



CENSUS OF INDIA, 1951

VOLUME I

INDIA

PART II-B-ECONOMIC TABLES

(GENERAL POPULATION)

With the Compliments of

The Deputy Registrar General, India



सत्यमेव जयते

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1951

VOLUME I

INDIA

PART II-B—ECONOMIC TABLES
(GENERAL POPULATION)

R. A. GOPALASWAMI
OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE,

Registrar General, India and ex-officio Census Commissioner for India

1954

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ECONOMIC TABLES

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1. The Economic Tables for the 1951 Census are published in two parts. This part (Part II-B) contains the Economic Tables of the general population while Part II-C contains the Economic Tables of the rural and urban population. The following tables are published in this part :—

Table B-I—Livelihood classes and sub-classes.

Table B-II—Secondary means of livelihood.

Table B-III—Employers, employees and independent workers in industries and services by divisions and sub-divisions.

Table C-II—Livelihood classes by age groups.

2. The Economic Tables prepared for the 1951 Census are based on the “Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme” for the 1951 Census. The memorandum in which the Scheme was originally set out is reproduced below (portions containing instructions for compiling the tables being omitted) :—

MEMORANDUM*

INDIAN CENSUS ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

(1) *1931 Scheme of Occupations*—The last occasion on which the economic characteristics of the people were not only ascertained but also classified and tabulated on an All-India basis was in the 1931 census.

The basis of classification adopted at that census was a Scheme of Occupations consisting of four Classes, 12 Sub-classes, 55 Orders and 195 Occupational Groups. The total following the occupations for each Class, Sub-class, Order and Group was given, together with sub-totals for numbers following occupations as “ principal occupation ” or as “ working dependent ” or as “ subsidiary to other occupations ”.

(2) *I.C.E.C. Scheme*—The Scheme of Classification set out in this memorandum may be referred to as the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme. It is based on the 1931 Scheme of Occupations. It embodies, however, extensive revision and re-arrangement designed to secure the following purposes, *viz.*—

(i) to establish a comprehensive economic classification of the people as a whole, and not merely of persons who are gainfully occupied ;

(ii) to simplify and improve the method of presentation of census economic data ; and provide additional data ; and

(iii) to secure international comparability of data as recommended by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

(3) *Basis of Classification—Economic Status and Means of Livelihood*—The 1951 Census seeks to ascertain the “ economic status ” and the “ means of livelihood ” of every person enumerated. Questions 9, 10 and 11 relate to these economic characteristics. What the enumerators are required to ascertain and record in respect of these questions is explained in Appendix I. The answers to Question 10 and the two parts of Question 9 will form the basis of classification of each individual.

(4) *Livelihood Categories and Classes*—On the foregoing basis, the people will be divided into two broad livelihood categories, *viz.*, the Agricultural Classes and the Non-Agricultural Classes.

There will be four Agricultural Classes, defined as below :—

I—Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned ; and their dependants

II—Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned ; and their dependants

III—Cultivating labourers ; and their dependants and

IV—Non-cultivating owners of land ; agricultural rent-receivers ; and their dependants.

*NOTE:—Appendices I and IV, part of Appendix V and Appendix VI referred to in this Memorandum are reproduced at the end of this Introduction.

There will be four Non-Agricultural Classes, defined as comprising all persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from—

V—Production (other than cultivation)

VI—Commerce

VII—Transport

VIII—Other Services, and Miscellaneous Sources

All these Classes will be referred to as Livelihood Classes.

(5) *Livelihood Sub-classes*—Each of the 8 Livelihood Classes will be divided into three sub-classes, with reference to their economic status as below :—

- (i) Self-supporting Persons ;
- (ii) Non-earning Dependants ; and
- (iii) Earning Dependants.

The tests to be applied in determining to which sub-class, any individual belongs are defined and fully explained in Appendix I.

(6) *Economically active, semi-active, and passive persons*—All non-earning dependants are economically passive. They include persons performing house-work or other domestic or personal services for other members of the same family household. But they do not include “ unpaid family workers ” or persons who take part along with the members of the family household in carrying on cultivation or a home industry as a family enterprise.

All earning dependants are economically semi-active only. Though they contribute to the carrying on of economic activities, the magnitude of their individual contribution is deemed to be too small to justify their description as economically active. [Their contribution to economic activity is, however, taken into account, in the tabulation of data based on secondary means of livelihood (*vide* para. 9 below)].

All self-supporting persons are, ordinarily, economically active. But, there are certain classes and groups which constitute an exception to this rule.

These are mentioned below :—

- (i) All self-supporting persons of Agricultural Class IV.
- (ii) The following groups of self-supporting persons who are included in Non-Agricultural Class VIII, and derive their principal means of livelihood from miscellaneous sources (otherwise than through economic activity) :—
 - (a) Non-working owners of non-agricultural property,
 - (b) Pensioners and remittance holders,
 - (c) Persons living on charity and other persons with unproductive occupations, and
 - (d) Inmates of penal institutions and asylums.

(7) *Classification of economic activities and economically active persons*—Economic activities may be defined as including all activities of which the result is the production of useful commodities or the performance of useful services ; but not including the performance of domestic or personal services by members of a family household to one another.

The most important among all economic activities is the cultivation of land (or the production of field crops). It stands in a category by itself. All other economic activities may be regarded as falling in another category which may be referred to as “ Industries and Services ”. All these activities may be classified with reference to the nature of the commodity produced or service performed. Under the present scheme, all Industries and Services are classified in 10 divisions ; and these divisions are sub-divided into 88 sub-divisions, as shown in Appendix IV. The scope of activities included in each sub-division is indicated by its title as well as by the specification of groups which are comprised in them.

