

Concepts & Definitions of the important terms

Concepts & definitions of some of the important terms used in fourth economic census are given below:

Enterprise:

An enterprise is an undertaking engaged in production and / or distribution of goods and / or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption.

Own account Enterprises:

An enterprise normally run by members of the household without hiring any worker on a fairly regular basis is an own account enterprise.

Establishment:

An enterprise run by employing at least one hired worker on a fairly regular basis is an establishment

Agricultural Enterprise:

An agricultural enterprise for the purpose of Economic Census is defined as one engaged in livestock production, agricultural services hunting trapping & game propagation, forestry and logging, fishing (corresponding to Divisions 02, 03, 04, 05 and 06 of NIC-1987). Enterprises engaged in activities pertaining to agricultural production and plantation (Divisions 00 and 01 of NIC-1987) are not considered as agricultural enterprise for the purpose of Economic Census.

Non-agricultural Enterprise:

Enterprises engaged in economic activities other than agricultural activities (excluding activities pertaining to agricultural production and plantation) are termed as non-agricultural enterprises (corresponding to economic activities covered by Sections 1 to 9 and X of NIC-1987).

Nature of Operation:

If the entrepreneurial activity is carried on through out the year more or less regularly is treated as perennial activity. If the activity of the enterprise is confined to a particular season, the same is called the non-perennial activity.

Type of Ownership:

Ownership of the enterprise is classified into four broad types (a) Private Non-profit Institutions (NPI) (b) Private Others (c) Co-operatives and (d) Government. Institutions which are financed and controlled by households (e.g. a Dharamshala, a Trust or a Temple etc.) are treated as NPIs serving households, Institutions, which are financed and controlled by commercial organisations e.g. FICCI, ASSOCHAM are treated as NPIs serving commercial organisations/business houses. Both types of such institutions fall under the category of Private NPI.

An enterprise is treated as private if it is managed by a single or a group of private persons, without Government's participation, both in terms of management and shares. Loans granted by the Government to a private enterprise do not make the enterprise a Government enterprise. All private enterprises other than those mentioned in the category of 'Private NPI' are categorised as 'Private Others'.

All enterprises, which are registered under the Act of Co-operative Societies, fall under the category of 'Co-operative'.

All other enterprises which have ownership such as Central Government, State Government, Public Sector undertakings, local bodies (Zila Parishad, Municipal Corporation, Municipal Authority etc.) are considered as Government enterprises, Universities, educational boards which are autonomous but are getting grants from the Central or State Governments or local bodies are also included in the category of 'Government'.

Social Group of Owner:

This information is collected in respect of the private enterprises which are operated on sole proprietary or on partnership basis and has been grouped into eight categories of social groups viz. ST Female, ST Male, SC Female, SC Male, OBC Female, OBC Male, Others Female and Others Male.

Power/fuel used:

If any or more sources of power/fuel are specifically used for carrying the entrepreneurial activity (other than lighting purposes 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 (bio gas, solar and wind energy) and others such as atomic power etc. Enterprises using none of these types of power/fuel, are categorised as operation without power.

Number of persons usually working daily:

The total number of persons usually working daily in an enterprise with break-up of Adult male, Adult female, Child male and Child female and component of hired was taken in to account. The workers with age less than 15 years have been categorised as children. Workers include members of the household whether paid or not engaged in any activity. The figure of number of persons is a position in the last year for perennial enterprises and last working season for seasonal enterprises. The category of workers includes both supervisory and primary workers. A worker need not mean the same person is continued but refers to a position. Apprentices whether paid or not are treated as hired workers. Part time workers are also treated employees as long as they are engaged on a regular basis. Exchange of labour mutually between households is regarded as household labour and not as hired labour.