Operating Definitions

1. Registered factory: Factories registered under the Factories Act of 1948, employing 10 or more workers using power or those employing 20 or more workers without using power respectively.

2. Investment: Investment also means the money that is invested with an expectation of profit. This may be invested either on fixed capital or on working capital.

3. Land Acquisition: It is a developmental practice to acquire land by local peoples for the development of that region

4. Incentives: It is a monetary benefit given to the company for promoting their business.

5. Productive Capital: The capital induces the production of goods and services. It is the blend of both fixed capital and working capital.

6. Sole proprietorship: Sole proprietorship is a form of business organization in which an individual invests his own capital, uses his own skill and intelligence in the management of its affairs and is solely responsible for the results of its operation.

7. Partnership: Partnership can be defined as the relationship between persons who have agreed to share the profit or losses of the business carried on by all or any of them.

8. Workers: Workers are persons who are mentally or physically exerted their labour for remuneration and wages.

9. Production: Production means creation of utility through transforming the raw material into final product.

10. Excise duty: Excise duty is a tax on manufacture or production of goods. Excise duty on alcohol, alcoholic preparations, and narcotic substances is collected by the State Government and is called "State Excise" duty.

11. Sales tax: A sales tax is a consumption tax charged at the point of purchase for certain goods and services.

12. Marketing: The process of planning and executing the conception, pricing, promotion, and distribution of ideas, goods, and services to create exchanges that satisfy individual and organizational objectives.
13. **Tiny units**: Tiny units are those undertakings, which have investment in plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. 5 lakh and are located in towns with a population of 50,000 or below.

14. **Ancillary industries**: Ancillary industries are defined as those units that have an investment not exceeding Rs.75 lakh on fixed assets (for plant and machinery).

15. **Village Industries**: Village industries have been defined or small industrial units in villages and small towns with a population not exceeding 50,000 and involving utilization of locally available natural resources or human skill.

16. **Cottage Industries**: Cottage industries are domestic industries in the initial stage. These are managed mostly by artisans and skilled artisans and are involved in traditional activities such as agriculture, handlooms, and handicraft.

17. **Power Infrastructure**: It includes infrastructure in power or energy supply.

18. **Fire Prevention**: It is a service provided for preventing the company from the fire hazards

19. **Fire Protection**: It includes the different techniques for protecting the company from fire incidences.


21. **General Safety**: It covers all safety practices for industrial workers.

22. **Environmental Safety**: It covers the area of approach for balancing ecology.

23. **Technical Consultancy**: It is a consultancy for technical matter given to the enterprises.