

CHAPTER - II

Role of the District in the Economy of the State

Nadia occupies only 4.46% of the State's total area, securing the tenth place among the sixteen districts of West Bengal. Fig. 6, shows the percentage of area of Nadia and West Bengal. The district is a flat alluvial terrain with minimum relief, lying in the heart of Bengal Delta.¹

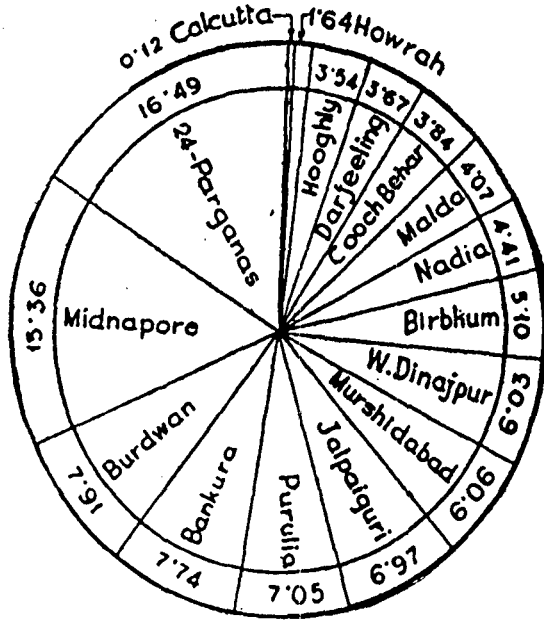
Of the State's total population of 54,485,560; 5.03% or 2,977,013 persons are in Nadia. The State has 26.49% of urban population in which Nadia shares 4.42%. The State's percentage in rural population is 20.11% in which Nadia's share is 5.83%.

In the State of West Bengal, as a whole, population has increased by 22.96% during 1971-81. The rural population have gone up by 20.11% only in the State while the urban population have shown an increase of 31.61% during the last decade. A decennial percentage variation of population in West Bengal and Nadia is shown in Fig. 7.

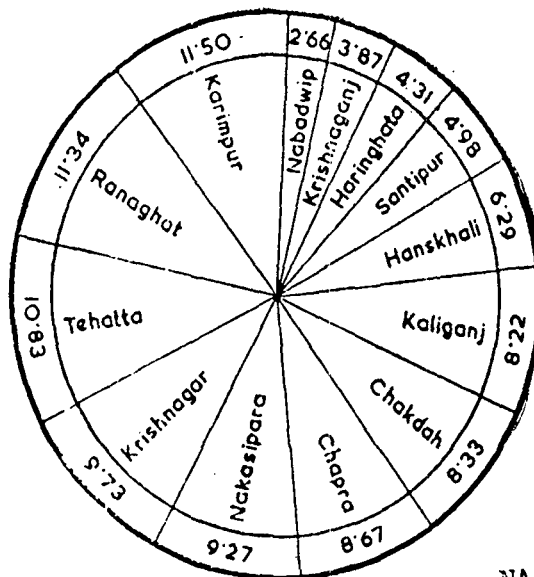
Nadia seems to have a faster growth rate than the State's level. Her over all growth rate is 33.48% while the rural population shows a growth rate of 29.06%. Nadia's growth rate for urban population is 52.65%. Considering the total growth rate Nadia occupies the first position in the case of rural-population-growth and has fifth position in case of urban-growth.

The pressure of population on the soil of Nadia is higher than that in the State, taken as a whole. The density of population is 614 persons per sq.km. in the State, while it is 758 persons

PERCENTAGE OF AREA OF WEST BENGAL AND NADIA



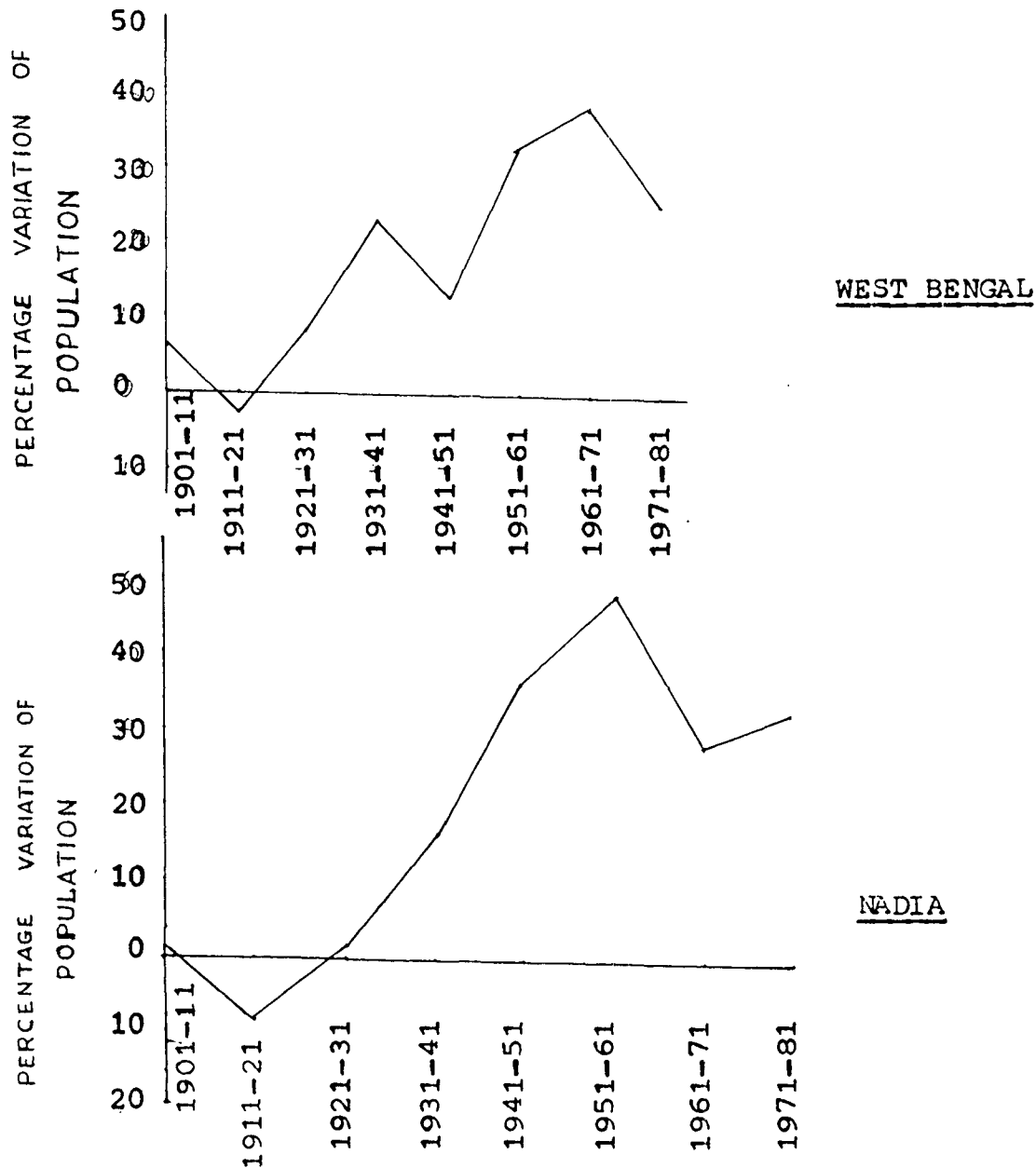
WEST BENGAL



NADIA

Fig - 6

DECENNIAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF POPULATION
IN WEST BENGAL AND NADIA (1901-1981)



