# A Comparative Study between Organised and Unorganised Manufacturing Sectors in India

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## *Abstract*

*The Manufacturing sector is one of the important sectors of the Indian economy both in terms of its spread over the economy and its contribution to the generation of income, employment and foreign exchange earnings. Manufacturing sector is sub-divided into two parts – organised sector and unorganised sector. These two sectors differ significantly in terms of gross value of output, employment generation, use of latest technologies etc. In the present paper an attempt has been made to compare between these two sectors of the economy by using certain technical parameters. Data on unorganised sector has been taken from NSS 62nd round survey (July, 2005 to June, 2006) and for organised manufacturing sector Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2004-05 have been used.*

## 1. Introduction

1.1 The Manufacturing sector comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. The growth rate of manufacturing sector in a country truly reflects its economic potentiality.

1.2 The Manufacturing sector is one of the important sectors of the Indian economy both in terms of its spread over the economy and its contribution to the generation of income, employment and foreign exchange earnings. It contributed almost 15% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost in the Indian economy during 2004-05.

1.3 Manufacturing sector is further sub-divided into two parts - Factory sector and Non-Factory sector. The Factory sector covers units registered under section 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act 1948 i.e. those factories employing 10 or more workers using power; and those employing 20 or more workers without using power respectively. The Non-Factory sector consists of the remaining manufacturing units. The factory sector is also designated as registered or organised sector and non–factory sector is termed as unregistered or unorganised sector.

1.4 The main source of data pertaining to organised sector is the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI). The ASI covers all factories under sections 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act 1948, The survey also covers bidi and cigar manufacturing establishments registered under the Bidi and Cigar Workers Act 1966. Although the scope of the ASI was

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extended to all registered manufacturing establishments in the country, establishments under the control of the Defence Ministry, Oil storage and distribution units, Restaurants and cafes and Technical training institutions not producing anything for sale or exchange were kept outside the coverage of the ASI. The ASI extends to the entire country except the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and Union territory of Lakshadweep.

1.5 The main source of data on unorganised sector is the periodic surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) from time to time. The economic census provides a frame for conducting follow-up sample surveys to collect detailed information on an establishment basis. Economic Census covers unregistered manufacturing, trade, transport and services. These surveys are designed to collect detailed industry wise information on the nature of activity, employment, emoluments, inputs, output, inventory of fixed assets, working capital, outstanding loans etc. and form a rich source of data for the unorganised manufacturing sector. One such survey was conducted by NSSO during 62$^{nd}$ round covering the period July 2004 to June 2005. The survey covered whole of India except Leh & Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir and interior villages of Nagaland and Andaman & Nicobar Island. In the survey, data was collected for 3 types of enterprises namely; Own Account Manufacturing Enterprises (OAME), Non-Directory Manufacturing Establishments (NDME) and Directory Manufacturing Establishments (DME) broadly covering unorganised manufacturing enterprises under the 2-digit NIC-2004 codes 15 to 37 and Enterprises under Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling i.e. NIC-2004 code 01405. The survey covered those Manufacturing Enterprises, which are not registered under section 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948, i.e. not covered by Annual Survey of Industries (ASI). It also includes (i) enterprises engaged in Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling not covered under ASI; (ii) Manufacturing Enterprises registered under section 85 of Factories Act, 1948; (iii) Bidi and Cigar Manufacturing Enterprises not covered under ASI. Here OAME refers to those manufacturing enterprises which run without any hired worker employed on a fairly regular basis, NDME refers to those which have at least one hired worker and less than 6 workers and DME refers to those which have employed at least one hired worker and have 6 or more workers.

1.6 This paper makes an attempt to make a few comparisons between the unorganised manufacturing sector economy based on NSS 62$^{nd}$ round survey (July, 2005 to June, 2006) and organised manufacturing sector economy based on Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2004-05, conducted during 2005-06. The parameters considered for comparison are number of factories, number of workers, emoluments, fuel & electricity, input, output and Gross Value Added (GVA). This paper also tries to make some suitable comparison by taking different comparable characteristics, such as Industry size (Workers per enterprise), Industrial Productivity (Input-Output Ratio), Workers' Efficiency (GVA per Worker & Output per Worker), Wage Rate (Emolument per Worker), Energy Efficiency (Fuel Consumption) for Production and Female Participation Ratio (Number of female worker per 1000 male worker) for both organised and unorganised sectors.

