EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY IN UNORGANISED MANUFACTURING IN INDIA AND ITS LINKS TO GLOBALISATION: A STUDY BASED ON NSSO SURVEY OF 2000-01 AND 2005-06

Dissertation submitted to the Jawaharlal Nehru University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

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2011

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July 25th, 2011

DECLARATION

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled **"Employment And Productivity In Unorganised Manufacturing In India And Its Links To Globalisation: A Study Based On NSSO Survey Of 2000-01 And 2005-06"** is my bonafide work for the Degree of Master of Philosophy and may be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

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MUMMY AND PAPA

Acknowledgement

This research work would not have been possible without the help of many people associated with me, with their unconditional love, support and motivation.

First of all, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor Prof. Ravi Shankar Srivastava whose guidance has enabled me to bring my unconsolidated ideas into a reality.

Further, I would like to convey my sincere thanks to Dr. Chanchal Pandey for his priceless guidance in my academic career which has helped me reach at this stage. From the initial ideas of this topic to the end of the completion of this dissertation was not possible without the help and guidance of Prof. Arup Mitra (IEG), Prof. K.V.Ramaswamy (IGIDR), Dr. Seema Bathla (JNU), Dr.P.P.Sahu (ISID), Dr. Bornali Bhandari(NCAER), Dr.Geenthanjali Nataraj(NCAER), Vergeesh Sir (JNU) and B.B.Chand Sir (NCAER). I would also like to express my earnest gratitude to my teacher Prof. Bandi Kamaiah at the University of Hyderabad, Dr. Atul Sood and Prof. Jayati Ghose in JNU.

Words fail to express my gratitude towards my sisters and brothers, without their unconditional support, I would never be able to stand at this position today. I am grateful to Madhu and Mridu Didi for their unconditional love and Mitthu and Mukund Bhaiya for their continuous support and motivation. I would also like to express my gratefulness for Niranjan and Shankar Jeeja ji for his encouraging words and best wishes.

I can not forget the support I received from my seniors Ajay Naik and Wasim Sir, who were always willing to help me and give their best suggestions. Special words of thanks are due for Chandan, Rupinder and Ashish for their help in the completion of this dissertation.Greatest enjoyment and heartfelt thanks to my dear friends Sanjoy, Nilotpal, Rakesh, Jatinder, Lal, Suman, Shashi, Vijay and Satish for the constant unconditional support and encouragement they have given to me.

Some of my friends are special in all and there is no adjective for them are Veeru, Anand, Manu Ji and Haripriya. Last two years, the moment we spent together is just unforgettable.

Dated: 25-07-2011

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Abbreviations

GVA	Gross Value Added
Estab.	Establishments
CAGR	Compound Annual Gross Rate
VAL	Labour Productivity
VAK	Capital Productivity
CLR	Capital Labour Ratio
TFP	Total Factor Productivity
Emp.	Employment

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Scope of the Study

Manufacturing sector in India comprises of Organised and Unorganised[1] sectors, among which the former has got more attention at the policy level due to its high productivity and well defined structure. The unorganised manufacture sector has remained in the shadow (Siggel, 2010) because of very low use of technology in this sector and its nature of high residual absorption of employment[2] (mostly unskilled) [Brahmanand, (1982) and Banerji, (1988)]. The major part of manufacturing activity in the unorganised sector has been operating in last decades either independent of the organised sector (Papola, 1991) or as complementary units due to inflexibility in the organised labour market (Ramaswamy, 2008).

Deregulation, economic reforms and increasing global exposure in 1991 led to the change in the production system of organised manufacturing sector. This change in production was clearly evident in the form of shifting in the strategy of producing heavy goods to the production of consumer goods, which led to the shallower base of this sector in the production of consumer durables over the period as well as decline in employment share (Chaudhry, 2002). At the same time there has been restructuring of production process in both the organised and unorganised manufacturing. The high managerial productivity and technologically activities are retained in the organised sector while some of the production process in the organised sector shifted to the unorganised sector. This process was done through sub-contracting which helps to raise the productivity level of the unorganised sector and brings it closer to the organised sector (Unni, 2003).

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1 The National Commission of Enterprises in Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) defines the unorganised sector which consists of all unincorporated private enterprises owned by individuals or household engaged in the sale and production of goods and services operated on a proprietary or partnership basis and with less than ten total workers.

2 The share of unorganised manufacturing in total manufacturing employment has been around 80.5 percent in 2004-05 (Goldar, 2010).

Hence, after the economic reform in 1991, the role of low value chain industries came to be recognised in the global value creation not only for creating employment but also for subcontracting of production processes. Also the other reasons were the opening of the import-competing formal sector pushes unskilled/semi-skilled workers towards the informal sector as well as opening of trade leads an export oriented industry to invest more in exploiting new export opportunities than on the production processes. Based on this trade-off, the higher relative returns on marketing will be an incentive for the producer in organised sector to reallocate resources to marketing activities and subcontract production to producers in the informal sector (WTO and ILO, 2009).

Recognising the fact that, the importance of the unorganised sector has increased over the recent period; this study tries to look into the linkages between globalisation and growth of unorganised manufacturing sector through the changes in employment and productivity in the last decade.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of this study are as follows:

i. To examine the structure and growth of employment and productivity in unorganised manufacturing sector in India.
ii. To empirically examine the linkages between organised and unorganised manufacturing sector through subcontracting.
iii. To look into the possible impact of globalisation on the overall productivity of unorganised manufacturing sector.

1.3 Hypothesis

i. Has employment in terms of higher productivity become a phenomenon during the accelerated phase globalisation in unorganised manufacturing sector?
ii. Has the process of globalisation resulted in stronger linkages between organised and unorganised sector?
iii. Whether globalisation have had a favourable impact on overall productivity of the unorganised sector?

1.4 Summary of Literature and Theoretical Models

During the last few decades, a large number of developing economies have been growing in the phase of globalisation[3] and pursuing the policy of trade liberalisation albeit with different speed and varying degree of its outcomes (Rahman et al, 2010). India is no exception where policies of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation (LPG) have been introduced, albeit slowly (Unni, 2003) and the structure of the economy have undergone considerable changes[4]. The tools of reforms are wide ranging in terms of policy areas such as lowering of import tariff, dismantling of non-tariff barriers, reduction in effective rate of protection and sectors targeted [Goldar (2002), Siggel (2007) and Rahman *et al* (2010)]. The main goal of trade liberalisation which is considered as a 'prime movers' of globalisation process was in making the economy more competitive and achieving high industrial growth and creating more productive employment.

In order to present the literature survey in a more systematic way, relevant literature and theoretical concepts has been classified into specific themes. The present one is deals with the concept of globalisation. The second discusses the linkages of globalisation to the labour market. Linkages between organised and unorganised sector has been discussed in the third; and the fourth focuses the productivity performances of unorganised manufacturing sector in India.

1.4.1 Concept of Globalisation

Globalization in its more simple words, can be defined as an increased interdependence of countries, which includes flow of goods and services across borders to trade, free movement of capital and labour, inflow and outflow of FDI, outsourcing and exchange rate vitality (Goldberg & Pavcnik, 2003; Banga, 2005; Ghose, 2008). In other way globalisation has been seen, which led to polarization of the developing countries into two groups: a marginalized economy that continues to depend on export of primary commodities, receives very little inflow of capital. The

[3] Globalisation is generally used in two different ways: in a positive sense it is used to describe a process of integration into the world economy, whereas it is used in normative sense to describe a prescribed strategy of development based on rapid integration with the world economy (Nayyar, 2006).

[4] Structural changes has been more pronounced in terms of value added composition which has changed away from agriculture but the economy has not undergone any major structural changes as far as employment generation is concerned[Mitra, (2008) and Das et al, (2009)].

second group of countries are called emerging economies, which export manufacturing (and of late services to developed countries and receives substantial inflow of capital [Kruger and Leamer, (1995), and Ghose, (2008)].

Trade as a major component of globalization has been considered as an 'engine of growth' (Rahman & et al, 2010, p. 19) and represents a 'vent for surplus' (Heberler) as proposed by neo-liberal mainstream economists in context of developing economies which is also characterized as dual economies (Lewis, 1954; cited in Pratap and Quintana, 2006, p. 10) with a presence of both formal as well as informal sector and skilled and unskilled labour market.

1.4.1a Globalisation in context of Indian Economy

Whether this fruits of globalization in terms of liberalisation of trade (reduction in tariff and non-tariff barriers), outsourcing, flows of capital and exchange rate have really been realized to all sections of the world was a major issue in Washington consensus. The broad objective in the consensus lied in the overall development of nations through reduction of poverty, provisions of employment and social inclusions of all sections of society (Unni, 2003, p. 66). India is no exception where the process of stabilization and structural adjustment started in 1991 broadly following the dictates of Washington consensus (Unni, 2003, p. 66, Nagraj, 2006, p. 87). The Indian economy had faced many uncertainties in the past years due to its prime dependence on primary sector, severe droughts in 1960s, oil price hikes, import substitution, export pessimism and many others, which had weakened the structure of the economy. In 1990-91 persistent fiscal imbalances were accentuated by the Gulf crisis which strains on an already weak balance payment position (Economic Survey, 1990-91, chapter-1, p.1), and paved the way of correcting the crisis through structural adjustment.

1.4.2. Globalisation and Unorganised Sector

1.4.2a Globalisation and Labour Market Linkages (Theoretical Concepts)

According to classical theorist, the basis for trade for an economy is the differences in labour productivity and/or in differences in the relative prices of commodity between two nations. The Ricardian theory of 'law of comparative advantage' allows an economy to exploit its comparative advantages even if that nation is less efficient than to the other nation in the production of both commodities. The theory also predicts free movement of resources (labour is the only factor) within the nation whereas its immobility between the nation. This movement of resources from less productive

sector to more productive sector also results in the changes in the employment in different industries (Ramaswamy, 2008 p.179). The crux of the theory was based on the value of labour which determines the prices and value of commodities.

The critics of this is that trade of a commodity not only depend on the labour but also on other factors such as capital. The Heckscher –Ohlin approach (H-O model) is one which is based on two nations, two commodities and two factors of production (labour and capital) and on the relative factor endowment suggests that trade liberalization creates demand for the abundant factors (unskilled labour in developing countries). The expansion of export oriented sector will increase employment and relative price (wages) of labour intensive (unskilled labours) goods.

In contrast, demand for skilled workers and their wages will decline due to the contraction of import competing commodities. This will result in fewer differentials between skilled and unskilled wages. Therefore, the prediction for developing countries is that the employment opportunities of unskilled workers increases and wage inequality declines (Ramasamy, 2008 p.179). The scholars like Wood (1995), Ghosh (2000) and Banga and Bathla (2008) have presented the similar views about the expansion of labour endowed products and sector and contraction of capital intensive production in developing countries. On the other side scholars like Rodrik (1997), Greenway et al (1998), Sen (2009) and Goldar (2009) have discussed that there are different channels through which trade can affect employment. Trade influences the share of different industries in overall manufacturing output through allowing import intermediate and capital inputs which is the substitutes for the services of domestic labour. This is called composition or substitution effect. The demand for the factors which contributes to produce it comes under the scale effect. Trade can also have an impact on employment by changing labour coefficient within industries is called process effect.

On the basis of above theoretical review the idea that can be derived is that globalization has different components and channels through which it affects the development process of a country. In the emerging economy like India the major component of globalization which has influenced the growth and employment in the post reform period has been trade liberalisation.

1.4.2.1 Globalisation and Labour Market Linkages (Empirical Evidences)

Most of the studies on the impact of trade on labour market have been conducted for organized manufacturing sector. In contrast to a large number of studies on impact of trade reforms in organized manufacturing, the effect of trade liberalization on unorganized manufacturing is limited. Goldberg and Pavcnik (2003) found that in the case of Colombia and Brazil, the usual argument that trade reform led to increase in informal sector employment did not have significant effect. Unni, Lalitha and Rani (2000) compared the trends in growth and efficiency in utilization of resources in manufacturing at all India level and Gujarat before and after the reform period found that both organized and unorganised sector have done better in terms of growth in value added. Another study by Rani and Unni (2004) found initial economic reform policies to have adversely affected employment in organized and unorganized manufacturing sectors, which got improved in the subsequent years. Also, the reform measures initiated had differential impact on various industry groups, in particular, growth in automobiles and infrastructure enabled growth in the unorganized segment. Mitra (2007) showed the effect of economic reform on labour market and found that the share of informal sector has equally high in both the state which is highly industrialized and industrially backward. On the other hand Ghose (2007) argued that liberal trade and investment policy may expand or contract output and employment in the informal sector.

Marjit and Beladi (2008) argued that globalisation increases the size of the informal sector. Liberal trade policy in the form of a decline in tariff reduces open unemployment and increases informal wage and informal employment under reasonable assumption if capital is mobile between formal and informal sector. Chaudhari and Bangari (2007) counter argued and they found that different liberalized policies produce diverse effect on the informal wage and these result are independent of the nature of capital mobility between the informal and formal sector.

Banga and Bathla (2008) estimated the impact of export and import on wage and employment in unorganised manufacturing sector by taking into account variation across industries and location. They found that size of the enterprise matters to gain form trade because of the scale of the production and capital intensity applies to this sector which in turn improve labour productivity and increase in output and

employment. Goldar (2009) has shown that the unorganized manufacturing sector has experienced in recent years a reasonably high rate of employment growth. The results show that higher export intensity leads to higher output growth in unorganized manufacturing as well as higher labour intensity of production. However, non-tariff barriers are a bigger problem for the unorganized sector enterprises than organized sector enterprises. This is so because such enterprises due to their small size may not have the technical capabilities or resources to overcome the problem.

On the basis of existing literature review so far discussed above revealed that most of the findings with respect to trade liberalization and its impact on labour market pertain to the organized manufacturing sector mainly focuses on productivity (TFP), efficiency, growth and employment. There have been few studies done which relate to the unorganised manufacturing sector, by only comparing trends and growth performance of labour market characteristics during the pre and post reform period. The main reason behind this is the lack of comparable and homogenous data. In India NSSO provides the enterprise level data at a lag of every five years. The other reason for the lack of quantitative as well as qualitative study is that, the employment effect of reforms cannot be observed directly to the unorganised manufacturing sector. According to Ghose (2008) and many others the direct effect of globalisation can only be on organized or modern sector. Any effect on labour productivity and employment in the unorganised manufacturing sector is a secondary or derived effect which requires the understanding of transmission mechanism. Some of the defining characteristics of the informal sector used in the literature (ILO, 1970, 1972, Mitra 1990, Papola, 1981) are small size of the operating units, low level of technology; small-scale of production, heterogeneity among the enterprises have also been obstacles to judge the effect of trade liberalization on unorganised sector labour market. Therefore to carry out any further study requires the proper understanding of linkages between organized and unorganised manufacturing sector.

1.4.2.2 Linkages between Organised/Formal and Unorganised/Informal Sector

The possible links between the organised/formal and unorganised/informal sector has been an issue of debate around the developing economies. The process of globalisation in 1980s and 1990s in many of the developing world led to the change in structure and process of the production system. The new production system was more

competitive and market oriented need more focus on research and development and labour saving technology by the formal sector of the economy. However, the informal sector remained in the 'shadow' of economy became important for the purpose of providing not only mass unskilled employment but also for labour intensive jobs. Indian economy is also no exception of this changing production and demand conditions. Economic reforms in 1991 were a cutting point which enhances this interrelationship between organised and organised sector. Generally there are various types of linkages (based on theoretical propositions and empirical evidences) which relate the organised/formal sector the unorganised/informal one. Among the most common theoretical models (such as labour, capital and production linkages) and empirical investigation pertaining to Indian economy has been tried to summarise here.

The traditional model of trade does not focus specifically on the effects of trade openness on the informal/unorganised sector. Only after 1980s, economists began to develop theoretical model of the informal sector *(ILO & WTO, 2009).* During these period most of the models developed were based on the notion that, in developing countries labour market may be dualistic in nature. This dualistic nature of market is related to the pioneer work done by *Lewis in 1954* and on the *Harris-Todaro (1970)* dual model of rural-urban migration *(Pratap & Quintin, 2006).*

1.4.2.3 Labour Market Linkages

The Hariss-Todaro model is based on the assumption that the decision of workers/labourers to migrate from the rural area to urban area depend not only on the wage differential but also on the expected income which may be higher in urban area. The informal sector comes in the picture by dividing the urban labour market into a formal and an informal segment. The wage in the formal sector was considered to be fixed institutionally and workers migrating from the rural area to urban one are absorbed either into the urban formal sector or the urban informal sector *(ILO & WTO, 2009).* Therefore the labour supply to the informal sector is a residual and comprises of workers who do not find employment in the formal sector. Any changes in the labour demand of the formal sector following the trade liberalisation may affect the labour market position in the informal sector *(Siggel, 2010).* For example the cost-cutting approach of the formal sector due to the high competition will reduce

the demand of labour in the formal sector. This reduction in the demand of labour will result in the expansion of labour supply in the informal sector. According to the Siggel (2010) this increase in the employment in the informal sector will result in the decline of wage rate.

1.4.2.4 Capital Market Linkage

An alternative linkage model is based on the degree of mobility of capital between formal and informal sector which may views in terms of capital market linkages based on the assumption that if capital is mobile between the two sectors the opening of formal sector will result in the increase in the employment as well as wages in the informal sector. According to this model, there will be a decline of production in the formal sector due to high competition in the market. It will lead to shift not only in employment from formal to informal sector but also capital will release and reinvested into the informal sector. The process will ultimately result in the increase in wages as well as employment in the informal sector *(Marjit and Maiti, 2006)*.

In contrast when the capital is not freely mobile between the two sectors due to some restrictive policies the opening of trade will result in the reduction of wage rate in the informal sector *(Marjit & Acharyya, 2003)*.These models assume that with the reduction of tariff, the rate of return on capital in the formal sector falls because this sector is assumes to produce mainly import-competing goods and faces more competition. If capital is completely immobile between the two sectors, informal employment increases while informal wages fall due to the reallocation of labour.

On the other hand, when capital if freely mobile then capital to output ratio increases in the informal sector *(Marjit and Beladi, 2008)*. *Marjit (2003)* discusses that even in the case of immobile capital between formal to informal sector, the wages in informal sector may rise with increase in the share of employment if the part of this sector is capital-intensive.

Another model of linkages focuses on the skilled workers, who joined the informal sector as an entrepreneur. Under the downward wage pressure and the reduction in the fringe benefits, many of the skilled workers leave the formal sector and may start a small business in the informal sector that hire the unskilled workers and train them in the use of simple tools and machines *(Siggel, 2010)*.

1.4.2.5 Production Linkage

Finally the Production Linkages between formal and informal sector derived from the structuralist school of thoughts is mainly based on the backward and forward linkages between the two sectors. According to *Beladi (2003)*, to maintain the competitiveness in the market, formal sector try to subcontract production to the informal sector while keeping up with core, high-skilled activities. *Maiti and Marjit (2008)* explain it in terms of improvement in export opportunities. According to them with the opening up of trade, an industry will invest more in exploiting new export opportunities than on the production process. Based on this trade-off, the higher relative return on marketing will be an incentive for the producer to reallocate resources to marketing activities and subcontract production to produces in the informal sector.

In sum the above theoretical models explain the positive and negative effect of trade on employment, wages and productivity in informal sector. Most of the theory suggest for increase in employment but their impact on informal wages in ambiguous and depend on circumstances and country specificities *(ILO & WTO, 2009)*.

1.4.2b Empirical Evidences of Linkages

The formal and informal sector is generally linked through labour market linkages, capital linkages and production linkages. In Indian economy production linkages has greater relevance for manufacturing sector. The production linkage in manufacturing sector is measured through subcontracting. According to *Nagaraj (1984)*, sub-contracting refers to a type of inter-firm relationship, which is primarily based on the principle of 'division of labour' and specialisation. Under this system a firm (principle/large manufacturing) places an order with another firm (small/unorganised) for manufacturing of parts, components, and sub-assemblies. Later it incorporate into a product which large manufacturing units sell *(Ramaswamy,1999)*.The nature and types of subcontracting relationship depend extensively on the characteristics of the particular industry the subcontracting industries are related with (Nagaraj, 1984). According to *Ramaswamy (1999)*, the practice of subcontracting in India is an indicator of the search of the flexibility by the organised manufacturing sector to gain new margins in competitive markets. A similar kind of view has been proposed by *Sahu (2010)*, who empirically tried to show that the subcontracting relationship between organised and unorganised manufacturing sector are exploitative. *Nagaraj*

(1984) also support the exploitative nature of relation but argues that, over the period the subcontracting may result into overall industrial development of the economy. Scholars like *Papola (1981)* keeps different views by saying that, the nature of an informal sector in a particular state depend on the forwardness and backwardness of the state. He suggests that the large size of the informal sector in an industrially backward state may of residual type in nature. While, the informal sector in the industrialised states may have complementary relation with the organised sector which imply the possibilities of subcontracting. *Mitra (1994)* also recognise the fact that the inter-linkages among the formal and informal sector exist but they are not favourable to the informal sector. According to him sub-contracting from the formal to the informal sector may not be welfare enhancing because the informal sector workers earn their livelihood from this relation are not in a position to dictate the terms of transactions.

Keeping these theoretical as well as empirical evidences, this study tries to look into the possible impact of globalisation through subcontracting of production process between unorganised and organised manufacturing sector in India. I have tried to see whether linkages have been stronger over the period and it lead to increase in labour and capital productivity of the unorganised sector.

1.4.3 Productivity Growth in Unorganised manufacturing sector

Productivity growth, which is considered as an important features of economic growth and development of the developing economics in today's world, has been long been influenced by the Smithian theory of capital accumulation, division of labour and the extent of market *(Brahmanand, 1982)* as well as Kuznets's (1966) idea, who pointed that higher growth in industrial productivity was an essential element in the development and structural transformation of the developing countries. The reasons proposed by them are that, the income elasticity of demand is higher for industrial produced goods than the agricultural goods which ultimately show the way of overall growth of the economy *(Ahluwalia, 1991)*.

Productivity growth in manufacturing sector is measured in terms of single factor productivity (ratio of output to single factor input) and multi factor productivity (ratio

of output to all the factor inputs used in the production) or total factor productivity[5]. The single or partial factor productivity is discussed in the chapter 2 termed as a conventional measures of productivity have some limitations[6]. On the other hand, total factor productivity (TFP) encompasses the effect not only of technical progress but also of better utilization of capacities, learning-by-doing, improved skills of labour and other unaccounted factors (Ahluwalia, 1991).

In Indian context, there is a large number of literatures are available focusing only the organised manufacturing sector of the economy. As far as the unorganised manufacturing sector is concerned, there are very few studies that have analysed the overall productivity performance of unorganised manufacturing sector. Lack of time series data and problem of comparability between two period are the some possible reasons for dearth of studies on productivity in unorganised manufacturing sector [Kundu, (1998) and Unni etal (2001)]. In recent years some of the scholars like Unni etal (2001), Kundu (2001), Mukharjee (2002), Raj and Dusariya (2006) and Kathuria etal (2010) have estimated the Total Factor productivity for different period by using the different techniques.

Unni etal (2001) by using the growth accounting techniques found that productivity growth in the initial phase of partial liberalisation (1978-85) was higher than the growth in reform period. They observed that both the organised and unorganised manufacturing sector in India experienced a decline in TFP during the period of study. The TFP growth was higher in pre-reform period but appeared to decline in the reform period, especially in the unorganised manufacturing sector. *Bhalla (2001)* computed the TFP growth using the growth accounting techniques in the unorganised manufacturing sector for two periods, 1984-85 to 1989-90 and 1989-90 to 1994-95, reported a positive TFP growth in NDMEs in the rural area and a high negative TFP growth in DMEs in urban area in the first period. Whereas, TFP growth was reported positive for both types of enterprises in rural and urban area. *Goldar and Mitra (1999)* estimate the TFP growth for unorganised manufacturing between 1989-90 and 1994-95 separately for OAMEs and NDMEs in both rural and urban area. The results

[5] Total factor Productivity growth encompasses the effect not only of technical progress but also of better utilization of capacities, learning-by-doing, improved skills of labour etc. (Ahluwalia, 1991)

[6] For, an example partial factor productivity method considers only one factor of production at a time while assuming other factors constant. Secondly, in situation where capital intensity is increasing over time, an increase in labour productivity in this case may not be true reflection of increase in pure productivity [Ahluwalia, (1991) and Balakrishna (2004)].

showed that at the aggregate level there was no growth in TFP either in OAME or NDME in rural areas. In the urban areas, OAME recorded a positive rate of 1.2 per cent per annum between 1989-90 and 1994-95, and the NDME showed a decline in productivity during the same period. *Raj and Dusariya (2006)* estimated the productivity growth by using the Malmquist productivity indexes for five NSS sample period starting form 1978-79 to 2000-01 for the 13 major states of India. The study found that in all the states except Rajasthan, TFP growth has been positive and higher in the reform period than in the pre-reform period. Accoding to them a better performance of unorganised manufacturing sector was due to good progeress made in technical efficiency rather than due to the technological progress. *Kathuria etal(2010)* estimated the TFP performances using the Cobb-Douglas production function of both organised and unorganised manufacturing sector for the period 1994-95 to 2004-05. They found that TFP grew steadily in the organised manufacturing sector while there was a decline in the unorganised manufacturing sector. According to them decline role of labour in the production process and the falling TFP on the one hand and the increasing capital intensity of the sector on the other are cause of worry. Analysis also show that the growth in GVA is mostly productivity driven, not input driven in both years.

1.5 Data Source and Methodology

1.5.1 Data Base

To explore the above mentioned objectives, and recognising the extent of the subjects, scope of the study is confined only to unorganised manufacturing based on two NSS round viz. 56th (July 2000-June 2001) and 62nd (July 2005-June 2006).

The National Sample Survey (NSS) provide the unit record data at both enterprises and household level during this period of study. In this study we have taken the unit record data at three digit industry/enterprise level for the important key variables (Total number of enterprise, Workers, Gross value Added, Fixed capital and Wages/Salaries).

Notably, impact of globalisation on unorganised manufacturing sector is not direct. However, there are indirect channels mentioned in the literature review. Trade related indicators such as export and import in India is not available for the unorganised sector in particular. A kind of assumption has been made in this regard mentioned in the methodology section. Further, data available on

unorganised sector is at industry/enterprise level and export-import data is available at product level. To solve this problem, a concordance matrix is constructed to match the six digit Harmonised System (HS) 2002 codes to three-digit National Industrial Classification (NIC 2004) so as to arrive export-import figures at industry level.

Therefore, there are two major data source is used in this study are

I. **National Sample Survey**
   i. 56th NSS round (July 2000-June 2001)
   ii. 62nd NSS round (July 2005-June 2006)

II. Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

1.5.2 Measurement Issues and Appropriate Methods Used

The performance of the unorganised manufacturing sector is examined through the changing structure of the sector and the growth in real value added, real fixed capital and he changes in the condition of status of workers. To see the structure and growth of the employment and partial factor productivity, simple percentage, ratios and compound annual growth rate (C.A.G.R) have been calculated between 2000-01 and 2005-06.

I. The productivity estimates are computed using both partial and total factor productivity. The partial factor productivity considers only factor of production at a time while assuming the contribution from other factor constant. Therefore it fails to capture the contribution of all the factors as a whole in total output (Raj 2006 P.hd thesis). The other limitation of this partial factor productivity is that, in a situation where capital intensity in increasing over time partial factor productivity such as labour productivity may show an increase but this is more a reflection of rising capital-labour ratio, rather than pure productivity increase (Ahluwalia, 1991).

   Irrespective of their limitations, it serves a different purpose for which other productivity measure is not a substitute. It is argued that, labour productivity is measure of potential consumption and a steady rise in the productivity of labour is necessary in the standard of a population (Balakrishnan, 2004).

Therefore in this study, we have attempted to capture the partial factor productivity which has been calculated in the following manner:

a. Labour productivity (VAL) = Gross Real Value Added (GVA)/ Total Number of Workers
b. Capital productivity (VAK) = Gross Real Value Added (GVA)/Real Fixed Capital
c. Capital Intensity (CLR) = Real Fixed Capital/ Total Number of Workers

II. Measurement of Total Factor Productivity (TFP)

There are broadly two approaches of measuring total factor productivity [(Griliches, 1996), (Chen, 1997), (Balakrishnan and Pushpangadan, 1998), (Felipe, 1999)]. One is growth accounting method and the other is the econometric approach. Both the approach assumes the existence of aggregate production function. However, the literature till date is inconclusive on the best method to estimate TFP growth. Typically, no measure of TFP is necessarily the best for all purpose.

a. Growth Accounting Approach and TFP

The growth accounting framework has been widely used in the economic literature to shed some light on ultimate sources of growth and for estimating the trends in total factor productivity (Musso, 2006). This framework relies heavily on the existence of a production possibility frontier, which describes efficient combinations of outputs and inputs for the economy as a whole. The central idea behind growth accounting exercises is to explore the determinants of observed economic growth based on an aggregate production function.

According to neo-classical theory, an aggregate production function combines factor inputs with some measure of the level of technology or technical know-how in production. Economic growth can be explained either by changes in factor accumulation, such as increases in the stock of capital and/or labour, or by changes in the technology of production.

The growth accounting approach is based on several important assumptions. The first is that, the technology or total factor productivity term is separable from the other sources of growth. The second is that the production function exhibits constant returns

to scale. Third, it is assumed that producers behave efficiently in that they attempt to maximize profits. Fourthly, for simplicity it is assumed that the technology is Hicks-neutral. Finally, it is assumed that markets are perfectly competitive with all participants being price-takers who can only adjust quantities while having no individual impact on prices (Mawson et al, 2003). Solow used the following specification of a production function with Hick-neutral technology.

$$Y_t = A_t\, f(K_t, L_t) \tag{1}$$

where, 'Y', 'K' and 'L' are output (GDP), capital and labor respectively, and 'A' is the level of productive efficiency, the so called TFP. We differentiate the above production function with respect to time, and obtain the growth rate of output decomposed into sources of growth: improvement in productive efficiency ($\dot{A}/A$) and increase in factor inputs ($\dot{K}/K$) and ($\dot{L}/L$). Differentiating the above equation with respect to time and simplifying it we get;

$$\frac{\dot{Y}}{Y} = \frac{\dot{A}}{A} + \frac{Af_K K}{Y}\frac{\dot{K}}{K} + \frac{Af_L L}{Y}\frac{\dot{L}}{L} \tag{2}$$

Af_K and Af_L are the marginal products of capital and labour, respectively, which are equal to the rental and wage rates if markets are competitive. Then $\frac{Af_L L}{Y}$ and $\frac{Af_K K}{Y}$ are the shares of compensation to labour (α_L) and capital ($\propto_K$) in total output respectively. Since the share of capital income is one minus the share of labor income under the assumption of constant returns to scale, the growth rate of output is decomposed into TFP growth and the weighted sum of the growth of capital and labour is as follows:

$$\frac{\dot{Y}}{Y} = \frac{\dot{A}}{A} + (1 - \propto_L)\frac{\dot{K}}{K} + \alpha_L \frac{\dot{L}}{L} \tag{3}$$

Where,

$\frac{\dot{Y}}{Y}$ = growth rate of output.

$\frac{\dot{A}}{A}$ = total factor productivity growth.

$\alpha_L \frac{\dot{L}}{L}$ = contribution of growth rate of labour force.

$(1 - \alpha_L) \frac{\dot{K}}{K}$ = contribution of growth rate of capital stock.

Equation (3) shows the factors that play significant role in sustain economic growth the long run. It can be pointed out that technological progress is the only possible factor which helps in sustaining the long run economic growth. The main intuition behind this is that the effective labour force can be increased for some time but it cannot be raised beyond a certain limit. On the same logic, the higher growth of capital will be subject to diminishing returns, which means output will increase at a decreasing rate even if the capital growth occurs. Thus, positive growth in output will take place only, if there is continuous improvement in technology (Sarel, 1997). Therefore, the above expression can be presented in the following equation:

$$\frac{\dot{A}}{A} = \frac{\dot{Y}}{Y} - (1 - \alpha_L)\frac{\dot{K}}{K} - \alpha_L \frac{\dot{L}}{L} \quad (4)$$

This is the so-called Divisia Index weighting system that Solow [1957] used. The Divisia index is a weighted sum of growth rates, where the weights are the components' shares in total revenues. Since the national accounts and other statistics provide estimates of all the right-hand side variables, one can easily obtain the rate of productivity growth as a residual category. Expression (4) is the so-called 'Solow-residual', and the procedure is called growth accounting. The objective of this technique is to determine how much of growth can be explained by movements along a production function, and how much should be attributed to advances in technological and organizational competence, the shift in the production function (Nelson, 1973).

b. Alternative Approach for Empirical Analysis

The Solow framework presented so far, is extremely informative on the relations among the various variables, but as far as continuous data are used. Measurement in economics, however, is rarely done continuously. The modification, presented in equation (4), is a purely mechanical transformation of the continuous case and may lead to inaccuracy in the obtained results. With discrete data it is better to use the Trans logarithmic specification of production function, presented by Diewert in 1976. The Translog index of Total Factor Productivity (TFP) is a discrete approximation to the Divisia index of technical change. It has the advantage that it does not make rigid assumptions about elasticity of substitution between factors of production (as for instance done by the Solow index). It allows for variable elasticity of substitution. Another advantage of the Translog index is that it does not require technological progress to be Hicks-neutral. The Translog index provides an estimate of the shift of the production function even if the technological change is non-neutral (Ahluwalia, 1991 and Goldar, 2004).

For the two-input case, taking gross value added as output, and labour (Total Workers) and capital(Fixed Capital) as inputs, the Translog index of TFP growth is given by the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln Y_t = At + \propto_k . lnK_t + \propto_l . lnL_t + \propto_T + \frac{\beta_{KK}}{2} lnK_{t^2} \\ + \frac{\beta_{LL}}{2} lnL_{t^2} + \frac{\beta_{tT}}{2} T^2 + \beta_{KL} lnK_t \, lnL_t \\ + \beta_{KT} lnK_t T \\ + \beta_{LT} lnL_t T \end{aligned} \qquad (5)$$

Where, $\propto_K + \propto_L = 1$

$$\beta_{KK} + \beta_{KL} = 0$$
$$\beta_{LL} + \beta_{KL} = 0$$
$$\beta_{KT} + \beta_{LT} = 0$$

If we assume that the labor and capital markets are competitive, then;

$$1-\propto_L = \frac{\delta lnY_t}{\delta lnK_t}$$

$$= \propto_K + \beta_{KK} lnK_t + \beta_{KL} lnL_t + \beta_{KT} T \quad (6)$$

$$\propto_L = \frac{\delta lnY_t}{\delta lnL_t} = \propto_L + \beta_{LL} lnL_t + \beta_{KL} lnK_t + \beta_{LT} T \quad (7)$$

If we have discrete data, the rates of change of the variables are calculated as first differences of the logarithms. In this case we have:

$$\Delta lnY_t = \frac{1}{2}[\propto_K + \propto_{(K-1)}]\Delta lnK_t + \frac{1}{2}[\propto_L + \propto_{(L-1)}]\Delta lnL_t + \Delta lnA_t \quad (8)$$

$$\Delta lnA_t = \Delta lnY_t - \frac{1}{2}[\propto_K + \propto_{(K-1)}]\Delta lnK_t - \frac{1}{2}[\propto_L + \propto_{(L-1)}]\Delta lnL_t \quad (9)$$

On the basis of above mentioned merits and demerits of both the methods, we have used the Translog index of Total factor productivity.

III. Appropriate Deflator Used

There has been a good debate in the literature on the choice of the deflator[7] to be used for correcting the value added series for price changes.

Most studies have used the wholesale price index of manufactured products to deflate the gross value added. It has been argued in the literature that when value added is deflated by the wholesale price index (single deflator), it is assumed that both material price and output price change at the same rate. In this paper, we have used the whole sale price index (single deflator) of manufactured products to deflate the gross value added.

Measurement of capital stock is very complicated and has been discussed expensively in the literature. In this study we have used the total fixed assets (sum of asset owned plus hired) as given in the NSS enterprise level survey. The total fixed assets were deflated by the geometric average of whole sale price of machinery and machine tools and cement price for both the years.

[7] In this study we have deflated the variables by their respective deflator at the aggregate level. However, we are very much aware of the use of industry specific deflator at three digit level which will better represent the fluctuation in the particular variable of a particular industry. For the further study, we may use the appropriate industry specific deflator.

Similarly, measurement of remuneration for total workers is also complicated in unorganised manufacturing sector. Some of them (Mukharjee,2002) have used the emolument as an indicator of wage. For the present study we have taken the wage/salaries of the workers for finding the wage share of the workers. At the same time OAMEs are left out of the analysis as emolument for them could not be computed. Excluding the OAMEs from the analysis will not make sense as it is evident that, OAMEs are largest contributor in value added and employment. Over the period production linkages between organised and unorganised manufacturing sector has more increased in OAMEs. Therefore considering the greater importance, we have also included it in productivity measurement. As we know wages for the workers involved in OAMEs are not given because most of them are family based workers. We have taken the proxy wage for this segment, which is the average wage of hired workers involved in NDMEs and remuneration (other than regular wage) of the workers of OAMEs. Finally, wages of total workers are deflated by using the consumer price index (CPI) of industrial workers for the respective period.

The actual deflator used in both periods is also given in the box below:

Box-1 Deflator Index Used at 2004-05 prices

Year	2000-01	2005-06
Gross Value Added (GVA)	85	102
Fixed Asset	89	103
Wages/Salaries	85	104

Source: Computed from Office of Economic Adviser for WPI and Labour bureau for CPI.

IV. Quantification of the Process of Globalisation

As we tried to discuss about the exact measurement of globalisation in India, different scholars keep different views. In fact, there are several literatures which discusses about the various indicators of reforms in India with their relative merits and demerits which include tariff and non-tariff barriers, exchange rate and trade related variables like growth rate of export, trade-GDP ratio, import penetration ratio, export orientation ratio and many other policy and trade related variables

[*Banga and Bathla, (2008), Rahman etal (2010) and Siggel and Agrawal (2009)*]. *Sankaran etal (2010)* mention that import is one of the important channels through which trade generates competition in he domestic markets. Therefore it is important to measure the important competition on employment in the manufacturing sector. *Sen* (2008, cited in Sankaran etal, 2010) pointed that the import penetration ratio is a measure which helps in evaluating the import competition as well as separate the effect of it from export orientation on the efficiency in use of labour. Whereas *Wood (1991)* argued that the impor penetration ratio is a one sided measure which does able to capture the gains in employment generated be increased export. Therefore, it is important to include export intensity in the model to capture the effect of export orientation on employment.

In this overview, this study considers the import penetration ratio (IPR) and export orientation ratio (EOR) as the important trade indicator of globalisation. The IPR and EOR may be computed in the following manner:

a. Import-penetration ratio (IPR)

The IPR is the share of total import in GDP. In this study we have taken the gross value added of total manufacturing sector as a possible indicator of GDP. IPR can be calculated as follows:

IPR = (Total import/ Total manufacturing GVA)*100------- (10)

A low penetration rate may also reflect the presence of highly competitive domestic industry, especially if the export ratio is high at the same time. Conversely, a high import-penetration rate may reflect weak competitiveness of domestic firms, if the export ratio is low. If both indicators are high that reflects internationalisation of industries, especially relating to the sources of intermediate goods (Rahman etal, 2010).

b. Export-orientation Ratio (EOR)

The export-orientation ratio is the ratio of a country's total export to its GDP. It can be computed as follows:

EOR = (Total export/Total Manufacturing GVA)*100 -------- (11)

V. Evaluation of the Impact of Globalisation on Total Factor Productivity

Correlation matrix and Stepwise regression have been estimated to evaluate the impact of indicators of globalisation and partial factor productivity on total factor productivity growth in unorganised manufacturing sector.

Correlation and Regression Analysis: Two types of analysis are carried out for verification of the hypothesis and evaluating the role of different types of variables. These analyses are Zero Order Correlation Matrix and Stepwise regression method. They are mutually complementary and perhaps inseparable. The hypothesis has been tested independently in the first case. This will be done by using zero order correlation matrixes with help of correlation coefficient. The Karl Pearson's method has been used for the calculation of correlation coefficient, which denoted by small r:

$$r = \sum xy/\sqrt{\sum x2}.\sum y2 \quad \text{.....(12)}$$

Secondly, in order to ascertain the relative importance of the variables the technique of stepwise regression has been used. This method is used in deciding on the "best" set of explanatory variables for a regression model. In this method one proceeds either by introducing the X variables one at a time (stepwise forward regression) or by including all the possible X variables in one multiple regression and rejecting them one at a time (stepwise backward regression).

The following is considers for the estimation of regression method:

$$Y_i = \beta 0 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_4 + \beta_5 + u_i \text{ ------- ----- (13)}$$

Where Y_i = TFP growth

$\beta 0$ = intercept

β_1 = growth in labour productivity (VAL)

β_2 = growth in capital productivity (VAK)

β_3 = growth in capital-labour (CLR)

β_4 = growth in export intensity (EOR)

β_5 = growth in import intensity (IPR)

1.5.3. Limitation of Data

There are some limitations in this study regarding data which need to be discussed carefully not only for the present study but also for future analysis.

i. The NSS enterprise level data for 2000-01(56^{th} round) and 2005-06 (62^{nd} round) are not directly comparable. Because there are two sample frames has been used for the 62^{nd} round survey which are. List frame and Area frame. In the 56^{th} round, only area frame had been used to survey the enterprise level data. List frame survey is conducted only in urban area and only for big firms.

ii. The information provided in NSS survey are based on a very loose definition of contract and the information available is also limited as well as does not clearly mention whether this relation is of inter-firm or intra-firm in nature.

1.6 Scheme of the Chapters

Following the present introductory chapter, the second chapter focuses on the structure and growth of unorganised manufacturing sector during 2000-01 to 2005-06. The basic objective of this chapter is to analyse the structure and growth of unorganised manufacturing sector in terms of size, employment and productivity. The objective of the third chapter is to empirically investigate the production linkages through sub-contracting between the organised and unorganised manufacturing sector in India and to make an assessment of the possible impact of globalisation on the latter one. This study is based on the theoretical models and empirical studies discussed in the chapter 1 along with the information provided in NSSO enterprise level survey of the unorganised manufacturing sector for the year 2000-01 and 2005-06. The fourth chapter investigate the possible impact of globalisation on overall productivity performances of unorganised manufacturing sector in terms of Total Factor Productivity during 2000-01 and 2005-06. The fifth is the last chapter summarizes the conclusions of all the chapters.

Chapter-2

Structure and Growth of Unorganised Manufacturing Sector

Since the second five year plan (1956-61) achieving higher growth rate as well as expansion of employment opportunities in manufacturing sector was major policy concern for the economy. For this, unorganised sector of the economy was considered as a potential sector [Banerjee[8] (1988) cited in Rani and Unni, (2004)]. Even in the last one decade, the Planning Commission's special group on employment generating growth has noted that "if the organised sector grew at 20 percent per annum and the private organised sector at 30 percent per annum, their contribution to total employment would increase hardly be 1.5 to 2.0 percent of the total over the Tenth Plan". Therefore, in order to increase employment opportunities, the unorganised sector has to be specially targeted (Rani and Unni, 2004).

In the light of above discussion, it is imperative to look into the structure and growth pattern of unorganised manufacturing sector. The current Chapter using the National Sample Survey (NSS) data for the period 2000-01 and 2005-06 analyses the structure and growth of unorganised manufacturing sector in terms of size, employment and productivity. However, there are four characteristics of the unorganised manufacturing sector, which differentiate it from organised manufacturing sector. These are its size, level of productivity, level of remuneration and difficulties to access credit.

The size of this sector in terms of number of enterprises, number of workers, real fixed capital and real GVA are important because growth of this sector relative to organised sector tells about the factor movement between them. The levels of informal sector productivity and earning are also very important as they are closely related to the extent of poverty (Siggel, 2010). The structures of employment and partial factor productivity[9] have been considered for the present analysis which has been examined between 2000-01 and 2005-06 through levels and changes at an aggregate level as well as at 3 digit industry groups.

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[8] According to Banerjee (1988) expansion of employment in unorganised sector was expected to increase productivity and mitigating poverty. However, this was not realised due to the multiplicity of form of production organisation and the variety of enterprises.

[9] To make a better judgment about the productivity performances of the sector, in chapter 4 total factor productivity has also been computed. The purpose of TFP was not only seeing the overall performances but also to see whether in actual sense it is able to deriving the growth of the unorganised sector.

The manufacturing sector in India is divided into two parts i.e. organised/formal and unorganised/informal. The organised sector consists of all enterprises, which are registered under section 2m (i) and 2m (ii), of Factories Act 1948 and under the Bidi and Cigar Workers Act 1966. The unorganised sectors[10] are considered as a residual of enterprises not covered under any of these acts. In other words, the unorganised manufacturing sectors in India comprise a large number of small and tiny enterprises which are mostly unregistered and are under proprietorship (Banga and Bathla, 2008).

For the present analysis the unorganised manufacturing sector is divided into two parts namely Own Account Manufacturing Enterprises (OAMESs) and establishments (NDMEs+DMEs)[11]. The OAMESs are the enterprises which run without any hired wage workers or if, then not on fairly regular basis, whereas establishments are the enterprises which run with at least one hired wage worker and not more than 10 total workers. Therefore the classification of unorganised manufacturing sector in this analysis is based on the hired worker criterion which is not more than one percent of the total workers in the OAMESs during 2001-06.

Rest part of the chapter has been divided into four sections. Sizes of the unorganised manufacturing sector during 2000-01 and 2005-06 has been analysed in section 1. In section 2, detailed structure of labour hiring in its various types in unorganised manufacturing enterprises is discussed. Partial factor productivity in terms of labour and capital is the focus area of section 3. Lastly in section 4, main findings of the chapter have been presented.

2.1 Size of the Unorganised Manufacturing Sector

Table 2.1/2.1a presents the aggregate pictures of the unorganised manufacturing sector, in terms of its sizes at all India level and separately for rural and urban sector during 2000-01 and 2005-06. Table 2.1 shows that a major proportion of unorganised manufacturing enterprises are located in the rural area. In 2000-01, more than 70 percent of these enterprises were located in the rural area, which increased to 71 percent in 2005-06. Proportion of GVA has also increased marginally from 44.3

[10] The unorganised sector consists of all unincorporated private enterprise owned by individuals or households engaged in the sale and production of goods and services operated on a proprietary or partnership basis with less than 10 total workers (NCEUS, 2007).

[11] The classification is based on NCEUS (2007) classification of enterprises on the basis of wage workers.

percent in 2000-01 to 44.7 percent in 2005-06. However, the condition is somewhat different in case of total workers and fixed capital. Although the decline in share of total workers is marginal but there has been substantial decline in the fixed capital from 32.0 percent to 28.9 percent during 2000-01 and 2005-06. Within the rural manufacturing, the small enterprises (establishmentss) has increased in all variables, while in OAMEs total no enterprises and GVA has increased with the decline share of workers and fixed capital.

Contrary to this, in urban manufacturing sector, share of enterprises and GVA has declined by 0.9 and 0.4 percent point respectively during 2001-06. The total number of workers and fixed capital has increased over the period. Within the urban area, there has been declining in all variables in the establishments segment, whereas in OAMEs, total number of enterprises has declined but share in GVA, fixed capital and workers has increased.

Table-2.1: Share of Rural/Urban Area of Unorganised Manufacturing (in %)

	RURAL			URBAN		
	OAMES	Establishments	Total	OAMES	Establishments	Total
No of Enterprises						
2000-01	75.4	37.2	70.1	24.6	62.8	29.9
2005-06	76.0	41.5	71.0	24.0	58.5	29.0
Total Workers						
2000-01	76.4	40.3	64.7	23.6	59.7	35.3
2005-06	76.1	42.6	64.4	23.9	57.4	35.6
GVA						
2000-01	66.1	28.4	44.3	33.9	71.6	55.7
2005-06	67.2	33.2	44.7	32.8	66.8	55.3
Fixed Asset						
2000-01	52.4	20.5	32.0	47.6	79.5	68.0
2005-06	45.0	21.3	28.9	55.0	78.7	71.1

Source: Authors' estimation based on NSSO survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06)

Above analysis shows that, the unorganised sector in rural area has higher proportion of enterprises and workers and there has been a shift in terms of increase in all the variables from tiny enterprises to small enterprises. The increase in share of enterprises and GVA in rural manufacturing are marginal although may be the result of expansion infrastructure facilities as well as enhancement in the capacities of rural small entrepreneurs. At the same time decline in share of enterprises and GVA in urban area and more importantly in establishments is a cause of concern.

In this regard, it has been analysed that, there has been a locational shift in the organised manufacturing segment from the urban to rural area during 2001-06 (Sahu, 2010) which leads to increase in small ancillary industries in rural sector.

At more disaggregated level, out of the total enterprises in rural area the proportion of OAMESs are higher in terms of number of enterprises and workers; whereas it is lower in urban counterpart. In contrast to this number of enterprises, workers, fixed capital and GVA are high in small enterprises located in urban area than in rural one.

Analysis at all India level [2.1a] shows that, there were 170.2 lakhs enterprises (119.3 lakhs in rural and 50.9 in urban area) in 2000-01 which employ 370.7 lakhs workers, of which nearly 239.8 lakh are in rural and 130.9 lakh are in urban area. Over the period there has been a 0.06 percent increase of manufacturing enterprises at the aggregate level. The number of enterprises increased positively at the rate of 0.33 percent in rural area, whereas in urban manufacturing it grew negatively at the rate of -0.58 percent. Total number of workers employed by these enterprises has declined during the period of study by -0.34 percent in total (-0.44 percent in rural area and -0.16 percent in urban area).

From the above analysis it may be seen that, the number of manufacturing enterprises and total workers in OAMESs are high at the aggregate as well as within rural manufacturing. In terms of growth, total number of enterprises has increased at the rate of 0.09 percent, while the growth of total workers and GVA has been negative in the study period. Opposite to this number of enterprises (-0.57%), workers (-0.84 %) and GVA (-1.4 %) have shown decline in growth over the period.

In terms of growth of these variables in establishment; over the period there has been increase in all the variables in rural area, whereas total number of enterprises has declined in establishments located in urban area. It may also be seen that GVA, fixed asset and workers has growth at the faster rate in rural establishment segment.

At the aggregate level, the GVA and fixed asset have registered positive growth rate of 3.90 percent and 9.04 percent respectively during the study period. The rural-urban division shows that the growth rate of GVA is higher in rural area (4.0 %), while the growth of fixed capital is higher in urban area (10.4 %).

Table-2.1a: Size of the Unorganised Manufacturing Sector

Year/Sector		Number of Enterprises			Total Workers			GVA			Fixed Capital		
		(Figures in lakh)						(Figures in crore)					
		OAMES	Estab	Total	OAMES	Estab	Total	OAMES	Estab	Total	OAMES	Estab	Total
2000-01	Rural	110.6	8.8	119.3	191.4	48.4	239.8	19,782	11,593	31,374	21,908	15,120	37,028
	Urban	36.1	14.8	50.9	59.1	71.8	130.9	10,146	29,267	39,413	19,925	58,644	78,569
	Total	146.6	23.6	170.2	250.6	120.1	370.7	29,928	40,859	70,788	41,833	73,764	1,15,597
2005-06	Rural	111.1	10.2	121.3	180.2	54.4	234.6	19,399	18,847	38,246	26,082	26,304	52,386
	Urban	35	14.4	49.4	56.7	73.2	129.8	9,454	37,855	47,309	31,833	97,087	1,28,920
	Total	146.1	24.6	170.7	236.9	127.6	364.4	28,853	56,702	85,554	57,914	1,23,391	1,81,305
C.A.G.R (%)	Rural	0.09	3.09	0.33	-1.2	2.37	-0.44	-0.4	10.2	4.0	3.5	11.7	7.2
	Urban	-0.57	-0.59	-0.58	-0.84	0.39	-0.16	-1.4	5.3	3.7	9.8	10.6	10.4
	Total	-0.07	0.84	0.06	-1.12	1.21	-0.34	-0.7	6.8	3.9	6.7	10.8	9.4

Note: #GVA and Fixed Capital are reported in real terms at 2004-05 prices. *Estab stands for Establishments

Source: Same as in Table2.1

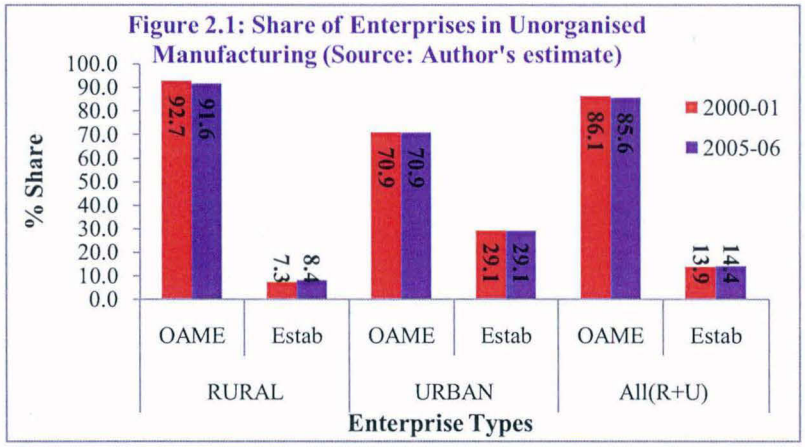
Figure 2.1: Share of Enterprises in Unorganised Manufacturing (Source: Author's estimate)
% Share
100.0
90.0
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0.0
92.7
91.6
7.3
8.4
70.9
70.9
29.1
29.1
86.1
85.6
13.9
14.4
2000-01
2005-06
OAME
Estab
OAME
Estab
OAME
Estab
RURAL
URBAN
All(R+U)
Enterprise Types

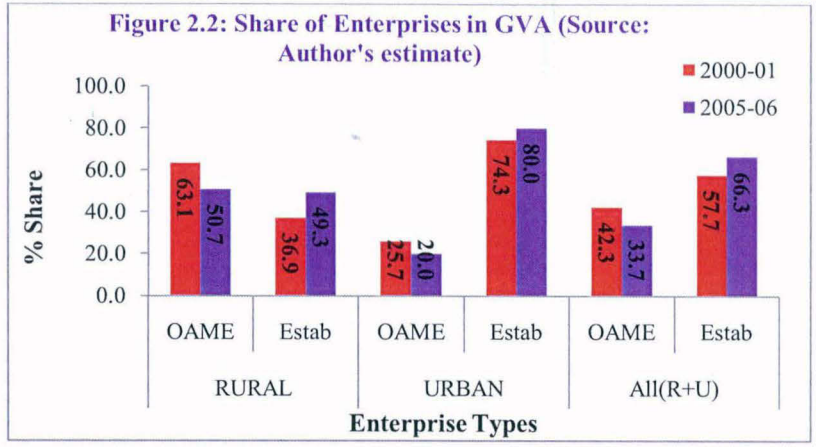
Figure 2.2: Share of Enterprises in GVA (Source: Author's estimate)
% Share
100.0
80.0
60.0
40.0
20.0
0.0
63.1
50.7
36.9
49.3
25.7
20.0
74.3
80.0
42.3
33.7
57.7
66.3
2000-01
2005-06
OAME
Estab
OAME
Estab
OAME
Estab
RURAL
URBAN
All(R+U)
Enterprise Types

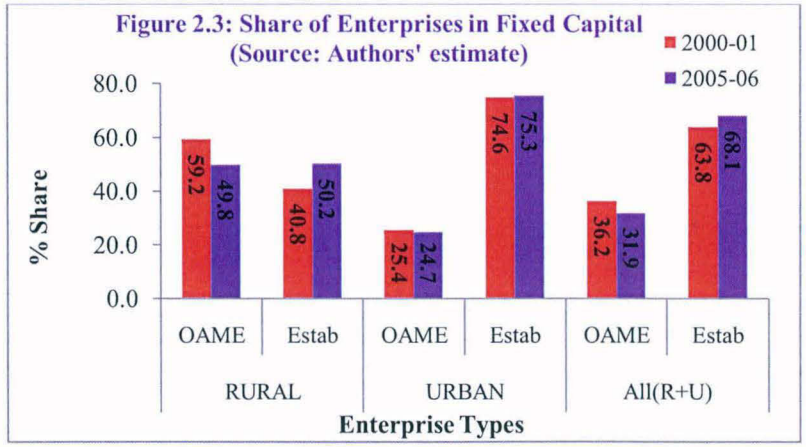
Figure 2.3: Share of Enterprises in Fixed Capital (Source: Authors' estimate)
% Share
80.0
60.0
40.0
20.0
0.0
59.2
49.8
40.8
50.2
25.4
24.7
74.6
75.3
36.2
31.9
63.8
68.1
2000-01
2005-06
OAME
Estab
OAME
Estab
OAME
Estab
RURAL
URBAN
All(R+U)
Enterprise Types

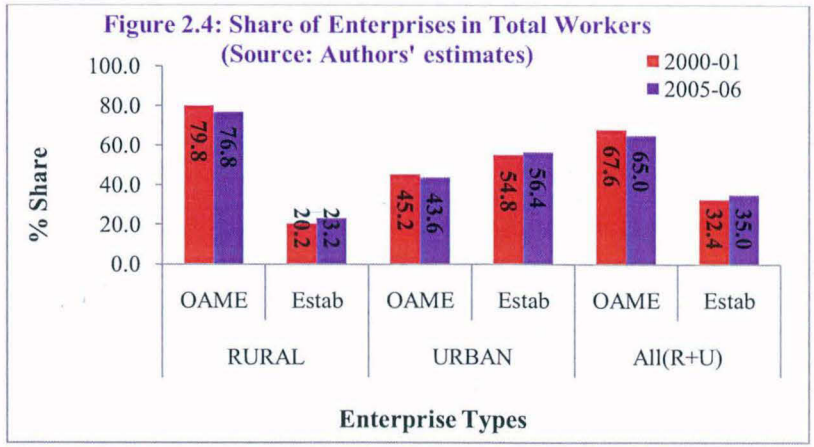
Figure 2.4: Share of Enterprises in Total Workers (Source: Authors' estimates)
% Share
100.0
80.0
60.0
40.0
20.0
0.0
79.8
76.8
20.2
23.2
45.2
43.6
54.8
56.4
67.6
65.0
32.4
35.0
2000-01
2005-06
OAME
Estab
OAME
Estab
OAME
Estab
RURAL
URBAN
All(R+U)
Enterprise Types

It can be clearly observed that in rural area the tiny industries (OAMEs) which are primarily run by owner/family based workers reflect the dominance in terms of number of enterprises and workers employed over establishments segment. But in terms of growth rate, performances are below the mark compared to establishments in rural area. The growth rate of GVA and fixed capital of OAMEs are also much lower than the growth of these variables for establishments.

