



**अपने सर्वेक्षण को जानें -  
अनिगमित क्षेत्र के उद्यमों का वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण  
(ए. एस. यू. एस. इ.) के लिए एक उपयोगकर्ता  
मार्गदर्शिका**

**KNOW YOUR SURVEY -  
A USER GUIDE TO THE ANNUAL SURVEY OF  
UNINCORPORATED SECTOR ENTERPRISES  
(ASUSE)**



**भारत सरकार  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

**सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय  
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME  
IMPLEMENTATION**

**राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय  
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE**

**जनवरी, 2026  
January, 2026**



## *Message From the Desk of the Director General, NSS*

---

The Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) is one of the flagship surveys of the National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), providing comprehensive and timely information on the vast unincorporated non-agricultural sector of the Indian economy. The survey plays a critical role in strengthening the evidence base for policy formulation, economic analysis, and research, and also serves as an important input to the National Accounts Statistics.

This document, ***Know Your Survey: A User Guide to the Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE)*** has been prepared by the Enterprise Survey Division of NSS as a user-centric guide to facilitate a better understanding of the objectives, coverage, concepts, methodology, data quality practices, and outputs of ASUSE. It also represents a new initiative of the NSO aimed at proactively engaging with users and communicate survey processes in a more transparent and user-friendly manner.

While the survey itself is grounded in rigorous statistical concepts and internationally accepted standards, conscious efforts have been made to present this document in clear and simple language, with minimal technical jargon, so that it is easily comprehensible to users with diverse backgrounds and varying levels of familiarity with official statistics. A separate section has been included for respondent establishments to address common queries and explain the survey process, confidentiality safeguards, and the importance of their participation in the survey.

NSO remains committed to transparency, data quality, and user engagement. Along with survey reports and factsheets, users are provided access to anonymized unit-level data, detailed metadata, instructional materials, and data visualization tools to facilitate informed analysis. Feedback from users is actively encouraged and plays an important role in the continuous improvement of the survey eco-system.

I hope this document will help users better appreciate the scope, strengths, and appropriate use of ASUSE data, and contribute to wider and more effective use of official statistics for evidence-based decision making.

(Ms. Geeta Singh Rathore)  
Director General,  
National Sample Survey  
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation  
Government of India

## Table of Content

SECTION	PAGE NO.
Abbreviations Used	1
ASUSE 2026 at a Glance	2
Introduction	3
Survey Overview	5
Quarterly Bulletin of Unincorporated Sector Enterprise (QBUSE)	9
Coverage of the Survey	10
Key Concepts and Definitions	12
Sampling Strategy	14
Questionnaire Content	16
Data Collection and Field Operations	19
Data Processing, Validation and Estimation	20
Data Accuracy	22
Engagement with Users and Alignment with International Standards/Framework	24
Respondent's Guide to ASUSE	26
Annexure-I: NIC 2025 codes under the coverage of ASUSE and outside the coverage of ASUSE	29

## Abbreviations used in this document

ASUSE	Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
CPC	Central Product Classification
CQCD	Coordination and Quality Control Division
DIID	Data Informatics & Innovation Division
DUC	Data Users' Conferences
EnSD	Enterprise Survey Division
ESI	Employees' State Insurance
ESIC	Employees' State Insurance Corporation
FOD	Field Operations Division
FSU	First Stage Units
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
HG	Hamlet Group
HWE	Hired Worker Establishment
IRIS	International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics 2008
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LLP	Limited Liability Partnership
MCA	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NAE	Non-agricultural Establishment
NSO	National Statistics Office
NSS	National Sample Survey
OAE	Own Account Establishment
QBUSE	Quarterly Bulletin of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises
RSE	Relative Standard Error
SB	Sub-Block
SC	Steering Committee (for NSS)
SNA	System of National Accounts
SSS	Second Stage Strata
TAG	Technical Advisory Group (for enterprise surveys)
UFS	Urban Frame Survey
USU	Ultimate Stage Units
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UT	Union Territory

## ASUSE 2026 at a glance

**Name of the Survey:** Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE)

**Survey Period:** January 2026 – December 2026

**Reference period:** Last month, last calendar month, last financial year (for establishments providing data from balance sheet)

**Geographical Coverage:** Whole of India (except some villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are difficult to access)

**Sectoral Coverage:** Manufacturing, Trade and Other Services belonging to Unincorporated Non-agricultural Sector (except construction)

**Unit of reporting:** Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Establishments

**Sample Size:** 14,532 Urban FSUs and 10,268 Rural FSUs (Total: 24,800 FSUs)

**Economic Activity Classification:** National Industrial Classification (NIC) 2025

**Product Classification:** Central Product Classification (CPC) 3.0 (Draft)

**Release of Results:** As per Advance Release Calendar (ARC) of MoSPI

**Major Changes:**

- Introduction of CPC 3.0 (draft) for the first time in ASUSE;
- Use of NIC 2025 in place of NIC 2008;
- New questions on logistic and operational characteristics added;
- Revamped ICT block

**[No change in survey coverage]**

## Introduction

### ➡ What is ASUSE and why it is conducted?

ASUSE stands for Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises. It is the largest enterprise survey in India in terms of number of annually surveyed establishments. Little less than 500,000 establishments were surveyed in ASUSE 2023-24, while more than 650,000 establishments were surveyed in ASUSE 2025. The survey is conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India to collect data on the unincorporated non-agricultural sector of the economy through scientifically designed sample survey.

ASUSE is conducted with the primary objective of measuring various economic and operational characteristics and structural changes in India's vast unincorporated non-agricultural sector, comprising mainly of small manufacturers, service providers, and trading establishments.

### ➡ What is meant by the unincorporated sector?

The unincorporated sector comprises of all those enterprises that are not registered with the Companies Act, 1956 or Companies Act, 2013 or Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) Act, 2008.

### ➡ Why is the survey (ASUSE) important?

The unincorporated non-agricultural sector plays an important role in the Indian economy contributing significantly to employment, Gross Domestic Product and the overall socio-economic landscape. This sector not only sustains livelihoods for millions but also acts as a backbone for the incorporated sector by supplying goods and services, reinforcing its role in the domestic value chain.

Complete count of this vast sector involves significant cost and time apart from huge response burden to the establishments. Hence an annual survey capturing the important characteristics of the sector on a regular basis helps policymakers in both government and private sector in taking informed decision and strategic planning.

