PORT ON THE SURVEY OF UNREGISTERED INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS (RURAL)

1972 & 1973

Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Trivandr

1977

1822/77/B.

PREFACE

Data on the structure and working of the Small Scale Industrial Units in the State were not collected regularly in the past. While collection of Statistics relating to industries registered under Factories Act is being made every year through the Annual Survey of Industries it is not done in a comprehensive way in the case of unregistered industries. As a first step Statewide Sample Surveys were conducted by the Bureau in three rounds during 1971, 1972 and 1973 in respect of the industrial units not registered under the Factories Act in the rural areas of the State. The first round of the survey conducted in 1971 was only a Pilot Study. The data collected in 1972 and 1973 provide imformation on the structure of these industries viz. capital, employment, wages, input, output, etc. These data are of utmost importance, in view of the substantial contribution of the sector to the Industrial Economy of the States as well as the employment generated by it. It is hoped that this report will throw light on some of the important characteristics of the unregistered industrial establishments in the State.

The field work of the survey was done by fifteen Investigators under the supervision of the Taluk Statistical Inspectors and District Statistical Officers. The data was processed by the Staff of the Industrial Statistical unit of the Bureau. The report was prepared by Shri K. N. Gopala Panicker, Asst. Director with the assistance of Shri P. R. Krishna Pillai, Research Officer under the guidance of Shri K. Balakumaran Nair, Deputy Director. Shri P. P. Philipose, Joint Director was in overall charge of the study.

I take this opportunity to thank all the owners of the unregistered industrial establishments, who willingly co-operated with this venture.

Trivandrum,
17-3-1977.

N. GOPALAKRISHNAN NAIR,
Director.

REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF UN-REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

(1972 and 1973)

SECTION—I

1. Object of the Survey :

The survey of Un-registered Rural Industrial establishments (which did not come under the purview of the Factories Act, 1948) was conducted in the State in two annual rounds during 1972 and 1973. The main objectives of the survey were to study the structure and working of the Industrial Units located in the rural areas.

2. Coverage :

The Survey covered the rural areas of the entire State. Unregistered industrial units engaged in manufacturing and servicing were covered. However, units engaged in the processing of live stock products like milk, eggs, etc. were left out of the study.

3. Reference Period :

The previous accounting year of the individual industrial unit was taken as the reference period. In the case of industrial units which did not follow any accounting year, the period of twelve months previous to the date of enquiry, was taken as the reference period.

4. Sampling Design :

Areas of concentration of industries in the State were identified, on the basis of the data collected during 1961 Census. These areas of concentration were then classified into three groups.

(i) Areas of high concentration—Villages with 51 and above units.

(ii) Areas of medium concentration—Villages with 26 to 50 units.

(iii) Areas of low concentration—Villages with 25 units and less.

The following table 'A' shows the distributions of villages in the State and districts according to their concentration of industries.

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TABLE 'A'

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	No. of Villages having			
		High concentration	Medium concentration	Low concentration	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Trivandrum	22	19	43	84
2.	Quilon	39	31	29	99
3.	Kottayam	8	33	53	94
4.	Alleppey	33	23	40	96
5.	Ernakulam	22	28	58	108
6	Trichur	18	42	170	230
7.	Palghat	12	31	218	261
8.	Kozhikode	19	26	230	275
9.	Cannanore	25	30	134	189
	Total	198	263	975	1436

During each round of the survey 140 villages were selected in the State. The allocation of the number of villages to each district was made in proportion to the total number of industrial units in the rural areas of the district. Within the district 60% of the number of sample villages were selected from those having high concentration, 30% from those having medium concentration and 10% from those having low concentration. The required number of sample villages from the areas of concentration were selected from the three concentration groups adopting the method of simple random sampling.

Concepts and Definitions : The following concepts and definitions were adopted for the survey.

Description of Manufacturing Activity—Industry Code : The specifications and code of the manufacturing activity relate to the nature of the products manufactured in the unit. Where more than one Product is manufactured, the one which commands the major share of production in terms of value determines generally the manufacturing activity of that unit.

Fixed Capital : Market value of fixed assets comprising of land, improvement to land and other construction, building plant and machinery, transport equipments tools and other fixed assets such as furniture and fixtures, etc., are taken as the fixed capital for the purpose of this survey. Market value denotes the price that would be obtained, if the asset is sold or the price at which the item could be replaced, more or less in the same condition and situation, on the last day of the accounting year.

Working Capital : Working capital includes items such as (1) stock of materials, stores, fuels, etc. (2) stock of semifinished goods including those in process (3) stock of products and by-products (4) cash in hand and in bank and (5) the net balance of the amount receivable and the amount payable.

Productive Capital : It is the sum total of fixed and working capital.

Outstanding Loans : All loans, short-term or long-term, remaining outstanding according to the books of the factory as on the closing day of the accounting year is accounted here.

Workers : The term worker has the same sense as in the Indian Factories Act and excludes persons holding positions of supervision and management. It includes apprentices, persons employed through contractors and family enterprise workers.

All employees : Include both workers and persons other than workers engaged by the industrial unit in work connected directly or indirectly with the manufacturing process.

Emoluments : Besides salaries and wages paid, this term includes bonus, overtime payments and value of payments in kind.

Total Input : This represents the value of materials, fuel, etc. consumed by the unit during the year.

Total output : Represents total value of products, work done for customers and net balance of semifinished goods.

Value added by manufacture : Represents that part of the value of the product that is computed by deducting the value of input and depreciation from the value of output.

Schedule and Instructions: The schedule prescribed for the survey and the instructions for filling the schedules are given in the appendix I and II.

SECTION II

Unregistered Industrial Units in the State :

The estimated number of unregistered industrial units in the State (rural) was about 2.12 lakhs in 1972 and 2.19 lakhs in 1973 recording an increase of about 3 per cent in 1973 over the previous year.

Distribution of the number of Industrial Units:

Out of the 25 types of industries listed in the table tobacco (beedi) and coir industries occupied the first place in respect of the number of units. Industries like "Tailoring and Garment making" and "manufacture of Bamboo and Cane products" also accounted for more than 10 per cent of the total number of units. More than 16 per cent each of the unregistered industrial establishments in the rural areas were under tobacco (beedi) and coir industries. Nearly 15 per cent of the units were engaged in Tailoring and Garment making (34622 units) and about 10 per cent (23568 units) in the manufacture of Bamboo and cane products. The distribution of the number

of unregistered industries in the rural areas of the State during 1972 and 1973 are given in table I. Even though the industries enumerated during the survey were classified into 25 separate groups the seven industries viz. soft drinks and carbonated water industries, printing and publishing, tanning and curing of leather, retreading of tyres, rubber and rubber products, drugs and medicines, and firebricks had only very few number of units. These were classified under others and the detailed tables are given only for the 18 groups.

The structure of the industrial units with regard to capital investment, employment, input, output, etc. are discussed separately.

TABLE No. I

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS

Sl. No.	Industry Code	Description of Industry	No. of units in 1972	No. of units in 1973
1.	204	Grain mill products	3447	3759
2.	205	Manufacture of Bakery products	2499	2356
3.	211	Manufacture other edible oil	2111	1605
4.	219	Manufacture of other food products	6847	6825
5.	226	Tobacco manufacturing	34622	35939
6.	234	Cotton spinning and weaving	8624	9270
7.	264	Tailoring and garment making	31771	31781
8.	268	Coir and coir products	33978	38144
9.	271	Saw mills	1770	2211
10.	272	Bamboo and cane products	23568	22852
11.	276	Manufacture of wooden furniture	11118	12756
12.	322	Earthen ware and pottery	4830	5510
13.	324	Lime making	1214	1065
14.	343	Agricultural implements	13344	14244
15.	383	Jewellary articles	14700	12651
16.	392	Repair of motor vehicles	1382	1580
17.	393	Repair of watches	1180	1270
18.	394	Repair of bicycles	1758	1992
		Other industries	13609	13050
		Total	212372	218860

1. Fixed Capital :

The estimated total fixed capital of all the Industrial units together has shown an increase from Rs. 1776 lakhs in 1972 to Rs. 2008 lakhs in 1973. In both the years, the fixed capital was highest for Saw mills, followed by coir industry. (Saw mills Rs. 215 lakhs and Rs 276 lakhs in 1972 and 1973 respectively; coir and coir products Rs. 210 lakhs and Rs. 246 lakhs in 1972

and 1973 respectively). The next highest amount of capital investment of Rs. 179 lakhs in 1973 and Rs. 168 lakhs in 1972 was reported for the industry groups relating to tailoring and garment making and grain mill products respectively. The distributions of fixed capital according to the type of industry in 1972 and 1973 are furnished in Table 2.

