

Indian Surveys on Organised and Un-organised Sectors

Measuring Entrepreneurship from a Gender Perspective

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Outline

- Census: Economic Census for both Organised and Unorganised Sector
- Surveys on Organized Sector
 - Annual Survey of Industries
 - Survey of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- Surveys on Unorganized Sector
 - Survey on Unincorporated Non-agricultural (excluding Construction) Enterprises
 - Unorganized Manufacturing Sector in India
 - Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment
 - Home-based Workers in India

Economic Census

- Economic Census is conducted to collect information on number of establishments and number of persons employed therein, activity-wise, from all the sectors (excluding crop production, plantation, public administration, defence and compulsory social security) of the economy.
- The basic purpose of conducting the economic census is to prepare a frame for follow up surveys intended to collect more detailed sector specific information between two economic censuses.

Economic Census (2)

- This is a complete enumeration. The overall responsibility for organization and conduct of Economic Census rests with the Central Statistics Office. The Directorates of Economics and Statistics of respective States and UTs are made responsible for conducting the field work and preparing the report concerning their States.
- Enumeration Blocks (EBs) are formed in both rural and urban areas. Broadly 200-230 households form one EB in rural areas whereas each Urban Frame Survey is treated as one EB in urban areas. Data are collected on voluntary basis by contacting head of the unit/household or from responsible persons.

Economic Census (3)

- For the 5th Economic Census held in 2005, about 400,000 enumerators were deployed to collect information from about 42 million establishments. Establishments with fixed premises were covered at the place of their operation. On the other hand, economic activities that are carried out without any fixed premises or location were covered through households.
- Major items of inquiry are type of establishment, ownership type, social group of owner, size class of employment, power/fuel used, source of finance, etc.
- The gender perspective is included with the gender of the owner of the proprietary establishment and workers being recorded.
- All the employment figures are sex-wise

Annual Survey of Industries

- The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of industrial statistics in India.
- It provides information about the composition and structure of organised manufacturing sector comprising activities related to manufacturing processes, repair services, gas and water supply and cold storage.
- The Survey is conducted annually under the statutory provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act 2008

Annual Survey of Industries (2)

Scope and Coverage

- The ASI extends to the entire country. It covers all factories (i) employing 10 or more workers using power; and (ii) those employing 20 or more workers without using power, cigar manufacturing establishments, electricity undertakings and certain servicing units.

Frame

- The ASI frame is based on the lists of registered factory / units maintained by the Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) in each state and those maintained by registration authorities in respect of cigar establishments and electricity undertakings.

Unit of Enumeration

- The primary unit of enumeration in the survey is a factory in the case of manufacturing industries, a workshop in the case of repair services, an undertaking or a licensee in the case of electricity, gas & water supply undertakings and an establishment in the case of bidi & cigar industries.

Annual Survey of Industries (3)

Sample Design

- The sample design is a mix of census and sample survey.

Census:

a) All industrial units belonging to the six less industrially developed states/ UT's viz. Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

b) For the rest of the twenty-six states/ UT's., (i) units having 100 or more workers, and (ii) all factories covered under Joint Returns.

Sample Survey:

From the remaining frame, samples are drawn considering a uniform sampling fraction of 18% for the states.

Schedule of Inquiry

- Part-I: Data on assets and liabilities, employment and labour cost, receipts, expenses, input items – indigenous and imported, products and by-products, distributive expenses etc.
- Part-II: Data on different aspects of labour statistics, namely, working days, mandays worked, absenteeism, labour turnover, man-hours worked, earning and social security benefits.

Annual Survey of Industries (4)

Gender Perspective

- All the employment figures are sex-wise
- For proprietary/ partnership factories, ownership are shown as male and female

Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Objective

- Main objective is to strengthen the database for MSME sector - statistics are collected in respect of number of units, employment, production, extent of closure/sickness and other relevant economic parameters including Data on enterprises owned and/or managed by women.

Coverage

- Census was conducted under the following broad parameters:
 - (i) A complete list of establishments registered under various organizations was prepared, called Registered Sector, for complete enumeration of establishments.
 - (ii) Enterprises not covered under the Registered Sector were covered on a sample basis under the sub-sector Unregistered Sector.

Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (2)

- The overall responsibility for organization and conduct of the census rests with the Office of the Development Commissioner, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The State/UT Directorates of Industries are made responsible for conducting the field work.

Gender Perspective

- Percentage distribution of enterprises by gender of owner in urban and rural areas
- Percentage distribution of enterprises by gender of owner and sector
- Distribution of employment by type of enterprise and gender

Survey on Unincorporated Non-agricultural (excluding Construction) Enterprises

Objective

- To get estimates of various economic and operational characteristics of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises in manufacturing, trade and other service sector (excluding construction) at national and State level.
- Economic characteristics: Average number of workers, fixed assets, outstanding loans, total receipts, total operating expenses and gross value added separately for 'Own Account Enterprises (OAEs)' and 'establishments'.
- Operational characteristics: Ownership, nature of operation, location, status of registration, etc.