Economically active persons engaged in cultivation, are either cultivators or cultivating labourers—that is, they are persons of sub-class (i) of Agricultural Classes I to III.

Economically active persons engaged in Industries and Services are classifiable in the divisions and sub-divisions shown in Appendix IV. All persons included in each sub-division are further divisible into three Sections, viz.—

- (i) Employers,
- (ii) Employees, and
- (iii) Independent Workers.

In effecting this classification, no account will be taken of whether the classified person was actually employed or unemployed on the date of enumeration. He should be allocated to that particular description of economic activity, from which he has in fact been deriving a regular (that is non-casual) income, as his principal means of livelihood,

(8) *Form and Method of Tabulation*—The replies recorded in Census Slips against Census Questions 9, 10 and 11 will be used for classifying every enumerated person within the framework of economic classification of the people described above. The result will be exhibited in three tables entitled, 'The Economic Tables I, II and III'. The form of these Tables will be as shown in Appendices II, III and V. There will be approximately 350 million census slips which will have to be sorted by hand, and not by mechanical processes. The process of sorting and compilation necessary for the preparation of these tables is described in the notes included in Appendices II, III and V.

(9) *Comments on Economic Tables—Economic Table No. I*—will show the numbers of 24 livelihood sub-classes grouped under 4 agricultural classes, and 4 non-agricultural classes. A complete picture will be presented of economically active, semi-active and passive persons.

Economic Table No. II—will specify the numbers in each of the 8 classes mentioned above, who possess a secondary means of livelihood; and cross-classify them (according to the nature of such means of livelihood) under the same eight classes. [This table is designed to include not only self-supporting persons who have more than one means of livelihood, but also earning dependants—who supplement (with their own contribution) the resources provided for their maintenance by the persons on whom they are dependent. The contribution made to economic activity by economically semi-active persons (*vide* para. 6 above) will be shown by this Table].

Economic Table No. III—is limited to economically active persons. The numbers of persons engaged in industries and services as a whole, as well as in each division and sub-division thereof will be shown in this table, divided into the three sections "Employers", "Employees" and "Independent Workers".

In all three tables, the numbers are separated by sexes, as well as residence in urban and rural areas. The All-India Tables will furnish totals by States. The State Tables will furnish total by Districts.

(10) *Comparability*—The principal change involved in the present Scheme is the setting up of a comprehensive economic classification of the people, as a whole; and not merely of those among them who are engaged in gainful occupation. In the process of sorting of census information, the division of the people into "livelihood classes" takes the place of the division of the people into "communities" at the former censuses.

Consistently with this main purpose, the present scheme of classification is based mainly on the Scheme of Occupations of former censuses. Comparability with the published census tables of 1931 is secured by the references to the Occupational Group numbers of the 1931 census which are found under each sub-division in Appendix IV.

The United Nations Organisation has evolved a Scheme of Classification of all economic activities known as the "International Standard Industrial Classification Scheme". The Scheme of divisions and sub-divisions of industries and services set out in Appendix IV has been framed so as to maintain comparability with data arranged in accordance with the I.S.I.C. Scheme. This is explained fully in Appendix VI.

3. The Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme was approved by the Population Advisory Committee set up by the Government of India for advising the Registrar General technical matters connected with improvement of population data. Relevant extracts from the proceedings of the meeting are given below :—

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Population Advisory Committee

PRESENT

Shri R. A. Gopalaswami *Chairman*

Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja

Dr. Gyan Chand

Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis

Shri A. Rajagopalan

. *Members*

IN ATTENDANCE

Shri D. Natarajan

Shri P. N. Kaul

Shri S. P. Jain

Subject :—*Tabulation Plan for the 1951 Census.*

Reference :—Two Memoranda prepared by Registrar General, India.

I—Census Tabulation—Forms and Procedure.

II—Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme.

(1) The Committee discussed the Tabulation Plan for the 1951 Census, as embodied in the two Memoranda cited above, at its meeting held on the 22nd July 1950 and approved the Tabulation Plan, subject to the observations and recommendations recorded below....

(3) *Economic Tables (B. Series)*—The Committee gave careful consideration to the conceptual basis of the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme, in relation to that underlying “ industrial ” and “ occupational ” classifications as evolved by international agencies ; and came to the following conclusions.

The framework of classification of economic activities under the International Standard Industrial Classification Scheme was relatable to that of the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme in the manner explained in the Annexure to Appendix VI of Memorandum No. II. The differences call for no comment, except that the latter scheme is designed to give a picture of how the people of India actually obtain their means of livelihood and it is, therefore, closer to the actual shape of the economic structure of the country than the international scheme. In order to achieve exact comparability, it is necessary not only that the framework should be relatable, but the basis of fitting the individual within the framework should be the same. The Committee observes that such identity does not exist. This fact is stated in Appendix VI of Memorandum No. II, where a precise description is given of the nature and scope of the differences between the two schemes. The Committee discussed this difference fully and formed the opinion.

First, that the nature of the information procurable in a general population census is such that an exact classification on an “ industrial establishment ” basis is not feasible and, therefore, the difference is unavoidable, and

Secondly, as stated in Appendix VI the numbers of persons in respect of whom the difference in the conceptual basis of classification is significant are likely to be relatably small in India, under present conditions of organisation of industrial establishments.