## 2. Coverage

2.1 We have chosen five industry types with NIC division 18: Manufacture of Wearing Apparel, Dressing and Dyeing of Fur; 15: Manufacture of Food Products and Beverages;

36: Manufacture of Furniture, Manufacture of jewellery, musical instruments, sports goods, games & toys, stationary articles, umbrellas etc. 17: Manufacture of Textiles; and 16: Manufacture of Tobacco Products, keeping in view their large share in unorganised sector in terms of number of enterprises (72%) and workers (68%). These five industry types have a share of about 35% and 44% in organised sector in terms of number of enterprises and workers respectively. The input and output items involved in the production process of these industries, are generally of similar nature and quality in both the sector.

2.2 For unorganised sector, estimates at 4-digit level of NIC are not available. We have selected two industry classes at four digit level within each Industry division (except 16) in organised sector to compare the characteristics with unorganised sector assuming that most of the enterprises in unorganised sector would fall within these classes. In Wearing Apparel industry (division 18), industry class 1810 (Manufacture of Wearing Apparel including custom tailoring) covering 99.7% of enterprises and 1820 (Dressing and Dyeing of Fur, manufacture of articles of fur); in Food Products industry (division 15), industry class 1541 (Manufacture of Bakery Products) covering 4% and 1549 (Grinding and Processing of spices, Manufacture of Papad etc.) covering 15% of enterprises; in Furniture industry (division 36), industry class 3610 (Manufacture of Furniture) covering 32% and 3691 (Manufacture of jewellery, musical instruments, sports goods, games & toys, stationary articles, umbrellas etc.) covering 31% of enterprises; and in Textiles industry (division 17), industry class 1711 (Preparation and spinning of Textile fiber including weaving of Textiles) covering 46% and 1725 (Manufacture of Blankets, Shawls, Carpets etc.) covering 0.1% of enterprises are selected. There is only one industry class 1600 within Tobacco industry (division 16).

2.3 Within unorganised sector, enterprises falling in the category of DMEs and List Frame have also been selected separately for comparison. Their contributions to total GVA of unorganised sector are 44% and 1% respectively. List frame have exclusively been chosen because it contains 8000 big non-ASI manufacturing enterprises for urban areas. Here big units refers to those having 6 or more workers with Gross Value of Output in year 2001 more than 6 times the average output (Rs.1432314/-) of all urban registered Small Scale Industries (SSI) units. Enterprises in List Frame are expected to have similar characteristics to those covered in ASI.

## 3. Industry Size

3.1 As expected, the number of manufacturing enterprises and the number of workers in unorganised sectors are much more than those in organised sector (Appendix 1, 2 and 2A). If we look at different industry type separately, we found that the order of variation in number of enterprises between two sectors is maximum (946 times) for Wearing Apparel industry. For Food Products industry, the variation between number of enterprises in unorganised and organised sector is minimum (102 times). If we look at DMEs separately, this number is only 5.6 times more than the number in organised sector. The number of enterprises under list frame of unorganised sector is much less than that in organised sector.

3.2 As far as the number of workers is concerned, it is almost same in organised sector and DMEs for Wearing Apparel and Food Products industries. For Furniture and Textile industries, number of workers is less in organised sector. For Tobacco industries, the trend is in opposite direction. In this case, number of workers in organised sector is almost double to that in DMEs. The number of workers in organised sector being very large might be due to the reason that workers in OAME are being counted in organised sector as employed through contractor.

3.3 Let us define Industry Size as number of workers per enterprise i.e.

Industry Size = Number of Workers / Total number of Enterprise

As seen from Table 1, industry size is very small in unorganised sector as compared to organised sector.

3.4 In case of Wearing Apparel industry, the gap in industry size is quite large between unorganised (1.5) and List Frame (48) and it is much larger between unorganised (1.5) and organised sector (133), in comparison to other industries. In other industry type, the gap in industry size of DMEs and List Frame is comparatively less. We have also calculated Industry Size for hired workers for organised sector by excluding number of Supervisory & Managerial and other employees as these categories of employees in unorganised sector are rare.

## 4. Workers' Performance

4.1 Gross Value Added (GVA) is the additional value created by the process of production of an enterprise to the economy. GVA is calculated by deducting value of total operating expenses/input from the value of total receipts/output.

4.2 Input is the total of values of raw materials, electricity, fuel, lubricants and auxiliary materials consumed; raw materials consumed for own construction; expenses incurred in trading and other activities; cost of maintenance, services purchased, and other expenses such as rent payable on fixed assets, transport and communication expenses, consumables stores, packing materials, licence fees etc. Here, in Input, licence fees is not taken into account.