The survey closely aligns with the Ministry's "data-driven decision making" initiatives by identifying and filling key data gaps and providing timely high-frequency indicators for the unincorporated sector.

In this regard, the International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics (IRIS) 2008 published by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations notes "*In countries where the micro- and small-scale units are numerous and contribute significantly to industrial output, efforts should be made to include these activities through mixed household-enterprise or establishment surveys and on the basis of regular annual and infra-annual inquiries rather than infrequent inquiries.*" This reiterates the importance of survey like ASUSE in Indian context.

**➡ Who are the main users of the data produced from this survey and what are the main uses?**

There are a wide range of users that view, download and use the ASUSE data. Users include those from government, both internal within the MoSPI and external in other government departments, such as the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME), Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, etc. and the state governments. The survey also has a large number of non-government users, such as researchers, academicians, think-tanks, businesses, industry experts and the media.

ASUSE data are crucial for government, industry, researchers and financial institutions, as they support data-driven policymaking and economic monitoring. The data are a key input to National Accounts Statistics and serve as an important source of information on unincorporated MSMEs in the country.

## Survey Overview

### ➡ What ASUSE is and what it is not?

ASUSE is a comprehensive annual survey of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises, providing reliable estimates on their number, operational characteristics, employment and economic contribution. It is not a census of all enterprises, nor an administrative or regulatory exercise, and the information collected is not used for taxation or enforcement. ASUSE is based on scientifically designed sampling strategy covering only the unincorporated non-agricultural sector of the economy excluding construction.

While ASUSE covers a large number of the MSME units, it is not strictly a focused survey on MSME as it does not ask any direct question on whether the establishment is micro, small or medium (as per the definition of MSME followed by Ministry of MSME). MSME numbers are derived from ASUSE data using some proxy of turnover and investment in plant & machinery (decided in consultation with Ministry of MSME) and hence they should be interpreted accordingly.

### ➡ What is the frequency of the survey?

ASUSE is conducted annually, and in addition to the annual results, quarterly bulletins, by the name of Quarterly Bulletin on Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (QBUSSE) are also released to provide periodic insights on selected indicators with higher frequency.

### ➡ How is ASUSE different from other enterprise surveys like the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) or CAPEX survey (Forward-Looking Survey on Private Sector CAPEX Investment Intentions)?

ASUSE is different from other enterprise surveys like ASI or CAPEX survey in the following ways:

- ASUSE covers the whole of the unincorporated non-agricultural sector of the economy belonging to Manufacturing, Trade and Other Services Sector, while ASI broadly covers the registered manufacturing establishments - registered under section 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 and Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act 1966. In CAPEX survey, information on capital expenditure investment intentions of the private corporate sector is collected using a survey frame derived from active enterprises listed in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) database, meeting specific annual turnover criteria.
- Establishments covered in ASUSE are often much smaller in size, scale of operation and economic contribution and productivity in comparison to their counterpart in ASI or CAPEX. However, they are almost ubiquitous and much higher in number and providing much higher employment than the units in ASI and CAPEX.



- The establishments covered in ASI or CAPEX are strictly not covered in ASUSE. In other words, establishments covered in ASUSE are mutually exclusive from both ASI and CAPEX.
- ASUSE uses an area frame for selection of its sampling units while surveys like ASI and CAPEX use a list frame.
- Most of the information collected in ASI come from Balance Sheet, Profit & Loss accounts and other recorded documents maintained by the establishments. Majority of the establishments covered in ASUSE provide information verbally in a face-to-face interaction without referring to any balance sheet.
- ASUSE data are collected in tablet using CAPI while ASI and CAPEX data are collected in web-portals. Also, unlike in ASI and CAPEX, data for ASUSE is not collected under the Collection of Statistics Act.

Thus, ASUSE is different from other enterprise surveys like ASI and CAPEX in terms of coverage, reference period, survey period, sample design, sampling frame, data collection method and even the statistical unit from which data are collected. Hence, proper caution should be exercised while making any comparison with any of these data sources considering all these aspects.

### ➡ **What is the reference period of the survey?**

Reference period is the period/time span to which the questions asked in the survey relate - that is, the period for which the respondent is expected to recall, report, or base their answers.

Accounting period is a specific period for which an organization records, summarizes, and reports its financial transactions.

For ASUSE, the reference period is 'last 30 days' preceding the date of the survey, or, 'the last calendar month' or, the last 'accounting year' (for establishments providing data from balance sheet). While majority of the establishment report data with last 30 days or last calendar month reference period, a few establishments, though very small in number (generally less than 1%) furnish data from audited books of accounts pertaining to the last financial year (e.g. Financial Year 2024-25 (April 2024 – March 2025) for ASUSE 2026).

### ➡ **What information does ASUSE provide?**

ASUSE broadly provides the following information:

- Enterprise characteristics
- Employment and labour inputs
- Financial and operational indicators
- Owned and hired fixed assets by assets-type

- Technology, registration and access to credit
- State and sector-level indicators

### ➡ **What are the key indicators produced from ASUSE and at what level of granularity are they presented?**

A number of operational and economic characteristics of the selected establishments are collected in ASUSE and hence, a number of indicators may be generated from the ASUSE data. However, the major indicators published are Number of establishments, Number of workers, Emolument per hired worker, Gross Value Added (GVA) per establishments, GVA per worker, status of registration, status of using internet for entrepreneurial use etc. Users are, however, free to construct additional indicators from the data according to their specific requirements, taking into account the relevant information and notes disseminated along with the microdata regarding sample count and reliability when such indicators are created.

Most of the indicators are published at the national and state level and also, activity category-wise. It enables comparison across States/UTs and across the Broad Activity Categories like Manufacturing, Trade and Other Services Sectors in terms of enterprise characteristics, technology use, employment, output, value added, and other financial indicators.

While users may generate estimates at more disaggregated levels (for example, at the level of district X industry within a state) using the unit-level (micro) data of ASUSE, it should be noted that the sample sizes at such levels may not always be adequate to yield sufficiently reliable estimates. Accordingly, such estimates should be interpreted with due caution.