The Committee accordingly approved the scheme as framed and placed on record the following observations :—

(i) There is a considerable volume of non-census data available in the form of statutory returns from factories, companies, etc. They provide material which could be drawn upon, where necessary, for labour force

statistics classified on "industrial establishment" basis in so far as this might differ from the census economic classification.

(ii) There is provision in para. 5 of Memorandum No.I for "Occupational Abstracts" for local areas within every district, based on replies to census Question 10. The Committee hopes that when these become available, they could be studied with a view to ascertaining how far they provide material for compilation on an "occupational" basis in so far as this might differ from the census economic classification....

APPENDICES

(REFERRED TO IN PARA. 2 OF GENERAL INTRODUCTION)

Appendix I

Census Questions 9, 10 and 11 and related instructions

(1) The Census is concerned with two economic characteristics of every individual—his economic status, and his means of livelihood. The scope and meaning of these expressions will appear from an explanation of three Census questions, viz. :—

Question 9—Economic status ;

Question 10—Principal Means of Livelihood ; and

Question 11—Secondary Means of Livelihood.

(2) Form of questions :

Question 9—Economic status—

*Part One—Dependency—*Write 1 for a self-supporting person, 2 for a non-earning dependant, and 3 for an earning dependant. Write the answer in the first compartment.

*Part Two—Employment—*If a self-supporting person earns his Principal means of livelihood as an employer write 1, as an employee write 2, as an independent worker write 3. Write 0 in other cases. Write the answer in the second compartment.

*Question 10—Principal means of Livelihood—*An answer to this question should be recorded on every slip. If the slip relates to a self-supporting person record his principal means of livelihood. If the slip relates to a dependant (whether earning or non-earning) record here the principal means of livelihood of the self-supporting person on whom he is dependent. The means of livelihood which provides the largest income is the Principal means of livelihood for a self-supporting person who has more than one means of livelihood. In the case of other self-supporting persons it is the only means of livelihood.

Use the following contractions—Write 1 for a person who cultivates land owned by him ; 2 for a person who cultivates land owned by another person ; 3 for a person who is employed as a labourer by another person who cultivates land ; 4 for a person who receives rent in cash or kind in respect of land which is cultivated by another person.

For all other means of livelihood write fully and clearly what the person does in order to earn his livelihood and where he does it.

*Question 11—Secondary means of livelihood—*For a self-supporting person who has more than one means of livelihood write the means of livelihood next in importance to his principal means of livelihood. For an earning dependant write the means of livelihood which provides the earning. Use contractions given in question 10.

For a self-supporting person who has only one means of livelihood write 0. In the case of a non-earning dependant also, write 0.

(3) *Question 9—Economic Status—*This question is in two parts. The first part requires the labelling of every person as "a self-supporting person", or "an earning dependant" or "a non-earning dependant". Every single human being must be allotted one of these labels and not more than one of them, and this will be referred to as his Primary Economic Status.

The second part of the question has no application to non-earning dependants or to earning dependants. It relates only to self-supporting persons; and even among them, those exceptional cases of self-supporting persons who support themselves without gainful occupation or economic activity (e.g., rentiers and pensioners) are not covered. All others (that is, all those self-supporting persons who are both economically active and gainfully occupied) are to be allotted one or other of the three labels, viz., "Employer"; "Employee"; or "Independent Worker"; and this will be referred to as his Secondary Economic Status.

The following extracts from the model-instructions to enumerators explain the criteria to be applied and the treatment of border-line cases.

"Where a person is in receipt of an income, and that income is sufficient at least for his own maintenance then he (or she as the case may be) should be regarded as a "self-supporting person". Such income may be in cash or kind.

Anyone who is not a 'self-supporting person' in this sense is a 'dependant'. A dependant may be either an 'earning dependant' or a 'non-earning dependant'; the test is whether or not he secures a regular income, even though it may be small. Where the income which he secures is not sufficient to support him, that person is an 'earning dependant'. A person who does not secure any income either in cash or in kind, is a 'non-earning dependant'.

Where two or more members of a family household jointly cultivate land and secure an income therefrom, each of them should be regarded as earning a part of the income. None of them, is, therefore, a non-earning dependant. Each of them should be classed as either a self-supporting person or an earning dependant, according to the share of income attributable to him (or her). The same applies to any other business carried on jointly.

This does not mean that anyone *who works* is necessarily a self-supporting person or an earning dependant. Thus, for instance, a housewife who cooks for the family, brings up the children or manages the household is doing very valuable work. Nevertheless, her economic status is that of a non-earning dependant, if she does not also secure an income.

(An) Employer (is) only that person who has necessarily to employ other persons *in order to carry on the business from which he secures his livelihood*. A person (who) employs a cook or other persons for domestic service should not be recorded as an employer merely for that reason.

Persons employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc. (who) control other workers are also employees only, and should not be recorded as employers.

An independent worker means a person who is not employed by anyone else and who does not also employ anybody else in order to earn his livelihood."

(4) *Question 10—Principal Means of Livelihood*—"Means of Livelihood" of any individual ordinarily means the gainful occupation which forms the source from which that income which is utilised for his maintenance is normally derived; but it is more comprehensive, inasmuch as in exceptional cases, income may be secured without gainful occupation. "Principal Means of Livelihood" means the same thing as "Means of Livelihood" for every person who has only one means of Livelihood. Where a person has more than one, that which gives him the greater part of his income is his "Principal Means of Livelihood". In the sense thus defined, every human being, without any exception, has a Principal Means of Livelihood—whether or not he is a self-supporting person. Every non-earning dependant is maintained exclusively by the income of some self-supporting person on whom he is dependent. Consequently, the Principal Means of Livelihood of the latter is required to be recorded as the Principal Means of Livelihood of the former. The same rule applies to Earning Dependants also (no attempt being made to assess the degree of sufficiency of his own income or the extent of his dependence on others).