4.3 Output is the sale value of all products and by-products manufactured, value of services rendered to other concerns, value of own construction, receipts from trading and other activities and other receipts incidental to entrepreneurial activities such as rent receivable on fixed assets. In ASI, expenses incurred in trading and other activities are not included in the input. The difference between expenses incurred in and receipts from trading and other activities are included in output. Here, distributive expenses is excluded from output.

4.4 Distributive expenses are subtracted from the total value of output while calculating GVA at Ex-factory value i.e.

GVA= Output – Input

Workers' Performance may be measured in two different ways (i) by GVA per worker (ii) by Output per worker

GVA per Worker = GVA / Total Number of Workers
Output per Worker = Output/ Total no of Workers

4.5 These two indicators measure the skill and efficiency of workers in performing the task. However, with the same value of GVA per worker for two different industries, more value of Output per worker shows more work performed by worker. Such industries are generally machinery intensive industries.

4.6 As seen from Table 2, except Food Products and Tobacco industry, GVA per worker is less in organised sector as compared to List Frame of unorganised sector. The reason for very high value of GVA per worker in List Frame for Tobacco industries has been explained in Section on Special Features of Tobacco Industries. As regard to Food Products industry, slightly higher GVA per worker may be due to the fact that many bigger Food Products industries are not registered in Factory Act and so not covered in ASI. For List Frame, value of Output is not available in NSS report. A large difference is seen between GVA per worker and Output per worker in case of 5.3 Furniture industry especially industry class 3691 (Manufacture of jewellery, musical instruments, sports goods, games & toys, stationary articles, umbrellas etc.) and industry class 1820 (Dressing and Dyeing of Fur, manufacture of articles of fur). The reason may be that these industries require higher degree of skill of workers.

**5. Industrial Productivity**

5.1 Industrial Productivity may be defined in terms of Input-Output Ratio, which is input required to produce one unit of output. Its lower value indicates higher productivity.

Input-Output ratio = Total Input/ Total Output

5.2 Table 3 indicates that industrial productivity is uniformly high for unorganised sector. In case of Tobacco industry, productivity is much higher in unorganised sector. It is surprisingly very low in case of DMEs. The reason for high productivity in case of unorganised sector may be that the receipts of these industries in unorganised sector are mainly from services provided to others.

5.3 In case of Wearing Apparel and Textile industries, productivity increases as we move from larger to smaller industries. For these industries also the receipts in unorganised sector are mainly from services provided to others. Such industries are generally labour intensive industries.

5.4 One of the reasons for comparably low Productivity in DMEs of unorganised sector might be that these industries over report the value of input in fear of taxation due to high profit.

## 6. Wage Rate

6.1 We may define wage rate as

Wage Rate = Annual Emoluments / Number of Hired worker

6.2 Annual emolument is the sum of wages and salaries, employers' contribution as provident fund and other funds and staff welfare expenses. For unorganised sector, annual emoluments per hired worker is not available. The hired worker, for all Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises is those hired workers, which are engaged in NDMEs and DMEs. Although there are hired workers in OAMEs, their remuneration is not taken into account. For organised sector, annual emoluments per hired worker is taken as ratio of wages and salaries to workers, bonus to all staff and employers' contribution to that of total number of workers directly employed and those employed through contractors. For comparison purpose, we have excluded Supervisory & Managerial and Other Employees as they are highly paid in comparison to hired workers as seen from Appendix 4A. Further, these categories of employees in unorganised sector are rare. Bonus to staff and Employers' contribution are not available separately for different type of employees in case of Organised Sector.

6.3 As expected wage rate is very high for organised sector for selected industry except Tobacco industry. Within unorganised sector, wage rate does not vary much with industry size except in case of Tobacco industry, where wage rate is surprisingly high for DMEs.

## 7. Energy Efficiency

7.1 To measure the energy efficiency, we have taken the value of consumption of electricity and other fuels required to produce output of value of Rs.100/-.

7.2 As evident from Table 5, there is lots of variation in consumption of fuels among different industry types. Those industries, where consumption is high in organised sector, it is also high in unorganised sector and DMEs. In case of Food products industry, the consumption of fuels is much higher in unorganised sector, but is nearer to Industry Class 1541 (Manufacture of Bakery Products). It gives an indication that in unorganised sector, within Food products industry, coverage of Industry Class 1541 is very high.

7.3 In general, for unorganised sector, consumption of fuel is high in comparison to DMEs and organised sector. There may be two reasons: (i) consumption of fuels for household activities are also recorded against fuel consumed for manufacturing purpose as these are mainly run from the houses and there are chances of overestimation in bifurcation and (ii) organised sector are more environment friendly. In case of Textile industry, there is opposite trend mainly due to reason that enterprises of Industry class 1711 (Preparation and spinning of Textile fibre including weaving of Textiles), which has influenced Textile Industry in organised sector, are generally fewer in unorganised sector.