### ➡ **What are the key outputs of ASUSE and how are they published?**

Annual results of ASUSE are published in the following broad format in the website of MoSPI:

- ASUSE Factsheet giving a concise snapshot of the size, structure, employment, and key economic characteristics of India's unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises, based on nationally representative survey data is published within 3 months from the completion of field work.
- ASUSE Detailed Report presenting a comprehensive and detailed account of the structure, employment, output, value added and operating characteristics of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises in India, disaggregated by state, (industrial) activity and rural-urban is published within 4 months from the completion of field work.
- ASUSE Unit level data which is the anonymized micro-data at the establishment level along with metadata such as questionnaire, coverage, sampling design, ASUSE instruction manual and note to users is published within 4 months from the completion of field work.
- ASUSE data analysis and visualization through the e-Sankhiyiki Portal in the website of MoSPI after the release of micro-data.

➡ **How the confidentiality of the informant's data is ensured in ASUSE?**

Safeguarding confidentiality of the informant's identity is a top priority for the NSO. Strict measures are taken at every stage - data collection, processing, and dissemination - to ensure that the information shared by respondents remains fully confidential. Unit level data of ASUSE are released only after anonymization by suppressing the identity of the FSUs and the establishments. Also, ASUSE reports present information only in aggregated form, so that no respondent can be identified.

➡ **Who produces the results of ASUSE?**

The National Statistics Office, in MOPSI produces the results of ASUSE. The field work for the survey is carried out by the Field Operations Division (FOD) of MoSPI, while Enterprise Survey Division (EnSD) is responsible for preparing the questionnaire and the instruction manual for the field staff, finalizing the sampling, preparing the CAPI, processing the data and preparing the final reports and unit level data. The Coordination and Quality Control Division (CQCD) does the overall coordination for the survey especially with other ministries and stakeholders. Data Informatics & Innovation Division (DIID) produces the anonymized micro-data and metadata.

## Quarterly Bulletin of Unincorporated Sector Enterprise (QBUSE)

### ➡ What is QBUSE and how is it different from ASUSE?

QBUSE stands for Quarterly Bulletin of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises, and is the quarterly version of ASUSE. The quarterly bulletin is designed to deliver timely and periodic estimates on the size, composition, and employment perspective of India's unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises with quarterly frequency between the annual ASUSE release. QBUSE is brought out based on a much smaller sample than the annual survey (ASUSE) and hence estimates of QBUSE are available only at national level with broad activity-wise break-up of manufacturing, trade and other services. Except for sample size and frequency, there is no difference between ASUSE and QBUSE in terms of concepts, definitions, sampling design, or estimation methods. QBUSE follows the same overall framework as ASUSE.

### ➡ Why is QBUSE required when already there is ASUSE?

QBUSE presents quarterly data to reflect short-term changes in the unincorporated non-agricultural sector, while the annual ASUSE provides more detailed information and presents a clearer picture of the sector's overall structure.

While the detailed annual estimates on a larger set of financial and non-financial indicators continue to be published from ASUSE, the quarterly bulletin is designed to deliver timely and periodic estimates on the scale, composition, and employment perspective of India's unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises.

The launch of QBUSE demonstrates NSO's continued effort to provide timely, high-frequency indicators that support policymakers, researchers, and other stakeholders with actionable input.

### ➡ Are the samples for QBUSE and ASUSE different?

In order to ensure generation of quarterly estimates of ASUSE retaining the core annual framework of the survey, the survey has been re-engineered from ASUSE 2025. The sampling design has been modified so as to enable quarterly selection of sample units. This enhancement facilitates the generation of quarterly estimates, in addition to the annual results. Thus, QBUSE for any quarter are generated based on the samples selected for the respective quarter only while the annual ASUSE estimates are generated based on all the samples selected for all four quarters. FSUs belonging to Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Ladakh and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland are not considered for the QBUSE, as sub-round (quarterly) restrictions are not imposed in these areas while conducting field-work, due to arduous field conditions. However, these FSUs are considered in the annual survey (ASUSE).

### ➡ How is QBUSE disseminated?

QBUSE is disseminated with a press note, and the bulletin is available in the website of the ministry (<https://mospi.gov.in>).

## Coverage of the Survey

### ➡ What is covered in ASUSE?

#### Geographical Coverage:

ASUSE covers the rural and urban areas of the whole country (except some villages of Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are difficult to access)

#### Sectoral Coverage:

The survey includes unincorporated non-agricultural establishments engaged in Manufacturing, Trade, and Other Services including transportation and storage, accommodation and food services, telecommunication and IT services, education, health etc. For details of coverage in terms of National Industrial Classification (NIC) 2025 (an economic activity classification developed based on ISIC Rev. 5), please refer to Annexure-I.

#### Ownership Coverage:

It covers unincorporated enterprises operating under proprietorships, partnerships (excluding LLPs), co-operatives, societies/trusts, and similar forms of ownership

#### Industry Coverage:

As per National Industrial Classification (NIC) 2025 (an economic activity classification developed based on ISIC Rev. 5), following broad sections are covered in ASUSE with few exceptions (some NIC codes within these sections are excluded):

- Section C (Manufacturing)
- Section E (Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities)
- Section G (Wholesale and retail trade)
- Sections H – T except Section P (Public administration and defence; compulsory social security). Also, some selected activities of Section L (financial and insurance activities) are only covered.

For details of coverage in terms of NIC 2025 codes, please refer to Annexure-I

### ➡ What is not covered in ASUSE?

- Establishments which are incorporated i.e. registered under Companies Act, 1956/ Companies Act, 2013/LLP Act, 2008
- Manufacturing establishments and other establishments providing manufacturing services covered under Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)
- The electricity units registered with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA)
- Government Department/Government Company/Government Society/ Public Sector Unit

Industry-wise, the following Sections of NIC 2025 are not covered with a few exceptions (some NIC codes within these sections for example Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling are included):

- Section A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Section B: Mining and quarrying
- Section D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Section F: Construction
- Section P: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- Section U: Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use
- Section V: Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

## Key Concepts and Definitions

### ➡ What is meant by enterprise and establishment?

An enterprise is an economic unit engaged in producing goods or services with autonomy over its financial and investment decisions and may be engaged in one or more economic activities at one or more locations.

An establishment is an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location and in which either only a single productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for the most of the value added.

The enterprise and the establishment are the same for single-establishment firms. The unit of enquiry of the ASUSE is an establishment and not the enterprise. However, often an establishment in ASUSE is found to carry out more than one activity in a single location and their accounts are not separable. Such cases are considered as mixed activity in the establishment and they are covered in ASUSE.