Agricultural and non-agricultural means of livelihood are distinguished by the manner in which enumerators are required to record the answers to this question. This is important for purposes of subsequent classification of the answers. The following extracts from instructions are relevant:—

"Four simple contractions have been provided which will cover most cases where the livelihood is dependent on agriculture—Write 1 for a person who cultivates land owned by him; 2 for a person who cultivates land owned by another person; 3 for a person who is employed as a labourer by another person who cultivates land; 4 for a person who receives rent in cash or kind in respect of land which is cultivated by another person. If you find that a person falls under two of these categories note that category which provides the largest income against question 10 and the second against question 11. No note need be taken of more than two such categories in any case.

In all other cases..... Write fully and clearly what the person does in order to earn his livelihood and where he does it. There are three lines on the slip provided for answering this question. Use them fully. Avoid vague and general terms. Do not write "service", or "labour". If you are enumerating a trader, describe the articles in which he is carrying on trade and state clearly whether he is a wholesale trader or a retail trader. A retail trader sells to the public. A wholesale trader does not. If you are enumerating a factory worker give the name of the factory or the product it makes, *e.g.*, coal mine, jute factory, cotton mill, etc."

[NOTE:—The word "owned", used in relation to land, includes every tenure which involves the right of permanent occupancy of land for purposes of cultivation. Such right should be heritable; it may be, but need not necessarily be also transferable.]

(5) *Question 11—Secondary Means of Livelihood*—A self-supporting person may or may not have more than one means of livelihood. If he has more than one, that which provides the greatest income is recorded under question 10 as the "Principal Means of Livelihood" and the next under Question 11 as the "Secondary Means of Livelihood". It has been laid down that no note should be taken of more than two such means of livelihood in any case.

The answer to this question is invariably 'Nil' for non-earning dependants. *Ex hypothesi* they secure no income; they are supported by the Principal Means of Livelihood of the persons on whom they are dependent which alone is taken to be their only means of livelihood.

In the case of every earning dependant, there are two means of livelihood which are combined in order to support him. One is the Principal Means of Livelihood of the person on whom he is dependant. The other is the source wherefrom he secures his own income. The former is always to be treated as the "Principal Means of Livelihood" of the "earning dependant"; and the latter as his "Secondary Means of Livelihood".

(6) Further elucidation of the scope and implications of these questions has been provided in supplementary instructions in the form of question and answer.

These are extracted below:—

I—CENSUS QUESTION 9(1)—

Question (1)—In the Instructions the words are the test is whether he secures a regular income, even though it may be small. Does the use of word 'regular' rule out persons who earn an income by seasonal employment?

Answer—No. The word 'regular' is used in the sense of 'non-casual'. It is not intended to be confined only to income derived from continuous employment. It also includes income derived from seasonal employment. What it does exclude is individual income accruing casually and not constituting a source of income which is regularly depended upon.

Question (2)—The word 'self-supporting' as defined in the instructions, means any person whose income is sufficient at least for his own maintenance. Does this mean that an income sufficient for one man is self-supporting income? What about his direct dependants—wife, children etc.?

Answer—Yes. The instructions mean what they say. A person must be deemed to be self-supporting if his income (such as it is) is sufficient to support him individually at his present level of living (such as it is). He does not cease to be self-supporting merely for the reason that he, his wife and children taken together are not maintained by his own income.

If the wife and children have no income of their own, they are non-earning dependants. The instructions provide that their principal means of livelihood should be deemed in every case to be the same as that of the person on whom they are dependant. This would in most cases be the husband or father who will also be the head of the household. In those exceptional cases where the husband or father is *not* the head of the household, and is also not able to support anyone but himself, then the head of the household in which the non-earning dependant is living is the person on whom he (or she) is dependant.

Remember—every "family household" is (collectively) self-supporting; otherwise it would not exist. The surplus of self-supporting persons within a family household is in every case sufficient to meet the deficit on the earning and non-earning dependants in that family household.

Question (3)—In the instructions it is recorded that if two or more members of the family household jointly cultivate land they would be classed as self-supporting or earning dependant “according to the share of income attributable to him or her”. How are these shares to be assigned? What about females who, in some cases, take an active part in agricultural operations?

Answer—The share of the income attributable to a person is what the head of the household (or whoever is the managing member) deems it to be. No attempt should be made to make a detailed calculation of this share. All that has to be ascertained is whether (in the opinion of the head of the household or managing member) the member concerned is entitled to a share which would be sufficient to cover the cost of his own maintenance.

If the answer is ‘yes’, he is ‘self-supporting’; if the answer is ‘no’, he is an ‘earning dependant’.

The considerations are exactly the same whether the individual is a male or a female, an adult or a non-adult.

II—CENSUS QUESTION 9(2)—

Question (4)—Are doctors and lawyers, who employ compounders and clerks independent workers or employers?

Answer—They are employers. A doctor employs a compounder in order to relieve him of part of the work connected with the business on which he is engaged and by which he secures his livelihood. A lawyer employs a clerk for a like purpose.

Question (5)—A money-lender employs four persons to realise interest. Is he an employer or independent worker?

Answer—He is an employer. He would be an employer even if he employed only one person provided that person was regularly employed and derived his principal means of livelihood by such employment. Casual employment, or part-time employment which does not provide the principal means of livelihood of the person employed, should not be taken into account.

