

On the Wages of Statistical Measures for Reviewing Industrial Pattern

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1. INTRODUCTION

Gujarat State came into existence as an independent State from old Bombay State on 1st May, 1960. In the year 1960, there were 3,649 factories registered under Sections 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of Factory Act - 1948 in the State. These factories have provided employment to 3.53 lakhs of persons. By 1977, the number of registered factories has increased to 9,444 and the employment has gone up to 6.50 lakhs thereby implying the increase of 158.81% and 84.14% in the case of registered factories and employment respectively during 1960 to 1977. Over and above this, the income from organized industrial sector in the State has increased by 44.30% at 1960-61 prices. The large factories of the State share about 86% in the value added generated by entire registered factory sector for the year 1977-78.

In the year 1975-76, the industrial sector as a whole contributed Rs. 1,193 crores or 31% of the State income generated by the economy of Gujarat. This figure is significantly higher than the corresponding figure viz. 23% for the country as a whole. During the period 1970-71 to 1975-76, the share of industrial sector in India's national income went up from 21% to 23% i.e. by 2 points. The corresponding increase for the same period appears to have been from 25% to 31% in Gujarat State; this rise of 6% may be taken as an indication of the faster pace of industrialisation in Gujarat.

The earlier mentioned figures, though impressive, do not reveal the industrial pattern of the State more specifically. The present paper aims to emphasize the following aspects:

- (A) What is the spatial distribution of industries in Gujarat State?
- (B) What are the industries in which the State specialises?
- (C) What is the employment growth in the large industries of the State?