## 8. Female Participation Ratio

8.1 Female Participation Ratio (FPR) is defined as

FPR = No of hired female worker / No of hired male worker * 1000

8.2 In case of organised Sector, we have taken only those hired workers, which are employed directly by the industry, as Gender-wise figures are not available for the workers employed through contractor.

8.3 In general Female participation Ratio in organised sector is much more in comparison to unorganised sector except for Food Products and Textile industries, where the gap is not much. FPR increases with the industry size. However, there is large variation in FPR among different type of industries. Low FPR in unorganised sector of Wearing Apparel industry confirms the lower female employment in Custom Tailoring.

8.4 As expected, FPR is very low for Furniture industry in both the sector. In case of unorganised sector FPR is nearer to Industry Class 3610 (Manufacture of Furniture), which gives an indication that in unorganised sector, within Furniture industry, coverage of Industry Class 3610 is high.

## 9. Special Features of Tobacco Industry

9.1 In Tobacco industry most of the enterprises are OAMEs and generally these are run on the material supplied by big industries. There are chances that workers engaged in OAMEs are also counted as workers employed through contractor in organised sector. Since List Frame, DMEs and OAMEs are surveyed in NSS simultaneously, chances of double counting of workers in DMEs and List Frame are almost negligible. This leads to

- Large industry size of organised sector.
- High GVA and Output per worker in DMEs and List Frame in comparison to organised sector.
- Industrial Productivity lower in DMEs in comparison to organised sector.

## 10. Concluding Remarks

10.1 The paper made an attempt to study the special features of organised and unorganised sector through some selected industry type and their comparable characteristics. It has been found that though the industry size is very small in unorganised sector as compared to organised sector, productivity is much higher in unorganised sector. As already explained, the reason may be that about 86% of the enterprises in unorganised sector are OAMEs and generally the receipts of these industries are mainly from services provided to others. There is comparatively low Productivity in DMEs, as there might be tendency of over reporting the value of input in fear of taxation due to high profit.

10.2 Wage rate is high for organised sector as compared to unorganised sector. It is also seen that the workers' performance is remunerated well by the industries. Among industry type, Food Products industries found to be comparatively low paid.

10.3 Organised sector are more environment friendly. In unorganised sector, consumption of fuel is high in comparison to DMEs and organised sector. However there may be chances that consumption of fuels for household activities are also recorded against fuel consumed for manufacturing purpose in OAMEs, which run from houses and it is difficult to bifurcate the consumptions for manufacturing activities of the enterprises.

10.4 Female participation in organised sector is more in comparison to unorganised sector.

10.5 Characteristics of Tobacco industry are entirely different from other industries. Since List Frame, DMEs and OAMEs are surveyed in NSS simultaneously, chances of double counting of workers in DMEs and List Frame are almost negligible. Therefore, we may say that DMEs and List Frame explain the real characteristics of big enterprises in Tobacco industry.

10.6 In NSS report, separate estimates may be tried at 4-digit level of NIC for few selected industries such as industry class 1810 (Manufacture of Wearing Apparel including custom tailoring), 3610 (Manufacture of Furniture) and industry class 1541 (Manufacture of Bakery Products). There are chances that majority of enterprises in unorganised sector, in these industry type would fall within these Industry classes. Further, 1810 covers 99.7% of enterprises within Wearing Apparel industry in organised sector. In case of Tobacco industry, assuming that the characteristics of Bidi industry are entirely different from other Tobacco products industries, separate estimates may be tried for NIC-2004 Code 16002 (Manufacture of bidi) in NSS as well as ASI.

## 11. Limitations

11.1 Though 8000 enterprises were selected in List Frame, only 2260 enterprises were eligible for survey. Further, List Frame was prepared for urban area and the estimates were given for Industry size and GVA per worker only.

11.2 Reference Year for ASI is the accounting year (2004-05) of the factory ending on 31st March, 2005, while the reference period in NSS is not only different for different parameters but also depended on whether the enterprise could provide the information from books of account or not. For the enterprises, which could provide the information from books of account, reference period was the last accounting year. For other enterprises, it was generally the last 30 days preceding the date of survey for perennial enterprises for most of the items.

11.3 Bonus to staff and Employers' contribution for different type of employees could not be segregated the in case of Organised Sector, as these are not available separately in ASI.