Question (6)—What is the status of tenants or zamindars who do not cultivate themselves but employ labourers?

Answer—If they employ others they are ‘employers’—provided the purpose of the employer and the nature of the employment are as stated in the answers to the two preceding questions.

Question (7)—What is the status of beggars; orphans in orphanages; convicts in jails?

Answer—They fall in none of the three categories. Record 0 for them.

III—CENSUS QUESTION 10—

Question (8)—What is the category of a minor, a blind person or a lady who has land in his or her name but gets it cultivated by labourers.—Category 1 or Category 4?

Answer—Learn to distinguish between “cultivation of the land”, and “performance of labour necessary for cultivating the land”. There are, of course, millions of persons who perform both functions—but the functions are distinguishable and should be distinguished. The man who takes the responsible decisions which constitute the direction of the process of cultivation (*e.g.*, when and where to plough, when and what to sow, where and when to reap and so on); it is this person who should be referred to as the cultivator, even though he does not perform any manual labour whatever. The man who ploughs, or sows, or reaps, under the directions of someone else is not the cultivator—but a cultivating labourer, a different thing altogether.

The cultivator may be the owner of the land cultivated. In that case he is category 1, whether or not he also combines in himself the functions of a cultivating labourer.

Alternatively, the cultivator may be a lessee, an agent or manager (paid or unpaid). Even in this case it is immaterial whether this lessee or agent or manager also combines in himself, the functions of a cultivating labourer; he (the cultivator) is category 2, and the other person (the owner) is category 4.

Applying these principles, the answer to the question put depends on whether the minor, blind person, or lady does or does not actually direct the process of cultivation. If the person does this, the answer is category 1; otherwise, the answer is category 4.

Appendix IV

Statement showing the Divisions and Sub-divisions of Industries and Services (I.C.E.C. Scheme)

DIVISION 0. { Sub-divisions 6
Groups 21

Primary Industries not elsewhere specified

0-1 Stock Raising

0-11 Herdsmen and shepherds.

0-12 Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes.

0-10 Breeders and keepers of other large animals including transport animals.

(1931 Groups 21 to 23, I.S.I.C. Major Group 0-1 Part.)

0-2 Rearing of small animals and insects

0-21 Poultry farmers.

0-22 Beekeepers.

0-23 Silkworm rearers.

0-24 Cultivators of Lac.

0-20 Rearers of other small animals and insects.

(1931 Groups 24 to 26, I.S.I.C. Major Group 0-1 Part.)

0-3 Plantation Industries

Owners, managers and workers in—

0-31 Tea plantation.

0-32 Coffee plantation.

0-33 Rubber plantation.

0-30 All other plantations but not including the cultivation of special crops in conjunction with ordinary cultivation of field crops.

(1931 Groups 9 to 15, I.S.I.C. Major Group 0-1 Part.)

0-4 Forestry and collection of products not elsewhere specified

0-40 Planting, replanting and conservation of forests (including forest officers, rangers and guards).

0-41 Charcoal burners.

0-42 Collectors of forest produce and lac.

0-43 Woodcutters.

0-44 Collectors of cow-dung.

(1931 Groups 17 to 20, I.S.I.C. Major Group 0-2.)

0-5 Hunting (including trapping and Game Propagation)

(1931 Group 28, I.S.I.C. Major Group 0-3.)

0-6 Fishing

0-60 Fishing in sea and inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries.

0-61 Gatherers of chanks and pearls.

0-62 Gatherers of sea weeds, sea shells, sponges and other water products.

(1931 Group 27, I.S.I.C. Major Group 0-4.)

DIVISION 1. { Sub-divisions 8
Groups 12

Mining and Quarrying

1-0 Non-metallic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified—including mining and quarrying of such materials as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt, bitumen.

(1931 Groups 39 and 41, I.S.I.C. Major Group 19 Part.)

1·1 *Coal mining*—Mines primarily engaged in the extraction of anthracite and of soft coals such as bitumenous, sub-bitumenous and lignite.

(1931 Group 35, I.S.I.C. Major Group 11.)

1·2 *Iron ore mining*

(1931 Group 30, I.S.I.C. Group 121.)

1·3 *Metal mining except iron ore mining*

1·31 Gold.

1·32 Lead, silver and zinc.

1·33 Manganese.

1·34 Tin and wolfram.

1·30 Other metallic minerals.

(1931 Groups 29 and 31 to 34, I.S.I.C. Group 122.)

1·4 *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas*

Oil Well and Natural Gas, well operations (including drilling) and oil or bitumenous sand operations.

(1931 Group 36, I.S.I.C. Major Group 13.)

1·5 *Stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits*

Extraction from the earth of stone, clay, sand and other materials used in building or manufacture of cement.

(1931 Group 37, I.S.I.C. Major Group 14.)

1·6 *Mica*

(1931 Group 33, I.S.I.C. Group 19 Part.)

1·7 *Salt, saltpetre and saline substances*

(1931 Group 40, I.S.I.C. Group 19 Part.)

DIVISION 2. { Sub-divisions 10
Groups 39

**Processing and Manufacture—
Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof**

2·0 *Food Industries otherwise unclassified*

2·01 Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables.

2·02 Canning and preservation of fish.

2·03 Slaughter, preparation and preservation of meat.

2·00 Other food industries.

(1931 Groups 73, 79 and 80, 81 Part, I.S.I.C. Groups 201, 203, 204 and 208.)