TABLE No. 2

FIXED CAPITAL OF UNREGISTERED UNITS ACCORDING TO THEIR TYPE

Sl. No.	Code No.	Description of Industries	Fixed capital (Rs. in lakhs)	
			1972	1973
1.	204	Grain mill products	167.96	157.22
2.	205	Manu . of bakery products	46.40	41.65
3.	211	Manu . of edible oil	140.85	130.83
4.	219	Manu . of other Food Products	25.10	28.92
5.	226	Tobacco manufacturing	54.23	73.62
6.	234	Cotton spinning and weaving	104.71	96.71
7.	264	Tailoring and Garment making	120.49	178.62
8.	268	Coir and coir products	210.42	246.04
9.	271	Saw mills	214.47	275.91
10.	272	Bamboo and cane products	45.41	38.33
11.	276	Wooden furniture and fixture	67.68	78.84
12.	322	Earthen ware and pottery	21.66	20.70
13.	324	Lime making	10.74	9.75
14.	343	Agricultural implements	34.36	31.47
15.	383	Jewellery articles	75.35	66.06
16.	392	Repair of motor vehicles	61.20	140.15
17.	393	Repair of watches	5.88	9.36
18.	394	Repair of bicycles	15.81	14.53
		Other industries	352.77	369.31
		Total	1775.49	2008.01

2. Working Capital :

The estimated total working capital of all the industrial units for 1972 came to Rs. 722 lakhs, while it rose to Rs. 823 lakhs during 1973. Manufacture of oil accounted for the largest amount of working capital in 1972 (Rs. 155 lakhs) and coir and coir products in 1973 (Rs. 178 lakhs).

The distributions of working capital according to type of industry for 1972 and 1973 are presented in Table No. 3.

TABLE No. 3

WORKING CAPITAL ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES

Sl. No.	Industry Code	Description of Industries	Working capital (Rs. in lakhs) 1972	1973
1.	204	Grain mill products	8.59	13.19
2.	205	Manu. of Bakery products	8.19	13 98
3.	211	Manu. of oil	154.53	100.38
4.	219	Manu. of other food products	2.10	3.72
5.	226	Tobacco manufacturing	24.51	31.50
6.	234	Cotton spinning and weaving	44.21	39 26
7.	264	Tailoring and garment making	7.97	13.56
8.	268	Coir and coir products	131.32	177.98
9.	271	Saw mills	73.56	108.66
10.	272	Bamboo and cane products	5.13	6.08
11.	276	Wooden furniture and fixture	94.32	119.76
12.	322	Earthen ware and pottery	3.90	4.18
13.	324	Lime making	4.80	5.85
14.	343	Agricultural implements	5.52	7.26
15.	383	Jewellery articles	31.55	27.30
16.	392	Repairs of motor vehicles	2.28	5.00
17.	393	Repairs of watches	0.76	1.24
18.	394	Repair of Bicyles	0.91	0.73
		Other industries	117.35	143.44
		Total	721.50	823.07

3. Productive Capital:

The investment in the form of productive capital aggregated to Rs. 2497 lakhs and Rs. 2831 lakhs during 1972 and 1973 respectively. Of the total invested capital about 71 percent was in the form of fixed capital during the two years(Rs. 1776 lakhs in 1972 and Rs. 2008 lakhs in1973). The distribution of productive capital of industries according to their type is given in Table 4. The largest share of the total productive capital was found to be in the coir industry. About 14 per cent of the total productive capital (Rs. 341.94 lakhs in 1972 and Rs. 424.02 lakhs in 1973) was invested in this industry alone. Nearly 12 percent (Rs. 288.03 lakhs in 1972 Rs. 384.57 lakhs in 1973) was invested under the head saw mills. Grain mills, oil mills, tobacco processing establishments, cotton mills, tailoring establishment, furniture manufacturing units and work shops engaged in the repairs of automobiles, utilised sizeable amounts by way of productive capital.

TABLE No. 4

DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL IN THE UNREGISTERED INDUSTRIES

Sl. No.	Industry Code	Description of Industries	Productive capital (Rs. in lakhs)	
			1972	1973
1.	204	Grain mill products	176.55	170.41
2.	205	Manu. Bakery products	54.59	55.63
3.	211	Manu. of oil	295.38	231.21
4.	219	Manu. of other food products	27.20	32.64
5.	226	Tobacco manufacturing	78.74	105.11
6.	234	Cotton spinning and weaving	148.92	135.97
7.	264	Tailoring and garment making	128.46	192.18
8.	268	Coir and coir products	341.74	424.02
9.	271	Saw mills	288.03	384.57
10.	272	Bamboo and cane products	50.54	44.41
11.	276	Manu. of wooden furniture	162.00	198.60
12.	322	Earthen ware and pottery	25.56	24.88
13.	324	Lime making	15.54	15.60
14.	343	Agricultural implements	39.88	38.73
15.	383	Jewellery articles	106.90	93.36
16.	392	Repairs of Motor Vehicles	63.48	145.15
17.	393	Repairs of watches	6.64	10.60
18.	394	Repairs of Bicycles	16.72	15.26
		Other Industries	470.12	512.75
		Total	2496.99	2831.08

4. Outstanding Loans:

The survey revealed that the industrial units had outstanding loans to the tune of Rs. 379 lakhs in 1972 and Rs. 557 lakhs in 1973.

The industries which had appreciable amount of outstanding loans were grain mills, bakeries, oil mills, cotton, tailoring and garment making, saw mills and furniture manufacturing units as may be seen from table No. 5.

TABLE No. 5

INDUSTRIES ACCORDING TO OUTSTANDING LOANS

Sl. No.	Industry code	Description of Industries	Loan amount (Rs. in lakhs) 1972	1973
1.	204	Grain Mill Products	15.82	13.81
2.	205	Manu. of bakery products	16.16	71.31
3.	211	Manu. of oil	43.65	22.20
4.	219	Manu. of other food products	1.75	0.12
5.	226	Tobacco manufacturing	4.31	8.49
6.	234	Cotton spinning and weaving	26.36	9.02
7.	264	Tailoring and Garment making	14.15	18.39
8.	268	Coir and Coir products	35 02	9.86
9.	271	Saw mills	84.81	290.19
10.	272	Bamboo and Cane products	2.28	0.75
11.	276	Manu. of wooden furniture	19.68	12 66
12.	322	Earthen ware and Pottery	11.85	1.25
13.	324	Lime making	2.20	2.64
14.	343	Agricultural implements	7.20	10.74
15.	383	Jewellery articles	8.20	4 80
16.	392	Repairs of Motor vehicles	10.83	13 65
17.	393	Repair of Watches	0.24	0.40
18.	394	Repair of Bicycles	0.68	0.03
		Other Industries	73.32	66.51
		Total	378.51	556.82

5. Employment and Wages:

It is estimated that about 5.50 lakhs of persons were employed in all the industries out of which 41.21% (2.27 lakhs in 1973) were paid employees.

Among the industries, coir industry provided the maximum employment. Nearly 1.42 lakhs were engaged in this industry. The other important industries accounting for sizeable volume of employment were, manufacture of other food products, processing of tobaccos, cotton spinning and weaving, tailoring and garment making, saw mills, bamboo and cane, wooden furniture and fixtures, earthenware and Pottery, Agricultural implements and jewellery articles.

Of the 18 groups of industries covered by the survey, 5 industry groups namely coir and coir products, bamboo and cane products, tobacco processing, tailoring and garment making and cotton spinning and weaving together provided employment to 3.5 lakhs of persons which works out to 64% of the total employment.

TABLE No. 6

Details of Employment in different industrial Groups

Sl. No.	Industry code	Description of Industries	Total No. of Employees 1972 Paid Employees	1972 All Employees	1973 Paid Employees	1973 All Employees
1.	204	Grain mill products	3338	6909	2809	6699
2.	205	Man: bakery products	3525	6178	3347	6548
3.	211	Manu: of oil	3344	6362	4371	6402
4.	219	Manu: of other food products	8491	12956	2706	14109
5.	226	Tobacco manufacturing	26405	60755	28286	62191
6.	234	Cotton Spinning and weaving	23037	40791	24410	37218
7.	264	Tailoring and Garment making	9681	46135	15053	50648
8.	268	Coir and coir products	81408	142655	48552	142170
9.	271	Saw mills	10404	12615	9066	15816
10.	272	Bamboo and Cane products	17913	54156	14279	52718
11.	276	Manu: of wooden furniture	14808	29448	13830	28998
12.	322	Earthenware and pottery	2874	12696	770	13770
13.	324	Lime making	1216	2874	1214	3129
14.	343	Agricultural implements	10488	25324	5556	29172
15.	383	Jewellery articles	10175	27975	13866	26508
16.	392	Repair of Motor Vehicles	2751	5542	4830	5835
17.	393	Repair of watches	212	1352	120	1402
18.	394	Repair of Bicycles	301	2107	460	2443
		Other Industries	32775	49194	33300	44642
		Total	263506	546044	226825	550418

6. Annual Emoluments:

The total emoluments of the employees were Rs. 1545 lakhs in 1972 and Rs. 1577 lakhs in 1973. The average annual emoluments of the employees for these years works out to Rs. 586 in 1972 and Rs. 695 in 1973.