Source : After the author's figure published in 'Methods and concepts in Geography' Edited by DR. M.R. CHAUDHURI.

per sq. km. in the district of Nadia. Density of population is not even, every where in Nadia, having maximum density in Santipur, Nabadwip, Krishnanagar and Ranaghat. Fig. 8, shows the Density of population of Nadia.

The percentage of workers to the total population is an important index to the condition of a region's economy. In the state of West Bengal, the number of workers in 1981 came to 15509621 and these main workers constitutes 28.47% of the total population. In Nadia workers participation is below the State average being 26.42%. In 1971 the numbers were 27.91% for West Bengal as a whole and 24.85% for Nadia district, which shows that in both the state and the district level there has been a rise in the percentage of workers participation. Nadia comprises 5.07% of West Bengal's main workers according to 1981 census.

The main workers of 1981 are distributed into four broad groups - cultivators , agricultural labourers household industry worker and other worker. Out of 15,509,621 main workers in West Bengal, 30.64% cultivators, 24.82% as agricultural labourers, 4.12% are workers engaged in household industry while 40.42% constitute as other workers. For Nadia the corresponding figures are 31.67% 28.63%, 6.14% and 33.56%. Of the states 30.64% of cultivators Nadia's share is 5.24% ; of the state's 24.82% of agricultural labourers, Nadia constitutes 5.85% ; Of the State 4.12% of household industry workers 7.56% is shared by Nadia. In this case the district's share is above States level, though Nadia is said to be an industrially backward district. Of the State's 40.42% of

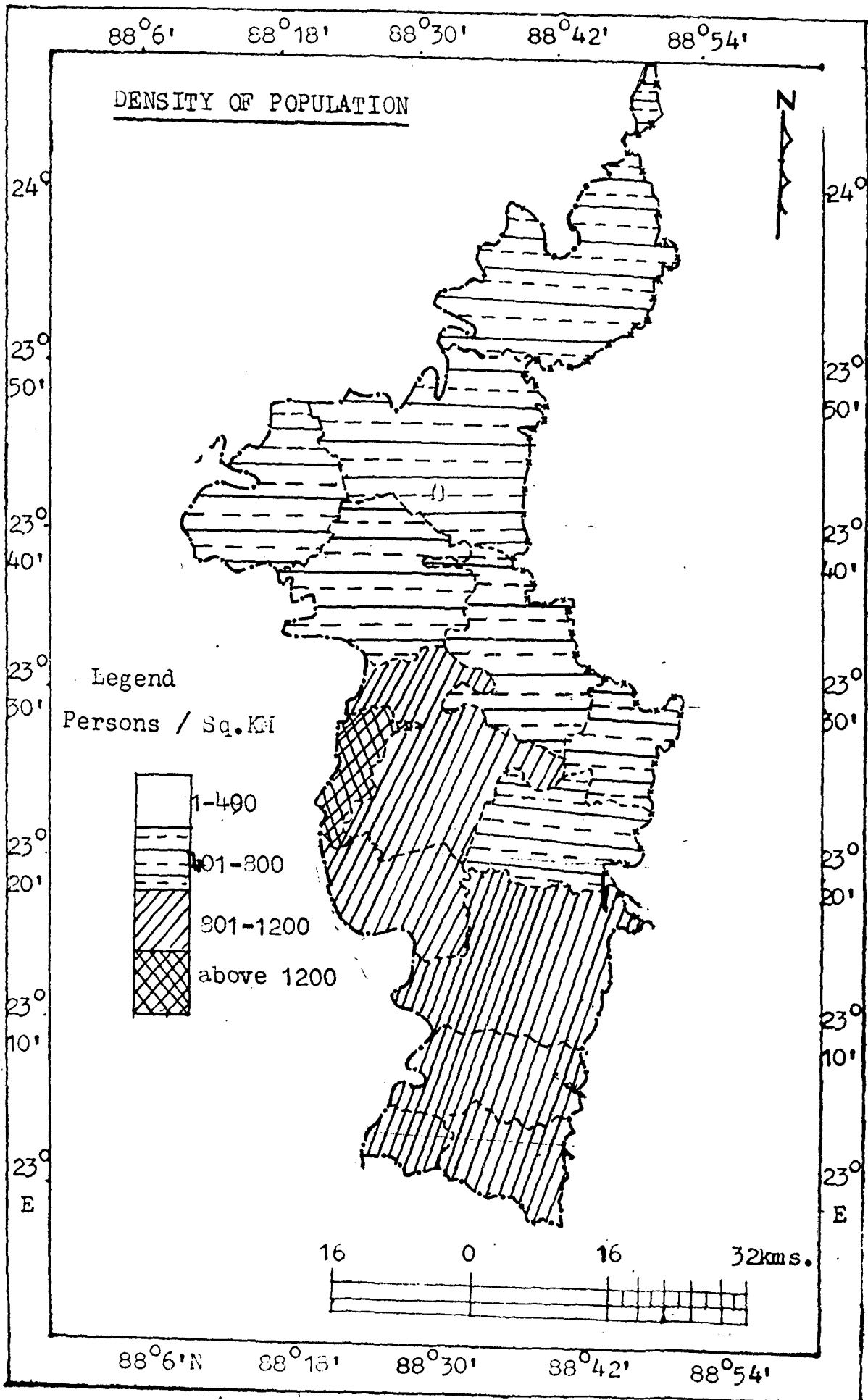


Fig - 8

other working group, Nadia's share is 4.20%. Fig. 9, shows the percentage share of workers in West Bengal and Nadia.

Nadia district presents a fair picture regarding her rate of literacy when compared to the State as a whole. The district has a total of 1094546 or 36.76% of literate persons. Of which 43.74% are male and 29.4% are female. The figures show a rise of 5.45%, in total, and 5.13%, male and 5.79% female literacy over the last decade. Turning the attention for the State as a whole it is found that she has 40.9% of total population or 22,271,867 literate persons. The percentage of male and female literates are 50.48% and 30.33% respectively.