The share of enterprises in unorganised manufacturing sector is presented in figure 2.1. It shows that, the share of rural-OAMEs has been declining while in urban areas it remains almost same. For example, the share of rural-OAMEs in terms of the number of enterprises has declined from 92.7 percent in 2000-01 to 91.6 percent in 2005-06; whereas shares of urban-OAMESs remain same at 70.9 percent in both the period. The share of OAMEs in respect of total workers (figure 2.4) has also declined from 79.8 percent in 2000-01 to 76.8 percent in 2005-06 in rural manufacturing. Similarly, their share in fixed capital (figure 2.3) and GVA (figure 2.2) has also declined from 59.2 to 49.8 percent and 63.1 to 50.7 percent respectively during the study period in rural manufacturing.

In urban areas also the share of GVA, total workers and fixed capital has declined for OAMEs. The situation is totally different in respect of establishments. Other than the number of enterprises, shares of all the variables in rural as well as in urban area have increased over the period. Share of workers has increased from 20.2 percent to 23.2 percent in rural and 54.8 percent to 56.4 percent in urban establishments segment. At the same time the share of fixed capital and GVA increased respectively from 74.6 to 75.3 percent and 74.3 to 80 percent during 2001-06 in urban area. Even the rural establishments segments have recorded higher share compared to its urban counterpart in fixed capital and GVA during this period, which are respectively increased from 40.8 to 50.2 percent and 36.9 to 49.3 percent.

This discussion reinforces the above fact that OAMEs in rural areas are weaker than its urban counterpart. On the other hand condition of small enterprises is much better in rural manufacturing than in urban manufacturing. The reason may be that, establishments in rural manufacturing are getting more advantage of locational shit of organised sector from urban to rural area. At the same time, many of them (establishments) are operating with improved production technologies and also

command a non-local market outreach (Chadha and Sahu, 2003). Whereas the OAMEs are mostly household run enterprises, nearly handicapped by technological backwardness and limited market access.

On the basis of above discussion it may be summarised that, there are higher proportion of tiny enterprises (OAMESs) located in rural area and mostly is labour intensive in nature as it be substantiate by the presence of larger number of total workers in this segment. On the other hand, the small enterprises (establishments) which are also primarily labour intensive uses more capital per unit of labour and generate more output per unit of labour employed. The other observation focuses towards increase in share of all the variables in small enterprises during the period in both rural and urban area. It may be a good indicator for the point of employment and income generation in unorganised sector of the economy.

2.1.1 Structure of the Unorganised Manufacturing Sector

The above analysis presented is based on the size of unorganised manufacturing sector at an aggregate level. Further analysis has been carried out at disaggregated three-digit industry groups for the period from 2000-01 and 2005-06. There are 61 industries at three digit level (based on NIC 2004), which are engaged in wide range of manufacturing activities. In this respect, this section analyses the share and growth of each industrial groups at three-digit level of industries in total number of enterprises, employment, GVA, and fixed capital during 2001-06 in rural-urban and at enterprise wise. Some of the scholar like Rani and Unni (2004) has divided these industry groups into two parts i.e. organic[12] and inorganic[13]. The recycling industry (NIC 37) is not included in any of these groups. We have also followed this specific classification in the course of analysis. The description of detailed industrial classification at three digits has been presented in the appendix 1.

2.1.1a Share in Enterprises

In terms of the share of enterprises to total, manufacture of tobacco is the leading industrial activity during 2001-06 in rural sector closely followed by apparel, wood, grain mill, non-metallic and other industrial groups presented in table 2.1.1a. Here in table 2.1, top 10 industries are selected on the basis of their individual and collective shares of the total in unorganised manufacturing. These industrial groups in rural area

[12] Organic industries include the traditional/primary industries ranges from NIC 1405 to NIC 22.
[13] Inorganic industries include the modern/secondary industries which range from NIC 23 to NIC 36.

account together for 88 percent share which is 0.8 percentage point lower than its share in the year 2000-01. Comparing the share in enterprises in 2000-01, there has been a structural change in terms of share in the industry groups like manufacture of wood product, grain mill, spinning weaving and finishing, non-metallic mineral, manufacturing n.e.c, and other food. Only four industries have registered an improvement in terms of their shares.

Table 2.1.1a: Enterprises in Terms of Their Share in Unorganised Manufacturing

Year	Rural Total		Urban Total		All(Rural+Urban)					
					OAMESs		Establishments		Total	
	Industry Group	Share	Industry Group	Share	Industry Group	Share	Industry Group	Share	Industry Group	Share
2000-01	202	20.46	181	22.28	202	18.11	181	16.53	181	16.46
	181	13.98	369	11.45	181	16.45	171	8.68	202	16.20
	160	13.81	160	8.96	160	14.10	154	7.98	160	12.36
	153	11.98	171	8.00	153	10.03	153	7.71	153	9.71
	171	7.02	202	6.22	171	7.09	369	7.50	171	7.31
	172	6.99	172	5.71	172	6.82	269	5.33	172	6.61
	269	5.68	154	5.19	369	5.36	172	5.26	369	5.65
	369	3.19	153	4.38	269	4.54	289	4.58	269	4.65
	154	3.15	289	3.48	154	3.08	202	4.33	154	3.76
	289	2.56	361	2.64	289	2.56	281	3.98	289	2.84
		(88.82)		**(78.30)**		**(88.14)**		**(71.88)**		**(85.55)**
2005-06	160	19.32	181	25.59	181	19.37	181	15.30	181	18.78
	181	16.01	160	9.62	160	19.19	171	10.46	160	16.51
	202	15.52	369	9.40	202	13.54	154	8.78	202	12.22
	153	10.54	171	8.75	172	9.08	153	7.47	153	8.63
	172	9.09	172	7.10	153	8.82	369	7.07	172	8.51
	171	5.44	202	4.10	171	5.71	361	5.75	171	6.40
	269	4.34	153	3.94	369	3.80	172	5.12	369	4.27
	154	2.81	154	3.84	269	3.51	289	4.89	269	3.62
	289	2.55	289	3.14	242	2.61	281	4.60	154	3.11
	242	2.39	361	3.11	289	2.36	202	4.35	289	2.72
		(88.18)		**(78.60)**		**(88.01)**		**(73.80)**		**(84.78)**

Note: Figures in the parentheses are combined share of industries.
Source: Same as in Table-2.1 & based on appendix 2 (table 1.1)

The manufacturing activities registered higher share in urban area are apparel, tobacco product, manufacturing n.e.c, spinning and weaving, other textiles as well as other industries which together account for more than 78 percent share of the enterprise in total unorganised manufacturing in 2005-06. Comparing it with previous time period

2000-01 industries which have registered an improvement are apparel, tobacco product, and spinning and weaving. At enterprise type also apparel, tobacco products, product of wood, other textiles are the leading industries in 2005-06 in OAMESs segment and together it form more than 88 percent share of the total. In establishments segment industries which have higher share during 2001-06 are apparel, spinning and weaving, other food and grain mill. These industries groups account for more than 73 percent share of the total in unorganised manufacturing sector.

It is evident from above result that in both rural-urban and at an aggregate level there has been a larger presence of organic industries in the organised sector account nearly 60 percent share in total. In the inorganic industries, enterprise share is higher in manufacture of non-metallic product, other fabricated metal, manufacturing n.e.c and furniture.

2.1.1b Share in Employment (Total Workers)

Table 2.1.1b depicts the share of each industrial enterprise in employment at rural-urban and enterprise type wise aggregate picture. The manufacture of wood product has the largest share in employment in the year 2005-06, followed by tobacco, apparel, grain mill, other textiles, non-metallic products, spinning and weaving, other food, manufacturing n.e.c and other chemical in rural area. Although manufacture of wood product is the leading industries in providing employment, over the period employment share has sharply declined from 18.29 percent in 2000-01 to 14.61 percent in 2005-06. The other industries whose share has declined over the period are non-metallic products (from 10.69 percent to 8.27 percent), spinning and weaving, other food products and manufacturing n.e.c.

In urban area the leading employment providing industries in 2005-06 are apparel, spinning and weaving, manufacturing n.e.c, tobacco products, other textiles, other food products, other fabricated metal, wood product, grain mill and manufacture of furniture. The combined share of these industries in total is more than 72 percent. The only industry whose share has sharply declined from 6.28 percent in 2000-01 to 4.87 percent in 2005-06 is the manufacture of other food.

Within enterprise type in OAMEs, manufacture of tobacco product is the leading industries in 2005-06, followed by apparel, wood product, other textile, grain mill, spinning and weaving, non-metallic product, manufacturing n.e.c, other food product

and other chemical. Spinning and weaving is the only industry whose share has markedly declined from 8.93 percent in 2000-01 to 6.72 percent in 2005-06.

The aggregate employment share of these industries over the period accounted for more than 88 percent of the total in unorganised manufacturing.Spinning and weaving, other food product, apparel, manufacturing n.e.c, non-metallic product, other textiles product, grain mill and other fabricated metal are the leading industrial activities in establishments segment over the period which provides more than 70 percent of the total employment.

Table 2.1.1b: Share of Enterprises in Employment in Unorganised Manufacturing

Year	Rural Total		Urban Total		All(Rural+Urban)					
					OAMESs		Establishments		Total	
	Industry Group	Share	Industry Group	Share	Group	Share	Industry Group	Share	Industry Group	Share
2000-01	202	18.29	181	17.22	202	18.50	181	12.24	202	13.47
	160	11.43	369	10.96	160	12.41	269	11.60	181	12.28
	153	11.22	171	10.89	181	12.29	171	10.43	171	9.41
	269	10.63	154	6.28	153	10.41	154	8.68	160	9.20
	181	9.58	172	5.94	171	8.93	369	7.66	153	8.54
	171	8.61	160	5.10	172	7.36	172	5.88	269	8.00
	172	7.39	202	4.63	269	6.28	153	4.63	172	6.88
	154	5.11	289	4.45	369	5.36	289	4.02	369	6.11
	369	3.46	153	3.63	154	4.01	281	3.00	154	5.52
	151	2.30	269	3.19	289	2.47	202	2.98	289	2.97
		(88.02)		**(72.29)**		**(88.02)**		**(71.13)**		**(82.38)**
2005-06	202	14.61	181	17.93	160	17.47	171	12.83	181	13.48
	160	14.58	171	12.99	181	14.88	154	11.60	160	11.52
	181	11.01	369	10.63	202	14.75	181	10.86	202	10.63
	153	10.44	160	5.99	172	9.73	369	8.85	171	8.86
	172	9.49	172	5.93	153	9.60	269	8.19	172	8.22
	269	8.27	154	4.87	171	6.72	172	5.43	153	7.89
	171	6.58	289	4.27	269	5.12	153	4.71	269	6.19
	154	6.52	202	3.45	369	3.72	289	4.15	154	5.93
	369	2.68	153	3.28	154	2.88	361	3.93	369	5.52
	242	2.31	361	3.04	242	2.39	281	3.81	289	3.00
		(86.50)		**(72.39)**		**(87.27)**		**(74.36)**		**(81.25)**

Note: Figures in the parentheses are combined share (in %) of industries.
Source: Same as in Table-2.1 & based on appendix 2 (table 1.3)

In total apparel, tobacco product, wood product, spinning and weaving, other textile, grain mill, non-metallic product, other food product, manufacturing n.e.c and other

fabricated metal are the industries which provide more 81 percent employment in the 2005-06. The industries whose share in total employment has sharply declined over the period are wood and tobacco product.

2.1.1c. Share in GVA:

GVA is the most important variable as it reflects an overall performance of the enterprise. Table 2.1.1c shows almost the similar trend in case of share of real GVA. Manufacture of non-metallic product, grain mill, wood, apparel, other food, textile, spinning and weaving, tobacco, furniture, special purpose machinery and manufacture n.e.c are the industries which hold maximum share in rural and urban areas during 2005-06. In rural area manufacture of non-metallic product has the highest share in both the period even if it has declined from 14.40 percent in 2000-01 to 12.82 percent in 2005-06. These industries together account more than 80 percent share of the total GVA in rural areas of unorganised manufacturing.

In urban area the share of apparel industries has declined from 14.58 percent in 2001 to 12.53 percent and it slides down to second leading industries in the year 2005-06. While manufacturing n.e.c has become the leading industry with the share of 14.11 percent in the year 2005-06. It is evident that in urban manufacturing, the share of these industries constitutes more than 65 percent in total GVA. The picture at the aggregate level shows that in case of OAMESs also apparel, wood, grain mill, tobacco, other textile, spinning and weaving, non-metallic and food products are the prominent industries in both the period with a small changes in terms its share and position.

Apparel is the leading industry whose share has increased from 14.35 percent in 2000-01 to 16.80 percent in 2005-06. While wood product has become the second leading industry whose share has declined from 14.76 percent in 2000-01 to 12.18 percent in 2005-06. More than 80 percent GVA accounted for this industries only during 2001-06. In case of establishments manufacturing n.e.c is the leading industry followed by spinning and weaving, apparel, non-metallic product, food, fabricated metal, grain mill, structural metal, furniture and other textile in 2005-06.

More or less similar kind of trend can be seen in the year 2000-01 also with minor changes in terms of share and position. Apparel which was the leading industry in 2000-01 slides to third position in 2005-06. While manufacturing n.e.c is the leading

one in 2005-06 had lower position in 2000-01.Together these industries constitute more than 65 percent of share in total GVA during 2001-06. A picture which can be observed from the enterprise type OAMESs and establishments is the presence of more agro based industries in OAMESs. For example, 7 industries out of ten in OAMESs are agro based; while in establishments only 5 out of ten total industries are agro based in nature. A similar kind of result can be observed in case of rural-urban sector also with more agro industries in rural areas.

Table 2.1.1c: Share of Enterprises in Real Gross Value Added in Unorganised Manufacturing (Figures in %)

Year	Rural Total		Urban Total		All(Rural+Urban)					
					OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
	Industry Group	Share	Industry Group	Share	Industry Group	Share	Industry Group	Share	Industry Group	Share
2000-01	269	14.40	181	14.58	202	14.76	181	11.05	181	12.44
	202	13.06	369	11.39	181	14.35	269	10.21	171	8.32
	153	12.44	171	9.46	153	11.81	171	9.55	369	8.12
	181	9.77	154	6.33	369	8.15	369	8.10	269	7.88
	160	7.11	289	5.39	160	8.08	154	6.65	202	7.81
	171	6.88	172	4.74	171	6.63	289	4.80	153	7.34
	172	6.36	222	3.83	172	6.42	172	4.75	154	6.10
	154	5.81	202	3.63	154	5.35	153	4.06	172	5.46
	369	4.01	153	3.27	269	4.70	222	3.46	289	4.05
	361	2.82	281	3.07	289	3.03	281	3.28	160	3.96
		(82.65)		**(65.69)**		**(83.27)**		**(65.91)**		**(71.48)**
2005-06	269	12.82	369	14.11	181	16.80	369	11.17	181	11.26
	153	12.03	181	12.53	202	12.18	171	9.56	369	9.71
	202	9.99	171	10.10	153	10.77	181	8.44	171	8.55
	181	9.68	289	6.50	160	8.80	269	8.03	153	7.26
	154	7.89	154	4.91	172	7.90	154	7.23	269	7.02
	172	6.98	281	4.16	369	6.84	289	5.86	154	6.24
	171	6.64	172	4.12	171	6.57	153	5.48	202	5.85
	160	5.96	292	3.93	269	5.02	281	4.40	172	5.40
	361	4.78	153	3.41	154	4.30	361	4.23	289	4.82
	369	4.27	361	3.31	361	3.46	172	4.13	361	3.97
		(81.05)		**(67.07)**		**(82.63)**		**(68.52)**		**(70.07)**

Note: Figures in the parentheses are combined share of industries.
Source: Same as in Table-1.1 & based on appendix 2 (table 1.5)

The real GVA by the unorganised manufacturing sector registered positive growth of 3.7 and 3.9 percent in rural and urban area respectively during 2001-06 (table-2.1a).

At enterprise type it has registered negative growth of -0.7 percent for OAMESs while the growth rate is positive and high (i.e. 6.8 percent) for establishments. It can be seen that the rate of growth varies widely across the industries in rural-urban and enterprise type at overall level. The pattern of real value added growth depict that industries which have registered high growth over the period are mostly non-agro based and very few in numbers for all rural-urban and at enterprise type wise. While, there are mix of both agro and non-agro or organic and inorganic industries which fall under other categories.

2.1.1d Share in Fixed Capital

Table 2.1.1d: Share of Enterprises in Real Fixed Capital in Unorganised Manufacturing (figures in %)

Year	Rural Total		Urban Total		All(Rural+Urban)					
					OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
	Industry Group	Share	Industry Group	Share	Industry Group	Share	Industry Group	Share	Industry Group	Share
2000-01	153	20.72	181	14.03	181	18.99	181	10.28	181	13.43
	269	13.51	369	10.63	153	17.21	171	8.30	153	9.76
	181	12.17	171	8.20	369	10.91	269	7.83	369	8.26
	171	8.18	289	6.07	171	7.99	369	6.75	171	8.19
	202	6.92	222	5.72	202	7.14	154	5.83	269	6.15
	154	5.49	154	5.46	172	5.03	289	5.83	154	5.47
	172	4.36	153	4.60	154	4.83	153	5.53	289	4.79
	160	3.88	172	3.88	160	4.30	222	5.51	222	4.31
	369	3.21	281	3.58	269	3.18	281	3.91	172	4.03
	361	2.13	292	3.41	289	2.97	292	3.55	202	3.92
		(80.56)		**(65.57)**		**(82.55)**		**(63.32)**		**(68.31)**
2005-06	153	18.42	181	14.63	181	23.52	181	10.26	181	14.50
	181	14.18	369	12.66	153	14.00	171	10.04	369	10.03
	269	8.00	171	9.22	369	11.31	369	9.43	171	8.72
	171	7.47	289	6.34	171	5.89	289	6.18	153	8.34
	202	5.67	222	5.60	160	5.84	153	5.69	289	5.09
	154	5.39	154	4.58	172	5.33	154	5.51	154	4.82
	172	4.48	153	4.25	202	4.60	222	5.37	222	4.35
	369	3.54	281	3.89	154	3.34	269	4.81	269	4.06
	160	3.46	292	3.83	289	2.77	281	4.76	281	3.74
	281	3.38	361	3.49	361	2.51	361	3.79	172	3.60
		(74.00)		**(68.50)**		**(79.11)**		**(65.84)**		**(67.26)**

Note: Figures in the parentheses are combined share of industries.

Source: Same as in Table-1.1 & based on appendix 2 (table 1.7)

The manufacture of grain mills has maintained its leading position in both the period in rural areas with its share of 20.72 percent in 2000-01 and 18.42 percent in 2005-06 (table 2.1.1). The other leading industries consist of apparel, non-metallic, spinning and weaving, wood, other food, other textile, tobacco, metal and manufacturing n.e.c in 2005-05 in rural areas. Manufacture of non-metallic products is the only industry whose share has markedly declined over from 13.51 percent in 2000-01 to 8 percent in 2005-06.The combined share in total fixed capital of these industries has declined but still occupies more than 70 percent of total fixed capital in 2005-06. In urban area and by enterprise types in OAMEs and establishments, apparel is the leading industry in both the period. More than 65 percent of share in total fixed capital occupies by these industries during 2001-06 in urban area while it is around 80 percent in OAMEs, 65 percent in establishments and 67 percent as a total. Manufacturing n.e.c is the only industry in OAMEs whose share has increased from 10.91 percent in 2000-01 to 11.31 percent in 2005-06.

All other industries like grain mill, spinning and weaving, tobacco, wood, textiles, food and fabricated metal have shown declining pattern in terms of its share over the period. In establishments, spinning and weaving is the only industry whose share has increased from 8.30 percent in 2000-01 to 10.04 percent in 2005-06.

2.2 Status of Employment in Unorganised Manufacturing Sector

The pre and post reform employment trends (table 2.2) in manufacturing sector show that employment growth which was more than 3 percent between 1961 to 1988 came down to less than 2 percent during 1988 to 1999. Several scholars have termed 1993-99 a period of 'Jobless Growth' in the economy (Adam and Sinha, 2006). In the period 1999 to 2005 the employment growth in manufacturing sector has been around 4.8 percent higher than the previous year's employment growth. The division of manufacturing sector into organised and unorganised indicate that, the unorganised sector employment growth has dominated the organised sector in all period except in 1987-1994. In the period of 1999-2005 the employment growth in organised segment was 0.4 percent while the employment growth in unorganised sector was 5.6 percent shows a clear shifting of employment of unskilled and labour used techniques towards unorganised manufacturing sector of the economy.

Table-2.2: Growth Rate of Employment in Manufacturing Sector

Period	Organized	Unorganized	Total
1961 to 1987-88	2.4	3.3	3.1
1977-78 to 1987-88	0.9	3.6	3.1
1987-88 to 1993-94	2	1.3	1.5
1993-94 to 1999-00	0.9	2.1	1.9
1999-00 to 2004-05	0.4	5.6	4.8

Source: Goldar (2009)

To what extent this consolidation is operative for the unorganised manufacturing sector must be seen in greater detail through rural-urban contrasts as well as enterprise types picture (OAMEs & Establishments) at aggregate level for the period 2001-06. Table 2.2.1 provides the aggregate level picture for each of the categories i.e. OAMEs and Establishments. In rural areas total workers and full-time workers have declined in numbers while part-time and hired workers (which are sum of both full-time and part-time workers) have increased.

Table-2.2.1: Employment in Unorganised Manufacturing (Figures in Lakhs)

	Rural			Urban			All(R+U)		
	OAMEs	Estb	Total	OAMEs	Estb	Total	OAMEs	Estb	Total
Status of Workers									
2000-01									
Total Workers	191.4	48.4	239.8	59.1	71.8	130.9	250.6	120.1	370.7
Full Time	148.6	45.4	194.1	49.3	69.1	118.4	197.9	114.5	312.4
Part-time	42.8	2.3	45.7	9.9	2.7	12.5	52.7	4.9	58.3
Hired Workers	1.1	32.9	34.0	0.6	48.8	49.4	1.7	81.7	83.4
2005-06									
Total Workers	180.2	54.4	234.6	56.7	73.2	129.8	236.9	127.6	364.4
Full Time	114.9	49.3	184.4	44.3	69.6	114.1	159.3	118.9	298.5
Part-time	45.1	5.1	50.1	12.2	3.6	15.8	57.2	8.7	65.9
Hired Workers	0.3	36.8	37.1	0.2	51.4	51.6	0.4	88.2	88.6

Source: Same as in Table 2.1

During 2000-01 in rural areas, the total numbers of total workers were around 239.8 lakhs which declined to 234.6 lakhs in 2005-06.

Table 2.2.2: Growth in Different Status Workers (in %)

Workers	Rural			Urban			All(R+U)		
	OAMEs	Estb	Total	OAMEs	Estb	Total	OAMEs	Estb	Total
Total	-1.2	2.4	-0.4	-0.8	0.4	-0.2	-1.1	1.2	-0.3
Full Time	-5.01	1.66	-1.02	-2.09	0.14	-0.74	-4.25	0.75	-0.91
Part-time	1.0	17.4	1.8	4.3	6.3	4.7	1.7	11.9	2.5
Hired	-24.3	2.3	1.8	-22.3	1.0	0.8	-23.5	1.5	1.2

Source: Same as in Table 2.1

Table 2.2.2 shows that, the employment growth of total workers has declined by -0.4 percent during this period. The decline in employment is not uniform across the

enterprise types. Within rural area, in OAMEs the total number of workers has declined from 191.4 lakhs to 180.2 lakhs in 2005-06.

In terms of growth rate it declined by -1.2 percent over the period. The number of full-time workers has also reduced from 194.1 lakhs to 184.4 lakhs as a total and 148.6 to 114.9 lakhs in OAMEs during 2001-06 in rural area. Part-time workers which were 45.7 lakhs in 2000-01 increased to 50.1 lakhs in 2005-06 and most importantly in establishments (part-time workers increased by 17.4 percent over the period). The total number of hired workers has also increased from 34 lakhs in 2000-01 to 37.1 lakhs in 2005-06 as a whole and 32.9 lakhs to 36.8 lakhs in particular in establishments in rural areas over the period

Within rural areas in OAMEs, the growth of hired workers has been highly negative. Part-time workers have highest growth in establishment segments during this period. In urban areas also the total number of workers and full-time workers has grown negatively by -0.2 and -0.74 percent over the period. The part-time workers and hired workers have increased but the speed of growth is higher for part-time workers compared to it rural counterpart. The part-time workers in urban areas have grown by 4.7 percent while in rural areas it increased by 1.8 percent only. The growth rate of hired workers in rural areas was higher than in urban area as it has grown by 0.8 percent compare to 1.8 percent growth in rural areas. Again in OAMEs the growth of all types of workers has declined except part-time workers which increased by 4.3 percent over the period. In case of establishments all types of workers have registered positive growth, in which part-time workers have grown at higher speed by 6.3 percent over the period. At an aggregate sectoral level in OAME segment only part-time workers have registered positive growth by 1.7 percent and in absolute terms it has increased from 52.7 lakhs in 2000-01 to 57.2 lakhs in 2005-06. On the other hand, for establishments total, full-time, part-time and hired workers have shown positive growth over the period. Similarly, in OAMEs part-time workers has also increased from 4.9 lakhs in 2000-0 to 11.9 lakhs in 2005-06 in establishments and this is highest growth rate among all types of workers in this segment.

Table 2.2.3 reports the internal structure of hired workers in different enterprise types and location during 2000-01 and 2005-06. In rural area, out of the total hired workers which grew at the rate of 1.8 percent over the period, part-time workers (9.6 %) grew faster than the full-time workers (1.2%). However, the proportions of full-time

workers are higher in total as well as in OAMEs and establishments within the rural area. Results are similar in urban area and at the aggregate level.

Total hired workers have grown at the rate of 0.8 percent of which full-time and part-time workers grew respectively at the rate of 0.7 and 4.1 percent over the period. At aggregate level full-time workers grew at the rate of 0.9 percent while growth of part-time workers has been much higher which grew at the rate of 7.3 percent during the period. The growth of full and part-time workers has been negative in OAMESs segment whereas case is opposite in establishments. Within the establishments segment part-time hired workers at the rate of 9.0 percent at aggregate and 5.6 and 11.6 percent respectively in urban and rural area. Important results which may be derived from this is that though the absolute numbers of full-time workers are higher in enterprise types as well as in rural and urban area, the growth of part-time hired workers has been higher in all aspects during this period.

Table-2.2.3: Composition of Hired Workers in Different Enterprise Types

	Rural			Urban			All (Rural+Urban)		
	2000-01						**(figures in lakhs)**		
	OAMESs	Estab	Total	OAMESs	Estab	Total	OAMESs	Estab	Total
Total Workers	1.1	32.9	34.0	0.6	48.8	49.5	1.71	81.8	83.5
Full-Time	0.9	31.3	32.2	0.5	47.4	47.9	1.39	78.7	80.1
Part-Time	0.2	1.6	1.8	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.32	3.0	3.3
	2005-06								
Total Workers	0.3	36.8	37.1	0.2	51.4	51.6	0.4	88.2	88.6
Full-Time	0.2	34.0	34.2	0.2	49.5	49.7	0.3	83.6	83.9
Part-Time	0.1	2.8	2.9	0.0	1.8	1.9	0.1	4.6	4.7
Compound Growth Rate (in %)									
Total Workers	-24.3	2.3	1.8	-22.3	1.0	0.8	-23.5	1.5	1.2
Full-Time	-26.5	1.7	1.2	-20.9	0.9	0.7	-24.2	1.2	0.9
Part-Time	-17.1	11.6	9.6	-30.2	5.6	4.1	-20.9	9.0	7.3

Source: Same as in table 2.1

2.2.1. Industry-wise Analysis:

To gain more meaningful insights, industry group wise analysis has been carried out separately for rural, urban and enterprise types at aggregate level during 2000-01 and 2005-06.

2.2.1a Industry in Rural Area:

Table 2.2.1a shows that in rural area out of the total workers; 76.8 percent are engaged in OAMESs in 2005-06. Although the percentage of total workers engaged in OAMESs has been reduced from its earlier share of 79.8 percent in the year 2000-

01. The percentage of workers in establishments has increased from 20.2 percent in 2000-01to 23.2 percent in 2005-06. At aggregate level total workers in absolute terms has declined from 239.8 lakhs in 2000-01 to 234.6 lakhs in 2005-06.

The employment of workers in different industries illustrated in table 2.2.1a shows that, in rural area share of total workers are higher in, manufacture of wood followed by tobacco, apparel, grain mill, other textiles, non-metallic products, spinning and weaving, other food, manufacturing n.e.c and other chemicals. These top ten industries together contribute more than 86 percent total employment in 2005-06. During 2000-01 also except manufacture of meat, fish and vegetables; manufacture of wood, tobacco, grain mill, non-metallic products, apparel, spinning and weaving, other textiles, other food and manufacturing n.e.c were the highest employment providing industries.

Table-2.2.1a: Top industries in terms of share in Employment

Rural Total Workers				Urban Total Workers			
Total	Full-time	Part-time	Hired	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Hired
Industry Groups in 2000-01							
202	202	202	269	181	181	181	181
160	160	153	154	369	171	160	171
153	269	181	171	171	369	369	369
269	153	269	160	154	154	171	172
181	181	160	172	172	172	154	289
171	171	172	181	160	289	172	154
172	172	171	153	202	202	153	222
154	154	154	369	289	160	269	281
369	369	369	242	153	153	202	269
151	289	151	151	269	222	242	361
(88.02)	**(87.72)**	**(89.74)**	**(84.33)**	**(72.29)**	**(71.31)**	**(82.43)**	**(68.83)**
Industry Groups in 2005-06							
202	160	202	154	181	181	181	171
160	202	172	269	171	171	171	181
181	181	153	171	369	369	160	369
153	153	181	172	160	172	172	289
172	269	160	153	172	160	369	154
269	172	269	181	154	154	154	281
171	171	171	369	289	289	153	172
154	154	154	361	202	202	202	361
369	369	155	202	153	281	269	222
242	361	369	242	361	361	242	292
(86.50)	**(86.29)**	**(88.60)**	**(83.84)**	**(72.39)**	**(71.42)**	**(83.48)**	**(71.37)**

Note: Figures in parentheses are combined share of industries in total.

Source: Same as in Table-2.1

Over the period employment growth has declined in industries like manufacture of wood (-4.8 %), grain mill (-1.9%), non-metallic product (-5.3%), spinning and

weaving (-5.6%) and manufacturing n.e.c (-5.4 %) whereas tobacco, apparel, other textiles, and other food industries have registered positive growth rate in which other textile has highest growth rate of 4.7 percent. Industries which have registered highest growth rate in this period are man-made fibres (248.1 %), non-metal waste (53.4%), electric lamps (48.7%), parts and accessories (47.2%), accumulators, cells and batteries (30.0 %), insulated wire (29.4 %), medical and precision instruments (24.6 %), paper and paper product (24.1%), cotton and ginning (21.6 %), general purpose machinery (20.3 %) and eclectic motors and generators (17.6%). Industries providing high share of full-time employment in rural area during 2001-06 are manufacture of tobacco, wood, apparel, grain mill, non-metallic product, other textiles, spinning and weaving, other food, manufacturing n.e.c, furniture and other fabricated metal. Some of the industries whose share in full-employment has declined over the period are spinning and weaving, non-metallic products and grain mill. Notwithstanding these industries together command more than 86 percent share in full-time employment during the time period.

Dynamic pictures of labour hiring by various industries have been presented in terms of its growth (see appendix 2) performances. It shows that among the total 61 industries, 31 have registered positive growth rate in which manufacture of man-made fibres (248.2 %), non-metal waste (54.80 %), insulated wire (51.91 %), electric lamps (48.53 %) and parts and accessories (47.51 %) are the leading industries. It may also be seen that except paper and paper product (39.86 %) most of the top industries have high full-time workers growth are non-agro based in its nature. In contrast, there are 25 industries whose growth performance have been negative are also non-agro based in nature. For example optical instrument (-51.82 %), motor vehicle (-50.31 %), metal waste (-37.63 %), electricity distribution and control apparatus (-34.62 %) and ships and boat (-28.54 %).

Employment of labour by different industries in terms of part-time and hired workers is also similar to that of demand of full-time and total workers during the study period. Manufacture of wood is the leading industry provides part-time employment in both the period followed by other textiles, grain mill, apparel, tobacco, non-metallic products, spinning and weaving, other food, beverages and meat, fish, fruits and vegetables. In comparison of industries like, manufacture of spinning and weaving (-1.7 %), manufacturing n.e.c (-2.7 %), non-metallic products (-4.6 %), wood (-9.9 %) and fish and vegetables (-15.89 %) grew negatively over the period; manufacture of

other textiles (15.6 %), beverages (13.8 %), tobacco (11.3 %), other food (10.5 %), apparel (6.5 %) and grain mill (2.6 %) have registered positive growth in employing part-time workers. The dynamic industry groups registered positive growth rates are manufacture of accumulators, cells and batteries (138.3 %), cotton and ginning (102.4 %), basic chemicals (63.6 %), refined petroleum (62.2 %) and basic iron and steel (46.2 %). Other than these top growing industries, there are 19 industries in total which have grown faster over the period.

The internal demand structure of hired workers may be better reflecting in its various types (full and part-time workers) show that, the share of full-time hired workers demanded by various industry groups during 2001-06 are higher in manufacture of non-metallic products, other food, spinning and weaving, other textiles, tobacco, apparel, grain mill, wood, other chemical, meat, fish and vegetables, furniture and manufacturing n.e.c. Together these industries contribute more than 80 percent share in total hired workers. In terms of growth rate, industries registered high positive growth (mostly belong from establishmentss segments) are man-made fibers (271.6%), insulated wire (162.9%), non-metal waste (66.7%), parts and accessories (64.6%) and electric lamp (45.4%). Almost similar industries are also demanding high share of part-time hired workers during this period. But in terms of growth, the demand for part-time hired workers grew faster in industries like, beverages (63.9%), basic iron and steel (60.7 %), rubber products (57.3 %), other electrical equipment (42.2 %) and paper and paper products (37.5 %).

2.2.1b Industry in Urban Area:

Results of top share industries are more or less similar in urban area compared to its rural counterpart. Total and full-time workers have declined while part-time and hired workers have increased over the period. Among the top share industries, manufacture of apparel has larger share in total, full-time and part-time workers during the period. Spinning and weaving is the leading industry provides larger share of hired employment in 2005-06, while in 2000-01 apparel was on the top position. The other top share industries provide total, full-time, part-time and hired workers include manufacturing n.e.c, tobacco, other textiles, other food, other fabricated metal, wood, grain mill and furniture. Only the position of these industries differs in different employment groups. In case of total workers spinning and weaving (3.4 %), tobacco

(3.1 %) and apparel (0.7 %) are the top share industries which have also grown faster during the period.

Whereas in case of full-time and hired workers, very few industries which had larger share in employment have also grown positively. Examples may be given for industries employing full-time workers are manufacture of tobacco and spinning and weaving, which grew at 4.85 and 2.51 percent respectively. For part-time workers many of the high share industries have registered positive growth. These industries are other textiles (13.4 %), spinning and weaving (12.7 %), apparel (8.5 %), grain mill (5.4 %), wood (3.8 %), other fabricated metal (2.5 %) and other food (1.1%). In case of demand of hired workers; spinning and weaving (5.8 %), manufacturing n.e.c (5.4 %) and other fabricated metal (1.7 %) are the top growing industries.

The division of hired workers into full and part-time worker shows that the employment of full-time and part-time hired workers are higher in manufacture of apparel, spinning and weaving, manufacturing n.e.c, other fabricated metals, other textiles, other food, printing and service activities, structural metal and furniture. In terms of growth performances, out of 22 positive grown industries employing total workers, manufacturing of office, accounting and computing machinery (59.6 %), man-made fibres (48.2 %), ships and boats (27.4 %), electric motor and generators (24.4 %) and leather products (21.2 %) are on the top.

Industries employ full-time workers have registered positive growth include office, accounting and computing machinery (62.87 %), man-made fibres (48.18 %), ships and boats (27.2 %), eclectic motor and generators (24.16 %) and leather products (21.33 %). The demand for full and total hired workers have grown in manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery (68.7 %), man-made fibres (51.2 %), ships and boats (38.4 %), eclectic motor and generators (26.5 %) and leather products (19.8 %) are the high growing industries. Industries demanded part-time hired workers grew faster in fur products (93.5%), railways (82.3%), special purpose machinery (51.4%), electric lamp (46.8%) and spinning and weaving (22.7%).There are 39 industries employing part-time workers in total have grown faster over the period. Among these reproduction of recorded media, insulated wire, refined petroleum, railways and electric lamp are the fastest growing industries which have grown at 92.4, 88.1, 69.0, 57.9 and 38.1 percent respectively.

2.2.1c Structure of Labour Hiring in Different Enterprise Segments:

Table 2.2.1b shows that in OAMESs segment, share of all types of workers in different industry groups have declined over the period. There were 67.6, 63.3, 90.4 and 2.0 percent total, full-time, part-time and hired workers respectively employed in OAMESs in 2000-01 which has declined to 65.0, 53.4, 86.8 and 0.5 percent respectively in 2005-06.

Table-2.2.1b: Enterprise Type Wise High Share Industries

OAMEs							
2000-01				**2005-06**			
Total	Full-time	Part-time	Hired	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Hired
202	202	202	154	160	160	181	202
160	160	181	181	181	181	172	181
181	181	153	171	202	202	202	171
153	153	160	202	172	153	160	152
171	171	269	172	153	172	153	269
172	172	172	151	171	171	171	242
269	269	171	369	269	269	269	153
369	369	369	153	369	369	369	154
154	154	154	361	154	289	154	361
289	289	151	269	242	154	155	281
(88.02)	**(87.87)**	**(89.33)**	**(86.38)**	**(87.27)**	**(86.32)**	**(88.67)**	**(82.73)**
Establishments							
2000-01				**2005-06**			
181	181	153	269	171	171	154	171
269	269	154	181	154	154	171	154
171	171	181	171	181	181	153	181
154	154	269	369	369	369	181	369
369	369	171	154	269	269	269	269
172	172	369	172	172	172	172	172
153	153	172	289	153	289	369	289
289	289	222	153	289	153	361	153
281	281	361	222	361	361	202	281
202	202	202	160	281	281	151	361
(71.13)	**(71.09)**	**(75.99)**	**(70.81)**	**(74.36)**	**(73.92)**	**(81.16)**	**(74.26)**

Note: Figures in parentheses are combined share of industries in total.

Source: Same as in Table-2.1

During 2000-01, out of the total hired workers only 2.05 percent was employed in OAMESs which declined to 0.50 percent in 2005-06. Further analysis reveals that in total full-time hired workers employed in both the segments (i.e. OAMESs and establishments), only 1.74 percent were employed in OAMESs in 2000-01, which

declined to 0.42 percent in 2005-06. There were 9.4 percent part-time hired workers employed in OAMESs in 2000-01 which declined to 2.08 percent in 2005-06

One of the objectives of understanding the internal structure of hired workers is to analyse the nature of industries within the different enterprise types. Results presented in the appendix show that most of the industries employing full and part-time hired workers are almost similar across the enterprise segments and there is presence of both agro and non-agro based industries. In 2005-06, the full and part-time workers employed by OAMESs and establishments segments are manufacture of spinning and weaving, apparel, other food, non-metallic products, other fabricated metals, grain mill, structural metal, wood, furniture and others. The other employment features shown in the respective table reports that out of the total workers employed together in OAMESs and establishments, share of total, full-time, part-time and hired workers in establishments were 32.4, 36.7, 8.4 and 98.0 percent respectively in 2000-01 which increased to 35.0, 39.8, 13.2 and 99.5 percent respectively in 2005-06.

The industries employ larger proportions of all types of employment are manufacture of tobacco, apparel, spinning and weaving, other textiles, wood, non-metallic products, manufacturing n.e.c, other fabricated metal, other food, dairy product and beverages in OAMESs during 2005-06. It may also be observed that more or less same industrial activities were present in the year 2000-01, although the shares of these industries have changed over the period. Manufacture of tobacco is the leading industry which provides total and full-time employment in 2005-06. Wood product had the larger share in terms of employing total, full-time and part-time workers in 2000-01 have slipped to third position in 2005-06. For hired worker wood product is the leading industry in 20050-06 while other food was the leading one in 2000-01.

In establishments segment, manufacture of spinning and weaving is the leading industry in terms of employing total, full-time and hired workers in 2005-06. Manufacture of other food employs the highest share of part-time workers in 2005-06. The other industries which have high share in all types of employment during 2001-06 are apparel, manufacturing n.e.c, non-metallic products, other textiles, grain mill, other fabricated metal, furniture and structural metal. Only difference is that apparel is the leading industry in terms of total and full-time workers while grain mill and non-metallic products are leading ones in case of part-time and hired workers respectively.

In dynamic industry groups, manufacture of tobacco, other textiles and apparel have high share in total workers in OAMESs during 2005-06 also grown positively at a rate of 5.9, 4.6 and 2.7 percent respectively while other industries have registered negative growth rate during the same period. Manufacture of wood was leading industry in terms of its share in total workers in the year 2000-01 have negatively grown at the rate of -5.5 percent. Industries which have recorded high growth for total workers in OAMESs are electric lamp (39.0 %), insulated wire (35.0 %), electric motor and generators (25.4 %), basic chemicals (24.0 %) and domestic appliances (22.0 %). In establishments segment, man-made fibres (131.9 %), manufacturing of office (62.5 %), accounting and computing machinery (26.0 %), leather products (21.1 %), electric motor and generators (15.7 %) and transport n.e.c (11.8 %) are the industries employ high rate of total workers during 2000-01 and 2005-06. Manufacture of other food, spinning and weaving, manufacturing n.e.c, other fabricated metal, grain mill and wood product have respectively grown at a rate of 7.3, 5.5, 4.2, 1.9, 1.6 and 1.3 percent over the period in establishments which also occupies high share in total workers.

For full-time workers, electric lamps, insulated wire, electric motor and generators, domestic appliances and accumulators, cells and batteries have registered high growth rate in OAMESs while man-made fibres, manufacturing of office, accounting and computing machinery, leather products, electric motor and generators and transport n.e.c have recorded high growth rate. Out of the total industries, 31 industries in OAMESs and 38 in establishments employ part-time workers have grown positively in the year 2001-06. The top growing industries in OAMESs include are basic chemicals (168.2 %), casting of metals (61.7 %), accumulators cells and batteries (60.7 %), electric lamps (60.3 %) and domestic appliances (44.5 %). Manufacture of refined petroleum (63.3 %), railways (57.9 %), coke oven product (35.7 %), leather product (34.3 %) and fur products (33.7 %) are the industries have recorded high growth rate in case of part-time workers in establishments. Dairy product, general purpose machinery, electricity distribution and control apparatus, other chemical and accumulators, cells and batteries are the industries which employ hired workers have grown respectively at the rate of 70.9, 44.1, 15.9, 3.1 and 2.1 percent in OAMESs; whereas man-made fibres (119.9 %), office, accounting and computing machinery (68.7 %), leather products (28.1 %), electric motor and generators (16.0 %) and

transport n.e.c (16.0 %) have registered highest growth rate for hired workers in establishments over the period.

2.3 Levels and Changes in productivity in the Unorganised Sector

In this section the productivity performances of unorganised manufacturing sector has been analysed, for which basically partial factor productivities are used to see the levels and changes in productivities over the time period. Table 2.3 reports the trend in labour and capital productivity as well as intensity for enterprise types and location wise in the unorganised manufacturing sector during 2000-01 to 2005-06.

It may be seen that, the growth of labour productivity and capital-labour ratio are more or less moving in the same direction in both the locations and enterprise types. Labour productivity has steadily grown in rural and urban area and in establishments in the unorganised manufacturing sector.

It grew at the compound rate of 4.5 percent in rural and 3.9 percent in urban area during 2001-06. At enterprise type wise, labour productivity growth is much higher for establishment segment than in OAMEs which are 7.7 percent in rural and 4.9 percent in urban area.

In contrast, labour productivity growth rate in OAMESs is 0.8 percent in rural area and the negative rate of -0.6 percent in urban area. However, overall growth of labour productivity in OAMESs has been positive and it grew at the rate of 0.4 percent over the period. The overall labour productivity growth during 2001-06 has been 4.2 percent indicate the increase in productivity during this period. Capital intensity growth in unorganised manufacturing and is efficient use in these tiny and small enterprises has been a matter of debate among the scholars. Generally it is argued that these enterprises produce output utilising less capital and more labour than large enterprises.

Results presented in the respective table (see table 2.3) at indicate that over the period the growth of capital to labour ratio has been increased in rural and urban and in different enterprise types. It can also be seen that use of capital per unit of labour is higher in urban area than its rural counterpart. Capital to labour ratio has grown at annual rate of 7.7 percent in rural and 10.6 percent in urban area during the study period.

Table-2.3: Productivities Trends in the Unorganised Manufacturing Sector

	RURAL			URBAN			All(Rural+Urban)		
	OAMESs	Establishments	Total	OAMESs	Establishments	Total	OAMESs	Establishments	Total
VAL (in Rs.000)									
2000-01	10.33	23.97	13.08	17.16	40.78	30.11	11.94	34.01	19.10
2005-06	10.76	34.66	16.30	16.69	51.72	36.43	12.18	44.45	23.48
C.A.G.R (%)	0.8	7.7	4.5	-0.6	4.9	3.9	0.4	5.5	4.2
VAK									
2000-01	0.90	0.77	0.85	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.72	0.55	0.61
2005-06	0.74	0.72	0.73	0.30	0.39	0.37	0.50	0.46	0.47
C.A.G.R (%)	-3.8	-1.3	-2.9	-10.2	-4.8	-6.1	-7.0	-3.7	-5.1
CLR(in Rs.000)									
2000-01	11.44	31.26	15.44	33.71	81.72	60.03	16.70	61.41	31.18
2005-06	14.47	48.38	22.33	56.18	132.66	99.29	24.45	96.74	49.75
C.A.G.R (%)	4.8	9.1	7.7	10.8	10.2	10.6	7.9	9.5	9.8

Note: All figures are at constant 2004-05 price. VAL is GVA per worker (labour productivity); VAK capital productivity and CLR is capital intensity or capital to labour ratio

Source: Same as in table 2.1

Further in rural area the capital intensity growth has been higher in establishments than in OAMESs, which respectively grew at the compound rate of 9.1 and 4.8 percent. Corresponding to this, capital intensity grew at the rate of 10.2 and 10.8 percent respectively in establishments and in OAMESs in urban area. The overall growth has been 9.8 percent over the period.

Studies report the positive relation between labour productivity and capital to labour ratio are also evident in unorganised manufacturing sector which may be find in the respective table (table 2.3). Scholars like Kathuria *et al* (2010) support the above findings. According to them capital intensity is a major driver of labour productivity in the unorganised manufacturing sector where one unit change in capital intensity leads to 0.67 percent increase in labour productivity between 1994 and 2005. According to them due to low capital base in enterprise in unorganised manufacturing, the marginal impact for an increase in capital would be more in this sector. Here in our study, GVA per worker and capital to labour ratio in its level forms have increased over the period in both rural and urban areas as well as in enterprise types. The exception is found only for labour productivity in OAMESs in the urban area, where in 2000-01 GVA per worker was Rs. 17.2 thousand which declined to Rs. 16.7 thousand in the year 2005-06. In terms of growth rate, labour productivity grew negatively at the rate of -0.6 percent whereas corresponding to this capital intensity growth recorded very high growth of 10.8 percent in OAMEs during this period. Another question which is very much important for unorganised manufacturing sector is to analyse the efficient use of capital in this sector. The growth of capital productivity which is defined as the ratio of GVA to the fixed capital stock has been negative for all the enterprise types and sectors i.e. rural and urban over the period.

2.3.1 Industry Wise Productivity Analysis:

2.3.1a Labour Productivity and Capital Intensity

Labour productivity and capital intensity also show wide variation across the different industries in enterprise types as well as rural-urban locations. During 2005-06, the productivity (see. table 2.3.1a) level is higher in motor vehicles (353[14]) followed by

[14] Here onwards Labour productivity and Capital intensity is reported in parentheses should read as Rs. Thousand

basic iron and steel (179), television and radio instrument (144), publishing (118) and domestic appliances n.e.c (98) at an aggregate level.

Table 2.3.1a: Labour productivity in Unorganised Manufacturing

	Rural Total	Urban Total	All (Rural+Urban)			Rural Total	Urban Total	All (Rural+Urban)		
			OAMESs	Estab	Total			OAMESs	Estab	Total
	2000-01					2005-06				
Highest Ratio Industries	272	182	232	182	353	271	341	313	341	341
	232	353	341	353	182	313	241	332	271	271
	351	241	352	232	232	322	232	323	322	322
	313	221	313	351	351	323	271	300	221	221
	331	319	311	331	221	273	221	331	293	293
Lowest Ratio Industries	243	160	173	243	160	243	160	243	243	243
	160	243	231	160	243	160	231	242	154	160
	202	01405	210	01405	202	341	172	160	182	202
	315	202	242	151	172	202	182	173	261	155
	171	242	160	154	155	242	181	241	191	172

Note: Industry groups in the table are arranged in descending order of productivity.
Source: Same as in Table 2.1and based on appendix 2 (table 1.9)

Separately in rural and urban area the ratio has been higher in basic iron and steel (223), insulated wire (209), television and radio instrument (175), television and radio receivers (86) and casing of metals (79) in rural area and motor vehicles (354), basic chemicals (151), refined petroleum (144), basic iron and steel (143) and publishing (136) in urban area in the 2005-06. The labour productivity range varies from 353 in motor vehicles to 5 in man-made fibers industry at aggregate and 223 in basic iron and steel and 0.28 in man-made fibers in the rural area. Similarly, it ranges from 354 in motor vehicles to 28 in the manufacture of tobacco in urban area in the year 2005-06. In terms of ratio of GVA to worker, manufacture of insulated wire (52) and motor vehicles (355) are the leading industries belong respectively from OAMESs and establishments segment. Manufacture of man-made fibers has recorded lowest productivity in both rural and urban area during 2005-06.

Table 2.3.1b reports that, manufacture of railway and locomotives is the most highly capital intensive industries whereas manufacture of tobacco is the least capital intensive one in the year 2005-06 at an aggregate level as well as in urban area. Manufacture of basic iron and steel, which is highly labour productive also uses capital per unit of labour more intensively at aggregate level.

Table 2.2.1b: Capital Intensity in Unorganised Manufacturing

	Rural Total	Urban Total	All (Rural+Urban)			Rural Total	Urban Total	All (Rural+Urban)		
			OAMESs	Estab	Total			OAMESs	Estab	Total
	2000-01					**2005-06**				
Highest Ratio Industries	232	353	341	353	353	313	352	313	352	352
	273	343	352	343	343	173	323	332	223	323
	342	243	342	243	243	271	241	371	323	313
	222	223	223	232	232	322	272	223	313	332
	313	232	232	221	313	232	332	232	271	271
Lowest Ratio Industries	351	351	351	351	351	160	160	243	243	160
	243	160	160	160	160	243	182	202	182	202
	160	202	231	172	202	202	172	160	154	172
	202	261	202	151	172	191	202	155	160	243
	172	172	269	154	151	172	242	241	172	269

Note: Industry groups in the table are arranged in descending order of productivity.
Source: Same as in Table 2.1and based on appendix 2 (table 1.13)

The other industries such as manufacture of tobacco, wood and other textiles belong to low labour productivity category have low level of capital intensity. Manufacture of basic chemicals, non-ferrous metals and optical instrument are the other industries in the urban uses more capital per unit of labour. In rural area manufacture of insulated wire (1447) is highly capital intensive industries followed by knitted and crocheted fabrics (336), basic iron and steel (328), television and radio transmitters (183) and refined petroleum (182) in 2005-06.

The industries belong from lowest intensity group in 2005-06 are manufacture of tobacco (5), man-made fibers(5.5), wood(8.6), leather product(9.5) and other textiles(10.5). Above figures show the wide variation in capital to labour ratio across the industries in rural area.

Above analysis shows that industries with relatively high capital intensity have high level of labour productivity. For example manufacture of basic iron and steel, cotton and gaining, railways and television and radio transmitter are the top growing industries which have recorded high growth in all these variables over the period. However, this result may not be generalised for all the other industries groups. Manufacture of motor vehicle and domestic appliances n.e.c are the example in which labour productivity and GVA per enterprise is high and positive but capital intensity grew negatively. The labour productivity growth varies between 3 to 4 percent in both

rural and urban area during 2001-06 but shows large variations across industry groups. Out of the total industries in rural area labour productivity growth is positive for 38 industries. The highest growing industries includes are basic iron and steel (48.5%) followed by insulated wire (28.8%), knitted and crocheted fabrics (27.2%), cotton and gaining (23.2%) and television and radio receivers (21.9%). There are18 industries have grown negatively in rural area in which man-made fibers (-40.8%) is on the top. In urban manufacturing, labour productivity is highest and positive in motor vehicle (63.2%), man-made fibers (42.2%), cotton ginning (25.7%), domestic appliances n.e.c (24.6%) and basic iron and steel (21.8%). Other than these top growing industries, there are 43 industries in total which have registered positive growth in urban area over the period. At an aggregate level in OAMESs segment, labour productivity is highest in Coke oven products (33.3%), meat, fish, fruits and vegetables (9.10%), knitted and crocheted fabrics (9.3%), television and radio receivers (9.2%) and optical instruments (8.97%). Similarly in establishmentss, the leading industries are motor vehicle (61.4%) followed by tobacco (36.4%), cotton ginning (32.6%), basic iron and steel (32.0 %) and domestic appliances (25.4 %).

Compare to labour productivity, capital intensity growth is higher in all the enterprise types and locations during the period of study. At aggregate level, capital intensity growth is higher in ships and boat (72.4%), railways (32.6%), metal waste (30.6%), optical instruments (27.8%) and television and radio receivers (25.4%). Other than manufacture of man-made fibers (-34.7%), aircraft and spacecraft (-31.4%), fur products (-21.3%), parts and accessories (-17.4%), domestic appliances n.e.c (-3.8%), motor vehicle (-2.23%), other chemical (-0.37%) and publishing (-0.31%) all the 53 three digit industries have registered positive growth during the period. In rural area, 44 industries have registered the positive growth in which insulated wire (72.9%) is the highest one. The number is higher in urban area where out of the total only 6 industries have negatively grown over the period. Manufacture of ships and boat (83.9%) has recorded high growth rate while fur product (-22.6%) is among the top grew negatively.

2.2.1b Capital Productivity

Capital productivity growth has been negative in both rural-urban areas and in enterprise types. Within the enterprise types it is more negative in establishments segment than in OAMESs.

Table 2..3.1c: Capital Productivity in Unorganised Manufacturing

	Rural Total	Urban Total	All (Rural+Urban)			Rural Total	Urban Total	All (Rural+Urban)		
			OAMESs	Estab	Total			OAMESs	Estab	Total
	2000-01					2005-06				
Highest Ratio Industries	351	351	351	351	351	191	341	243	341	341
	272	182	202	160	160	152	293	202	160	293
	321	160	151	182	202	202	271	155	293	202
	202	319	160	192	151	160	351	269	182	351
	160	192	322	319	172	182	221	231	351	269
Lowest Ratio Industries	333	243	342	243	243	243	223	313	223	223
	01405	223	241	343	352	173	371	333	352	352
	241	352	352	352	343	313	352	223	155	222
	222	343	341	293	223	223	323	232	222	243
	273	293	342	223	222	312	222	332	243	323

Note: Industry groups in the table are arranged in descending order of productivity.