Survey on Unincorporated Non-agricultural (excluding Construction) Enterprises (2)

Methodology

- A stratified multi-stage design has been used in this survey. The first stage units (FSU) are the census villages in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) are enterprises in both the sectors.

Sampling Frame

- Census 2001 list of villages for rural areas and Economic Census 2005 frame for urban areas.

Survey on Unincorporated Non-agricultural (excluding Construction) Enterprises (3)

Coverage

- The survey was conducted in 8296 villages out of a sample allocation of 8380 villages selected from 647970 villages as per census 2001
- 7602 urban blocks out of a sample allocation of 7620 urban blocks selected from 441538 urban blocks as per UFS frame.
- Information was collected from about 334 thousand enterprises engaged in the manufacturing, trade and other services activities throughout the country. All unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises, excluding construction, were listed; of which a total of 334474 were selected for data collection. Of those 334474 enterprises, 162375 were in rural areas and 172099 were in urban areas. About 49 per cent of these enterprises surveyed belonged to the rural sector.
- Moreover, 66 per cent of the total surveyed enterprises were Own Account Enterprises (OAEs).

Survey on Unincorporated Non-agricultural (excluding Construction) Enterprises (4)

Gender Perspective

- For proprietary enterprises, percentage distribution of trading enterprises by type of ownership and gender
- Percentage distribution of 'other services' enterprises by type of ownership and gender
- Distribution of employment by type of enterprise and gender

Unorganized Manufacturing Sector in India

- Manufacturing sector is one of the important sectors in the Indian economy. During 2006-07, the manufacturing sector had a share of about 16% in the GDP at factor cost.
- For the purpose of data collection, manufacturing sector has been broadly sub-divided into two categories i.e. organised (covering units coming under the Factories Act 1948) and unorganised.
- While data for organised manufacturing sector are collected through Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), the same for the residual non-factory unorganised manufacturing sector are collected periodically through National Sample Survey as follow-up surveys of Economic Censuses (EC).
- The unorganised manufacturing sector has roughly one-third share in the total contribution by the manufacturing sector in the GDP.

Unorganized Manufacturing Sector in India (2)

Objective

- To collect information on various operational characteristics of enterprises like location of enterprise, nature of operation, maintenance of accounts etc. in detail.
- To collect information on employment, assets & borrowings, input, output & value added of unorganised manufacturing enterprises at all India level for different industry groups and at the level of States / UTs for all the industry groups taken together.

Unorganized Manufacturing Sector in India (3)

Methodology

- A stratified multi-stage design has been used in this survey.
- One salient feature of the sample design was the use of list frame, in addition to the usual area frame.
- A list frame of 8000 big non-ASI manufacturing enterprises was prepared from the data of the census of manufacturing enterprises conducted by Development Commissioner of Small Scale Industries.
- In the area frame approach, the list of all the villages/urban blocks of the country served as the sampling frame of first stage units (FSUs).

Unorganized Manufacturing Sector in India (4)

Gender Perspective

- The report gives the number of workers engaged in enterprises by nature of employment and gender for each industry and for each States/UTs
- Number of workers by type of worker and gender for each industry and for each States/UTs

Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment Home-based Workers in India

- The Employment and Unemployment Surveys of National Sample Survey (NSS) are the primary sources of data on various indicators of labour force at national and state levels.
- The results of EU surveys are brought out in several reports. 'Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India' and 'Home-based Workers in India' are two such reports.

Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment

Home-based Workers in India (2)

Objective

- Some key items of information in *informal sector* (defined to cover *proprietary and partnership enterprises*) are location of workplace of the workers, proportion of workers engaged in enterprises that used electricity, size of the enterprise, wage and salary earnings of the employees, and some of conditions of employment of the employees (regular wage/salaried employees and casual labourers), viz., type of job contract, eligibility of paid leave, nature of employment (temporary/permanent), availability of social security benefits, etc.
- Some probing questions were asked to the self-employed persons in usual status for collection of information for characterisation of the self-employed persons as Home-based workers.

Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment Home-based Workers in India (3)

Methodology

- A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the 2001 census villages in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors.
- 12,654 FSUs (7,402 villages and 5,252 urban blocks) were surveyed at the all-India level. The number of households surveyed was 1,00,957 (59,129 in rural areas and 41,828 in urban areas) and number of persons surveyed was 4,59,784 (2,81,327 in rural areas and 1,78,457 in urban areas).

Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment Home-based Workers in India (4)

Gender Perspective

- In both the reports, 'Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment' and 'Home-based Workers in India', all the major indicators are available with male-female categorization.

Thank You

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