## References

1. NSS Report number 524 – Operational Characteristics of Unorganised manufacturing enterprises in India

2. NSS Report number 525 – Unorganised manufacturing sector in India – Employment, Assets & Borrowings

3. NSS Report number 526 – Unorganised manufacturing sector in India – Input, Output and Value Added

4. National Industrial Classification (India) – 2004

5. Report of the Annual Survey of Industries 2004-05

6. National Accounts Statistics 2007

**Table 1: Number of Workers per enterprise**

| NIC Code | Organised Sector | | Unorganised Sector (all worker) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All worker | Hired worker | All Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises | Directory Manufacturing Enterprises | List Frame |
| 18 | 133 | 114 | 1.5 | 9 | 48 |
| 1810 | 133 | 114 | | | |
| 1820 | 111 | 95 | | | |
| 15 | 53 | 42 | 2.4 | 9 | 13 |
| 1541 | 45 | 35 | | | |
| 1549 | 90 | 81 | | | |
| 36 | 66 | 51 | 2.5 | 12 | 16 |
| 3610 | 36 | 26 | | | |
| 3691 | 111 | 88 | | | |
| 17 | 94 | 80 | 2.5 | 10 | 21 |
| 1711 | 129 | 112 | | | |
| 1725 | 16 | 14 | | | |
| 16 | 148 | 141 | 1.5 | 11 | 25 |

**Table 2: Gross Value Added and Output per Worker (Rs. in Thousand)**

| NIC Code | Organised Sector | | Unorganised Sector | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | All Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises | | Directory Manufacturing Enterprises | | List Frame |
| | GVA per Worker | Output per Worker | GVA per Worker | Output per Worker | GVA per Worker | Output per Worker | GVA per Worker |
| **18** | 112 | 528 | 19 | 31 | 43 | 107 | 105 |
| 1810 | 112 | 527 | | | | | |
| 1820 | 89 | 634 | | | | | |
| **15** | 165 | 1521 | 24 | 103 | 44 | 244 | 184 |
| 1541 | 168 | 1178 | | | | | |
| 1549 | 86 | 518 | | | | | |
| **36** | 241 | 1831 | 39 | 171 | 50 | 327 | 176 |
| 3610 | 219 | 1205 | | | | | |
| 3691 | 261 | 2548 | | | | | |
| **17** | 155 | 879 | 19 | 43 | 37 | 99 | 128 |
| 1711 | 162 | 925 | | | | | |
| 1725 | 85 | 252 | | | | | |
| **16** | 111 | 261 | 7 | 11 | 119 | 619 | 611 |

**Table 3: Input Output Ratio**

| NIC Code | Organised Sector | Unorganised Sector | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | All Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises | Directory Manufacturing Enterprises |
| 18 | 0.79 | 0.40 | 0.60 |
| 1810 | 0.79 | | |
| 1820 | 0.86 | | |
| 15 | 0.89 | 0.76 | 0.82 |
| 1541 | 0.86 | | |
| 1549 | 0.83 | | |
| 36 | 0.87 | 0.77 | 0.85 |
| 3610 | 0.82 | | |
| 3691 | 0.90 | | |
| 17 | 0.82 | 0.55 | 0.62 |
| 1711 | 0.83 | | |
| 1725 | 0.66 | | |
| 16 | 0.58 | 0.36 | 0.81 |

**Table 4: Annual emoluments (in Rs.) per hired worker**

| NIC Code | Organised Sector | Unorganised Sector | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | All Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises | Directory Manufacturing Enterprises |
| **18** | 48231 | 23362 | 30392 |
| 1810 | 48249 | | |
| 1820 | 41442 | | |
| **15** | 46654 | 17814 | 17716 |
| 1541 | 60514 | | |
| 1549 | 28175 | | |
| **36** | 77516 | 27423 | 29605 |
| 3610 | 99166 | | |
| 3691 | 86650 | | |
| **17** | 60370 | 23817 | 25525 |
| 1711 | 65253 | | |
| 1725 | 40323 | | |
| **16** | 21921 | 38171 | 61918 |