Source: Same as in Table 2.1 and based on appendix 2 (table 1.11)

In terms of ratio, manufacture of motor vehicles has registered the high capital productivity followed by domestic appliances n.e.c, wood, ships and boat and non-metallic products at the aggregate level in the year 2005-06 whereas manufacture of tobacco, meat, fish and vegetables and other textiles were some of the industries had highest ratio of capital productivity during 2000-01.

Interestingly in rural area capital productivity has been higher in agro-based industry whereas it is lowest in non-agro based industries in 2005-06.

In contrast, most of the top industries figured in the table have highest as well as lowest ratios are non-agro based in nature in urban manufacturing during the same period. Picture is not similar in the early year of 2000-01 where both in rural and urban area, industries belong from highest and lowest categories are non-agro based in nature. In general we can say that top of the industries belong from highest as well as lowest ratio categories are non-agro based in nature.

In terms of capital productivity growth, at the aggregate level manufacture of motor vehicle (64.5%), man-made fibers (37.6%), domestic appliances n.e.c (24.0%), part and accessories (18.3%) and basic iron and steel has been the top growing industries during 2001-06. The industries registered lowest growth are ship and boat (-45.8%),

optical instrument (-19.5%), reproduction of recorded media (-15.3%) and footwear (-14.4%).

2.4 Major Findings

In the present chapter, we have tried to focus the structure and growth of the unorganised manufacturing sector in India during 2000-01 and 2005-06. The analysis has been carried out to see the overall as well as industry specific pattern of the sector which is based on the NSSO survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) rounds unit level data. Major findings of the chapter have been divided broadly into two parts comprise aggregate as well as industry specific results both in rural-urban and enterprise type wise.

Overall Summary:

Present analysis shows that the unorganised sector in rural area constitutes higher proportion of enterprises, workers, GVA and fixed capital than in urban manufacturing during the study period. Over the period there has been marginal increase in share of enterprises and GVA in rural manufacturing whereas in urban area; share of enterprises and GVA has declined. At the same time there has been a kind of shift in terms of increase in total number of enterprises, workers, GVA and fixed asset from tiny enterprises to small enterprises in rural area. Locational shift of organised manufacturing from urban to rural area may be one of the possible reasons in increasing small industries in rural sector.

Status of employment in different locations, segments and industries which comprise of full-time, part-time and hired workers give an insight into the market conditions that, the units are facing in different industries. From the analysis of employment status in this study, it has been found that over the period demand for part-time and hired workers have increased in both rural and urban manufacturing sector. Within the enterprise types it is higher in small enterprises (establishments). Although in total workers, the shares of full-time workers are higher, the growth has been negative in both the locations and in tiny enterprises (OAMESs) in particular. However, in case of establishments, the growth of full-time workers has been positive. The internal structure of employment of hired workers reveals that, there has been a positive growth of full and part-time hired workers in both rural and urban area and in establishments segment. Further the demand for part-time hire workers is higher than full-time hired workers in both the locations.

Over a period of time, positive growth in number of enterprises, GVA and fixed capital is accompanied by the increase in labour productivity, and capital intensity. However, total numbers of workers and capital productivity have grown negatively during the same period. Within the enterprise type, positive growth of workers in establishments segments may be positive sign and the result of shift of location in the organised manufacturing sector from urban to rural area as well as the improvement in infrastructure in rural area.

Industry Specific Summary:

Results from industry level analysis show that manufacturing of grain mills, other food, tobacco, spinning and weaving, other textiles, apparel, wood product, non-metallic products and manufacturing n.e.c are the industries which hold maximum share in total number of enterprises and workers(both full-time and part-time) in both rural and urban manufacturing. It also employs high proportion of fixed capital and generate more valued added over the period.

It is evident from above result that in both rural-urban and at an aggregate level there has been a larger presence of organic industries in the organised sector account nearly 60 percent share in total. Most of the industries belong from this group have also registered positive growth over the period, in terms of growth labour productivity and capital to labour ratio. In the inorganic industries, enterprise share is higher in manufacture of non-metallic product, other fabricated metal, manufacturing n.e.c and furniture. In inorganic group, most of the industries have recorded faster growth in value added, fixed capital, labour productivity and capital intensity. For example, manufacture of motor vehicles, basic iron and steel, publishing, domestic appliances n.e.c, insulated wire, television and radio receivers, optical instrument and railways have the highest ratio of labour productivity and capital intensity.

In last we may say that, above analysis indicates a kind of heterogeneity in terms of enterprises, workers, GVA and fixed capital in unorganised manufacturing along with large gap in factor productivities between rural and urban as well as between organic and inorganic industries.

Chapter-3

Linkages in Unorganised Manufacturing Sector

Production linkages in India are generally measured in terms of sub-contracting of production processes. The system of sub-contracting refers to a type of inter and/or intra firm relation, which is primarily based on the principle division of labour and specialisation in production processes. Under this system a large manufacturing units procure manufactured components, the small and tiny enterprises participate in the production of parts, components and sub-assemblies of final product. Sometimes, it is associated with 'job works' where large firms (contractors/master units) provide necessary raw materials, technical and financial support to small firm which turn these inputs into the required form at a specified time. The nature and types of subcontracting may be different for different industries or sectors and also depend on the economic and institutional factors such as fiscal policy, differential excise duty and so on [Nagaraj (1984), Ramaswamy (1999) and Sahu (2010)].

In the Indian economy, whether the expansion in sub-contracting is a result of infomalisation of 'job work' through outsourcing for earning more profit or it is a result of rigid labour laws in organised manufacturing sector, has been a matter of debate among scholars. However, rapid expansion of domestic demand in 1990s and competition (search for flexibility) are the determinant factors of subcontracting in India [Ramaswamy, (1999) and Uchikawa (2011)]. After economic reforms, the rapid growth of value added and labour productivity in the unorganised manufacturing sector is a possible sign of positive linkages between the two: organised and unorganised sector (Unni, 2003).

In this context, the focus of this chapter is to empirically investigate the production linkages through sub-contracting between the organised and unorganised manufacturing sector in India and to make an assessment of the possible impact of globalisation on the latter one. This study is based on the theoretical models and empirical studies discussed in the chapter 1 along with the information provided in NSSO enterprise level survey of the unorganised manufacturing sector for the year 2000-01 and 2005-06.

There are two types of information given in the survey which links the unorganised sector of the manufacturing to the organised sector. First, the sources[15] for purchase of basic inputs and destination for sale of final products by the units working on contract would help in highlighting the backward and forward linkages[16] between unorganised and organised sector. The second information discusses about its position i.e. enterprises working on contract or not. If yes, then what types of contract and what kind of equipments, raw materials and specific design provided by the contractor[17].

There are four sections of this chapter. In section 1, status of enterprise working on contract and their types are discussed at the aggregate level and industry group wise for enterprise types and location wise. Productivity level of sub-contracting and non sub-contracting enterprises has been compared in the section 2. Section 3 examines the backward and forward linkages of the sub-contracting units. The overall performances of the some selected industries are presented in section 4 of the chapter. Major findings of the chapter have been presented in section 5.

3.1. Incidence of Subcontracting

The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) for the first time provided the systematic information on the magnitude of subcontracting, its nature and other information separately for rural and urban manufacturing sector during 2000-01 and 2005-06. Having based on this information in Table 3.1, it may be seen that out of the total enterprises (both working and not-working on contract) 30.7 percent enterprise at the aggregate level undertake work on sub-contracting work in 2000-01, which marginally increased to 31.7 percent in 2005-06.

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[15] The sources of purchasing inputs and selling final products include government, co-operative society, private enterprises, contractors and household. However, the exact definition of these sources is not provided. Although it is assumed that, the contractors are the big enterprises through which the tiny and small enterprises are linked.

[16] Many studies in Indian context have discussed about this relationship. For example Mehta (1985), Samal (1990), Shaw (1990) have established the forward linkages by sale of output, subcontracting and marketing of products and the backward linkages by purchase of inputs, acquisition of skills and technology and credit. Banga and Bathla (2008) have added that these linkages always may not be the results of impact of trade on unorganised sector of the economy.

[17] The information provided are based on a very loose definition of contract and the information available is also limited as well as does not clearly mention whether this relation is of inter-firm or intra-firm in nature (Sahu, 2010). Several studies suggest that during the period of reform the linkages between organised and unorganised manufacturing sector has increased. Therefore, in this study we have assumed that, the large unit is big organised enterprises.

Compare to the earlier period of 2000-01, the incidence has become higher in rural manufacturing where only 27.6 percent of the enterprises were working on contract basis, whereas in 2005-06, 30.4 percent enterprises undertaking sub-contracting work.

Table-3.1: Percentage of Manufacturing Enterprises Working Under Contract (figures in %)

	% of units operating on contracts		Type of Contract (solely for contractors)		Supply of Equipment (self-procured)		Supply of Raw Materials (contractors)		Design specified by contractors	
1	2		3		4		5		6	
	00-01	**05-06**	**00-01**	**05-06**	**00-01**	**05-06**	**00-01**	**05-06**	**00-01**	**05-06**
Rural										
OAMEs	28.0	31.3	81.9	88.5	89.9	80.1	91.8	90.7	92.5	94.5
Establishment	21.6	21.5	66.4	69.7	90.1	92.2	74.0	75.6	85.7	95.2
Total	27.6	30.4	81.0	87.4	89.9	80.8	90.8	89.8	92.1	94.5
Urban										
OAMEs	38.8	36.5	81.4	84.6	89.6	82.6	88.1	83.9	94.4	95.6
Establishment	35.8	30.5	65.5	63.6	92.8	87.9	73.1	68.6	94.7	92.4
Total	37.9	34.7	77.0	79.2	90.5	84.0	84.0	80.0	94.4	94.8
All(R+U)										
OAMEs	30.7	32.5	81.7	87.5	89.8	80.7	90.6	88.8	93.1	94.8
Establishment	30.5	26.8	65.7	65.6	92.1	89.3	73.4	70.9	92.3	93.3
Total	30.7	31.7	79.5	84.8	90.1	81.8	88.3	86.7	93.0	94.6

Source: Author's estimation based on NSSO survey of 2000-01 and 2005-06

In urban area the incidence of subcontracting has declined from 37.9 percent in 2000-01 to 34.7 percent in 2005-06. However, the incidence of subcontracting is relatively more in urban located enterprises for all the two types of enterprises in both the period. The other important point stands clear that the incidence of subcontracting has increased only for tiny enterprises (OAMEs) in rural area during 2001-06.

The above analysis indicates that, the overall increase in subcontracting is mainly constituted by the rural sub-contracting enterprises. Within the enterprise type, the incidence of subcontracting has been higher in tiny enterprises (OAMEs) between the period from 2000-01 and 2005-06.

If we look back into the possible reasons of higher incidence of subcontracting in tiny enterprises and in rural manufacturing sector, we find that a major proportion of unorganised manufacturing units are located in the rural areas (as discussed in chapter 2). It is also estimated that out of the total subcontracting units 63.0 percent

enterprises belong to the rural area whereas only 37 percent enterprise are in urban area during 2000-01. Over the years this proportion has increased more in favour of rural area and particularly for OAMEs. However, this is not the exact reason of subcontracting in rural area and in tiny enterprises but may be one in others. This increase in incidence of subcontracting in rural area may be the result of expansion of expansion of rural markets and capacities of rural small entrepreneurs in terms of skill and training, improvement in infrastructure and communication or the shift in location of organised manufacturing sector from urban to rural areas (Sahu, 2010).

The increase in incidence of subcontracting especially in rural areas and for OAMEs in particular can also be explained by the nature of activities (such as type of contract, supply of raw material and equipment and the design specified by the contractors)[18] of the enterprises. We find that, out of the total sub-contracting enterprises in rural area; 87.4 percent of them work solely for contractors in the year 2005-06. Similarly in urban area also, more than 79 percent of subcontracting work in 2005-06 has been done only for contractors. At the aggregate level, this proportion has increased from 79.5 percent in 2000-01 to 84.5 percent. Again between OAMEs and establishment, the incidence of subcontracting is higher for the former segment. Around one fourth of unorganised enterprises were working solely for contractors in 2000-01 and 2005-06 (Sahu, 2010).

Despite the fact that, over the years incidence of subcontracting has increased and the major proportion of work carried out by the sub-contracting units for the contractors, the technical as well as other support get by these enterprises from the contractors are minimal. Table 3.1 reports that more than 80 percent enterprises get the self procured equipments. The percentages of enterprises get the supply of equipment by the contractors do not account for more than 15 percent of the total during 2005-06. As far as supply of raw materials and specific design of the product is concerned, major proportion of enterprises are dependent on the contractors.

[18] The information given for type of contract in NSSO survey comprises of whether the enterprises working solely for contractors, mainly for contract but also for other customers, mainly for customers but also on contract and solely for customers. Similarly for equipment and raw materials, information given in the survey are equipment/raw material supplied by self-procured, by the contractors and by both. Here, in this study we have taken only important sources on the basis of its higher share among all.

Uchikawa (2011) have pointed out that major proportion of unorganised sector work at second and third tier of production process. As we have also seen that a major proportion of subcontracting has increased in rural area and in tiny enterprises. So far it might be the case that, these enterprises were working at third or fourth stage of subcontracting. What it may follow from this analysis is that big enterprises (which already involve in sub-contracting activity) sub-contract some part of their contracting to the small enterprises either belong to organised sector or unorganised manufacturing. Again this enterprise may sub-contract some part of production to the tiny enterprises (OAMEs). Ultimately the goods and components produced by this tiny enterprise are only labour intensive in nature.

3.1.1 Share in Total Workers and Gross Value Added

Table-3.1.1: Share of Subcontracting Units in Workers and Gross value Added (Figures in %)

	2000-01		2005-06	
	Total Workers	GVA	Total Workers	GVA
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Rural				
OAMEs	26.9	24.7	29.5	22.9
Establishments	20.9	19.9	20.7	16.4
Total	25.7	22.9	27.5	19.7
Urban				
OAMEs	38.8	32.0	37.4	28.2
Establishments	39.0	36.3	32.3	27.5
Total	38.9	35.2	34.5	27.6
All(R+U)				
OAMEs	29.7	32.0	31.4	24.6
Establishments	31.7	36.3	27.4	23.8
Total	30.4	35.2	30.0	24.1

Source: same as cited in Table-3.1

Table 3.1.1 depicts that, compare to 30.4 percent in 2000-01, in 2005-06 enterprises working on contract employ 30.0 percent of total workers of which 27.5 percent in rural and 34.5 percent in urban area. The gross value added accounted from this enterprises are only 24.1 percent in the total during 2005-06 which separately account for 19.7 percent in rural and 27.6 percent in urban area. Although there has been an increase in incidence of subcontracting in terms of enterprise involved but the share of workers which are more or less same, the share of GVA has declined during 2005-06. In rural area, share of enterprises working on contract increased from 27.6 percent in 2000-01 to 30.4 percent in 2005-06, while the share of sub-contracting enterprises in

GVA declined from its proportion of 22.9 percent in 2000-01 to 19.7 percent in 2005-06. The results are different in urban area, where subcontracting enterprises has lost their share in all the variables (i.e. enterprises, works and gross value added). Similarly, within the enterprise type, the share of workers has increased for OAMEs but declined for establishments. At the same time, share in GVA has declined for both OAMEs and establishments during 2001-06.

Sahu (2010) argues that the possible factors leads to increase in subcontracting intensities in rural area may be the result of better infrastructure, information regarding market and technology. But the facts presented in Table 3.2 do not support the argument as it is evident that income generated by these units has declined over the period.

3.1.2. Magnitude of Subcontracting at Industry Level

Present subsection discusses the industry level incidence of subcontracting in unorganised sector for each of the industry group at three digit industrial classification. The wide variations in different industrial activities in terms of their sectoral share in total sub-contracting enterprises, number of workers employed and output (GVA) produced are also focused. After this analysis, some of the potential industry groups have been selected on the basis of their overall performances.

Broadly, there are three different types of industry groups, which need to be focussed separately. In the first group (mainly organic in nature), industries have high sectoral share in total sub-contracting enterprises. In these industries incidence of sub-contracting is also high (more than 50%) as well as they employ higher proportion of total workers. But the share in value added and labour and capital productivity are comparatively low from other two industry groups.

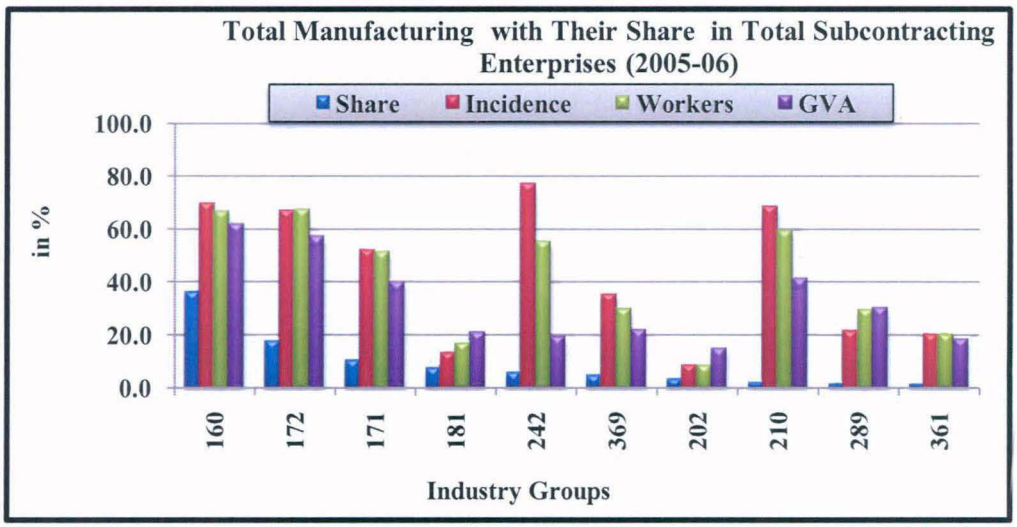
The second industry groups (mixed in nature) have relatively low share in total sub-contracting enterprises. The incidence of sub-contracting is relatively low (25 to 50 %), but their share in total workers and GVA are high. The labour and capital productivity are also high as compared to first group. These groups are seen as a potential industry groups.

The industry groups (inorganic in nature) have very low share in total sub-contracting enterprises (less than 1.0 %) but have very high incidence of subcontracting (more

than 50 %). The share in total workers is low but GVA are very high (more than 50 %). Levels of labour and capital productivity are also very high. These industries are important in a sense that technological spill-over effects are more likely to take place in these industry groups. Analysis given below in each of the location and enterprise type consider these three industry groups.

3.1.2a Industry at Aggregate Level

Figure-3.1.2



Source: Table 3.1.2a

Table 3.1.2a: Classification of Total Unorganised Manufacturing With Their Share in Total Subcontracting Enterprises (figures in %)

2000-01					2005-06				
Industry groups	Incidence of sub-contracting	% Share			Industry groups	Incidence of sub-contracting	% Share		
		Enterprise	Workers	GVA			Enterprise	Workers	GVA
160	89.3	35.9	83.6	76.3	**160**	69.9	36.42	67.0	62
171	55.8	13.3	59.9	56.9	**172**	66.8	17.96	67.2	57.5
172	55.7	11.9	57.2	62.5	**171**	52.2	10.54	51.5	40.1
181	17.4	9.4	22.5	28.4	**181**	13.2	7.82	16.9	21.1
369	38.5	7.1	44.9	49.2	**242**	77	5.82	55.3	19.6
202	11.3	5.9	9.9	17	**369**	35.5	4.8	30	22.1
242	67.9	2.8	47.1	20.5	**202**	8.9	3.45	8.8	15.2
289	21.6	2.00	27.1	34.9	**210**	68.3	2.08	59.7	41.4
361	27.5	1.9	27.1	27.2	**289**	21.7	1.87	29.9	30.4
222	40.8	1.1	43.7	45.1	**361**	20.3	1.59	20.5	18.6
		(91.47)					**(92.35)**		

Note- Figures in the parentheses are the combined sectoral share of the subcontracting enterprises
Source: Same as in Table 3.1 and based on appendix 3 (3.1 to 3.3)

The incidence of subcontracting which is given at three digit industry groups show that during 2005-06 (Figure 3.1.2) the total incidence of subcontracting is high (more than 50%) for manufacture of tobacco (69.9%), other textiles (66.8%), spinning and weaving (52.2%), other chemical (77.0%) and paper and paper products (68.3%).

The incidence of subcontracting is highest in other chemical product. These industries together contribute more than 72 percent shares (see Table 3.1.2a) in total enterprises participate in subcontracting activities. It may also be seen that the share of workers and GVA are higher in industries have higher incidence of subcontracting. At the same time, there have been structural changes (in terms of decline in share of sub-contracting enterprises) in theses industry groups.

However, there has been an improvement in the sectoral share in 'other textiles' and 'other chemical' industry groups. The share of workers and GVA have also increased in 'other textiles' industry whereas share in GVA has declined in 'other chemical' industry irrespective of their increased sectoral and workers' share.

Based on this analysis it can be said that industries that have high share in total as well as also extensively engaged in subcontracting are organic and/or labour intensive in nature. Manufacture of 'other chemical' is the only inorganic industry in this category whose sectoral share is high (compare to the other inorganic industries). Some of the industry groups in which incidence of subcontracting is high but have very low share (mainly inorganic industries) in the total are basically engaged in multi-layered production system (Sahu, 2010).

It may also be seen that manufacturing of apparel (7.82%), wood (3.45%), other fabricated metal n.e.c (1.87%) and furniture (1.59%) have higher sectoral share in total subcontracting enterprises, although these industries belong to lowest incidence group (0-25%). Manufacturing n.e.c (4.80%) is the only industry that has high share in total subcontracting enterprises belong to medium incidence category (25 - 50%). Although these industry groups belong to medium and low incidence group, but have high potential to generate value added and accommodate the new technology.

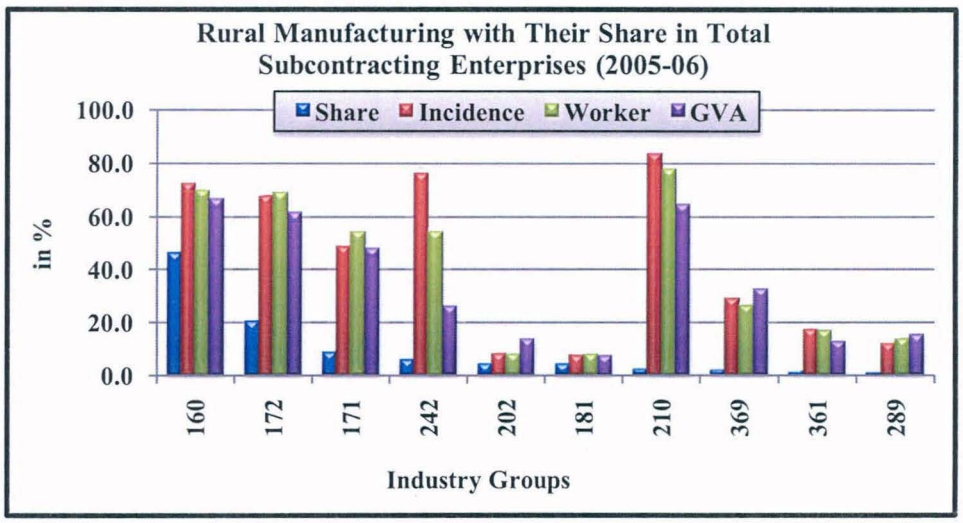
Other than these industries, which have high share in total sub-contracting enterprises, there are some industries whose sectoral share are although very low but have very high incidence of subcontracting (see Table 3.1.2). These industry groups are glass

product, non-ferrous metal, electricity distribution, electric lamps, television and radio transmission, coach work, part and accessories among others. The high incidence of sub-contracting in these industry groups are the result of competition among assemblers and component manufacturers. Due to increase in domestic demand, these industries try to expand the production possibilities, which ultimately involve them in second and third tier sub-contracting (Uchikawa, 2011).

3.1.2b Industry in Rural and Urban Area

Above discussions are also holds true for rural and urban manufacturing industries. Manufacture of tobacco (72.6 %), other textiles (67.7%), other textiles (76.3%), paper and paper product (83.6%) are the high incidence industry groups in rural area. Over the period, sectoral share of tobacco product (46.0 %), other textiles (20.2%) and other chemical (6.0%) have also increased. Irrespective of increase in share in total subcontracting enterprises, incidence of subcontracting has declined in tobacco industry. This decline in incidence of subcontracting has also led to decline in the share of workers and GVA.

Figure-3.1.3



Source: Table 3.1.2b

Industries which have relatively low sectoral share but generating high share of value added are manufacture of wood (13.9%), manufacturing n.e.c (32.5%), furniture (12.8 %) and other fabricated metal (15.3 %).

During 2005-06, industries which had very low sectoral share but high incidence of subcontracting (see table 3.1.2b) include plastic products, glass products, electricity and

control apparatus, electric lamp, watches and clock, other electrical equipment and ships and boat. In 2005-06, some of the industries moved from high to medium category, whereas industries like electric lamp and other electrical equipment shifted to low category group.

Table 3.1.2b: Classification of Rural Unorganised Manufacturing With Their Share in Total Subcontracting Enterprises (figures in %)

2000-01					2005-06				
Industry groups	Incidence of Sub-contracting	% Share			Industry groups	Incidence of Sub-contracting	% Share		
		Enterp-rise	Workers	GVA			Enterp-rise	Workers	GVA
160	91.71	45.95	85.3	78.7	**160**	72.61	46.08	69.9	66.5
171	52.29	13.31	58	60.6	**172**	67.74	20.23	69.2	61.4
172	50.78	12.87	52.6	62	**171**	48.8	8.72	54.1	48.1
202	9.83	7.29	8.3	13.2	**242**	76.26	6.0	54.3	25.9
181	11.66	5.91	12.4	12.4	**202**	8.39	4.28	8.0	13.9
369	35.11	4.06	39.6	41.1	**181**	7.72	4.06	7.8	7.5
242	69.63	2.2	45.8	24.5	**210**	83.58	2.33	77.7	64.5
361	26.51	1.91	25.4	25.5	**369**	29.05	2.09	26.2	32.5
153	3.06	1.33	3.0	3.1	**361**	17.23	1.25	16.8	12.8
289	10.65	0.99	10.6	16.6	**289**	11.95	1.0	13.8	15.3
		(95.83)					**(96.04)**		

Note- Figures in the parentheses are the combined sectoral share of the subcontracting enterprises
Source: Same as in Table 3.1 and based on appendix 3 (3.1 to 3.3)

Similarly in urban area industries which have high share and incidence of subcontracting in 2000-01 were manufacture of tobacco (91.7%), spinning and weaving (52.3%), other textiles (50.8%) and other chemical (69.6%). These industries remain present in high incidence category in 2005-06 (Table 3.1.2.c)

Figure-3.1.4

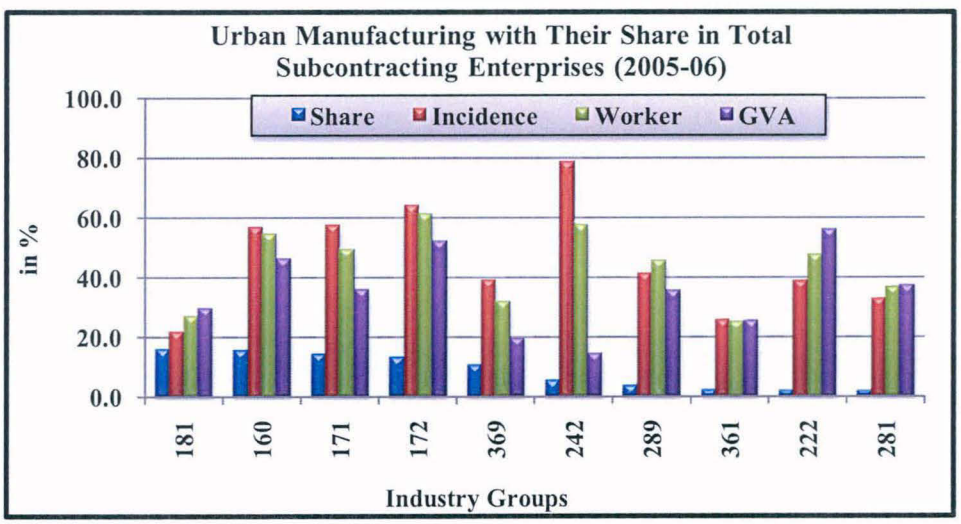


Table-3.1.3: Classification of Industry Groups by the Incidence of Subcontracting

% of unit working under contract	2000-01					2005-06				
	Rural Total	Urban Total	All(Rural+Urban)			Rural Total	Urban Total	All(Rural+Urban)		
			OAMEs	Estab	Total			OAMEs	Estab	Total
>50.0 (high)	172, 171, 312, 252, 332, 242, 261, 351, 319, 315, 160, 333,	272, 322, 182, 343, 342, 261, 171, 300, 333, 242, 273, 172, 321, 160, 352, 353	333, 252, 172, 171, 241, 261, 242, 321, 319, 160, 352	272, 322, 261, 191, 343, 369, 273, 171, 342, 172, 300, 321, 352, 351,333, 353,	322, 342, 172, 171, 261, 300. 333, 273, 351. 242, 321, 160. 352, 353	315. 172, 160, 272. 313, 242, 210. 261, 343, 331, 341, 321,	333, 160, 171, 315, 351, 352, 191, 312, 172, 242	251, 191, 171, 315, 272. 331, 312, 172, 343, 160, 333. 210, 321, 261, 242, 243, 341	171, 312. 160, 331. 351. 315, 172, 191. 343, 371	272, 171, 333. 312, 315, 191. 331, 352, 261. 172, 210, 343. 160, 242
25.01-50.0 (medium)	361, 251, 342, 222, 293, 369, 241, 210. 331, 173, 273, 371	251, 311, 181, 331, 281, 361, 271,372, 192, 292, 293, 312, 323, 291, 332, 289, 369, 222, 359, 210, 191, 252, 173, 371, 315,	291, 361, 372, 272, 369, 222, 331, 293, 312, 332, 210, 182, 315, 173, 371,	160, 311, 314, 281, 372, 202, 361, 182, 293, 312, 323, 292, 371, 210, 01405, 192, 291, 251, 289, 359, 173,332, 222, 252, 315,	251, 191, 323, 361, 372, 293, 291, 359, 312, 182, 369, 222, 272, 210,332, 319, 173, 343, 371, 252,315,	369, 291, 243, 173, 191, 252, 371. 293, 171,	361, 319, 272, 173, 251, 281, 291, 292, 252, 192, 300, 222, 369, 289, 210, 182, 273, 343, 261, 331,	192, 319, 173, 359, 222, 291, 182, 369, 252	202. 271, 332, 281. 173, 291, 252. 293, 369, 182. 272. 292, 222. 289, 210, 261.300,273	293, 251, 351, 192, 281, 173, 291, 321, 222, 182, 369, 300, 252, 273
0-25(low)	352, 372, 313, 232, 243, 231, 155, 314, 271, 154, 151. 269, 153. 323. 223, 152, 191, 01405, 201, 292, 202, 289, 221, 359, 181, 182, 343, 192, 291, 281, 341, 321, 311, 272	243, 232, 231, 155, 223, 152, 151. 241, 153. 01405, 154, 269. 201. 351, 221. 313, 341, 202. 319. 314,	232. 231, 223, 313. 341, 322, 155, 151, 01405, 153. 269, 154, 152. 201, 342, 292. 202, 314. 271. 289, 251, 323. 181, 221, 191. 281, 192, 343. 311, 351, 359,	243, 231, 232, 152, 155, 151. 154, 269. 153. 241, 242, 319. 201, 223, 271, 221, 313, 341, 331. 181,	243, 231, 232. 155, 151, 223. 153, 269, 154. 01405, 202, 201, 271, 314, 181. 292, 221, 313, 341, 289,192, 311, 281, 241	300,323,232,231, 223,322,190,212. 214,267.353,241. 351.153,273,372. 155.151.342,311. 269, 154, 292,192,359,314. 181,202,182,152. 221,01405,222,3 12,332,289,271,3 19,361,201,251, 281	223, 322, 231, 243, 155, 314. 232, 153, 152. 311, 151, 323, 269. 313. 321,341, 221, 01405, 372, 154, 371, 202, 241, 359, 271, 293, 181, 332, 201,	223, 322, 231, 232. 313. 372, 241, 300. 190, 212, 214. 267. 353. 351. 351. 371, 153, 342. 155, 311, 269,314, 271, 202,152, 01405, 273, 154, 181, 293, 221, 332, 201, 361,	223. 322. 231, 243. 232. 153. 155. 152. 314. 151. 154. 311. 269. 323. 241. 221. 242. 359. 342. 341. 313. 372. 181. 321. 251. 01405. 319. 201. 361. 192,333	223, 322, 190. 212, 214, 267. 353. 231. 153. 151. 155. 241. 323. 311. 314. 269. 152. 342. 154. 202. 01405. 221. 372. 341. 313. 181. 271. 359. 371. 201. 361. 289. 243. 332. 292. 319

Source: same as 3.1

Manufacture of apparel has the highest sectoral share in total subcontracting enterprises in both the period have very low incidence of subcontracting. Over the period their share have also increased, which lead to the increase in incidence of subcontracting (21.6%). But the total number of workers employed (32.8%) and share in GVA (36.9%) in 2000-01 have declined. The important point to note is that, in apparel industry, share of GVA has increased more proportionally than the share of total number of worker employed.

Table 3.1.2c: Classification of Urban Unorganised Manufacturing With Their Share in Total Subcontracting Enterprises (figures in %)

2000-01					2005-06				
Industry groups	Incidence of sub-contracting	% Share			Industry groups	Incidence of sub-contracting	% Share		
		Enterp-rise	Workers	GVA			Enterp-rise	Workers	GVA
160	91.71	19.0	76.4	67	**181**	21.56	15.89	27	29.6
181	11.66	15.18	32.8	36.9	**160**	56.49	15.65	54.3	46.1
171	52.29	13.29	62.6	54.7	**171**	57.41	14.47	49.2	35.9
369	35.11	12.27	48	51.5	**172**	64.02	13.1	61.3	52.1
172	50.78	10.5	67.7	63	**369**	39.25	10.62	31.7	19.6
242	69.63	3.81	48.6	18.4	**242**	78.71	5.45	57.6	14.4
289	10.65	3.72	41.7	41.3	**289**	41.17	3.73	45.5	35.6
202	9.83	3.63	21.8	27.6	**361**	25.73	2.3	25	25.4
222	30.41	2.54	46	47.9	**222**	38.91	2.1	47.5	56
361	26.51	2.03	29	28.5	**281**	32.83	1.81	36.7	37.2
		(85.98)					**(85.13)**		

Note- Figures in the parentheses are the combined sectoral share of the subcontracting enterprises
Source: Same as in Table 3.1 and based on appendix 3 (3.1 to 3.3)

The other industry which is important due to its high incidence of subcontracting (78.7%) in 2005-06 is the other chemical. Not only incidence of subcontracting has become higher but also its sectoral share (5.45%) and share of total workers (57.8%) has also increased in 2005-06. However, this increase in share and incidence does not lead to increase in share of GVA.

Manufacturing of printing and service activities has also performed better in terms of generating more output over the period. However, the sectoral share of this industry has declined (2.10%); incidence of subcontracting (38.9%) has increased in 2000-01. The increase in subcontracting has also led the increase in share of total workers and GVA over the period. The other potential industries are furniture and structural metals.

Industries which have very low share but have higher incidence of subcontracting are glass product, non-ferrous metals, office accounting and computing, electronic tubes, television and radio transmitter, electricity distribution and control apparatus, parts and accessories and aircraft and ship craft. Most of the industries belong to this category are engaged in multi-layered production.

3.1.2d Industry in OAMEs and Establishments Segment

Almost similar type of results can also be seen for OAMEs and establishments segments. In OAMEs, manufacturing of tobacco (41.31%), spinning and weaving (9.12%) and other chemical (6.58%) have high share in total and watches and clock (0.01%), electric tubes (0.01%) and glass products (0.23%) have very low share in the total belong to high incidence category in both the period.

Table 3.1.2d: Classification of OAMEs With Their Share in Total Subcontracting Enterprises (figures in %)

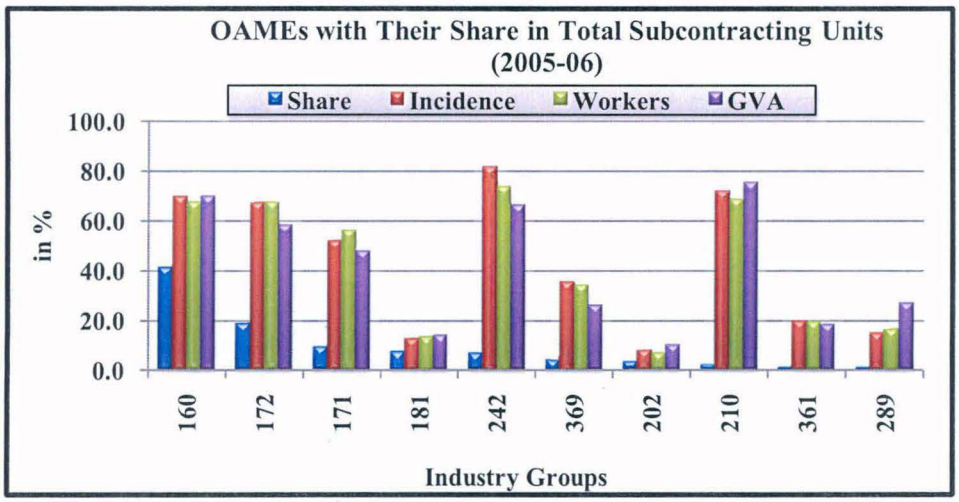
2000-01					2005-06				
Industry groups	Incidence of sub-contracting	% Share			Industry groups	Incidence of sub-contracting	% Share		
		Enter-prise	Work-ers	GVA			Enter-prise	Work-ers	GVA
160	90.4	41.54	90.1	86.6	**160**	69.97	41.31	67.3	69.8
171	54.87	12.68	60.6	64	**172**	67.1	18.75	67.3	58.5
172	54.74	12.17	54.7	64.9	**171**	51.89	9.12	56.1	48
181	16.63	8.92	17.7	18.8	**181**	12.76	7.6	13.5	13.7
202	10.54	6.22	8.6	13.6	**242**	81.77	6.58	74.1	66.2
369	34.08	5.95	33.5	31.3	**369**	35.47	4.15	34.3	26
242	76.6	3.15	74.2	58.9	**202**	7.98	3.33	6.8	10
361	26.68	1.66	24.9	26.1	**210**	71.92	2.19	68.4	75.3
289	15.78	1.31	14.7	20.5	**361**	19.68	1.16	19.3	18.1
153	2.95	0.96	2.6	2.9	**289**	14.85	1.08	16.5	26.6
		(94.56)					**(95.28)**		

Note- Figures in the parentheses are the combined sectoral share of the subcontracting enterprises

Source: Same as in Table 3.1 and based on appendix 3 (3.1 to 3.3)

As far as incidence of subcontracting is concerned; it has declined in tobacco and spinning and weaving. During 2000-01, the incidence of subcontracting was highest (90.4%) in tobacco, which declined to 70 % in 2005-06. Although there has not been any major change in its sectoral share but due to decline in incidence of subcontracting, total numbers of workers employed and output (GVA) generated have also been declined.

Figure no-3.1.5



Source: Table 3.1.2d

The case is somewhat different for spinning and weaving. Over the period its sectoral share (9.1%) and incidence of subcontracting (51.9%) have declined, which ultimately resulted in decline in share of total workers and GVA in 2005-06. The important point to be noticed is that, tobacco has performed better than the other industries in terms of value creation.

On the other hand, the sectoral share and incidence of subcontracting have increased in 'other textile' and 'other chemical' industry. This increase in incidence of subcontracting has also led to increase in share of workers and GVA. Among all the industry groups in 2005-06, paper and paper product has the highest incidence of subcontracting (71.9%). Although its sectoral share in total subcontracting enterprises is very low (2.2%) but the incidence is very high, which resulted in higher share of total workers and GVA. Manufacturing of furniture and other fabricated metals are the other potential industry groups.

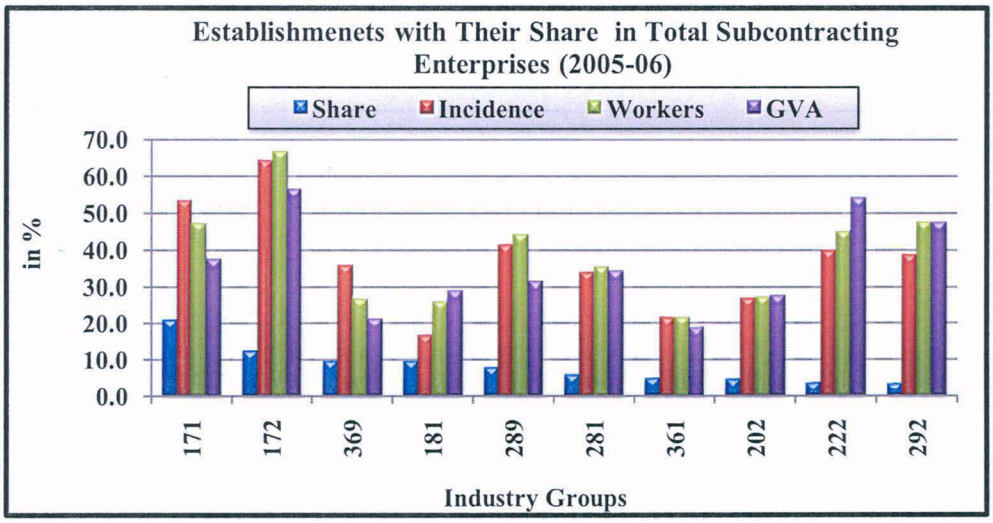
Industries which have very low sectoral share in total sub-contracting enterprises but have high incidence of sub-contracting are rubber product, plastic product, basic chemicals, glass product, man-made fibers, non-ferrous metal, electric lamp, electronic tubes, other electrical equipment and so on.

In establishments segment, manufacturing of spinning and weaving (20.82%) and 'other textiles' (12.25%) have high share in total subcontracting units in 2005-06 also belong to high incidence category in both the periods. Other industries, which had

incidence of subcontracting during 2000-01 either shifted to low or medium category in 2005-06. Irrespective of the changing sectoral share of spinning and weaving, the incidence of subcontracting has been highest among all other industry groups.

The other industry groups whose sectoral share has increased over the period are non-metallic products and furniture. It is evident that, in non-metallic products incidence of subcontracting has almost same, whereas its sectoral share has increased from 6.3 percent in 2000-01 to 7.6 percent in 2005-06. The share of workers has also increased (44.2%) in this industry but the overall performance has gone down as may be seen in declining share of GVA. Printing and service activities and special purpose machinery are the two new industries whose sectoral share and incidence of subcontracting are although low compare to other big industries, but their performances in terms of employing workers and GVA have been impressive in the year 2005-06 . In the earlier period (2000-01), manufacturing of structural metal and plastic products were the potential one.

Figure 3.1.6



Source: Table 3.1.2e

The low sectoral share (less than 1.0%) industries in this segment are glass product, non-ferrous metal, electric lamps, coach work, parts and accessories, television and radio transmitter, office accounting and computing among others.

Table 3.1.2e: Classification of Establishments With Their Share in Total Subcontracting Enterprises (figures in %)

2000-01					2005-06				
Industry groups	Incidence of sub-contracting	% Share			Industry groups	Incidence of sub-contracting	% Share		
		Enter-prise	Work-ers	GVA			Enter-prise	Work-ers	GVA
171	60.51	17.21	58.7	53.2	**171**	53.24	20.82	47.1	37.4
369	57.92	14.24	61.5	62.4	**172**	64.08	12.25	66.6	56.5
181	22.13	11.99	32.6	37.4	**369**	35.78	9.45	26.6	20.9
172	63.16	10.89	63.8	60.2	**181**	16.38	9.37	25.6	28.7
289	41.88	6.29	42.9	41.6	**289**	41.38	7.56	44.2	31.3
222	44.11	4.95	46.7	49.2	**281**	33.69	5.79	35.3	34.3
202	29.57	4.2	27.6	30.2	**361**	21.6	4.64	21.4	18.8
361	29.88	3.8	29.6	28.1	**202**	26.85	4.36	27.1	27.6
281	27.91	3.64	29.2	31.1	**222**	39.82	3.47	44.9	54
252	44.18	2.2	37.3	27.5	**292**	38.57	3.11	47.2	47.4
		(79.42)					**(80.82)**		

Note- Figures in the parentheses are the combined sectoral share of the subcontracting enterprises
Source: Same as in Table 3.1 and based on appendix 3 (3.1 to 3.3)

It has been observed that most of the industries, which have high share in total subcontracting units as well as high incidence of subcontracting, provide greater proportion of employment and relatively low real value added. For example, manufacturing of tobacco, spinning and weaving, other textiles and chemical have both high share in the total and belong to high incidence category during 2001-06, and also employ higher proportion of workers but generated low output. On the other hand, some of the industries like leather products, non-ferrous metal, paper and paper products, electricity and control apparatus and part and accessories have very low share in the total but belong to high incidence category and also employ higher proportion of workers and generate more value added.

3.2 Productivity Analysis of the Enterprises Working and Not Working on Sub-contracting

The partial factor productivity (labour and capital) analysis has been discussed (in chapter-2) for both rural-urban manufacturing and enterprise types for different industrial activities reflected the trend of higher productivities in urban area and in establishment segment in particular. It also showed the higher productivities for the industries involve mostly in inorganic based activities. Most of the organic-based

industries like manufacture of grain mill, other food, tobacco, spinning and weaving, other textiles, tobacco and wood, which have high share in total number of enterprises, workers, GVA belong to lowest ratio category of labour productivity, capital productivity and capital intensity.

The analysis in this section intends to examine the productivity differences between enterprises working under subcontracting system and the enterprises not working on contract basis. There is a general belief that enterprises working on contract system are more efficient in using capital techniques as well in employing capital per unit of labour. It has also been assumed that units working under contract generate more value added per enterprises and worker respectively. Contrary to this in unorganised manufacturing sector the level of productivities (see Table 3.2.1) is more in units not working on contract. Sahu (2010) argues that value addition capacities of subcontracting units depend on the type of technology in use, nature of manufacturing activities, and destination for selling final products. Analysis shows that most of units working under contract are tiny enterprises uses self-procured equipment in the production process and mostly located in rural area.

Table 3.2.1 presents that at the aggregate level, labour productivity levels are high for non subcontracting units than for units working on sub-contracting. At the aggregate level, the value added per worker in subcontracting was Rs. 18.7 and Rs.18.9 thousand respectively in the year 2000-01 and 2005-06. Average labour productivity in sub-contracting enterprises is lower compared with non subcontracting enterprises. In year 2000-01, value added per worker in non-subcontracting enterprises was Rs. 19.3 thousand which increased to Rs. 25.5 thousand in 2005-06. Although labour productivity has increased over the period in both types of enterprises; it increased at higher rate in non-subcontracting enterprises.

Between the rural and urban area, labour productivity has almost remained same for sub-contracting enterprises, which is Rs.11.7 thousand in both the period. In urban area labour productivity for sub-contracting enterprises increased from Rs. 27.3 thousand in 2000-01 to Rs. 29.1 thousand in 2005-06. Labour productivity for non sub-contracting enterprises is higher in both rural and urban area during this period. Within the enterprises type, value added per worker has declined from Rs. 10.9 in 2000-01 to Rs. 9.6 thousand in 2005-06 for the subcontracting enterprises. This has become a general phenomenon in both the rural and urban OAMEs.

Whereas, labour productivity of subcontracting enterprises in establishment segments has increased from Rs. 33.9 thousand in 2000-01 to Rs. 38.7 thousand in 2005-06. Compared with subcontracting enterprises, in non sub-contracting enterprises; value added per worker was almost same in both OAMEs and in establishment but over the period it became higher in non-sub-contracting enterprises belong to the establishment segment.

Results at industry level (table 2.4 in appendix 3) show that at the aggregate, value added per worker in sub-contracting is higher than non-subcontracting enterprises are motor vehicles, coach work, refined petroleum, coke oven product, insulated wire, non-metal waste, basic iron and steel and basic chemicals and so on. Almost all the industries have high labour productivity belong to the inorganic category. Whereas organic industries, which have higher sectoral share in total sub-contracting, have lower value added per worker compared to the respective industries belong to the non-subcontracting enterprises. Only apparel industry, which has high share in subcontracting enterprises, uses more capital per unit of labour than the non sub-contracting enterprises.

Capital-labour ratio is also lower for sub-contracting enterprises at the aggregate and both rural and urban manufacturing and for OAMEs and establishments. At the industry level also, capital intensity is high for sub-contracting enterprises (compared to non sub-contracting enterprises) the industries have higher value added per worker in 2005-06. In other way, we could say that increase in labour productivity is a result of increase in capital-labour ratio.

As far as efficient use of capital techniques is concerned, it is very low in both sub-contracting and non-sub-contracting enterprises. Although Sub-contracting enterprises have better utilised the capital technique compare to non-subcontracting enterprises. At the aggregate level, output-capital ratio for sub-contracting enterprises was 0.45 in 2000-01 of which 0.57 in rural and 0.41 in urban area, whereas in non-subcontracting enterprises, it was 0.31, 0.49 and 0.40 respectively in 2000-01. Over the period, capital productivity has declined for both enterprises. In sub-contracting enterprises, capital productivity is higher for rural manufacturing and for establishment segments in particular. Analysis (table 2.4 to 2.8 in appendix 3) shows that capital productivity is high (compared to non-subcontracting enterprise) for industries have higher sectoral share in total sub-contracting enterprises.These industries are manufacture of tobacco, other textile, apparel, printing and service activities and so on.

Table 3.2.1 Partial Factor Productivity in unorganised Manufacturing Sector

Year	2000-01						2005-06					
Enterprises	Sub-contracting Enterprises			Non Sub-contracting Enterprises			Sub-contracting Enterprises			Non Sub-contracting Enterprises		
Structural Ratio	VAL	CLR	VAK	VAL	CLR	VAK	VAL	CLR	VAK	VAL	CLR	VAK
	(in Rs. '000)			(in Rs. '000)			(in Rs. '000)			(in Rs. '000)		
Rural												
OAMEs	9.5	16.6	0.57	10.6	21.3	0.50	8.3	16.6	0.50	11.8	30.9	0.38
Estb	22.8	39.9	0.57	24.3	50.2	0.48	27.5	74.3	0.37	36.5	86.1	0.42
Total	11.7	20.4	0.57	13.6	27.5	0.49	11.7	26.7	0.44	18.0	44.9	0.40
Urban												
OAMEs	14.2	37.4	0.38	19.1	44.0	0.43	12.6	51.1	0.25	19.1	101.8	0.19
Estb	38.0	91.7	0.41	42.6	111.0	0.38	43.9	165.4	0.27	55.4	209.8	0.26
Total	27.3	67.3	0.41	31.9	80.7	0.40	29.1	111.4	0.26	40.3	164.7	0.24
All (R+U)												
OAMEs	10.9	23.0	0.47	12.4	35.7	0.35	9.6	27.5	0.35	13.4	41.1	0.33
Estb	33.9	77.9	0.44	34.0	118.9	0.29	38.7	109.9	0.35	46.6	120.5	0.39
Total	18.7	41.6	0.45	19.3	62.1	0.31	18.9	53.8	0.35	25.5	69.9	0.36

Note: VAL- Labour Productivity (GVA per worker), VAK-Capital Productivity (output capital ratio), CLR-Capital Intensity (capital labour ratio)
Per worker productivity and capital labour ratio are in Rupees at constant 2004-05 price.
Source: Same as in Table 1.

3.3. Linkages of Subcontracting Enterprises

The types of linkages are also important to know about actual condition of the particular industry. In Indian manufacturing sector backward linkage is the most efficient channel of technology spill-over. Therefore, it is tried to see here that whether backward (vertical linkage) and forward linkages have become stronger in case of unorganised manufacturing sector.

The linkages of sub-contracting enterprises working on contract also depend on the conditions of purchase of basic inputs from the contractors and/or master units and selling of final products to the same. The purchase of inputs/raw materials from the contractors indicate the backward linkages (from buyer to supplier) of these tiny and small enterprises to the large manufacturing units whereas selling of final product reflects the forward linkages (from suppler to buyer) of the units. Studies [Mehta, (1985), Samal, (1990) and Uchikawa (2011)] suggest that over the period backward linkages have become stronger than the forward linkages between the two sectors of the economy.

In this study, above results are being re-examined on the basis of empirical analysis and the information provided in the NSSO survey for years 2000-01 and 20005-06. In fact, there are two types of information given in the survey, which consists of single source/destination agencies and multiple source/destination agencies for purchasing of inputs and selling of final outputs. We have used only the single source/destination agencies for finding the nature of backward and forward linkages of the enterprises. In the previous section also, some of the information was given such as supply of raw material, equipment and specific designs by the contractors tells about these linkages.

3.3.1a Backward Linkages

Table 3.3.1 reveals that in 2005-06, among all the important sources for purchase of basic inputs which are government agency, co-operative society, private enterprises, contractors and households; private enterprises and contractors are the important one. The purchase of inputs from contractors is the general indicator which reflects the backward linkages between the contracting units and the large manufacturing units.

In 2000-01, out of the total enterprises which purchase the basic inputs from various sources; 21.8 percent enterprises purchased the basic input from the contractors,

which increased to 31.5 percent during 2005-06. A major proportion of subcontracting enterprises do not provide any specific agency from which they purchase the basic inputs for production process.

At the rural level, there were 26.7 percent enterprises whose primary source of supplying inputs were contractors. Whereas, only 13.6 percent enterprises in urban area were purchasing the basic inputs from the contractors in 2000-01. Over the period this proportion increased in both rural and urban area respectively 36.9 and 20.1 percent. Within the enterprise type, OAMEs were more dependent on the contractors (23.8%) than the establishments (9.7%) in 2000-01. As in the above case, over the years this dependency has increased for both the enterprise type.

On the contrary, if we look at the basic source of purchase of inputs for non sub-contracting enterprises find that their primary source of purchase of basic inputs is the private enterprises both at rural and urban and enterprise type wise. Even in case of urban manufacturing sector, subcontracting enterprises are more dependent on the private enterprises for supplying basic inputs. Within the enterprise type, this dependency is higher in the establishment segments.

On the basis of above discussion, we may say that, although at the aggregate backward linkages are stronger between the subcontracting enterprise and contractors. It has also increased over the period, but between the rural and urban area and within the enterprise type, it is more common in rural manufacturing sector and tiny enterprises in particular.

3.3.1b Forward Linkages

The channels to which sub-contracting enterprises sell final output are almost same through which it purchases the basic inputs. Table 3.3.2 shows that during 2001-06, the important agencies for selling of output (products) has been private enterprises, contractors and the households. The shares of sub-contracting enterprises, which sell their output to contractors in total, are higher among other destination agencies. In a way, it confirms the forward linkages between the enterprises working on contract and the contractors (large units). Over the period this linkages has become stronger as it is being evident from Table 3.3.2.

Table 3.3.1a Source Agency of Enterprises for Purchase of Basic Input

Year	2000-01						2005-06					
Enterprises	**Sub-contracting Enterprises**			**Non Sub-contracting Enterprises**			**Sub-contracting Enterprises**			**Non Sub-contracting Enterprises**		
Source Agency*	Private# Enterprise	Contra-ctors#	No-specific agency	Private Enterprise	Contra-ctors	No-specific agency	Private Enterprise	Contra-ctors	No-specific agency	Private Enterprise	Contra-ctors	No-specific agency
Rural												
OAMEs	13.1	27.6	52.8	40.7	0.7	25.6	12.7	38.2	39.7	41.4	6.1	22.5
Estab	34.0	11.6	47.0	53.9	1.1	18.9	32.5	15.6	43.4	51.8	2.1	21.1
Total	14.3	26.7	52.4	41.7	0.7	25.1	13.9	36.9	39.9	42.4	5.7	22.3
Urban												
OAMEs	25.4	15.3	55.1	9.8	0.2	3.4	26.1	23.3	45.9	54.2	5.3	25.5
DMEs	46.4	9.1	40.6	30.6	0.4	6.0	51.1	10.6	34.1	70.9	1.2	17.9
Total	31.2	13.6	51.2	12.7	0.2	3.8	32.5	20.1	42.8	59.4	4.1	23.2
Total(R+U)												
OAMEs	16.9	23.8	53.5	37.0	7.8	33.7	16.3	34.2	41.3	44.3	5.9	23.2
Estab	43.1	9.7	42.3	59.4	3.7	24.4	44.9	12.3	37.2	62.4	1.6	19.3
Total	20.5	21.8	52.0	40.1	7.2	32.4	19.8	31.5	40.8	47.1	5.3	22.6

Note: * The other destination agencies comprises of government, co-operative society and households. Due to this the column sums not add up to 100.
The clear definition of private enterprises and contractors are not provided in the NSSO survey of enterprise level. Therefore it is assumed here that contractors are the only large manufacturing units.

