

Business

Economic Census

Non-agriculture enterprises

The *non-agriculture enterprises* indicator is the number of non-agriculture establishments. Non-agriculture enterprises are defined as those engaged in any of the activities pertaining to (1) mining and quarrying, (2) manufacturing, (3) electricity, gas, and water supply, (4) construction, (5) trade, hotels, and restaurants, (6) transport, storage, and communication services, (7) financial intermediation, (8) real estate, renting, and business activities, (9) public administration, and (10) education, health, and social work. Establishment is defined as an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location in which one or predominantly one kind of economic activity is carried out.

Units of measurement: Number of establishments (in 1000s)

Country: India

Source: Economic Census (EC), Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation of India, <http://164.100.34.62/index.php/catalog/21/>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on EC 2005

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by EC 2005)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India—Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Non-agriculture enterprises by size

Non-agriculture enterprises by size is the number of non-agriculture establishments in each size group as a share of the total number of non-agriculture establishments. Non-agriculture enterprises are defined as those engaged in any of the activities pertaining to (1) mining and quarrying, (2) manufacturing, (3) electricity, gas, and water supply, (4) construction, (5) trade, hotels, and restaurants, (6) transport, storage, and communication services, (7) financial intermediation, (8) real estate, renting, and business activities, (9) public administration, and (10) education, health, and social work. Establishment is defined as an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location in which one or predominantly one kind of economic activity is carried out. Establishment size refers to employment size, defined as the total number of persons usually working daily, including full time employees, part time employees who are engaged on a regular basis, and household members engaged in any of the activities carried out by the establishment.

- Size breakdowns: 1, 2–5, 6–9, 10–19, 20–99, 100+

Units of measurement: Percent of establishments

Country: India

Source: Economic Census (EC), Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation of India, <http://164.100.34.62/index.php/catalog/21/>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on EC 2005

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by EC 2005)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Non-agriculture enterprises by sector, ISIC 3.1

Non-agriculture enterprises by sector is the number of non-agriculture establishments in each economic sector as a share of the total number of non-agriculture establishments. Non-agriculture enterprises are defined as those engaged in any of the activities pertaining to (1) mining and quarrying, (2) manufacturing, (3) electricity, gas, and water supply, (4) construction, (5) trade, hotels, and restaurants, (6) transport, storage, and communication services, (7) financial intermediation, (8) real estate, renting, and business activities, (9) public administration, and (10) education, health, and social work. Establishment is defined as an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location in which one or predominantly one kind of economic activity is carried out. Economic sectors are defined using 1-digit International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC 3.1) with regrouping.

- Economic sector breakdowns: Mining and quarrying (corresponding to ISIC 3.1 C), manufacturing (ISIC 3.1 D), electricity, gas, and water supply (ISIC 3.1 E), construction (ISIC 3.1 F), trade, hotels, and restaurants (ISIC 3.1 G, H), transportation, storage, and communications (ISIC 3.1 I), financial intermediation (ISIC 3.1 J), real estate, renting, and business activities (ISIC 3.1 K), public administration (ISIC 3.1 L), education, health, and social (ISIC 3.1 M, N, O)

Units of measurement: Percent of establishments

Country: India

Source: Economic Census (EC), Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation of India, <http://164.100.34.62/index.php/catalog/21/>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on EC 2005

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by EC 2005)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India—Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Specialization index of non-agriculture enterprises, ISIC 3.1

Specialization index of non-agriculture enterprises is the size of the largest economic sector as a share of the size of the total non-agriculture enterprises. The size is measured in terms of the number of establishments. Non-agriculture enterprises are defined as those engaged in any of the activities pertaining to (1) mining and quarrying, (2) manufacturing, (3) electricity, gas, and water supply, (4) construction, (5) trade, hotels, and restaurants, (6) transport, storage, and communication services, (7) financial intermediation, (8) real estate, renting, and business activities, (9) public administration, and (10) education, health, and social work. Establishment is defined as an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location in which one or predominantly one kind of economic activity is carried out. The indicator is available for sectors defined using 2-digit and 4-digit International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC 3.1).