**Table 5: Consumption of Fuel (in Rs.) to produce per 100 Rs. value of Output**

| NIC Code | Electricity | | | Other Fuels | | | Total Fuels | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Organised Sector | Unorganised Sector | | Organised Sector | Unorganised Sector | | Organised Sector | Unorganised Sector | |
| | | All | DME | | All | DME | | All | DME |
| 18 | 1.21 | 2.21 | 1.96 | 0.99 | 0.65 | 0.69 | 2.20 | 2.86 | 2.65 |
| 1810 | 1.20 | | | 0.99 | | | 2.20 | | |
| 1820 | 1.49 | | | 0.43 | | | 1.93 | | |
| 15 | 1.59 | 2.64 | 1.60 | 1.54 | 4.53 | 2.32 | 3.13 | 7.17 | 3.91 |
| 1541 | 2.16 | | | 3.94 | | | 6.09 | | |
| 1549 | 2.09 | | | 2.94 | | | 5.03 | | |
| 36 | 0.67 | 0.76 | 0.69 | 0.27 | 0.33 | 0.23 | 0.94 | 1.10 | 0.92 |
| 3610 | 1.71 | | | 1.02 | | | 2.73 | | |
| 3691 | 0.35 | | | 0.06 | | | 0.42 | | |
| 17 | 5.32 | 4.00 | 5.09 | 3.60 | 1.09 | 1.35 | 8.92 | 5.08 | 6.44 |
| 1711 | 6.30 | | | 3.20 | | | 9.49 | | |
| 1725 | 1.43 | | | 0.39 | | | 1.82 | | |
| 16 | 0.47 | 0.55 | 0.33 | 0.77 | 0.44 | 0.08 | 1.24 | 1.00 | 0.41 |

**Table 6: Female Participation Ratio**

| NIC Code | Organised Sector | Unorganised Sector | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | All Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises | Directory Manufacturing Enterprises |
| 18 | **1395** | **139** | **165** |
| 1810 | 1403 | | |
| 1820 | 7 | | |
| **15** | 438 | 374 | 603 |
| 1541 | 109 | | |
| 1549 | 1629 | | |
| **36** | 248 | 53 | 69 |
| 3610 | 29 | | |
| 3691 | 206 | | |
| **17** | 188 | 207 | 224 |
| 1711 | 155 | | |
| 1725 | 1700 | | |
| **16** | 2115 | 717 | 475 |

**Appendix 1**

**Number of Enterprises**

| NIC Code | Organised Sector | | Unorganised Sector | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | All Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises | | Directory Manufacturing Enterprises | | List Frame | |
| | No of Enterprise | %age | No of Enterprise | %age | No of Enterprise | %age | No of Enterprise | %age |
| **18** | 3397 | 2.5 | 3213869 | 18.8 | 52316 | 7.6 | 54 | 1.9 |
| 1810 | 3386 | 99.7 | | | | | | |
| 1820 | 11 | 0.3 | | | | | | |
| **15** | 25363 | 18.6 | 2602807 | 15.2 | 143726 | 20.9 | 766 | 27.5 |
| 1541 | 1021 | 4.0 | | | | | | |
| 1549 | 3889 | 15.3 | | | | | | |
| **36** | 2686 | 2.0 | 1152007 | 6.7 | 71819 | 10.4 | 80 | 2.9 |
| 3610 | 861 | 32.1 | | | | | | |
| 3691 | 825 | 30.7 | | | | | | |
| **17** | 13521 | 9.9 | 2567813 | 15.0 | 146739 | 21.3 | 183 | 6.6 |
| 1711 | 6228 | 46.1 | | | | | | |
| 1725 | 9 | 0.1 | | | | | | |
| **16** | 3201 | 2.3 | 2818150 | 16.5 | 2320 | 0.3 | 17 | 0.6 |
| **All** | 136353 | 100.0 | 17070820 | 100.0 | 687632 | 100.0 | 2788 | 100.0 |

***Note*** *- the percentage shown against the Industry Class is the percentage of the enterprises within industry division.*

**Appendix 2**

**Number of Workers in Organised Sector**

| NIC Code | Workers | | | | | Supervisory & Managerial | Other employees | Unpaid family members | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Directly employed | | | | Through Contractor | | | | |
| | Men | Women | Children | Total | | | | | |
| 18 | 143464 | 200135 | 0 | 343599 | 44007 | 29307 | 31776 | 1486 | 450175 |
| 1810 | 142651 | 200129 | 0 | 342780 | 43786 | 29197 | 31703 | 1485 | 448951 |
| 1820 | 813 | 6 | 0 | 819 | 221 | 110 | 73 | 1 | 1224 |
| 15 | 542336 | 237443 | 45 | 779824 | 276229 | 88223 | 182034 | 16615 | 1342925 |
| 1541 | 25627 | 2793 | 0 | 28420 | 7142 | 4420 | 5406 | 462 | 45851 |
| 1549 | 115260 | 187759 | 45 | 303064 | 11800 | 11427 | 22087 | 1622 | 349999 |
| 36 | 87750 | 21766 | 0 | 109516 | 28362 | 15486 | 21467 | 1383 | 176214 |
| 3610 | 15521 | 445 | 0 | 15966 | 6580 | 4147 | 3912 | 380 | 30986 |
| 3691 | 52775 | 10862 | 0 | 63637 | 8987 | 6997 | 11772 | 463 | 91856 |
| 17 | 799778 | 150530 | 0 | 950308 | 126173 | 82763 | 98812 | 6373 | 1264429 |
| 1711 | 564507 | 87427 | 0 | 651934 | 44379 | 48903 | 54747 | 2486 | 802449 |
| 1725 | 20 | 34 | 0 | 54 | 70 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 142 |
| 16 | 55056 | 116451 | 0 | 171507 | 278346 | 6101 | 14712 | 2685 | 473351 |