### ➡ What is meant by own-account establishments and hired-worker establishments?

An Own Account Establishment (OAE) is an establishment run without any hired workers on a fairly regular basis, whereas a Hired Worker Establishment (HWE) is one that employs at least one hired worker on a fairly regular basis. By fairly regular basis, it is meant the major part of the period when operation(s) of an establishment are carried out during the reference period.

### ➡ Who are treated as workers in ASUSE?

Worker in ASUSE is defined as person(s) who are in the payroll of the establishment as well as the working owners and unpaid family members who help in the entrepreneurial activity. The helpers, apprentices, interns engaged by the establishment are also be treated as worker. The worker may serve the establishment in any capacity - primary or supervisory.

### ➡ How is formal hired worker defined in ASUSE?

A formal hired worker is one who is eligible for paid leave and also eligible for social security benefits like provident fund, ESI, health insurance, etc. provided by the employer.

### ➡ What is meant by emoluments in ASUSE?

Emoluments include regular payments made by establishments to the individual workers (including working owners, if any) such as salary / wages, bonus etc. either in cash or in kind or both. It also includes employer's contribution to ESIC fund, provident fund, and other social security benefits. There may be other type of payments like canteen facility, health care facility, recreation club facility, etc. which are paid in kind to a group or to all the workers of the establishment. All such payments, whether individual payments or payments made to a group, are considered as emoluments.

➡ **What is meant by output?**

Output is broadly defined as the value of goods and services produced by an establishment during the reference period excluding the value of goods and services consumed by the same establishment except for goods and services used for capital formation (fixed capital or changes in inventories) or own final consumption.

Thus, Output at basic prices will broadly include receipts from production of goods/services, trade margin, change in stock of semi-finished goods, value of own construction, rental received for produced assets such as building, plant & machinery, etc. However, it will exclude different kind of distributive expenses such as commission paid, outward carriage, outward transports cost.

➡ **What is meant by Gross Value Added?**

Gross Value Added (GVA) is defined as the value of output (as defined above) less the value of intermediate consumption (cost of materials and supplies, cost of fuels, electricity purchased, cost of services purchased, rental payments, repair and maintenance cost of fixed assets etc.).



## Sampling Strategy

### ➡ What sampling strategy is followed in ASUSE?

A multi-stage stratified random sampling scheme is being followed in ASUSE using an area frame, where the first stage units (FSUs) are census villages in rural area (except for rural Kerala, where Panchayat Wards have been taken as FSUs) and UFS (Urban Frame Survey) blocks in urban areas. The ultimate stage units (USUs) are establishments for both the sectors. In the case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling is done in the form of hamlet groups in rural and sub-blocks in urban.

Starting from ASUSE 2025, the sampling design has been suitably modified so as to enable quarterly selection of sample units. To support this transition, the overall sample size has been increased significantly from the previous rounds. Also, by making districts within a state as basic stratum, this new sampling strategy has provision for generation of district-level annual estimates by the states participating in the survey. This enhancement facilitates the generation of quarterly estimates from ASUSE, in addition to the annual results. A similar sampling design has been adopted in ASUSE 2026 as well with marginal increase in sample size in terms of FSUs from ASUSE 2025.

### ➡ What is the statistical unit of data collection for the survey (ASUSE)?

The statistical units for a survey are the units from which the survey data are collected. In case of ASUSE, it is an establishment.

### ➡ How are the samples selected in ASUSE?

In ASUSE, the first stage units (FSUs) are census villages in rural area (except for rural Kerala, where Panchayat Wards have been taken as FSUs) and UFS (Urban Frame Survey) blocks in urban areas. A sample of these areas is then selected scientifically. NSO survey teams then physically visit the selected areas (FSUs), and they list all establishments and households in that area - shops, small manufacturers, repair units, tea-shops, eateries, home-based establishments, street vendors, custom tailors, etc. From this fresh listing, establishments are selected for detailed data collection using a scientific method firmly based on statistical principles.

In the absence of a complete updated list of all establishments, this approach ensures that even very small, often hidden (invisible) or unregistered establishments are covered in the survey.

### ➡ Why area frame is used in ASUSE?

The area frame approach is a globally recommended approach to ensure comprehensive coverage of unincorporated (often informal) production units especially when an updated list of all such establishments is not available. Moreover, small and household-based units often start, stop or

move frequently, making list-based frames outdated very quickly. It is basically for these reasons ASUSE uses an area frame.

**➡ How many FSUs are selected for ASUSE 2026?**

The sample size for ASUSE 2026 is 24,800 FSUs with 14,532 Urban FSUs and 10,268 Rural FSUs. This is slightly higher than the sample size for ASUSE 2025. Number of FSUs selected for ASUSE 2025 was 24,300 (14,012 in urban and 10,288 in rural) whereas number of establishments surveyed was more than 650,000.

## Questionnaire Content

### ➡ How many questionnaires are canvassed in ASUSE?

In ASUSE, the following two questionnaires are canvassed:

- (i) **LSU schedule:** LSU schedule is meant for listing of all the structures, houses, households and non-agricultural establishments including those without fixed premises found to operate for at least one day during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey in the sample FSU. Some establishment particulars like description of activity, type of ownership, broad activity category, registration code, NIC code, number of hired and total workers, duration of operation etc. for eligible establishments are collected through this questionnaire. Selection of establishments for canvassing detailed schedule is done using the information collected in LSU.
- (ii) **ESU Schedule:** ESU schedule is designed to collect detailed operational and economic characteristics of the selected establishments. It is structured to capture diverse domain of non-agricultural activities through specially devised industry-specific expenses and receipt blocks. Establishment-level data on identification particulars and operational characteristics, activity classification, employment and compensation, detailed expenses and receipts, asset ownership and rentals, inventories and outstanding loans, value added, ICT usage, etc. are collected through this questionnaire.

### ➡ What is the purpose of the LSU schedule? How does it help in selection of establishments for detailed survey?

Preparation of sampling frame and ultimately selection of eligible non-agricultural establishments from each selected FSUs for canvassing the detailed questionnaire (ESU) is the main objective of LSU. In the selected villages or UFS blocks, all the establishments and households are listed.

Percentage of population and non-agricultural establishments (NAE), total number of hired worker establishments and availability of own account establishments are recorded in case of large villages/UFS blocks, for formation of hamlet groups (HG) and sub-blocks (SB).