Source: Same as in Table 1.

At the aggregate level, 47.3 percent subcontracting enterprises sell their final output to the contractors. During 2001-06, this share has increased to 58.7 percent. Between the rural and urban area, more than 50 percent enterprises sold their output to the contractors in rural manufacturing during 2000-01, whereas only 32.5 enterprises in urban area sold their output to the contactors. Over the years, these linkages has become stronger, where 65.5 percent subcontracting enterprises in rural area and 44.0 percent in urban area sell their final output to the contractors in 2005-06.

Within the enterprise type, more than 51 percent OAMEs sold their output to the contactors, which increased to 63.3 percent in 2005-06. In establishment segment, 22.4 percent subcontracting enterprises in 2000-01 were selling their final output to the contractors, which further increased to 25.3 percent in 2005-06. Again within the rural and urban area, OAMEs are more linked to the contractors than the establishment.

Contrary to this, non subcontracting units sell their final output directly to the private individuals/households. Private enterprise is the other possible destination of their final output. Here, we could also say that, in comparison of subcontracting enterprises; non subcontracting enterprises have more access to the direct market.

To Summarise, it may be said that the forward linkages between sub-contracting enterprises and the contractors have become stronger in the year between 2000-01 and 2005-06. Between the rural and urban area, this linkages has increased in favour of rural manufacturing enterprises and particularly for OAMEs. Within the OAMEs and establishments, linkages are stronger in the former one. It has also been in urban area, particularly for OAMEs in urban area, the linkages between subcontracting enterprises and contractors have become stronger.

Table 3.3.1b Destination Agency of Enterprises for Sale of Final Output

year	2000-01						2005-06					
Enterprise	**Sub-contracting Enterprises**			**Non Sub-contracting Enterprises**			**Sub-contracting Enterprises**			**Non Sub-contracting Enterprises**		
Destination Agency*	Private Enterprise#	Contra-ctors#	House-holds	Private Enterprise	Contra-ctors	House-holds	Private Enterprise	Contra-ctors	House-holds	Private Enterprise	Contra-ctors	House-holds
Rural												
OAMEs	18.7	58.0	16.8	21.5	2.9	74.1	17.7	67.7	9.3	19.3	8.2	67.9
Estab	49.5	22.8	24.0	32.4	2.1	60.4	40.1	30.6	21.9	34.0	2.5	55.3
Total	20.4	56.0	17.2	22.4	2.8	73.0	19.0	65.5	10.1	20.7	7.7	66.7
Urban												
OAMEs	37.5	36.4	21.9	23.9	2.0	72.6	35.7	51.4	8.4	24.5	6.1	65.9
Estab	55.4	22.3	19.7	41.8	1.5	55.2	59.5	22.6	12.8	45.6	1.2	50.0
Total	42.4	32.5	21.3	29.3	1.8	67.4	41.8	44.0	9.5	31.1	4.6	61.0
Total(R+U)												
OAMEs	24.5	51.3	18.4	22.8	17.6	56.8	22.5	63.3	9.1	20.5	7.8	67.4
Estab	53.8	22.4	20.8	42.7	8.0	46.2	53.0	25.3	15.8	40.5	1.8	52.4
Total	28.6	47.3	18.7	25.6	16.3	55.3	26.2	58.7	9.9	23.5	6.8	65.1

Note: * The other destination agencies comprises of government, co-operative society and others. Due to this the column sums not add up to 100.
The clear definition of private enterprises and contractors are not provided in the NSSO survey of enterprise level. Therefore it is assumed here that contractors are the only large manufacturing units.
Source: Same as in Table 1.

3.4 Overall Performances of Industry Group

Table 3.4 Performances of Industrial Activities during 2001-06

Industries groups	Incidence	Sectoral Share	Performance
Tobacco, Spinning and weaving, Other chemical, Paper and paper product, Other textiles	> 50.0%	High (> 5.0%)	High employment, low value added, very low productivity
Manufacturing n.e.c, Other fabricated metal, Furniture, Apparel Printing and service, Wood, Structural metal	< 25 %	Low (1.0-5.0%)	low employment, high value added, low productivity
Glass product, Non-ferrous metal, casting of metal, Office accounting and computing, Electricity distribution, Electric lamps, Television and radio transmitter, Watches and clock, Coach work, Parts and accessories, Railways	> 50 %	Very Low (< 1.0%)	low employment, high value added, high productivity

Source: Table 3.1.2a to 3.1.2e

As we have already discussed in the previous section about the performances of the particular industry groups. There are the some important industries, which are important, not only for improvement in the condition of unorganised manufacturing sector, but also for the policy perspective. Industries, which have very high sectoral share and high incidence of subcontracting, also employ higher share of total workers. The value added generated by these industries are low because of the operation of constant of returns to scale as most of them are primary/organic based industries. In the process of globalisation, higher value creation and providing skilful employment are necessary. In most of these industries, output produced uses low level of technology and are inelastic in nature.

Whereas industries belong to second category (termed as potential industries) have relatively low share in total sub-contracting enterprises and incidence of subcontracting. These industries are mixed in nature (both organic and inorganic), operate at some level of economies of scale and produces higher proportion of value added. Output produced by these industry groups is elastic in nature, which has more presence in market.

Industries belong to the third category are very low in sectoral share but have high incidence of sub-contracting. These are namely machinery and electric industries involve in mainly component manufacturing. There are greater chances of technological spill-over effects in this as it uses more capital intensive techniques. Due to the high share of capital and modern use of technology, it generate high share of output and operate at efficient level of production.

In sum, we could say that each of the industry groups have their own relevance and therefore need attention to focus it according to its nature and future possibilities through providing more training, technical know-how and financial assistance.

3.5 Major Findings

A broad finding, which may be derived from the above analysis, is that during the phase of globalisation production linkages between organised and unorganised manufacturing has increased over the period. Intensity of sub-contracting has increased mainly in rural and tiny manufacturing enterprises during 2001-06. However, the increase in linkages is exploitative in nature as it is seen that over the period number of sub-contracting enterprises has increased but this does not lead to the increase in total number of workers, output, value added per worker and capital-labour ratio in an enterprise of particular industry. Even labour productivity and capital-labour ratio are low as compared to the counterpart enterprises, which do not participate in sub-contracting system. Empirical investigation reveals that over the period backward and forward linkages between the sub-contracting enterprises and the contractors have increased.

In fact, the response of linkages has been more industry specific in this period. Incidence of subcontracting is higher in manufacture of tobacco, spinning and weaving, other textiles, other chemical, paper and paper product and printing and service activities. The other industry group, which has relatively low incidence of subcontracting and low sectoral share consider as potential industries (because of high value creation), are other fabricated metal, manufacturing n.e.c, apparel, furniture and wood. Degree of subcontracting is highest in industries belong to inorganic category.

In a nut-shell, the above discussion is just an indication which shows that the process of globalisation does not have favourable impact on unorganised sector through its

closer links to organised sector. To supplement the above findings, next chapter investigates the impact of globalisation through export orientation ratio and import penetration on overall productivity performances of the unorganised manufacturing sector and of the particular industry groups.

CHAPTER-4

Globalisation and its Links to Total Factor Productivity

The unorganised manufacturing sector has little exposure to international market due to the fact that most of the enterprises do not directly participate in the final global market[19]. Because, by the nature, unorganised sector exists in the shadow of the regulations (Siggel, 2010). Due to low quality products, they are not able to compete in the international market. Hence, the major proportion of the goods produced by these enterprises is consumed at low level of market.

Contrary to this, organised manufacturing sector enjoy better opportunities and direct access to market due to the nature of production of this sector as well as more policy attention of the government towards this sector. The economic reforms[20] of 1991 brought new structural changes through the reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers as well as abolition of industrial licensing led to open the door for more exposure in the international market along with competition for the formal sector. The increased competition in this globalisation process results in more profit for the efficient firms, whereas the inefficient one has limited options of either closing down their business or shift into the small scale production units or opting to outsource their finished/semi-finished products through sub-contracting from the small organised units or the unorganised sector (Unni, 2003; Sinha and Adam, 2006). The unorganised manufacturing sector, which until now considered as 'sponge' of residual employment became important. At the same time, the low productivity of unorganised sector poses a problem for the policy makers of how to exploit the fruits of globalisation.

However, the impact(s) of globalisation on employment and productivity on unorganised manufacturing sector may be analysed in derived (indirect) manner (Ghose 2008). One of the possible indirect channels is the linkages of unorganised to organised sector of the economy. Generally, there are three types of linkages which

[19] Accessing market is one of the crucial constraint for most of the micro and small enterprises because of lack of clear and well developed strategies to target and access market opportunities for their selling products (Sahu, 2010)

[20] The economic reforms in respect to the industrial sector were intended to free the sector from barriers to entry and from other restriction to expansion, diversification and modernization so as to improve its efficiency, productivity and competitiveness (Kathuria et al, 2010).

relate the unorganised sector to organised sector of the economy are labour market linkages, capital linkages and production linkages (subcontracting) (Siggel, 2010). As illustrated in chapter 3, subcontracting relationship between and among the enterprises of various types and sizes which operate at same or different stages are the most common form of linkages for these firm to get linked in the product services and market-related activities (Sahu, 2010). Therefore, in this chapter the linkages only through production processes (subcontracting) with empirical evidences have been tried to establish. The detailed discussion and the empirical evidences have been presented in the chapters.

Over the period, it has also been considered that the process of subcontracting not only will enhance the performances of the enterprise but it will ultimately lead to overall industrial growth and development [Nagaraj (1984) and Ramaswamy (1999)]. On the other hand, it was recognised that development and structural transformation of the developing economies will depend on the fast growth in industrial productivity (Kuznets, 1966). Some of the other scholar like Rodrick and Subramanian (2005) argued that transition in growth was grounded in an impressive increase in productivity. While other scholars like Rajesh Raj and Dusariya (2006) says that productivity growth is an important deriver of economic growth and international competitiveness. Analysis in this context reveals that increase in economic growth in the reform period was accompanied by a marked increase in the growth rate of total factor productivity (Bosworth, Collins and Virmani, 2006).

The entire discussion indicates that, reforms in 1991 were intended to improve the efficiency, productivity and international competitiveness of Indian industry. However, increase in overall productivity is a more common phenomenon in the organised sector[21] of the economy; but the accelerated pace of globalisation and the de-reservation policy of the government for the small scale sector, exposed them towards the more competitive market. The increased competition and intensity of subcontracting between organised and unorganised sector may lead to the increase in the technical know-how and efficiency of the later segment.

[21] The impact of trade liberalisation on productivity growth in the manufacturing sector of developing countries remains a controversial issue. However, new growth theory do allow for the possibility that trade reform may bring about a permanent change in productivity growth. Empirical evidence in this regard suggests that liberalisation of intermediate goods sector has a larger favourable impact on TFP growth in India.

Considering these views, in this chapter we have tried to investigate the possible impact of globalisation on overall productivity performances of unorganised manufacturing sector in terms of Total Factor Productivity during 2000-01 and 2005-06. The total factor productivity growth (TFPG) is estimated through growth accounting method which has been divided into four categories of high, moderate, sluggish and negative[22]. For each category, we have tried to analyse the status of workers, GVA, capital, partial factor productivity, export orientation ratio (EOR) and import penetration ratio (IPR) at the aggregate and for the industry in particular. Secondly, we have made an attempt to see the possible impact of globalisation on TFP in general by estimating the stepwise regression method as well as by computing the correlation coefficient of the important variables likely to affect TFPG.

It has also been tried to see the response of the particular industry to the change in EOR and IPR over the period. Estimation of EOR and IPR separately for industries belongs to rural/urban manufacturing and from OAMEs/establishments is not possible. To solve this problem, we have simply assumed that, EOR and IPR are same for a particular industry group whether it belongs to rural/urban or OAMEs/establishments segment. Two types of relations have been tried to found out that, whether EOR and IPR has any impact of employment growth of a particular industry and how TFP growth in a industry is responding to the EOR and IPR in an industry.

Lastly, we have tried to make comparison between industries, which have higher incidence of sub-contracting as well as higher sectoral share in total sub-contracting enterprises and TFP[23] growth rate. Similarly, comparison between potential industry group and dynamic industry group selected in last chapter and TFP growth rate has also been carried out.

The scheme of this chapter is as follows. This chapter has been divided into four sections. In section 1, the possible link between TFP growth and the process of globalisation has been tried to find out. Section 2 tries to see the specific performance of industry on basis of TFPG and its response to EOR and IPR. Further, an analysis

[22] The Classification of TFPG has been done arbitrarily for the better understanding of the results.
[23] In this study we have taken general TFP computed using information of both sub-contracting and non-sub-contracting enterprises. To make the better judgement we can also compute the TFP specifically for the sub-contracting enterprises.

has been done to see the overall performance of industries which are more linked to the organised sector and have potential to grow in future. Finally, the findings of the chapter have been presented in the section 4.

4.1 TFPG Performances of Unorganised Sector

The TFP growth measured using growth accounting[24] estimates suggest negative growth (-0.28 %) in productivity for unorganised manufacturing sector over the period between 2000-01 and 2005-06[25].

Table-4.1: Classification of Total Factor Productivity Growth in Unorganised Manufacturing

Sector/Category		High (>1.00)	Moderate (0.50-1.0)	Sluggish (0.00-0.499)	Negative (< 0.00)	Total Number of Industries
Total	Share in GVA	**0.35**	**1.17**	**11.45**	**87.02**	
	Number of Industries	3	4	8	45	60#
Rural Total	Share in GVA	**0.13**	**1.65**	**27.87**	**70.35**	
	Number of Industries	4	3	11	41	59$
Urban Total	Share in GVA	**0.78**	**1.98**	**7.43**	**89.81**	
	Number of Industries	4	5	8	43	60#
OAMEs	Share in GVA	**0.24**	**0.04**	**11.12**	**88.59**	
	Number of Industries	5	1	10	42	58@
Establishments	Share in GVA	**0.58**	**2.9**	**16.52**	**80**	
	Number of Industries	3	5	10	42	60#

Note: Star marked Industry Groups is/are included due to data unavailability $ 223, 300, 322, 333, 352 & 353, #353, @243, 352, 353

Source: Author's estimation based on NSSO enterprise level survey of 2000-01 &2005-06.

[24] Detailed methodology has been discussed in the chapter one.

[25] However, growth in earlier period (1978-79 to 2000-01) has been low but positive (0.07 %) (Rajesh Raj, 2006).

A summary of TFP growth (presented in Table 4.1) of three-digit level of disaggregation of industries group indicates that more than 80 percent of share in value added generated by the industries belong to negative growth of TFP. This is also supported by the presence of major industries (in terms of their share in total number of enterprises) in this category.

Picture at the aggregate level show that there are three industry groups which account only 0.50 percent share in value added have registered high TFPG. The major industry group belong from this category are motor vehicles (2.72 %), domestic appliances n.e.c (1.23%) and television and radio transmitter (1.13%). Industries belong to moderate TFPG category are also very few in numbers and account not more than 3.0 percent share in value added. Most of the industries belong to these two categories have very low weight (i.e. low share in total enterprises). Although numbers of industries and their combined share in valued added (16.52%) are higher in sluggish TFPG category.

Similarly, there are very few industries (not more than 5) which have registered high TFP growth in both rural and urban manufacturing and enterprise type (OAMEs+ Establishments) wise. As far as their share in value added is concerned, it is not more than 2.0 percent in High TFPG category and 5.0 percent in moderate category.

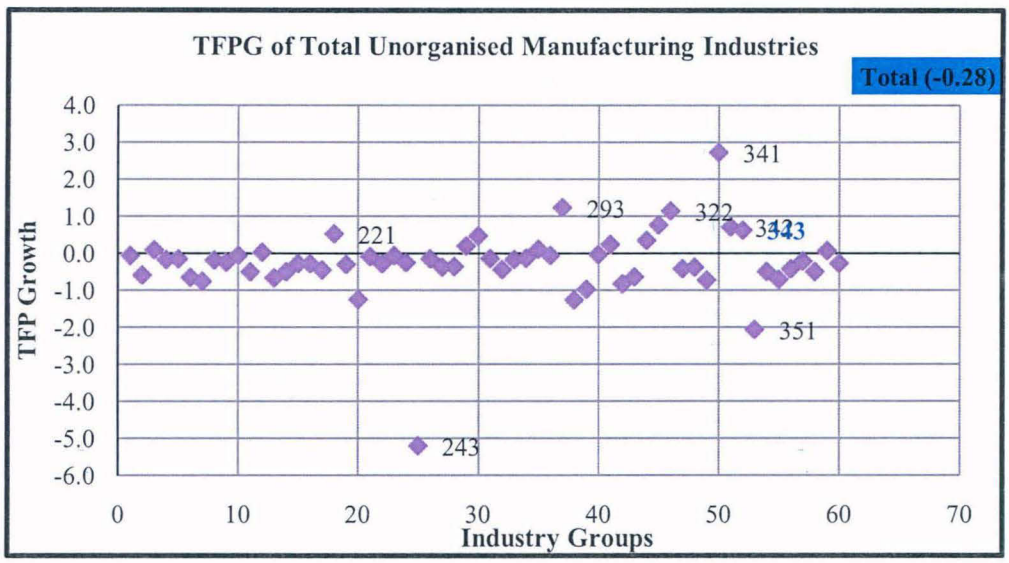
Compare to these two categories of high and moderate TFPG, number of industries and their share in value added are higher in sluggish growth category (0.00-0.499). The rural-urban contrast show that, out of the 59 three-digit industries for which TFP growth is estimated 41 industries have registered negative growth which contribute 70 percent share in value added.

In contrast, 43 industries fall under negative TFG growth, which account around 90 percent share in value added in urban area. Within the enterprise type, around 11 percent share in value added generated by the 12 industry groups whose TFPG have been sluggish over the period. In establishment segment, there are 10 industries which contribute around 17 percent share in value added have experienced sluggish growth. A clearer picture has been presented in the following diagrams (figure no 4.1 to 4.5).

Almost all the industry groups lie in the range of -1.00 to 0.50 TFPG. Industries (in the later part) belong to the inorganic category and recycling groups (NIC 371 & 372)

show some divergence in TFP growth. Most of the industries belong to this part are generally capital goods and consumer non-durables in nature uses more skilled labour and higher proportion of capital per unit of labour. On the other hand, there seems to be convergence in the TFP growth in industries (in the initial part), which belongs to organic category primarily uses labour intensive techniques.

Figure-4.1



Source: Same as in table 4.1 Based on appendix 4 (table 3.1)

The important point is that, more than 80 percent share in value added as we have already discussed (see appendix 2 for more details picture of share of enterprises in value added) contributed by the industry groups fall either in negative or in sluggish growth category. Not only in the share of value added but also total number of workers and capital share is higher in these industry groups. It is evident that, unorganised manufacturing sector are mostly occupied by the organic sector and more than 70 percent enterprises (see Table 2.1 in the chapter 2) located in rural area. It may be one of the possible causes of negative and low level of TFP. We have also seen in the chapter 2 that labour and capital productivity as well as capital intensity is lowest for these industry groups. But the important point to be considered is that in the rural area, incidence of subcontracting is high (see Table 3.1).

A response may be that, the subcontracting process has not led to any increase in efficiency as well as technology used in this sector, which is also a fact at some level as we have seen that nature of sub-contracting in rural area is more labour intensive.

Figure- 4.2 TFP Growth of Rural Manufacturing Industries
[Source: same as in table 4.1 based on appendix 4 (table 3.1)]

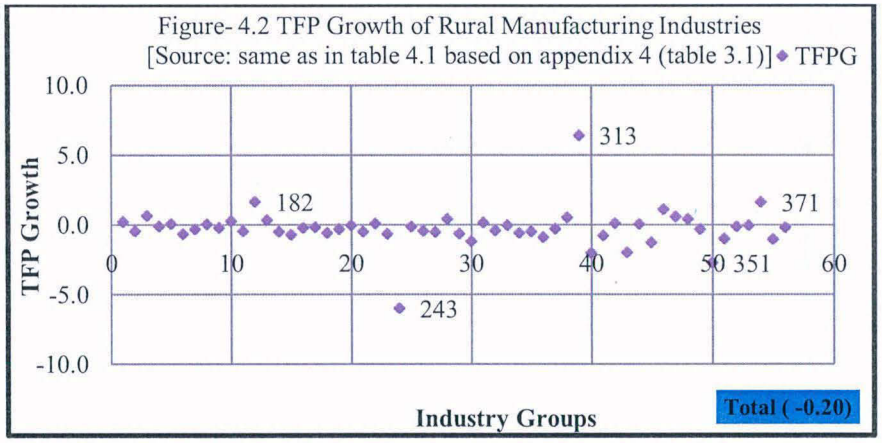


Figure- 4.3 TFP Growth in Urban Manufacturing Industries
[Source: same as in table 4.1 and based on appendix 4 (table 3.1)]

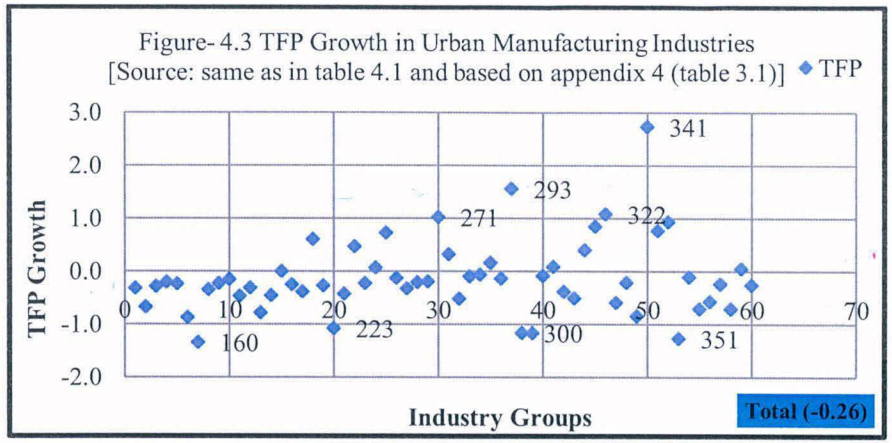


Figure-4.4: TFP Growth in OAMEs
[same as in table 4.1 and based on appendix 4 (table 3.1)]

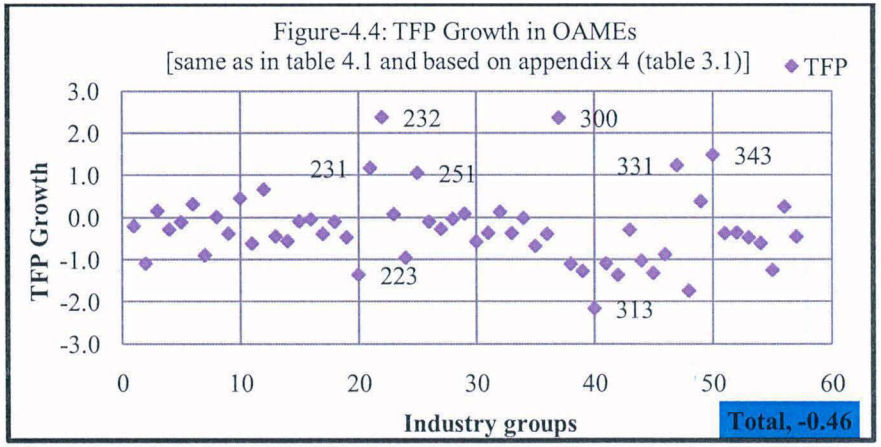
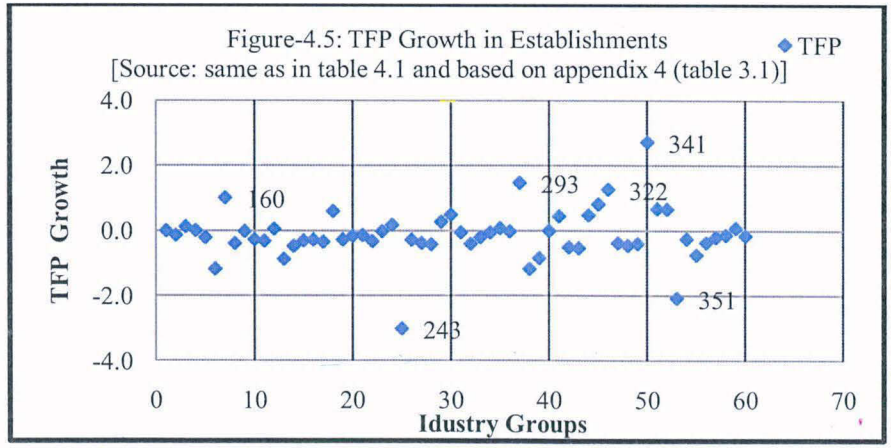


Figure-4.5: TFP Growth in Establishments
[Source: same as in table 4.1 and based on appendix 4 (table 3.1)]



Results are somewhat different at rural and urban level of TFP growth. In rural area (Figure 4.2), there is less variation in TFP growth than in urban area. Manufacture of insulated wire (6.40%) has registered highest TFP growth during the period but experienced virtually zero share in value added as well as in employment and in fixed capital. Contrary to this manufactured of man-made fibres (-6.02%) which has almost zero shares in total enterprises in total as well as in value added, employment and capital registered highest negative growth. More than 95 percent industries (in terms of their share in total enterprises) fall within the range of -1.00 to 1.00 percent of TFP growth. The overall TFP growth in rural area has been -0.20 percent during this period.

Compared to rural TFP growth, in urban area (Figure 4.3), there are larger variations in both types of industries (organic and inorganic), although TFP growth varies widely in inorganic industry. Major industrial groups that attain the high and moderate growth rate are inorganic in nature. For example, motor vehicles (2.73%), domestic appliances n.e.c (1.56%), television and radio transmitter (1.09%) and basic iron and steel (0.61%) have registered the high TFP growth rate. The overall TFP growth rate (-0.26%) is also negative in urban area, which is more negative than the TFP growth in rural one.

If we see the variation of TFP growth at enterprise wise of OAMEs and establishments find that, the TFP variation are higher in former segment. The TFP growth in OAMEs has been -0.46 percent. Compare to the TFPG of OAMEs, in establishment segment also there are divergence in TFPG. But the divergence is mostly in inorganic industries, whereas in OAMEs, the TFP growth has varied widely. At overall level, the TFPG in establishments has been -0.17 percent over the period from 2000-01 to 2005-06.

On the basis of above discussion, it may be inferred that, response of TFP[26] to the accelerated process of globalisation during this period has not favourable to the unorganised sector. But whether this is the actual response of globalisation to the productivity growth can be analysed in the following sub-section.

[26] Kathuria *et.al.* (2010) have also estimated the TFP by using the Cob-Douglas production and found that during 2001-05 the average TFP growth has been negative.

4.1.1 Impact of globalisation on TFP growth

Impact of globalisation on TFP growth in this sector has been analysed through the consideration of trade an indicator of globalisation in the reform period. EOR and IPR are chosen as one of the possible trade variables. However, growth of labour and capital productivity as well as capital ratio is also taken to make a better judgement.

Table 4.1.1a: Correlations Coefficient and Descriptive Statistics

	VAL	VAK	CLR	TFP	EOR	IPR	*Mean*	*S.D*
VAL	1						*5.7*	*12.1*
VAK	.511**	1					*-2.5*	*14.0*
CLR	.277*	-.642**	1				*9.8*	*14.7*
TFP	.462**	.333**	-.102	1			*-.2*	*.9*
EOR	.076	-.134	.231	-.023	1		*54.7*	*56.6*
IPR	-.021	.085	-.145	.035	.407**	1	*51.5*	*59.5*

*significant at 1 percent level; **significant at 5 percent level

Source: Same as in Table 4.1

From the correlation matrix in Table 4.1.1a, the interesting result to be noted is the negative relation (although not significant unto 5 percent level) between growth in capital-labour ration and TFP growth. In other words, when capital-labour ratio decline, by and large the changes in TFP was positive. The descriptive statistics show that, average growth in TFP in unorganised manufacturing sector has been negative during the study period. The other result show the positive association between TFP growth and labour and capital productivity. The negative relation between import intensity and labour productivity and capital intensity is the matter of concern, which shows that increase in import intensity do not lead to the increase in proper utilisation of capital in the unorganised manufacturing sector.

Table4.1.1b: Stepwise Regression Result of Impact of Globalisation on Total Factor Productivity

Dependent Variable TFPG					
	VAL	IPR	VAK	R Square	F Statistic
Step 1	0.45(3.78*)	-	-	.20	14.99*
Step 2	0.57(4.94*)	0.37(3.19*)	-	.32	13.78*
Step 3	0.48(4.018*)	0.35(3.12*)	0.23(2.037*)	.37	11.08*

Note: Figures in the parentheses are t values *significant at 1percent level

Table 4.1.1b suggests that growth in labour productivity is the most important variable of growth in TFP in unorganised manufacturing sector at the aggregate

during 2001-06. It alone explains 20 percent variation in TFP growth. It is also significant at 1 percent level of significance and F value is also highly significant at 1 percent tells that overall model is good. The positive relation between the two says that if labour productivity grows by 1 percent over the time, it leads to increase in 45 percent TFP growth on average in unorganised sector.

The inclusion on import intensity in step 2 improves the overall fitness of the equation considerably as the value of R square increases from 20 percent to 32 percent. Thus inclusion on import intensity alone constitutes 12 percent in the explanation of TFP growth. The regression coefficient and F are also significant at 1 percent level. Result shows that import intensity also affect the TFP positively. In other words, we can say that there is 1 percent change in import intensity leads to 37 percent change in TFP on average. This is the only indicator of globalisation which directly affecting the productivity growth of unorganised manufacturing sector.

Again in step 3, the same process has been repeated and the new variable growth in capital productivity (GVA/fixed capital) has been added. The addition of new variable increases the R square from 32 percent to 37 percent, i.e. by 5 percent. It means that, 1 percent change in capital productivity leads to 23 percent increase in TFP on average.

Analysis based on stepwise regression method explain that over the period reduction in tariff and non-tariff barriers has positive impact on the overall productivity of unorganised manufacturing sector. At the same time, other variables such as labour productivity(VAL) and capital productivity (VAK), which is also an indirect measure of globalisation that have positive impact on TFP growth.

One of the probable reasons of technical regress despite the increase in IPR in unorganised sector may be that the rising capital-labour is accompanied by falling capital productivity growth during the period of study. The other reason is the negative relation between IPR and to the growth of labour productivity and capital intensity.

Although, industry specific estimation has not been carried out in this study but from the above result we may infer that some of the inorganic industries which are engaged in multilayer and component manufacturing are reflecting in internationalisation and competitiveness in the domestic market. In this context, performances of a particular industry in terms of all the variables are important.

4.2 TFP Growth and Performances of Specific Industry

To make a better understanding, the discussion in this section has been separately carried out at total and both rural-urban and enterprise type wise.

4.2.1: Industry at Aggregate level

Table- 4.2.1a: TFP Growth of Total Unorganised Manufacturing with Highest Share in Value Added (GVA)

Industry Group	% Share in 2000-01				C.A.G.R between (2000-01& 2005-06)				TFPG (2000-01 & 2005-06)
	GVA	Enterp-rises	EMP	Fixed Capital	GVA	Enterp-rises	EMP	Fixed Capital	
181	12.44	16.46	12.28	13.43	1.80	2.7	1.5	11.10	-0.51
171	8.32	7.31	9.41	8.19	4.44	-2.6	-1.5	10.79	-0.19
369	8.12	5.65	6.11	8.26	7.65	-5.4	-2.3	13.76	-0.22
269	7.88	4.65	8.00	6.15	1.49	-4.8	-5.3	0.73	0.19
202	7.81	16.20	13.47	3.92	-1.97	-5.4	-4.9	3.83	-0.29
153	7.34	9.71	8.54	9.76	3.65	-2.3	-1.9	6.04	-0.18
154	6.10	3.76	5.52	5.47	4.33	-3.7	1.1	6.67	-0.16
172	5.46	6.61	6.88	4.03	3.63	5.3	3.3	6.94	-0.25
289	4.05	2.84	2.97	4.79	7.53	-0.8	-0.2	10.76	-0.14
160	3.96	12.36	9.20	1.82	0.81	6.0	4.3	11.78	-0.76
	(71.48)	**(85.55)**	**(82.38)**	**(65.82)**					

Note: Figures in parentheses are combined share of industries
Source: Same as in Table 4.1.

As with the estimates for aggregate manufacturing (Table 4.2.1a), the TFP performance of the most industry groups have been negative during the period of 2000-01 and 2005-06. The point which is remarkable to note that some of the industrial activities such as manufacture of apparel (-0.51%), wood (-0.29), tobacco (-0.76) and grain mills (-0.18%) together constitutes more than 50 percent share in total enterprises experienced negative growth of TFP.

The other important industries, which contribute high share in value added and are big in size (share in enterprises) have either technically regressed or the efficiency (in terms of capabilities of entrepreneurs and skills of workers) have not improved. The industries belong to this category are spinning and weaving (-0.51%), manufacturing n.e.c (-0.19 %), other food (-0.16 %), other textiles (-0.25%) and other fabricated metals (-0.14 %). Among the top ten industry groups, only non-metallic product (0.19 %) shows the positive TFP growth.

As far as their share in manufactured export is concerned [see appendix 4(table 4.2) for more detail], share of manufacturing export (either sourced from organised or unorganised sector) across industries shows higher share of spinning and weaving, followed by apparel, other textile and other fabricated metal. There has been a substantial decline in share of export of spinning and weaving from 18.59 percent to 5.98 percent; other textile 5.48 percent to 4.22 percent and other fabricated metal from 4.15 percent to 2.91 percent during 2000-01 to 2005-06. Apparel is the only industry whose export share has increased from 9.09 percent in 2000-01 to 10.43 percent in 2005-06.

Apparel industry, which has 12.3 percent share in employment in 2000-01, is mainly a labour intensive industry. Results show that over the period employment has increased at the rate of 1.5 percent and GVA at the rate of 1.80 percent in this industry. At the same time EOR has increased from 2.3 percent in 2000-01 to 25.5 percent in 2005-06, whereas import penetration ratio is very low. Similarly, in case of other textile, employment has grown at the rate of 3.3 percent, corresponding to this EOR has increased from 3.2 percent to 22.3 percent between 2000-01 and 2005-06.

On the other hand there is no positive association between employment growth and EOR in manufacturing of spinning and weaving, which had high share in employment and EOR has also increased from 2.6 percent in 2000-01 to 8.7 percent in 2005-06. But the growth in employment has been negative (-1.5 %) during this period.

We can understand from this analysis is that both the apparel and other textile are highly competitive in the domestic market as well as potential to provide employment, whereas spinning and weaving is also a competitive industry but over the period employment growth has been negative. As we have seen in the regression analysis that EOR do not have any impact on TFP is also visible for these industry groups. TFP growth is negative for this industry group.

Manufacture of non-metallic product is the only inorganic industry where TFP growth has been positive. Over the period share of non-metallic product has declined from 1.62 percent to 1.31 percent, while share in import has increase from 0.10 percent to 0.31 percent. It is also evident that over the period both EOR and IPR has increased in this industry which is an indication of internationalisation of the industry. But this is also very negligible as compared to other industry groups. Whether, the increase in

IPR is only leading to the increase in TFP or some other factor, is not very clear, but we may say that increase in IPR has some positive impact on this industry.

Table- 4.2.1b: Total Factor Productivity Growth of Total Unorganised Manufacturing

Industry Group	% Share in 2000-01				C.A.G.R between (2000-01& 2005-06)				TFPG (2000-01 & 2005-06)
	GVA	Enterp-rises	EMP	Fixed Capital	GVA	Enterp-rises	EMP	Fixed Capital	
Industry with the High TFPG (> 1.00)									
341	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	48.64	-6.9	-8.7	-9.62	2.72
293	0.23	0.05	0.11	0.40	14.06	-0.4	-5.6	-8.00	1.23
322	0.12	0.01	0.04	0.16	-10.85	-21.2	-24.9	-19.11	1.13
	(0.35)	**(0.06)**	**(0.15)**	**(0.56)**					
Industry with the Moderate TFPG (0.50-1.00)									
321	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.15	0.03	0.7	-10.6	-9.01	0.76
342	0.21	0.04	0.09	0.30	-1.82	-10.7	-12.5	-8.55	0.70
343	0.56	0.09	0.19	1.21	-0.44	-6.0	0.6	-15.86	0.62
221	0.31	0.04	0.09	0.43	13.83	4.7	1.1	2.10	0.52
	(1.17)	**(0.18)**	**(0.42)**	**(2.09)**					

Note: Figures in parentheses are combined share of industries
Source: Same as in Table 4.1.

Among the industry groups with high and moderate TFP growth (Table 4.2.1b), all of them are modern technology using industries. Manufacture of publishing is the only industry belongs to the organic category. Motor vehicles (2.72 %), domestic appliances n.e.c (1.23%) and television and radio transmitter (1.13%) are the fastest growing industries. In the moderate TFP category electronic tubes (0.76 %), coach work (0.70%), part and accessories (0.62%) and publishing (0.52%) have shown good performance.

For electronic tubes both EOR and IPR has increased over the period from 2.8 percent to 10.6 percent and 0.07 percent to 0.21 percent respectively. Increase in TFP in this industry may a positive impact of IPR as well as increasing internationalisation of this industry. On the other hand, in motor vehicle and part and accessories industry EOR has respectively increased from 0.2 to 5.0 percent and 2.5 to 5.4 percent during 2001-06 but IPR is not very significant.

4.2.2 Industry in Rural and Urban Manufacturing

Table- 4.2.2a: Total Factor Productivity Growth of Rural Industries With Highest Share in Value Added (GVA)

Industry Group	% Share in 2000-01				C.A.G.R between (2000-01& 2005-06)				TFPG (2000-01 & 2005-06)
	GVA	Enterp-rises	EMP	Fixed Capital	GVA	Enterp-rises	EMP	Fixed Capital	
269	14.40	5.68	10.63	13.51	1.65	-4.9	-5.3	-3.48	0.40
202	13.06	20.46	18.29	6.92	-1.39	-5.1	-4.8	3.02	-0.25
153	12.44	11.98	11.22	20.72	3.35	-2.2	-1.9	4.70	-0.13
181	9.77	13.98	9.58	12.17	3.86	3.1	2.4	10.51	-0.48
160	7.11	13.81	11.43	3.88	0.44	7.3	4.5	4.76	-0.33
171	6.88	7.02	8.61	8.18	3.31	-4.7	-5.6	5.26	0.02
172	6.36	6.99	7.39	4.36	6.01	5.7	4.7	7.81	-0.23
154	5.81	3.15	5.11	5.49	10.59	-2.0	4.5	6.80	0.05
369	4.01	3.19	3.46	3.21	5.39	-6.9	-5.4	9.30	-0.05
361	2.82	1.98	1.62	2.13	15.68	2.6	5.2	15.59	-0.13
	(82.65)	**(88.23)**	**(87.34)**	**(80.56)**					

Note: Figures in parentheses are combined share of industries
Source: Same as in Table 4.1.

A remarkable points stands out from the earlier discussion at the aggregate level is that manufacture of non-metallic product which have experienced positive TFPG with highest share in value added at the aggregate level also belong to the rural manufacturing (Table 4.2.2a). With the share in valued added (14.40%), the TFP growth of non-metallic product has been 0.40 percent during the period in rural area. The other industries registered positive TFP in this category are spinning and weaving (0.02%) and other food (0.05%). Industries which have high share in total enterprises as well as in value added have experienced negative growth of TFP. Wood product, which is the largest industry in rural area, has a negative growth of -0.25 percent followed by apparel (-0.48%), tobacco (-0.33 %) and grain mills (-0.13%).

In all these industry groups, in which TFP is positive; IPR is very low, whereas, EOR has increased at the substantial level. Manufacturing n.e.c is the only industry where EOR and IPR have increased in same fashion. But the increase in IPR does not lead to the increase in TFP growth in this sector.

Among the industries with the high and moderate TFP growth (Table 4.2.2a) are both inorganic (modern) and organic (traditional/primary) industries. The industries fall into high growth category is manufacture of insulated wire, fur products, metal waste and optical instrument.

Table- 4.2.2b: Total Factor Productivity Growth of Rural Manufacturing Industries

Industry Group	% Share in 2000-01				C.G.R between (2000-01& 2005-06)				TFPG (2000-01 & 2005-06)
	GVA	Enterp-rises	EMP	Fixed Capital	GVA	Enterp-rises	EMP	Fixed Capital	
Industry with the High TFPG (> 1.00)									
313	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	67.70	24.0	29.4	126.74	6.40
182	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.08	-16.73	-5.1	-10.7	-31.51	1.64
371	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	-32.62	-42.1	-37.6	-38.41	1.62
332	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.04	-50.50	-45.4	-52.9	-45.29	1.09
	(0.13)	**(0.08)**	**(0.09)**	**(0.19)**					
Industry with the Moderate TFPG (0.50-1.00)									
152	1.59	1.23	1.41	1.41	2.72	-7.1	-5.4	-6.62	0.64
341	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-63.13	-36.3	-50.8	-52.50	0.56
312	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.06	-25.65	2.9	-28.9	-5.60	0.51
	(1.65)	**(1.23)**	**(1.45)**	**(1.47)**					

Note: Figures in parentheses are combined share of industries
Source: Same as in Table 4.1.

These industries which have only 0.08 percent weight in total rural manufacturing together account 0.13 percent share in value added. Industries, which have registered moderate TFP growth, are manufacture of dairy products, motor vehicles and electricity distribution and control apparatus. Manufacture of dairy product, which is mainly labour intensive in nature, has highest share in value added in this category and also registered faster TFP growth as compared to other modern technology using industries.

EOR has increased from very low level to substantially high in insulated of wire, fur products and optical instruments. Similarly, IPR has increased from 0.00 percent to 0.47 percent and 0.13 percent to 0.24 percent in manufacture of fur product and optical instrument over the period. Increase in TFPG in fur product and optical instrument may be the result of increase in IPR.

In contrast to manufacturing sector in rural area, the performance of the industry groups in urban area, which have contributed high share in value added and largest

among all the industry groups, are almost same. Manufactures of other fabricated (0.06%) metal and structural metal (0.10%) have registered the positive TFPG. Similarly EOR has increased in both the industry group from 2.0 percent to 11.6 percent and 0.5 percent to 4.2 percent respectively.

On the other hand, a bunch of industries which constitutes not more than 5 percent share in total enterprises and contribute around 10 percent share in value added have registered high, moderate and sluggish TFP growth.

Table -4.2.2c: TFP Growth :A Disaggregated Picture of Urban Manufacturing with Highest Share in Value Added

Industry Group	% Share in 2000-01				C.G.R between (2000-01& 2005-06)				TFPG (2000-01 & 2005-06)
	GVA	Enterp-rises	EMP	Fixed Capital	GVA	Enterp-rises	EMP	Fixed Capital	
Industry with Highest Share in Value Added									
181	14.58	22.28	17.22	14.03	0.64	2.2	0.7	11.34	-0.46
369	11.39	11.45	10.96	10.63	8.25	-4.4	-0.8	14.34	-0.24
171	9.46	8.00	10.89	8.20	5.08	1.2	3.4	13.05	-0.34
154	6.33	5.19	6.28	5.46	-1.43	-6.4	-5.1	6.61	-0.24
289	5.39	3.48	4.45	6.07	7.68	-2.6	-1.0	11.38	-0.06
172	4.74	5.71	5.94	3.88	0.83	3.9	-0.2	6.47	-0.23
222	3.83	2.26	2.99	5.72	-0.47	-4.2	-3.6	9.96	-0.27
202	3.63	6.22	4.63	2.51	-3.71	-8.5	-5.9	4.85	-0.25
153	3.27	4.38	3.63	4.60	4.56	-2.7	-2.1	8.69	-0.20
281	3.07	1.87	2.51	3.58	10.26	0.0	3.7	12.27	-0.10
	(65.69)	**(70.82)**	**(69.50)**	**(64.66)**					

Note: Figures in parentheses are combined share of industries
Source: Same as in Table 4.1.

Most of the industries such as motor vehicles (2.73%), domestic appliances n.e.c (1.56%) and television and radio transmitter (1.09%) have high TFP in urban area belong to the high TFPG at aggregate level as well. Only basic iron and steel, which belong to sluggish growth category at the aggregate level has experienced high TFPG in urban area.

Among the few industries which fall into moderate growth category; part and accessories is the potential one, which contribute a modest share in value added, recorded TFP growth of 0.94 percent. Similarly in sluggish growth category, other

electrical equipment (0.40 %) and general purpose machinery (0.16 %) are the potential one.

Table -4.2.2d: TFP Growth :A Disaggregated Picture of Urban Manufacturing

Industry Group	% Share in 2000-01				C.A.G.R between (2000-01& 2005-06)				TFPG (2000-01 & 2005-06)
	GVA	Enterp-rises	EMP	Fixed Capital	GVA	Enterp-rises	EMP	Fixed Capital	
Industry with the High TFPG (> 1.00)									
341	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	52.56	-4.8	-7.0	-8.32	2.73
293	0.36	0.16	0.29	0.56	14.27	-3.0	-8.8	-12.10	1.56
322	0.21	0.03	0.10	0.23	-41.19	-30.4	-41.9	-35.83	1.09
271	0.21	0.09	0.12	0.26	20.06	-3.4	-1.9	-1.29	1.02
	(0.78)	**(0.29)**	**(0.52)**	**(1.06)**					
Industry with the Moderate TFPG (0.50-1.00)									
343	0.96	0.24	0.50	1.72	-10.45	-13.7	-14.3	-21.04	0.94
321	0.15	0.04	0.11	0.22	-1.05	-4.4	-12.1	-10.74	0.85
342	0.33	0.12	0.23	0.39	-5.50	-14.4	-16.5	-10.95	0.77
243	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	111.90	37.4	48.2	46.53	0.73
221	0.54	0.12	0.23	0.61	13.81	1.1	-0.6	1.30	0.61
	(1.98)	**(0.53)**	**(1.08)**	**(2.95)**					

Note: Figures in parentheses are combined share of industries
Source: Same as in Table 4.1.

EOR has also increased in this industry groups. In domestic appliances EOR has increased from 0.4 percent to 3.0 percent; in basic iron and steel from 1.8 percent to 3.9 percent during 2001-06. Similarly in moderate TFP group, EOR is high in parts and accessories and electronic tubes. IPR is also increased in this industry groups but at very low level.

4.2.3 Industry in OAMEs and Establishments

In OAMEs, spinning and weaving (0.01%) is the only industry which contribute high share in GVA has experienced sluggish TFP growth rate. All other industries have registered negative growth during the period of study (Table 4.2.3a).

As usual most of the industry groups in this segment also shown higher export orientation (EOR) over the period. Spinning and weaving is the industry, which have experienced TFP growth, showing increased in EOR from 2.6 percent to 8.7 percent and IPR from 0.00 to 0.03 percent.

Table 4.2.3a: TFP Growth: A Disaggregated Picture of OAMEs With Highest Share in GVA

Industry Group	% Share in 2000-01				C.A.G.R between (2000-01& 2005-06)				TFPG (2000-01 & 2005-06)
	GVA	Enterp-rises	EMP	Fixed Capital	GVA	Enterp-rises	EMP	Fixed Capital	
202	14.76	18.11	18.50	7.14	-4.47	-5.7	-5.5	-2.28	-0.04
181	14.35	16.45	12.29	18.99	2.46	3.3	2.7	11.38	-0.62
153	11.81	10.03	10.41	17.21	-2.55	-2.6	-2.7	2.41	-0.29
369	8.15	5.36	5.36	10.91	-4.15	-6.7	-8.1	7.50	-0.61
160	8.08	14.10	12.41	4.30	1.00	6.3	5.9	13.48	-0.90
171	6.63	7.09	8.93	7.99	-0.90	-4.3	-6.6	0.42	0.01
172	6.42	6.82	7.36	5.03	3.45	5.8	4.6	7.96	-0.38
154	5.35	3.08	4.01	4.83	-4.96	-7.0	-7.5	-0.88	-0.11
269	4.70	4.54	6.28	3.18	0.59	-5.1	-5.1	1.44	-0.03
289	3.03	2.56	2.47	2.97	-2.45	-1.7	-1.8	5.27	-0.37
	(83.27)	**(88.14)**	**(88.02)**	**(82.55)**					

Note: Figures in parentheses are combined share of industries
Source: Same as in Table 4.1.

On the other hand industries like refined petroleum (2.38%), parts and accessories (1.48%), medical and precision (1.24%), coke oven product (1.17%) and rubber product (1.05%), which contribute only 0.24 percent share in value added and employ only 0.14 percent total workers and 0.34 percent fixed capital, have experienced high TFP growth (Table 4.2.3b).

Table 4.2.3b: TFP Growth: A Disaggregated Picture of OAMEs

Industry Group	% Share in 2000-01				C.A. G.R between (2000-01& 2005-06)				TFPG (2000-01 & 2005-06)
	GVA	Enterp-rises	EMP	Fixed Capital	GVA	Enterp-rises	EMP	Fixed Capital	
Industry with the High TFPG (> 1.00)									
232	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	-47.37	-49.9	-37.6	-28.47	2.38
343	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.09	-18.03	-22.6	-21.3	-14.17	1.48
331	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.04	-17.73	-9.0	-18.5	0.69	1.24
231	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	48.56	4.5	10.9	44.10	1.17
251	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.19	-14.57	-20.5	-19.3	-4.75	1.05
	(0.24)	**(0.15)**	**(0.14)**	**(0.34)**					
Industry with the Moderate TFPG (0.50-1.00)									
182	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.10	4.20	6.3	6.9	-8.75	0.66

Note: Figures in parentheses are combined share of industries
Source: Same as in Table 4.1.

Manufactures of fur product (0.66%) is the only industry which belong to moderate TFP growth category.

In refined petroleum, EOR has increased from 0.1 percent to 6.8 percent, while IPR has declined from 0.76 percent to 0.26 percent. Whereas, in medical and precision instrument both EOR and IPR has increased respectively from 2.6 percent to 14.9 percent and 0.09 percent to 0.64 percent over the period. Rubber product, which is an export oriented industry, shows higher EOR over the period. EOR and IPR are both increased in case of coke oven product from 0.1 percent to 5.0 percent and 0.04 percent to 0.90 percent respectively.

In establishments segment also non-metallic products is only one industry which contribute 10.21 percent in GVA and employ 11.6 percent total workers and 7.68 percent fixed capital have registered positive TFP growth. All other industry groups have experienced negative TFP growth (Table 4.2.3c). EOR has also increased from 0.3 percent to 2.0 percent, at the same time, IPR which is very low has marginally increased.

Table-4.2.3c: TFP Growth: A Disaggregated Picture of Establishment With Highest Share in GVA

Industry Group	% Share in 2000-01				C.A.G.R between (2000-01& 2005-06)				TFPG (2000-01 & 2005-06)
	GVA	Enterp-rises	EMP	Fixed Capital	GVA	Enterp-rises	EMP	Fixed Capital	
181	11.05	16.53	12.24	10.28	1.17	-0.7	-1.2	10.80	-0.33
269	10.21	5.33	11.60	7.83	1.78	-3.4	-5.6	0.57	0.26
171	9.55	8.68	10.43	8.30	6.79	4.7	5.5	15.13	-0.40
369	8.10	7.50	7.66	6.75	13.88	-0.3	4.2	18.49	-0.21
154	6.65	7.98	8.68	5.83	8.55	2.8	7.3	9.59	-0.22
289	4.80	4.58	4.02	5.83	11.11	2.2	1.9	12.16	-0.07
172	4.75	5.26	5.88	3.47	3.82	0.3	-0.4	6.07	-0.03
153	4.06	7.71	4.63	5.53	13.39	0.2	1.6	11.45	-0.01
222	3.46	3.42	2.88	5.51	0.17	-6.6	-3.7	10.27	-0.29
281	3.28	3.98	3.00	3.91	13.22	3.8	6.2	15.30	-0.21
	(65.91)	**(70.98)**	**(71.02)**	**(63.24)**					

Note: Figures in parentheses are combined share of industries
Source: Same as in Table 4.1.

Contrary to this, in high and moderate TFP growth categories, motor vehicle (2.71%), domestic appliances n.e.c(1.46%) and television and radio transmitter(1.25%) have registered the high and tobacco (1.0%), electronic tubes(0.80%), coach work (0.65%),

parts and accessories (0.64%) and publishing (0.59%) have experienced positive TFP growth during 2001-06.

EOR has significantly increased in motor vehicle, domestic appliances n.e.c, part and accessories and electronic tubes. While, there is a significant increase in from 0.01 percent to 0.21 percent in electronic tubes. Industries in high TFP category contribute only 0.58 percent share in GVA whereas 2.90 percent are contributed by the industries belong to moderate TFPG (Table 4.2.3d)

Table-4.2.3d: TFP Growth: A Disaggregated Picture of Establishment

Industry Group	% Share in 2000-01				C.A.G.R between (2000-01& 2005-06)				TFPG (2000-01 & 2005-06)
	GVA	Enterp-rises	EMP	Fixed Capital	GVA	Enterp-rises	EMP	Fixed Capital	
Industry with the High TFPG (> 1.00)									
341	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	49.13	-6.9	-8.6	-9.13	2.71
293	0.38	0.29	0.32	0.60	13.34	-9.4	-10.1	-10.68	1.46
322	0.20	0.06	0.11	0.24	-10.77	-26.5	-25.3	-19.29	1.25
	(0.58)	**(0.36)**	**(0.44)**	**(0.85)**					
Industry with the Moderate TFPG (0.50-1.00)									
160	0.95	1.55	2.49	0.41	-0.45	-17.9	-27.4	-1.53	1.00
321	0.14	0.08	0.12	0.23	0.39	-1.7	-11.2	-9.15	0.80
342	0.34	0.24	0.27	0.42	-1.19	-9.7	-12.1	-7.50	0.65
343	0.93	0.48	0.54	1.84	0.04	-2.3	2.0	-15.91	0.64
221	0.53	0.24	0.26	0.65	13.82	1.4	0.0	1.26	0.59
	(2.90)	**(2.59)**	**(3.67)**	**(3.55)**					

Source: Same as in Table 1.

The analysis in this section support the earlier evidence that most of the industries which has higher share in total enterprise and also contribute high share in GVA, total workers and fixed capital have experienced negative TFP growth over the period. As we have also seen that labour productivity and capital intensity is lowest for these industries compare to industries groups which have registered high and moderate TFP growth. In most of the industry groups EOR has increased from its previous level, but IPR is very low.

Industries belong to the high and moderate categories are mainly inorganic in nature make no significant representation in unorganised manufacture sector as whole. Although, they are generating very high growth of GVA and more prone to

technological advancement may be considered as dynamic industries for policy perspective. Import penetration ratio is also high in some of the industry groups.

4.3 Do Linkages Lead to Higher Total Factor Productivity

The increased linkages of the unorganised sector to the organised one and the resultant increase in TFP need an extensive empirical investigation. As new growth theory suggests that 'economies of scale' may also lead to the increase in overall productivity of the manufacturing sector. A kind of hypothesis which we have tried to make here is that increased linkages between organised and unorganised sector may also lead to the increase in overall productivity of the latter.

Keeping this view, we have also analysed that over the period labour productivity and capital intensity of sub-contracting enterprises have increased, although it is lower than the non-subcontracting enterprises. Capital productivity was also high in early period even higher than non-subcontracting enterprises grew at negative rate of growth over the period. But these conventional measures of partial factor productivity levels have some limitations.

We have also seen in the chapter 3 that, at the aggregate level linkages between unorganised and organised sector have been stronger (although limited to the increase in number of sub-contracting enterprises only) over the period. In 2000-01 nearly 31 percent of enterprises were working under subcontracting system, which increased to 32 percent in 2005-06. However, the sectoral composition of subcontracting enterprises is highly concentrated for few numbers of industries. There are some other industry groups also which is considered to be potential and dynamic respectively for the policy perspective as well as overall growth of the unorganised sector.

In the present section, we have tried to make a judgement about the performances of industry groups which broadly classified into three categories of high sectoral share industries, potential industries and dynamic industries.

First of all, it is clear that, the overall increase in intensity of subcontracting does not lead to corresponding increase in overall TFPG. Although, there is a positive correlation (0.14) between the two in the year 2000-01, but the association is very low. Secondly in the year 2005-06, it shows the negative relation (-0.11) between the intensity of subcontracting and the TFP growth rate.