2·1 *Grains and pulses*

2·11 Hand pounders of rice and other persons engaged in manual dehusking and flour grinding.

2·12 Millers of cereals and pulses.

2·13 Grain parchers and makers of blended and prepared flour and other cereal and pulse preparations.

2·10 Other processes of grains and pulses.

(1931 Groups 71, 72, I.S.I.C. Group 205.)

2·2 *Vegetable oil and dairy products*

2·21 Vegetable oil pressers and refiners.

2·22 Manufacturers of hydrogenated oils.

2·23 Makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products.

(1931 Groups 68 and 81 Part, I.S.I.C. Groups 202 and 312.)

2·3 *Sugar Industries*

2·31 Gur manufacture.

2·30 Other manufactures and refining of raw sugar, syrup and granulated or clarified sugar from sugarcane or from sugar beets.

(1931 Group 74, I.S.I.C. Group 207.)

2·4 *Beverages*

2·41 Brewers and distillers.

2·42 Toddy drawers.

2·43 Ice-manufacturers.

2·40 Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and other beverages.

(1931 Groups 76, 77 and 67, I.S.I.C. Major Group 21.)

2·5 *Tobacco*

2·51 Manufacture of bidis.

2·50 Manufacture of tobacco products (other than bidis) such as cigarettes, cigars, cheroots and snuff. Stemming, re-drying and other operations connected with preparing raw leaf tobacco for manufacturing are also included.

(1931 Group 78, I.S.I.C. Major Group 22.)

2·6 *Cotton textiles*

2·61 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.

2·62 Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving.

2·63 Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging.

(1931 Groups 42, 43 and 49, I.S.I.C. Major Group 23 Part.)

2·7 *Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made-up textile goods*

2·71 Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners.

2·72 Manufacturers of hosiery, embroiderers, makers of crepe, lace and fringes.

2·73 Fur dressers and dyers.

2·74 Hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear from textiles.

2·75 Manufacture of house furnishing of textiles.

2·76 Tent makers.

2·70 Makers of other made-up textile goods, including umbrellas.

(1931 Groups 52, 83-84, Part of 89, I.S.I.C. Major Groups 243, 244.)

2·8 *Textile Industries otherwise unclassified*

2·81 Jute pressing, baling, spinning and weaving.

2·82 Woollen spinning and weaving.

2·83 Silk reeling, spinning, twisting and weaving.

2·84 Hemp and flax spinning and weaving.

2·85 Manufacture of rayon, weaving of rayon fabrics and production of staple fabric yarn.

2·86 Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from cocoanut, aloes, straw, linseed and hair.

2·80 All other (including insufficiently described) textile industries, including artificial leather and cloth.

(1931 Groups 44—48 and 50, I.S.I.C. Major Group 23 Part.)

2-9 *Leather, leather products and footwear*

2-91 Tanners and all other workers in leather.

2-92 Cobblers and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs.

2-90 Makers and repairers of all other leather products.

(1931 Groups 51, 82, I.S.I.C. Major

Group 29, Groups 241 and 242.)

DIVISION 3.

{	Sub-divisions	9
	Groups	33

**Processing and Manufacture—
Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof**

3-0 *Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified*

3-01 Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements.

3-02 Workers in copper, brass and bell metal.

3-03 Workers in other metals.

3-04 Cutlers and surgical and veterinary instrument makers.

3-05 Workers in mints, die sinkers, etc.

3-06 Makers of arms, guns, etc., including workers in ordnance factories.

(1931 Groups 58, 62 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 35.)

3-1 *Iron and Steel (Basic Manufacture)*

Manufacture of iron and steel, including all processes such as smelting and refining; rolling and drawing; and alloying and the manufacture of castings, forgings and other basic forms of ferrous metals.

(1931 Group 57 Part, I.S.I.C. Group 341.)

3-2 *Non-Ferrous Metals (Basic Manufacture)*

Smelting and refining, rolling, drawing and alloying and the manufacture of castings, forgings and other basic forms of non-ferrous metals.

(1931 Group 57 Part, I.S.I.C. Group 342.)

3-3 *Transport Equipment*

3-31 Building and repairing of ships and boats.

3-32 Manufacture, assembly and repair of Railway equipment, motor vehicles and bicycles.

3-33 Manufacture of aircraft.

3-34 Coach builders and makers of carriages, palki, rickshaw, etc. and wheelwrights.

3-30 Manufacture of all other transport equipments.

(1931 Groups 91, 92 and 93, I.S.I.C. Major Group 38.)

3-4 *Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies*

3-41 Manufacture of electric lamps.

3-42 Manufacture of electric fans and other accessories.

3-43 Manufacture of electric wire and cable.

3-40 Manufacture of electrical generating, transmission and distribution apparatus; electrical household appliances other than lights and fans; electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft and railway locomotives and cars; communication equipment and related products, including radios, phonographs, electric batteries, X-Ray and therapeutic apparatus; electronic tubes, etc.

(1931 Group 94 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 37.)

3·5 *Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineering Workshops*

3·51 Mechanics (unspecified).

3·50 Engineering workshops engaged in producing machine and equipment parts.

(1931 Groups 58—62 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 36.)

3·6 *Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertilisers and Power Alcohol*

3·61 Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkali salts.

3·62 Dyes, explosives and fireworks.

3·63 Synthetic resins and other plastic materials (including synthetic fibres and synthetic rubber).

3·64 Chemical fertilisers.

3·65 Power Alcohol.

(1931 Group 66 Part and 70 Part, I.S.I.C. Group 311.)