**Appendix 2A**

**Number of Workers in Unorganised Sector**

| NIC Code | All Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Working Owners | | | Hired Workers | | | Other Workers | | | Total Workers | | |
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| 18 | 1777318 | 1537782 | 3315100 | 806343 | 112121 | 918464 | 297013 | 399253 | 696266 | 2880674 | 2049156 | 4929830 |
| 15 | 2402147 | 619162 | 3021309 | 1137608 | 424994 | 1562602 | 948654 | 813204 | 1761858 | 4488409 | 1857360 | 6345769 |
| 36 | 1046776 | 202575 | 1249351 | 1140022 | 60623 | 1200645 | 299016 | 156321 | 455337 | 2485814 | 419519 | 2905333 |
| 17 | 1436217 | 1392012 | 2828229 | 1371473 | 283715 | 1655188 | 536388 | 1322740 | 1859128 | 3344078 | 2998467 | 6342545 |
| 16 | 791332 | 2208398 | 2999730 | 23041 | 16522 | 39563 | 203909 | 955315 | 1159224 | 1018282 | 3180235 | 4198517 |

| NIC Code | Directory Manufacturing Enterprises | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Working Owners | | | Hired Workers | | | Other Workers | | | Total Workers | | |
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| 18 | 58286 | 5124 | 63410 | 312677 | 51725 | 364402 | 21016 | 4185 | 25201 | 391979 | 61034 | 453013 |
| 15 | 188511 | 9058 | 197569 | 619224 | 373615 | 992839 | 79889 | 47251 | 127140 | 887624 | 429924 | 1317548 |
| 36 | 84299 | 3062 | 87361 | 710150 | 49310 | 759460 | 20712 | 3625 | 24337 | 815161 | 55997 | 871158 |
| 17 | 171578 | 21468 | 193046 | 940710 | 210956 | 1151666 | 65115 | 77651 | 142766 | 1177403 | 310075 | 1487478 |
| 16 | 2740 | 153 | 2893 | 14410 | 6850 | 21260 | 587 | 1013 | 1600 | 17737 | 8016 | 25753 |

**Appendix 3**

**Input, Output and Gross Value Added (in Rs. Lakh)**

| NIC Code | Organised Sector | | | Unorganised Sector | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | All Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises | | | Directory Manufacturing Enterprises | | | List Frame* |
| | Input | Output | GVA | Input | Output | GVA | Input | Output | GVA | GVA |
| 18<br>1810<br>1820 | 1871938<br>1865268<br>6670 | 2374789<br>2367026<br>7763 | 502851<br>501758<br>1093 | 609639 | 1542754 | 933115 | 293192 | 486372 | 193179 | 2713 |
| 15<br>1541<br>1549 | 18210701<br>463252<br>1512109 | 20425524<br>540223<br>1813724 | 2214823<br>76971<br>301615 | 4963865 | 6504467 | 1540601 | 2630018 | 3208380 | 578362 | 18298 |
| 36<br>3610<br>3691 | 2802014<br>305684<br>2101569 | 3226210<br>373485<br>2340936 | 424196<br>67801<br>239367 | 3833292 | 4956211 | 1122919 | 2416141 | 2847517 | 431377 | 2253 |
| 17<br>1711<br>1725 | 9150365<br>6121992<br>237 | 11108327<br>7419556<br>358 | 1957962<br>1297564<br>121 | 1509052 | 2732461 | 1223409 | 919643 | 1471911 | 552268 | 4926 |
| 16 | 709319 | 1233598 | 524279 | 158380 | 444648 | 286268 | 128869 | 159388 | 30519 | 2597 |