The annual emoluments of the employees in the different industries are presented in Table 7.

TABLE No. 7

ANNUAL EMOLUMENTS

Sl. No.	Industry code	Description of Industries	Annual Emoluments (Rs. in lakhs) 1972	1973
1.	204	Grain mill products	27.07	29.89
2.	205	Manu: of bakery products	30.68	44.46
3.	211	Manu: of oil	45.15	55.77
4.	219	Manu: of other food products	19.78	17.37
5.	226	Tobacco manufacturing	238.86	224.95
6.	234	Cotton Spinning and weaving	111 53	101.38
7.	264	Tailoring and Garment making	113.88	92.97
8.	268	Coir and coir products	179.08	215.88
9.	271	Saw mills	121.92	124.95
10.	272	Bamboo and cane products	18.63	20.65
11.	276	Manu: of wooden furniture	206.28	187.56
12.	322	Earthenware and pottery	20.49	1.90
13.	324	Lime making	11.94	15.71
14.	343	Agricultural implements	54.88	38.22
15.	383	Jewellery articles	111.40	110.70
16.	392	Repairs of motor vehicles	31.65	65.45
17.	393	Repairs of watches	3.20	3.16
18.	394	Repairs of Bicycles	0.85	2.97
		Other Industries	197.86	222.58
		Total	1545.13	1576.52

7. Inputs:

The total value of inputs (excluding depreciation) for all the industries together is estimated at Rs. 8017 lakhs during 1972 against Rs. 9366 lakhs in 1973. Almost all the industries in the State recorded an increase in input in 1973 over 1972. Coir and coir products alone accounted the largest input worth Rs. 1735 lakhs in 1972 and Rs. 2430 lakhs in 1973.

The average value of input per unit for all the industries is Rs. 3774 in 1972 and Rs. 4279 in 1973.

Industry wise value of inputs is furnished in Table No. 8.

TABLE No. 8

INDUSTRIES SHOWING VALUE OF INPUT

Sl. No.	Industry code	Description of Industries	Value of input (Rs. in lakhs) 1972	1973
1.	204	Grain mill products	97.89	234.47
2.	205	Manu: bakery product	225.80	318 20
3.	211	Manu: of oil	1636.60	1223.49
4.	219	Manu: of other food products	170.08	294.72
5.	226	Tobacco manufacturing	360.65	422.15
6.	234	Cotton Spinning and weaving	510.73	508.48
7.	264	Tailoring and garment making	152.87	198.21
8.	268	Coir and coir products	1734.84	2430.26
9.	271	Saw mills	432.27	733.83
10.	272	Bamboo and cane products	157.95	168 20
11.	276	Wooden furniture and fixtures	514.20	527.64
12.	322	Earthenware and pottery	28.89	32 25
13.	324	Lime making	58.52	110 18
14.	343	Agricultural implements	45.84	53.58
15.	353	Jewellery articles	353.45	499.70
16.	392	Repairs of Motor Vehicles	10.33	17.80
17.	393	Repairs of watches	9.88	12.44
18.	394	Repairs of Bicycles	6.65	9.18
		Other industries	1509.25	1571.68
		Total	8016.69	9366.46

8. Output:

The total value of output in respect of industries is furnished in Table No. 9.

The total output for all the industries was Rs. 14010 lakhs in 1972 and Rs. 15374 lakhs in 1973. The average value of output per unit for all industries amounted to Rs. 6600 in 1972 and Rs. 7024 in 1973. The industry 'oil mills' stands first in the value of output followed by saw mills both in 1972 and 1973.

TABLE No. 9

INDUSTRIES SHOWING VALUE OF OUTPUT

Sl. No.	Industry code	Description of industries	Value of output (Rs. in lakhs) 1972	1973
1.	204	Grain mill products	169.34	298.44
2.	205	Manu: of backery products	328.22	442.51
3.	211	Manu: of oil	2409.78	1958.91
4.	219	Manu: of food products	248.55	377.64
5.	226	Tobacco manufacturing	906.24	1020.44
6.	234	Cotton spinning and weaving	904.65	872.98
7.	264	Tailoring and Garment making	663.75	768.80
8.	268	Coir and coir products	2796.98	3408.68
9.	271	Saw mills	678.72	1047.48
10.	272	Bamboo and cane products	319.89	312.63
11.	276	Wooden furniture and fixture	964.50	1021.74
12.	322	Earthenware and pottery	89.82	99.18
13.	324	Lime making	81.62	155.33
14.	343	Agricultural implements	189.36	210.36
15.	383	Jewellery articles	898.60	807.93
16.	392	Repairs of Motor vehicles	85.65	130.25
17.	393	Repairs of watches	28.88	38.60
18.	394	Repair of Bicycles	28.44	46 05
		Other industries	2217.77	2356.13
		Total	14010.76	15374.08

9. Value added by Manufacture (Net output)

This represents that the value of products which are created in the industrial units and is computed by deducting the value of materials input and depreciation from the value of total output. The performance of an industry is reflected in the value added by manufacture which can be taken as its contribution towards the state income.

The net value of output of all the industries together in the unorganised industrial sector during 1973 was estimated at Rs. 6008 lakhs as againts Rs. 5994 lakhs in 1972. The contribution towards net output was the maximum in the case of coir and coir products. The next important industry group in order of rank to contribute towards net output was "manufacture of oil". The contribution of industry groups like lime making repair of watches and repair of bicycles was in significant.

The industry-wise value of net output is furnished in Table No. 10.

TABLE No. 10

INDUSTRIES SHOWING VALUE OF NET OUTPUT

Sl. No.	Industry code	Description of Industries	Value added (Rs. in lakhs) 1972	1973
1	204	Grain mill products	71.45	63 97
2	205	Manu: Bakery products	102.42	124.31
3	211	Manu: of oil	773.18	735.42
4	219	Manu: of other food products	78.47	82.92
5	226	Tobacco manufacturing	545.59	598 29
6	234	Cotton spinning and weaving	393.92	364.50
7	264	Tailoring and garment making	510.88	570.59
8	268	Coir and coir products	1062.14	978.42
9	271	Saw mills	246.45	313.65
10	272	Bamboo and Cane products	161.94	144 43
11	276	Wooden furniture and fixture	450.30	494.10
12	322	Earthernware and Pottery	60 93	66 93
13	324	Lime making	23.10	45.15
14	343	Agricultural implements	143.52	156.78
15.	383	Jewellery articles	545.15	308.23
16.	392	Repairs of Motor Vehicles	75.32	112.45
17.	393	Repairs of Watches	19 00	26 16
18.	394	Repairs of Bicycles	21.79	36.87
		Other industries	708.52	784.45
		Total	5994.07	6007.62

SECTION III

With the object of having some broad idea about the structural variations in the industry groups in the unregistered sector and their relative position in 1972 and 1973, the Economic indicators relating to the industries are presented. In this certain ratios have been given. The main purpose of presenting these ratios is to indicate in broad term the inter relationships between certain characteristics of the industries. These ratios give in a broad term, the relationship between the working capital to output, output to input, output to employment and wages to value added by manufacture. The Economic indicators of the industries are presented in tables Nos. 11 to 11.19.

Some ratios on different industrial characteristics have been worked out and presented in Table No. 10 (a) and 10 (b) The table reveals that the ratio of fixed capital to value of output was highest in the case of grain mill products in 1972 (0.99) and in the case of repair of Motor vehicles in 1973

(1.08) followed by repairs of Motor vehicles in 1972 (0.71) and grain mill products in 1973 (0.53). It was lowest in the case of edible oils and tobacco manufacturing (0 06 in 1972 and 0.07 in 1973 for both the industries). It was 0.13 in both years in the case of all industries. It can be seen from the table 10 (a) that the value added by manufacture for all industries together amounted to Rs. 5994.07 lakhs in 1972 and 6007.62 lakhs in 1973. Among the 18 group of industries covered by the survey coir and coir products stood first in the case of value added by manufacture followed by manufacture of edible oils in both the years. The ratio of working capital to value of output was highest for saw mills (0.11 and 0.12 in 1972 and 1973 respectively) while it was only 0.05 in 1972 and 1973 in the case of all industries.

