

CHAPTER - 2

CONCEPT AND DEFINITIONS

In this Report some important terminology, concepts and definition has been used, which are listed below:

Agricultural Broad Activities

- i. Agriculture Activities (except crop production and plantation)
- ii. Livestock
- iii. Forestry and logging
- iv. Fishing and aquaculture

Non - Agricultural Broad Activities

- i. Mining and quarrying
- ii. Manufacture² (including repair & installation of machinery & equipment)
- iii. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- iv. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- v. Construction
- vi. Wholesale trade, retail trade of motor vehicles & repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles
- vii. Wholesale trade (other than motor vehicles & motor cycles)
- viii. Retail trade (excluding motor vehicles & motor cycles)
- ix. Transportation & storage (including postal & courier service)
- x. Accommodation and food service activities
- xi. Information & communication (publishing, motion picture, telecommunication)
- xii. Financial & insurance activities (except compulsory social security)
- xiii. Real estate activities
- xiv. Professional, scientific & technical activities (Legal, accounting, architecture)
- xv. Administrative and support service activities (employment agencies, travel agency)
- xvi. Education
- xvii. Human health & social work activities
- xviii. Arts, entertainment, sports & amusement and recreation
- xix. Other service activities not elsewhere classified (including membership organization, repair of computers and personal household goods excluding activities of household as employers of domestic personnel)

CONCEPT AND DEFINITIONS

Concepts and definitions of the important terms used in 6th Economic Census are listed below:

A. Building: A building is generally a single structure available on the ground. Usual structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas, the natural construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For e.g. a conical roof almost touches the ground, an entrance is also provided, and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should be treated as buildings.

B. Census House: A Census house is a building or a part of the building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc, used, or recognized as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for residential, commercial or for both purposes.

C. Household: A household is group of persons usually living together and taking their meals from a common kitchen. It includes temporary stay-away (those whose total period of absence from household is expected to be less than six months) but excludes temporary visitors and guests (with expected total stay of less than 6 months). There may be household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both but satisfying above condition of a household.

D. Enumeration Block: The ultimate unit of enumeration in the 6th Economic Census is population census (2011) Enumeration Block (EB)

E. Unit: A unit within a census house is a physical entity where one or more entrepreneurial activities are undertaken. The examples of a unit are: Workshop, manufacturing plant, shop, office, firm, school, hospital, places of worship etc.

F. Premises: Premises is a census house or part of a census house occupied by a unit/household. If the activity of the Establishments carried out by a unit/household extends beyond the boundaries of a single house to a group of contiguous houses and in rare cases, a group of houses in close proximity, the entire group of houses is regarded as a single premise.

G. Establishments: The establishment is a unit or an economic entity situated in a single location in which predominantly one kind of economic activity is carried out such that at least a part of the goods and /or services produced by the unit goes for sale (i.e. entire produce is not for sole consumption). An Establishment is an economic transactor with autonomy in respect of financial and investment decision making, as well as the authority for allocating resources for production of goods and services. It may be engaged in one or more economic activities at one or more locations. An Establishment may be a sole legal unit.

H. Establishment with at least one Hired Worker: The establishment with at least one Hired Worker is defined as an Establishment or part of an Establishment that is situated in a single location in which one or predominantly one kind of economic activity is carried out. It is an economic unit under a single legal entity.

- (i) **Directory Establishment:** An establishment with hired worker employing 8 or more persons daily on a fairly regular basis is termed as Directory Establishment.
- (ii) **Non Directory Establishment:** An establishment with hired worker employing less than 8 or more persons daily on a fairly regular basis is termed as Non Directory Establishment.

I. Own Account Establishment: An establishment without any hired worker on a fairly regular basis is termed as an own account establishment. It is normally run by members of house hold.

J. Agricultural Establishment: An agricultural establishment for the purpose of this Census would be one, engaged in production of agriculture goods (other than crop production & plantation by the farmers or a group of farmers or any agency), agricultural services, hunting, trapping & game propagation, livestock production, forestry and logging as well as fishing and aquaculture, where at least some part of the production or services is sold out.

K. Non Agricultural Establishment: Establishments engaged in activities other than agricultural activities (like crop production & plantation, growing of tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco etc.) will be termed as non-agricultural establishments.

L. Handloom / Handicraft Activities: Handicrafts are items made by hand, mostly using simple tools. While they are predominantly made by hand, some machinery may also be used in the process. Skills are normally involved in such items/ activities, but the extent thereof may vary from activity to activity. These items can be functional, artistic and/or traditional in nature.