3·7 *Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations*

(1931 Group 70 Part, I.S.I.C. Group 319 Part.)

3·8 *Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified*

3·81 Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetic and other toilet preparations.

3·82 Soaps and other washing and cleaning compounds.

3·83 Paints, varnishes and lacquers and polishes.

3·84 Ink.

3·85 Matches.

3·86 Candle.

3·87 Starch.

3·80 Other chemical products.

(1931 Group 70 Part, I.S.I.C. Group 319 Part.)

DIVISION 4.

{ Sub-divisions 10
Groups 30

Processing and Manufacture—Not elsewhere specified

4·0 *Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified*

4·01 Manufacture of professional scientific and controlling instruments (but not including cutlery, surgical or veterinary instruments).

4·02 Photographic and optical goods.

4·03 Repair and manufacture of watches and clocks.

4·04 Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments.

4·05 Manufacture of musical instruments and appliances.

4·06 Stationery articles other than paper and paper products.

4·07 Makers of plastic and celluloid articles other than rayon.

4·08 Sports goods makers.

4·09 Toy makers.

4·00 Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries including bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc.

(1931 Groups 53, 96—99, I.S.I.C. Major Group 39.)

INTRODUCTION

- 4-1 *Products of petroleum and coal*
 4-11 Kerosene and petroleum refineries.
 4-12 Coke ovens.
 4-10 Other manufactures of products from petroleum and coal.
 (1931 Group 69, I.S.I.C. Major Group 32.)
- 4-2 *Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products*
 Structural clay products such as bricks, tiles etc.
 (1931 Group 64, I.S.I.C. Group 331.)
- 4-3 *Cement—Cement pipes and other cement products*
 Manufacture of cement, cement pipes and cement concrete products.
 (1931 Group 65 Part, I.S.I.C. Group 334.)
- 4-4 *Non-metallic mineral products*
 • 4-41 Potters and makers of earthen ware.
 4-42 Makers of porcelain and crockery.
 4-43 Glass bangles, glass beads, glass necklaces, etc.
 4-44 Makers of other glass and crystal ware.
 4-40 Makers of other miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ;
 lime-burners.
 (1931 Groups 63 and 65 Part, I.S.I.C. Groups 332, 333, 339.)
- 4-5 *Rubber products*
 (1931 Group 99 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 30.)
- 4-6 *Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures*
 4-61 Sawyers.
 4-62 Carpenters, turners and joiners.
 4-63 Veneer and plywood makers, match veneer and splint makers.
 4-64 Basket makers.
 4-60 Other industries of woody materials, including leaves, but not
 including furniture or fixtures.
 (1931 Groups 54, 55, 56, I.S.I.C. Major Group 25.)
- 4-7 *Furniture and fixtures*
 Manufacture of household, office, public building, professional and
 restaurant furniture ; office and store fixtures, screens, shades, etc.,
 regardless of material used.
 (1931 Groups 88 and 89 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 26.)
- 4-8 *Paper and paper products*
 Manufacture of paper and paper board and articles of pulp, paper
 and paper board.
 (1931 Group 70 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 27.)
- 4-9 *Printing and Allied Industries*
 4-91 Printers, lithographers, engravers.
 4-92 Book-binders and stitchers.
 (1931 Group 95, I.S.I.C. Major Group 28.)

DIVISION 5. { Sub-divisions 8
 Groups 13

Construction and Utilities

5-0 *Construction and maintenance of works—otherwise unclassified*

- 5-1 *Construction and maintenance—Buildings*
 5-11 Masons and bricklayers.
 5-12 Stone-cutters and dressers.
 5-13 Painters and decorators of house.
 5-14 Construction of buildings with bamboo and other materials.
 5-10 Other persons engaged in the construction or maintenance of buildings other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials.

(1931 Group 90, I.S.I.C. Major Group 40 Part.)

- 5-2 *Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works*

(1931 Groups 105, 106 and Part of 113, I.S.I.C. Major Group 40 Part.)

- 5-3 *Construction and maintenance—Telegraph and Telephone Lines*
 (I.S.I.C. Major Group 40 Part.)

- 5-4 *Construction and maintenance operations—Irrigation and other agricultural works*

(1931 Groups 103-104 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 40 Part.)

- 5-5 *Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas supply*

- 5-51 Electric supply—Generation of electricity.
 5-52 Gas supply.

(1931 Group 94 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 51.)

- 5-6 *Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial water supply*

(1931 Group 161 Part, I.S.I.C. Group 521.)

- 5-7 *Sanitary Works and Services—Including scavengers.*

(1931 Groups 100 and 161 Part, I.S.I.C. Group 522.)

DIVISION 6. { Sub-divisions 9
 Groups 17

Commerce

- 6-0 *Retail trade otherwise unclassified*

- 6-01 Hawkers and street-vendors otherwise unclassified.
 6-02 Dealers in drugs and other chemical stores.
 6-03 Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers.
 6-00 General Storekeepers, shopkeepers and persons employed in shops otherwise unclassified.

(1931 Groups 119—125 Part, 138—152 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 61 Part.)

- 6-1 *Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics)*

- 6-11 Retail dealers in grain and pulses; sweetmeats, sugar and spices, dairy products, eggs and poultry; animals for food; fodder for animals; other foodstuffs, vegetables and fruits.
 6-12 Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice in shops.
 6-13 Retail dealers in tobacco, opium and ganja.
 6-14 Hawkers and street-vendors of drink and foodstuffs.
 6-15 Retail dealers in pan, bidis and cigarettes.

(1931 Groups 126, 128, 129—137 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 61 Part.)