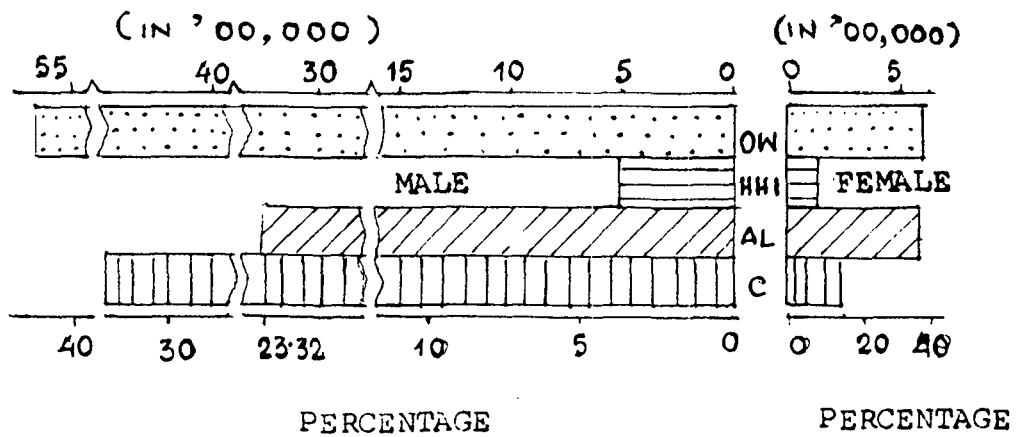
The share of Nadia in the State's total literate population is 4.91% only, while to the States total in male and female literate population, Nadia's percentage is 2.34% and 1.63% respectively. Comparing the picture of 1971 with 1981 we find that female literacy has indeed made a welcome progress both in the State and district level.^{2 2}

Raw-materials :

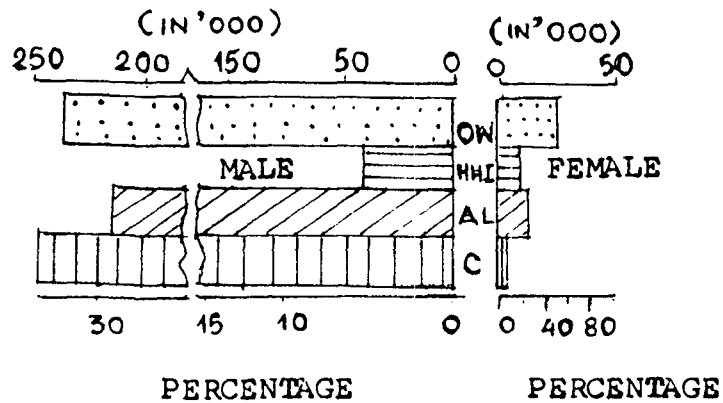
Forest :

About 13.5 percent of the total geographical area of West Bengal is under forests. The net wooded area was only 11 percent in 1966-67. To this Nadia actually contributes nothing. She has no natural forest, her man-made forest area is only 4 acres, from which the State's income is nil, only perhaps the district can meet a little of her demand.

WORKERS BY MAIN CATEGORIES
1981



WEST BENGAL



NADIA

After Provisional Population Table, Census of India, 1981, Series 23, West Bengal.

Fig - 9

Agriculture :

About 50 percent of the people in West Bengal find employment in agricultural pursuits as compared to 70 percent for the whole of India and 65% for Nadia district. Agriculture, according to estimates, generates about a third of the total income of the State. In it Nadia's share is very insignificant being 5.5% though agriculture contributes to the major share of 61 percent of the district's income. As the basic industry of any country agriculture provides not only food for the thousands in Nadia but also raw-materials for the industry.

Minerals :

Nadia is absolutely devoid of any minerals. Neither does any mineral based industry is found in Nadia. She is fully dependent for her mineral need from the adjacent districts of West Bengal and other states.

Live Stock and Poultry :

West Bengal has a fairly large live stock population and its growth is inspired with a dual objective of providing the villages with a balanced diet and a higher level of income. About 4% of all small scale industries in West Bengal are live stock based. Industrial belt around Calcutta has a good number of tanning factories, since about 12 thousand hides are assembled daily at Calcutta, which is the chief hide market of West Bengal. Eight large bone meal plants draw their supplies from the State as well as from the adjacent states. All over the state many a firms have been functioning in the manufacturing of leather foot-wear, glue suitcase and dairy products.

To all such activities in the state, Nadia's role is not very significant. The only noticeable thing is that with the two objectives of (i) to provide marketing facilities to the rural producers of milk for disposing of their marketable surplus and (ii) to supply pasteurised milk to the urban population at a reasonable price, a dairy plant was set installed at Haringhata which started functioning in June 1950. At present dairy supply of her fresh milk is 210 thousand litres. She has 626 milkboths all over Calcutta and provides direct fulltime employment to 5791 persons and 2thousand partime employment.

An intensive Cattle Development Project has been in operation in the district. The project headquarters is at Krishnanagar and 12 artificial main centres have been established at different places with the aim of achieving better breeding and management of live stock. Government chilling plants have been set up at Bethuadahari, Phulia, Chakdah, Plassey, Tehatta, Behadurpur, Chitiasali and Haringhata. A live stock Breeding cum Research Station has been set up at Haringhata, while centralised semen collection stations have been set up at Haringhata and Bethuadahari. Thus it seems that in respect of live stock and poultry farming Nadia serves the state in the field of research development and with suppling the state with milk and milk products.

Nadia has no industry dependent on leather, hides or bones rather all such products are sent away to Calcutta and other markets.

The State has a total live stock of 34577000 and Nadia's

total is 1084841 ; i.e. only 3.13% of the state's live stock is comprised by Nadia.

Fisheries :

Though West Bengal is the largest producer of fresh water fish, and her growing population is also the biggest consumer of fresh water fish production, she rather has to import fishes from adjacent states in good quantity. In West Bengal cultured fishes in the ponds and the tanks constitute the most important source of production of fish in the state. Such fisheries are widely scattered all over the state and the district of Nadia shares a good slice.

Nadia has ten Government farms for fish and fish seeds which cover a total area of 480 acres. The total quantity of fry and fingerlings supplied from these farms in 1976-77 was 7.65 lakhs. Apart from the Government farms, the fishery resources of the district include various tanks, bils and small ponds covering an area of 48,384 acres. The fishermen population in the district is 37,207. The number of fishermen's co-operatives is 74 and 6336 members have been enrolled by them.

Infrastructure :

Nadia really presents a very bleak picture when developments in respect of infrastructure and industrial activities are concerned. Poor and inefficient availability of infrastructure has not inspired any big entrepreneurs. Moreover 68% of the people has little education to alter their hereditary occupation. A percent of those who have attained some education often lacks the spirit of entrepreneurship and prefer the no-risk clerical service of any sort.