It can be seen from the table that the output per unit of input was highest (0.58 and 0.79 in 1972 and 1973 respectively) in the case of grain mill products followed by manufacture of other food products (Rs. 0.68 and 0.78 in 1972 and 1973 respectively). It was lowest in the case of repairs of Motor vehicles (0.12 in 1972 and Rs. 0.14 in 1973) followed by repair of Bicycles. It can also be seen that the output per unit of input was Rs. 0.57 in 1972 and Rs. 0.61 in 1973 for all the industries.

The net output per unit labour for oil industry was Rs. 12153 in 1972 and Rs. 11487 in 1973 and was the highest in both the years. It was the lowest in Bamboo and cane industries ie. Rs. 299.03 in 1972 and Rs. 273.97 in 1973 respectively. The net output per employee was about Rs. 1100 for all the industries covered by the survey.

The yearly wages etc. of the employees accounted for more than 50% of the value added by manufacture in the case of lime making in 1972 where as it was only 34.8% in 1973. More than 40% of the value added by manufacture was accounted as yearly wages in respect of the industries like saw mills, manufacture of wooden furniture, tobacco manufacturing and grain mill products in 1972 alone. The lowest percentage of value added by manufacture accounted only about 4 and 8 in 1972 and 1973 respectively in the case of repairs of bicycles followed by manufacture of edible oils, bamboo and cane products etc. In many industries the yearly wages of employees was about two third of the value added by manufacture.

Conclusion:

In this report a study of various characteristics of the unregistered industries in the rural areas of the State are given for the two years. Due to sampling fluctuations there is wide variation in the estimates of the characteristics of certain industries between the years.

TABLE NO. 10 (A)

INDUSTRIES SHOWING RATIOS OF DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS

Sl. No.	Code No.	Description of Industry	Value added by manufacture (Rs. in lakhs)		Value of input required for output worth Rs. one		Net output per person employee in Rs.		Percentage of wages etc. to value added by manufacturing	
			1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	204	Grain mills products	71.45	63.97	0.58	0.79	1034.00	955.00	42.32	46.73
2.	205	Manu: of bakery products	102.42	124.31	0.69	0·72	1652.00	1898.00	29.96	35.77
3.	211	Manu: of edible oils	773.18	735.42	0.68	0.62	12153 00	11487.00	5 84	7.58
4.	219	Manu: of other food products	78.47	82.92	0.68	0.78	606.00	588.00	25.21	20 95
5.	226	Tobacco manufacturing (Beedi)	545.59	598.29	0.40	0.41	898.00	962.00	43.79	37.60
6.	234	Cotton Spinning and Weaving	393.92	364.53	0.56	0.58	965.70	979.37	28.31	27.81
7.	264	Tailoring and garment making	510.88	570.59	0.23	0.26	1107.36	1126.58	22.29	16.29
8.	268	Coir and coir products	1062.14	978.42	0.62	0 71	744.55	688.20	16.86	22.06
9.	271	Saw mills	206.45	313.65	0.64	0 70	1953.62	1983.12	49.47	39.84
10.	272	Bamboo and cane products	161.94	144.43	0.49	0.53	299.03	273.97	11.50	14.30
11.	276	Manu: of wooden furniture	450.30	494.10	0.53	0 51	1529.14	1703.91	45.81	37.96

Sl. No.	Code No.	Description of Industry	Value added by manufacture (Rs. in lakhs		Value of input required for output worth Rs. one		Net output per person employee in Rs.		Percentage of wages etc. to value added by manufacturing	
			1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
12.	322	Earthenware and pottery	60.93 ~~601.93~~	66.93	0.32	0.33	479.91	486.06	33.63	2.84
13.	324	Lime making	23.10	45.15	0.72	0.71	303.76	1442.95	51.69	34.80
14.	343	Agricultural implements	143.52	156.78	0.24	0.25	566.73	537.43	38.24	24.38
15.	383	Jewellery articles	545.15	308.23	0.39	0 62	1948 70	1162.79	20.43	35.91
16.	392	Repair of Motor vehicles	75.32	112.45	0.12	0.14	1384.05	1927.16	42.02	58.11
17.	393	Repair of watches	19.00	21.16	0.34	0.32	1405.33	1509.27	16.84	14.93
18.	394	Repairs of Bicycles	21.79	36.87	0.23	0.25	1034.17	1509.21	3.90	8.06
		Other Industries	708.92	784.45	0.68	0.67	1440.00	1757.00	27.93	28.37
		All Industries	5994.07	6007.62	0.57	0.61	1098.00	1091.00	25.78	26.24

TABLE No. 10 (b)

VARIATIONS IN CAPITAL OUTPUT RATIOS FOR SOME INDUSTRIES

Sl. No.	Code No.	Name of Industry	Ratio of Capital Output	
			1972	1973
1	204	Grain mill products	0.99	0.53
2.	205	Manu: of bakery products	0.14	0.09
3.	211	Manu: of other edible oil	0.06	0.07
4.	219	Manu: of other food products	0.10	0.08
5.	226	Tobacco manufacturing	0.05	0.07
6.	234	Cotton spinning and weaving	0.11	0.11
7.	264	Tailoring and garment making	0.11	0.23
8.	263	Coir and coir products	0.07	0.07
9.	271	Saw mills	0.31	0.26
10.	272	Bamboo and cane products	0.14	0.12
11.	276	Manu: of wooden furniture	0.07	0.08
12.	322	Earthenware and Pottery	0.24	0.21
13.	324	Lime making	0.13	0.06
14.	343	Agricultural implements	0.18	0.15
15.	383	Jewellery articles	0.08	0.08
16.	392	Repairs of Motor vehicles	0.71	1.08
17.	393	Repairs of watches	0 20	0.24
18	394	Repairs of Bicycles	0.55	0.32
19.		Other Industries	0.16	0.15
		All Industries	0.13	0.13

TABLE No. 11

Economic Indicators

All Industries

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1972	1973
1.	No. of units	No.	212372	218860
2.	Fixed Capital	Rs. in lakhs	1775.49	2008.01
3.	Working Capital	,,	721.50	823.07
4.	Productive Capital (2&3)	,,	2496.99	2831.08
5.	Paid employees	No.	263506	226825
6.	All employees	,,	546044	550418
7.	Payment to employees	Rs. in lakhs.	1545.13	1576.52
8.	Total input	,,	8016.69	9366.46
9.	Total output	,,	14010.76	15374.08
10.	Value added by Manufactures	,,	5994.07	6007.62
11.	Ratio of working capital to value of output		0.051	0 053
12.	Value of input required for output worth Rs. 1000	Rs.	572.18	609.24
13.	Net output per person employed	Rs.	1098.00	1091.00
14.	Percentage of wages etc. to value added by manufactures		25.78	26.24

TABLE NO. 11.1

Economic Indicators

204: *Grain Mill Products*

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1972	1973
1.	No. of units	No.	3447	3759
2.	Fixed capital	Rs. in lakhs	157.96	157.22
3.	Working capital	,,	8.59	13.19
4.	Productive capital	,,	176.55	170.41
5.	Paid employees	No.	3338	2809
6.	All employees	No.	6909	6699
7.	Payment to employees	Rs. in lakhs	27.07	29.89
8.	Total input	,,	97.89	234.47
9.	Total output	,,	169.34	298.44
10.	Value added by Manufacture	,,	71.45	63.97
11.	Ratio of working capital to value of output		0.05	00 44
12.	Value of input required for output worth Rs. 1000	Rs.	578.07	785.65
13.	Net output per person employed	Rs	1034.00	955.00
14.	Percentage of wages etc. to value added by manufacture		42.32	46 73

TABLE No. 11.2

Economic Indicators

205. *Manufacture of Bakery Products*

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1972	1973
1.	No. of units	No.	2499	2356
2.	Fixed Capital	Rs. in lakhs	46.40	41.65
3.	Working capital	,,	8.19	13.98
4.	Productive capital (2+3)	,,	54.59	55.63
5.	Paid employees	No.	3525	3347
6.	All employees	No.	6198	6548
7.	Payment to employees	Rs. in lakhs	30.68	44.46
8.	Total input	,,	225.85	318.20
9.	Total output	,,	328.22	442.51
10.	Value added by manufacture	,,	102.42	124.31
11.	Ratio of working capital (to value of output)		0.02	0.03
12.	Value of inpu required for output worth Rs. 1000	Rs.	688.10	719.08
13.	Net output per person employed	Rs.	1652.00	1898.00
14.	Percentage of wages etc. to value added by manufacture		29.96	35.77