- ISIC 3.1 industry breakdowns: 2 digit, 4 digit

Units of measurement: Index, non-negative and smaller than or equal to 100, where a larger positive number indicates a greater level of specialization

Country: India

Source: Economic Census (EC) of 2005, Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation of India, <http://164.100.34.62/index.php/catalog/21/>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on EC 2005

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by EC 2005)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India—Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Diversification index of non-agriculture enterprises, ISIC 3.1

Diversification index of non-agriculture enterprises is a measure of the level of diversification of economic activities among non-agriculture enterprises. It is computed as the inverse of the sum of the squares of the size of sectors as shares of the size of the total non-agriculture enterprises. The size is measured in terms of the number of establishments. Non-agriculture enterprises are defined as those engaged in any of the activities pertaining to (1) mining and quarrying, (2) manufacturing, (3) electricity, gas, and water supply, (4) construction, (5) trade, hotels, and restaurants, (6) transport, storage, and communication services, (7) financial intermediation, (8) real estate, renting, and business activities, (9) public administration, and (10) education, health, and social work. Establishment is defined as an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location in which one or predominantly one kind of economic activity is carried out. The indicator is available for sectors defined using 2-digit and 4-digit International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC 3.1).

- ISIC 3.1 industry breakdowns: 2 digit, 4 digit

Units of measurement: Index, greater than or equal to one, where one indicates no diversification and a larger positive number indicates a greater level of diversification

Country: India

Source: Economic Census (EC) of 2005, Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation of India, <http://164.100.34.62/index.php/catalog/21/>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on EC 2005

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by EC 2005)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India—Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Non-agriculture enterprises by ownership

Non-agriculture enterprises by ownership is the number of non-agriculture establishments in each ownership category as a share of the total number of non-agriculture establishments. Non-agriculture enterprises are defined as those engaged in any of the activities pertaining to (1) mining and quarrying, (2) manufacturing, (3) electricity, gas, and water supply, (4) construction, (5) trade, hotels, and restaurants, (6) transport, storage, and communication services, (7) financial intermediation, (8) real estate, renting, and business activities, (9) public administration, and (10) education, health, and social work. Establishment is defined as an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location in which one or predominantly one kind of economic activity is carried out. All enterprises owned or run by central government, state government, public sector undertakings, and local bodies are considered to be public; remaining enterprises are considered private.

- Ownership breakdowns: Public, private

Units of measurement: Percent of establishments

Country: India

Source: Economic Census (EC), Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation of India, <http://164.100.34.62/index.php/catalog/21/>.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on EC 2005

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by EC 2005)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Formal manufacturing

Formal manufacturing enterprises by industry

Formal manufacturing enterprises by industry is the number of establishments in each industry as a share of the total number of manufacturing establishments in the formal sector. The formal manufacturing enterprises are defined as enterprises registered under Sections 2(m)(i) and 2(m)(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 (i.e., 10 or more workers with the aid of power or 20 or more workers without the aid of power). This indicator is available for 2-digit industries defined by ISIC 3.1.

- Industry breakdowns: Food, beverage, and tobacco (15, 16); textiles, apparel, leather, and related products (17, 18, 19); wood, wood products, paper, and paper products (20, 21); printing and reproduction of recorded media (22); coke and refined petroleum products (23); chemicals, chemical products, and pharmaceuticals (24); rubber, plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products (25, 26); basic metals and fabricated metal products (27, 28); computer, electronic, and optical products (30, 32, 33); electrical equipment (31); machinery and equipment n.e.c. (29); transportation equipment (34, 35); other (36, 37, 38)

Units of measurement: Percent of establishments

Country: India

Sources: Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), Central Statistical Office (Industrial Statistics Wing), the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/inner.aspx?status=2&menu_id=92.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on ASI 2009–10

Rural/Urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by ASI 2009–10)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Average size of formal manufacturing enterprises

Average size of formal manufacturing enterprises is the average employment size of manufacturing establishments in the formal sector. The number of employees is the average number of workers, including managers, workers who are directly employed and workers employed through contractors, other employees, and unpaid family members/proprietors/cooperative members. The formal manufacturing enterprises are defined as enterprises registered under Sections 2(m)(i) and 2(m)(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 (i.e., 10 or more workers with the aid of power, or 20 or more workers without the aid of power).

Units of measurement: Number of employees

Country: India

Sources: Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), Central Statistical Office (Industrial Statistics Wing), the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/inner.aspx?status=2&menu_id=92.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on ASI 2009–10

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by ASI 2009–10)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Informal manufacturing

Informal manufacturing enterprises by industry

Informal manufacturing enterprises by industry is the number of establishments in each industry as a share of the total number of manufacturing establishments in the informal sector. The informal manufacturing enterprises are defined as unincorporated enterprises, excluding those registered under Sections 2(m)(i) and 2(m)(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 (i.e., excluding those with 10 or more workers with the aid of power or 20 or more workers without the aid of power). This indicator is available for 2-digit industries defined by ISIC 3.1.