** Value of Input and Output for List Frame are not available in NSS Report.*

**Appendix 4**

**Annual Emoluments (in Rs. Lakh)**

| NIC Code | Organised Sector | | | | | | Unorganised Sector | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wages and Salary | | | Bonus to all Staff | Employers Contribution | Wages & Salary including employers' contribution | All Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises | Directory Manufacturing Enterprises |
| | Workers | Supervisory & Managerial | Other employess | | | | | |
| 18 | 139024 | 49068 | 21621 | 13019 | 34903 | 257635 | 213180 | 110749 |
| 1810 | 138665 | 48962 | 21588 | 13003 | 34847 | 257065 | | |
| 1820 | 360 | 106 | 33 | 15 | 56 | 571 | | |
| 15 | 359266 | 126665 | 122478 | 35899 | 97529 | 741836 | 276734 | 175892 |
| 1541 | 14207 | 6650 | 3482 | 1245 | 6068 | 31653 | | |
| 1549 | 62933 | 14534 | 11068 | 9675 | 16106 | 114315 | | |
| 36 | 80622 | 30883 | 16727 | 5544 | 20711 | 154486 | 328541 | 224838 |
| 3610 | 15764 | 8687 | 2846 | 715 | 5879 | 33890 | | |
| 3691 | 49312 | 15352 | 10056 | 3164 | 10453 | 88339 | | |
| 17 | 480456 | 121807 | 73297 | 39390 | 130024 | 844975 | 392840 | 293963 |
| 1711 | 330066 | 75108 | 43726 | 24328 | 99973 | 573201 | | |
| 1725 | 48 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 54 | | |
| 16 | 80514 | 10707 | 6924 | 4759 | 13339 | 116243 | 15102 | 13164 |

**Appendix 4A**

**Annual Emoluments per Worker (in Rs.)**

| NIC Code | Organised Sector | | | | Unorganised Sector | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All workers | Hired worker (excluding S&M, other workers & unpaid family members) | Supervisory & Managerial (S&M) | Supervisory & Managerial and Other worker | Hired worker - All Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises | Hired worker - Directory Manufacturing Enterprises |
| 18 | 57420 | 48231 | 167428 | 115726 | 23362 | 30392 |
| 1810 | 57449 | 48249 | 167695 | 115846 | | |
| 1820 | 46688 | 41442 | 96364 | 75956 | | |
| 15 | 55932 | 46654 | 143574 | 92187 | 17814 | 17716 |
| 1541 | 69737 | 60514 | 150452 | 103114 | | |
| 1549 | 32814 | 28175 | 127190 | 76392 | | |
| 36 | 88363 | 77516 | 199425 | 128839 | 27423 | 29605 |
| 3610 | 110730 | 99166 | 209477 | 143107 | | |
| 3691 | 96658 | 86650 | 219408 | 135372 | | |
| 17 | 67165 | 60370 | 147176 | 107451 | 23817 | 25525 |
| 1711 | 71653 | 65253 | 153586 | 114649 | | |
| 1725 | 39130 | 40323 | 44444 | 38462 | | |
| 16 | 24698 | 21921 | 175496 | 84711 | 38171 | 61918 |

**Appendix 5**

**Fuels Consumed (Rs in Thousand)**

| NIC Code | Organised Sector | | | Unorganised Sector | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | All Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises | | | Directory Manufacturing Enterprises | | |
| | Electricity | Other Fuels | Total | Electricity | Other Fuels | Total | Electricity | Other Fuels | Total |
| 18 | 2862105 | 2351315 | 5213420 | 3409915 | 996299 | 4406214 | 952674 | 334247 | 1286921 |
| 1810 | 2850523 | 2347950 | 5198473 | | | | | | |
| 1820 | 11582 | 3365 | 14947 | | | | | | |
| 15 | 32432207 | 31451923 | 63884130 | 17152498 | 29481995 | 46634493 | 5123544 | 7429628 | 12553173 |
| 1541 | 1164702 | 2127640 | 3292342 | | | | | | |
| 1549 | 3794787 | 5328610 | 9123397 | | | | | | |
| 36 | 2149622 | 871982 | 3021604 | 3790103 | 1646218 | 5436321 | 1978326 | 648597 | 2626924 |
| 3610 | 640081 | 379875 | 1019956 | | | | | | |
| 3691 | 829695 | 146746 | 976441 | | | | | | |
| 17 | 59148307 | 39942731 | 99091038 | 10920909 | 2970960 | 13891868 | 7495722 | 1987873 | 9483595 |
| 1711 | 46735640 | 23712028 | 70447668 | | | | | | |
| 1725 | 511 | 140 | 651 | | | | | | |
| 16 | 581013 | 950246 | 1531259 | 245179 | 197271 | 442450 | 53007 | 12375 | 65382 |