DEFINITIONS OF SOME OF THE TERMS USED IN THIS STUDY

(1) Establishment - An establishment means a combination of capital and man-power, operated for producing one or more products, or performing a service under a single management and having a single accounting unit. An establishment may be a factory, a mine, a power plant, a shop, a household where goods are produced or services are performed, etc.

(2) Value of capital goods (Fixed capital) - The value of fixed capital consists of the value of building, land, tools and machinery, and transport equipment, the durability of which is more than one year.

(3) Persons Engaged - The persons engaged consists of all those working permanently or temporarily in the establishment, provided their total working hours are not less than 18 hours a week.

(4) Input - Purchase of supplies and raw materials consumed, and expenses on other items consumed for manufacturing.

(5) Output - Manufactured products and other items produced as a result of productive activities.

(6) Gross Value Added - Gross value added is obtained after deducting the value of input from that of the output.

(7) Large Establishment - A large establishment is one which works employing 10 persons or more.
(8) **Small Establishment** - A small establishment is one which employs 9 or less workers during its normal working sessions.

(9) **Worker** - All those who work permanently in the establishment are called 'workers', provided their weekly work is not less than 18 hours.

(10) **Capital goods** - These are the goods which are not used for consumption but for the sake of producing goods to be finally used by consumers. They include machinery and tools, etc.

(11) **Intermediate goods** - These are goods to be transformed in industrial or other establishment and made ready for sale to the final consumers, such as wool, and cotton yarn, cement, carburators, and rings, etc.

(12) **Durable consumer goods** - The term is applied to consumer goods whose life usually exceeds one year, such as cars, refrigerators, heaters, chairs and tables, etc.

(13) **Non-durable goods** - These are goods whose life is usually less than one year, such as clothing, etc.