Box4.1:TFP Growth Performance of Industries Work on Sub-contracting

Industry Groups	Total	Rural	Urban	OAMEs	Establishments
Industries with high sectoral share in Total Sub-contracting Enterprises					
160	-0.76	-0.33	-1.34	-0.9	***1.0***
171	-0.19	***0.02***	-0.34	***0.01***	-0.4
242	-0.26	-0.67	***0.07***	-0.96	***0.17***
Potential Industry (High Value Creation)					
369	-0.22	-0.05	-0.24	-0.61	-0.21
289	-0.14	-0.06	***0.06***	-0.37	-0.07
361	-0.43	-0.13	-0.57	-0.48	-0.38
181	-0.51	-0.48	-0.46	-0.62	-0.33
222	-0.31	-0.33	-0.27	-0.47	-0.29
202	-0.29	-0.25	-0.25	-0.04	-0.29
281	-0.18	-0.44	***0.1***	***0.13***	-0.21
Dynamic Industry (High Value creation and High Technological Spill over)					
261	-0.37	-0.53	-0.2	-0.27	-0.43
272	-0.15	-1.2	0.32	-0.57	-0.07
273	-0.45	***0.14***	-0.52	-0.37	-0.42
300	-1.27	-8.56	-1.16	2.36	-1.19
312	-0.04	***0.51***	-0.09	-1.27	-0.02
315	-0.65	-0.79	-0.51	-1.36	-0.55
322	-1.13	-6.61	***1.09***	-1.32	***1.25***
342	***0.7***	***0.4***	***0.77***	***0.38***	***0.65***
343	***0.62***	-0.33	***0.94***	***1.48***	***0.64***
353	**1.31**	-8.49	***5.84***	-8.49	***6.93***
319	***0.34***	***0.09***	***0.40***	-0.29	***0.46***
332	-0.73	***1.09***	-0.84	-1.73	-0.41

Source: Same as in table 4.1 and appendix4 (table 4.1)

TFP growth performance of all the three industry groups with their location and enterprise type has been presented in Box 4.1. In the first category, manufactures of tobacco, spinning and weaving and other chemical have registered the TFP growth, which is positive. Tobacco is the only industry experienced high TFP and belongs to establishment segment. It is mainly a labour intensive industry, which has major presence in rural area. The total factor productivity growth (TFPG) is estimated in this study is the combination of both sub-contracting and non sub-contracting enterprise. Hence we can directly say that, increase in TFPG in tobacco is purely a result of sub-contracting. The estimation of partial factor productivity is also higher for non sub-contracting enterprises. Appendix— shows that in the year 2005-06, value added per

worker and capital-labour ratio of this industry has been Rs. 14.5 and 22.6 thousand respectively. Whereas, labour productivity and capital-labour ratio of enterprises belong to non-subcontracting enterprises have respectively Rs. 100.5 and 100.8 thousand in the same year. Similarly capital productivity also is lower (0.64) for sub-contracting enterprises than non-sub-contracting (1.0) enterprises.

Spinning and weaving is the second industry this group, which has registered the positive TFP in rural area and within the enterprise type in OAMEs. In this case labour and capital productivity is higher for non sub-contracting enterprises. But capital-labour ratio is higher for sub-contracting enterprises, which is respectively Rs. 40.1 and 38.5 thousand for sub-contracting and non sub-contracting enterprises in OAMEs.

Whereas, it is almost same (Rs. 40.7 thousand) in rural areas. In this case we could say that, increase in TFP is derived result of increased linkages. In other chemical, the incidence of sub-contracting is very high in urban area but in establishment segment, incidence of sub-contracting is low. On the other hand labour and capital productivity is also low compared to non subcontracting enterprises. Therefore in this case also we are not in position to say that increase in TFP is a result of higher linkages.

Manufacture of other fabricated metal and structural metal are the only two industries belong to potential industry groups which have registered positive growth of TFPG. Both the industry belong to urban area. Whereas, structural metal has also registered positive growth in OAMEs. For other fabricated metal also labour and capital productivity and capital-labour ratio is high for enterprises not engage in sub-contracting. In case of structural metal, partial factor productivity is high for sub-contracting enterprises. Therefore for structural metal, we could say that, increase in TFP is a result of linkages.

In dynamic industry group, casting of metals, electricity distribution and control apparatus, television and radio transmitter, coach work, parts and accessories, aircraft and ship craft, other electrical equipment and optical instrument have experienced positive growth. At aggregate level, coach work, parts and accessories and aircraft and ship craft have registered the positive TFPG. In this group, there are more possibility that, increase in TFP is a result of high intensity of sub-contracting. The reason is that most of the industry groups are mainly engaged in sub-contracting and

produce intermediate product. The partial productivity is also higher for sub-contracting enterprises in most of the industries. Literature also support that in India, after economic reform in the first half of 1990s, competition among assemblers and component manufactures became tough as more foreign assembler and component manufacturers came to India. To meet the increased domestic demand production volume increased, through second and third tier of local sub-contractors (Uchikawa, 2011). The benefit of this sub-contracting also reached to small enterprises in unorganised manufacturing. Therefore, we could say that increase in TFPG in this period in these industry groups was a result of sub-contracting.

4.4 Major Findings

The study analysed the productivity performance of the unorganised manufacturing sector during 2000-01 and 2005-06. Analysis shows that over the period total factor productivity of the unorganised sector has not increased. At the same time, we have also examined the impact of globalisation through export orientation ratio (EOR) and import penetration ratio (IPR) on their overall performances.

Analysis reveals that import penetration ratio (IPR) has favourable impact on the total factor productivity growth. But the increase in IPR does not lead to the increase in TFP during this period. Technical regress despite of increase in IPR in unorganised sector may be the result of rising capital-labour ratio. The increase in capital-labour ratio is accompanied by falling capital productivity growth during the period of study. A similar kind of result has also been examined by Kathuria *et.al.* (2010), who has shown that during 1994 to 2005 the average TFP growth (-10.14) in unorganised manufacturing sector has decline, while productivity (0.64) in organised manufacturing sector has increased during the same period.

The increase linkages of the unorganised sector have also not able to improve the efficiency of the sector. Because, it is the fact that, transfer of technological equipment from the contractors to the sub-contracting enterprises has been very limited. A large proportion of sub-contracting enterprises uses the labour intensive techniques and there is limited chance to technological improvement which is labour saving in nature. Efficiency in terms of skills and training, easy availability of financial credit are some of the possible ways through which technical regress can be turned into technological improvement of the sector.

However, impact of globalisation and increase in productivity has some relevance in limited industry groups mostly belong to the modern industry category. It has been seen that TFP has been higher in most of the inorganic industries while organic industry has shown negative performance.

Chapter-5

Conclusion

In the accelerated phase of globalisation, efficiency, competitiveness and productivity has become a benchmark for an industry to sustain in the domestic as well as in the international market. Importing capital goods and investing more in exploiting new opportunities was a major source of profit margin for the organised sector of the economy. On the other hand production of semi-finished and finished products and absorption of mass unskilled employment has been left as a job for unorganised sector. Unorganised manufacturing sector while employing ¾ of the manufacturing workforce and also contributes larger proportion in total value added has become important in present times. More importantly in the post 1997-98 period, output in organised sector has grown at a slower rate than the unorganised manufacturing sector. The flexible production system and increasing outsourcing of production as well as reorganisation of production process within organised and unorganised sector brought the later one closer to the former sector. The faster growth of employment (5.6%) in the year of 1999-00 to 2004-05 in this sector was an important contribution by this sector to the economy, where most of the other sectors (including organised manufacturing) were experiencing the situation of 'jobless growth'.

Keeping this in view of increasing important role of unorganised manufacturing sector (in generating output and providing mass unskilled employment), this study has focused upon the employment and productivity performances of the unorganised manufacturing sector in India during 2000-01 to 2005-06. The entire study has been done at three digit industry levels during the study period and variation between rural and urban areas and within enterprise type in OAMEs and establishments has been tried to capture. The size of this sector in terms of total number of enterprises, workers, gross value added and fixed capital and partial and total factor productivity using growth accounting method has been examined in this study. The derived impact of globalisation through its linkages to organised sector has been a major focus of this study. After all, the proposition of impact of globalisation (through export orientation ratio and export penetration ratio) on productivity (TFP) of the manufacturing sector has been examined in particular for the unorganised manufacturing sector. The overall conclusion has been divided broadly into two parts comprising of aggregate as well as industry specific variations.

Our analysis shows the evidence of increase in total number of enterprises, gross value added and fixed capital with a decline in growth of total workers in the unorganised sector during 2000-01 to 2005-06. Labour productivity and capital intensity have also increased over the period, whereas capital productivity grew negatively. On the one hand decline in total workers may be a cause of worry for the policy makers' on the other hand the inefficient use of capital in this sector points towards the lack of skill employment and systematic planning.

The study in this period also becomes important as it shows that, over the period there has been an increase in the share of total number of enterprises, workers, gross value added and fixed capital in small enterprises located in rural area. Location shift of organised manufacturing from urban to rural area and increase in infrastructure may be one of the few possible factors behind this story.

Increase in total number of enterprises, gross value added, fixed capital and more importantly increasing share of small enterprises has been accompanied by the increase in part-time and hired workers in the sector. This increase in hired workers in small enterprises in many senses may be an indicator of greater participation of this sector to the process of globalisation. However, increasing of part-time workers indicate the finger towards the casual nature of the sector.

Increasing importance of small enterprises as well as increase in labour productivity and capital-labour ratio indicates the favourable impact of globalisation on the unorganised sector but the condition is not sufficient itself as it is seen that capital productivity has grown negatively over the period. The negative growth of capital productivity shows the inefficient use of capital in this sector. Analysis also shows that over the period total factor productivity of the unorganised sector has not increased.

The impact of globalisation on unorganised sector has a derived impact through linkages of this sector to the organised sector has been a major research area, which shows that labour market, capital market and production linkages are the possible channels though which effect of globalisation on this sector can be analysed. In Indian case, sub-contracting (production linkages) of production process is the important one which links the unorganised sector to the process of globalisation. Results in this context show that during the phase of globalisation production linkages between

organised and unorganised manufacturing has increased over the period. Empirical investigation reveals that over the period backward (purchase of raw materials) and forward linkages (selling of final output) between the sub-contracting enterprises and the contractors have also increased.

Intensity of sub-contracting has increased mainly in rural and tiny manufacturing enterprises during 2001-06. However, the increase in linkages is exploitative in nature as it is seen that over the period number of sub-contracting enterprises has increased but this does not lead to the increase in total number of workers, output, value added per worker and capital-labour ratio in an enterprise of particular industry. Even labour productivity and capital-labour ratio are low as compared to the counterpart enterprises, which do not participate in sub-contracting system. The increasing linkages of the unorganised sector have also not been able to improve the overall efficiency/productivity of the sector. Because, it is a well known fact that, transfer of technological equipment from the contractors to the sub-contracting enterprises has been very limited. A large proportion of sub-contracting enterprises uses the labour intensive techniques and there is limited chance to technological improvement which is labour saving in nature.

In a different perspective and in line of new growth theory which states that trade liberalisation as an indicator of globalisation may enhance the productivity performances of the sector. It has been tried here to see a direct impact of globalisation on overall productivity of the manufacturing sector. Analysis shows that import penetration ratio (IPR) has favourable impact on the total factor productivity growth. But the increase in IPR does not lead to the increase in TFP during this period. Technical regress despite the increase in IPR in unorganised sector may be the result of rising capital-labour ratio which is not being used efficiently in this sector.

What we can say from this aggregate level analysis is that, increase in small enterprises in rural area and increase in labour productivity and capital-labour ratio do not lead to the increase in overall productivity of the unorganised sector. Total factor productivity growth has been negative in both the rural/urban and in OAMEs and establishments segments. Capital productivity has also been negative in both the location and enterprise type. Increase in hired workers is more reflected in increasing part-time workers. Therefore it would be misleading to say that globalisation has led

to the increase in per worker productivity of the sector. Although linkages between organised and unorganised manufacturing sector has increased but it did not improve the per worker productivity and total factor productivity of the sector. Instead of that there are some indications that globalisation may positively affect the sector if it employs the skill workers and efficiently uses the capital per unit of labour.

Industry Specific Results:

Increase in employment and productivity as well as linkages of the sector has been a more common phenomenon in a particular industry group. Industry which are more engaged in the intermediate and multilayered production are better linked to the organised sector and reaping the real fruits of globalisation.

Analysis indicates a kind of heterogeneity in terms of enterprises, workers, GVA and fixed capital in unorganised manufacturing along with large gap in factor productivities between rural and urban as well as between organic and inorganic industries. manufacturing of grain mills, other food, tobacco, spinning and weaving, other textiles, apparel, wood product and other food are the industries which hold maximum share in total number of enterprises and workers(both full-time and part-time) in both rural and urban manufacturing. It also employs high proportion of fixed capital and generate more valued added over the period.

Most of the industries belong to this group are organic in nature uses labour intensive techniques in the production. Due to the high share in workers and comparatively low share in value added to the inorganic industries, value added per worker is very low in this industry groups. Capital productivity and intensity are also very low in these groups.

In fact, incidence of subcontracting is higher in manufacture of tobacco, spinning and weaving, other textiles, other chemical, paper and paper product and printing and service activities. The other industry group, which has relatively low incidence of subcontracting and low sectoral share consider as potential industries (because of high value creation), are other fabricated metal, manufacturing n.e.c, apparel, furniture and wood. Most of the industries groups belong to this category have experienced negative total factor productivity growth during this period.

Manufacture of tobacco, spinning and weaving, other food, fur product and non-metallic product are some of the industries which belong to organic category have experienced sluggish TFPG. However, they belong to different location and enterprise type. It has also been seen that, apparel, other textile, spinning and weaving are some organic industries where export orientation ratio has increased. In apparel and other textile industry employment growth has been positive which shows the positive impact of globalisation.

In the inorganic industries, enterprise share is higher in manufacture of non-metallic product, other fabricated metal, manufacturing n.e.c and furniture. In inorganic group, most of the industries have recorded faster growth in value added, fixed capital, labour productivity and capital intensity. For example, manufacture of motor vehicles, basic iron and steel, publishing, domestic appliances n.e.c, insulated wire, television and radio receivers, optical instrument, electronic tubes and railways have the highest ratio of labour productivity and capital intensity. Degree of sub-contracting and total factor productivity is also high in this group. Due to the capital intensive in nature, TFP growth is either high or moderate in this group. Some of the other industries belong to this groups are coach work, casting of metals, parts and accessories etc which have experienced high and moderate TFP growth and more affected by the process of globalisation. In many of these industries belong to this groups have shown higher export orientation (EOR) as well as high import penetration ratio (IPR). High EOR and IPR is an indication of internationalisation of the industry. Result shows that manufacturing n.e.c, parts and accessories, refined petroleum are some of the industry groups have moved towards the internationalisation of production process.

In a nut-shell, we may say that inorganic industry which uses more capital per unit of labour are better exposed to the market condition and also enjoying the favourable impact of globalisation. The organic industries are remaining in the shadow of the economy carter local market and employing major proportion of workers. The aggregate industrial analysis at three digit level shows that globalisation seems to having differential impact on employment and productivity of the unorganised manufacturing sector.

Limitation of the Study:

The limitation of the study is an important part of any present and future researches. The author also came across many constraints in the course of completing this dissertation. First of all I am solely responsible for any kind of misinterpretation and mistake. The impact of globalisation may be not clearly observed in this short period of time but due to the limited availability of information on sub-contracting provided by NSSO in this period was a major obstacle to look into the past. Secondly, the loose definition of sub-contracting information in these two NSS rounds was a cause of concern. Measurement of productivity through growth accounting method and use of appropriate deflator is also an issue of concern. In this study we have used the single deflator method by taking the wholesale price index foe value added and fixed capital and consumer price index of industrial workers for deflating the wages. To get the clear variation across the industry groups, deflator at particular industry level would be a good measure. However, in future study these measures can be used. There are some advance techniques (data envelope analysis) through which TFP can be separated into technical change and efficiency change. Because of the limited knowledge of this method, I was not able to use it in this study.

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Appendix-1
Description of NIC Codes (2004)

NIC Code	Description
151:	Production, processing and preservation of meat, fish, fruit vegetables
152:	Manufacture of dairy product
153:	Manufacture of grain mill products
154:	Manufacture of other food products
155:	Manufacture of beverages
160:	Manufacture of tobacco products
171:	Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles
172:	Manufacture of other textiles
173:	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics and articles
181:	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel
182:	Dressing and dyeing of fur; manufacture of articles of fur
191:	Tanning and dressing of leather
192:	Manufacture of footwear.
201:	Saw milling
202:	Manufacture of products of wood
210:	Manufacture of paper and paper product
221:	Publishing
222:	Printing and service activities related to printing
223:	Reproduction of recorded media
231:	Manufacture of coke oven products
232:	Manufacture of refined petroleum products
233:	Processing of nuclear fuel
241:	Manufacture of basic chemicals
242:	Manufacture of other chemical products
243:	Manufacture of man-made fibers
251:	Manufacture of rubber products
252:	Manufacture of plastic products
261:	Manufacture of glass and glass products
269:	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.
271:	Manufacture of Basic Iron & Steel
272:	Manufacture of basic precious and non-ferrous metals
273:	Casting of metals
281:	Manufacture of structural metal products
289:	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products
291:	Manufacture of general purpose machinery
292:	Manufacture of special purpose machinery
293:	Manufacture of domestic appliances, n.e.c.
300:	Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery
311:	Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers
312:	Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus
313:	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
314:	Manufacture of accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries
315:	Manufacture of electric lamps and lighting

319: Manufacture of other electrical equipment n.e.c.
321: Manufacture of electronic valves and tubes and other electronic components
322: Manufacture of television and radio transmitters
323: Manufacture of television and radio receivers
331: Manufacture of medical appliances and instruments and appliances
332: Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment
333: Manufacture of watches and clocks
341: Manufacture of motor vehicles
342: Manufacture coach work
343: Manufacture of parts and accessories
351: Building and repair of ships & boats
352: Manufacture of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock
353: Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
359: Manufacture of transport equipment n.e.c.
361: Manufacture of furniture
369: Manufacturing n.e.c.
371: Recycling of metal waste
372: Recycling of non-metal waste and scrap

Appendix: 2 (Table 1.1)

Share of Enterprises in Unorganised Manufacturing Sector (figures in %)

NIC (2004)	Rural						Urban						All (Rural+Urban)					
	Year																	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
01405	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.05
151	1.74	0.84	3.73	1.67	1.88	0.91	1.63	1.53	1.44	2.06	1.57	1.68	1.71	1.01	2.29	1.90	1.79	1.14
152	1.25	0.83	0.89	0.89	1.23	0.83	0.86	0.55	0.60	0.45	0.78	0.52	1.16	0.76	0.71	0.63	1.09	0.74
153	11.89	10.36	13.12	12.54	11.98	10.54	4.33	3.97	4.51	3.88	4.38	3.94	10.03	8.82	7.71	7.47	9.71	8.63
154	2.55	1.87	10.80	13.05	3.15	2.81	4.73	3.06	6.31	5.76	5.19	3.84	3.08	2.15	7.98	8.78	3.76	3.11
155	1.60	2.11	0.73	1.05	1.53	2.02	0.99	0.78	0.50	0.45	0.85	0.68	1.45	1.79	0.59	0.70	1.33	1.63
160	14.61	21.03	3.69	0.64	13.81	19.32	12.52	13.37	0.28	0.50	8.96	9.62	14.10	19.19	1.55	0.55	12.36	16.51
171	6.84	4.95	9.33	10.77	7.02	5.44	7.88	8.14	8.29	10.25	8.00	8.75	7.09	5.71	8.68	10.46	7.31	6.40
172	7.05	9.33	6.23	6.50	6.99	9.09	6.13	8.32	4.68	4.13	5.71	7.10	6.82	9.08	5.26	5.12	6.61	8.51
173	0.15	0.03	0.13	0.04	0.15	0.03	0.47	0.29	0.62	0.58	0.51	0.37	0.23	0.09	0.44	0.36	0.26	0.13
181	13.96	16.32	14.15	12.59	13.98	16.01	24.06	29.02	17.93	17.23	22.28	25.59	16.45	19.37	16.53	15.30	16.46	18.78
182	0.01	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.03	0.04	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.04
191	0.19	0.01	0.18	0.42	0.19	0.05	0.41	0.54	0.72	1.81	0.50	0.91	0.24	0.14	0.52	1.23	0.28	0.30
192	0.60	0.28	0.26	0.13	0.58	0.27	1.05	1.12	1.43	1.49	1.16	1.23	0.71	0.48	1.00	0.93	0.75	0.55
201	0.08	0.13	1.91	1.71	0.21	0.26	0.11	0.09	1.66	1.25	0.56	0.42	0.09	0.12	1.76	1.44	0.32	0.31
202	21.65	16.40	5.40	5.94	20.46	15.52	7.26	4.46	3.70	3.23	6.22	4.10	18.11	13.54	4.33	4.35	16.20	12.22
210	0.23	0.89	0.11	0.39	0.22	0.85	1.21	1.30	1.29	1.12	1.23	1.25	0.47	0.99	0.86	0.82	0.52	0.97
221	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.15	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.36	0.33	0.12	0.14	0.01	0.02	0.24	0.25	0.04	0.05
222	0.12	0.08	0.92	0.62	0.18	0.13	1.17	1.19	4.90	3.54	2.26	1.88	0.38	0.35	3.42	2.33	0.80	0.63
223	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
231	0.02	0.02	0.29	0.20	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.16	0.10	0.04	0.03
232	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
241	0.01	0.02	0.28	0.32	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.17	0.18	0.03	0.04

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NIC (2004)	Rural						Urban						All (Rural+Urban)					
	Year																	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
242	0.81	2.49	1.67	1.33	0.87	2.39	2.65	3.01	1.02	0.94	2.18	2.41	1.26	2.61	1.26	1.10	1.26	2.40
243	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.01
251	0.07	0.02	0.41	0.50	0.09	0.06	0.17	0.06	0.43	0.57	0.25	0.21	0.09	0.03	0.42	0.54	0.14	0.10
252	0.16	0.12	0.70	0.51	0.20	0.15	0.52	0.37	2.00	1.63	0.95	0.74	0.25	0.18	1.52	1.17	0.42	0.32
261	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.33	0.14	0.50	0.57	0.38	0.27	0.14	0.09	0.33	0.36	0.17	0.13
269	5.30	4.05	10.53	7.51	5.68	4.34	2.23	1.81	2.26	2.02	2.24	1.87	4.54	3.51	5.33	4.30	4.65	3.62
271	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.12	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.19	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.15	0.12	0.06	0.04
272	0.06	0.07	0.24	0.21	0.07	0.08	0.17	0.17	0.70	0.34	0.32	0.22	0.08	0.09	0.53	0.29	0.15	0.12
273	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.18	0.38	0.07	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.13	0.24	0.02	0.04
281	0.35	0.18	2.92	3.92	0.54	0.50	0.74	0.62	4.61	5.08	1.87	1.92	0.45	0.29	3.98	4.60	0.94	0.91
289	2.59	2.54	2.27	2.67	2.56	2.55	2.46	1.78	5.95	6.47	3.48	3.14	2.56	2.36	4.58	4.89	2.84	2.72
291	0.02	0.09	0.12	0.15	0.02	0.09	0.30	0.12	1.28	1.35	0.58	0.48	0.09	0.10	0.85	0.85	0.19	0.20
292	0.64	0.44	0.77	0.68	0.65	0.46	0.37	0.83	2.27	3.21	0.93	1.52	0.58	0.53	1.71	2.16	0.73	0.77
293	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.11	0.43	0.22	0.16	0.14	0.01	0.03	0.29	0.17	0.05	0.05
300	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01
311	0.08	0.26	0.25	0.39	0.09	0.27	0.11	0.44	0.29	1.17	0.16	0.65	0.08	0.30	0.27	0.85	0.11	0.38
312	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.28	0.25	0.12	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.20	0.15	0.04	0.03
313	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.01
314	0.03	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.03	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.23	0.33	0.15	0.18	0.05	0.11	0.17	0.24	0.07	0.13
315	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.25	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.26	0.14	0.09	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.17	0.19	0.03	0.05
319	0.06	0.01	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.86	0.19	0.29	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.57	0.13	0.13	0.04
321	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.01
322	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.00
323	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.02
331	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.16	0.17	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.15	0.03	0.03
332	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.02

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NIC (2004)	Rural						Urban						All (Rural+Urban)					
	Year																	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
333	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
341	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
342	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.35	0.16	0.12	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.24	0.14	0.04	0.02
343	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.46	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.73	0.38	0.24	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.48	0.41	0.09	0.07
351	0.00	0.01	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.01
352	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
353	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
359	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.09	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.14	0.52	0.95	0.20	0.37	0.03	0.06	0.35	0.60	0.08	0.14
361	1.86	1.79	3.46	6.88	1.98	2.22	2.03	2.35	4.13	4.95	2.64	3.11	1.91	1.92	3.88	5.75	2.18	2.47
369	3.18	2.04	3.31	3.76	3.19	2.19	12.05	9.39	9.98	9.42	11.45	9.40	5.36	3.80	7.50	7.07	5.65	4.27
371	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.13	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.12	0.04	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.07	0.01
372	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.13	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.01
*	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Author's estimates Based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds.

Note: * Inadmissible Cases

Table 1.2: C.A.G.R of Enterprises in Unorganised Manufacturing Sector

NIC (2004)	Rural			Urban			All (Rural+Urban)		
	OAMEs	Estab	Total	OAMEs	Estab	Total	OAMEs	Estab	Total
	Compound Growth Rate (in %)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	27.43	12.4	25.7	-14.3	3.8	-10.1	7.4	6.6	7.2
151	-13.39	-12.3	-13.2	-1.8	6.8	0.8	-10.1	-2.9	-8.7
152	-7.85	3.1	-7.1	-9.0	-6.0	-8.3	-8.1	-1.3	-7.4
153	-2.64	2.2	-2.2	-2.3	-3.6	-2.7	-2.6	0.2	-2.3
154	-5.93	7.1	-2.0	-8.9	-2.4	-6.4	-7.0	2.8	-3.7
155	5.78	10.8	6.0	-5.3	-2.7	-4.8	4.2	4.4	4.2
160	7.65	-27.5	7.3	0.7	11.1	0.9	6.3	-17.9	6.0
171	-6.17	6.1	-4.7	0.1	3.7	1.2	-4.3	4.7	-2.6
172	5.87	4.0	5.7	5.7	-3.1	3.9	5.8	0.3	5.3
173	-26.81	-18.9	-26.2	-9.6	-2.0	-6.6	-16.4	-3.3	-12.6
181	3.27	0.7	3.1	3.2	-1.4	2.2	3.3	-0.7	2.7
182	8.21	-44.7	-5.1	5.5	4.3	5.1	6.3	-6.8	2.0
191	-42.62	22.8	-24.1	5.0	19.7	12.0	-10.6	20.1	1.2
192	-14.16	-10.8	-14.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	-7.6	-0.6	-6.2
201	10.53	0.8	4.5	-6.0	-6.2	-6.2	6.3	-3.1	-0.6
202	-5.31	5.1	-5.1	-9.8	-3.2	-8.5	-5.7	0.9	-5.4
210	31.43	31.8	31.4	0.9	-3.4	-0.3	16.0	0.0	13.1
221	20.06	25.0	23.2	13.8	-2.3	1.1	15.3	1.4	4.7
222	-7.87	-4.6	-6.6	-0.2	-6.8	-4.2	-1.8	-6.6	-4.5
223	-6.68	*	-7.5	21.7	-30.2	16.2	13.7	-31.5	10.2
231	2.14	-4.1	-1.0	18.5	-21.9	-7.5	4.5	-8.4	-2.4
232	*	1.4	1.4	-49.9	0.0	-32.7	-49.9	1.2	-9.9
241	25.80	5.6	12.4	-5.3	-7.0	-6.6	18.4	1.3	6.6
242	25.36	-1.5	22.8	2.0	-2.3	1.4	15.6	-1.9	13.8
243	*	116.5	135.7	*	36.0	37.4	*	59.4	69.0
261	1.07	14.1	1.8	-16.2	2.0	-7.4	-7.5	2.7	-4.2
269	-5.15	-3.7	-4.9	-4.6	-2.8	-4.1	-5.1	-3.4	-4.8
271	-18.02	10.3	-11.8	1.7	-7.8	-3.4	-10.3	-2.8	-7.5
272	3.62	0.4	2.8	0.1	-13.8	-7.7	1.9	-10.7	-3.6
273	*	13.2	24.3	11.4	15.0	14.3	16.8	14.8	15.2
281	-12.49	9.3	-1.5	-4.0	1.4	0.0	-8.7	3.8	-0.6
289	-0.26	6.5	0.2	-6.8	1.1	-2.6	-1.7	2.2	-0.8
291	38.11	7.9	30.5	-16.5	0.5	-4.4	2.0	0.9	1.3
292	-7.32	0.4	-6.5	16.6	6.5	9.8	-1.7	5.6	0.9
293	17.57	16.4	16.8	17.2	-13.4	-3.0	17.3	-9.4	-0.4
300	*	*	*	*	35.2	38.6	*	35.2	40.4
311	28.03	12.7	25.4	31.8	31.9	31.8	29.3	26.5	28.4
312	23.23	-9.5	2.9	-8.6	-3.3	-4.8	-4.6	-3.8	-4.0
313	*	24.0	24.0	17.5	-7.4	-6.1	17.5	-6.3	-5.1
314	33.13	12.3	30.3	0.0	6.5	3.1	18.0	7.5	14.7
315	*	51.3	61.3	28.1	-11.5	2.6	34.7	2.2	11.8
319	-26.79	-1.5	-22.6	5.9	-26.8	-18.1	-13.7	-24.4	-19.5
321	*	2.6	32.9	-17.8	-2.1	-4.4	9.4	-1.7	0.7
322	*	*	*	30.2	-41.0	-30.4	30.2	-26.5	-21.2
323	8.12	6.3	7.6	2.8	-7.8	-4.7	5.7	-5.6	-0.7
331	-25.97	33.7	17.5	-7.0	0.3	-2.4	-9.0	6.5	1.1

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NIC (1998)	Rural			Urban			All (Rural+Urban)		
	OAMEs	Estab	Total	OAMEs	Estab	Total	OAMEs	Estab	Total
	Compound Growth Rate (in %)								
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
332	-40.85		-45.4	17.3	6.1	11.4	6.8	1.8	4.4
333	*	*	*	-5.3	-2.3	-4.3	-5.4	-2.3	-4.4
341	*	*	-36.3	*	-4.3	-4.8	-9.2	-6.9	-6.9
342	-27.33	14.7	9.0	-14.6	-14.4	-14.4	-16.1	-9.7	-10.7
343	-23.14	50.5	12.9	-21.8	-12.7	-13.7	-22.6	-2.3	-6.0
351	11.49	-28.7	-12.3	-6.4	63.6	12.6	4.4	-12.8	-5.5
352	*	*	*	*	-1.3	-21.8	*	-3.3	-22.3
353	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22.7
359	6.66	9.7	7.2	15.9	12.3	13.2	11.3	12.2	11.8
361	-0.74	18.3	2.6	2.4	3.1	2.7	0.1	9.1	2.6
369	-8.35	5.7	-6.9	-5.4	-1.7	-4.4	-6.7	-0.3	-5.4
371	-49.71	22.9	-42.1	-19.8	-26.5	-21.1	-30.8	-18.3	-29.0
372		64.8	15.1	-18.9	-11.2	-13.6	-20.4	-7.7	-11.6
Total	0.09	3.1	0.3	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.1	0.8	0.1

Source: Author's estimates Based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds.

Note: * Not available.

Table 1.3: Share of Employment in Unorganised Manufacturing Sector (figures in %)

NIC (2004)	Rural						Urban						All(R+U)					
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
01405	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.05
151	1.98	0.83	3.57	1.25	2.30	0.93	1.69	1.62	1.10	1.35	1.37	1.47	1.91	1.02	2.10	1.31	1.97	1.12
152	1.62	1.23	0.58	0.65	1.41	1.09	0.96	0.55	0.45	0.38	0.68	0.46	1.47	1.07	0.50	0.50	1.15	0.87
153	12.29	11.33	6.97	7.50	11.22	10.44	4.32	4.11	3.05	2.64	3.63	3.28	10.41	9.60	4.63	4.71	8.54	7.89
154	3.34	2.54	12.11	19.72	5.11	6.52	6.18	3.96	6.37	5.57	6.28	4.87	4.01	2.88	8.68	11.60	5.52	5.93
155	1.74	2.47	0.63	1.18	1.51	2.17	1.23	0.79	0.44	0.40	0.80	0.57	1.62	2.07	0.51	0.73	1.26	1.60
160	12.89	18.79	5.68	0.64	11.43	14.58	10.88	13.27	0.34	0.35	5.10	5.99	12.41	17.47	2.49	0.47	9.20	11.52
171	8.38	5.26	9.51	10.95	8.61	6.58	10.71	11.38	11.05	14.23	10.89	12.99	8.93	6.72	10.43	12.83	9.41	8.86
172	7.62	10.27	6.49	6.89	7.39	9.49	6.52	7.99	5.47	4.34	5.94	5.93	7.36	9.73	5.88	5.43	6.88	8.22
173	0.12	0.02	0.25	0.10	0.15	0.04	0.37	0.23	1.13	1.28	0.79	0.82	0.18	0.07	0.78	0.78	0.38	0.32
181	10.16	12.26	7.30	6.87	9.58	11.01	19.22	23.24	15.58	13.83	17.22	17.93	12.29	14.88	12.24	10.86	12.28	13.48
182	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.09	0.12	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.05
191	0.15	0.01	0.16	0.79	0.15	0.19	0.41	0.85	0.78	2.21	0.61	1.62	0.21	0.21	0.53	1.61	0.31	0.70
192	0.46	0.23	0.17	0.10	0.41	0.20	1.26	1.33	1.54	1.30	1.41	1.31	0.65	0.50	0.99	0.79	0.76	0.60
201	0.08	0.14	1.56	1.37	0.38	0.42	0.15	0.13	1.78	1.07	1.04	0.66	0.10	0.13	1.69	1.19	0.61	0.50
202	22.10	17.91	3.23	3.67	18.29	14.61	6.84	4.71	2.81	2.48	4.63	3.45	18.50	14.75	2.98	2.99	13.47	10.63
210	0.27	0.85	0.18	0.48	0.25	0.76	1.42	1.52	1.49	1.12	1.46	1.30	0.54	1.01	0.97	0.85	0.68	0.95
221	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.40	0.36	0.23	0.23	0.01	0.02	0.26	0.25	0.09	0.10
222	0.13	0.07	0.60	0.65	0.23	0.21	1.27	1.33	4.41	3.42	2.99	2.51	0.40	0.37	2.88	2.24	1.20	1.03
223	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
231	0.02	0.04	0.20	0.18	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.13	0.09	0.05	0.05
232	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
241	0.01	0.04	0.45	0.47	0.10	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.27	0.26	0.10	0.11

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NIC (2004)	Rural						Urban						All(R+U)					
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
242	0.66	2.25	3.16	2.50	1.17	2.31	2.49	2.81	1.45	1.29	1.92	1.95	1.10	2.39	2.14	1.81	1.43	2.18
243	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.07
251	0.04	0.02	0.40	0.45	0.11	0.12	0.20	0.06	0.46	0.62	0.34	0.37	0.08	0.03	0.44	0.54	0.20	0.21
252	0.14	0.15	0.78	0.57	0.27	0.25	0.53	0.42	2.30	1.62	1.50	1.10	0.23	0.22	1.69	1.17	0.70	0.55
261	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.45	0.15	0.58	0.63	0.52	0.42	0.16	0.11	0.36	0.41	0.23	0.21
269	7.23	5.92	24.08	16.05	10.63	8.27	3.20	2.57	3.19	2.35	3.19	2.45	6.28	5.12	11.60	8.19	8.00	6.19
271	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.15	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.18	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.14	0.15	0.07	0.07
272	0.05	0.05	0.39	0.18	0.12	0.08	0.17	0.18	0.69	0.36	0.45	0.28	0.08	0.08	0.57	0.28	0.24	0.15
273	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.21	0.36	0.13	0.22	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.24	0.05	0.09
281	0.36	0.19	1.78	2.52	0.65	0.73	0.91	0.77	3.82	4.77	2.51	3.03	0.49	0.33	3.00	3.81	1.30	1.55
289	2.34	2.51	1.51	1.60	2.17	2.30	2.91	1.98	5.71	6.04	4.45	4.27	2.47	2.38	4.02	4.15	2.97	3.00
291	0.01	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.08	0.34	0.15	1.37	1.89	0.90	1.13	0.09	0.09	0.86	1.13	0.34	0.45
292	0.62	0.45	0.53	0.41	0.60	0.44	0.40	0.84	2.19	3.19	1.38	2.16	0.57	0.54	1.52	2.00	0.88	1.05
293	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.12	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.14	0.50	0.22	0.29	0.19	0.01	0.04	0.32	0.18	0.11	0.09
300	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.14	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.03
311	0.06	0.19	0.19	0.24	0.09	0.20	0.12	0.41	0.28	0.79	0.21	0.63	0.07	0.24	0.25	0.56	0.13	0.35
312	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.46	0.31	0.28	0.20	0.01	0.02	0.34	0.18	0.12	0.08
313	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.02
314	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.20	0.21	0.16	0.17	0.04	0.10	0.14	0.14	0.07	0.12
315	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.25	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.14	0.31	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.01	0.04	0.20	0.23	0.07	0.10
319	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.08	1.13	0.21	0.65	0.15	0.06	0.03	0.70	0.14	0.27	0.07
321	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.06	0.04	0.02
322	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.02	0.04	0.01
323	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.08	0.03	0.03
331	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.18	0.16	0.13	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.12	0.13	0.05	0.05

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NIC (2004)	Rural						Urban						All(R+U)					
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
332	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.03
333	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
341	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
342	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.39	0.16	0.23	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.27	0.13	0.09	0.05
343	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.78	0.03	0.19	0.07	0.01	0.85	0.40	0.50	0.23	0.03	0.01	0.54	0.56	0.19	0.20
351	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.01
352	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
353	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
359	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.12	0.59	1.18	0.36	0.72	0.04	0.05	0.37	0.71	0.14	0.29
361	1.49	1.53	2.13	4.12	1.62	2.13	1.73	2.09	3.27	3.78	2.57	3.04	1.54	1.67	2.81	3.93	1.95	2.46
369	3.31	1.97	4.07	5.04	3.46	2.68	12.01	9.28	10.09	11.67	10.96	10.63	5.36	3.72	7.66	8.85	6.11	5.52
371	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.13	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.10	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.01
372	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.14	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.02
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Author's estimates Based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds.

Table 1.4: C.A.G.R of Employment in Unorganised Manufacturing Sector (2000-01 to 2005-06)

NIC (2004)	Rural			Urban			All(R+U)		
	OAME	Estab	Total	OAME	Estab	Total	OAME	Estab	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01405	27.2	14.1	21.6	-9.9	3.8	-3.7	8.1	8.6	8.3
151	-17.0	-17.0	-17.0	-1.6	4.5	1.3	-12.8	-7.9	-11.0
152	-6.6	4.7	-5.4	-11.3	-2.8	-7.9	-7.2	1.0	-5.9
153	-2.8	3.9	-1.9	-1.8	-2.4	-2.1	-2.7	1.6	-1.9
154	-6.5	12.9	4.5	-9.3	-2.3	-5.1	-7.5	7.3	1.1
155	6.0	16.2	7.0	-9.3	-1.4	-6.6	3.9	8.6	4.6
160	6.5	-33.9	4.5	3.2	1.1	3.1	5.9	-27.4	4.3
171	-10.0	5.3	-5.6	0.4	5.6	3.4	-6.6	5.5	-1.5
172	4.9	3.6	4.7	3.3	-4.2	-0.2	4.6	-0.4	3.3
173	-30.1	-14.4	-23.3	-9.9	2.9	0.7	-17.9	1.2	-3.5
181	2.6	1.1	2.4	3.0	-2.0	0.7	2.7	-1.2	1.5
182	18.5	-43.5	-10.7	2.4	6.2	4.9	6.9	-2.4	0.9
191	-40.1	41.2	4.3	14.7	23.7	21.2	-1.1	26.4	16.9
192	-14.0	-8.6	-13.5	0.4	-3.0	-1.6	-6.4	-3.4	-5.1
201	8.9	-0.3	1.6	-3.8	-9.4	-9.0	5.1	-5.6	-4.2
202	-5.3	5.0	-4.8	-8.0	-2.1	-5.9	-5.5	1.3	-4.9
210	24.0	24.4	24.1	0.6	-5.2	-2.5	12.0	-1.4	6.7
221	21.4	13.7	14.7	11.8	-1.6	-0.6	13.3	0.0	1.1
222	-12.6	4.1	-2.3	0.1	-4.6	-3.6	-2.5	-3.7	-3.5
223	-9.1	0.0	-10.7	28.0	-31.7	18.0	16.8	-33.4	10.6
231	9.1	0.4	3.3	20.4	-19.0	-10.5	10.9	-4.9	-0.2
232	0.0	4.9	4.9	-37.6	10.1	-6.7	-37.6	5.5	2.7
241	34.3	3.0	6.9	-8.0	-6.3	-6.5	24.0	0.3	3.1
242	26.1	-2.3	14.1	1.5	-1.9	0.2	15.5	-2.2	8.4
243	0.0	247.0	248.1	0.0	47.2	48.2	0.0	131.9	132.7
251	-14.8	4.6	0.3	-23.0	6.5	1.4	-19.3	5.8	1.0
252	0.5	-3.8	-1.9	-5.3	-6.4	-6.2	-2.5	-5.9	-5.1
261	4.6	25.3	8.1	-20.1	2.1	-4.3	-8.6	3.7	-1.5
269	-5.1	-5.6	-5.3	-5.1	-5.6	-5.3	-5.1	-5.6	-5.3
271	-13.6	20.0	2.6	6.1	-3.9	-1.9	-6.4	3.0	0.0
272	-1.9	-12.7	-8.5	0.1	-11.8	-9.3	-0.8	-12.0	-9.0
273	0.0	13.3	15.2	3.6	11.6	10.9	6.6	11.9	11.4
281	-13.0	9.8	2.0	-4.0	4.9	3.7	-8.6	6.2	3.1
289	0.2	3.6	0.7	-8.2	1.5	-1.0	-1.8	1.9	-0.2
291	38.6	3.3	20.3	-15.5	7.1	4.4	-1.3	6.9	5.6
292	-7.2	-2.8	-6.4	15.0	8.2	9.2	-1.9	6.9	3.4
293	9.7	14.9	14.2	23.9	-14.6	-8.8	22.0	-10.1	-5.6
300	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.3	59.6	0.0	59.3	59.8
311	24.2	6.5	17.6	27.2	23.4	24.4	25.4	19.1	21.7
312	23.2	-32.9	-28.9	2.3	-7.4	-6.3	3.6	-10.6	-9.1
313	0.0	29.4	29.4	35.0	-5.5	-5.0	35.0	-3.9	-3.5
314	39.4	6.7	30.0	0.2	1.0	0.8	19.8	1.9	10.0
315	0.0	46.5	48.7	35.6	-7.2	-0.8	39.0	3.3	7.5
319	-33.7	2.1	-20.2	6.5	-28.4	-25.2	-16.0	-26.3	-24.4
321	0.0	-0.6	12.8	-19.4	-11.7	-12.1	-1.6	-11.2	-10.6

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NIC (2004)	Rural			Urban			All(R+U)		
	OAME	Estab	Total	OAME	Estab	Total	OAME	Estab	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
322	0.0	0.0	0.0	-11.8	-43.6	-41.9	-11.8	-25.3	-24.9
323	-2.9	17.2	10.9	-4.2	-6.5	-6.3	-3.5	-1.3	-1.6
331	-24.3	31.7	24.6	-17.8	-2.0	-4.6	-18.5	3.4	0.1
332	-46.6	0.0	-52.9	13.9	9.8	11.0	-0.1	3.6	2.3
333	0.0	0.0	0.0	-8.2	-1.3	-3.1	-8.3	-1.3	-3.1
341	0.0	0.0	-50.8	0.0	-6.8	-7.0	-20.9	-8.6	-8.7
342	-31.6	6.4	4.3	-16.6	-16.5	-16.5	-18.7	-12.1	-12.5
343	-14.2	61.7	47.2	-27.3	-13.7	-14.3	-21.3	2.0	0.6
351	14.5	-33.8	-25.5	-9.6	39.8	27.4	4.7	-11.2	-9.0
352	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.5	-7.6	0.0	-4.2	-8.9
353	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-12.8
359	4.8	20.6	10.5	8.2	15.4	14.7	6.6	15.6	14.2
361	-0.6	16.8	5.2	3.0	3.3	3.3	0.4	8.2	4.3
369	-10.9	6.9	-5.4	-5.8	3.4	-0.8	-8.1	4.2	-2.3
371	-47.9	4.3	-37.6	-19.6	-20.7	-20.1	-30.5	-17.2	-26.1
372	0.0	66.7	53.4	-21.5	-10.1	-12.0	-22.1	-3.7	-6.4
Total	-1.2	2.4	-0.4	-0.8	0.4	-0.2	-1.1	1.2	-0.3

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds.

Note: C.A.G.R – Compound Annual Growth Rate

Table 1.5 Share of Gross Value Added in Unorganised Manufacturing Sector (figures in %)

NIC (2004)	Rural						Urban						All(R+U)					
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
01405	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.24	0.02	0.14	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.14	0.03	0.11
151	2.87	2.05	2.17	1.46	2.61	1.76	3.31	3.74	1.13	1.22	1.69	1.73	3.02	2.61	1.42	1.30	2.10	1.74
152	2.13	1.99	0.66	0.97	1.59	1.49	1.50	1.15	0.45	0.38	0.72	0.54	1.92	1.72	0.51	0.58	1.10	0.96
153	15.22	13.36	7.71	10.67	12.44	12.03	5.18	5.45	2.61	2.90	3.27	3.41	11.81	10.77	4.06	5.48	7.34	7.26
154	4.44	4.30	8.15	11.58	5.81	7.89	7.12	4.32	6.06	5.06	6.33	4.91	5.35	4.30	6.65	7.23	6.10	6.24
155	1.44	2.19	1.27	1.13	1.38	1.67	1.39	1.09	0.48	0.24	0.72	0.41	1.42	1.83	0.71	0.54	1.01	0.97
160	9.68	10.32	2.73	1.47	7.11	5.96	4.95	5.69	0.25	0.27	1.46	1.35	8.08	8.80	0.95	0.67	3.96	3.41
171	6.25	5.72	7.95	7.58	6.88	6.64	7.36	8.31	10.19	10.55	9.46	10.10	6.63	6.57	9.55	9.56	8.32	8.55
172	7.00	8.87	5.25	5.04	6.36	6.98	5.30	5.90	4.55	3.67	4.74	4.12	6.42	7.90	4.75	4.13	5.46	5.40
173	0.05	0.01	0.35	0.23	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.19	0.97	0.91	0.80	0.07	0.05	0.95	0.72	0.58	0.50
181	12.05	13.95	5.88	5.28	9.77	9.68	18.83	22.64	13.10	10.01	14.58	12.53	14.35	16.80	11.05	8.44	12.44	11.26
182	0.01	0.03	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.09	0.11	0.43	0.08	0.34	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.34	0.05	0.21	0.05
191	0.17	0.01	0.17	0.41	0.17	0.21	0.61	0.88	0.78	1.50	0.74	1.38	0.32	0.29	0.61	1.14	0.49	0.86
192	0.84	0.36	0.24	0.13	0.62	0.25	1.62	1.90	1.39	0.96	1.45	1.15	1.11	0.86	1.07	0.69	1.08	0.75
201	0.18	0.30	2.84	1.54	1.16	0.91	0.26	0.27	1.98	0.99	1.54	0.85	0.21	0.29	2.22	1.18	1.37	0.88
202	18.60	16.00	3.60	3.80	13.06	9.99	7.26	4.34	2.37	2.04	3.63	2.50	14.76	12.18	2.72	2.63	7.81	5.85
210	0.09	0.78	0.39	0.51	0.20	0.65	0.70	0.79	1.64	1.04	1.40	0.99	0.30	0.78	1.29	0.87	0.87	0.84
221	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.71	1.05	0.54	0.86	0.02	0.04	0.53	0.72	0.31	0.49
222	0.54	0.12	0.64	0.73	0.58	0.42	1.68	1.97	4.57	3.40	3.83	3.11	0.93	0.73	3.46	2.51	2.39	1.91
223	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
231	0.01	0.08	0.20	0.22	0.08	0.15	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.08
232	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02
241	0.01	0.03	0.52	0.49	0.20	0.26	0.02	0.02	0.33	0.34	0.25	0.28	0.01	0.03	0.39	0.39	0.23	0.27

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NIC (2004)	Rural						Urban						All(R+U)					
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
242	0.44	1.16	2.05	2.10	1.04	1.62	0.96	1.11	1.72	1.68	1.53	1.57	0.62	1.14	1.81	1.82	1.31	1.59
243	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02
251	0.03	0.03	0.74	0.72	0.30	0.37	0.32	0.13	0.55	0.74	0.49	0.61	0.13	0.06	0.60	0.73	0.40	0.50
252	0.16	0.20	1.47	0.84	0.65	0.52	0.55	0.46	3.36	1.96	2.64	1.66	0.30	0.29	2.82	1.59	1.76	1.15
261	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.36	0.21	0.44	0.39	0.42	0.36	0.19	0.11	0.33	0.29	0.27	0.23
269	5.96	6.31	28.79	19.51	14.40	12.82	2.23	2.36	2.85	2.32	2.69	2.33	4.70	5.02	10.21	8.03	7.88	7.02
271	0.05	0.02	0.17	1.35	0.10	0.68	0.09	0.16	0.25	0.50	0.21	0.43	0.06	0.06	0.23	0.78	0.16	0.54
272	0.10	0.11	1.85	0.24	0.75	0.17	0.35	0.29	0.86	1.03	0.73	0.88	0.18	0.17	1.14	0.77	0.74	0.57
273	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.17	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.24	0.47	0.19	0.39	0.01	0.03	0.20	0.37	0.12	0.26
281	0.70	0.48	2.45	3.46	1.34	1.95	1.50	1.35	3.61	4.87	3.07	4.16	0.97	0.76	3.28	4.40	2.30	3.17
289	2.61	2.66	1.96	2.82	2.37	2.74	3.85	3.01	5.92	7.37	5.39	6.50	3.03	2.77	4.80	5.86	4.05	4.82
291	0.03	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.08	0.17	0.64	0.36	2.32	3.92	1.89	3.21	0.23	0.22	1.71	2.68	1.09	1.85
292	0.71	0.58	0.91	0.43	0.78	0.50	0.69	1.74	3.09	4.47	2.47	3.93	0.70	0.96	2.47	3.13	1.72	2.40
293	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.19	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.24	0.46	0.66	0.36	0.58	0.03	0.08	0.38	0.51	0.23	0.36
300	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.19	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.13	0.01	0.09
311	0.15	0.67	0.20	0.56	0.17	0.62	0.42	0.89	0.33	0.78	0.35	0.80	0.24	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.27	0.00
312	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.10	0.04	0.61	0.45	0.48	0.37	0.04	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.29	0.00
313	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.08	0.09
314	0.04	0.16	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.18	0.21	0.15	0.18	0.16	0.19	0.09	0.18	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.15
315	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.11	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.22	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.01	0.04	0.16	0.16	0.10	0.12
319	0.12	0.01	0.11	0.06	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.09	2.00	0.55	1.49	0.46	0.09	0.04	1.46	0.39	0.88	0.27
321	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.07
322	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.28	0.01	0.21	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.12	0.05
323	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.19	0.03	0.10	0.02	0.04	0.14	0.17	0.11	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.18	0.07	0.13
331	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.13	0.03	0.07	0.13	0.04	0.33	0.26	0.28	0.21	0.05	0.02	0.26	0.21	0.17	0.15

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NIC (2004)	Rural						Urban						All(R+U)					
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
332	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.22	0.10	0.16	0.09	0.17	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.06	0.09
333	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
341	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.02
342	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.20	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.42	0.25	0.33	0.21	0.03	0.01	0.34	0.23	0.21	0.16
343	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.90	0.06	0.45	0.13	0.04	1.24	0.56	0.96	0.46	0.05	0.02	0.93	0.67	0.56	0.45
351	0.00	0.01	0.43	0.01	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.13	0.04	0.08	0.03
352	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02
353	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
359	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.12	0.18	0.89	1.13	0.69	0.94	0.08	0.10	0.65	0.79	0.41	0.55
361	3.11	3.42	2.32	6.19	2.82	4.78	2.85	3.53	3.01	3.25	2.97	3.31	3.02	3.46	2.82	4.23	2.90	3.97
369	3.88	3.27	4.23	5.30	4.01	4.27	16.47	14.15	9.63	14.10	11.39	14.11	8.15	6.84	8.10	11.17	8.12	9.71
371	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.19	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.09	0.03	0.11	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.07	0.00
372	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.14	0.07	0.12	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.07	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds.

Table 1.6: C.A.G.R of Real Gross Value Output (in %)

NIC 2004	Rural			Urban			All(Rural+Urban)		
	OAME	Establ.	Total	OAME	Establ.	Total	OAME	Establ.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1404	26.24	58.04	50.56	-1.97	33.47	21.67	7.94	44.82	33.87
151	-6.83	1.79	-3.85	1.07	6.93	4.14	-3.59	4.84	0.06
152	-1.72	19.06	2.72	-6.57	2.14	-2.17	-2.91	9.65	1.06
153	-2.95	17.62	3.35	-0.38	7.47	4.56	-2.55	13.39	3.65
154	-1.06	18.23	10.59	-10.79	1.54	-1.43	-4.96	8.55	4.33
155	8.36	7.63	8.11	-6.11	-8.17	-7.12	4.41	1.10	3.12
160	0.90	-2.55	0.44	1.37	7.15	2.17	1.00	-0.45	0.81
171	-2.13	9.17	3.31	1.02	6.00	5.08	-0.90	6.79	4.44
172	4.43	9.31	6.01	0.74	0.86	0.83	3.45	3.82	3.63
173	-25.98	1.40	-1.89	-2.18	1.10	1.00	-9.78	1.13	0.66
181	2.58	7.88	3.86	2.30	-0.23	0.64	2.46	1.17	1.80
182	12.04	-43.16	-16.73	1.28	-25.50	-22.09	4.20	-26.44	-21.52
191	-43.56	30.73	8.01	6.08	19.97	17.53	-2.30	21.00	16.24
192	-16.04	-3.02	-13.61	1.77	-2.17	-0.97	-5.53	-2.23	-3.60
201	10.09	-2.50	-0.95	-1.29	-8.25	-7.89	5.82	-6.00	-5.04
202	-3.34	11.38	-1.39	-11.05	2.21	-3.71	-4.47	6.04	-1.97
210	52.59	16.24	31.14	0.77	-3.83	-3.19	20.21	-1.33	3.10
221	36.46	12.22	14.14	11.59	13.87	13.81	14.19	13.82	13.83
222	-25.72	13.07	-2.24	1.76	-0.77	-0.47	-5.39	0.17	-0.66
223	-20.21	*	-21.39	23.69	-26.91	11.53	10.25	-28.26	3.65
231	55.42	12.85	18.68	24.55	-25.99	-20.37	48.56	1.15	6.94
232	*	-0.07	-0.07	-47.37	30.21	9.15	-47.37	4.41	1.98
241	22.02	8.84	9.40	2.12	5.73	5.67	14.71	6.96	7.18
242	20.78	10.72	13.79	1.34	4.83	4.29	12.20	6.86	8.02
243	*	96.62	107.09	*	111.77	111.90	*	111.11	111.67
251	-3.28	9.50	8.76	-17.85	11.60	8.52	-14.57	10.88	8.60
252	4.02	-1.31	-0.38	-4.91	-5.51	-5.48	-1.26	-4.85	-4.57
261	-11.14	30.37	0.94	-11.69	2.95	0.41	-11.49	4.29	0.48
269	0.75	1.96	1.65	-0.26	1.05	0.78	0.59	1.78	1.49
271	-20.16	66.56	53.13	11.75	20.90	20.06	-0.94	36.77	32.73
272	2.24	-26.64	-22.15	-4.59	9.17	7.83	-1.97	-1.34	-1.40
273	8.00	25.23	26.66	7.77	20.44	19.84	13.45	21.09	20.74
281	-7.62	18.07	12.03	-3.50	11.77	10.26	-5.37	13.22	10.73
289	-0.01	18.45	7.08	-6.12	9.99	7.68	-2.45	11.11	7.53
291	42.33	11.27	20.31	-12.09	16.89	15.30	-1.83	16.74	15.48
292	-4.47	-5.12	-4.75	18.79	13.38	13.80	5.64	11.95	10.96
293	5.19	12.94	12.60	27.73	13.40	14.27	25.51	13.34	14.06
300	*	*	*	*	67.53	67.72	*	67.53	67.82
311	35.29	34.87	35.10	14.69	25.31	22.42	24.69	27.43	26.43
312	-9.64	-27.29	-25.65	-18.12	-0.86	-1.52	-17.13	-2.25	-2.84
313	*	67.70	67.70	41.74	2.23	2.56	41.74	7.03	7.29
314	31.10	4.60	21.81	2.05	8.97	7.13	14.42	8.43	10.62
315		62.95	67.00	17.93	1.79	2.91	25.19	6.72	7.99
319	-38.39	-1.40	-16.97	22.05	-18.74	-18.16	-16.42	-18.17	-18.09
321	*	25.73	28.13	-25.20	-0.55	-1.05	-15.14	0.39	0.03
322	*	*	*	-19.73	-41.66	-41.19	-19.73	-10.77	-10.85

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NIC 2004	Rural			Urban			All(Rural+Urban)		
	OAME	Establ.	Total	OAME	Establ.	Total	OAME	Establ.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
323	1.04	44.65	35.88	10.87	9.32	9.40	5.96	16.40	15.56
331	6.94	23.19	21.54	-22.55	0.10	-1.72	-17.73	2.94	1.19
332	-46.19	*	-50.50	24.74	15.87	17.79	9.48	13.33	12.25
333	*	*	*	-11.58	-5.76	-6.57	-11.63	-5.76	-6.58
341	*	*	-63.13	*	53.14	52.56	-44.89	49.13	48.64
342	-29.45	16.65	15.07	-16.68	-5.06	-5.50	-18.41	-1.19	-1.82
343	-5.02	57.29	53.74	-21.62	-10.15	-10.45	-18.03	0.04	-0.44
351	34.93	-47.79	-40.33	-10.32	58.63	49.23	13.81	-15.16	-13.89
352	*	*	*	*	17.48	10.39	*	15.06	8.70
353	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-38.80
359	-0.17	27.24	12.46	6.13	10.43	10.25	3.35	10.92	10.38
361	1.56	34.08	15.68	2.92	6.89	5.96	2.01	15.80	10.56
369	-3.70	15.30	5.39	-4.36	13.62	8.25	-4.15	13.88	7.65
371	-53.69	-6.06	-32.62	-24.53	-11.74	-17.77	-31.25	-10.84	-21.30
372	*	80.69	76.67	-28.12	-9.32	-10.26	-28.54	-0.49	-1.72
Total	-0.39	10.21	4.04	-1.40	5.28	3.72	-0.73	6.77	3.86

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds

Note: * Not available.