Nadia has no power generating station. Only 40% of her

villages have so far been electrified. Absence of minerals has limited the setting of factories. Most of the industries are agrobased, again agricultural productions to feed and establish new units are not enough. Lack of funds, negligence from the Government level, ill health and poor conditions of the local inhabitants etc. have led to the least development of industry in Nadia. Actually she contributes very little to State's industrial output.

Nadia represents basically the features of an under development of economy, such as a low level of income and employment and a low degree of industrialisation. Except certain medium sized industrial units and an industrial estate at Kalyani, sponsored by the Government of West Bengal, modern industries are yet to develop to a significant extent in the district. While household and small scale industries provide employment to about 5.4% of the district working population, another 6.2% is employed in manufacturing other than household industry.

The number of units registered under the Factories Act 1947³, in Nadia and also the level of industrial employment is not very encouraging. In 1966-77, the total number of units was only 68, which constituted a meagre 1.17% of the state total of 5837 units, giving employment to some 6637 persons accounting for only 0.30% of the State's total of 825649 persons. The growth pattern of registered working factories upto 1979 is shown in Fig. 10. Table 2.1, shows the number of factories registered and their employment in West Bengal and Nadia. The table is given at the end of the chapter.

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF NADIA FACTORIES TO THE
TOTAL NUMBER OF FACTORIES OF WEST BENGAL.
1961 - 1978

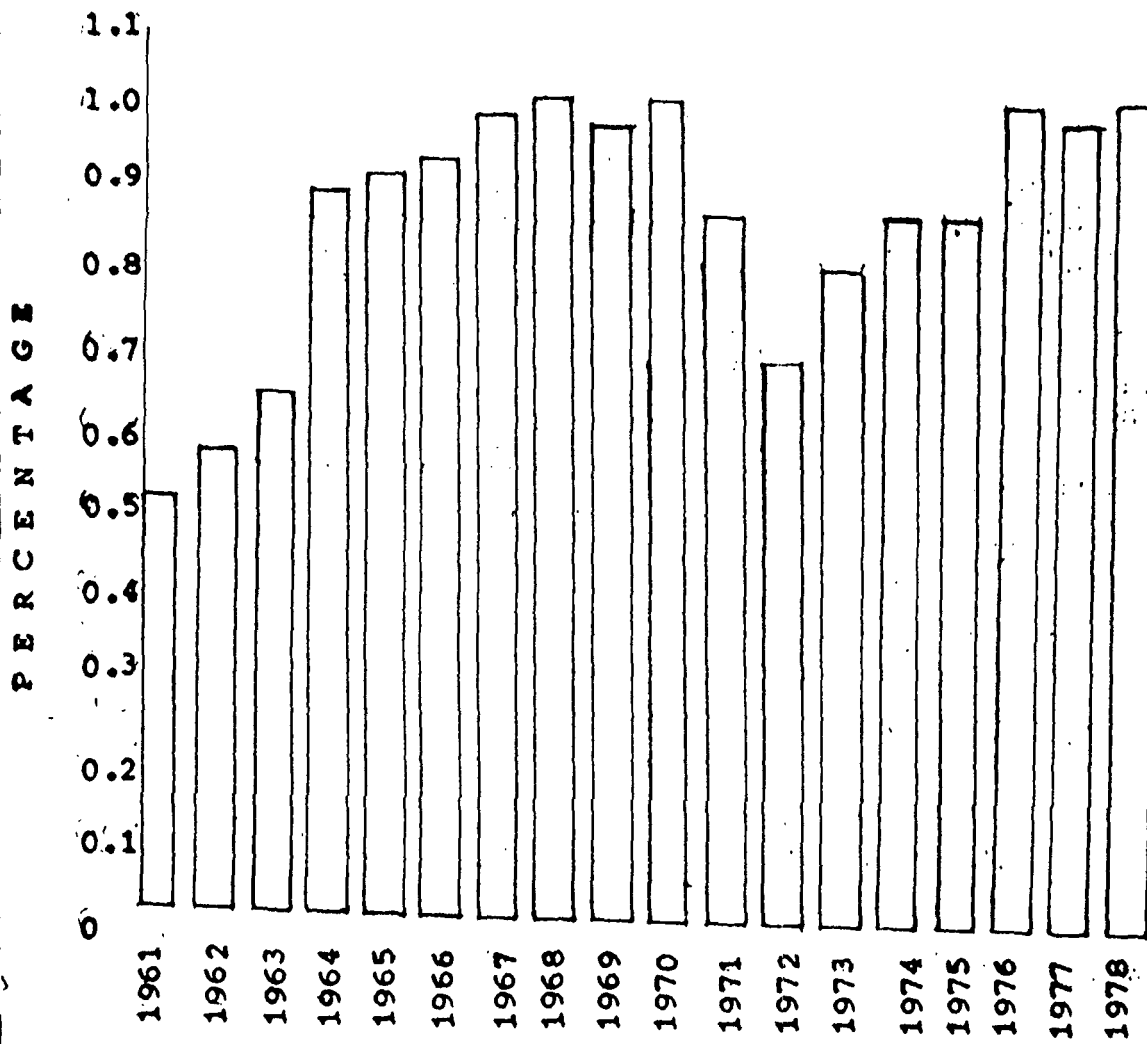


Fig - 10

These factories, however, do not take an active part in the generation of wealth of the district. Most of the labourers engaged in these factories are outsiders and the factories generally supply the needs of the outside market. The exceptions are Kalyani Spinning Mill which supplies cotton yarn to the local handloom weavers, and Phulia Steel Metal Industries which supplies agricultural implements for the local use. Fig. 11, shows the share of workers employed in Nadia factories to the total workers employed in the factories of West Bengal. The table 2.2 given at the end of the chapter, shows the registered working factories and their employment in West Bengal and Nadia in 1977.

Small Scale Industries :

Growth and development in Small Scale Industries is gaining space as it is becoming the only way open to the young men for their livelihood. Moreover the task of setting up an unit is not an uphill task now, it is becoming easier as a good number of guiding hands are lend by the banks, the Government, and the different agencies, with finance, schemes, consultants etc. This sector has grown phenomenally over the past decade. This growth is not only in terms of the number of units, but also in terms of production, contribution to external markets outside the State and job opportunities created. A wide variety of products is now being manufactured in this sector, these are mostly mass consumption items.