Eligibility of unincorporated non-agricultural establishments are determined based on type of workers and number of days operated. All the eligible non-agricultural establishments are divided into 17 different second stage strata (SSS) based on broad activity category, type of workers of the establishment and NIC 2025 code. A maximum of 46 establishments are selected from these 17 SSS for canvassing of the detailed questionnaire (ESU Schedule).

All the eligible large NAEs having 10 or more workers are completely enumerated.

Ultimately, for each surveyed FSUs, information on total number of establishments listed and surveyed in each SSS are prepared through CAPI for computation of sampling weights (multiplier).

## ➡ **What is the structure of the ESU schedule of ASUSE and what information does it collect?**

The ESU schedule, canvassed to collect detailed information from the selected establishments, is organized into blocks that capture

- identification and background details of the sampled establishment, including its operations, activities and reference period, to understand the nature and type of business
- expenses and receipts relating to the activities pursued by the establishment and for each industry type, follow up blocks (modules) tailored for particular type of industry ensuring relevant and focused information (all establishments are not required to fill all expense and receipt block; they only need to provide information in the blocks that are relevant to their activity type, as applicable in the questionnaire)
- calculation of Gross Value Added and Net Value Added using built in automated formulas in the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) system
- employment particulars and worker compensation to reflect the workforce profile of the establishment
- details on assets, loans and inventories providing insights into the capital structure and financial condition of the establishment
- information on ICT usage to capture modern technological adoption and innovation
- field operation particulars and supervisory remarks documenting explanation and comments of the field functionaries

## ➡ **How is the ASUSE questionnaire prepared and how often is it reviewed?**

ASUSE questionnaire is developed by EnSD after extensive research and careful deliberation. While designing the questionnaire, the following aspects are taken into consideration:

- Questionnaire used in earlier rounds of similar surveys
- Emerging data requirement of stake-holder ministries and departments
- New information needs, feedback/comments/suggestions of ministries, researchers and data users
- Global practices followed in similar surveys
- Feedback received from field personnel based on their experience of earlier rounds/surveys
- Availability of same data from any other sources (if any)

ASUSE questionnaire is reviewed on a continuous basis considering the above aspects. Accordingly, some new questions are added, some existing questions are modified, and some less relevant questions are dropped in order to minimize the burden of the responding establishments. All these changes are made with the primary objective to ensure that the ASUSE framework remains relevant, accurate, and responsive to the dynamic structure of the unincorporated sector and evolving need of its stakeholders. The questionnaire is finalized under the overall guidance of expert groups like Technical Advisory Group (TAG) for Enterprise Surveys and Steering Committee (SC) for NSS.

➡ **Is there any user-engagement in designing/reviewing the ASUSE Questionnaire?**

Users play a crucial role in the design and revision of the ASUSE questionnaire. Regular stakeholder consultations and data users' conferences (DUC) are organized to obtain feedback from users and other stakeholders. In addition, the draft survey questionnaire is placed on the Ministry's website to invite comments and suggestions from users. After considering all the comments received from stakeholders and users, the questionnaire is finalized under the overall guidance of an Expert Committee, with adequate representation from various Ministries, State Governments, academia, industry associations, and other stakeholders.

## **Data Collection and Field Operations**

### **➡ How is ASUSE data collected in the field?**

Data for ASUSE are collected from the selected establishments mostly by interviewing the respondent. However, a small fraction of ASUSE establishments provide data from audited balance sheet. Data are collected in tablet using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) with a number of validation checks embedded into it.

### **➡ What are the quality assurance mechanisms followed during field-work?**

The Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) application used for data collection in ASUSE has several in-built validation checks. While some of these checks are more stringent and do not allow CAPI to proceed unless the issue is resolved, others are 'soft' in nature, which serve as warnings to the enumerator and can be overridden with appropriate justification/comments. Data collected by field officials undergo a series of scrutiny and validation checks at the field level itself by their supervisors before being transmitted to data scrutinizers for further in-depth analysis. Data quality reviews are conducted frequently during the course of the survey to identify and communicate any data quality issues to the field functionaries in near real time.

The field officials entrusted with the task of ASUSE data collection are provided extensive training on the survey with special focus on the changes in the concepts/definitions (if any), questionnaire and codes and data quality issues observed in past surveys.

### **➡ Is there any reference manual prepared for the field personnel?**

A comprehensive instruction manual for field staff is prepared for ASUSE detailing all the aspects of the survey with special emphasis on the changes made in the questionnaire. The instruction manual is made available to the field functionaries both in printed as well as in soft form before the start of the survey. The instruction manual is also disseminated along with micro-data at the time of release of unit level data.

### **➡ Does there exist any feedback mechanism for the field personnel to know about any data quality issue?**

Any data quality issues, including systematic errors (if observed), are communicated to field staff as soon as they are identified, often on a near real-time basis. Queries from field offices on conceptual or CAPI-related matters are addressed promptly. In addition, data quality is reviewed periodically with field offices throughout the survey period.

## Data Processing, Validation and Estimation

### ➡ How are errors detected and corrected in ASUSE?

Error detection is an integral part of both collection and data processing activities. Automated validation checks are applied to data records during collection to identify reporting and capture errors. These checks identify potential errors based on pre-defined validation rules in key variables, totals, and ratios that exceed tolerance thresholds, as well as identify problems in the consistency of collected data (e.g., a total variable does not equal the sum of its parts). During data processing, other rules are used to automatically detect suspicion of errors or inconsistencies that remain in the data following collection. These rules include value checks (e.g.,  $\text{Value} > 0$ ,  $\text{Value} < 10$ ,  $\text{Value} = 0$ ), linear equality checks (e.g.,  $\text{Value1} + \text{Value2} = \text{Total Value}$ ), linear inequality checks (e.g.,  $\text{Value1} \geq \text{Value2}$ ), and equivalency checks (e.g.,  $\text{Value1} = \text{Value2}$ ). These are often run with one or more conditions (e.g. if  $\text{code1}=1$ , then  $\text{Value2} \geq 100$ ).

When errors/inconsistencies are found, they are referred back to the field for further clarification. The suspected error is then either corrected at field or suitable justification is given by the enumerator and sent back from field. Extreme values are also flagged as outliers, using distribution of the collected information and also through manual review and are treated. However, no imputation is carried out in ASUSE and non-response of establishments/FSU are treated by suitably adjusting their weights as per the estimation procedure.

In general, every effort is made to minimize the non-sampling errors (see Data Accuracy section for more about sampling and non-sampling error) of omission, misclassification, reporting and processing.