Table 1.7: Share of Fixed Capital in Unorganised Manufacturing Sector (in %)

NIC (2004)	Rural						Urban						All(Rural+urban)					
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
14	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.27	0.06	0.16	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.10	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.13	0.05	0.11
151	1.47	2.17	2.57	1.69	1.92	1.93	1.73	2.44	1.08	1.29	1.24	1.57	1.59	2.32	1.38	1.37	1.46	1.68
152	1.90	0.82	0.70	0.60	1.41	0.71	1.27	1.06	0.51	0.39	0.70	0.56	1.60	0.95	0.55	0.44	0.93	0.60
153	25.37	23.29	13.97	13.59	20.72	18.42	8.23	6.39	3.36	3.55	4.60	4.25	17.21	14.00	5.53	5.69	9.76	8.34
154	4.52	3.50	6.91	7.27	5.49	5.39	5.18	3.20	5.55	5.03	5.46	4.58	4.83	3.34	5.83	5.51	5.47	4.82
155	1.51	1.16	1.79	3.79	1.63	2.48	0.92	0.54	0.65	0.60	0.72	0.59	1.23	0.82	0.88	1.28	1.01	1.13
160	5.46	6.43	1.61	0.53	3.88	3.46	3.03	5.36	0.10	0.14	0.84	1.43	4.30	5.84	0.41	0.23	1.82	2.02
171	8.30	6.17	8.00	8.75	8.18	7.47	7.65	5.66	8.38	10.39	8.20	9.22	7.99	5.89	8.30	10.04	8.19	8.72
172	5.38	6.03	2.87	2.95	4.36	4.48	4.64	4.75	3.63	2.74	3.88	3.24	5.03	5.33	3.47	2.79	4.03	3.60
173	0.07	0.02	0.64	1.21	0.30	0.61	0.30	0.16	1.27	1.05	1.02	0.83	0.18	0.09	1.14	1.09	0.79	0.77
181	16.74	20.68	5.54	7.73	12.17	14.18	21.47	25.84	11.50	10.95	14.03	14.63	18.99	23.52	10.28	10.26	13.43	14.50
182	0.02	0.01	0.17	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.19	0.07	0.20	0.03	0.19	0.04	0.10	0.05	0.19	0.03	0.16	0.03
191	0.13	0.02	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.08	0.62	0.67	0.63	1.39	0.63	1.21	0.36	0.38	0.53	1.12	0.47	0.88
192	0.69	0.43	0.15	0.19	0.47	0.31	1.48	1.50	0.82	0.85	0.99	1.01	1.07	1.02	0.68	0.71	0.82	0.81
201	0.41	0.56	3.39	4.29	1.63	2.43	0.52	0.39	2.94	1.64	2.33	1.33	0.46	0.47	3.03	2.21	2.10	1.65
202	9.97	7.54	2.49	3.82	6.92	5.67	4.03	2.18	1.99	1.85	2.51	1.93	7.14	4.60	2.09	2.27	3.92	3.01
210	0.09	1.02	0.85	0.55	0.40	0.78	0.84	0.68	2.00	1.77	1.71	1.50	0.44	0.83	1.77	1.51	1.29	1.29
221	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.11	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.80	0.50	0.61	0.40	0.04	0.07	0.65	0.41	0.43	0.30
222	1.33	0.44	1.29	2.12	1.32	1.28	3.13	3.62	6.60	6.25	5.72	5.60	2.19	2.19	5.51	5.37	4.31	4.35
223	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
231	0.00	0.02	0.29	0.44	0.12	0.23	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.08
232	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
241	0.04	0.01	1.17	0.82	0.50	0.42	0.02	0.02	0.27	0.27	0.20	0.21	0.03	0.02	0.45	0.39	0.30	0.27

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NIC (2004)	Rural						Urban						All(Rural+urban)					
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
242	0.51	2.43	2.54	2.59	1.34	2.51	1.01	0.82	1.86	1.26	1.65	1.15	0.75	1.54	2.00	1.55	1.55	1.55
243	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.03
251	0.08	0.05	1.28	1.44	0.57	0.75	0.31	0.15	0.68	0.86	0.59	0.69	0.19	0.11	0.81	0.98	0.58	0.70
252	0.13	0.10	1.81	1.86	0.82	0.98	0.58	0.57	3.47	2.77	2.74	2.22	0.35	0.36	3.13	2.57	2.12	1.87
261	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.11	0.07	0.07	0.21	0.15	0.34	0.38	0.31	0.32	0.15	0.10	0.28	0.32	0.23	0.25
269	4.68	3.69	26.30	12.27	13.51	8.00	1.54	1.47	3.06	2.79	2.68	2.46	3.18	2.47	7.83	4.81	6.15	4.06
271	0.04	0.05	0.17	1.40	0.09	0.73	0.08	0.03	0.33	0.19	0.26	0.15	0.06	0.04	0.30	0.45	0.21	0.32
272	0.14	0.16	0.44	0.26	0.26	0.21	0.25	0.27	1.25	0.91	0.99	0.76	0.19	0.22	1.08	0.77	0.76	0.60
273	0.00	0.04	0.18	0.16	0.07	0.10	0.02	0.09	0.23	0.46	0.17	0.37	0.01	0.07	0.22	0.40	0.14	0.29
281	0.87	1.21	2.98	5.54	1.73	3.38	1.90	1.87	4.15	4.55	3.58	3.89	1.36	1.58	3.91	4.76	2.99	3.74
289	2.05	2.26	2.15	1.80	2.09	2.03	3.98	3.19	6.77	7.37	6.07	6.34	2.97	2.77	5.83	6.18	4.79	5.09
291	0.03	0.21	0.31	0.36	0.14	0.29	0.94	0.43	2.25	2.34	1.92	1.87	0.46	0.33	1.85	1.92	1.35	1.41
292	0.86	0.89	1.44	1.24	1.10	1.06	1.41	3.52	4.09	3.93	3.41	3.83	1.12	2.34	3.55	3.35	2.67	3.03
293	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.27	0.05	0.14	0.08	0.16	0.73	0.19	0.56	0.18	0.04	0.09	0.60	0.21	0.40	0.17
300	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.13	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.07
311	0.21	0.78	0.36	0.57	0.27	0.67	0.43	1.25	0.36	1.26	0.38	1.26	0.31	1.04	0.36	1.11	0.35	1.09
312	0.01	0.02	0.14	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.04	0.51	0.41	0.41	0.32	0.06	0.03	0.44	0.33	0.30	0.24
313	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.44	0.01	0.22	0.00	0.06	0.25	0.16	0.18	0.14	0.00	0.04	0.20	0.22	0.13	0.16
314	0.06	0.56	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.32	0.30	0.32	0.15	0.21	0.19	0.24	0.17	0.43	0.13	0.18	0.15	0.26
315	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.29	0.01	0.16	0.03	0.09	0.21	0.25	0.16	0.21	0.01	0.06	0.17	0.26	0.11	0.19
319	0.15	0.02	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.07	0.06	0.15	1.20	0.33	0.91	0.28	0.11	0.09	0.98	0.28	0.67	0.22
321	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.29	0.10	0.22	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.23	0.08	0.15	0.06
322	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.02	0.23	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.05	0.16	0.03
323	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.13	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.21	0.39	0.16	0.30	0.01	0.03	0.18	0.34	0.12	0.24
331	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.20	0.02	0.11	0.08	0.03	0.27	0.25	0.22	0.20	0.04	0.03	0.23	0.24	0.16	0.17

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NIC (2004)	Rural						Urban						All(Rural+urban)					
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
332	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.41	0.09	0.19	0.08	0.25	0.05	0.23	0.08	0.15	0.07	0.18
333	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
341	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
342	0.01	0.00	0.27	0.19	0.11	0.10	0.15	0.02	0.47	0.17	0.39	0.13	0.08	0.02	0.42	0.17	0.30	0.12
343	0.04	0.02	0.25	0.64	0.13	0.33	0.15	0.04	2.25	0.41	1.72	0.32	0.09	0.03	1.84	0.46	1.21	0.33
351	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
352	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.03	0.05
353	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
359	0.05	0.11	0.05	0.15	0.05	0.13	0.22	0.17	1.01	1.54	0.81	1.20	0.13	0.14	0.82	1.24	0.57	0.89
361	2.25	2.20	1.96	4.01	2.13	3.11	1.82	2.77	2.49	3.72	2.32	3.49	2.05	2.51	2.38	3.79	2.26	3.38
369	4.10	4.60	1.93	2.48	3.21	3.54	18.39	16.80	8.00	11.31	10.63	12.66	10.91	11.31	6.75	9.43	8.26	10.03
371	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.25	0.19	0.05	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.17	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.05
372	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.18	0.10	0.14	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.06
Total	100.00	100.00	0.01	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	100.00	0	100.00	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds

Table 1.8: Compound Annual growth Rate of Real Fixed Capital (in %)

NIC 2004	Rural			Urban			All(Rural+Urban)		
	OAME	Estab	Total	OAME	Estab	Total	OAME	Estab	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1405	13.97	37.11	30.72	5.13	42.87	27.91	8.09	40.21	29.06
151	11.95	37.11	7.35	17.64	14.64	15.74	15.03	10.72	12.50
152	-12.48	37.11	-6.62	5.81	5.08	5.42	-3.86	5.95	0.29
153	1.80	37.11	4.70	4.38	11.83	8.69	2.41	11.45	6.04
154	-1.58	37.11	6.80	-0.24	8.46	6.61	-0.88	9.59	6.67
155	-1.76	37.11	16.61	-1.23	8.95	6.04	-1.57	19.37	11.99
160	7.01	37.11	4.76	23.12	19.66	22.83	13.48	-1.53	11.78
171	-2.40	37.11	5.26	3.41	15.47	13.05	0.42	15.13	10.79
172	5.92	37.11	7.81	10.36	4.59	6.47	7.96	6.07	6.94
173	-21.53	37.11	23.50	-3.32	6.60	5.98	-5.95	9.79	8.81
181	8.02	37.11	10.51	13.97	9.53	11.34	11.38	10.80	11.10
182	-8.52	37.11	-31.51	-8.78	-21.82	-17.84	-8.75	-24.31	-19.54
191	-30.21	37.11	-1.60	11.63	29.44	25.88	7.66	28.90	24.32
192	-5.91	37.11	-1.36	10.13	11.49	10.98	5.73	11.78	9.11
201	9.99	37.11	16.16	4.07	-1.59	-1.23	7.00	3.99	4.25
202	-2.08	37.11	3.02	-2.82	9.06	4.85	-2.28	12.69	3.83
210	69.82	37.11	22.71	5.36	7.89	7.59	21.07	7.39	9.50
221	50.10	37.11	21.06	16.58	0.62	1.30	19.67	1.26	2.10
222	-17.06	37.11	6.60	13.06	9.42	9.96	6.70	10.27	9.65
223	1.70	*	-1.23	32.05	-13.81	24.53	28.04	-15.35	21.53
231	53.46	21.51	22.13	41.79	-18.90	-8.01	44.10	9.01	11.19
232	*	8.36	8.36	-28.47	9.55	1.22	-28.47	8.56	6.86
241	-17.43	3.97	3.22	7.92	10.97	10.90	-7.13	7.49	7.05
242	41.34	12.15	21.52	5.25	2.36	2.83	23.27	5.27	9.38
243	*	269.01	269.12	*	46.45	46.53	8.00	53.77	53.85
251	-4.76	14.29	13.12	-4.74	15.89	13.87	-4.75	15.38	13.64
252	-2.47	12.36	11.22	9.37	5.71	5.93	7.37	6.59	6.64
261	-15.46	45.22	7.95	2.00	12.87	11.25	-2.45	14.05	10.96
269	-1.27	-4.08	-3.48	8.88	8.57	8.61	1.44	0.57	0.73
271	8.80	70.51	61.64	-6.92	-0.89	-1.29	0.07	20.37	18.87
272	6.06	0.51	2.37	11.62	3.93	4.49	9.65	3.66	4.26
273	*	9.47	14.70	47.78	27.76	28.54	58.14	25.36	26.65
281	10.55	26.48	22.54	9.50	12.68	12.27	9.85	15.30	14.47
289	5.64	7.83	6.58	5.06	12.49	11.38	5.27	12.16	10.76
291	54.78	15.53	23.46	-6.34	11.52	9.85	-0.36	11.66	10.43
292	4.31	8.32	6.54	31.90	9.69	12.97	23.60	9.58	12.20
293	-0.39	30.79	29.12	25.84	-15.67	-12.10	24.12	-10.68	-8.00
300	*	*	*	*	70.77	71.00	*	70.77	71.14
311	35.16	21.96	28.59	35.90	41.78	40.19	35.65	38.55	37.63
312	21.88	-9.50	-5.60	-12.03	5.61	4.64	-8.04	4.84	4.08
313	*	126.74	126.74	122.85	1.68	4.14	122.85	13.25	14.83
314	61.94	27.80	53.46	11.07	17.91	15.37	27.59	18.71	22.84
315	*	88.93	91.83	38.46	14.70	16.27	43.77	20.55	22.01
319	-34.23	8.67	-7.30	31.51	-14.77	-12.67	2.51	-13.56	-12.24
321	*	73.12	77.63	-11.25	-10.72	-10.74	-5.44	-9.15	-9.01
322	*	*	*	6.33	-36.40	-35.83	6.33	-19.29	-19.11

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NIC 2004	Rural			Urban			All(Rural+Urban)		
	OAME	Establ.	Total	OAME	Establ.	Total	OAME	Establ.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
323	37.50	23.45	26.06	15.19	25.09	24.87	25.82	24.95	24.99
331	36.96	50.31	47.98	-8.92	8.76	7.57	0.69	12.12	11.21
332	-41.93	*	-45.29	61.79	28.74	37.50	43.20	27.10	32.43
333	*	*	*	24.35	-9.03	-1.20	24.12	-9.03	-1.23
341	*	*	-52.50	*	-7.72	-8.32	-43.38	-9.13	-9.62
342	-16.04	4.60	3.87	-23.38	-9.94	-10.95	-22.78	-7.50	-8.55
343	-8.82	34.59	30.18	-15.91	-21.17	-21.04	-14.17	-15.91	-15.86
351	56.25	10.52	16.78	51.87	152.15	137.33	54.83	59.35	58.96
352	*	*	*	*	30.94	23.36	*	29.57	22.40
353	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-39.46
359	19.90	38.30	28.52	4.31	20.26	19.42	8.53	20.58	19.74
361	3.06	28.96	15.59	19.42	19.89	19.80	11.19	21.62	18.59
369	6.00	17.51	9.30	7.85	18.55	14.34	7.50	18.49	13.76
371	-54.81	0.31	-38.41	3.29	2.01	2.85	-3.98	1.91	-2.18
372	*	78.00	73.67	-18.25	-2.86	-3.42	-18.65	0.57	-0.09
Total	3.55	11.71	7.19	9.82	10.61	10.41	6.72	10.84	9.42

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds

Note: * Not available.

Table 1.9: Labour Productivity in Unorganised Manufacturing Sector (in Rs. '000)

Industry Groups	Rural						Urban						All(Rural+urban)					
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
01405	8.77	8.46	20.29	103.47	14.30	41.64	13.02	19.88	23.64	83.00	17.07	55.03	11.64	11.57	22.25	93.91	16.07	46.39
151	14.93	26.62	14.53	40.28	14.81	30.90	33.67	38.51	41.90	46.94	37.31	42.87	18.83	31.15	23.11	44.22	20.30	36.49
152	13.60	17.50	27.10	51.44	14.73	22.21	26.78	34.73	40.58	52.00	31.76	42.87	15.65	19.64	34.27	51.69	18.28	26.08
153	12.79	12.69	26.49	49.35	14.51	18.79	20.56	22.14	34.95	56.70	27.20	37.82	13.56	13.66	29.82	51.72	16.41	21.61
154	13.74	18.20	16.13	20.36	14.89	19.71	19.77	18.21	38.82	46.96	30.36	36.76	15.94	18.21	26.08	27.69	21.10	24.70
155	8.54	9.52	48.77	33.28	11.89	12.50	19.29	22.99	44.95	31.47	27.05	26.36	10.47	10.74	46.82	32.71	15.27	14.25
160	7.76	5.91	11.50	80.03	8.14	6.67	7.82	7.15	29.81	39.89	8.61	8.22	7.77	6.14	12.98	63.06	8.23	6.95
171	7.71	11.71	20.03	24.00	10.45	16.45	11.81	12.19	37.61	38.32	26.16	28.33	8.87	11.90	31.16	33.12	16.87	22.65
172	9.50	9.29	19.39	25.35	11.25	12.00	13.94	12.32	33.94	43.80	24.04	25.29	10.43	9.89	27.48	33.81	15.15	15.41
173	4.08	5.42	33.61	78.38	14.08	48.09	5.56	8.37	42.71	39.10	34.81	35.34	4.79	7.68	41.53	41.31	29.46	36.39
181	12.26	12.25	19.30	26.64	13.34	14.34	16.82	16.25	34.30	37.45	25.49	25.46	13.94	13.75	30.70	34.54	19.35	19.61
182	22.39	16.91	25.92	26.60	25.13	17.68	21.17	20.00	164.47	27.87	112.14	25.32	21.44	18.85	114.20	27.84	84.47	24.00
191	11.68	8.68	26.53	18.03	14.79	17.57	25.51	17.27	40.91	35.13	36.26	31.04	18.00	16.89	39.18	31.55	29.55	28.66
192	18.74	16.63	33.54	44.98	20.03	19.88	22.17	23.78	36.77	38.41	30.92	31.93	20.30	21.23	36.54	38.77	27.16	29.32
201	22.40	23.69	43.74	39.11	40.00	35.28	30.76	34.90	45.30	48.24	44.37	47.12	25.35	26.23	44.72	43.79	42.62	40.76
202	8.70	9.62	26.75	35.87	9.34	11.15	18.21	15.36	34.43	42.72	23.60	26.42	9.53	10.06	31.08	39.13	11.07	12.91
210	3.50	9.88	51.56	36.76	10.47	13.83	8.55	8.61	44.83	48.17	28.92	27.89	6.61	9.42	45.35	45.40	24.45	20.64
221	12.07	21.62	26.23	24.52	24.68	24.10	25.69	25.47	72.34	150.43	69.40	136.32	23.80	24.71	68.61	131.05	65.61	118.49
222	42.52	18.82	25.83	39.08	33.59	33.68	22.81	24.77	42.26	51.42	38.54	45.25	27.77	23.90	40.88	49.89	37.94	43.76
223	38.93	20.30	33.08	0.00	38.44	20.30	32.75	27.61	46.82	65.58	37.68	28.48	35.53	26.67	45.15	65.58	37.96	27.45
231	4.32	25.34	23.31	41.82	17.68	35.40	12.24	14.47	38.34	24.48	35.65	19.92	5.36	23.16	28.71	39.04	23.16	32.67
232	0.00	0.00	82.02	64.26	82.02	64.26	65.43	27.91	66.81	154.80	65.98	144.65	65.43	27.91	80.39	76.21	78.34	75.66
241	12.34	7.63	27.49	36.13	26.38	29.61	15.97	26.92	88.64	162.54	82.03	151.17	13.75	9.32	47.87	66.05	45.17	54.77

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Industry Groups	Rural						Urban						All(Rural+urban)					
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
242	6.88	5.54	15.55	29.08	11.61	11.45	6.64	6.57	48.37	67.50	23.91	29.26	6.75	5.83	28.84	44.82	17.43	17.12
243	0.00	3.82	3.69	0.22	3.69	0.28	0.00	5.49	9.73	59.87	9.73	58.17	0.00	4.09	9.00	5.63	9.00	5.60
251	8.18	15.41	44.33	55.69	33.66	50.43	26.58	36.83	48.90	61.81	42.90	60.12	19.19	25.52	47.20	59.66	39.39	56.57
252	12.21	14.50	45.21	51.30	31.56	34.11	17.76	18.13	59.60	62.44	52.88	54.97	15.23	16.20	56.93	60.13	47.64	48.92
261	15.82	6.99	20.56	25.04	16.40	11.62	13.56	22.37	31.11	32.38	24.23	30.79	14.32	12.17	30.64	31.54	22.78	25.12
269	8.53	11.47	28.65	42.16	17.73	25.27	11.97	15.33	36.35	50.96	25.33	34.64	8.94	11.94	29.92	43.61	18.80	26.59
271	15.75	10.64	59.84	307.93	30.14	223.29	33.06	42.78	56.20	177.10	52.31	143.62	20.52	27.23	56.95	234.51	43.53	179.53
272	20.42	25.06	114.14	47.87	83.16	37.15	34.82	27.43	51.26	148.58	48.46	114.92	27.91	26.35	68.67	121.78	59.63	89.20
273	0.00	55.30	48.95	80.66	48.95	78.67	23.71	28.93	46.73	68.27	44.25	65.26	23.71	32.43	47.00	69.88	44.77	67.00
281	19.86	26.86	33.05	47.60	27.16	43.43	28.22	28.97	38.49	52.79	36.81	50.13	23.51	28.04	37.19	51.33	33.71	48.09
289	11.53	11.40	31.22	61.01	14.29	19.40	22.66	25.32	42.29	63.08	36.48	55.43	14.62	14.17	40.62	62.74	26.00	37.66
291	21.17	24.14	44.38	64.47	36.49	36.57	32.73	39.93	69.25	107.40	63.11	103.47	31.48	30.60	68.12	105.76	61.61	96.22
292	11.89	13.77	41.42	36.67	17.13	18.69	29.52	34.69	57.38	72.55	53.76	66.16	14.82	21.49	55.16	69.44	37.55	53.39
293	19.41	15.76	59.76	54.90	54.07	50.39	24.65	28.68	37.59	154.80	36.67	113.22	23.78	27.42	39.48	125.83	38.26	98.38
300	0.00	39.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.18	0.00	41.09	57.37	73.75	57.37	73.44	0.00	40.39	57.37	73.75	57.37	73.24
311	25.19	38.59	25.20	82.11	25.19	50.52	60.55	36.09	47.33	51.03	50.74	46.73	38.64	37.57	40.34	56.65	39.68	48.11
312	73.27	15.53	20.09	30.07	21.00	26.18	28.78	9.44	53.98	75.83	51.59	66.07	30.58	10.03	47.12	73.63	45.80	63.85
313	0.00	0.00	57.51	209.86	57.51	209.86	40.59	51.79	53.85	79.61	53.78	78.76	40.59	51.79	53.93	92.46	53.86	91.34
314	23.99	17.62	29.67	26.82	26.28	19.01	27.94	30.57	30.59	44.72	29.76	40.43	26.59	21.11	30.46	41.63	29.02	29.90
315	0.00	27.39	9.41	16.01	9.41	16.81	20.67	10.29	28.70	45.66	28.13	33.82	20.67	12.27	27.14	31.92	26.72	27.32
319	21.02	14.55	48.27	40.46	26.44	32.24	9.51	18.82	71.78	135.29	69.32	108.45	18.32	17.82	71.02	119.71	63.38	94.62
321	0.00	8.49	23.37	75.66	23.37	44.17	23.96	16.47	42.67	77.48	41.61	75.25	23.96	11.44	41.92	77.36	40.94	71.60
322	0.00	0.00	0.00	175.23	0.00	175.23	32.75	20.41	61.89	73.57	61.32	65.20	32.75	20.41	61.89	150.40	61.32	144.71
323	25.53	31.13	35.18	100.86	31.36	86.65	25.72	53.49	44.23	96.49	42.65	92.41	25.62	40.86	42.90	98.01	40.32	90.24
331	27.91	156.53	66.07	47.28	56.18	49.63	38.64	28.77	73.98	82.38	66.59	77.08	37.38	39.18	73.26	71.61	65.58	69.13
332	32.19	33.28	18.77	0.00	25.87	33.28	32.75	51.67	54.50	71.21	48.32	64.91	32.47	51.28	45.43	71.21	40.67	64.69

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Industry Groups	Rural						Urban						All(Rural+urban)					
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
333	12.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.35	0.00	18.59	15.44	39.79	31.63	33.82	28.16	18.56	15.44	39.79	31.63	33.79	28.16
341	0.00	9.50	40.30	0.00	40.30	9.50	57.74	0.00	29.62	354.99	29.89	354.99	57.74	9.50	30.63	354.99	30.86	353.51
342	27.45	32.07	42.99	67.93	41.31	67.46	30.07	29.92	43.75	83.27	42.82	79.65	29.57	30.09	43.65	78.29	42.62	75.84
343	9.52	15.79	45.95	39.98	31.71	39.34	31.40	45.86	59.45	72.64	57.72	71.91	23.13	28.33	58.66	53.35	55.43	52.69
351	11.37	25.89	80.83	24.74	76.93	25.29	20.38	19.58	37.89	71.26	30.56	67.37	16.04	24.32	77.32	61.47	71.07	53.83
352	0.00	0.00	43.19	0.00	43.19	0.00	42.72	0.00	36.14	91.95	37.70	91.95	42.72	0.00	36.74	91.95	38.06	91.95
353	0.00	18.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.73	0.00	0.00	110.16	0.00	110.16	0.00	0.00	18.73	110.16	0.00	110.16	18.73
359	23.34	18.29	29.09	37.96	25.05	27.34	26.18	23.76	61.60	49.52	58.04	47.58	24.76	21.24	60.14	48.87	53.91	45.44
361	21.58	24.07	26.07	51.99	22.77	36.59	28.30	28.14	37.57	44.46	34.76	39.56	23.35	25.29	34.06	47.83	28.34	37.90
369	12.11	17.87	24.93	36.47	15.15	25.97	23.54	25.43	38.93	62.46	31.31	48.35	18.15	22.38	35.94	56.14	25.39	41.34
371	12.38	6.84	50.21	29.73	14.15	20.81	25.39	18.49	27.26	46.51	26.20	30.17	17.77	16.87	29.16	42.11	20.70	28.34
372	9.88	0.00	43.08	64.35	31.75	64.35	13.74	8.82	43.23	45.19	37.32	41.07	13.59	8.82	43.23	51.02	37.19	47.58
Total	10.33	10.76	23.97	34.66	13.08	16.30	17.16	16.69	40.78	51.72	30.11	36.43	11.94	12.18	34.01	44.45	19.10	23.48

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds

Table 1.10: C.A.G.R of Labour Productivity (in %)

NIC 2004	Rural			Urban			All(Rural+Urban)		
	OAME	Estab.	Total	OAME	Estab.	Total	OAME	Estab.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1405	-0.72	38.52	23.84	8.84	28.55	26.37	-0.14	33.38	23.62
151	12.26	22.63	15.85	2.73	2.30	2.82	10.59	13.85	12.44
152	5.17	13.68	8.56	5.33	5.09	6.18	4.65	8.56	7.37
153	-0.16	13.25	5.31	1.49	10.16	6.82	0.15	11.64	5.66
154	5.78	4.76	5.78	-1.63	3.88	3.90	2.70	1.21	3.20
155	2.20	-7.36	1.01	3.57	-6.88	-0.52	0.52	-6.92	-1.37
160	-5.29	47.39	-3.91	-1.76	6.00	-0.91	-4.61	37.18	-3.31
171	8.72	3.68	9.49	0.64	0.38	1.61	6.07	1.23	6.07
172	-0.44	5.51	1.29	-2.45	5.23	1.03	-1.06	4.24	0.35
173	5.86	18.46	27.84	8.52	-1.75	0.30	9.91	-0.10	4.31
181	0.00	6.66	1.45	-0.68	1.77	-0.02	-0.27	2.38	0.26
182	-5.46	0.52	-6.80	-1.12	-29.89	-25.74	-2.54	-24.59	-22.25
191	-5.77	-7.43	3.51	-7.50	-3.00	-3.06	-1.26	-4.24	-0.61
192	-2.36	6.04	-0.15	1.41	0.88	0.65	0.90	1.19	1.54
201	1.12	-2.21	-2.48	2.55	1.27	1.21	0.69	-0.42	-0.89
202	2.04	6.04	3.60	-3.35	4.41	2.28	1.09	4.71	3.13
210	23.06	-6.54	5.72	0.15	1.45	-0.72	7.35	0.02	-3.33
221	12.37	-1.34	-0.47	-0.17	15.77	14.46	0.76	13.82	12.55
222	-15.04	8.64	0.05	1.66	4.00	3.27	-2.95	4.06	2.90
223	-12.21	*	-11.99	-3.36	6.97	-5.45	-5.58	7.75	-6.28
231	42.47	12.40	14.90	3.41	-8.58	-10.99	33.98	6.34	7.12
232	*	-4.77	-4.77	-15.67	18.30	17.00	-15.67	-1.06	-0.69
241	-9.16	5.62	2.34	11.00	12.89	13.01	-7.49	6.65	3.93
242	-4.23	13.33	-0.28	-0.21	6.89	4.12	-2.88	9.22	-0.35
243	*	-43.33	-40.52	*	43.82	43.00	*	-8.97	-9.06
251	13.50	4.67	8.42	6.74	4.80	6.98	5.87	4.80	7.51
252	3.49	2.56	1.56	0.40	0.93	0.78	1.24	1.10	0.53
261	-15.06	4.02	-6.65	10.53	0.80	4.90	-3.20	0.58	1.97
269	6.12	8.03	7.35	5.08	6.99	6.46	5.95	7.83	7.19
271	-7.54	38.77	49.26	5.29	25.80	22.38	5.82	32.72	32.76
272	4.18	-15.95	-14.88	-4.66	23.72	18.85	-1.14	12.14	8.39
273	*	10.51	9.96	4.06	7.88	8.08	6.46	8.26	8.40
281	6.23	7.57	9.84	0.53	6.52	6.37	3.59	6.65	7.37
289	-0.23	14.33	6.31	2.24	8.33	8.73	-0.63	9.09	7.69
291	2.66	7.75	0.04	4.06	9.17	10.39	-0.56	9.19	9.33
292	2.99	-2.41	1.75	3.28	4.80	4.24	7.71	4.71	7.29
293	-4.08	-1.68	-1.40	3.08	32.72	25.29	2.89	26.09	20.79
300	*	*	*	*	5.15	5.06	*	5.15	5.01
311	8.90	26.65	14.93	-9.83	1.52	-1.63	-0.56	7.03	3.93
312	-26.67	8.40	4.51	-19.98	7.04	5.07	-19.98	9.34	6.87
313	*	29.55	29.55	4.99	8.13	7.93	4.99	11.38	11.14
314	-5.98	-2.00	-6.27	1.81	7.89	6.32	-4.51	6.45	0.60
315	*	11.22	12.32	-13.02	9.73	3.75	-9.90	3.30	0.45
319	-7.09	-3.47	4.05	14.63	13.51	9.36	-0.55	11.01	8.34
321	*	26.48	13.58	-7.22	12.67	12.58	-13.74	13.04	11.83
322	*	*	*	-9.02	3.52	1.23	-9.02	19.43	18.74
323	4.05	23.45	22.54	15.77	16.88	16.72	9.79	17.97	17.49
331	41.18	-6.47	-2.45	-5.73	2.17	2.97	0.94	-0.45	1.06

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NIC 2004	Rural			Urban			All(Rural+Urban)		
	OAME	Estab.	Total	OAME	Estab.	Total	OAME	Estab.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
332	0.67	*	5.16	9.55	5.49	6.08	9.57	9.40	9.73
333	*	*	*	-3.64	-4.49	-3.60	-3.61	-4.49	-3.58
341	*	*	-25.10	*	64.34	64.04	-30.30	63.24	62.85
342	3.16	9.58	10.30	-0.10	13.74	13.22	0.35	12.39	12.22
343	10.65	-2.75	4.41	7.87	4.09	4.50	4.14	-1.88	-1.01
351	17.88	-21.08	-19.95	-0.80	13.47	17.13	8.68	-4.48	-5.40
352	*	*	*	*	20.53	19.52	*	20.14	19.30
353	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-29.84
359	-4.76	5.47	1.77	-1.92	-4.27	-3.90	-3.02	-4.06	-3.36
361	2.21	14.81	9.95	-0.11	3.42	2.62	1.61	7.03	5.98
369	8.08	7.90	11.37	1.55	9.91	9.08	4.27	9.33	10.24
371	-11.19	-9.95	8.02	-6.14	11.28	2.86	-1.04	7.63	6.49
372	*	8.36	15.18	-8.49	0.89	1.93	-8.28	3.37	5.05
Total	0.82	7.66	4.50	-0.56	4.87	3.88	0.39	5.50	4.22

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds.

Note: * Not available.

Table 1.11: Capital Productivity In Unorganised Manufacturing Sector

NIC 2004	Rural						Urban						All(Rural+urban)					
	OAMEs		Estab.		Total		OAMEs		Estab.		Total		OAMEs		Establ.		Total	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
01405	0.27	0.46	0.32	0.65	0.30	0.61	0.37	0.26	0.48	0.34	0.42	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.40	0.47	0.37	0.45
151	1.76	0.70	0.65	0.62	1.15	0.66	0.97	0.46	0.52	0.37	0.68	0.40	1.35	0.56	0.57	0.43	0.88	0.49
152	1.01	1.81	0.73	1.17	0.95	1.54	0.60	0.32	0.44	0.38	0.51	0.35	0.86	0.90	0.51	0.61	0.73	0.76
153	0.54	0.43	0.42	0.56	0.51	0.48	0.32	0.25	0.39	0.32	0.36	0.29	0.49	0.38	0.41	0.44	0.46	0.41
154	0.89	0.91	0.91	1.14	0.90	1.07	0.70	0.40	0.54	0.39	0.58	0.39	0.79	0.64	0.63	0.60	0.68	0.61
155	0.86	1.40	0.54	0.21	0.72	0.49	0.76	0.59	0.37	0.16	0.50	0.26	0.82	1.11	0.44	0.19	0.61	0.40
160	1.60	1.19	1.30	2.01	1.55	1.26	0.83	0.31	1.26	0.72	0.87	0.35	1.34	0.75	1.29	1.36	1.34	0.80
171	0.68	0.69	0.76	0.62	0.71	0.65	0.49	0.44	0.61	0.40	0.58	0.40	0.59	0.56	0.64	0.44	0.62	0.46
172	1.17	1.09	1.40	1.22	1.24	1.14	0.58	0.37	0.63	0.52	0.61	0.47	0.91	0.74	0.76	0.68	0.83	0.71
173	0.65	0.49	0.42	0.14	0.45	0.14	0.20	0.22	0.47	0.36	0.45	0.35	0.29	0.24	0.46	0.31	0.45	0.30
181	0.65	0.50	0.81	0.49	0.68	0.50	0.45	0.26	0.57	0.36	0.52	0.31	0.54	0.36	0.60	0.38	0.57	0.37
182	0.53	1.46	0.45	0.58	0.47	1.24	0.25	0.43	1.09	0.86	0.89	0.68	0.29	0.56	0.98	0.85	0.82	0.72
191	1.22	0.42	1.09	2.03	1.17	1.86	0.50	0.39	0.62	0.42	0.59	0.42	0.63	0.39	0.64	0.47	0.64	0.46
192	1.10	0.62	1.22	0.47	1.12	0.58	0.56	0.38	0.85	0.44	0.74	0.42	0.74	0.42	0.86	0.44	0.81	0.43
201	0.40	0.40	0.64	0.26	0.61	0.27	0.26	0.20	0.34	0.24	0.33	0.23	0.32	0.31	0.41	0.24	0.40	0.25
202	1.68	1.58	1.11	0.71	1.60	1.29	0.92	0.59	0.60	0.43	0.73	0.47	1.48	1.32	0.72	0.53	1.22	0.92
210	0.97	0.57	0.36	0.67	0.43	0.60	0.43	0.34	0.41	0.23	0.41	0.24	0.48	0.47	0.40	0.26	0.41	0.31
221	0.42	0.26	0.51	0.40	0.51	0.38	0.33	0.26	0.45	0.83	0.44	0.79	0.33	0.26	0.45	0.80	0.44	0.76
222	0.37	0.21	0.38	0.25	0.37	0.24	0.27	0.16	0.35	0.21	0.34	0.20	0.30	0.17	0.35	0.22	0.34	0.21
223	0.72	0.21	0.36	*	0.67	0.21	0.18	0.13	0.35	0.15	0.23	0.13	0.29	0.14	0.35	0.15	0.30	0.14
231	3.42	3.64	0.52	0.36	0.55	0.48	0.31	0.16	0.51	0.33	0.50	0.24	0.85	0.99	0.52	0.36	0.53	0.44
232	*	*	0.53	0.35	0.53	0.35	0.66	0.14	0.27	0.64	0.42	0.61	0.66	0.14	0.49	0.40	0.50	0.40
241	0.22	1.55	0.34	0.43	0.34	0.45	0.45	0.35	0.62	0.49	0.62	0.49	0.29	0.82	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.47

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NIC 2004	Rural						Urban						All(Rural+urban)					
	OAMEs		Estab.		Total		OAMEs		Estab.		Total		OAMEs		Establ.		Total	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
242	0.78	0.36	0.62	0.58	0.66	0.47	0.48	0.40	0.46	0.52	0.46	0.50	0.59	0.37	0.50	0.54	0.52	0.49
243	*	7.56	0.90	0.04	0.90	0.05	*	0.34	0.05	0.30	0.05	0.30	*	1.34	0.05	0.24	0.05	0.24
251	0.37	0.40	0.44	0.36	0.44	0.36	0.52	0.25	0.40	0.33	0.42	0.33	0.49	0.28	0.42	0.34	0.42	0.34
252	1.10	1.51	0.62	0.33	0.67	0.39	0.48	0.24	0.48	0.28	0.48	0.27	0.61	0.40	0.50	0.28	0.51	0.29
261	1.04	1.33	0.91	0.53	1.02	0.73	0.85	0.41	0.65	0.41	0.68	0.41	0.91	0.56	0.65	0.42	0.71	0.44
269	1.15	1.27	0.84	1.14	0.90	1.17	0.74	0.48	0.46	0.32	0.50	0.35	1.06	1.01	0.72	0.77	0.78	0.81
271	1.20	0.25	0.78	0.70	0.89	0.68	0.56	1.39	0.38	1.02	0.39	1.04	0.79	0.75	0.42	0.80	0.46	0.80
272	0.63	0.52	3.22	0.67	2.42	0.61	0.71	0.32	0.34	0.44	0.37	0.43	0.68	0.39	0.58	0.46	0.59	0.45
273	*	0.17	0.38	0.75	0.38	0.63	1.11	0.23	0.53	0.40	0.55	0.39	1.11	0.21	0.51	0.43	0.52	0.41
281	0.72	0.29	0.63	0.45	0.66	0.42	0.40	0.21	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.39	0.51	0.24	0.46	0.42	0.47	0.40
289	1.15	0.87	0.70	1.12	0.96	0.98	0.49	0.28	0.44	0.39	0.45	0.38	0.73	0.50	0.46	0.44	0.52	0.45
291	0.82	0.54	0.45	0.37	0.49	0.43	0.35	0.25	0.52	0.65	0.49	0.63	0.36	0.33	0.51	0.64	0.49	0.62
292	0.75	0.48	0.48	0.25	0.61	0.35	0.25	0.15	0.38	0.44	0.36	0.38	0.45	0.20	0.39	0.43	0.39	0.37
293	0.62	0.81	1.06	0.51	1.03	0.52	0.42	0.46	0.31	1.38	0.32	1.18	0.44	0.47	0.34	1.13	0.35	1.02
300	*	0.44	*	*	*	0.44	*	0.47	0.64	0.58	0.64	0.58	*	0.46	0.64	0.58	0.64	0.58
311	0.64	0.64	0.43	0.71	0.52	0.67	0.50	0.21	0.45	0.24	0.46	0.23	0.54	0.36	0.44	0.29	0.48	0.31
312	0.68	0.15	0.78	0.26	0.77	0.23	0.40	0.28	0.59	0.43	0.57	0.42	0.42	0.25	0.60	0.42	0.59	0.42
313	*	*	0.66	0.14	0.66	0.14	0.56	0.06	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.33	0.56	0.06	0.36	0.27	0.36	0.26
314	0.62	0.22	1.01	0.37	0.75	0.24	0.30	0.20	0.49	0.33	0.41	0.29	0.36	0.21	0.52	0.33	0.45	0.27
315	*	0.47	0.59	0.28	0.59	0.30	0.62	0.28	0.54	0.29	0.54	0.29	0.62	0.31	0.54	0.29	0.54	0.29
319	0.69	0.50	0.58	0.36	0.65	0.37	0.27	0.18	0.83	0.66	0.82	0.59	0.58	0.21	0.82	0.63	0.81	0.57
321	*	0.32	2.18	0.44	2.18	0.43	0.32	0.14	0.34	0.58	0.34	0.57	0.32	0.19	0.35	0.57	0.35	0.56
322	*	*	*	0.96	*	0.96	1.27	0.31	0.46	0.30	0.46	0.30	1.27	0.31	0.46	0.76	0.46	0.75
323	1.29	0.28	0.49	1.09	0.62	0.90	0.68	0.56	0.33	0.17	0.34	0.18	0.92	0.39	0.35	0.24	0.37	0.25
331	0.75	0.22	1.28	0.47	1.17	0.44	0.84	0.37	0.60	0.40	0.63	0.40	0.83	0.30	0.63	0.41	0.65	0.41
332	0.64	0.44	0.96	*	0.72	0.44	0.58	0.16	0.54	0.32	0.55	0.25	0.61	0.16	0.57	0.32	0.58	0.25

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NIC 2004	Rural						Urban						All(Rural+urban)					
	OAMEs		Estab.		Total		OAMEs		Estab.		Total		OAMEs		Establ.		Total	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
333	0.17	*	*	*	0.17		0.48	0.09	0.41	0.49	0.42	0.32	0.47	0.09	0.41	0.49	0.42	0.32
341		0.24	0.85		0.85	0.24	0.27		0.48	5.99	0.47	5.99	0.27	0.24	0.50	5.99	0.50	5.97
342	0.61	0.25	0.43	0.74	0.44	0.73	0.21	0.31	0.45	0.59	0.43	0.57	0.23	0.31	0.45	0.62	0.43	0.61
343	0.28	0.34	0.46	1.00	0.43	0.98	0.42	0.29	0.28	0.53	0.28	0.52	0.39	0.31	0.28	0.67	0.28	0.66
351	*	1.14	20.66	0.49	19.41	0.68	8.95	0.64	9.16	0.90	9.10	0.89	4.59	0.98	19.67	0.84	18.28	0.85
352	*	*	0.54	*	0.54	*	0.28	*	0.27	0.16	0.27	0.16	0.28	*	0.28	0.16	0.28	0.16
353	*	0.45	*	*	8.00	0.45	*	*	0.42	*	0.42	*	*	0.45	0.42	*	0.42	0.45
359	0.91	0.37	0.73	0.48	0.84	0.43	0.29	0.31	0.44	0.29	0.43	0.29	0.42	0.33	0.44	0.29	0.44	0.29
361	1.24	1.16	0.91	1.10	1.12	1.12	0.80	0.38	0.60	0.34	0.64	0.35	1.05	0.69	0.66	0.51	0.79	0.55
369	0.86	0.53	1.68	1.53	1.06	0.88	0.46	0.25	0.60	0.49	0.54	0.41	0.53	0.30	0.66	0.54	0.60	0.46
371	0.58	0.66	1.53	1.10	0.65	1.01	0.38	0.08	0.58	0.28	0.45	0.15	0.44	0.08	0.64	0.33	0.50	0.17
372	0.73	*	0.80	0.86	0.79	0.86	0.61	0.32	0.39	0.28	0.40	0.28	0.61	0.32	0.40	0.38	0.41	0.38
Total	0.90	0.74	0.77	0.72	0.85	0.73	0.51	0.30	0.50	0.39	0.50	0.37	0.72	0.50	0.55	0.46	0.61	0.47

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds

Note: * Not available.

Table 1.12: C.A.G.R of Capital Productivity (in %)

NIC 2004	Rural			Urban			All(Rural+Urban)		
	OAME	Estab.	Total	OAME	Estab.	Total	OAME	Estab.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01405	10.77	15.27	15.18	-6.75	-6.58	-4.88	-0.14	3.29	3.73
151	-16.78	-0.99	-10.43	-14.09	-6.73	-10.02	-16.19	-5.31	-11.06
152	12.30	9.98	10.00	-11.70	-2.80	-7.20	0.99	3.50	0.77
153	-4.67	5.88	-1.29	-4.56	-3.89	-3.81	-4.84	1.74	-2.25
154	0.53	4.76	3.55	-10.58	-6.38	-7.54	-4.11	-0.95	-2.20
155	10.31	-17.04	-7.29	-4.93	-15.72	-12.42	6.08	-15.31	-7.92
160	-5.70	9.13	-4.12	-17.66	-10.45	-16.83	-10.99	1.09	-9.82
171	0.27	-4.00	-1.85	-2.31	-8.20	-7.05	-1.31	-7.25	-5.73
172	-1.41	-2.71	-1.66	-8.71	-3.57	-5.30	-4.18	-2.13	-3.09
173	-5.66	-19.97	-20.55	1.18	-5.16	-4.70	-4.08	-7.89	-7.49
181	-5.03	-9.64	-6.02	-10.24	-8.91	-9.61	-8.01	-8.70	-8.37
182	22.48	5.00	21.59	11.03	-4.72	-5.17	14.19	-2.81	-2.45
191	-19.13	13.29	9.76	-4.98	-7.32	-6.63	-9.26	-6.13	-6.50
192	-10.77	-17.25	-12.41	-7.58	-12.25	-10.77	-10.65	-12.53	-11.64
201	0.10	-16.76	-14.73	-5.15	-6.77	-6.74	-1.11	-9.61	-8.91
202	-1.29	-8.46	-4.28	-8.47	-6.28	-8.16	-2.24	-5.91	-5.58
210	-10.14	13.63	6.87	-4.36	-10.87	-10.02	-0.71	-8.12	-5.85
221	-9.09	-4.66	-5.72	-4.28	13.16	12.35	-4.58	12.40	11.48
222	-10.45	-8.30	-8.29	-9.99	-9.32	-9.49	-11.33	-9.16	-9.40
223	-21.54		-20.41	-6.33	-15.21	-10.44	-13.90	-15.25	-14.71
231	1.28	-7.12	-2.83	-12.16	-8.74	-13.44	3.10	-7.21	-3.82
232		-7.78	-7.78	-26.42	18.86	7.83	-26.42	-3.82	-4.57
241	47.78	4.68	5.99	-5.37	-4.72	-4.72	23.51	-0.49	0.12
242	-14.55	-1.28	-6.37	-3.72	2.41	1.42	-8.99	1.51	-1.24
243		-46.72	-43.90	*	44.60	44.61	*	37.29	37.58
251	1.56	-4.20	-3.85	-13.76	-3.70	-4.70	-10.31	-3.89	-4.44
252	6.65	-12.16	-10.43	-13.06	-10.62	-10.77	-8.04	-10.73	-10.51
261	5.11	-10.23	-6.50	-13.43	-8.79	-9.75	-9.26	-8.56	-9.44
269	2.05	6.30	5.31	-8.40	-6.92	-7.21	-0.84	1.21	0.75
271	-26.62	-2.32	-5.26	20.05	21.99	21.62	-1.00	13.62	11.66
272	-3.60	-27.01	-23.96	-14.53	5.04	3.20	-10.60	-4.82	-5.44
273		14.40	10.42	-27.07	-5.74	-6.77	-28.26	-3.41	-4.66
281	-16.43	-6.65	-8.58	-11.87	-0.81	-1.79	-13.86	-1.80	-3.27
289	-5.35	9.85	0.46	-10.64	-2.22	-3.32	-7.34	-0.94	-2.92
291	-8.05	-3.69	-2.55	-6.14	4.82	4.96	-1.47	4.54	4.58
292	-8.41	-12.41	-10.59	-9.94	3.36	0.74	-14.54	2.16	-1.11
293	5.61	-13.65	-12.80	1.50	34.46	30.00	1.12	26.89	23.98
300	*	*	*	*	-1.89	-1.92	*	-1.89	-1.94
311	0.09	10.59	5.06	-15.61	-11.62	-12.68	-8.08	-8.03	-8.13
312	-25.86	-19.65	-21.24	-6.92	-6.13	-5.88	-9.88	-6.76	-6.65
313	*	-26.04	-26.04	-36.40	0.54	-1.51	-36.40	-5.49	-6.57
314	-19.05	-18.16	-20.62	-8.12	-7.58	-7.14	-10.32	-8.66	-9.95
315	*	-13.75	-12.94	-14.83	-11.25	-11.49	-12.92	-11.47	-11.48
319	-6.32	-9.27	-10.43	-7.20	-4.65	-6.28	-18.47	-5.33	-6.67
321	*	-27.38	-27.87	-15.72	11.39	10.85	-10.26	10.50	9.93
322	*	*	*	-24.51	-8.27	-8.35	-24.51	10.56	10.22

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NIC 2004	Rural			Urban			All(Rural+Urban)		
	OAME	Estab.	Total	OAME	Estab.	Total	OAME	Estab.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
323	-26.52	17.18	7.79	-3.75	-12.60	-12.39	-15.79	-6.84	-7.54
331	-21.91	-18.04	-17.86	-14.96	-7.96	-8.64	-18.30	-8.18	-9.01
332	-7.35	*	-9.53	-22.90	-10.00	-14.33	-23.54	-10.84	-15.23
333	*	*	*	-28.89	3.59	-5.43	-28.81	3.59	-5.42
341	*	*	-22.38	*	65.95	66.41	-2.68	64.11	64.46
342	-15.97	11.51	10.78	8.74	5.42	6.12	5.66	6.82	7.36
343	4.17	16.87	18.09	-6.80	13.99	13.41	-4.50	18.97	18.32
351	-13.65	-52.76	-48.90	-40.95	-37.09	-37.12	-26.49	-46.76	-45.83
352	*	*	*	*	-10.28	-10.52	*	-11.19	-11.19
353	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.09
359	-16.74	-8.00	-12.49	1.75	-8.18	-7.68	-4.78	-8.01	-7.82
361	-1.46	3.97	0.07	-13.82	-10.85	-11.55	-8.26	-4.79	-6.77
369	-9.16	-1.87	-3.58	-11.32	-4.16	-5.32	-10.84	-3.89	-5.37
371	2.49	-6.35	9.39	-26.93	-13.48	-20.05	-28.39	-12.51	-19.54
372	*	1.51	1.73	-12.08	-6.65	-7.09	-12.16	-1.05	-1.63
Total	-3.80	-1.35	-2.93	-10.22	-4.82	-6.06	-6.98	-3.67	-5.08

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds

Note: * Not available.