There seems to be a good concentration of small industries in Nadia. An increasing trend in both the number of such units and their working force has been noticeable over the last two decade or so. Data available for the year 1965-66 and 1979-80 indicate a rise

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN NADIA FACTORIES
TO TOTAL WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORIES OF WEST BENGAL
1961 - 1978

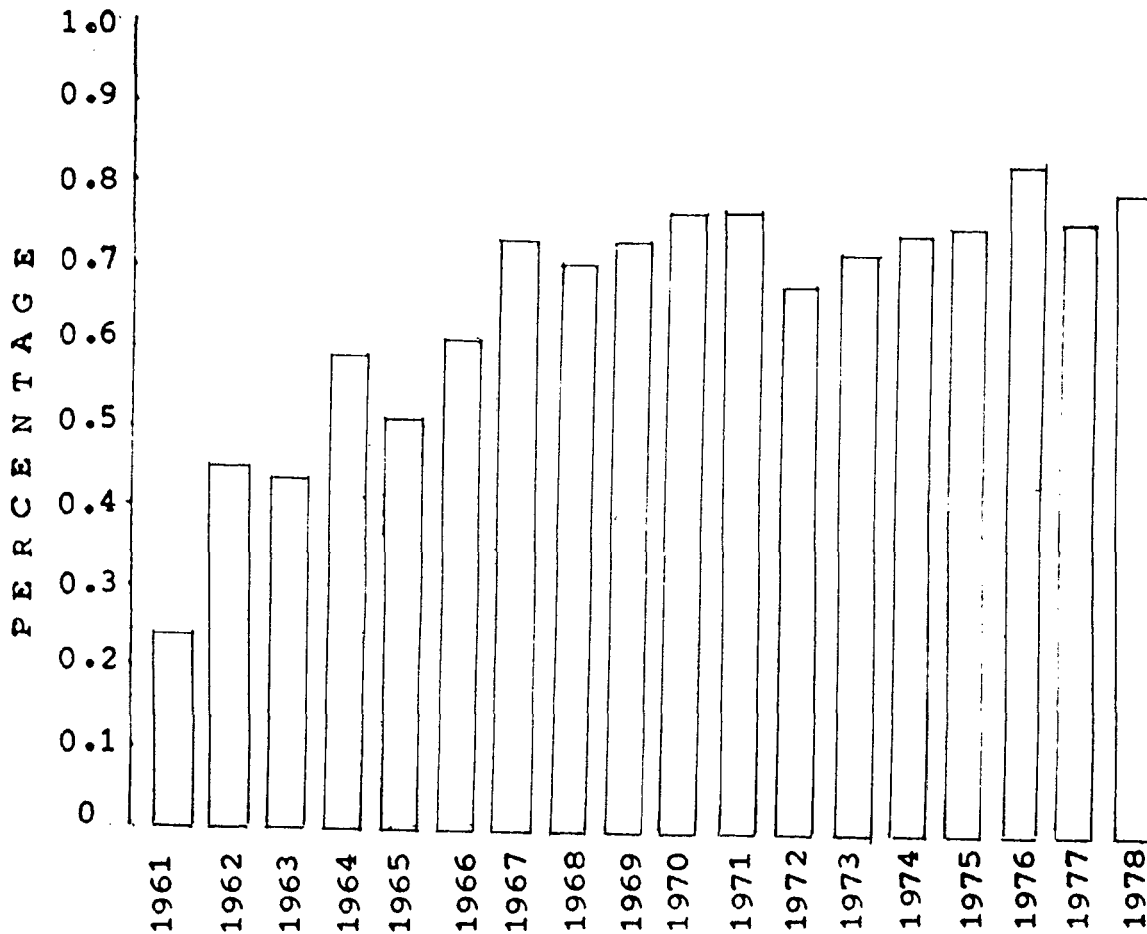


Fig - 11

of as much as 11.13% in the number of the small scale units during the period bounded by these two years from 46,780 to 52,638. Of this 33.5% are reported to be textile units while 26.3% are food manufacturing units. Most of the units are again of very small size. As much as 83% of them employed only one or two persons at the most.

Comparing the data of number of small scale units in the State and in Nadia district of the year 1979-80, it is found that the State has registered as many as 128553 units where as the district has 6659 units. Nadia thus shares 5.17% of West Bengal's small scale units these years. The number of persons employed in the same period is 1095451 in the State as a whole and only 59521 in the district of Nadia, which is only 5.43% of the States employment in small scale units.⁴

Cottage Industries :

The rural people of West Bengal, mostly earn their living by agriculture or by arts and crafts. Not unoften did they depend on both. They possess hardly any workshop or elaborate machineries. Their place of work is their little cottage and their helpmates are their wives and children. In most cases they make their own equipment in their own way. The skill is handed down from father to son and indeed every craftsman, inherits the accumulated skill and tradition of his family.

The clay modellers of West Bengal have a reputation which has travelled far beyond its borders. In the exhibitions at Wimbley and other international fairs the clay models attracted the admiration of countless admirers. In their homes in Ghurni in the north eastern suburb of Krishnanagar in Nadia district, about fifty miles from Calcutta, the craftsman mould art of simple clay vivid models of

suburb of Krishnanagar in Nadia district, about fifty miles from Calcutta, the craftsman mould art of simple clay vivid models of every phase of Indian social and religious life. Their skill is hereditary, their technique simple and the materials they use and the equipment they employ are unassuming. Indeed how such works of art could be made out of ordinary clay, torn and tattered rags, stalks of straw and several ounces of country paints and varnishes have baffled observers. Other cottage industries present here are pottery brass and bell metal work, cane and bamboo work, basket weaving, conch bangle, gur making etc. More people are engaged in cottage and village industry than in other household industry group. Thus from the point of employment as well as from the point of production generation which has its market not only in the State but all over India. This sector seems to occupy an important position in the district and in the State's economy.

In 1970-71 the total number of small scale units registered with the Directorate of Cottage and Small Scale Industries in West Bengal was 3187 and in Nadia 154. This figure has in 1985 risen to 202937 in West Bengal and 9860 in Nadia. Thus Nadia now shares 4.85% of West Bengal's total small scale industries. Of West Bengal's total employment in this field Nadia provides 4.68%. In the portion of total investment and total capacity of West Bengal in small scale industries Nadia shares 4.22% and 4.10% respectively⁵. Table 2,3 shows the number of small scale units registered with the Directorate of Cottage and Small Scale Units in West Bengal and Nadia and their employment. The table is given at the end of the chapter. Table 2,4 shows the industry wise distribution of units, employment, investment

in plant and machinery and capacity of registered SSI of 1985. The table is given at the end of the chapter. Fig. 12, shows the percentage share of small scale industrial units registered with the Directorate of Cottage and Small Scale Industries to the total Small Scale Units registered with the Directorate of Cottage and Small Scale Units in West Bengal. Fig. 13, shows the percentage share of Nadia's employment in the Registered Small Scale Units to the total number of employment in the registered small scale units of West Bengal.

Nadia has certain important industries that occupies a important place in the industrial landscape of West Bengal. A brief outline of these industries are given here.