### ➡ How outliers are defined, detected and treated in ASUSE?

Extreme values having high influence on the domain estimates in ASUSE are flagged as outliers. They are not considered as errors, but as influential observations that are correct, but unusual in the sense that they do not represent the sampled population. Outliers strongly influence the estimates for the population as a whole. As such, the estimates for the population can change greatly depending on how outliers are treated.

The objective of treating outliers is to make the estimates for the population as close as possible to the real values for the population.

Outliers are detected based on their influence in terms of their contribution and also by analyzing the distribution of the collected information. Following their detection, these values are reviewed in order to assess their reliability (i.e. it is ensured that these are not errors).

Outliers are treated separately using a method called post-stratification. In this method, the weights of the outliers are treated so that they do not have a large effect on the estimates. Post-stratification is a special case of weight modification where the weights of the outliers are reduced to one so that they only represent themselves. The weights for the remaining units in the FSU are re-

calculated once these observations are removed. Thus, this method reduces the weights associated with sampled outliers and increases the weights associated with sampled non-outliers.

### ➡ **How non-response is treated in ASUSE?**

All efforts are made to minimize non-response in the survey through careful design of the survey questionnaire, verification of the survey data, providing substitutes (when an entire FSU cannot be surveyed) and follow-up with respondents whenever needed to maximize response rates. Even after best efforts, if an FSU or a selected establishment is found to be non-responding, it is taken care of by suitably adjusting the corresponding survey weight.

### ➡ **How imputation is done in ASUSE?**

No imputation is done in ASUSE and non-response of establishments/FSU are treated by suitably adjusting their weights. Best efforts are made to avoid item non-response as well by asking relevant questions during data collection. The CAPI does not allow to proceed further until the mandatory information are collected.

### ➡ **How quality evaluation is carried out in ASUSE?**

Prior to the data release, the survey results are carefully checked for comparability. This includes reviewing individual responses and macro estimates, looking at the overall economic situation, and comparing the results with past trends and other available information such as industry reports and news articles. The survey estimates are also compared with related data produced by MoSPI, such as National Accounts Statistics, Annual Survey of Industries and Periodic Labour Force Survey, to ensure consistency. However, such comparison requires thorough knowledge of the reference period, sample design, data collection and sources and coverage of each of these data sets and interpretation of the comparison involves careful deliberation with each of the subject-matter experts.

### ➡ **How is weighting done in ASUSE and how are the estimates generated?**

In simple term, the (design) weight calculated for each sampling unit indicates how many other units in the population (universe) it represents. The design-weight accounts for the sample design so that an establishment's probability of selection is properly reflected. So, for example, an establishment with a small probability of being selected for the survey will have a large design-weight. The weight is suitably adjusted for non-response.

In order to calculate the estimates for an entire population from data collected from a sample, ASUSE uses standard statistical weighting methods. Essentially the values collected from the sample are multiplied by the corresponding design weight. Estimation of total is done by simple aggregation of the weighted values of all estimation units that are found in the domain of estimation. Estimates are computed for several domains of estimation such as industrial groups and State/Union Territories (UT), based on the information available for the estimation unit.



## Data Accuracy

### ➡ What is sampling and non-sampling error?

A statistical error describes the difference between a value obtained from a data collection process and the 'true' value for the population. The greater the error, the less representative the data are of the population. Accuracy of data can be affected by two types of error: sampling error and non-sampling error.

#### **Sampling error**

Sampling error occurs because population estimates are derived from a sample of the population rather than completely enumerating the entire population. The sampling error may arise when the composition of population and the sample are different with respect to some characteristics of interest or, if the sample is too small to accurately represent a domain population.

#### **Non-sampling error**

Non-sampling error is that error which is not caused by sampling, but occurs during the collection and processing of data due to the presence of any other factor, systematic or random, that results in the data values not accurately reflecting the 'true' value for the population. Non-sampling error can occur at any stage of a census or sample study due to various reasons such as lack of understanding of the questions by the informant or wrong entry of a value by the data enumerator and are generally not easily identified or quantified.

### ➡ How is sampling error measured and presented in ASUSE and QBUSE?

In ASUSE, indications of sampling variability are measured by relative standard errors (RSEs) of some important indicators. The relative standard error is a useful measure in the sense that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling. The RSE of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate, by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage. Estimates with large RSEs are considered unreliable. Past data of ASUSE shows that the RSE of major indicators at all India level is quite low (less than 10%), while RSE for some indicators at state level is sometimes much higher. Depending on the level of RSE, data should be used with caution.

The major estimates presented in the QBUSE are accompanied by a 95% confidence intervals to enable informed interpretation of the estimates. The confidence interval is defined as an interval that covers the true value of a population parameter with a certain probability. For key indicators, the sampling error of an estimate is often expressed as a confidence interval, since this is one of the most rigorous and clear ways of demonstrating sampling variability.

➡ **What are the likely reasons for non-sampling errors in ASUSE?**

Non-sampling errors in a survey can arise from several factors and may occur at any stage of the survey process. Non-sampling error can include (but is not limited to):

**Coverage error:** Some units in the sample are incorrectly excluded or included.

**Non-response:** Selected respondents are unavailable or refuse to provide information for some reason.

**Response error:** Incorrect information is given due to misunderstanding, recall problems, or deliberate misreporting.

**Interviewer error:** Mistakes made by field staff in asking questions or recording responses.

**Processing error:** Errors during data capture, coding, editing, or tabulation.

➡ **What steps are taken by NSO to reduce non-sampling errors?**

NSO undertakes several measures at different stages of the survey to minimize non-sampling errors. These include careful design of survey questionnaire in consultation with a cross-section of experts including field personnel and comprehensive, multi-layer training of field officials on survey concepts, definitions, coverage, and handling of respondent behaviour. Field staff are also trained to explain questions clearly and help respondents understand the information being sought whenever required.

Training is conducted at the national, regional, and sub-regional levels for field officials as well as data scrutinizers, ensuring that everyone involved in the collection, supervision, processing, and tabulation of ASUSE data is well-versed in the survey's concepts and procedures. The use of CAPI with in-built validation checks minimizes data entry errors, while follow-up efforts help reduce non-response. In addition, regular supervision, scrutiny, and near real-time monitoring of fieldwork ensure that non-sampling errors are effectively kept under check.