TABLE No. 11.3

Economic Indicators

211. *Manufacture of Oil*

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1972	1973
1.	No. of units	No.	2111	1605
2.	Fixed capital	Rs. in lakhs	140.85	130.83
3.	Working Capital	,,	154.53	100.38
4.	Productive capital (2+3)	,,	295.38	231.31
5.	Paid employees	No.	3344	4371
6.	All employees	,,	6362	6402
7.	Payment to employees	Rs. in lakhs	45.15	55.77
8.	Total input	,,	1636.60	1223.49
9.	Total output	,,	2409.78	1958.91
10.	Value added by manufacture		773.18	735.42
11.	Ratio of working capital to value of output		0.06	0.05
12.	Value of input required for output worth Rs. 1000	Rs.	679.15	624.58
13.	Net output per person employed	Rs.	12153.00	11487.00
14.	Percentage of wages etc. to value added by manufacture		5.84	7.58

TABLE No. 11.4

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

219. *Manufacture of other food Products*

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1972	1973
1.	No. of units	No.	6847	6825
2.	Fixed capital	Rs. in lakhs	25.10	28.92
3.	Working capital	,,	2.10	3.72
4.	Productive capital (2+3)	,,	27.20	32.64
5.	Paid employees	No.	8491	2706
6.	All employees	,,	12956	14109
7.	Payment to employees	Rs. in lakhs	19.78	17.37
8.	Total input	,,	170.08	294.72
9.	Total output	,,	248.55	377.64
10.	Value added by manufacture		78.47	82.92
11.	Ratio of working capital to va ue of output		0.01	0.01
12.	Value of input required for output worth Rs. 1000	Rs.	684.28	780.43
13.	Net output per person employed	Rs.	606.00	588.00
14.	Percentage of wage etc. to value added by manufacture		25.21	20.95

TABLE No. 11.5

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

226. *Tobacco Manufacturing*

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1972	1973
1.	No. of units	No.	34622	35939
2.	Fixed capital	Rs. in lakhs	54 23	73 61
3.	Working capital	,,	24 51	31.50
4.	Productive capital (2+3)	,,	78.74	105.11
5.	Paid employees	No	26405	28286
6.	All employees	,,	60755	62191
7.	Payment to employees	Rs. in lakhs	238 86	224.95
8.	Total input	Rs.	360.65	422.15
9.	Total output	,,	906.24	1020.44
10.	Value added by manufacture	,,	545.59	598 29
11.	Ratio of working capital to value of output		0.03	0.03
12.	Value of input required for output worth Rs. 1000	Rs.	397 96	413.69
13.	Net output per person employed	Rs.	898 00	962.00
14.	Percentage of wages etc. to value added by manufacture		43.79	37.60

TABLE No. 11.6

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

234. *Cotton spinning and Weaving*

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1972	1973
1.	No. of units.	No.	8624	8270
2.	Fixed capital	Rs. in lakhs	104 71	96 71
3.	Working capital	,,	44.21	39.26
4.	Productive capital (2+3)	,,	148.92	135 97
5.	Paid employees	No.	23397	24410
6.	All employees	,,	40791	37218
7.	Payment to employees	Rs. in lakhs	111.53	101.38
8.	Total input	,,	510.73	508.48
9.	Total output	,,	904.65	872.98
10.	Value added by manufacture	,,	393.92	364.53
11.	Ratio of working capital to value of output		0.05	0.04
12.	Value of input required for output worth Rs. 1,000	Rs.	564.57	582.46
13.	Net output per person employed	Rs.	965.70	979.37
14.	Percentage of wages etc., to value added by manufacture		28.31	27 81

TABLE No. 11.7

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

264. *Tailoring and Garment making*

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1972	1973
1.	No. of units.	No.	31771	31781
2.	Fixed capital	Rs. in lakhs	120.49	178.62
3.	Working capital	,,	7.97	13 56
4.	Productive capital (2+3)	,,	128.46	192.18
5.	Paid employees	No.	9681	15053
6.	All employees	,,	46135	50848
7.	Payment to employees	Rs. in lakhs	113.88	92.97
8.	Total input	,,	152 87	198.21
9.	Total output	,,	663.75	768.80
10.	Value added by manufacture	,,	510 88	570.59
11.	Ratio of working capital to value of output		0.01	0.02
12.	Value of input required for output worth Rs. 1,000	Rs.	230.33	257.81
13.	Net output per person employed	Rs.	1107 36	1126.58
14.	Percentage of wages etc. to value added by manufacture		22.29	16.29

TABLE No. 11.8

Economic Indicators

268: *Coir and Coir Products*

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1972	1973
1.	No. of units	No.	33978	38144
2.	Fixed capital	Rs. in lakhs	210·42	246·04
3.	Working capital	,,	131·32	177·98
4.	Productive capital (2+3)	,,	341·74	424·02
5.	Paid employees	No.	81408	48552
6.	All employees	,,	142655	142170
7.	Payment to employees	Rs. in lakhs	179·08	215·88
8.	Total input	,,	1734 84	2430·26
9.	Total output	,,	2796·98	3408 68
10.	Value added by manufacture	,,	1062·14	978·42
11.	Ratio of working capital to value of output		0·05	0 05
12.	Value of input required for output worth Rs. 1,000	Rs.	620·25	712·96
13.	Net output per person employed	Rs.	744·55	688 20
14.	Percentage of wages etc., to value added by manufacture		16 86	22·06

TABLE No. 11·9

Economic Indicators

271: *Saw Mills*

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1972	1973
1.	No. of units	No.	1770	2211
2.	Fixed capital	Rs. in lakhs	214·47	275·91
3.	Working capital	,,	73·56	108 66
4.	Productive capital (2+3)	,,	288 03	384 57
5.	Paid employees	No.	10404	9066
6.	All employees	,,	12615	15816
7.	Payment to employees	Rs. in lakhs	121·92	124 95
8.	Total input	,,	432·27	733·83
9.	Total output	,,	678 72	1047·48
10.	Value added by manufacture	,,	246·45	313 65
11.	Ratio of working capital to value of output		0·11	0·10
12.	Value of input required for output worth Rs 1,000	Rs.	636·89	700·57
13.	Net output per person employed	Rs.	1953·62	1983 12
14.	Percentage of wages etc., to value added by manufacture		49·47	39·84

TABLE No. 11·10

Economic Indicators

272. *Bamboo and Cane Products*

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1972	1973
1.	No. of units	No.	22568	22852
2.	Fixed capital	Rs. in lakhs	45·41	38·33
3.	Working capital	,,	5·13	6 08
4.	Productive capital (2+3)	,,	50 64	44·41
5.	Paid employees	No.	17913	14279
6.	All employees	,,	54156	52718
7.	Payment to employees	Rs. in lakhs	18·63	20 65
8.	Total input	,,	157·95	168 20
9.	Total output	,,	319·89	312·63
10.	Value added by manufacture	,,	161·94	144·43
11.	Ratio of working capital to value of output		0·02	0·02
12.	Value of input required for output worth Rs. 1000	Rs.	493·76	538·02
13.	Net output per person employed	Rs.	299·03	273·97
14.	Percentage of wages etc. to value added by manufacture		11·50	14·30

TABLE No. 11·11

Economic Indicators

276. *Wooden furniture and Fixtures*

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1972	1973
1.	No. of units	No.	11118	12756
2.	Fixed capital	Rs. in lakhs	67·68	78·84
3.	Working capital	,,	94·32	119·76
4.	Productive capital (2+3)	,,	162·00	198·00
5.	Paid employees	No.	14808	13830
6.	All employees	,,	29448	28998
7.	Payment to employees	Rs. in lakhs	206·28	187·56
8.	Total input	,,	514·20	527·64
9.	Total output	,,	964·50	1021·74
10.	Value added by manufacture	,,	450·30	494·10
11.	Ratio of working capital to value of output		0·10	0·12
12.	Value of input required for output worth Rs. 1000	Rs.	533·13	516·41
13.	Net output per person employed	Rs.	1529·14	1703·91
14.	Percentage of wages etc. to value added by manufacture		45·81	37·96