M. Nature of Operation (perennial/Non-Perennial activity): If the entrepreneurial activity is carried on throughout the year more or less regularly, is treated as perennial activity. If the activity of the Establishments is confined to a particular season, the same is called the non-perennial activity.

a) Government Establishments: All establishments/ offices of Government schools/Institutions, colleges, hospitals, hostels/flats, guest houses, government Banks, all public sector undertakings including that of Ministry of Defense(other than defense equipment production or sensitive material) corporations, undertakings etc. would be covered.

b) Private Establishments: All Establishments, which are not treated as Government Establishments will be treated as Private Establishments and classified into one of the following.

i) Private Non-profit Institutions: Institutions, which are financed and controlled by households, societies, charitable institutions etc. e.g. a dharamshala, a Trust or a temple etc. are treated as Non- Profit Institutions (NPIs) serving households. Institutions are financed and controlled by commercial organizations, e.g. Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and industries (FICCI). Or other Associations are treated as NPIs serving commercial

organization/business houses. Both the type of institutions mentioned above fall under the category of ‘Private Non-Profit Institutions’.

ii) Private unincorporated proprietary establishment: Establishment that is owned by individual or group of individuals would be treated as private Unincorporated Proprietary Establishments. Most of the private Establishments will come under this category.

iii) Private unincorporated partnership establishment: Establishments registered under Indian Partnership Act 1932 as a partnership “Firm” would fall under this category of ‘Private Unincorporated Partnership Establishments’. It may be noted that Establishments run by more than one person but not registered under Indian Partnership Act 1932 would not be treated under this category but as Private Unincorporated Partnership Establishments

iv) Private Corporate Non Financial Establishments: Those private Establishments (Companies) registered under the Companies Act 1956 and are carrying out non-financial economic activities would fall under the category of ‘Private Corporate Non- financial Establishments.

v) Private Corporate Financial Establishments: Those private Establishments (Companies) registered under the Companies Act 1956 and are carrying out mainly financial services would be treated as ‘Private Corporate financial Establishments.

vi) Private Co-operative Establishment: Establishments which are registered under Cooperative Societies Act 1912 or under any other law in force in any state for the registered of cooperative societies, would fall the category of Private Cooperative Establishments.

N. Establishments with premises and without premises: Establishments, which are operated within census house/premises, are counted as Establishments within premises. An establishment outside the census house/premises may be either with premises or without premises. If it is with premises then it is covered in other enumeration unit where it exists. If the Establishments is operated outside census house/premises without premises and is of a moving type, then it is treated as Establishments without fixed location. If Establishments without premises is carries out at affixed place more or less regularly, then it is treated as Establishments without premises with fixed location.

O. Social group of owner: The establishment was mainly classified into two groups (a) Private Establishments and (b) other than private Establishments. The private Establishments which are on sole proprietary basis or on partnership basis were given the code according to the gender (male/female) and social group (ST/SC/OBC/Others) of the proprietor. All Establishments other than private Establishments such as co-operative government, public sector etc. were classified separately in other group.

P. Power/fuel used: If any or more source of power/fuel are specifically used for carrying the entrepreneurial activity (other than lighting purpose or heating the premises etc.) it is considered as power/fuel used. The different sources of power/fuel considered are electricity, coal/ soft coke, petrol /diesel, gas, firewood, kerosene, animal power, non-conventional energy (biogas, solar and wind energy) and other such as atomic power etc. Establishments using none of these types of power/fuel are categorized as operation without power.

Q. Year of Operation: This information is collected depending upon the years of operation of the activity of the Establishments. The period with reference to the date of census over which the Establishments has been carrying out its activity is the number of years of operation of the activity of the Establishments.

R. Source of Finance: Source of finance from which the Establishments have taken financial assistance for establishing/ running the Establishments was also ascertained.

S. Proprietary Establishments: When an individual is the sole owner of an establishments it is a proprietary one. Own account production of fixed assets for own use, when produced by a single member will be classified as proprietary establishments.

T. Number of persons usually working daily:

The total number of persons usually working daily in an establishment with break-up of Adult male, Adult female, child male and child female and component of non-hired (unpaid) were taken into account. The workers with age less than 15 years have been categorized as children. Workers include members of the household whether paid or not engaged in any activity. The figure of numbers of persons is a position in the last year for perennial Establishments and last working season for seasonal Establishments. The category of workers includes both supervisory and primary workers. A worker need not mean the same person is continued but refer to a position. Part time workers are also treated employees as long they are engaged on a regular basis.

U. Schedule of enquiry:

In Sixth Economic Census three schedules were used, viz,

- (i) ***House and Establishment Listing Schedule (6A)***
- (ii) ***Establishment Abstract Schedule (6B)***
- (iii) ***Directory of Establishment Schedule (6C)*** in place of three schedules canvassed during Fifth Economic Census. House and Establishment Listing schedule of Sixth EC was formed by merging 'House List' and 'Enterprise Schedule' of the fifth EC. Further, the 'Address Slip' schedule of fifth EC was modified and

renamed as Directory of Establishment Schedule in Sixth EC for developing Business Register.
