64 Indian Villages : A Study of Some Social and Economic Aspects (Thirteenth Round : September 1957—May 1958)
- 65 Tables with Notes on Animal Husbandry (Eleventh Round : August 1956-January 1957)
- 66 Report on Land Holdings (4) : Rural Sector, States (Eighth Round : July 1954-April 1955)
- 67 Tables with Notes on Housing Condition (Twelfth Round : March-August 1957)
- 68 Tables with Notes on rural Indebtedness (Eighth Round : July 1954-April 1955)
- 69 Notes on the Results of the Land Utilisation Survey and Crop-cutting Experiments (Twelfth Round : March-August 1957)
- 70 Technical Paper on Sample Design (Fourteenth Round : July 1958-June 1959)
- 71 Consumer Expenditure by Levels of Household Expenditure (Thirteenth Round : September 1957-May 1958)
- 72 Tables with Notes on Milk Production (Twelfth Round : March-August 1957)
- 73 Some Results of the Land Utilisation Survey and Crop-cutting Experiments (Fourteenth Round : July 1958-June 1959)
- 74 Report on Land Holdings (5). Rural Sector (Some Aspects of Operations) Holdings—Population Zones and All India) : (Eighth Round : July 1954-April 1955)
- 75 Report on Sample Survey on Manufacturing Industries, 1956 (2)
- 76 Fertility and Mortality Rates in India (Fourteenth Round : July 1958-June 1959)
- 77 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Eleventh Round : August 1956-February 1957)
- 78 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Twelfth Round : March-August 1957)
- 79 Some Results of the Land Utilisation Survey and Crop-cutting Experiments (Fifteenth Round : July 1959-June 1960)
- 80 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Thirteenth Round : September 1957-May 1958)
- 81 Report on Land Holdings : Urban Sector (Eighth Round : July 1954-April 1955)
- 82 Tables with Notes on Some Aspects of Cost of Cultivation of Paddy, Wheat, Barley, Maize, Millets, Pulses, Oil Seeds and Vegetables, Urban India (Fifth to Seventh Rounds : 1951-53)
- 83 Report on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1957(1)
- 84 Tables with Notes on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries : Survey of Scheduled Industries, 1957 (3)
- 85 Tables with Notes on Employment and Unemployment in Urban Areas (Fourteenth Round : July 1958-June 1959)
- 86 Tables with Notes on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1957 (2)
- 87 Tables with Notes on Average Budget of Agricultural Labour Households in Rural Areas (Eleventh and Twelfth Rounds : August 1956-August 1957)
- 88 Tables with Notes on Household Receipts and Disbursements in Rural and Urban Areas (Fourteenth Round : July 1958-June 1959)
- 89 Tables with Notes on Dwelling Habits of Occupants of the Two-room Government Residences in New Delhi, July 1960
- 90 Tables with Notes of Survey of Scheduled Industries, 1958 : Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries,
- 91 Tables with Notes on the Annual Survey of Industries, 1959 : Sample Sector, Summary Results
- 92 Some Results of Land Utilisation Survey and Crop-cutting Experiments (Sixteenth Round : July 1960-June 1961)
- 93 Tables with Notes on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries 1958, Factory Establishments : Summary Results
- 94 Tables with Notes on Small Scale Manufacture : Rural and Urban : (Household Enterprises smaller than the Registered Factories) (Fourteenth Round : July 1958-June 1959)
- 95 Tables with Notes on Household Indebtedness (Sixteenth Round : July 1960-June 1961)
- 96 Tables with Notes on the Annual Survey of Industries, 1960 : Sample Sector, Summary Results
- 97 Tables with Notes on Capital Formation (Fifteenth Round—Rural : July 1959-June 1960)
- 98 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Preliminary) (Fifteenth Round : July 1959-June 1960)
- 99 Tables with Notes on Household Non-Registered Trade (Fifteenth Round : July 1959-June 1960)
- 100 Tables with Notes on Rural Employment and Unemployment (Fourteenth Round : July 1958-June 1959)
- 101 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Preliminary) (Sixteenth Round : July 1960-August 1961)
- 102 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure : (Fourteenth Round : July 1958-June 1959)
- 103 Tables with Notes on Urban Labour Force (Sixteenth Round : July 1960-June 1961)
- 104 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Fifteenth Round : July 1959-June 1960)
- 105 Tables with Notes on Household Non-Mechanised Transport and Utilisation of working Animals (Fifteenth Round : July 1959-June 1960)