## Engagement with Users and Alignment with International Standards/Framework

### ➡ What steps are taken to engage with the stakeholders and users of ASUSE data?

NSO engages with stakeholders and users of ASUSE data through multiple channels to ensure the survey meets their needs. Users such as policymakers in various ministries, researchers, industry representatives, and state governments are consulted during survey design and updates to the questionnaire. Draft survey questionnaires are also placed on the Ministry's website to invite comments from the public. Feedback is additionally taken from articles on ASUSE published in newspapers and journals. Consultations are also made with the domain experts and stakeholders in the expert committees such as TAG and SC.

Engagement with users is further strengthened through events such as Data Users Conferences (DUC), stakeholder meetings, brainstorming sessions and national seminars. Key milestones - including the start of the survey, release of results, and organization of major events like DUC or national seminar are highlighted through press releases and MoSPI's media channels.

Workshops and training sessions are conducted to explain survey concepts, methodology, and data usage to various stakeholder ministries and state governments, while dedicated support channels are available through MoSPI's website for queries from users.

Users are also provided with structured metadata along with the unit-level data, educational videos to help use and interpret the data, and access to a data visualization platform in the website of the ministry. The present document, which serves as a user guide to better understand ASUSE, is also intended to promote enhanced engagement with data users. International best practices are also incorporated to ensure the data is reliable and globally comparable.

### ➡ How the changes in survey coverage, sampling design or methodology affecting the comparability of survey estimates are communicated to the users?

Any changes in survey coverage, sampling design, or methodology are clearly documented in the report, and metadata shared with users. Where such changes could affect the comparability of survey estimates over previous years, a separate note on the same is made available to the users in the Factsheet, Report and metadata shared.

### ➡ How does ASUSE align with the international standards and framework?

ASUSE is designed in alignment with internationally accepted statistical standards and frameworks to ensure consistency, reliability, and global comparability of its estimates. The survey broadly follows the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008 framework, and its questionnaire is designed to capture information in line with practices recommended and followed by the global statistical community. For classifying establishments by economic activity, ASUSE 2026 will use the National Industrial Classification (NIC) 2025, which is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev. 5 of United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). Further, for

classifying products and services produced and consumed by establishments, ASUSE 2026 will use the Central Product Classification (CPC) 3.0 (draft) developed by UNSD. Survey coverage, sampling design, and estimation procedures are developed in line with international best practices, suitably adapted to the Indian context, ensuring comparability with global statistics.

## Respondent's Guide to ASUSE

*(This section is dedicated to those establishments that are selected for survey in ASUSE. Others may skip this section as the questions are framed specifically from the perspective of the respondent establishments and the replies are also meant for them)*

### ➡ What is this survey?

National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is carrying out this survey covering a range of operational, economic and employment characteristics in relation to the vast unincorporated non-agricultural sector of the economy of which your establishment is also a part.

To represent the whole sector, we need to get information from all types of establishments. Instead of asking everyone to take part in our surveys, we select a sample of establishments to represent different groups of establishments. Getting data from this sample of establishments is the only way we can get a complete picture.

### ➡ Who is conducting the survey?

NSO, MoSPI conducts this survey. The questionnaire, sampling design and other survey instruments have been developed by the Enterprise Survey Division (EnSD), in consultation with expert groups and various stakeholders across government, industry, research, and academia. Data Collection exercise will be carried out by the Field Operations Division (FOD).

### ➡ What is NSO and why does NSO conduct surveys?

The National Statistics Office (NSO) is the apex statistical body under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India, responsible for coordinating statistical activities across the country which also includes conducting large-scale sample surveys.

NSO conducts surveys to produce reliable, evidence-based official statistics that support government planning, policy making, programme evaluation, and monitoring of development indicators. These surveys help understand economic, social, and sectoral conditions across the country for informed decision-making.

### ➡ What authority does NSO have to conduct its enterprise surveys?

The National Statistics Office (NSO) conducts surveys under the authority vested in it by the Government of India, which assign to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) the responsibility for national statistical work, including conducting surveys. Accordingly, NSO is mandated to design, plan, and conduct different enterprise surveys including ASUSE.

### ➡ Why is your establishment selected to participate in a survey and why your response is important?

Your establishment has been selected randomly through a process of scientific sampling to participate in the survey by NSO. We collect information from a smaller group to produce estimates for the entire population as counting all establishment is not possible on a regular (annual) basis.

Your participation to this survey is critical as your establishment represents not only itself, but many other establishments like yours in the economy and cannot be replaced by simply selecting another establishment.

The answers you provide will help produce accurate, reliable statistics on various economic and operational characteristics about the unincorporated non-agricultural economy of the country. This information helps policymakers, companies, researchers and organizations to understand the economy at large. None of this would be possible without your participation.

### ➡ **Do you have to answer all the questions?**

Answering all the questions asked by our enumerator is mandatory in order to complete the survey. Not all blocks in the questionnaire are required to be filled in for your establishment and the enumerator will not ask the questions not required for you. The number of blocks you need to furnish responses to depend on the type of activity you pursue. Please answer all the questions asked to ensure that your experiences and circumstances are counted.

### ➡ **How can you know that the survey is genuine?**

You can be assured that the survey is genuine. Our field personnel from the Field Operations Division (FOD) of National Statistics Office (NSO) will visit with an official photo identity card issued by NSO, Government of India. If you still wish to verify, you may contact your nearest NSO Field Office (the contact details will be available with the visiting field personnel) or check the survey information on the MoSPI website to confirm the authenticity of the visit.

### ➡ **How was your establishment selected?**

Your establishment was selected through a scientifically designed sampling process. Establishments are chosen randomly based on a structured statistical method that considers factors such as location, type of activity, size of establishment, and representation of different industries, so that the selected sample can accurately represent all similar establishments. Each selected establishment therefore plays an important role in producing reliable statistics at state and national level.

### ➡ **Can an establishment which is very small in nature and scale of operation also get selected?**

Yes, the survey is conducted with the primary objective of measuring various economic and operational characteristics and structural changes in India's vast unincorporated non-agricultural sector, comprising mainly of small manufacturers, service providers, and trading establishments. Hence, small establishments are selected for this survey. Collecting their data means we achieve comprehensive and meaningful statistics which are representative of the sector.

### ➡ **Is the selection process fair?**

Yes. sampling procedures adopted by NSO are based on the principle that, establishments of a similar size and within the same industry have the same probability of being selected. There is no amount of subjectivity/bias in selection of samples and our sampling strategy and selection criteria is based on robust globally accepted statistical principles.