Handloom Weaving :

In West Bengal about two lakhs and twelve thousand handlooms are functioning giving direct employment to more than five lakhs of people besides the same number of people are indirectly involved in this industry for earning their livelihood.

Nadia occupies an important place in handloom weaving industry of West Bengal. About 23.06% of West Bengal's weavers live in Nadia. According to 1977-78 data total number of looms installed in West Bengal were 8052, of which 1820 were installed in Nadia. At present 9 composit and 9 Spinning Mills are functioning under West Bengal Government, of which two Spinning Mills are in Nadia one in Kataganj and other at Kalyani. The total volumes of handloom goods produced in Nadia is roughly 30% of the total handloom production in the State. Santipur is the birth place of wonderful saree designs of West Bengal. Nabadwip and Ranaghat beside Santipur are

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF NADIA'S COTTAGE AND SMALL SCALE
UNITS REGISTERED TO THE TOTAL COTTAGE AND SMALL SCALE
UNITS OF WEST BENGAL

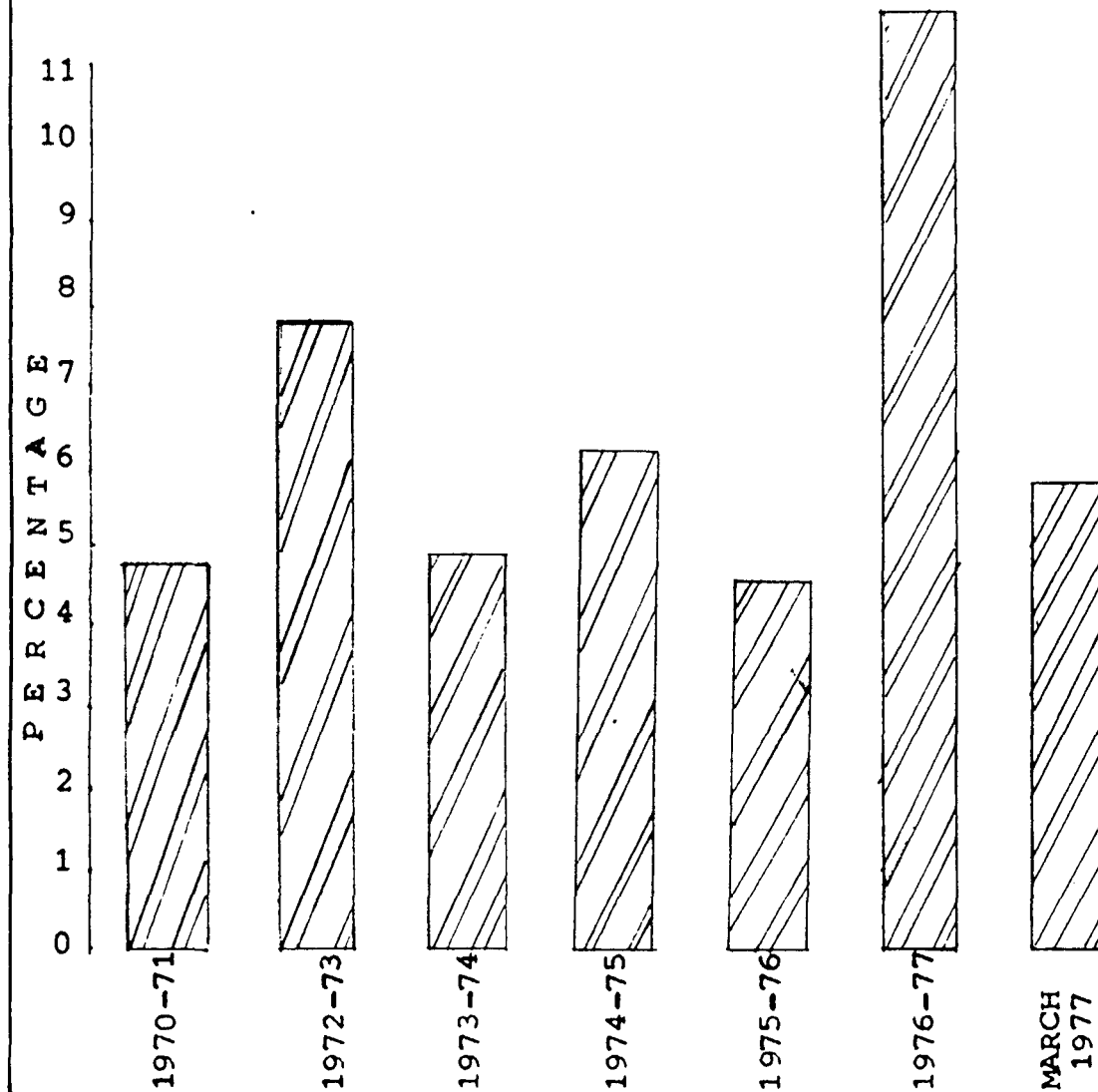


Fig - 12

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF NADIA'S EMPLOYMENT IN THE REGISTERED COTTAGE AND SMALL SCALE UNITS TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE REGISTERED COTTAGE AND SMALL SCALE UNITS OF WEST BENGAL