- Industry breakdowns: Food, beverage, and tobacco (15, 16); textiles, apparel, leather, and related products (17, 18, 19); wood, wood products, paper, and paper products (20, 21); printing and reproduction of recorded media (22); coke and refined petroleum products (23); chemicals, chemical products, and pharmaceuticals (24); rubber, plastics, and other non-metallic mineral products (25, 26); basic metals and fabricated metal products (27, 28); computer, electronic, and optical products (30, 32, 33); electrical equipment (31); machinery and equipment n.e.c. (29); transportation equipment (34, 35); other (36, 37, 38)

Units of measurement: Percent of establishments

Country: India

Sources: National Sample Survey–Survey of Enterprises (NSS–ENT), National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/inner.aspx?status=2&menu_id=71.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NSS–ENT 2010–11

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–ENT 2010–11)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Informal manufacturing enterprises by owner's gender

Informal manufacturing enterprises by owner's gender is the number of establishments with female (or male) owner(s) as a share of the total number of manufacturing establishments in the informal sector. The informal manufacturing enterprises are defined as unincorporated enterprises, excluding those registered under Sections 2(m)(i) and 2(m)(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 (i.e., excluding those with 10 or more workers with the aid of power or 20 or more workers without the aid of power).

- Gender breakdowns: Female, male

Units of measurement: Percent of establishments

Country: India

Sources: National Sample Survey–Survey of Enterprises (NSS–ENT), National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/inner.aspx?status=2&menu_id=71.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NSS–ENT 2010–11

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–ENT 2010–11)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Average size of informal manufacturing enterprises

Average size of informal manufacturing enterprises is the average employment size of manufacturing establishments in the informal sector. The number of employees is the average number of workers, including working owners, formal hired workers, informal hired workers, and other workers/helpers. The informal manufacturing enterprises are defined as unincorporated enterprises, excluding those registered under Sections 2(m)(i) and 2(m)(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 (i.e., excluding those with 10 or more workers with the aid of power or 20 or more workers without the aid of power).

Units of measurement: Number of employees

Country: India

Sources: National Sample Survey–Survey of Enterprises (NSS–ENT), National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/inner.aspx?status=2&menu_id=71.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NSS–ENT 2010–11

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–ENT 2010–11)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Informal services

Informal services enterprises by industry

Informal services enterprises by industry is the number of establishments in each industry as a share of the total number of services establishments in the informal sector. The informal services enterprises are defined as unincorporated enterprises in the services sector. This indicator is available for sections defined by ISIC 3.1.

- Sector breakdowns: Trade, hotels, and restaurants (G, H); transportation, storage, and communications (I); financial intermediation (J); real estate, renting, and business activities (K); education, health, social, and other services (M, N, O)

Units of measurement: Percent of establishments

Country: India

Sources: National Sample Survey–Survey of Enterprises (NSS–ENT), National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/inner.aspx?status=2&menu_id=71.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NSS–ENT 2010–11

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–ENT 2010–11)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Informal services enterprises by owner's gender

Informal services enterprises by owner's gender is the number of establishments with female (or male) owners as a share of the total number of manufacturing establishments in the informal sector. The informal services enterprises are defined as unincorporated enterprises in the services sector.

- Gender breakdowns: Female, male

Units of measurement: Percent of establishments

Country: India

Sources: National Sample Survey–Survey of Enterprises (NSS–ENT), National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/inner.aspx?status=2&menu_id=71.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NSS–ENT 2010–11

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–ENT 2010–11)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia

Average size of informal services enterprises

Average size of informal services enterprises is the average employment size of manufacturing establishments in the informal sector. The number of employees is the average number of workers, including working owners, formal hired workers, informal hired workers, and other workers/helpers. The informal services enterprises are defined as unincorporated enterprises in services sector.

Units of measurement: Number of employees

Country: India

Sources: National Sample Survey–Survey of Enterprises (NSS–ENT), National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/inner.aspx?status=2&menu_id=71.

Time period:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Based on NSS–ENT 2010–11

Rural/urban division:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Total, rural, urban (defined by NSS–ENT 2010–11)

Spatial levels of disaggregation:

- Spatial database 2001: Not applicable
- Spatial database 2011: Level 1, Level 2

Administrative boundaries: Based on Census of India–Administrative Atlas of India 2011

Geometry type: Polygon

Geographic coordinate system: GCS_WGS_1984

Creator: Spatial Data for South Asia