TABLE No. 11.12

Economic Indicators

322. *Earthenware and Pottery*

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1972	1973
1.	No. of units	No.	4830	5510
2.	Fixed capital	Rs. in lakhs	21·66	20·70
3.	Working capital	,,	3·90	4·18
4.	Productive capital (2+3)	,,	25·56	24·88
5.	Paid employees	No.	2874	770
6.	All employees	,,	12696	13770
7.	Payment to employees	Rs. in lakhs	20·49	1·90
8.	Total input	,,	28·89	32·25
9.	Total output	,,	89·82	99·18
10.	Value added by manufacture	,,	60·93	66·93
11.	Ratio of working capital to value of output	,,	0·04	0·06
12.	Value of input required for output worth Rs. 1000	Rs.	321·66	325·17
13.	Net output per person employed	Rs.	479·91	486·06
14.	Percentage of wages, etc., to value added by manufacture		33·63	2·84

TABLE 11.13

Economic Indicators

324. *Lime making*

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1972	1973
1.	No. of units	No.	1214	1065
2.	Fixed capital	Rs. in lakhs	10·74	9·75
3.	Working capital	,,	4·80	5·85
4.	Productive capital (2+3)	,,	15·54	15·60
5.	Paid employees	No.	1216	1214
6.	All employees	,,	2874	3129
7.	Payment to employees	Rs. in lakhs	11·94	15 71
8.	Total input	,,	58·52	110·18
9.	Total output	,,	81·62	155·33
10.	Value added by manufacture	,,	23·10	45·15
11.	Ratio of working capital to value of output	,,	0·06	0·04
12.	Value of input required for output worth Rs. 1000	Rs.	716·98	709·33
13.	Net output per person employed	Rs.	803·76	1442·95
14.	Percentage of wages, etc., to value of added by manufacture	,,	51·69	34·80

TABLE No. 11.14
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

343. *Agricultural Implements.*

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	1972	1973
1.	No. of units	No.	13344	14244
2	Fixed Capital	Rs. in lakhs	34.36	31.47
3.	Working Capital	,,	5.52	7.26
4.	Productive capital (2+3)	,,	39.88	38.73
5.	Paid employees	No.	10488	5556
6.	All employees	,,	25324	29172
7.	Payment to employees	Rs. in lakhs	54.88	38.22
8.	Total input	,,	45.84	53.58
9.	Total output	,,	189.36	210.36
10.	Value added by manufacture	,,	143.52	156.78
11.	Ratio of working capital to value of output		0.03	0.03
12.	Value of input required for output worth Rs. 1000	Rs.	242.08	254.71
13.	Net output per person employed	Rs.	566.73	537.43
14.	Percentage of wages etc. to value added by manufacture		38 24	24.38

TABLE No. 11.15
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

383. *Jewellery Articles.*

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1972	1973
1.	No. of units	No.	14700	12651
2.	Fixed capital	Rs. in lakhs	75.35	66.06
3.	Working capital	,,	31.55	27.30
4.	Productive capital (2+3)	,,	106 90	93 36
5.	Paid employees	No.	10175	13864
6.	All employees	,,	27975	26508
7.	Payment to employees	Rs. in lakhs	111.40	110 70
8.	Total input	,,	353.45	499.70
9.	Total output	,,	898.60	807 93
10.	Value added by manufacture	,,	545.15	308.23
11.	Ratio of working capital to value of output		0.04	0.03
12.	Value of input required for output worth Rs. 1000	Rs.	393.58	618.52
13.	Net output per person employed	Rs.	1948.70	1162.79
14.	Percentage of wage etc. to value added by manufacture		20.43	35.91

TABLE No. 11.16
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

392. *Repair of Motor Vehicles*

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1972	1973
1.	No. of units	No.	1382	1580
2.	Fixed Capital	Rs. in lakhs	61.20	140 15
3.	Working capital	,,	2.28	5 00
4.	Productive capital (2+3)	,,	63.48	145.15
5.	Paid employees	No.	2751	4830
6.	All employees	,,	5442	5835
7.	Payment to employees	Rs. in lakhs	31.65	65.45
8.	Total input	,,	10.33	17.80
9.	Total output	,,	85.65	130.25
10.	Value added by manufacture	,,	75.32	112.45
11.	Ratio of working capital to value of output		0.03	0.04
12.	Value of input required for output worth Rs. 1000	Rs.	120.61	136.65
13.	Net output per person employed	Rs.	1384.05	1927.16
14.	Percentage of wages etc. to value added by manufacture		42.02	58.11

TABLE No. 11.17
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

393. *R pair of Watches*

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1972	1973
1.	No. of units	No.	1180	1270
2.	Fixed capital	Rs. in lakhs	5.88	9.36
3.	Working capital	,,	0.76	1 24
4.	Productive capital (2+3)	,,	6-64	10.60
5.	Paid employees	No.	312	120
6.	All employees	,,	1352	1402
7.	Payment to employees	Rs. in lakhs	3.20	3.16
8.	Total input	,,	9.88	12.44
9.	Total output	,,	28.88	38.60
10.	Value added by manufacture	,,	19.00	21.16
11.	Ratio of working capital to value of output		0 03	0.03
12.	Value of input required for output worth Rs. 1000	Rs.	342.11	322.28
13.	Net output per person employed	Rs.	1405.33	1509.27
14.	Percentage of wages etc. to value added by manufacture		16.84	14.93

TABLE No. 11.18

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

394. *Repairs of Bicycles*

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1972	1973
1.	No. of units	No.	1758	1992
2.	Fixed capital	Rs. in lakhs	15.81	14.53
3.	Working capital	,,	0.91	0.73
4.	Productive capital (2+3)	,,	16.72	15 26
5.	Paid employees	No.	301	460
6.	All employees	,,	2107	2443
7.	Payment to employees	Rs. in lakhs	0 85	2.97
8.	Total input	,,	6.65	9.18
9.	Total output	,,	28.44	46.05
10.	Value added by manufacture	,,	21.79	36.87
11.	Ratio of working capital to value of output		0,03	0.02
12.	Value of input required for output worth Rs. 1000	Rs.	233.83	199.57
13.	Net output per person employed	Rs.	1034.17	1509.21
14.	Percentage of wages etc. to value added by manufacture		3.90	8.06

TABLE No. 11.19

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Other Industries

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1972	1973
1.	No. of units	No.	13609	13050
2.	Fixed capital	Rs. in lakhs	352.77	369.31
3.	Working capital	,,	117.35	143.44
4.	Productive capital	,,	470.12	512.75
5.	Paid employees	No.	32775	33300
6.	All employees	,,	49194	44622
7.	Payment to employees	Rs. in lakhs	197.86	222.58
8.	Total input	,,	1509.25	1571.68
9.	Total output	,,	2217.77	2356.13
10.	Value added by manufacture	,,	708.52	784.45
11.	Ratio of working capital to value of output		0.05	0.06
12.	Value of input required for output worth Rs. 1000	Rs.	680.00	667.00
13.	Net output per person employed	Rs.	1440.00	1757.00
14.	Percentage of wages etc. to value added by manufacture		27.93	28.37

APPENDIX I

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Bureau of Economics and Statistics

SURVEY ON SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN THE UNORGANISED SECTOR (RURAL) (1972 & 1973)

Name and address of the Factory:

District:

Taluk:

Revenue Village:

Industry Code (5 digit)

Description of Industrial Activity

I. Identification particulars:

Sl. No.	Item	Code
1.	House number (Panchayat)	
2.	Power used (Code)	
3.	Capital size	
4.	Fmployment size	

II. Details of Operation:

1. Normal working month during the year (month may be indicated)
2. Year of Establishment
3. Accounting year
4. Type of organisation and ownership
5. Gross value of investment in plant and machinery
6. Total number of days actually worked during the year.