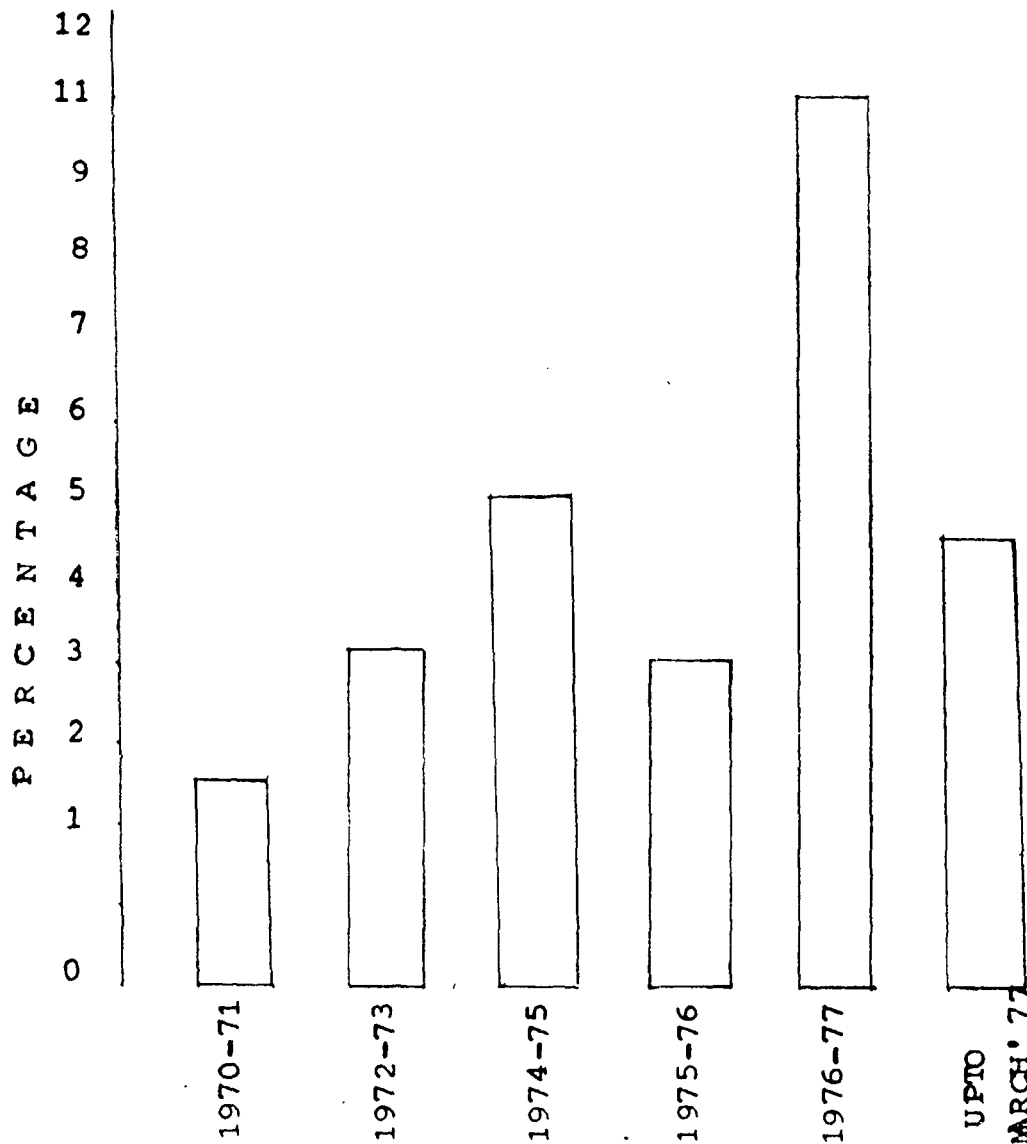


Fig - 13

the other two places where almost nine of each ten persons are directly or indirectly involved in the industry. Industries supporting weaving industries like bleaching, deying, calendering, washing, etc. have sprang up like mushrooms, all over Nadia. Nabadwip, Santipur and Ranaghat are also important markets for handloom products.

Industries in the Kalyani Industrial Estate :

Of the 4 industrial estates of West Bengal⁶, namely Kalyani, Behala, Bobhooghly and Baruipur, Kalyani located at Nadia. Kalyani occupies the largest space area and development facilities.

The Estate was set up by the Directorate of Small Scale Industries, Government of West Bengal, in 1957. Some of the details are reproduced below from the "Evaluation Report of the Industrial Estates in West Bengal 1966".

1. Total area	:	12,96,000 sq.ft.
2. Area occupied by Industrial Units	:	6,06,820 sq.ft.
3. Space per unit	:	25,820 sq.ft.
4. Rent charged	:	12,62 per sq.ft.
5. Capital Invested for	:	(a) Land - Rs. 4,75,000 (10% of the total)
		(b) Sheds - Rs. 24,57,726 (52% of the total)
		(c) Other - Rs. 18,17,274
6. Total number of industrial units	:	24 (a) Textile - 1

		(b) Chemical - 1
		(c) Engineering - 13
		(d) Others (manufacturing) - 2
		(e) Non-manufacturing - 2
		(f) Others - 5
7. Total employment		
in units	:	1498
		(a) Workers - 1174
		(b) Other staff - 324
8. Value per Rs. 1,000		
of output of	:	(a) Raw materials - Rs. 125.00
		(b) Wage - Rs. 158.75
		(c) Gross value added - Rs. 875.00
9. Output per worker		
per month	:	Rs. 800
10. Input per worker		
per month	:	Rs. 100
11. Wage per worker		
per month	:	Rs. 127
12. No. of worker		
per unit	:	52
13. No. of shifts per day		
per unit	:	1
14. Installed capacity		
per unit	:	199 H.P.
15. Actual capacity		
used per unit	:	187 H.P.

16. Value of plant &
machinery per unit
in 1965-66 : Rs. 5,12,779
17. Capital output rated : Rs. 0.98

This Estate has a great number of difficulties which is yet to be removed. But surely if care be taken, Kalyani Industrial Estate can solve many an industrial, as well as employment, and rehabilitation problem of the state.

Dairy Development :

"Modern Dairy farming is recent in origin. The Dairy Industry embraces the production of milk and its preparation for sale as well as distribution and manufacture of dairy products".

The Urban Milk supplies scheme in the Public Sector came up with two objectives - (i) to provide marketing facilities to the rural producers and (ii) to supply pasteurised milk to the urban population at a reasonable price. With these broad objectives a dairy plant was installed at Haringhata which started functioning in June 1950. A scheme for construction of cattle was also introduced in the year 1954 and first set of milk colonies was ready for occupation by cattle in the year 1957.

Haringhata started with the production of 15 thousand litres bottle milk per day in 1950-51, which has at the present moment gone up to 21 thousand litres. Beside production of liquid milk, the GC. MSS also produced ghee when the surplus butter fat is available. The achievement of GC MSS during the last four years

may be summarised as below :

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of C.P.</u>	<u>Total procurement of fresh milk / day on an average (in lakh kg.)</u>
1971-72	17	0.38
1972-73	17	0.47
1973-74	19	0.68
1974-75	19	0.69

<u>Year</u>	<u>No of milk Booths</u>	<u>Total sale of milk / day on average (lakhs lit)</u>	<u>Sale of ghee during the year (Kg)</u>
1971-72	593	1.36	21,700
1972-73	593	1.62	73,400
1973-74	625	1.83	60,600
1974-75	626	1.81	20,200

The GC MSS has provided direct employment to a very large number of staff and workers (including daily paid workers) of this state. The strength of staff and workers borne on the esntablishment of GC MSS in the years 1971,72,73 and 74 shows the annual increase in the strength as follows :

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of staff and workers</u>	<u>Annual Increase</u>
1971-72	4540	-
1972-73	4896	356
1973-74	5395	499
1974-75	5791	396

Beside full time employment the GC MSS also offers part time employment to girl students. Which is now over 2 thousand. A portion of the processed milk of Haringhata is also sold to the consumers through unemployed youth. At present 10 thousand litres of milk is sold to the people of Santipur, Ranaghat and Krishnanagar towns under this scheme⁷.

The greatest achievements of the GC MSS lies in its commendable role to check the selling price of milk of the Metropolis to the maximum relief to the consumers particularly to those belonging to the low income group.