Table 1.13: Capital Intensity (in Rs. '000)

NIC 2004	Rural						Urban						All(Rural+urban)					
	OAMEs		Estab.		Total		OAMEs		Estab.		Total		OAMEs		Estab.		Total	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
01405	32.0	18.5	63.9	160.2	47.3	68.0	35.7	77.2	48.8	241.0	40.7	168.4	34.5	34.5	55.1	197.9	43.1	103.6
151	8.5	37.9	22.4	65.4	12.9	46.5	34.6	84.5	79.9	126.7	54.6	106.4	13.9	55.7	40.5	101.7	23.1	74.5
152	13.4	9.7	37.3	44.0	15.4	14.4	44.5	107.6	93.0	137.4	62.0	121.6	18.3	21.8	67.0	85.0	25.1	34.5
153	23.6	29.8	62.6	87.7	28.5	39.4	64.2	87.3	90.0	178.1	76.1	128.5	27.6	35.6	73.4	116.8	35.6	52.6
154	15.5	20.0	17.8	17.8	16.6	18.5	28.2	45.5	71.3	119.9	52.2	93.5	20.1	28.4	41.2	45.9	30.9	40.4
155	10.0	6.8	89.6	155.6	16.6	25.5	25.3	38.8	120.8	198.8	54.1	102.4	12.7	9.7	105.6	169.2	25.0	35.2
160	4.8	5.0	8.9	39.8	5.2	5.3	9.4	22.7	23.7	55.0	9.9	23.8	5.8	8.2	10.1	46.2	6.2	8.7
171	11.3	17.0	26.3	38.7	14.7	25.4	24.1	27.9	62.0	96.9	45.2	70.5	14.9	21.4	48.9	75.7	27.1	48.9
172	8.1	8.5	13.8	20.7	9.1	10.6	24.0	33.4	54.2	83.8	39.2	54.2	11.4	13.4	36.2	49.7	18.3	21.8
173	6.2	11.1	79.9	567.5	31.2	336.5	27.2	38.6	91.3	108.9	77.7	100.3	16.3	32.2	89.8	134.7	65.7	119.7
181	18.9	24.4	23.8	54.4	19.6	28.8	37.7	62.5	60.3	105.1	48.9	81.0	25.8	38.6	51.6	91.4	34.1	53.5
182	42.2	11.6	57.4	46.2	54.0	14.3	83.8	46.9	150.9	32.6	126.4	37.2	74.5	33.8	117.0	32.9	103.4	33.3
191	9.6	20.6	24.4	8.9	12.7	9.5	50.8	44.4	66.3	83.2	61.6	74.3	28.4	43.3	61.2	67.6	46.3	62.8
192	17.0	26.6	27.4	94.7	17.9	34.4	39.8	63.3	43.4	87.2	42.0	76.6	27.3	50.2	42.3	87.6	33.7	67.5
201	56.4	59.3	68.0	152.1	66.0	129.1	118.1	174.5	135.1	204.3	134.0	201.8	78.1	85.4	110.2	178.8	106.7	162.7
202	5.2	6.1	24.1	50.4	5.8	8.7	19.8	26.0	57.9	99.3	32.5	55.6	6.4	7.6	43.1	73.6	9.1	14.1
210	3.6	17.4	145.2	54.6	24.2	22.9	19.9	25.1	109.6	209.3	70.3	114.8	13.7	20.2	112.3	171.7	59.1	67.4
221	28.4	82.0	51.3	60.9	48.8	64.0	78.7	97.1	162.1	181.7	156.9	172.1	71.7	94.1	153.1	163.1	147.7	154.9
222	116.2	89.2	67.5	157.5	90.1	139.3	83.2	153.0	122.2	242.5	114.7	221.8	91.5	143.7	117.6	232.0	111.8	211.2
223	53.9	94.5	92.9	0.0	57.1	94.5	180.4	210.9	135.6	433.3	164.7	216.0	123.6	196.0	130.4	433.3	125.3	200.7
231	1.3	7.0	44.8	116.3	31.9	73.7	39.5	89.2	74.6	75.2	71.0	81.6	6.3	23.4	55.5	109.7	43.8	75.1

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NIC 2004	Rural						Urban						All(Rural+urban)					
	OAMEs		Estab.		Total		OAMEs		Estab.		Total		OAMEs		Estab.		Total	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
232	0.0	0.0	155.5	182.6	155.5	182.6	98.5	194.8	248.3	242.5	158.8	238.7	98.5	194.8	165.4	190.6	156.2	190.6
241	56.1	4.9	80.3	84.0	78.6	65.9	35.1	78.0	142.6	333.0	132.8	311.6	47.9	11.3	101.1	142.9	96.9	116.8
242	8.8	15.6	25.1	50.0	17.7	24.2	13.7	16.4	105.0	130.0	51.5	58.7	11.4	15.8	57.4	82.8	33.7	35.2
243	0.0	0.5	4.1	5.6	4.1	5.5	0.0	16.4	206.3	200.7	206.3	195.0	0.0	3.1	181.7	23.3	181.7	22.9
251	21.9	38.2	100.1	155.8	77.0	140.4	51.3	149.1	121.5	185.5	102.6	183.0	39.5	90.6	113.5	175.0	92.9	167.4
252	11.1	9.6	72.7	157.8	47.2	88.6	36.9	75.7	123.2	226.3	109.3	200.9	25.1	40.6	113.8	212.1	94.1	168.3
261	15.2	5.2	22.6	47.1	16.1	16.0	15.9	53.9	48.1	79.2	35.5	75.2	15.7	21.6	46.9	75.6	31.9	57.7
269	7.4	9.0	34.1	37.0	19.6	21.6	16.2	32.2	78.4	157.3	50.3	100.0	8.5	11.8	41.4	56.8	23.9	32.6
271	13.2	41.8	76.6	443.0	33.9	328.8	59.3	30.8	149.1	173.9	134.0	138.2	25.9	36.1	134.3	292.0	94.3	224.1
272	32.4	47.8	35.4	71.7	34.4	60.5	49.0	84.7	148.9	337.5	131.9	267.3	41.1	67.9	117.5	266.7	100.5	198.9
273	0.0	333.0	128.0	107.7	128.0	125.3	21.4	126.5	87.4	171.6	80.3	168.1	21.4	153.9	92.4	163.3	85.5	162.6
281	27.6	91.5	52.4	106.4	41.3	103.4	70.4	135.9	88.7	126.6	85.7	127.7	46.3	116.4	80.0	120.9	71.4	120.3
289	10.0	13.0	44.6	54.5	14.9	19.7	46.1	90.4	97.0	161.9	81.9	147.4	20.0	28.4	89.1	144.2	50.3	84.4
291	25.8	44.8	98.7	173.0	73.9	84.3	94.8	158.7	134.3	164.7	127.7	164.3	87.3	91.4	132.7	165.0	124.6	155.7
292	15.9	28.6	85.4	146.7	28.3	54.0	119.2	236.4	152.5	163.4	148.1	175.7	33.1	105.2	143.1	161.9	95.1	143.0
293	31.3	19.4	56.2	107.5	52.7	97.4	58.4	63.0	119.9	112.4	115.5	96.1	53.9	58.8	114.5	111.0	109.8	96.4
300	0.0	89.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.8	0.0	87.4	89.3	126.3	89.3	125.9	0.0	88.3	89.3	126.3	89.3	125.7
311	39.5	60.3	59.0	116.2	48.3	75.6	122.1	170.0	105.4	210.7	109.7	199.0	70.9	105.1	90.7	193.6	83.1	154.0
312	108.3	102.6	25.7	115.0	27.1	111.7	71.2	33.4	91.7	176.7	89.7	155.6	72.7	40.1	78.3	173.7	77.9	153.2
313	0.0	0.0	87.8	1447.6	87.8	1447.6	72.5	888.3	149.6	215.2	149.1	235.7	72.5	888.3	148.2	336.8	147.8	352.0
314	38.5	81.4	29.5	72.6	34.9	80.1	92.1	153.8	62.6	135.7	71.7	141.1	73.7	100.9	58.0	124.8	63.9	111.1
315	0.0	58.7	15.9	56.7	15.9	56.8	33.4	37.1	53.6	155.0	52.2	115.5	33.4	39.6	50.6	109.4	49.5	93.1
319	30.3	29.1	82.6	112.7	40.7	86.1	35.6	102.4	86.3	206.4	84.3	182.5	31.6	85.2	86.2	191.0	78.3	165.0
321	0.0	26.7	10.7	171.7	10.7	103.7	75.4	121.9	125.3	132.7	122.5	132.3	75.4	61.8	120.9	135.4	118.4	129.0

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NIC 2004	Rural						Urban						All(Rural+urban)					
	OAMEs		Estab.		Total		OAMEs		Estab.		Total		OAMEs		Estab.		Total	
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
322	0.0	0.0	0.0	182.8	0.0	182.8	25.8	65.5	134.9	246.9	132.8	218.3	25.8	65.5	134.9	198.5	132.8	192.6
323	19.9	113.0	71.3	92.5	50.9	96.7	37.6	94.8	132.9	568.8	124.8	523.8	27.9	105.1	123.9	403.4	109.5	362.8
331	37.4	722.0	51.5	99.7	47.9	113.1	46.1	77.1	122.5	206.6	106.5	193.8	45.0	129.7	116.0	173.8	100.8	170.4
332	50.0	75.8	19.6	0.0	35.7	75.8	56.7	328.3	100.8	222.9	88.2	256.9	53.4	322.9	80.2	222.9	70.3	255.6
333	73.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.3	0.0	39.0	178.0	97.6	65.0	81.1	89.2	39.1	178.0	97.6	65.0	81.1	89.2
341	0.0	39.8	47.6	0.0	47.6	39.8	211.2	0.0	62.3	59.3	63.7	59.3	211.2	39.8	60.9	59.3	62.2	59.2
342	45.3	126.3	100.3	91.9	94.4	92.4	145.7	95.4	97.0	141.8	100.3	138.6	126.6	97.8	97.4	125.6	99.5	124.2
343	34.1	46.1	100.4	40.1	74.4	40.2	75.2	156.2	215.6	136.9	206.9	137.4	59.7	92.0	208.8	79.7	195.3	80.0
351	4.8	22.8	3.9	50.9	4.0	37.4	2.3	30.5	4.1	79.0	3.4	75.3	3.5	24.7	3.9	73.1	3.9	63.1
352	0.0	0.0	79.4	0.0	79.4	0.0	151.5	0.0	135.0	590.5	138.9	590.5	151.5	0.0	130.3	590.5	135.0	590.5
353	0.0	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.9	0.0	0.0	260.5	0.0	260.5	0.0	0.0	41.9	260.5	0.0	260.5	41.9
359	25.5	50.0	40.0	79.3	29.8	63.5	91.6	76.3	141.1	173.7	136.1	166.4	58.6	64.2	136.5	168.5	122.8	155.5
361	17.3	20.8	28.7	47.1	20.4	32.6	35.5	74.3	62.2	130.7	54.1	113.8	22.1	36.9	52.0	93.3	36.0	68.4
369	14.2	33.8	14.8	23.8	14.3	29.4	51.6	101.7	64.8	128.5	58.3	118.3	34.0	74.3	54.1	103.1	42.2	90.5
371	21.4	10.4	32.9	27.0	21.9	20.6	66.9	234.1	46.7	164.4	58.2	205.1	40.2	202.9	45.6	128.4	41.6	169.0
372	13.6	0.0	53.7	74.5	40.0	74.5	22.5	27.5	110.0	162.2	92.5	146.9	22.2	27.5	108.9	135.5	91.2	126.7
Total	11.4	14.5	31.3	48.4	15.4	22.3	33.7	56.2	81.7	132.7	60.0	99.3	16.7	24.4	61.4	96.7	31.2	49.8

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds

Table 1.14: Compound Annual Growth Rate of Capital Intensity (in %)

NIC 2004	Rural			Urban			All(Rural+Urban)		
	nic 2004	Establ.	Total	OAME	Establ.	Total	OAME	Establ.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1405	-10.37	20.18	7.52	16.71	37.61	32.86	0.01	29.14	19.18
151	34.90	23.85	29.34	19.57	9.67	14.27	31.95	20.24	26.42
152	-6.35	3.36	-1.31	19.29	8.12	14.42	3.62	4.89	6.55
153	4.73	6.96	6.68	6.34	14.62	11.04	5.25	9.73	8.09
154	5.23	0.00	2.16	10.00	10.96	12.38	7.11	2.18	5.52
155	-7.35	11.67	8.95	8.94	10.48	13.59	-5.25	9.90	7.11
160	0.44	35.06	0.22	19.32	18.37	19.13	7.17	35.69	7.21
171	8.43	8.01	11.56	3.02	9.34	9.32	7.48	9.14	12.52
172	0.99	8.44	3.01	6.85	9.12	6.68	3.26	6.51	3.55
173	12.22	48.02	60.92	7.26	3.59	5.25	14.58	8.45	12.76
181	5.30	18.03	7.95	10.66	11.73	10.61	8.41	12.13	9.42
182	-22.81	-4.27	-23.35	-10.94	-26.41	-21.69	-14.65	-22.42	-20.29
191	16.52	-18.29	-5.69	-2.66	4.65	3.83	8.81	2.01	6.30
192	9.42	28.15	14.00	9.73	14.96	12.79	12.93	15.68	14.92
201	1.02	17.47	14.37	8.12	8.62	8.52	1.81	10.16	8.80
202	3.37	15.85	8.23	5.59	11.40	11.37	3.40	11.29	9.23
210	36.95	-17.75	-1.08	4.72	13.81	10.33	8.12	8.86	2.67
221	23.61	3.49	5.56	4.29	2.30	1.87	5.59	1.26	0.96
222	-5.13	18.47	9.10	12.95	14.69	14.09	9.44	14.55	13.57
223	11.89	*	10.59	3.17	26.16	5.57	9.67	27.14	9.89
231	40.68	21.02	18.24	17.72	0.17	2.83	29.96	14.60	11.37
232		3.27	3.27	14.62	-0.47	8.50	14.62	2.87	4.06
241	-38.53	0.90	-3.45	17.30	18.49	18.60	-25.10	7.18	3.81
242	12.08	14.80	6.50	3.64	4.38	2.66	6.71	7.59	0.90
243	*	6.35	6.03	*	-0.54	-1.12	*	-33.69	-33.90
251	11.76	9.25	12.77	23.77	8.83	12.26	18.05	9.04	12.50
252	-2.96	16.76	13.39	15.48	12.93	12.94	10.09	13.25	12.34
261	-19.19	15.87	-0.16	27.68	10.52	16.23	6.68	10.00	12.61
269	3.99	1.63	1.94	14.72	14.95	14.74	6.85	6.54	6.39
271	26.00	42.06	57.56	-12.30	3.13	0.62	6.89	16.81	18.90
272	8.08	15.16	11.93	11.54	17.78	15.17	10.57	17.82	14.62
273	*	-3.40	-0.42	42.69	14.44	15.93	48.40	12.07	13.70
281	27.12	15.23	20.15	14.07	7.39	8.31	20.25	8.61	10.99
289	5.41	4.09	5.82	14.42	10.79	12.46	7.24	10.12	10.93
291	11.64	11.88	2.66	10.86	4.16	5.17	0.92	4.45	4.54
292	12.45	11.42	13.80	14.67	1.39	3.47	26.04	2.50	8.49
293	-9.17	13.86	13.07	1.55	-1.30	-3.62	1.76	-0.63	-2.57
300	*	*	*	*	7.18	7.12	*	7.18	7.08
311	8.81	14.52	9.39	6.85	14.86	12.65	8.18	16.37	13.13
312	-1.09	34.92	32.70	-14.03	14.02	11.64	-11.21	17.27	14.49
313		75.16	75.16	65.08	7.55	9.59	65.08	17.85	18.96
314	16.14	19.74	18.08	10.81	16.74	14.50	6.48	16.54	11.71
315		28.95	29.01	2.13	23.64	17.21	3.47	16.69	13.48
319	-0.82	6.39	16.16	23.52	19.05	16.70	21.97	17.25	16.08
321		74.16	57.45	10.08	1.16	1.56	-3.88	2.30	1.73
322	*	*	*	20.51	12.85	10.46	20.51	8.03	7.73

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NIC 2004	Rural			Urban			All(Rural+Urban)		
	OAME	Establ.	Total	OAME	Establ.	Total	OAME	Establ.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
323	41.59	5.35	13.68	20.29	33.74	33.22	30.37	26.63	27.07
331	80.80	14.11	18.77	10.86	11.01	12.71	23.55	8.42	11.07
332	8.65	*	16.25	42.09	17.21	23.83	43.30	22.70	29.45
333	*	*	*	35.50	-7.80	1.94	35.39	-7.80	1.94
341	*	*	-3.50	*	-0.97	-1.43	-28.38	-0.53	-0.98
342	22.76	-1.73	-0.43	-8.13	7.89	6.68	-5.03	5.22	4.52
343	6.23	-16.78	-11.59	15.74	-8.69	-7.86	9.05	-17.52	-16.34
351	36.51	67.05	56.66	68.00	80.37	86.28	47.85	79.40	74.62
352	*	*	*	*	34.34	33.57	*	35.29	34.33
353	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-30.60
359	14.39	14.64	16.29	-3.60	4.25	4.10	1.84	4.29	4.83
361	3.72	10.42	9.87	15.90	16.01	16.02	10.75	12.41	13.68
369	18.98	9.97	15.51	14.52	14.68	15.21	16.95	13.76	16.50
371	-13.35	-3.85	-1.25	28.46	28.62	28.66	38.20	23.02	32.35
372	*	6.75	13.22	4.08	8.08	9.71	4.41	4.47	6.79
Total	4.81	9.12	7.66	10.76	10.17	10.59	7.93	9.52	9.79

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds

Note: * Not available.

Table 1.15: Percentage Share of Hired Full-Time Workers

NIC 2004	Rural						Urban						All(Rural+Urban)					
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
01405	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.00	0.65	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.30	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.07
151	6.28	3.27	3.25	1.10	3.33	1.11	2.49	1.25	0.98	0.96	0.99	0.96	4.86	2.34	1.88	1.02	1.93	1.02
152	0.02	16.51	0.46	0.48	0.44	0.57	0.37	0.00	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.15	8.87	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.43
153	3.63	7.15	4.91	6.03	4.88	6.04	3.50	4.21	2.46	2.15	2.47	2.16	3.58	5.79	3.43	3.73	3.43	3.74
154	53.82	1.67	11.12	19.52	12.28	19.43	9.90	4.95	5.60	4.76	5.64	4.76	37.40	3.19	7.79	10.77	8.31	10.74
155	0.02	0.76	0.56	1.27	0.54	1.27	0.23	0.56	0.41	0.37	0.41	0.37	0.10	0.67	0.47	0.73	0.46	0.73
160	1.08	0.00	6.16	0.64	6.02	0.64	0.35	0.00	0.34	0.25	0.34	0.25	0.80	0.00	2.65	0.41	2.62	0.40
171	8.89	0.00	8.73	9.76	8.74	9.71	11.66	32.08	11.72	14.68	11.72	14.74	9.93	14.85	10.53	12.68	10.52	12.69
172	2.28	0.17	6.27	6.75	6.16	6.72	8.56	0.92	5.81	4.21	5.84	4.20	4.63	0.52	5.99	5.24	5.97	5.22
173	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.15	0.28	0.15	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.51	1.29	1.51	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.96	0.88	0.95
181	8.00	13.55	5.91	5.79	5.97	5.83	18.84	14.63	15.30	13.18	15.33	13.19	12.05	14.05	11.56	10.17	11.57	10.19
182	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09
191	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.59	0.16	0.59	0.17	0.00	0.79	2.54	0.79	2.53	0.06	0.00	0.54	1.75	0.53	1.74
192	0.14	0.01	0.15	0.10	0.14	0.10	0.28	0.63	1.56	1.15	1.55	1.15	0.19	0.30	1.00	0.73	0.98	0.72
201	0.02	0.00	1.33	1.35	1.30	1.34	1.87	1.72	1.75	0.97	1.75	0.97	0.71	0.80	1.58	1.12	1.57	1.12
202	6.60	19.42	2.64	3.29	2.74	3.38	5.90	3.58	2.53	2.20	2.56	2.20	6.34	12.09	2.57	2.65	2.64	2.68
210	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.42	0.20	0.41	1.49	0.00	1.57	1.13	1.57	1.13	0.56	0.00	1.03	0.84	1.02	0.84
221	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.20	0.00	0.40	0.34	0.39	0.34	0.07	0.00	0.26	0.23	0.26	0.23
222	0.00	0.71	0.50	0.78	0.49	0.78	2.14	2.26	4.27	3.41	4.25	3.41	0.80	1.43	2.77	2.34	2.74	2.34
223	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
231	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.09	0.13	0.09
232	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
241	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.28	0.30	0.28

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NIC 2004	Rural						Urban						All(Rural+Urban)					
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
242	1.03	15.41	3.94	3.10	3.86	3.16	0.07	0.23	1.55	1.32	1.54	1.32	0.67	8.38	2.50	2.04	2.47	2.07
243	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.15
251	0.00	0.63	0.47	0.43	0.46	0.43	1.42	0.00	0.49	0.62	0.50	0.62	0.53	0.34	0.48	0.54	0.48	0.54
252	0.00	1.86	0.74	0.65	0.72	0.66	1.40	0.00	2.48	1.63	2.47	1.63	0.52	1.00	1.79	1.23	1.77	1.23
261	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.28	0.00	0.59	0.60	0.58	0.60	0.11	0.00	0.37	0.40	0.36	0.39
269	2.79	8.96	29.89	19.84	29.15	19.78	1.72	0.22	3.36	2.36	3.34	2.35	2.39	4.91	13.91	9.48	13.71	9.46
271	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.20	0.08	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.17
272	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.19	0.45	0.18	0.37	0.30	0.69	0.38	0.68	0.38	0.14	0.14	0.60	0.30	0.59	0.30
273	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.00	0.22	0.39	0.22	0.39	0.05	0.00	0.15	0.27	0.15	0.27
281	0.68	2.00	1.43	2.23	1.41	2.23	2.80	6.37	3.62	4.85	3.61	4.85	1.47	4.02	2.75	3.78	2.73	3.79
289	0.56	4.00	1.37	1.38	1.34	1.40	3.54	1.47	5.90	6.12	5.88	6.10	1.67	2.83	4.10	4.19	4.06	4.19
291	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.28	6.29	1.43	2.22	1.42	2.24	0.10	2.91	0.90	1.36	0.89	1.37
292	0.47	0.04	0.45	0.36	0.45	0.36	0.85	0.53	2.34	3.35	2.32	3.34	0.61	0.27	1.59	2.14	1.57	2.13
293	0.06	0.00	0.08	0.14	0.08	0.14	0.06	0.00	0.50	0.23	0.49	0.23	0.06	0.00	0.33	0.20	0.33	0.19
300	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.18	0.01	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.11
311	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.17	0.12	0.17	0.25	0.60	0.29	0.69	0.29	0.69	0.09	0.28	0.22	0.48	0.22	0.48
312	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.02	0.21	0.02	0.82	5.55	0.53	0.32	0.53	0.34	0.31	2.57	0.41	0.20	0.40	0.21
313	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.11	0.16	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.07
314	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.19	1.08	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.08	0.50	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
315	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.31	0.05	0.31	0.04	0.00	0.32	0.23	0.32	0.23	0.02	0.00	0.22	0.26	0.21	0.26
319	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.01	1.36	0.22	1.34	0.22	0.00	0.01	0.84	0.16	0.82	0.16
321	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.10	0.22	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.06	0.13	0.06
322	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.01	0.23	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.14	0.03
323	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10
331	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.21	0.54	0.20	0.16	0.20	0.17	0.08	0.25	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.14
332	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.12	0.29	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07

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NIC 2004	Rural						Urban						All(Rural+Urban)					
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
333	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
341	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
342	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.15	0.39	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.13	0.27	0.13
343	0.14	0.00	0.09	1.02	0.09	1.01	0.81	0.00	0.96	0.43	0.96	0.43	0.39	0.00	0.61	0.67	0.61	0.67
351	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.03
352	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
353	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.79
359	0.00	3.07	0.02	3.75	0.02	3.75	0.00	7.60	0.65	3.52	0.64	3.53	0.00	5.17	0.40	3.61	0.39	3.62
361	3.04	0.80	1.77	5.95	1.80	5.93	3.14	1.75	2.82	13.20	2.83	13.17	3.08	1.24	2.40	10.25	2.42	10.22
369	0.43	0.00	4.59	0.01	4.48	0.01	12.81	0.00	10.32	0.03	10.35	0.03	5.06	0.00	8.04	0.02	7.99	0.02
371	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.08
372	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds

Table 1.16: Percentage Share of Hired Part-Time Workers

NIC 2004	Rural						Urban						All(Rural+Urban)					
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
01405	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.01	0.34	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.06	0.16	0.06
151	13.07	0.00	4.06	1.94	5.06	1.88	1.23	0.00	1.36	2.38	1.35	2.35	8.79	0.00	2.80	2.11	3.37	2.07
152	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.58	0.22	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.51	0.70	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.55	0.44	0.54
153	5.22	4.46	9.67	8.58	9.18	8.47	1.56	10.67	4.49	4.78	4.27	4.84	3.89	5.66	7.26	7.07	6.94	7.04
154	0.00	3.60	12.93	31.42	13.26	30.65	18.05	48.92	9.11	11.11	9.79	11.49	16.64	12.36	11.15	23.35	11.68	23.12
155	2.08	0.87	0.18	2.96	0.39	2.90	1.46	0.69	0.75	0.47	0.81	0.48	1.86	0.84	0.45	1.97	0.58	1.95
160	10.71	0.00	8.60	0.62	8.84	0.60	0.54	0.00	1.25	2.09	1.19	2.07	7.03	0.00	5.18	1.20	5.35	1.18
171	5.49	2.02	3.06	4.61	3.33	4.54	2.47	0.00	5.29	11.66	5.08	11.54	4.39	1.63	4.10	7.41	4.12	7.29
172	10.73	1.74	5.27	7.29	5.88	7.14	17.17	6.03	5.72	9.20	6.58	9.17	13.06	2.57	5.48	8.05	6.20	7.94
173	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.02	0.48	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.01	0.29	0.01
181	11.68	10.05	8.67	6.20	9.01	6.31	8.44	13.35	17.51	20.43	16.83	20.36	10.51	10.69	12.79	11.85	12.57	11.83
182	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.03	0.00	1.97	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.71	0.03	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.51	0.01	1.48
191	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	1.12	1.10	1.04	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.49	0.47	0.48
192	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.23	0.00
201	0.00	0.00	2.44	1.29	2.17	1.26	0.00	3.21	1.21	1.26	1.12	1.28	0.00	0.62	1.87	1.28	1.69	1.27
202	7.19	52.22	5.44	2.17	5.64	3.55	9.75	2.32	2.33	2.97	2.89	2.97	8.12	42.57	3.99	2.49	4.39	3.32
210	0.00	0.00	0.42	1.20	0.38	1.17	2.81	0.00	1.74	0.69	1.82	0.68	1.02	0.00	1.04	1.00	1.04	0.98
221	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.29	0.00	1.57	1.01	1.47	1.00	0.11	0.00	0.73	0.43	0.67	0.42
222	0.00	0.00	1.08	0.44	0.96	0.43	1.57	0.11	5.42	2.56	5.13	2.54	0.57	0.02	3.10	1.28	2.86	1.26
223	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
231	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.20	0.16	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12
232	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
241	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.06	0.13	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.10

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NIC 2004	Rural						Urban						All(Rural+Urban)					
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
242	7.79	0.00	0.55	0.73	1.36	0.71	0.00	0.00	1.39	2.21	1.28	2.19	4.97	0.00	0.94	1.32	1.32	1.29
243	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
251	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.52	0.08	0.51	14.11	0.00	0.28	0.15	1.33	0.15	5.10	0.00	0.18	0.37	0.65	0.37
252	0.00	0.00	1.29	0.41	1.14	0.40	0.00	0.00	1.02	1.52	0.94	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.16	0.85	1.05	0.83
261	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.15	0.30	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.06	0.14	0.06
269	1.24	14.83	19.59	16.77	17.55	16.71	5.38	5.39	6.57	1.89	6.48	1.92	2.74	13.01	13.53	10.86	12.50	10.90
271	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.06
272	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.02	0.67	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.28	0.13	0.26	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.53	0.07	0.48	0.07
273	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00
281	0.00	0.00	2.59	0.99	2.30	0.96	0.00	5.68	2.48	1.91	2.29	1.94	0.00	1.10	2.54	1.35	2.30	1.35
289	6.95	6.45	0.89	0.84	1.56	0.99	0.39	0.17	2.70	3.69	2.52	3.66	4.58	5.24	1.73	1.97	2.00	2.04
291	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.29	0.16	0.28	0.16	0.06	0.00	0.14	0.06	0.13	0.06
292	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.04	0.50	0.03	1.03	0.00	0.31	2.41	0.37	2.39	0.37	0.00	0.45	0.98	0.44	0.96
293	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	2.73	0.15	2.52	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.27	0.09	1.15	0.09
300	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
311	0.00	0.03	1.09	0.22	0.97	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.20	0.14	0.19	0.00	0.02	0.66	0.21	0.59	0.20
312	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.11	0.04	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.03	0.29	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.08	0.15	0.08
313	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03
314	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.39	0.00	0.92	0.18	0.88	0.18	0.14	0.00	0.44	0.08	0.41	0.08
315	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.14	0.02	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.07
319	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.30	0.34	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.14	0.16	0.14
321	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
322	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
323	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.37	0.00
331	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01
332	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01

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NIC 2004	Rural						Urban						All(Rural+Urban)					
	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06	00-01	05-06
	OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total		OAMEs		Establishments		Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
333	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
341	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
342	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.06	0.77	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.06	0.36	0.06
343	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.20	0.60	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.08	0.28	0.08
351	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
352	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.04
353	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
359	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.49	0.26	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.20	0.13	0.19
361	0.07	0.12	5.94	2.23	5.29	2.17	0.50	3.14	4.67	4.11	4.35	4.10	0.22	0.70	5.35	2.98	4.86	2.93
369	1.89	3.62	3.38	5.01	3.21	4.97	10.73	0.24	11.04	6.33	11.01	6.26	5.09	2.96	6.94	5.53	6.77	5.48
371	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.06	0.29	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.02
372	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds

Table 1.17: Compound Annual Growth Rate of Full-Time Hired Workers (in %)

NIC 2004	Rural			Urban			Total		
	OAMEs	Estab	Total	OAMEs	Estab	Total	OAMEs	Estab	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01405	*	11.0	11.0	*	8.8	9.6		9.9	10.3
151	-35.5	-18.1	-18.7	-31.0	0.5	0.1	-34.5	-10.5	-11.1
152	181.0	2.8	6.4	*	0.0	-0.2	70.9	1.3	3.1
153	-15.8	6.0	5.7	-17.9	-1.8	-1.9	-16.6	2.9	2.7
154	-63.3	13.8	11.0	-31.1	-2.3	-2.6	-53.7	8.0	6.3
155	56.7	19.8	19.8	-5.0	-1.4	-1.4	12.0	10.6	10.6
160	*	-35.3	-35.4	*	-5.4	-5.6		-30.5	-30.5
171	*	4.0	3.4	-3.1	5.5	5.5	-17.8	5.0	4.8
172	-56.1	3.2	3.0	-49.4	-5.4	-5.7	-51.1	-1.5	-1.7
173	*	-10.8	-10.8	*	4.0	4.0		2.5	2.5
181	-18.3	1.3	0.8	-24.8	-2.1	-2.3	-21.8	-1.4	-1.6
182	*	-39.4	-39.4	*	5.3	5.3		-0.7	-0.7
191	*	31.3	31.3	*	27.4	27.3		27.9	27.8
192	-55.9	-5.2	-5.7	-7.2	-5.1	-5.1	-17.2	-5.1	-5.1
201	*	1.9	1.9	-22.2	-10.3	-10.4	-22.5	-5.5	-5.6
202	-8.8	6.3	5.6	-28.4	-1.9	-2.3	-13.7	1.8	1.3
210	*	17.4	17.4	*	-5.5	-5.7		-2.8	-3.0
221	*	3.5	3.5	*	-2.3	-2.4	-60.4	-1.7	-1.8
222	*	11.2	11.3	-20.0	-3.5	-3.6	-14.8	-2.1	-2.2
223	*	*	*	*	-32.7	-32.7	*	-34.8	-34.8
231	*	-1.8	-1.8	*	-17.5	-17.5	*	-6.5	-6.5
232	*	5.1	5.1	*	8.1	8.1	*	5.4	5.4
241	*	1.7	1.7	*	-5.2	-5.2	*	-0.3	-0.3
242	26.3	-3.1	-2.7	0.9	-2.3	-2.3	25.6	-2.8	-2.6
243	*	271.6	271.6	*	51.2	51.2	*	119.9	119.9
251	*	-0.3	-0.1	*	5.9	5.3	-30.6	3.7	3.3
252	*	-1.0	-0.7	*	-7.2	-7.3	-13.7	-6.1	-6.1
261	*	23.0	23.0	*	1.4	1.2	*	2.7	2.6
269	-7.1	-6.3	-6.3	-47.8	-6.0	-6.1	-12.4	-6.3	-6.3
271	*	21.1	21.1	*	-1.7	-1.7	*	5.5	5.5
272	*	-15.3	-15.3	-24.2	-10.5	-10.5	-24.2	-11.8	-11.9
273	*	13.0	13.0	*	13.2	13.0	*	13.1	13.0
281	-8.8	11.1	10.9	-6.7	7.0	6.9	-7.3	7.9	7.8
289	9.0	2.0	2.1	-33.6	1.6	1.5	-15.8	1.7	1.6
291	*	3.2	3.2	47.5	10.2	10.4	47.5	9.9	10.1
292	-55.1	-2.8	-3.3	-28.0	8.4	8.3	-35.7	7.4	7.2
293	*	12.3	11.9	*	-13.2	-13.2	*	-9.0	-9.0
300	*	*	*	*	68.3	68.3	*	68.3	68.3
311	*	8.7	8.7	-5.9	20.1	19.9	-5.9	18.0	17.9
312	*	-39.7	-39.7	15.9	-8.6	-7.9	15.9	-12.3	-11.6
313	*	162.9	162.9	*	-6.9	-6.9	*	-4.9	-4.9
314	*	3.9	3.6	12.4	1.4	1.6	9.2	1.8	1.9
315	*	45.4	45.4	*	-5.7	-5.7	*	5.3	5.2
319	*	6.0	6.0	*	-29.6	-29.6	*	-27.3	-27.3
321	*	5.9	5.9	*	-14.4	-14.4	*	-13.6	-13.6
322	*	*	*	*	-44.6	-44.6	*	-25.6	-25.6

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NIC 2004	Rural			Urban			Total		
	OAMEs	Estab	Total	OAMEs	Estab	Total	OAMEs	Estab	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
323	*	44.5	44.5	*	-3.6	-3.6	*	3.9	3.9
331	*	34.5	34.5	-4.4	-2.8	-2.8	-4.4	3.3	3.3
332	*	*	*	*	12.7	10.1	*	6.2	4.3
333	*	*	*	*	0.4	0.4	*	0.4	0.4
341	*	*	*	*	-0.1	-0.1	*	-1.6	-1.6
342	*	3.1	3.1	*	-17.0	-17.0	*	-13.0	-13.0
343	*	66.0	64.6	*	-14.1	-14.2	*	3.0	2.8
351	*	-38.6	-38.6	*	38.2	38.2	*	-8.2	-8.2
352	*	*	*	*	-4.2	-4.2	*	-6.0	-6.0
353	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
359	*	38.5	38.5	*	15.2	15.2	*	16.0	16.0
361	-26.3	18.2	17.2	-5.6	5.4	5.3	-15.9	9.8	9.4
369	-17.0	7.1	7.1	-46.9	6.0	5.7	-42.8	6.2	6.0
371	*	4.0	4.0	*	-13.2	-13.2	*	-10.6	-10.6
372	*	66.7	66.7	*	-6.9	-7.0	*	-0.2	-0.4
Total	-26.5	1.7	1.2	-20.9	0.9	0.7	-24.2	1.2	0.9

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds

Note: * Not available.

Table 1.18: Compound Annual Growth Rate of Part-Time Hired Workers (in %)

NIC 2004	Rural			Urban			Total		
	OAMEs	Estab	Total	OAMEs	Estab	Total	OAMEs	Estab	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01405	*	*	*	*	-54.0	-54.0	*	-11.3	-11.3
151	*	-3.7	-10.0	*	18.0	16.4	*	3.0	-2.7
152	*	32.5	32.5	*	-2.6	-2.6	*	11.8	11.8
153	-19.6	9.0	7.9	2.5	6.9	6.8	-14.7	8.4	7.6
154	-38.3	33.3	29.7	-14.8	9.8	7.5	-25.4	26.3	23.0
155	-30.3	96.2	63.9	-39.9	-3.8	-6.3	-32.5	46.8	36.7
160	*	-34.1	-36.0	*	17.1	16.3	*	-18.6	-20.7
171	-32.1	21.2	16.7	*	23.7	22.7	-35.1	22.7	20.2
172	-42.4	19.1	14.0	-43.4	16.1	11.3	-42.8	17.7	12.7
173	*	*	*	*	-45.3	-45.3	*	-48.4	-48.4
181	**-19.5**	**4.4**	**2.1**	**-23.5**	**8.9**	**8.2**	**-20.6**	**7.3**	**6.0**
182	*	*	*	*	93.5	93.5	*	170.3	170.3
191	*	*	*	*	5.1	5.1	*	7.4	7.4
192	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
201	*	-1.6	-1.6	*	6.4	6.9	*	1.1	1.3
202	23.3	-7.1	0.0	-47.6	10.9	4.7	10.2	-0.8	1.5
210	*	37.5	37.5		-12.4	-14.5	*	8.1	6.0
221	*	*	*	*	-3.3	-3.6	*	-1.9	-2.2
222	*	-6.6	-6.6	-59.4	-9.1	-9.5	-59.4	-8.6	-9.0
223	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
231	*	14.2	14.2	*	-51.1	-51.1	*	8.5	8.5
232	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
241	*	-8.2	-8.2	*	19.1	19.1	*	4.7	4.7
242	*	18.2	-3.7	*	15.8	15.8	*	16.6	6.7
243	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
251	*	57.3	57.3	*	-7.5	-33.1	*	25.8	-4.4
252	*	-11.3	-11.3	*	14.4	14.4	*	2.3	2.3
261	*	*	*	*	-10.1	-10.1	*	-10.1	-10.1
269	36.1	8.2	8.6	-30.2	-17.7	-18.3	8.0	4.3	4.4
271	*	90.1	60.7	*	0.8	0.8	*	23.0	20.7
272	*	-44.2	-44.2	*	-9.2	-9.0	*	-28.0	-27.9
273	*	*	*	*	-57.7	-57.7	*	-57.7	-57.7
281	*	-7.9	-7.9	*	0.1	0.7	*	-3.9	-3.6
289	-18.3	10.4	0.1	-40.8	12.5	12.2	-18.7	11.9	7.7
291	*	*	*	*	-6.7	-7.5	*	-7.1	-7.9
292	*	-35.6	-35.6	*	58.8	51.4	*	27.5	25.4
293	*	*	*	*	-41.3	-41.3	*	-35.9	-35.9
300	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
311	*	-19.3	-19.2	*	10.6	10.6	*	-13.4	-13.4
312	*	36.8	36.8	*	-33.4	-33.4	*	-6.2	-6.2
313	*	-50.9	-50.9	*	*	*	*	5.2	5.2
314	*	-5.6	-5.6	*	-23.4	-23.9	*	-22.9	-23.4
315	*	*	*	*	46.8	46.8	*	54.1	54.1
319	*	42.2	42.2	*	1.2	1.2	*	4.0	4.0
321	*	*	*	*	1.6	1.6	*	1.6	1.6
322	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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Appendix-3

Table 2.1: Incidence of Sub-contracting (figures in %)

NIC 2004	2000-01					2005-06				
	Rural	Urban	OAME	Estab	Total	Rural	Urban	OAME	Estab	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
01405	7.82	8.59	2.60	38.93	8.34	10.11	12.36	9.29	18.73	10.74
151	2.44	2.75	2.47	2.78	2.52	1.99	5.71	3.89	2.63	3.59
152	6.80	2.45	6.27	1.82	5.87	9.05	3.55	8.68	2.58	7.93
153	3.06	5.18	2.95	6.60	3.35	0.89	3.16	1.07	2.04	1.19
154	1.87	9.40	5.57	3.54	4.98	6.12	13.70	12.51	3.49	8.83
155	0.29	0.87	0.26	2.52	0.40	1.55	1.67	1.53	2.15	1.57
160	91.71	80.41	90.40	24.81	89.26	72.61	56.49	69.97	54.08	69.89
171	52.29	63.02	54.87	60.51	55.80	48.80	57.41	51.89	53.24	52.21
172	50.78	69.70	54.74	63.16	55.67	67.74	64.02	67.10	64.08	66.84
173	42.70	45.90	45.09	43.03	44.60	35.65	30.80	29.43	35.09	31.64
181	11.66	25.84	16.63	22.13	17.40	7.72	21.56	12.76	16.38	13.18
182	12.12	52.59	43.33	30.33	38.22	8.44	44.05	34.76	36.47	35.19
191	7.68	44.11	17.74	54.66	27.12	36.15	63.16	51.08	66.26	60.17
192	14.68	31.47	18.44	40.08	22.41	6.61	38.11	28.24	23.69	27.12
201	8.48	16.44	7.61	14.27	12.70	17.24	24.91	17.92	21.44	20.28
202	9.83	22.15	10.54	29.57	11.24	8.39	14.17	7.98	26.85	8.95
210	38.30	43.55	43.15	38.08	42.00	83.58	42.71	71.92	41.97	68.25
221	11.38	20.74	17.05	20.31	19.69	9.77	11.28	16.20	8.51	10.90
222	30.41	42.71	35.95	44.11	40.78	11.28	38.91	29.59	39.82	35.02
223	4.30	1.87	0.00	17.04	2.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
231	0.04	0.85	0.00	0.39	0.23	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.05	0.02
232	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.71	0.39	0.00	2.65	0.00	0.32	0.31
241	37.81	3.89	65.54	11.61	24.76	0.30	18.80	0.00	6.77	3.97
242	69.63	66.28	76.60	13.84	67.90	76.26	78.71	81.77	9.15	76.97
243	0.00	0.00	*	0.00	0.00	34.68	0.22	93.99	0.09	24.04
251	27.66	25.31	15.78	40.62	26.40	17.65	31.62	50.50	18.13	25.93
252	53.93	44.93	51.53	44.18	47.87	36.84	37.92	40.06	35.29	37.56
261	70.55	59.81	67.19	52.61	63.14	92.67	45.98	79.69	43.75	65.52
269	2.49	9.56	3.11	5.59	3.50	5.08	7.38	5.60	4.59	5.42
271	1.73	30.17	12.15	20.13	14.85	12.59	19.66	7.75	28.31	16.65
272	23.06	50.67	31.94	50.46	41.31	74.32	30.07	58.24	36.81	50.83
273	45.61	67.68	91.61	60.07	65.97	1.28	45.84	12.04	48.01	40.80
281	16.36	28.77	17.81	27.91	23.74	22.28	32.83	15.38	33.69	28.74
289	10.65	40.60	15.78	41.88	21.62	11.95	41.17	14.85	41.38	21.71
291	16.31	36.81	26.45	40.38	34.96	31.50	34.72	31.44	35.20	33.69
292	9.13	31.99	9.86	34.29	17.77	6.28	37.27	14.26	38.57	24.15
293	32.59	34.52	40.33	32.57	34.34	47.78	19.68	15.87	35.37	25.28
300	*	63.52	*	63.52	63.52	0.00	38.82	0.00	43.95	36.35
311	20.40	25.36	21.16	25.23	22.56	4.15	4.29	4.06	4.58	4.22
312	52.85	34.53	41.69	33.66	36.16	11.71	63.48	64.81	53.56	56.97
313	0.00	20.75	0.00	21.01	20.37	74.99	8.41	0.00	14.34	13.07
314	0.68	24.62	11.49	26.97	17.07	7.52	1.98	6.23	2.61	5.29
315	82.82	46.47	43.87	49.89	48.74	59.41	58.17	54.10	62.92	58.65
319	82.75	24.61	89.89	13.97	43.66	17.17	27.45	28.81	19.53	24.69

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NIC 2004	2000-01					2005-06				
	Rural	Urban	OAME	Estab	Total	Rural	Urban	OAME	Estab	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
321	19.71	75.32	80.52	69.46	71.42	100.00	8.81	79.11	18.08	34.46
322	*	51.18	0.00	52.48	51.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
323	3.57	36.30	15.92	34.18	27.31	0.00	6.85	3.35	4.77	4.04
331	42.34	27.06	39.19	21.72	29.00	95.39	47.88	63.48	59.76	60.68
332	57.00	36.90	41.81	43.46	42.64	11.74	24.26	17.60	32.28	24.12
333	100.00	64.99	50.54	97.76	65.13	*	54.50	70.08	24.93	54.50
341	16.82	21.88	0.00	21.71	21.26	100.00	11.20	100.00	11.20	12.83
342	28.26	56.87	9.58	62.80	53.93	3.07	10.44	1.11	9.40	8.39
343	12.14	53.79	18.74	55.23	45.92	94.47	45.86	67.89	68.90	68.80
351	78.71	18.08	21.91	91.36	67.58	0.61	60.32	0.15	61.08	26.89
352	0.00	97.10	100.00	81.89	93.91	*	61.85	*	61.85	61.85
353	*	100.00	*	100.00	100.00	0.00	*	0.00	*	0.00
359	11.64	43.24	23.16	42.70	35.33	6.74	19.24	29.47	9.29	16.70
361	26.51	29.15	26.68	29.88	27.47	17.23	25.73	19.68	21.60	20.32
369	35.11	40.65	34.08	57.92	38.46	29.05	39.25	35.47	35.78	35.55
371	49.33	46.20	49.00	38.04	47.83	45.67	14.00	0.87	89.40	19.93
372	0.00	30.60	31.78	27.99	29.39	1.46	12.92	0.00	14.38	11.23
Total	27.57	37.92	30.69	30.50	30.66	30.44	34.72	32.50	26.76	31.68

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th(2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) round.

Table 2.2: Share of Sub-contracting Enterprises in Total Workers (figures in %)

NIC 2004	2000-01					2005-06				
	Rural	Urban	OAME	Estab	Total	Rural	Urban	OAME	Estab	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01405	38.6	9.9	3.3	43.9	20.3	7.3	11.9	6.8	11.9	8.9
151	2.2	4.0	2.5	2.8	2.6	4.0	3.8	3.5	4.5	3.9
152	6.7	1.5	6.3	1.5	5.6	10.7	3.2	10.7	3.7	9.3
153	3.0	5.5	2.6	7.2	3.4	1.2	3.6	1.3	2.4	1.5
154	2.0	7.8	4.7	4.0	4.3	3.1	8.6	10.0	2.3	4.7
155	0.6	0.7	0.2	3.2	0.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.9
160	85.3	76.4	90.1	15.3	83.6	69.9	54.3	67.3	43.6	67.0
171	58.0	62.6	60.6	58.7	59.9	54.1	49.2	56.1	47.1	51.5
172	52.6	67.7	54.7	63.8	57.2	69.2	61.3	67.3	66.6	67.2
173	47.0	45.7	38.9	49.5	46.0	25.0	34.1	29.3	34.0	33.3
181	12.4	32.8	17.7	32.6	22.5	7.8	27.0	13.5	25.6	16.9
182	6.3	46.1	44.1	28.5	33.5	4.8	53.2	28.5	57.1	44.9
191	17.0	55.8	21.5	62.2	43.7	65.2	72.7	67.1	72.5	71.4
192	16.9	38.9	21.4	44.8	31.3	13.3	34.3	31.6	27.6	29.8
201	8.8	20.2	7.9	16.6	15.6	17.2	21.9	17.7	19.7	19.4
202	8.3	21.8	8.6	27.6	9.9	8.0	14.7	6.8	27.1	8.8
210	25.9	39.4	37.7	34.3	36.1	77.7	40.6	68.4	40.5	59.7
221	17.3	13.9	12.0	14.4	14.2	12.3	7.8	16.2	7.5	8.5
222	26.6	46.0	33.1	46.7	43.7	8.0	47.5	34.4	44.9	42.4
223	8.4	5.8	0.0	26.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
231	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
232	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.6	0.6
241	15.4	4.9	61.2	7.6	11.8	0.3	23.4	0.0	6.3	5.1
242	45.8	48.6	74.2	18.2	47.1	54.3	57.6	74.1	9.3	55.3
243	0.0	0.0	^*	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	83.9	0.0	1.5
251	48.4	32.3	17.8	46.4	38.4	10.5	23.5	43.4	16.3	18.8
252	46.2	37.1	46.5	37.3	39.3	31.3	32.8	35.8	31.2	32.3
261	73.5	64.4	68.0	64.4	66.1	89.4	51.1	79.1	54.1	62.4
269	2.6	8.0	3.1	3.6	3.3	4.2	7.0	5.8	3.3	4.6
271	1.8	27.0	10.5	20.9	17.1	6.3	42.0	5.4	33.3	25.9
272	18.5	43.0	34.3	35.3	35.1	59.0	26.3	53.1	28.8	37.1
273	45.5	54.1	95.7	48.6	53.1	4.0	52.8	22.2	48.5	46.5
281	16.8	30.1	16.1	29.2	25.9	22.7	36.7	14.7	35.3	32.5
289	10.6	41.7	14.7	42.9	27.1	13.8	45.5	16.5	44.2	29.9
291	21.9	35.7	24.7	37.1	34.9	22.6	33.9	25.0	33.8	32.7
292	12.8	31.4	9.9	33.5	23.2	6.9	45.9	12.0	47.2	35.4
293	32.9	36.7	40.1	36.0	36.4	73.0	22.3	19.5	40.0	34.3
300	*	54.1	*	54.1	54.1	0.0	6.7	0.0	6.7	6.6
311	17.8	29.5	21.9	26.0	24.4	5.8	6.1	4.2	7.5	6.0
312	85.6	27.6	56.4	37.0	38.5	16.7	56.0	77.4	49.5	53.8
313	0.0	23.1	0.0	22.7	22.6	77.1	8.6	0.0	15.6	15.2
314	0.4	35.1	11.0	37.6	27.7	9.7	1.7	8.5	1.8	5.6
315	86.2	52.0	40.6	55.5	54.6	69.6	44.2	68.5	49.5	53.9
319	78.7	13.1	93.5	10.0	22.1	30.8	23.6	33.3	22.2	24.9

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NIC 2004	2000-01					2005-06				
	Rural	Urban	OAME	Estab	Total	Rural	Urban	OAME	Estab	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
321	28.1	80.7	90.5	78.1	78.8	100.0	7.0	66.3	13.3	17.9
322	*	52.0	0.0	53.0	52.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
323	14.4	45.7	15.8	43.3	39.2	0.0	3.8	3.2	2.3	2.4
331	23.4	21.5	39.8	16.7	21.7	96.7	36.1	65.4	52.7	53.6
332	75.5	35.5	53.3	46.8	49.2	6.2	21.3	14.3	24.6	21.2
333	100.0	83.0	45.0	98.0	83.0	*	26.3	70.1	14.3	26.3
341	19.7	22.3	0.0	22.3	22.1	100.0	28.3	100.0	28.3	28.6
342	28.6	62.5	13.7	61.6	58.1	3.7	14.7	1.2	11.8	11.2
343	22.2	53.8	30.7	53.1	51.1	96.8	50.7	70.5	78.1	77.9
351	92.0	10.4	25.4	88.1	81.7	1.7	85.3	0.1	73.4	58.4
352	0.0	94.2	100.0	84.6	88.0	*	68.7	*	68.7	68.7
353	*	100.0	*	100.0	100.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0
359	16.1	39.5	25.1	39.1	36.6	30.2	12.2	26.1	12.4	14.1
361	25.4	29.0	24.9	29.6	27.1	16.8	25.0	19.3	21.4	20.5
369	39.6	48.0	33.5	61.5	44.9	26.2	31.7	34.3	26.6	30.0
371	45.6	45.1	47.4	39.3	45.3	54.6	38.9	1.6	90.4	42.0
372	0.0	30.7	40.3	27.3	29.9	0.7	5.7	0.0	4.7	4.3
Total	25.7	38.9	29.7	31.7	30.4	27.5	34.5	31.4	27.4	30.0

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th(2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) round..

Table 2.3 Share of Sub-contracting Enterprises in Real Gross Value Added(GVA)

NIC 2004	2000-01					2005-06				
	Rural	Urban	OAME	Estab	Total	Rural	Urban	OAME	Estab	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01405	49.6	24.6	1.9	55.1	32.6	3.2	6.9	4.3	4.9	4.8
151	2.4	3.7	1.6	5.2	3.0	2.7	2.2	1.7	3.2	2.4
152	11.8	1.2	10.4	1.2	8.0	14.2	3.1	16.5	2.1	10.8
153	3.1	4.9	2.9	4.9	3.5	1.1	3.2	1.3	2.0	1.7
154	1.4	6.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	2.3	4.8	6.8	2.3	3.3
155	4.9	0.6	0.3	7.6	3.2	0.7	11.2	0.8	7.1	3.1
160	78.7	67.0	86.6	12.1	76.3	66.5	46.1	69.8	10.0	62.0
171	60.6	54.7	64.0	53.2	56.9	48.1	35.9	48.0	37.4	40.1
172	62.0	63.0	64.9	60.2	62.5	61.4	52.1	58.5	56.5	57.5
173	77.4	37.4	43.7	42.3	42.3	5.7	37.6	38.6	34.0	34.2
181	12.4	36.9	18.8	37.4	28.4	7.5	29.6	13.7	28.7	21.1
182	7.4	14.3	57.0	9.8	13.6	2.0	41.9	23.1	43.7	36.8
191	27.3	55.5	25.6	60.8	51.0	67.5	64.6	60.8	65.5	64.9
192	12.4	38.5	16.9	43.2	31.9	12.0	30.7	29.6	27.0	28.0
201	6.5	18.5	6.6	14.5	14.0	16.9	23.1	21.6	20.0	20.2
202	13.2	27.6	13.6	30.2	17.0	13.9	19.3	10.0	27.6	15.2
210	16.5	30.9	41.3	27.4	29.4	64.5	29.2	75.3	25.9	41.4
221	20.8	6.7	16.3	6.9	7.2	9.5	5.8	24.0	5.4	5.9
222	21.8	47.9	24.4	49.2	45.1	6.7	56.0	31.4	54.0	51.1
223	7.2	14.8	0.0	39.9	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
231	0.3	2.2	0.0	1.3	1.2	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.6	0.5
232	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	6.7	0.0	1.8	1.8
241	20.6	6.8	54.9	11.1	12.1	0.5	16.2	0.0	9.8	9.5
242	24.5	18.4	58.9	10.9	20.5	25.9	14.4	66.2	4.8	19.6
243	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	22.8	3.9	78.4	3.7	4.7
251	36.4	30.5	16.9	34.9	32.4	4.7	23.9	39.1	16.7	17.6
252	35.3	26.9	38.1	27.5	28.3	21.8	21.3	30.5	20.6	21.4
261	57.2	54.7	60.4	52.7	55.0	70.7	35.3	47.8	38.7	40.2
269	4.8	7.8	3.3	6.1	5.4	3.4	7.9	8.2	3.0	4.3
271	1.7	19.1	15.9	14.0	14.3	1.0	35.4	1.9	16.7	16.1
272	3.5	31.9	31.4	17.7	19.1	34.6	6.6	45.1	6.6	10.5
273	46.5	45.3	92.6	42.9	45.4	4.7	73.5	26.1	64.4	63.0
281	25.1	30.8	21.5	31.1	29.4	20.5	37.2	13.7	34.3	32.6
289	16.6	41.3	20.5	41.6	34.9	15.3	35.6	26.6	31.3	30.4
291	25.8	29.4	37.0	28.5	29.2	22.3	26.0	27.7	25.8	25.8
292	23.3	31.9	18.5	32.6	30.1	13.5	46.8	19.4	47.4	43.7
293	13.5	29.5	34.4	27.1	27.4	78.1	5.9	10.4	15.0	14.6
300	*	45.0	*	45.0	45.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.4
311	10.3	23.9	10.1	26.2	20.2	5.0	8.5	4.9	8.4	7.2
312	83.3	24.6	67.6	27.6	29.7	12.4	28.0	75.3	26.5	27.6
313	0.0	24.7	0.0	24.2	24.1	86.9	6.0	0.0	24.2	23.8
314	0.5	33.4	10.5	35.6	27.1	7.8	1.2	6.4	1.1	3.2
315	85.2	49.3	33.7	51.2	50.3	34.0	18.2	52.3	18.4	22.0
319	61.7	5.8	90.0	5.5	9.0	38.7	9.3	39.5	9.7	11.1

Continued...

Continued...

NIC 2004	2000-01					2005-06				
	Rural	Urban	OAME	Estab	Total	Rural	Urban	OAME	Estab	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
321	23.8	71.8	91.1	70.1	70.8	100.0	4.3	58.3	10.6	11.2
322		41.7	0.0	42.2	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
323	17.4	50.1	7.8	48.7	44.8	0.0	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
331	10.9	17.1	23.5	15.6	16.6	91.0	18.5	53.6	32.7	33.6
332	57.1	28.3	42.7	31.2	34.6	16.8	11.1	9.3	11.7	11.1
333	100.0	96.9	82.4	99.5	96.9	*	14.0	65.5	7.2	14.0
341	42.2	13.5	0.0	17.3	17.0	100.0	84.7	100.0	84.7	84.7
342	39.9	63.5	13.5	63.1	60.6	1.1	58.9	1.2	43.7	42.8
343	28.8	48.7	45.7	47.7	47.7	95.5	61.5	63.6	76.7	76.5
351	24.1	11.0	30.9	23.2	23.4	1.8	80.9	0.2	76.0	69.0
352	0.0	91.3	100.0	79.5	84.5	*	73.9	*	73.9	73.9
353	*	100.0	*	100.0	100.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0
359	13.9	31.4	24.6	30.9	30.4	39.7	12.0	22.0	13.3	13.8
361	25.5	28.5	26.1	28.1	27.2	12.8	25.4	18.1	18.8	18.6
369	41.1	51.5	31.3	62.4	49.2	32.5	19.6	26.0	20.9	22.1
371	38.9	41.9	45.1	33.6	41.0	78.8	45.3	1.7	73.3	50.1
372	0.0	22.0	15.3	22.0	21.5	0.4	17.7	0.0	11.3	11.2
Total	22.9	35.2	27.2	31.7	29.8	19.7	27.6	24.6	23.8	24.1

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th(2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) round.

Table 2.4: Partial Factor Productivity of Total Manufacturing in 2005-06

	VAL		CLR		VAK	
	in Rs. '000					
NIC 2004	S.E	N.S.E	S.E	N.S.E	S.E	N.S.E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01405	24.8	48.5	148.3	188.6	0.17	0.26
151	22.8	37.0	75.4	109.4	0.30	0.34
152	30.2	25.7	37.9	56.5	0.80	0.45
153	23.4	21.6	190.9	95.4	0.12	0.23
154	17.6	25.0	67.5	61.0	0.26	0.41
155	23.5	14.1	65.9	63.6	0.36	0.22
160	6.4	8.0	9.8	26.6	0.66	0.30
171	17.6	28.0	70.5	96.3	0.25	0.29
172	13.2	20.0	26.7	52.9	0.49	0.38
173	37.3	35.9	168.2	222.4	0.22	0.16
181	24.5	18.6	63.5	74.9	0.39	0.25
182	19.7	27.5	39.8	49.2	0.49	0.56
191	26.1	35.2	61.1	113.0	0.43	0.31
192	27.6	30.1	67.1	103.7	0.41	0.29
201	42.5	40.3	229.7	270.9	0.19	0.15
202	22.4	12.0	47.8	20.5	0.47	0.58
210	14.3	30.0	45.9	160.7	0.31	0.19
221	82.5	121.8	217.9	256.6	0.38	0.47
222	52.7	37.2	281.5	304.9	0.19	0.12
223	0.0	27.4	*	234.0	*	0.12
231	210.5	32.5	24.5	129.2	8.59	0.25
232	214.9	74.8	758.1	349.1	0.28	0.21
241	102.4	52.2	541.9	187.4	0.19	0.28
242	6.1	30.8	27.1	93.0	0.22	0.33
243	17.2	5.4	3.3	46.5	5.18	0.12
251	53.2	57.4	186.3	262.6	0.29	0.22
252	32.4	56.8	190.4	266.9	0.17	0.21
261	16.2	40.0	34.3	158.9	0.47	0.25
269	24.4	26.7	176.9	49.2	0.14	0.54
271	111.8	203.2	350.6	441.4	0.32	0.46
272	25.2	127.0	63.0	510.0	0.40	0.25
273	90.8	46.4	209.4	245.8	0.43	0.19
281	48.3	48.0	200.6	173.3	0.24	0.28
289	38.3	37.4	166.8	109.6	0.23	0.34
291	76.0	106.0	263.6	208.4	0.29	0.51
292	65.8	46.6	231.3	216.2	0.28	0.22
293	41.9	127.8	198.0	150.4	0.21	0.85
300	26.7	76.5	119.4	153.9	0.22	0.50
311	57.2	47.5	201.4	190.4	0.28	0.25
312	32.8	100.0	126.4	293.7	0.26	0.34
313	143.2	82.0	1816.4	436.9	0.08	0.19
314	17.2	30.6	34.7	149.6	0.50	0.20
315	11.1	46.3	49.5	211.3	0.22	0.22
319	42.2	112.0	154.6	284.6	0.27	0.39
321	44.8	77.4	267.4	183.1	0.17	0.42

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NIC 2004	VAL		CLR		VAK	
	in Rs. '000					
	S.E	N.S.E	S.E	N.S.E	S.E	N.S.E
322	0.0	144.7	*	336.1	*	0.43
323	67.5	90.8	420.7	401.1	0.16	0.23
331	43.3	99.0	146.0	377.9	0.30	0.26
332	33.9	73.0	193.0	370.8	0.18	0.20
333	15.0	32.8	160.0	134.9	0.09	0.24
341	1047.4	75.8	159.4	95.5	6.57	0.79
342	289.4	48.8	442.1	183.8	0.65	0.27
343	51.7	56.2	106.1	206.7	0.49	0.27
351	63.6	40.1	100.1	95.9	0.64	0.42
352	98.9	76.7	848.4	1372.8	0.12	0.06
353	0.0	18.7	*	83.9	*	0.22
359	44.5	45.6	249.2	285.1	0.18	0.16
361	34.5	38.8	107.3	96.6	0.32	0.40
369	30.5	46.0	82.6	138.7	0.37	0.33
371	33.8	24.4	199.3	263.6	0.17	0.09
372	124.3	44.2	343.7	143.2	0.36	0.31
N.R.C	0.0	9.6	*	10.2	*	0.94
TOTAL	18.9	25.5	60.2	83.0	0.31	0.31

Note: S.E- Sub-contracting Enterprises and N.S.E- Non Sub-contracting Enterprises

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th(2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) round.