III. Main type of Power used:

1. Electricity
2. Steam
3. Others (specify)

IV. Capital as at the end of the Accounting Year:

Sl. No.	Item	Market value	Gross value	Net value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Land			
2.	Building			
3.	Plant and machinery			
	(i)			
	(ii)			
	(iii)			
	(iv)			
4.	Other fixed assets			
	(i)			
	(ii)			
	(iii)			
5.	Total (1 to 4)			
6.	Working Capital (Total)			
	(i) Stock of materials			
	(ii) Stock of semi finished goods			
	(iii) Stock of product and by product			
	(iv) Cash balance in hand and bank			
	(v) Net balance of the amount receivable and amount payable			

V Equity and outstanding loans as at the end of Accounting Year:

Sl. No.	Item	Original amount of loan	Amount outstanding
1.	Financial Corporation and other lending institutions		
2.	Co-operative Banks		
3.	Other banks		
4.	Government		
5.	Other parties		
6.	Equity capital		
7.	Total (1 to 6)		

VI. Average Employment and Emoluments :

Sl. No.	Item	Average No. per working day	Salaries and wages (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Workers		
2.	Proprietor workers		
3.	Other than workers		
4.	Total (1 to 3)		

VII Raw materials including Industrial Components consumed during the year :

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Indigeneous		Imported		Total	
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.	Others (value)	X	X		X		X	
6.	Sub total (1 to 5)	X	X		X		X	
7.	Packing materials (value)	X	X		X		X	
8.	Industrial components (value)	X	X		X		X	
9.	~~Fresh~~ Fuels and lubricants	X	X		X	X	X	
10.	Electricity (value and quantity)	X	X		X	X		
11	Services purchased	X	X				X	
12.	Sub-total (9 to 11)	X	X		X	X	X	
13.	Miscellaneous expenditure	X	X		X	X	X	
14.	Total (6+7+8+10+13)							

VIII. Products and by-product manufactured and sold during the year and stock at the end of the year:

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Manufactured		Sold		Stocks	
			Qty.	Value Rs.	Qty.	Value Rs.	Qty.	Value Rs.
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.	Others (value)							
7.	Services sold (value)							
8.	Total (1 to 7) (value)							

Remarks:

APPENDIX II

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Bureau of Economics & Statistics

SURVEY ON SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN THE UN-ORGANISED SECTOR (RURAL)

Third Annual Round 1972 & 1973

1. General :

All un-registered industrial establishments are to be covered by the present survey. However, care should be taken in deciding whether a particular unit is to be covered or not. While there is no difficulty in identifying units in the "Manufacturing Sector", some difficulty is being experienced in the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Mining and Quarrying sectors. In the case of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, units engaged in the production of primary products like milk and eggs are not to be considered for the survey. But all units engaged in the further processing of the primary products will have to be enumerated. Stone quarrying which comes in Mining Sector need not be included in the survey. But units functioning on a continuous basis at a particular site which are engaged in the manufacture of stone utensils and appliances (Ammi, Ural etc.) will have to be enumerated.

Instructions for filling-up the schedule :

The name and address of the Factory may be noted in the column provided for in the schedules. The identification particulars such as location, etc. may be noted against each item.

Description of the Manufacturing Activity Industry Code :

The description of the manufacturing activity may be made according to the nature of the products manufactured in the unit. Where more than one product is manufactured, the one which commands the major share of production in terms of value will determine the industry class of the factory. Against this five digit code is required. A detailed description about the product manufactured in the unit may be furnished in the schedule so as to enable this office to note the 5 digit code in the schedule.

Block I—Identification particulars :

Item—I: Sl. No. Against this, the Panchayat number assigned to the selected unit may noted in column 2.

Item—2: Power used : The power used for the industry may be indicated by the following code numbers.

Electric power	—	1
Steam	—	2
Oil	—	3
Others (specify)	—	4

Item 3: 'Capital size' may be left blank

Item 4: Employment size: Entries against this item are to be made using the following code numbers:

Upto 5 persons	—	0
5 to 9 persons	—	1
10 to 14 persons	—	2
15 to 20 persons	—	3

Block II—Details of Operation :

Item I is self explanatory. Against *item 2—year of establishment*' the year of initial production in the factory irrespective of change in site is to be given. In the case of hereditary type of units like handloom, coir etc., the year in which the present proprietor inherited the unit may be given.

Item 3—Accounting Year: Against this enter the accounting year of the unit. If the accounts are being maintained for the financial year, write April-March. For calendar year, write January-December. In the case of other accounting years, the years may be stated in a similar manner. Details are to be gathered for the completed accounting year prior to the date of visit. In the case of units which do not have any definite period of accounting enter the word nil' against Item 3, Accounting year.

Item 4—Type of Ownership and Organisation: Information regarding this item may be recorded in terms of two digited code numbers noted below. The left hand digit will indicate the type of ownership and the right hand digit will indicate the type of organisation. Thus if the code number representing both the ownership and organisation is '2' the entry will be '22' and so on.

Type of ownership :

(a)	Wholly Central Government	—	0
(b)	Wholly State and or Local Government	—	1
(c)	Wholly Private enterprise	—	2
(d)	Central Government and State and or Local Government jointly	—	3
(e)	Central Government and Private enterprise jointly	—	4
(f)	State and/or local Government and private enterprise jointly	—	5
(g)	Central, State and Local Governments and private enterprise jointly	—	5

Type of Organisation :

(a)	Individual proprietorship	— 0
(b)	Partnership: (i) Joint family	— 1
	(ii) Others	— 2
(c)	Public limited company	— 3
(d)	Private limited company	— 4
(e)	Public Corporation (special Act of Parliament or State Legislature)	— 5
(f)	Co-operative Society	— 6
(g)	Others	— 7

Item 5—Gross Value of Investment in Plant and Machinery: The total gross value of plant and machinery alone may be given against this item ie., the total of item (3) , col. (2) of Block IV.

Item 6—Days actually worked during the year : The total number of days worked during the year (accounting) may be entered against this item.

Block III—Main type of power used :

In the case of units using electricity and steam for manufacturing/servicing the maximum capacity of the power equipments used may be given in H. P. If other source of power like oil etc. are being used for the processing they may be described and the quantity consumed during the reference period, as far as possible, may be noted against the item.

Block IV--Capital as at the end of the accounting year :

In the case of all fixed capital items viz. land, buildings plant and machinery and other fixed assets the present market values are to be collected For this purpose an additional column may be provided in the Block by drawing a line in between 'item' and 'Gross value' in the heading. For the new column thus introduced the heading 'Market value' may be given.

Thus against each fixed capital item three types of values viz. market value, gross value and net value are to be entered. The market value of the fixed asset is the price it would fetch if the asset was sold, or the price at which the asset could be replaced in roughly the same condition and situation. The gross value may be the construction cost of the building and the purchase price and installation cost for plant and machinery and other fixed assets. The net value of the fixed assets is to be arrived at by deducting the total value of depreciation from the gross value as shown below.

Net value = (Gross value) minus (Annual rate of depreciation x No. of years for which the fixed asset was in service till the end of the previous accounting year).

The annual rate of depreciation is the gross value divided by the expected life of the fixed capital item in years. In every case the above formula should be applied in finding out the net value. The depreciation, should be accounted for from the year of establishment in the case of items

which where installed in the very beginning of the working of the unit. In other cases the year of installation should be carefully ascertained while calculating the depreciation and the net value. The net value of the fixed asset that has completed its theoretical working life should always be recorded at Re. 1.

Item 1—Land: Land will mean the land area on which the establishment stands, together with the surrounding area which is used for its purpose. All land area put to industrial use is to be taken into account for purpose of this block, irrespective of its tenure status.

It is fonnd that in the case of some units the land under their possession is insufficient for their functioning and they make use of adjoining puramboke lands also. For example saw mills might be using the sides of the roads for keeping logs and planks, coir units might use of kayal lands for retting of husk, handloom units might be using roads and pathways for spreading of yarn etc. In all such cases the *actual land area used* is to be considered for arriving at the present market value of land. While making an estimate of the market value of puramboke lands including roads, the market value of the adjoining land is to be taken into consideration.

Item 2—Building : This will include building, including those under construction, fences, pipe lines, sewage and water system which form Part of the building. In case a portion of a building is used in the enterprise, the entries would be allocated on the basis of the proportion of floor space used.

Item 3—Plant and machinery : The names and values of the different items of equipment may be given separately in the order of importance in each line from (i) to (iv).

Item 4—Other fixed Assets : This will include loose tools with a normal life of more than one year and transport equipments such as locomotives trucks, cars, trailors etc., and all other items which can be considered as fixed assets, not included in any of the items mentioned above. (Library, laboratory apparatus, hospital equipment furniture, fixtures and fittings, office equipments etc. may also be included. If any of the above items (viz. land, building, plant and machinery and other fixed assets) is taken on rent the actual rent paid during the year may be noted under the net value column. In the case of fixed capital items taken on rent, the gross value and net value of the items need not be collected. But the market value of all items whether owned or taken on rent are to be entered in the 'Market value' column. In the case of rented items the market value is to be entered with a prefix 'R'. In the case of fixed capital items like land, buildings, plant and machinery etc. taken on mortgage the estimated market value may be entered in the column for 'market value' with (M) prefixed.

Item 5—Total of items 1 to 4 may be given :

Item 6—Working Capital : The term 'working capital' includes items such as (i) stock of materials, stores, fuels, etc. (ii) Stock of semi-finshed goods

including those in progress (iii) stock of products and by-products (iv) cash in hand and at bank and (v) the net balance of the amount recivable and the amount payable.