Beside these Nadia add a little more to the States total income⁸, from various revenue collections. Table 2.5 shows the various revenue collections from Nadia district, contributory to the State Finance. The table is given at the end of the chapter.

Table 2.1 No. of Factories in West Bengal & Nadia & no. of workers employed

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Mfg. industry in W.B.	No. of Mfg. industry in Nadia	% of Industry in Nadia to West Bengal.	No. of Workers employed in factories in West Bengal.	No. of Workers employed in Factories in Nadia.	% of workers in Nadia to W.B.
1.	1960	4093	21	0.51	704, 387	1748	0.24
2.	1961	4311	25	0.57	718, 388	3249	0.45
3.	1962	4616	30	0.64	771, 413	3348	0.43
4.	1963	5010	45	0.89	814, 342	4872	0.59
5.	1964	5232	48	0.91	853, 880	4432	0.51
6.	1965	5643	53	0.93	880, 286	5443	0.61
7.	1966	5714	57	0.99	839, 978	6146	0.73
8.	1967	5658	58	1.02	831,990	5830	0.70
9.	1968	5737	56	0.98	816,980	5979	0.73
10.	1969	5599	57	1.01	791,379	6106	0.77
11.	1970	5612	49	0.87	808,573	6306	0.77
12.	1971	5577	39	0.69	808,547	5562	0.68
13.	1972	5611	46	0.81	830,700	6054	0.72
14.	1973	5621	49	0.87	843,313	6284	0.74
15.	1974	5688	50	0.87	854,017	6458	0.75
16.	1975	5626	58	1.03	839,276	7006	0.83
17.	1976	5707	57	0.99	835,326	6392	0.76
18.	1977	5837	68	1.16	825,649	6637	0.80
19.	1981	6548	96	1.50			

Table 2.2 Registered working Factories classified by Industry in West Bengal and their employment in West Bengal & Nadia.

Sl. No.	I n d u s t r y	<u>West Bengal</u>		<u>Nadia.</u>	
		Units	Empl-oyment.	Units	Empl-oyment.
1.	Manufacture of Pasturised Milk in bottle	6	1225	1	106
2.	Rice Millingby Power Machine	294	11087	1	37
3.	Mfg. of refineing of sugar (vaccum pan sugar fact)	2	676	1	320
4.	Mfg. of beer	2	286	1	183
5.	Mfg. of Paoultry food	2	141	1	93
6.	Dyeing of cloth and yarn	11	446	1	100
7.	Production of Khadi	3	138	1	60
8.	Weaving of Cotton textiles in handlooms	4	519	1	311
9.	Weaving of cotton textiles in powerlooms	115	4020	23	768
10.	Finishing of cotton textiles in powerlooms	16	1113	4	336
11.	Cotton textiles not elsewhere classified	27	1482	1	58
12.	Mfg. of Wooden furniture & fixture	18	550	1	120
13.	Mfg. of handmade Pulp paper boards etc.	2	81	1	55
14.	Rubber sheets	17	695	1	46
15.	Mfg. of basic heavy inorganic chemicals	44	4513	1	30
16.	Mfg. of hair dressings/oils	7	405	1	32
17.	Mfg. of other Chinaware or porcelain ware (including slabs, pales, pikons & Screens)	2	47	1	19
18.	Mfg. of home pipes & other cement & concrete products.	23	1081	2	47
19.	Mfg. of Iron & Steel	3	34694	1	96
20.	Mfg. of castings & forgings	331	33748	3	196
21.	Mfg. of Structural	123	7526	1	226
22.	Mfg. of Wire drawings	32	2386	1	32

Table 2.2 contd..

23.	Tool making	22	1786	1	43
24.	Mfg. of furniture & fixtures primarily of metal.	32	923	1	16
25.	Mfg. of hand tools	2	189	1	179
26.	Enamelling, japaning, lacquering, galvanising plating, & polishing of metal products.	32	2310	1	94
27.	mfg. of tea machinery	7	898	1	565
28.	Mfg. of parts & accessories of machine tools	13	374	1	48
29.	Mfg. of weighing machines	14	852	1	9
30.	Mfg. of others including general jabbery engg.	235	6667	1	27
31.	Mfg. of insulted wires and cables	13	4639	1	34
32.	Mfg. of parts & accessories of bi-cycles & cycle/ rickshaws	30	1376	6	759
33.	Cotton spinning and weaving	43	43798	3	1592
	Total	5837	825649	68	6637

Table 2.4 Industry wise distribution of Units, Employment, investment in Plant and Machinery and capacity of the Registered SSI Units

Registered upto 31.3.85.

	Total Units W.B.	Total Units	Total employment		Total Investment (p/M Rs. in 1000)		Total capacity (Rs. in thousand)	
			W.B.	Nadia	W.B.	Nadia	W.B.	Nadia.
1. Food Products.	18102	1473	179210	14583	528578	43012	5772728	469740
2. Beverage, Tobacco and tobacco Products.	1884	114	22985	1391	8855	536	194994	11799
3. Cotton Textiles	326	21	3162	204	8672	559	79740	5137
4. Wool Silk & Synthetic Fibre Textiles	344	7	1410	29	5676	116	23332	435
5. Jute, hemp and Resta Textiles	365	10	3650	100	25076	687	489137	13401
6. Hosiery & garments	20703	641	111796	33461	155273	4808	2395337	74164
7. Wood products.	14746	900	81103	4950	120917	7380	1576347	96210
8. Paper Products & printing	12363	231	79123	1478	280640	5244	2283446	42666
9. Leather Products	5233	200	31398	1200	61226	2340	1240221	47400
10. Rubber & plastic Products.	13685	445	98532	3204	320229	10413	3876961	126069
11. Chemical and Chemical prod.	10240	221	89088	1923	294912	6365	4812800	103870
12. Non metallic mineral prod.	8457	410	224956	10906	170831	8282	2006000	97252
13. Basic metal Industries	7046	83	101462	1195	372029	4382	7810491	92006
14. Metal products.	39277	2663	263156	17842	506673	34353	8813759	597577
15. Machinery and part except Electricals.	14253	172	102622	1238	383406	4627	3105729	37479
16. Electrical Machinery and apparatus.	5215	65	41720	520	114209	1424	1775708	22133
17. Transport equipment & parts.	2500	245	16000	1568	37250	3651	400500	39249
18. Repairing and servicing	20533	1611	73919	5868	78025	6122	550284	43175
19. Miscellaneous	7665	348	70518	3202	774165	35148	4618163	209670
Total	202937	9860	1595810	74794	4246642	179449	51825668	2129472
Average			7.9	7.6	20.9	18.2	255.4	216.0

Particulars have been estimated on the basis of the information available in the frame list prepared for present industrial census (i.e. units registered upto 31.3.81 which is the coverage of the census.