Table 2.5 Partial Factor Productivity of Rural Manufacturing in 2005-06

	VAL		CLR		VAK	
	in Rs. '000					
NIC 2004	S.E	N.S.E	S.E	N.S.E	S.E	N.S.E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01405	18.4	43.5	50.4	133.4	0.36	0.33
151	21.1	31.3	79.9	70.7	0.26	0.44
152	29.4	21.3	36.9	25.7	0.79	0.83
153	17.8	18.8	204.2	74.3	0.09	0.25
154	14.4	19.9	62.9	30.6	0.23	0.65
155	4.4	12.7	23.7	49.6	0.18	0.26
160	6.3	7.4	8.4	14.5	0.75	0.51
171	14.6	18.6	48.8	48.7	0.30	0.38
172	10.6	15.0	16.6	27.2	0.64	0.55
173	11.0	60.4	43.4	820.7	0.25	0.07
181	13.8	14.4	33.8	46.2	0.41	0.31
182	7.2	18.2	28.1	24.9	0.26	0.73
191	18.2	16.4	8.9	26.9	2.05	0.61
192	17.9	20.2	47.0	51.1	0.38	0.40
201	34.6	35.4	140.3	207.8	0.25	0.17
202	19.4	10.4	38.5	13.3	0.51	0.79
210	11.5	22.0	22.8	58.8	0.50	0.37
221	18.6	24.9	208.6	98.6	0.09	0.25
222	28.1	34.2	107.9	243.0	0.26	0.14
223	0.0	20.3	*	108.3	*	0.19
231	0.0	35.4	*	124.2	*	0.29
232	0.0	64.3	*	354.9	*	0.18
241	51.4	29.5	1699.6	119.6	0.03	0.25
242	5.5	18.6	26.3	61.5	0.21	0.30
243	3.8	0.2	1.0	11.2	3.78	0.02
251	22.3	53.7	115.8	234.2	0.19	0.23
252	23.7	38.8	151.3	141.9	0.16	0.27
261	9.2	32.1	13.3	142.5	0.69	0.23
269	20.5	25.5	45.0	36.4	0.46	0.70
271	35.8	236.0	501.5	640.8	0.07	0.37
272	21.8	59.3	31.8	169.4	0.68	0.35
273	91.1	78.2	172.0	205.8	0.53	0.38
281	39.2	44.7	189.7	147.2	0.21	0.30
289	21.5	19.1	49.5	31.4	0.43	0.61
291	36.0	36.7	146.3	118.5	0.25	0.31
292	36.4	17.4	145.3	88.3	0.25	0.20
293	54.0	40.7	171.0	257.1	0.32	0.16

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NIC 2004	VAL		CLR		VAK	
	in Rs. '000					
	S.E	N.S.E	S.E	N.S.E	S.E	N.S.E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
300	0.0	39.2	*	179.6	*	0.22
311	43.7	50.9	104.8	100.2	0.42	0.51
312	19.4	27.5	89.6	150.5	0.22	0.18
313	236.5	120.1	3495.7	862.9	0.07	0.14
314	15.3	19.4	31.5	110.1	0.48	0.18
315	8.2	36.4	54.9	195.5	0.15	0.19
319	40.5	28.6	128.8	171.1	0.31	0.17
321	44.2	0.0	207.4	*	0.21	*
322	0.0	175.2	*	330.3	*	0.53
323	0.0	86.7	*	185.9	*	0.47
331	46.7	136.1	193.4	1095.5	0.24	0.12
332	89.7	29.5	421.4	59.2	0.21	0.50
333	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*
341	9.5	0.0	79.6	*	0.12	*
342	20.2	69.3	46.0	161.4	0.44	0.43
343	38.8	56.4	74.9	127.6	0.52	0.44
351	26.8	25.3	24.2	70.0	1.11	0.36
352	*	*	*	*	*	*
353	0.0	18.7	*	83.9	*	0.22
359	36.0	23.6	89.0	83.3	0.40	0.28
361	27.7	38.4	38.2	55.0	0.73	0.70
369	32.3	23.7	33.6	48.6	0.96	0.49
371	30.0	9.7	29.4	20.2	1.02	0.48
372	34.4	64.6	125.2	140.7	0.27	0.46
N.R.C	0.0	9.4	*	5.5	*	1.72
TOTAL	11.7	18.0	26.0	43.8	0.45	0.41

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th(2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) round.

Note: S.E- Sub-contracting Enterprises and N.S.E- Non Sub-contracting Enterprises

Table 2.6: Partial Factor Productivity of Urban Manufacturing in 2005-06

NIC 2004	VAL		CLR		VAK	
	in Rs. '000					
	S.E	N.S.E	S.E	N.S.E	S.E	N.S.E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01405	31.9	58.2	257.2	294.5	0.12	0.20
151	24.8	43.6	70.0	153.5	0.35	0.28
152	42.5	42.9	52.6	179.9	0.81	0.24
153	33.9	38.0	165.8	219.6	0.20	0.17
154	20.4	38.3	71.5	139.0	0.29	0.28
155	168.1	23.8	386.1	160.0	0.44	0.15
160	7.0	9.7	17.6	61.7	0.40	0.16
171	20.7	35.7	92.4	135.6	0.22	0.26
172	21.5	31.3	59.6	112.1	0.36	0.28
173	39.1	33.4	176.4	161.5	0.22	0.21
181	28.0	24.5	73.1	115.0	0.38	0.21
182	19.9	31.5	40.0	59.5	0.50	0.53
191	27.6	40.3	71.1	136.5	0.39	0.30
192	28.6	33.7	69.2	122.9	0.41	0.27
201	49.7	46.4	310.9	348.5	0.16	0.13
202	34.7	25.0	86.7	80.3	0.40	0.31
210	20.1	33.2	93.0	201.6	0.22	0.16
221	101.5	139.3	220.7	285.0	0.46	0.49
222	53.3	38.0	285.9	320.9	0.19	0.12
223	0.0	28.5	*	252.1	*	0.11
231	210.5	19.1	24.5	152.6	8.59	0.13
232	214.9	141.3	758.1	312.5	0.28	0.45
241	104.8	165.3	486.3	525.7	0.22	0.31
242	7.3	59.0	28.8	165.7	0.25	0.36
243	534.9	56.2	92.6	391.2	5.78	0.14
251	61.1	59.8	204.5	281.9	0.30	0.21
252	35.8	64.3	205.6	319.0	0.17	0.20
261	21.3	40.7	49.8	160.4	0.43	0.25
269	38.9	34.3	662.1	129.8	0.06	0.26
271	121.3	159.8	331.8	177.3	0.37	0.90
272	29.0	145.6	97.5	603.7	0.30	0.24
273	90.8	36.7	209.8	258.0	0.43	0.14
281	50.8	49.8	203.6	187.2	0.25	0.27
289	43.3	65.6	201.3	230.0	0.21	0.29
291	79.3	115.9	273.1	221.2	0.29	0.52
292	67.4	65.1	236.0	297.2	0.29	0.22
293	29.7	137.2	225.2	138.9	0.13	0.99

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NIC 2004	VAL		CLR		VAK	
	in Rs. '000					
	S.E	N.S.E	S.E	N.S.E	S.E	N.S.E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
300	26.7	76.8	119.4	153.8	0.22	0.50
311	64.6	45.6	253.9	242.3	0.25	0.19
312	33.0	108.1	127.0	309.6	0.26	0.35
313	54.7	81.0	223.6	425.5	0.24	0.19
314	27.9	40.6	52.6	184.6	0.53	0.22
315	13.9	49.6	44.3	216.6	0.31	0.23
319	42.7	128.8	162.1	307.4	0.26	0.42
321	46.1	77.4	382.0	183.1	0.12	0.42
322	0.0	65.2	*	351.2	*	0.19
323	67.5	93.4	420.7	536.4	0.16	0.17
331	39.5	98.3	94.2	362.9	0.42	0.27
332	33.7	73.4	192.5	373.4	0.18	0.20
333	15.0	32.8	160.0	134.9	0.09	0.24
341	1063.1	75.8	160.6	95.5	6.62	0.79
342	319.9	38.4	487.0	195.3	0.66	0.20
343	87.3	56.1	192.1	214.0	0.45	0.26
351	64.0	87.1	100.8	178.0	0.63	0.49
352	98.9	76.7	848.4	1372.8	0.12	0.06
353	*	*	*	*	*	*
359	47.0	47.7	296.3	304.2	0.16	0.16
361	40.2	39.4	166.3	155.1	0.24	0.25
369	29.8	57.0	101.0	183.1	0.29	0.31
371	35.1	27.0	257.1	307.6	0.14	0.09
372	128.6	35.8	354.4	144.2	0.36	0.25
N.R.C	0.0	15.5	*	191.5	*	0.08
TOTAL	29.1	40.3	109.5	161.6	0.27	0.25

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th(2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) round..

Note: S.E- Sub-contracting Enterprises and N.S.E- Non Sub-contracting Enterprises

Table 2.7: Partial Factor Productivity of OAMEs in 2005-06

NIC 2004	VAL		CLR		VAK	
	in Rs. '000					
	S.E	N.S.E	S.E	N.S.E	S.E	N.S.E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01405	7.3	11.9	41.9	53.4	0.17	0.22
151	14.8	31.7	44.0	78.6	0.34	0.40
152	30.3	18.4	34.7	33.9	0.87	0.54
153	13.6	13.7	65.4	66.5	0.21	0.21
154	12.4	18.9	36.8	46.8	0.34	0.40
155	4.3	10.9	22.5	17.3	0.19	0.63
160	6.4	5.7	9.7	24.7	0.66	0.23
171	10.2	14.1	40.1	38.5	0.25	0.37
172	8.6	12.6	19.5	31.3	0.44	0.40
173	10.1	6.7	116.8	40.1	0.09	0.17
181	14.0	13.7	39.7	59.8	0.35	0.23
182	15.3	20.3	64.1	48.8	0.24	0.42
191	15.3	20.1	38.2	90.4	0.40	0.22
192	19.9	21.9	46.6	74.5	0.43	0.29
201	31.9	25.0	116.6	165.8	0.27	0.15
202	14.8	9.7	19.6	13.2	0.75	0.74
210	10.4	7.4	24.5	30.3	0.42	0.24
221	36.6	22.4	144.7	152.0	0.25	0.15
222	21.8	25.0	176.8	189.7	0.12	0.13
223	0.0	26.7	*	227.2	*	0.12
231	0.0	23.2	*	46.6	*	0.50
232	0.0	27.9	*	195.5	*	0.14
241	0.0	9.3	*	17.5	*	0.53
242	5.2	7.6	24.4	33.5	0.21	0.23
243	3.8	5.5	1.0	32.8	3.78	0.17
251	23.0	27.5	90.3	166.8	0.25	0.16
252	13.8	17.6	74.4	45.1	0.18	0.39
261	7.4	30.4	11.3	109.4	0.65	0.28
269	16.8	11.6	30.2	19.8	0.56	0.59
271	9.7	28.2	28.0	62.5	0.35	0.45
272	22.4	30.9	53.7	145.3	0.42	0.21
273	38.1	30.8	81.0	228.2	0.47	0.13
281	26.3	28.3	100.0	181.7	0.26	0.16
289	22.8	12.5	78.5	37.8	0.29	0.33
291	33.9	29.5	138.8	140.0	0.24	0.21
292	34.6	19.7	203.3	159.8	0.17	0.12
293	14.7	30.5	132.6	89.7	0.11	0.34

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NIC 2004	VAL		CLR		VAK	
	in Rs. '000					
	S.E	N.S.E	S.E	N.S.E	S.E	N.S.E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
300	0.0	40.4	*	145.9	*	0.28
311	43.8	37.3	127.0	134.5	0.34	0.28
312	9.8	11.0	72.4	65.7	0.13	0.17
313	0.0	51.8	*	1776.7	*	0.03
314	15.9	21.6	33.8	132.7	0.47	0.16
315	9.4	18.6	37.9	89.0	0.25	0.21
319	21.1	16.2	89.5	111.0	0.24	0.15
321	10.1	14.2	69.1	120.3	0.15	0.12
322	0.0	20.4	*	119.2	*	0.17
323	23.1	41.5	126.2	184.4	0.18	0.22
331	32.1	52.6	84.1	509.8	0.38	0.10
332	33.6	54.2	194.2	515.9	0.17	0.11
333	14.4	17.8	259.0	6.7	0.06	2.67
341	9.5	0.0	79.6	*	0.12	*
342	30.4	30.1	20.6	133.4	1.48	0.23
343	25.5	35.0	135.9	114.2	0.19	0.31
351	32.9	24.3	23.2	45.4	1.42	0.54
352	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*
353	0.0	18.7	*	83.9	*	0.22
359	17.9	22.4	62.4	97.5	0.29	0.23
361	23.8	25.7	53.3	58.2	0.45	0.44
369	17.0	25.2	74.5	120.2	0.23	0.21
371	18.9	16.8	22.0	253.0	0.86	0.07
372	0.0	8.8	*	31.8	*	0.28
N.R.C	0.0	7.4	*	1.9	*	3.79
TOTAL	9.6	13.4	25.8	45.3	0.37	0.30

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th(2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) round.

Note: S.E- Sub-contracting Enterprises and N.S.E- Non Sub-contracting Enterprises

Table 2.8: Partial Factor Productivity of Establishment Segments in 2005-06

NIC 2004	Labour Productivity in Rs. '000		Capital Intensity in Rs. '000		Capital Productivity	
	S.E	N.S.E	S.E	N.S.E	S.E	N.S.E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01405	38.3	101.4	230.8	384.0	0.17	0.26
151	31.7	44.8	110.6	154.5	0.29	0.29
152	29.1	52.5	75.8	139.9	0.38	0.38
153	43.1	51.9	445.5	206.0	0.10	0.25
154	28.3	27.7	129.9	67.0	0.22	0.41
155	191.9	30.8	447.9	304.7	0.43	0.10
160	14.5	100.5	22.6	100.8	0.64	1.00
171	26.3	39.2	105.8	143.0	0.25	0.27
172	28.7	44.1	50.9	123.6	0.56	0.36
173	41.3	41.3	175.8	255.9	0.24	0.16
181	38.6	33.1	95.3	119.6	0.40	0.28
182	21.3	36.5	30.7	49.6	0.69	0.74
191	28.5	39.6	66.3	119.6	0.43	0.33
192	37.9	39.1	94.5	135.8	0.40	0.29
201	44.5	43.6	250.9	293.3	0.18	0.15
202	39.8	38.9	112.5	106.4	0.35	0.37
210	29.0	56.5	125.8	313.5	0.23	0.18
221	95.8	133.9	239.2	269.3	0.40	0.50
222	60.0	41.7	306.3	347.2	0.20	0.12
223	0.0	65.6	*	566.7	*	0.12
231	210.5	38.8	24.5	184.5	8.59	0.21
232	214.9	75.3	758.1	350.9	0.28	0.21
241	102.4	63.6	541.9	232.4	0.19	0.27
242	23.0	47.1	80.6	134.8	0.29	0.35
243	534.9	5.4	92.6	46.6	5.78	0.12
251	61.2	59.4	211.7	269.1	0.29	0.22
252	39.8	69.3	236.1	337.7	0.17	0.21
261	22.6	42.1	51.0	170.2	0.44	0.25
269	40.0	43.7	476.7	82.5	0.08	0.53
271	117.8	292.8	369.5	635.4	0.32	0.46
272	27.9	159.8	71.9	634.6	0.39	0.25
273	92.8	48.3	214.3	248.1	0.43	0.19
281	49.8	52.2	207.3	171.5	0.24	0.30
289	44.5	77.2	202.0	224.1	0.22	0.34
291	80.6	118.6	277.0	219.7	0.29	0.54
292	69.7	69.2	234.9	263.5	0.30	0.26
293	47.1	178.4	210.3	181.8	0.22	0.98

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NIC 2004	Labour Productivity in Rs. '000		Capital Intensity in Rs. '000		Capital Productivity	
	S.E	N.S.E	S.E	N.S.E	S.E	N.S.E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
300	26.7	77.2	119.4	154.1	0.22	0.50
311	63.3	56.1	234.9	237.3	0.27	0.24
312	39.3	107.3	141.7	312.2	0.28	0.34
313	143.2	83.1	1816.4	391.9	0.08	0.21
314	25.8	41.9	40.5	170.6	0.64	0.25
315	11.9	51.6	54.5	234.5	0.22	0.22
319	52.5	138.9	186.5	333.2	0.28	0.42
321	61.5	79.8	362.3	185.4	0.17	0.43
322	0.0	150.4	*	346.0	*	0.43
323	77.4	98.5	486.3	434.8	0.16	0.23
331	44.4	101.9	152.4	370.0	0.29	0.28
332	33.9	83.4	192.6	290.6	0.18	0.29
333	15.8	34.3	27.8	147.1	0.57	0.23
341	1063.1	75.8	160.6	95.5	6.62	0.79
342	290.7	50.0	444.3	186.8	0.65	0.27
343	52.3	56.9	105.4	210.1	0.50	0.27
351	63.6	55.5	100.1	145.1	0.64	0.38
352	98.9	76.7	848.4	1372.8	0.12	0.06
353	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*
359	52.5	48.4	305.1	307.6	0.17	0.16
361	42.1	49.4	145.8	127.7	0.29	0.39
369	44.1	60.5	90.7	151.7	0.49	0.40
371	34.1	117.3	203.0	394.3	0.17	0.30
372	124.3	47.4	343.7	153.6	0.36	0.31
N.R.C	0.0	54.2		174.7		0.31
TOTAL	38.7	46.6	133.5	149.2	0.29	0.31

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th(2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) round.

Note: S.E- Sub-contracting Enterprises and N.S.E- Non Sub-contracting Enterprises

Appendix-4

Table 3.1: TFP Growth in Unorganised Manufacturing Sector

NICE 2004	Rural			Rural			Rural		
	OAME	Estab	Total	OAME	Estab	Total	OAME	Estab	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01405	0.16	0.45	0.21	-0.06	-0.57	-0.32	-0.20	-0.01	-0.07
151	-1.11	0.35	-0.47	-0.92	-0.51	-0.67	-1.09	-0.15	-0.60
152	0.90	0.33	0.64	-0.54	-0.11	-0.28	0.16	0.11	0.08
153	-0.27	0.15	-0.13	-0.24	-0.20	-0.20	-0.29	-0.01	-0.18
154	0.09	-0.07	0.05	-0.18	-0.27	-0.24	-0.11	-0.22	-0.16
155	0.52	-1.32	-0.68	-0.10	-1.32	-0.87	0.32	-1.19	-0.66
160	-0.46	1.59	-0.33	-1.48	-0.48	-1.34	-0.90	1.00	-0.76
171	0.14	-0.25	0.02	-0.11	-0.45	-0.34	0.01	-0.40	-0.19
172	-0.21	-0.12	-0.23	-0.54	0.00	-0.23	-0.38	-0.03	-0.25
173	0.37	0.06	0.25	0.70	-0.27	-0.15	0.46	-0.28	-0.07
181	-0.43	-0.49	-0.48	-0.64	-0.31	-0.46	-0.62	-0.33	-0.51
182	1.11	1.67	1.64	0.40	-0.23	-0.31	0.66	0.04	0.02
191	0.76	-0.49	0.32	-0.66	-0.86	-0.78	-0.45	-0.88	-0.67
192	-0.40	-0.57	-0.52	-0.36	-0.48	-0.46	-0.56	-0.49	-0.51
201	-0.19	-0.81	-0.73	1.26	-0.08	0.00	-0.09	-0.32	-0.29
202	-0.01	-0.54	-0.25	-0.24	-0.20	-0.25	-0.04	-0.29	-0.29
210	-1.81	0.09	-0.19	-0.11	-0.38	-0.38	-0.39	-0.35	-0.46
221	0.49	-0.56	-0.61	0.12	0.67	0.61	-0.10	0.59	0.52
222	-0.17	-0.35	-0.33	-0.10	-0.28	-0.27	-0.47	-0.29	-0.31
223	-1.25	6.61	-1.10	-1.01	-0.23	-1.08	-1.35	-0.18	-1.25
231	1.20	-0.23	-0.06	-0.03	0.07	-0.42	1.17	-0.15	-0.10
232	0.00	-0.53	-0.51	-0.24	0.63	0.47	2.38	-0.34	-0.30
241	0.64	0.17	0.07	0.24	-0.23	-0.22	0.08	-0.03	-0.07
242	-1.61	0.10	-0.67	-0.27	0.18	0.07	-0.96	0.17	-0.26
243	-4.08	-6.29	-6.02	142.56	0.84	0.73	6.66	-3.02	-5.21
251	1.32	-0.32	-0.15	2.76	-0.28	-0.13	1.05	-0.29	-0.16
252	0.33	-0.48	-0.47	0.96	-0.38	-0.32	-0.10	-0.39	-0.38
261	0.63	-0.82	-0.53	0.86	-0.41	-0.20	-0.27	-0.43	-0.37
269	0.15	0.47	0.40	-0.27	-0.17	-0.19	-0.03	0.26	0.19
271	-1.05	-0.75	-0.65	0.64	1.07	1.02	0.09	0.48	0.46
272	-0.24	-1.26	-1.20	-0.59	0.43	0.32	-0.57	-0.07	-0.15
273	-10.20	0.34	0.14	1.44	-0.53	-0.52	-0.37	-0.42	-0.45
281	0.00	-0.56	-0.44	0.72	-0.13	-0.10	0.13	-0.21	-0.18
289	-0.38	0.39	-0.06	0.35	-0.12	-0.06	-0.37	-0.07	-0.14
291	-1.41	-0.28	-0.61	1.43	0.07	0.16	-0.02	0.06	0.10
292	-0.48	-0.52	-0.50	-0.11	-0.02	-0.14	-0.68	-0.04	-0.07
293	0.00	-0.97	-0.91	-0.40	1.88	1.56	-0.39	1.46	1.23
300	-8.56	0.00	-8.56	26.62	-1.19	-1.16	2.36	-1.19	-1.27
311	-0.73	0.22	-0.30	-1.35	-1.10	-1.16	-1.10	-0.86	-0.98
312	-2.04	0.79	0.51	-2.44	-0.09	-0.09	-1.27	-0.02	-0.04
313	0.00	7.06	6.40	19.65	0.17	0.09	-2.16	0.43	0.23
314	-2.20	-1.15	-2.05	-0.33	-0.45	-0.39	-1.09	-0.53	-0.83
315	12.00	-1.03	-0.79	-1.51	-0.32	-0.51	-1.36	-0.55	-0.65
319	0.70	-0.47	0.09	1.85	0.56	0.40	-0.29	0.46	0.34
321	-1.36	-2.18	-2.00	3.08	0.85	0.85	-1.02	0.80	0.76

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NICE 2004	Rural			Rural			Rural		
	OAME	Estab	Total	OAME	Estab	Total	OAME	Estab	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
322	0.00	-6.61	-6.61	-0.90	1.20	1.09	-1.32	1.25	1.13
323	-2.17	0.38	0.03	0.28	-0.63	-0.59	-0.88	-0.40	-0.42
331	5.84	-1.59	-1.29	1.27	-0.31	-0.21	1.24	-0.47	-0.39
332	0.99	6.21	1.09	-1.59	-0.57	-0.84	-1.73	-0.41	-0.73
341	-7.20	6.65	0.56	-11.23	2.72	2.73	-157.88	2.71	2.72
342	3.63	0.38	0.40	-0.32	0.71	0.77	0.38	0.65	0.70
343	0.81	-0.71	-0.33	4.95	0.99	0.94	1.48	0.64	0.62
351	0.81	-2.61	-2.74	8.66	-1.50	-1.26	-0.38	-2.09	-2.07
352	0.00	6.22	8.83	10.01	-0.26	-0.11	10.42	-0.27	-0.50
353	-8.49	0.00	-8.49	0.00	6.93	5.84	-8.49	6.93	1.31
359	-1.30	-0.83	-1.01	-0.53	-0.76	-0.71	-0.36	-0.76	-0.71
361	-0.08	-0.12	-0.13	-0.46	-0.59	-0.57	-0.48	-0.38	-0.43
369	-0.56	-0.09	-0.05	-0.53	-0.23	-0.24	-0.61	-0.21	-0.22
371	1.02	-0.47	1.62	-1.36	-0.12	-0.71	-1.25	-0.15	-0.50
372	7.38	-1.19	-1.05	0.58	-0.03	0.05	0.25	0.07	0.06
Total	-0.26	-0.08	-0.20	-0.46	-0.21	-0.26	-0.46	-0.17	-0.28

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th(2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) round.

Table 3.2: Total and Partial Factor Productivity, Intensity in Rural Manufacturing (2000-01 & 2005-06)

NIC 2004	Ratio in 2000-01			Compound Annual Growth Rate			TFPG(2000-01 and 2005-06)
	VAL	CLR	VAK	VAL	CLR	VAK	
	(in Rs. '000)		(in ratio)	(in %)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01405	41.64	68.02	0.61	23.84	7.52	15.18	0.21
151	30.90	46.53	0.66	15.85	29.34	-10.43	-0.47
152	22.21	14.44	1.54	8.56	-1.31	10.00	0.64
153	18.79	39.40	0.48	5.31	6.68	-1.29	-0.13
154	19.71	18.46	1.07	5.78	2.16	3.55	0.05
155	12.50	25.47	0.49	1.01	8.95	-7.29	-0.68
160	6.67	5.31	1.26	-3.91	0.22	-4.12	-0.33
171	16.45	25.35	0.65	9.49	11.56	-1.85	0.02
172	12.00	10.55	1.14	1.29	3.01	-1.66	-0.23
173	48.09	336.53	0.14	27.84	60.92	-20.55	0.25
181	14.34	28.75	0.50	1.45	7.95	-6.02	-0.48
182	17.68	14.30	1.24	-6.80	-23.35	21.59	1.64
191	17.57	9.46	1.86	3.51	-5.69	9.76	0.32
192	19.88	34.43	0.58	-0.15	14.00	-12.41	-0.52
201	35.28	129.07	0.27	-2.48	14.37	-14.73	-0.73
202	11.15	8.67	1.29	3.60	8.23	-4.28	-0.25
210	13.83	22.87	0.60	5.72	-1.08	6.87	-0.19
221	24.10	63.99	0.38	-0.47	5.56	-5.72	-0.61
222	33.68	139.32	0.24	0.05	9.10	-8.29	-0.33
223	20.30	94.50	0.21	-11.99	10.59	-20.41	-1.10
231	35.40	73.70	0.48	14.90	18.24	-2.83	-0.06
232	64.26	182.64	0.35	-4.77	3.27	-7.78	-0.51
241	29.61	65.92	0.45	2.34	-3.45	5.99	0.07
242	11.45	24.23	0.47	-0.28	6.50	-6.37	-0.67
243	0.28	5.52	0.05	-40.52	6.03	-43.90	-6.02
251	50.43	140.40	0.36	8.42	12.77	-3.85	-0.15
252	34.11	88.56	0.39	1.56	13.39	-10.43	-0.47
261	11.62	15.98	0.73	-6.65	-0.16	-6.50	-0.53
269	25.27	21.60	1.17	7.35	1.94	5.31	0.40
271	223.29	328.80	0.68	49.26	57.56	-5.26	-0.65
272	37.15	60.48	0.61	-14.88	11.93	-23.96	-1.20
273	78.67	125.33	0.63	9.96	-0.42	10.42	0.14
281	43.43	103.43	0.42	9.84	20.15	-8.58	-0.44
289	19.40	19.73	0.98	6.31	5.82	0.46	-0.06
291	36.57	84.31	0.43	0.04	2.66	-2.55	-0.61
292	18.69	53.98	0.35	1.75	13.80	-10.59	-0.50
293	50.39	97.39	0.52	-1.40	13.07	-12.80	-0.91
300	39.18	89.81	0.44	*	*	*	-8.56
311	50.52	75.63	0.67	14.93	9.39	5.06	-0.30
312	26.18	111.66	0.23	4.51	32.70	-21.24	0.51
313	209.86	1447.57	0.14	29.55	75.16	-26.04	6.40
314	19.01	80.08	0.24	-6.27	18.08	-20.62	-2.05
315	16.81	56.83	0.30	12.32	29.01	-12.94	-0.79

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NIC 2004	Ratio in 2000-01			Compound Annual Growth Rate			TFPG(2000-01 and 2005-06
	VAL	CLR	VAK	VAL	CLR	VAK	
	(in Rs. '000)		(in ratio)	(in %)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
319	32.24	86.13	0.37	4.05	16.16	-10.43	0.09
321	44.17	103.68	0.43	13.58	57.45	-27.87	-2.00
322	175.23	182.80	0.96	*	*	*	-6.61
323	86.65	96.67	0.90	22.54	13.68	7.79	0.03
331	49.63	113.08	0.44	-2.45	18.77	-17.86	-1.29
332	33.28	75.77	0.44	5.16	16.25	-9.53	1.09
333	0.00	0.00	*	*	*	*	7.97
341	9.50	39.81	0.24	-25.10	-3.50	-22.38	0.56
342	67.46	92.36	0.73	10.30	-0.43	10.78	0.40
343	39.34	40.22	0.98	4.41	-11.59	18.09	-0.33
351	25.29	37.40	0.68	-19.95	56.66	-48.90	-2.74
352	0.00	0.00	*	*	*	*	8.83
353	18.73	41.94	0.45	*	*	*	-8.49
359	27.34	63.49	0.43	1.77	16.29	-12.49	-1.01
361	36.59	32.58	1.12	9.95	9.87	0.07	-0.13
369	25.97	29.45	0.88	11.37	15.51	-3.58	-0.05
371	20.81	20.57	1.01	8.02	-1.25	9.39	1.62
372	64.35	74.49	0.86	15.18	13.22	1.73	-1.05
Total	16.30	22.33	0.73	4.50	7.66	-2.93	-0.20

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds

Note: * Not available.

Table 3.3: Total and Partial Factor Productivity and Intensity in Urban Manufacturing (2000-01 & 2005-06)

NIC 2004	Ratio in 2000-01			Compound Annual Growth Rate			TFPG (2000-01 and 2005-06)
	VAL	CLR	VAK	VAL	CLR	VAK	
	(in Rs. '000)		(in ratio)	(in %)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01405	55.03	168.42	0.33	26.37	32.86	-4.88	-0.32
151	42.87	106.38	0.40	2.82	14.27	-10.02	-0.67
152	42.87	121.63	0.35	6.18	14.42	-7.20	-0.28
153	37.82	128.49	0.29	6.82	11.04	-3.81	-0.20
154	36.76	93.49	0.39	3.90	12.38	-7.54	-0.24
155	26.36	102.37	0.26	-0.52	13.59	-12.42	-0.87
160	8.22	23.76	0.35	-0.91	19.13	-16.83	-1.34
171	28.33	70.51	0.40	1.61	9.32	-7.05	-0.34
172	25.29	54.19	0.47	1.03	6.68	-5.30	-0.23
173	35.34	100.33	0.35	0.30	5.25	-4.70	-0.15
181	25.46	80.99	0.31	-0.02	10.61	-9.61	-0.46
182	25.32	37.22	0.68	-25.74	-21.69	-5.17	-0.31
191	31.04	74.30	0.42	-3.06	3.83	-6.63	-0.78
192	31.93	76.60	0.42	0.65	12.79	-10.77	-0.46
201	47.12	201.78	0.23	1.21	8.52	-6.74	0.00
202	26.42	55.65	0.47	2.28	11.37	-8.16	-0.25
210	27.89	114.84	0.24	-0.72	10.33	-10.02	-0.38
221	136.32	172.10	0.79	14.46	1.87	12.35	0.61
222	45.25	221.80	0.20	3.27	14.09	-9.49	-0.27
223	28.48	216.02	0.13	-5.45	5.57	-10.44	-1.08
231	19.92	81.62	0.24	-10.99	2.83	-13.44	-0.42
232	144.65	238.72	0.61	17.00	8.50	7.83	0.47
241	151.17	311.60	0.49	13.01	18.60	-4.72	-0.22
242	29.26	58.71	0.50	4.12	2.66	1.42	0.07
243	58.17	194.99	0.30	43.00	-1.12	44.61	0.73
251	60.12	183.00	0.33	6.98	12.26	-4.70	-0.13
252	54.97	200.88	0.27	0.78	12.94	-10.77	-0.32
261	30.79	75.23	0.41	4.90	16.23	-9.75	-0.20
269	34.64	100.01	0.35	6.46	14.74	-7.21	-0.19
271	143.62	138.24	1.04	22.38	0.62	21.62	1.02
272	114.92	267.26	0.43	18.85	15.17	3.20	0.32
273	65.26	168.13	0.39	8.08	15.93	-6.77	-0.52
281	50.13	127.67	0.39	6.37	8.31	-1.79	-0.10
289	55.43	147.38	0.38	8.73	12.46	-3.32	-0.06
291	103.47	164.33	0.63	10.39	5.17	4.96	0.16
292	66.16	175.71	0.38	4.24	3.47	0.74	-0.14
293	113.22	96.09	1.18	25.29	-3.62	30.00	1.56
300	73.44	125.90	0.58	5.06	7.12	-1.92	-1.16
311	46.73	199.01	0.23	-1.63	12.65	-12.68	-1.16
312	66.07	155.63	0.42	5.07	11.64	-5.88	-0.09
313	78.76	235.72	0.33	7.93	9.59	-1.51	0.09
314	40.43	141.15	0.29	6.32	14.50	-7.14	-0.39
315	33.82	115.53	0.29	3.75	17.21	-11.49	-0.51

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NIC 2004	Ratio in 2000-01			Compound Annual Growth Rate			TFPG (2000-01 and 2005-06)
	VAL	CLR	VAK	VAL	CLR	VAK	
	(in Rs. '000)		(in ratio)	(in %)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
319	108.45	182.46	0.59	9.36	16.70	-6.28	0.40
321	75.25	132.34	0.57	12.58	1.56	10.85	0.85
322	65.20	218.28	0.30	1.23	10.46	-8.35	1.09
323	92.41	523.77	0.18	16.72	33.22	-12.39	-0.59
331	77.08	193.78	0.40	2.97	12.71	-8.64	-0.21
332	64.91	256.89	0.25	6.08	23.83	-14.33	-0.84
333	28.16	89.24	0.32	-3.60	1.94	-5.43	-0.18
341	354.99	59.29	5.99	64.04	-1.43	66.41	2.73
342	79.65	138.63	0.57	13.22	6.68	6.12	0.77
343	71.91	137.40	0.52	4.50	-7.86	13.41	0.94
351	67.37	75.31	0.89	17.13	86.28	-37.12	-1.26
352	91.95	590.50	0.16	19.52	33.57	-10.52	-0.11
353	0.00	0.00	*	*	*	*	5.84
359	47.58	166.41	0.29	-3.90	4.10	-7.68	-0.71
361	39.56	113.77	0.35	2.62	16.02	-11.55	-0.57
369	48.35	118.28	0.41	9.08	15.21	-5.32	-0.24
371	30.17	205.06	0.15	2.86	28.66	-20.05	-0.71
372	41.07	146.93	0.28	1.93	9.71	-7.09	0.05
Total	36.43	99.29	0.37	3.88	10.59	-6.06	-0.26

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds

Note: * Not available.

Table 3.4: Total and Partial Factor Productivity and Intensity in OAMEs (2000-01 & 2005-06)

NIC 2004	Ratio in 2000-01			Compound Annual Growth Rate			TFPG(2000-01 and 2005-06)
	VAL	CLR	VAK	VAL	CLR	VAK	
	(in Rs. '000)		(in ratio)	(in %)			
01405	11.57	34.50	0.34	-0.14	0.01	-0.14	-0.20
151	31.15	55.66	0.56	10.59	31.95	-16.19	-1.09
152	19.64	21.81	0.90	4.65	3.62	0.99	0.16
153	13.66	35.65	0.38	0.15	5.25	-4.84	-0.29
154	18.21	28.35	0.64	2.70	7.11	-4.11	-0.11
155	10.74	9.71	1.11	0.52	-5.25	6.08	0.32
160	6.14	8.18	0.75	-4.61	7.17	-10.99	-0.90
171	11.90	21.43	0.56	6.07	7.48	-1.31	0.01
172	9.89	13.39	0.74	-1.06	3.26	-4.18	-0.38
173	7.68	32.19	0.24	9.91	14.58	-4.08	0.46
181	13.75	38.63	0.36	-0.27	8.41	-8.01	-0.62
182	18.85	33.76	0.56	-2.54	-14.65	14.19	0.66
191	16.89	43.33	0.39	-1.26	8.81	-9.26	-0.45
192	21.23	50.21	0.42	0.90	12.93	-10.65	-0.56
201	26.23	85.44	0.31	0.69	1.81	-1.11	-0.09
202	10.06	7.62	1.32	1.09	3.40	-2.24	-0.04
210	9.42	20.17	0.47	7.35	8.12	-0.71	-0.39
221	24.71	94.09	0.26	0.76	5.59	-4.58	-0.10
222	23.90	143.71	0.17	-2.95	9.44	-11.33	-0.47
223	26.67	195.98	0.14	-5.58	9.67	-13.90	-1.35
231	23.16	23.43	0.99	33.98	29.96	3.10	1.17
232	27.91	194.82	0.14	-15.67	14.62	-26.42	2.38
241	9.32	11.30	0.82	-7.49	-25.10	23.51	0.08
242	5.83	15.82	0.37	-2.88	6.71	-8.99	-0.96
243	4.09	3.06	1.34	*	*	*	6.66
251	25.52	90.60	0.28	5.87	18.05	-10.31	1.05
252	16.20	40.65	0.40	1.24	10.09	-8.04	-0.10
261	12.17	21.64	0.56	-3.20	6.68	-9.26	-0.27
269	11.94	11.79	1.01	5.95	6.85	-0.84	-0.03
271	27.23	36.12	0.75	5.82	6.89	-1.00	0.09
272	26.35	67.89	0.39	-1.14	10.57	-10.60	-0.57
273	32.43	153.88	0.21	6.46	48.40	-28.26	-0.37
281	28.04	116.38	0.24	3.59	20.25	-13.86	0.13
289	14.17	28.43	0.50	-0.63	7.24	-7.34	-0.37
291	30.60	91.42	0.33	-0.56	0.92	-1.47	-0.02
292	21.49	105.25	0.20	7.71	26.04	-14.54	-0.68
293	27.42	58.76	0.47	2.89	1.76	1.12	-0.39
300	40.39	88.27	0.46	*	*	*	2.36
311	37.57	105.12	0.36	-0.56	8.18	-8.08	-1.10
312	10.03	40.11	0.25	-19.98	-11.21	-9.88	-1.27
313	51.79	888.35	0.06	4.99	65.08	-36.40	-2.16
314	21.11	100.91	0.21	-4.51	6.48	-10.32	-1.09
315	12.27	39.64	0.31	-9.90	3.47	-12.92	-1.36

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NIC 2004	Ratio in 2000-01			Compound Annual Growth Rate			TFPG(2000-01 and 2005-06)
	VAL	CLR	VAK	VAL	CLR	VAK	
	(in Rs. '000)		(in ratio)	(in %)			
319	17.82	85.22	0.21	-0.55	21.97	-18.47	-0.29
321	11.44	61.84	0.19	-13.74	-3.88	-10.26	-1.02
322	20.41	65.48	0.31	-9.02	20.51	-24.51	-1.32
323	40.86	105.10	0.39	9.79	30.37	-15.79	-0.88
331	39.18	129.66	0.30	0.94	23.55	-18.30	1.24
332	51.28	322.88	0.16	9.57	43.30	-23.54	-1.73
333	15.44	178.03	0.09	-3.61	35.39	-28.81	-1.88
341	9.50	39.81	0.24	-30.30	-28.38	-2.68	-157.88
342	30.09	97.84	0.31	0.35	-5.03	5.66	0.38
343	28.33	92.00	0.31	4.14	9.05	-4.50	1.48
351	24.32	24.69	0.98	8.68	47.85	-26.49	-0.38
352	0.00	0.00	*	*	*	*	10.42
353	18.73	41.94	0.45	*	*	*	-8.49
359	21.24	64.17	0.33	-3.02	1.84	-4.78	-0.36
361	25.29	36.90	0.69	1.61	10.75	-8.26	-0.48
369	22.38	74.29	0.30	4.27	16.95	-10.84	-0.61
371	16.87	202.91	0.08	-1.04	38.20	-28.39	-1.25
372	8.82	27.53	0.32	-8.28	4.41	-12.16	0.25
Total	12.18	24.45	0.50	0.39	7.93	-6.98	-0.46

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds.

Note: * Not available.

Table 3.5: Total and Partial Factor Productivity and Intensity Establishment (2000-01 & 2005-06)

NIC 2004	Ratio in 2000-01			Compound Annual Growth Rate			TFPG (2000-01 and 2005-06
	VAL	CLR	VAK	VAL	CLR	VAK	
	(in Rs. '000)		(in ratio)	(in %)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01405	93.91	197.94	0.47	33.38	29.14	3.29	-0.01
151	44.22	101.68	0.43	13.85	20.24	-5.31	-0.15
152	51.69	85.03	0.61	8.56	4.89	3.50	0.11
153	51.72	116.79	0.44	11.64	9.73	1.74	-0.01
154	27.69	45.94	0.60	1.21	2.18	-0.95	-0.22
155	32.71	169.23	0.19	-6.92	9.90	-15.31	-1.19
160	63.06	46.25	1.36	37.18	35.69	1.09	1.00
171	33.12	75.70	0.44	1.23	9.14	-7.25	-0.40
172	33.81	49.67	0.68	4.24	6.51	-2.13	-0.03
173	41.31	134.73	0.31	-0.10	8.45	-7.89	-0.28
181	34.54	91.41	0.38	2.38	12.13	-8.70	-0.33
182	27.84	32.88	0.85	-24.59	-22.42	-2.81	0.04
191	31.55	67.64	0.47	-4.24	2.01	-6.13	-0.88
192	38.77	87.61	0.44	1.19	15.68	-12.53	-0.49
201	43.79	178.84	0.24	-0.42	10.16	-9.61	-0.32
202	39.13	73.63	0.53	4.71	11.29	-5.91	-0.29
210	45.40	171.66	0.26	0.02	8.86	-8.12	-0.35
221	131.05	163.06	0.80	13.82	1.26	12.40	0.59
222	49.89	231.99	0.22	4.06	14.55	-9.16	-0.29
223	65.58	433.27	0.15	7.75	27.14	-15.25	-0.18
231	39.04	109.73	0.36	6.34	14.60	-7.21	-0.15
232	76.21	190.55	0.40	-1.06	2.87	-3.82	-0.34
241	66.05	142.93	0.46	6.65	7.18	-0.49	-0.03
242	44.82	82.79	0.54	9.22	7.59	1.51	0.17
243	5.63	23.30	0.24	-8.97	-33.69	37.29	-3.02
251	59.66	175.04	0.34	4.80	9.04	-3.89	-0.29
252	60.13	212.08	0.28	1.10	13.25	-10.73	-0.39
261	31.54	75.59	0.42	0.58	10.00	-8.56	-0.43
269	43.61	56.84	0.77	7.83	6.54	1.21	0.26
271	234.51	292.02	0.80	32.72	16.81	13.62	0.48
272	121.78	266.75	0.46	12.14	17.82	-4.82	-0.07
273	69.88	163.28	0.43	8.26	12.07	-3.41	-0.42
281	51.33	120.94	0.42	6.65	8.61	-1.80	-0.21
289	62.74	144.20	0.44	9.09	10.12	-0.94	-0.07
291	105.76	164.99	0.64	9.19	4.45	4.54	0.06
292	69.44	161.95	0.43	4.71	2.50	2.16	-0.04
293	125.83	110.96	1.13	26.09	-0.63	26.89	1.46
300	73.75	126.28	0.58	5.15	7.18	-1.89	-1.19
311	56.65	193.63	0.29	7.03	16.37	-8.03	-0.86
312	73.63	173.75	0.42	9.34	17.27	-6.76	-0.02
313	92.46	336.82	0.27	11.38	17.85	-5.49	0.43
314	41.63	124.77	0.33	6.45	16.54	-8.66	-0.53
315	31.92	109.44	0.29	3.30	16.69	-11.47	-0.55

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NIC 2004	Ratio in 2000-01			Compound Annual Growth Rate			TFPG (2000-01 and 2005-06
	VAL	CLR	VAK	VAL	CLR	VAK	
	(in Rs. '000)		(in ratio)	(in %)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
319	119.71	191.04	0.63	11.01	17.25	-5.33	0.46
321	77.36	135.40	0.57	13.04	2.30	10.50	0.80
322	150.40	198.46	0.76	19.43	8.03	10.56	1.25
323	98.01	403.36	0.24	17.97	26.63	-6.84	-0.40
331	71.61	173.79	0.41	-0.45	8.42	-8.18	-0.47
332	71.21	222.93	0.32	9.40	22.70	-10.84	-0.41
333	31.63	65.02	0.49	-4.49	-7.80	3.59	0.08
341	354.99	59.29	5.99	63.24	-0.53	64.11	2.71
342	78.29	125.60	0.62	12.39	5.22	6.82	0.65
343	53.35	79.70	0.67	-1.88	-17.52	18.97	0.64
351	61.47	73.06	0.84	-4.48	79.40	-46.76	-2.09
352	91.95	590.50	0.16	20.14	35.29	-11.19	-0.27
353	0.00	0.00	*	*	*	*	6.93
359	48.87	168.47	0.29	-4.06	4.29	-8.01	-0.76
361	47.83	93.25	0.51	7.03	12.41	-4.79	-0.38
369	56.14	103.08	0.54	9.33	13.76	-3.89	-0.21
371	42.11	128.37	0.33	7.63	23.02	-12.51	-0.15
372	51.02	135.50	0.38	3.37	4.47	-1.05	0.07
Total	44.45	96.74	0.46	5.50	9.52	-3.67	-0.17

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds

Note: * Not available.

Table 3.6: Total and Partial Factor Productivity and Intensity of Total Unorganised Manufacturing (2000-01 & 2005-06)

NIC 2004	Ratio in 2000-01			Compound Annual Growth Rate			TFPG (2000-01 and 2005-06
	VAL	CLR	VAK	VAL	CLR	VAK	
	(in Rs. '000)		(in ratio)	(in %)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01405	46.39	103.61	0.45	23.62	19.18	3.73	-0.07
151	36.49	74.46	0.49	12.44	26.42	-11.06	-0.60
152	26.08	34.51	0.76	7.37	6.55	0.77	0.08
153	21.61	52.61	0.41	5.66	8.09	-2.25	-0.18
154	24.70	40.39	0.61	3.20	5.52	-2.20	-0.16
155	14.25	35.22	0.40	-1.37	7.11	-7.92	-0.66
160	6.95	8.72	0.80	-3.31	7.21	-9.82	-0.76
171	22.65	48.93	0.46	6.07	12.52	-5.73	-0.19
172	15.41	21.77	0.71	0.35	3.55	-3.09	-0.25
173	36.39	119.73	0.30	4.31	12.76	-7.49	-0.07
181	19.61	53.52	0.37	0.26	9.42	-8.37	-0.51
182	24.00	33.26	0.72	-22.25	-20.29	-2.45	0.02
191	28.66	62.85	0.46	-0.61	6.30	-6.50	-0.67
192	29.32	67.46	0.43	1.54	14.92	-11.64	-0.51
201	40.76	162.74	0.25	-0.89	8.80	-8.91	-0.29
202	12.91	14.11	0.92	3.13	9.23	-5.58	-0.29
210	20.64	67.40	0.31	-3.33	2.67	-5.85	-0.46
221	118.49	154.92	0.76	12.55	0.96	11.48	0.52
222	43.76	211.17	0.21	2.90	13.57	-9.40	-0.31
223	27.45	200.72	0.14	-6.28	9.89	-14.71	-1.25
231	32.67	75.10	0.44	7.12	11.37	-3.82	-0.10
232	75.66	190.60	0.40	-0.69	4.06	-4.57	-0.30
241	54.77	116.77	0.47	3.93	3.81	0.12	-0.07
242	17.12	35.22	0.49	-0.35	0.90	-1.24	-0.26
243	5.60	22.94	0.24	-9.06	-33.90	37.58	-5.21
251	56.57	167.38	0.34	7.51	12.50	-4.44	-0.16
252	48.92	168.34	0.29	0.53	12.34	-10.51	-0.38
261	25.12	57.70	0.44	1.97	12.61	-9.44	-0.37
269	26.59	32.64	0.81	7.19	6.39	0.75	0.19
271	179.53	224.15	0.80	32.76	18.90	11.66	0.46
272	89.20	198.86	0.45	8.39	14.62	-5.44	-0.15
273	67.00	162.56	0.41	8.40	13.70	-4.66	-0.45
281	48.09	120.31	0.40	7.37	10.99	-3.27	-0.18
289	37.66	84.43	0.45	7.69	10.93	-2.92	-0.14
291	96.22	155.65	0.62	9.33	4.54	4.58	0.10
292	53.39	142.97	0.37	7.29	8.49	-1.11	-0.07
293	98.38	96.40	1.02	20.79	-2.57	23.98	1.23
300	73.24	125.69	0.58	5.01	7.08	-1.94	-1.27
311	48.11	154.03	0.31	3.93	13.13	-8.13	-0.98
312	63.85	153.19	0.42	6.87	14.49	-6.65	-0.04
313	91.34	352.02	0.26	11.14	18.96	-6.57	0.23
314	29.90	111.12	0.27	0.60	11.71	-9.95	-0.83
315	27.32	93.10	0.29	0.45	13.48	-11.48	-0.65

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NIC 2004	Ratio in 2000-01			Compound Annual Growth Rate			TFPG (2000-01 and 2005-06
	VAL	CLR	VAK	VAL	CLR	VAK	
	(in Rs. '000)		(in ratio)	(in %)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
319	94.62	164.98	0.57	8.34	16.08	-6.67	0.34
321	71.60	128.97	0.56	11.83	1.73	9.93	0.76
322	144.71	192.64	0.75	18.74	7.73	10.22	1.13
323	90.24	362.80	0.25	17.49	27.07	-7.54	-0.42
331	69.13	170.41	0.41	1.06	11.07	-9.01	-0.39
332	64.69	255.62	0.25	9.73	29.45	-15.23	-0.73
333	28.16	89.24	0.32	-3.58	1.94	-5.42	-0.18
341	353.51	59.21	5.97	62.85	-0.98	64.46	2.72
342	75.84	124.19	0.61	12.22	4.52	7.36	0.70
343	52.69	80.03	0.66	-1.01	-16.34	18.32	0.62
351	53.83	63.12	0.85	-5.40	74.62	-45.83	-2.07
352	91.95	590.50	0.16	19.30	34.33	-11.19	-0.50
353	18.73	41.94	0.45	-29.84	-30.60	1.09	1.31
359	45.44	155.49	0.29	-3.36	4.83	-7.82	-0.71
361	37.90	68.42	0.55	5.98	13.68	-6.77	-0.43
369	41.34	90.45	0.46	10.24	16.50	-5.37	-0.22
371	28.34	169.02	0.17	6.49	32.35	-19.54	-0.50
372	47.58	126.69	0.38	5.05	6.79	-1.63	0.06
Total	23.48	49.75	0.47	4.22	9.79	-5.08	-0.28

Source: Author's estimates based on NSSO Survey of 56th (2000-01) and 62nd (2005-06) Rounds

Note: * Not available.

Table 3.7: Total Export and Import of Manufacturing Sector (figures in %)

NIC 2004	Share in				2000-01		2005-06	
	2000-01		2005-06					
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	EOR	IPR	EOR	IPR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01405	1.05	0.06	0.48	0.03	7.6	0.01	22.3	0.04
151	1.09	1.80	2.00	1.30	0.8	0.05	13.2	0.18
152	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
153	0.58	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.2	0.00	0.2	0.00
154	0.25	0.17	0.47	0.02	0.1	0.00	1.1	0.01
155	0.36	0.16	0.07	0.01	0.4	0.00	0.5	0.02
160	0.00	0.01	0.35	0.00	0.0	0.00	1.6	0.00
171	18.59	1.26	5.98	0.66	2.6	0.00	8.7	0.03
172	5.48	0.50	4.22	0.12	3.2	0.00	22.3	0.04
173	0.20	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.3	0.01	0.8	0.02
181	9.09	0.05	10.43	0.01	2.3	0.00	25.5	0.00
182	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	3.1	0.47
191	0.73	0.21	1.49	0.01	2.8	0.00	36.4	0.08
192	0.41	0.07	1.19	0.02	0.7	0.00	21.7	0.02
201	0.02	0.65	0.01	0.96	0.0	0.15	0.4	0.47
202	0.15	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.1	0.00	0.6	0.00
210	0.46	1.14	0.46	1.00	0.2	0.03	2.9	0.11
221	0.02	0.10	0.12	0.20	0.0	0.02	1.3	0.02
222	0.05	0.26	0.04	0.12	0.1	0.01	0.4	0.04
223	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
231	0.01	3.11	0.26	0.10	0.1	0.04	5.0	0.90
232	0.28	31.53	12.25	47.31	0.1	0.78	6.8	0.26
241	11.32	8.76	8.17	4.90	1.6	0.03	11.4	0.18
242	12.49	1.56	5.18	0.78	2.1	0.01	6.5	0.03
251	0.62	0.50	1.18	0.21	0.5	0.01	8.5	0.05
252	0.43	0.51	1.02	0.05	0.3	0.00	5.9	0.04
261	0.55	0.20	0.26	0.17	1.3	0.02	5.6	0.07
269	1.62	0.31	1.13	0.10	0.3	0.00	2.0	0.01
271	8.32	4.14	4.27	1.04	1.8	0.01	3.9	0.06
272	1.02	1.41	1.20	0.72	0.6	0.02	4.6	0.08
273	0.83	0.92	2.00	0.27	1.8	0.03	26.1	0.18
281	0.55	0.23	0.80	0.06	0.5	0.00	4.2	0.02
289	4.15	1.05	2.91	0.45	2.0	0.01	11.6	0.06
291	2.27	3.76	2.33	2.15	1.1	0.05	7.5	0.18
292	2.62	3.70	1.31	1.72	1.2	0.04	4.7	0.20
293	0.18	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.4	0.01	3.0	0.04
300	0.11	2.56	0.52	0.42	0.3	0.06	6.8	0.50
311	0.43	0.88	0.71	0.04	0.6	0.00	4.2	0.08
312	0.06	0.30	0.11	0.09	0.1	0.01	1.7	0.07
313	0.02	0.14	0.13	0.00	0.0	0.00	3.6	0.06
314	0.58	0.15	0.07	0.09	2.0	0.02	2.8	0.09
315	0.06	0.12	0.05	0.02	0.3	0.00	2.7	0.10
319	0.63	0.23	0.50	0.19	1.7	0.03	15.7	0.11

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NIC 2004	Share in				2000-01		2005-06	
	2000-01		2005-06					
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	EOR	IPR	EOR	IPR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
321	1.63	0.86	0.63	0.84	2.8	0.07	10.6	0.21
322	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.1	0.01	0.3	0.04
323	0.64	0.68	0.14	0.28	1.1	0.02	4.1	0.29
331	1.07	1.85	0.68	0.76	2.6	0.09	14.9	0.60
332	0.46	0.13	0.10	0.20	5.9	0.13	12.7	0.24
333	0.51	0.05	0.05	0.07	3.6	0.02	3.0	0.05
341	0.24	0.14	1.94	0.01	0.2	0.00	5.0	0.01
342	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.2	0.00
343	4.21	0.56	1.23	0.87	2.5	0.03	5.4	0.04
351	0.03	2.07	1.07	0.61	0.3	0.27	21.9	0.64
352	0.05	0.10	0.04	0.06	0.4	0.02	1.7	0.07
353	0.95	3.79	0.07	0.72	46.2	1.78	10.8	8.49
359	0.48	0.05	0.54	0.02	0.4	0.00	2.2	0.00
361	0.42	0.12	0.31	0.06	0.5	0.00	2.8	0.02
369	1.61	16.68	19.19	29.86	0.7	0.63	60.8	0.79
371	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
372	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.2	0.06	8.1	0.12

Note: EOR- Export Orientation Ratio and IPR- Import Penetration Ratio

Source: Author's estimates based on DGCI&S, Kolkata