➡ **How will your responses be used?**

All information that you provide is used exclusively to create accurate, relevant statistics about the economy. These statistics help policy makers to take informed decisions. Hence accurate information about your establishment is very important. However, individual establishment cannot be identified in microdata or reports published by the NSO.

➡ **How will your information be kept confidential?**

Any and all information that you provide in an NSO survey is strictly confidential. We do not share your information with anyone, and do not publish any information about individual households or establishments. The office has procedural, technological, and statistical safeguards to ensure your information will not be disclosed to anyone.

All the information you provide is strictly confidential and protected and collected solely for statistical purposes. The information your establishment provides is regarded simply as a representation of the industry to which it belongs and aggregated using suitable statistical methodologies.

➡ **Can you get paid for participating in this survey?**

No, there is no provision for offering any payment for completing the survey. However, Government of India appreciates your time and effort taken to complete the surveys.

➡ **How will NSO know whether the data you provide may be false?**

For most of our surveys we have various validation checks built into the processing systems which identify any inconsistent values entered in response to a particular question. Any anomalies are queried with establishments and they are either corrected, or a note is made to explain why the anomaly has arisen.

➡ **The enumerator has already collected information from your establishments. Can they still contact you again?**

You may be contacted again for verification or, clarification of some of the responses to ensure accuracy of data. Such follow-ups are a standard part of NSO's survey methodology.

## Annexure-I

## Coverage of ASUSE in terms of NIC 2025 codes

A. NIC 2025 codes under coverage of the survey	
NIC 2025 codes	Description
	Manufacturing
10	Manufacture of Food Products
11	Manufacture of Beverages
12	Manufacture of Tobacco Products
13	Manufacture of Textiles
14	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel
15	Manufacture of Leather and Related Products
16	Manufacture of Wood and Products of Wood and Cork, except Furniture; Manufacture of Articles of Straw and Plaiting Materials
17	Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products
18	Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media
19	Manufacture of Coke and Refined Petroleum Products
20	Manufacture of Chemical and Chemical Products
21	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparation
22	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products
23	Manufacture of other Non-metallic Mineral Products
24	Manufacture of Basic Metals
25	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment
26	Manufacture of Computer, Electronic and Optical Products
27	Manufacture of Electrical Equipment
28	Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment n.e.c.
29	Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers
30	Manufacture of Other Transport Equipment
31	Manufacture of Furniture
32	Other Manufacturing
33	Repair, Maintenance and Installation of Machinery and Equipment
351	Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution Activities (except 351101, 351104, 351201)
016302	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Bailing
953100	Repair and Maintenance of Car, Trucks, Buses and Similar Items



A. NIC 2025 codes under coverage of the survey	
NIC 2025 codes	Description
953200	Repair and Maintenance of Motor Cycles, Mopeds, Scooters and Three Wheelers
	<b>Trading</b>
46	Wholesale Trade
47	Retail Trade
	<b>Other Services</b>
36	Water Collection, Treatment and Supply
37	Sewerage
38	Waste Collection, Treatment and Disposal and Recovery Activities
39	Remediation and Other Waste Management Service Activities
492	Other Land Transport (excluding 492102, 492103)
492270	Special Code for Driver Operating under Aggregators (OLA/ UBER/ MERU, Rapido, etc.)
50	Water Transport
52	Warehousing and Support Activities for Transportation
53	Postal and Courier Activities
55	Accommodation
56	Food and Beverage Service Activities
58	Publishing Activities
59	Motion Picture, Video and Television Programme Production, Sound Recording and Music Publishing Activities
60	Programming, Broadcasting, News Agency and Other Content Distribution Activities
61	Telecommunications
62	Computer Programming, Consultancy and Related Activities
63	Computing Infrastructure, Data Processing, Hosting and Other Information Service Activities
641907	Activities of monetary intermediation carried out by Self Help Group (SHG)
643	Activities of Trusts, Funds and Similar Financial Entities
649	Other Financial Service Activities Except Insurance and Pension Funding Activities
661	Activities Auxiliary to Financial Service Activities, except Insurance and Pension Funding (excluding 6611-Administration of financial markets)
662	Activities Auxiliary to Insurance and Pension Funding
663	Fund Management Activities
68	Real Estate Activities
681080	Special Code for Renting of Building for Residential Purpose
69	Legal and Accounting Activities
70	Activities of Head Offices; Management Consultancy Activities
71	Architecture and Engineering Activities; Technical Testing and Analysis
72	Scientific Research and Development

A. NIC 2025 codes under coverage of the survey

NIC 2025 codes	Description
73	Activities of Advertising, Market Research and Public Relations.
74	Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities
75	Veterinary Activities
77	Rental and Leasing Activities
78	Employment Activities
79	Travel agency, Tour Operator, and Other Travel Related Activities
80	Investigation and Security Activities
81	Services to Buildings and Landscape Activities
813090	Special Code for Activities of Electricians, Plumbers, etc.
82	Office Administrative, Office Support and Other Business Support Activities
85	Education
855990	Academic Tutoring Services where Teacher Teaches by Visiting the Household of Student
86	Human Health Activities
87	Residential Care Activities
88	Social Work Activities without Accommodation
90	Arts Creation and Performing Arts Activities
91	Library, Archive, Museum and Other Cultural Activities
92	Gambling and Betting Activities (coverage will be restricted to legal activities only)
93	Sports Activities and Amusement and Recreation Activities
941	Activities of Business, Employers and Professional Membership Organizations
9491	Activities by Religious Organizations
9499	Activities of Other Membership Organizations n.e.c.
95	Repair and Maintenance of Computers, Personal and Household Goods, and Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles (excluding 953100, 953200)
96	Personal Service Activities
969090	Special Code for Delivery Service Activities
969091	Special Code for general household, maintenance activities like grooming of the floor, dusting, cleaning of utensils etc. where such persons serve more than one household

**B. NIC 2025 codes outside the coverage of the survey**

1. All codes under sections:

A (Agriculture, forestry and fishing excluding 016302);

B (Mining and quarrying);

D (Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply excluding 351102, 351103, 351199, 3512, 3513);

F (Construction);

P (Public administration and defence; compulsory social security);

U (Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use);

V (Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies).

2. Codes: 491, 492102, 492103, 493, 51, 641(except 641907), 642, 65, 6611, 662902, 942, 9492