- 106 Tables with Notes on Land Utilisation Survey and Crop-cutting Experiments (Seventeenth Round : July 1961-June 1962)
- 107 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Eleventh and Twelfth Rounds : August 1956-August 1957)
- 108 Report on the type study on Consumption and Disposal of Cereals and Capital Formation by Households : 1959-60
- 109 Tables with Notes on Indian Villages (Fourteenth Round : July 1958-June 1959)

- 110 Tables with Notes on Rates of Birth, Death and Growth of Rural Population (Fifteenth Round : July 1959-June 1960)
- 111 Tables with Notes on Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1958 : Factory Establishments : (Detailed Results)
- 112 Tables with Notes on Land Utilisation Survey and Crop-Cutting Experiments (Eighteenth Round : July 1962-June 1963)
- 113 Tables with Notes on Agricultural Holdings in Rural India (Sixteenth Round : July 1960-June 1961)
- 114 Tables with Notes on Employment and Unemployment in rural areas (Sixteenth Round : July 1960-June 1961)
- 115 Tables with Notes on disposal of cereals by producer households in rural areas (15th Round : July 1959-June 1960)
- 116 Tables with Notes on Family Planning (Sixteenth Round : July 1960-June 1961)
- 117 Tables with Notes on the Enquiry of Physically Handicapped Persons (Sixteenth Round : July 1960-August 1961)
- 118 Tables with Notes on the Annual Survey of Industries, 1961 : Sample Sector, Summary Results
- 119 Special Study on Morbidity (16th Round : November 1960-October 1961)
- 120 Tables with Notes on Annual Survey of Industries, 1962 : Sample Sector, Summary Results
- 121 Preliminary estimates of birth and death rate and of the rates growth of population, (18th Round : Feb. 1963-Jan. 1964)
- 122 Tables with Notes on the Annual Survey of Industries, 1959 : Sample Sector, (Detailed Results)
- 123 Tables with Notes on the Annual Survey of Industries, 1963 : Sample Sector, (Summary Results)
- 124 Some results of Land Utilisation Survey and Crop-Cutting Experiments (18th Round : July 1963-June-1964)
- 125 Technical Paper on Sample Design (19th Round : July 1964-June 1965)
- 126 Tables with Notes on Internal Migration (Fourteenth Round : July 1958-June 1959 and Fifteenth Round : July 1958-June 1960)
- 127 Tables with Notes on Urban Labour Force (17th Round : September 1961-July 1962)
- *128 Tables with Notes on Internal Migration (Rural) (14th Round : July 1958-June 1959)
- 129 Report on Pilot Enquiry on Morbidity (17th Round : September 1961-July 1962)
- 130 Tables with Notes on Professions and Liberal Arts (18th Round : February 1963-January 1964)
- 131 Tables with Notes on Annual Survey of Industries, 1960 : Sample Sector (Detailed Results)
- *132 Tables with Notes on the Annual Survey of Industries, 1964 : Sample Sector (Summary Results)
- *133 Some Results of the Land Utilisation Survey and Crop-Cutting Experiments (19th Round July 1964-June 1965)
- *134 Tables with Notes on Income of Rural Labour Households (18th Round : February 1963-January 1964)
- 135 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (Preliminary) (17th Round, Sep. 1961-July 1962)
- *136 Tables with Notes on Capital Formation (Urban) (17th Round : September 1961-July 1962)
- 137 Tables with Notes on Housing conditions (16th Round : July 1960-August 1961)
- 138 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure (16th Round : July 1960-August 1961)
- 139 Tables with Notes on Annual Survey of Industries 1961 : Sample Sector (Detailed Results)
- *140 Tables with Notes on Some Aspects of Agriculture in India (11th Round : August 1956-February 1957)
- *141 Tables with Notes on Household Consumption of Fuel and light (18th Round : February 1963-January 1964)
- 142 Tables with Notes on Consumer Expenditure, (Preliminary) (18th Round : February 1963-January 1964)
- *143 Tables with Notes on Indebtedness of Scheduled Tribe Households (18th Round : February 1963-January 1964)
- 144 Tables with Notes on Some Aspects of Land Holdings in Rural Areas (State and India Estimates) (17th Round : September 1961-July 1962)
- *145 Tables with Notes on Income of Scheduled Tribe Households (18th Round : February 1963-January 1964)
- *146 Tables with Notes on Housing Condition (15th Round : July 1959-June 1960)
- *147 Some Results of the Land Utilisation Survey and Crop-cutting Experiments (20th Round : July 1965-June 1966)
- *148 Report on Special Survey on Household Entrepreneurial Activities in Aligarh Town, 1959-60
- 149 Report on Pilot Study on Non-Household Enterprises (19th Round : February 1965-June 1965)

Note.—Report Nos. marked * are under print.