The term '*Amount receivable*' includes the value of credit items such as amount due to the unit for goods sold, amount advanced in connection with the normal working of the unit, advanced payment made for items such as fire insurance, telephone charges, rates, Taxes, etc., call deposits and security deposits having a normal life of less than one year (unused overdraft facility, fixed deposits, irrespective of duration, advances for acquisition of fixed assets long term loans including interest thereon and investment are to be excluded) .

The term '*Amount payable*' includes the value of debit items such as the amounts owned by the unit for materials purchased, short term loans, including loans and advance taken by the units, from or on the personal security of the owner or proprietor and overdrafts including interests due, outstanding wages and salaries, rent, taxes including income tax, sales tax on materials purchased and excise duty etc. (long term loans, loans taken for acquisition of fixed assets, loans and advances by proprietors and working partners irrespective of their duration or purpose, including interest due on such loans, debentures and dividends, bad debts etc. are to be excluded). Sales tax receivable in connection with goods sold as well as sales tax payable to the Government are not to be included in the above two items.

Block V—Outstanding Loans etc., as at the end of the Accounting Year.

This block is meant for recording the amount of loans short term or long term taken for the functioning of the industrial unit from different sources. The amount taken as loan from each of the sources specified may be entered against the respective item. In addition to the original amount of the loan taken the amount outstanding to be repaid with interest if any may be noted in brackets against the respective item. Amounts in lieu of hire purchases will not come under the purview of this Block.

Block VI—Average Employment and Emoluments :

This block is intended for accounting the average number of persons under different categories working per day and the salaries and wages paid to them during the year (accounting year) in this regard. Here the term 'worker' is defined as a person employed directly or through any agency whether for wages or not, in any manufacturing process or in cleaning any part of the machinery or promises used for manufacturing process or in any other kind of work incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process.

Working proprietors include all owners of legal entity (individual proprietorship or partnership) who are actively engaged in the work of the factory and member workers in the case of co-operative societies

Supervisory and managerial staff will be included under the category other than workers. Silent and inactive proprietors will not be included in any of the items in this block.

Under salaries and wages in addition to these two items the bonus paid, the value of the benefits both in cash and kind, if any, may also be included.

Item 1 'workers' will include besides workers unpaid family enterprises workers and apprentices. In col. (2) of the Block their average number per working day is to be rcorded. In col. (3) the actual payment made to workers only is to be recorded. It is not necessary to impute the wages of unpaid family enterprise workers and unpaid apprentices for purposes of col. (3).

Special care is necessary while making entries against Item 2 "proprietor workers" and Item 3 "other than workers". If the code entered against Item 4 in Block II is 20, 21, 22 and 26 there will be corresponding entries either against Item (2) 'Proprietor workers' or item (3) 'other than workers'. If the proprietor or partners are engaged in doing a worker usually does, they are to be categorised as proprietor workers. If they are functioning only in the managerial and supervisory capacity, they are, to be classified as 'Other than workers'. In the case of a workers. Co-operative Society all the member workers are to be treated as proprietor workers. While making entries in col. (3) meant for recording the annual salaries, wages, bonuses etc. paid against Items (2) and (3) amounts which have been actually paid to the proprietors and/or partners and shown as such in the accounts need alone be entered. It is not necessary to enter imputed values here.

Block VII—Raw Materials including Industrial Components Consumed during the year :

In this Block the details of the materials consumed during the year according to their origin are to be entered. All materials which are produced in India will be considered as indigeneous. Materials which are brought from outside India will be considered as imported. Particulars regarding the consumption of raw materials are to be recorded under items 1 to 5. The details regarding the basic materials should be recorded first. Details of chemicals and auxilary materials, consumed if any, may be entered below them. The value of packing materials should be given against item 8. Materials produced in the factory and used in further production process should not be included as a raw material. Materials purchased during the accounting year or earlier, if not actually consumed during the accounting year and those lost through theft or damaged or destroyed by fire will not be included. The units in terms of which quantity figures are to be recorded should invariably be specified in metric system wherever applicable or converted into metric units if necessary. (vide annexure).

Item 9 :—*Industrial components* (*Value*)—Particulars relating to industrial components and accesseries purchased at any time but consumed by the establishments during the accounting year irrespective of the year when payment is or has been made, will be shown here. Industrial components

are those items, which are purchased by the factory from outside and adjusted as such in the finished products to give the final shape without any further manufacturing and are essential for completing the assembly or manufacturing the finished products. Accessories are those items which are required to be fitted on the complete finished product to perform a particular job, such as the dividing head for a milling machine. All industrial components and accessories consumed in the accounting year whether used for repair and replacement of establishments own machinery, or used in connection with normal production including final product, say capital items, put to further use by the establishment will be included.

Item 10—Fuels and lubricants : The value of fuels and all types of lubricants consumed may be given against item 10. The quantity and value of electricity consumed may be noted against item 11. Against the item 'Services purchased' include the value of materials purchased for the repair and maintenance of the items included in the fixed capital and other capital items for the factory's own use and also the amount if any paid to the other firms or factories or individuals for work done on materials given out to them by the factory for carrying out repair and maintenance and transport and any other charges incurred in this connection. Item 13 and 14 are self explanatory.

Miscellaneous expenses :

The total amount spent during the year for miscellaneous purposes may be given at the bottom of the schedule. This will include the value of items such as inward transport charges purchase agency service, taxes and duties on purchase. Postage, telephone charges, stationery and printing and other similar expenses connected with the processing and the audit-fee account bank charges and other salaries may also be included.

Block VIII—Products and by-products manufactured and sold during the year and stocks at the end of the year :

The quantity and value of the products manufactured, sold and the stocks at the end of the previous accounting year are to be indicated in columns 3 to 8. Products and by-products manufactured for sale or for free distribution as sample or otherwise during the accounting year should be recorded. Care should be taken to note the details of the main product (s) first and by-products next. Semi-finished products made earlier but made ready for sale during the year should be included. Products made during the year but consumed for further manufacture in the factory should be excluded.

(i) Work done by the factory for other concerns (ii) repair and maintenance (iii) manufacturing process done for other concerns. Total of items 1 to 7 may be given against Item No. 8.

The columns under the headings 'Manufactured' 'sold' and 'stocks' are independent of each other. The quantity manufactured during the year means the total quantity of all products and by-products produced during

the year and includes the quantity of products and by-products used for own consumption. In cases where there was an opening balances of stock of products and by-products the total quantity sold can be more than the total quantity of products and by-products manufactured during the year. It may be noted that the total value of the stocks in Block VIII (Item 8, col. 8) should tally with the value of products and by-products given against Item 6 (iii) in Block IV. In Block IV the total value of the stock of products and by-products on the last day of the accounting year is to be given. In Block VIII what is required to be furnished is the break up of the stock of products and by-products as on the last day of the accounting year into its component items.

The term 'Year' refers to the previous accounting year and the information may be collected accordingly. But in the case of units which do not have specified period of accounting the details are to be collected for the twelve months prior to the date of visit of the Investigator.

ANNEXURE

1 Seer	=	0.9331	Kg.
1 Maund	=	37.3242	,,
1 lb	=	0.4536	,,
1 Quarter	=	12.7006	,,
1 C. Wt.	=	50.802	,,
1 Ton	=	1016.05	,, or
		1.016	M.T.
1 inch	=	0.025	Metres
1 foot	=	0.3048	,,
1 gallon (Imp)	=	4.32	litres
1000 c. ft.	=	28.3186	Cub-metres
1 yard	=	0.9144	Metres

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
KERALA, TRIVANDRUM

List of Recent Publications

Non—priced

1 District Income of Kerala (1970-71 to 1974-75).

2 Season and Crop Report 1974-75.

3 Indicators of Regional Development An appraisal.

4 Planning for Employment.

5 Agricultural Statistics 1975.

6 Findings of Agricultural Field Experiments in Kerala (1959-60 to 1974-75).

7 Consumer Expenditure on selected items in Kerala.

8 Achievements under Community Development Programme in Kerala.

9 Meteorological Factors and Crop Pattern in Kerala.

10 Extent and Productivity of High Yielding varieties of Paddy in Kerala.

11 Employment Potential of Fisheries Development Programmes in Kerala.

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1 Statistical Hand Book of Kerala 1972 (Latest) a
back issues.

2 Basic Statistics relating to Kerala Economy 1956
to 1973-74.

3 Administration Report 1975-76 and back issue.

4 Land Reforms Survey of Kerala 1968.

5 The Third Decennial World Census of Agricultu
1970-71.

Report for Kerala State Volume I & II.

6 Demographic Report of Kerala 1901-61 (wit
addendum for 1971).

Copies of the above publications can be had from the Sale
Division, Superintendent of Government Presses, Trivandrum
on payment.