INTRODUCTION

6.2 *Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)*

6.21 Petroleum distributors.

6.20 Retail dealers (including hawkers and street-vendors) in fire-wood, charcoal, coal, cowdung and all other fuel except petroleum.

(1931 Group 145 Part, 125 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 61 Part.)

6.3 *Retail trade in textile and leather goods*

Retail trade (including hawkers and street-vendors) in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair, wearing apparel, made-up textile goods, skin, leather, furs, feathers, etc.

(1931 Groups 117-118 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 61 Part.)

6.4 *Wholesale trade in foodstuffs*

Wholesale dealers in grains and pulses, sweetmeats, sugar and spices; dairy products, eggs and poultry, animals for food, fodder for animals, other foodstuffs, wholesale dealers in tobacco, opium and ganja.

(1931 Groups 129—137 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 61 Part.)

6.5 *Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs*

(1931 Groups 117—125 Part, 138—150 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 61 Part.)

6.6 *Real Estate*

House and estate agents and rent collectors except agricultural land.

(1931 Group 116 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 64.)

6.7 *Insurance*

Insurance carriers and all kinds of insurance agents and other persons connected with insurance business.

(1931 Group 115 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 63.)

6.8 *Moneylending, banking and other financial business*

Officers, employees of joint stock banks and co-operative banks, Munims, agents or employees of indigenous banking firms, individual money lenders, exchangers and exchange agents, money changers and brokers and their agents.

(1931 Group 115 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 62.)

DIVISION 7.	{	Sub-divisions	10
		Groups	11

Transport, Storage and Communications7.0 *Transport and communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services*7.1 *Transport by road*

Owners, managers and employees connected with mechanically driven and other vehicles (excluding domestic servant), palki, etc., bearers and owners, pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers, porters and messengers, persons engaged in road transport not otherwise classified, including freight transport by road, the operation of fixed facilities for road transport such as toll roads, highway bridges, terminals and parking facilities.

(1931 Groups 107—111, I.S.I.C. Groups 712—714.)

7·2 *Transport by water*

Owners and employees, officers, mariners, etc., of ships plying on the high seas, ships and boats plying on inland and coastal waters, persons employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals, including pilots, ship brokers.

(1931 Groups 102 and 103-104 Part, I.S.I.C. Groups 715-716.)

7·3 *Transport by Air*

Persons concerned with airfields and aircraft other than construction of airfields and air ports.

(1931 Group 101 Part, I.S.I.C. Group 717.)

7·4 *Railway transport*

7·41 Railway employees of all kinds except those employed on construction works and in manufacture, assembly and repair of railway equipment.

7·42 Railway porters.

(1931 Groups 112-113 Part, I.S.I.C. Group 711.)

7·5 *Storage and warehousing*

The operation of storage facilities such as ware-houses, cold storage, safe deposits when such storage is offered as an independent service.

(1931 Group 116 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 72.)

7·6 *Postal Services*

(1931 Group 114 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 73 Part.)

7·7 *Telegraph Services*

(1931 Group 114 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 73 Part.)

7·8 *Telephone Services*

(1931 Group 114, I.S.I.C. Major Group 73 Part.)

7·9 *Wireless Services*

(1931 Group 114, I.S.I.C. Major Group 73 Part.)

DIVISION 8. { Sub-divisions 9
 { Groups 21

Health, Education and Public Administration

8·1 *Medical and other Health Services*

8·11 Registered medical practitioners.

8·12 Vaidis, Hakims, and other persons practising medicine without being registered.

8·13 Dentists.

8·14 Midwives.

8·15 Vaccinators.

8·16 Compounders.

8·17 Nurses.

8·18 Assistant Veterinary Surgeons.

8·10 All other persons employed in hospitals or other public or private establishments rendering medical or other health services; but not including scavengers or other sanitary staff.

(1931 Groups 169—173, I.S.I.C. Group 822.)

INTRODUCTION

8-2 *Educational Services and Research*

8-21 Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions.

8-22 All other professors, lecturers and teachers.

8-20 Managers, clerks and servants of educational and reserach institutions, including Libraries and Museums, etc.

(1931 Groups 174-175 and 180, I.S.I.C. Groups 821 and 829 Part.)

8-3 *Army, Navy and Air Force*

8-31 Army.

8-32 Navy.

8-33 Air Force.

(1931 Groups 153-156, I.S.I.C. Major Group 81 Part.)

8-4 *Police (other than village watchmen)*

(1931 Group 157, I.S.I.C. Major Group 81 Part.)

8-5 *Village officers and servants including village watchmen*

(1931 Groups 158, 162, I.S.I.C. Major Group 81 Part.)

8-6 *Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division).*

(1931 Group 161, I.S.I.C. Major Group 81 Part.)

8-7 *Employees of State Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division).*

(1931 Groups 159 and 150 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 81 Part.)

8-8 *Employees of the Union Government (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division).*

(1931 Groups 159 and 160 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 81 Part.)

8-9 *Employees of Non-Indian Governments*

(1931 Group 160 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 81 Part.)

DIVISION 9. { Sub-divisions 9
Groups 20

Services not elsewhere specified9-0 *Services otherwise unclassified*9-1 *Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another).*

9-11 Private motor drivers and cleaners.

9-12 Cooks.

9-13 Gardeners.

9-10 Other domestic servants.

(1931 Groups 186-187, I.S.I.C. Group 841.)

9-2 *Barbers and beauty shops*

Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers, tattooers, shampooers, bath houses.

(1931 Groups 86-87, I.S.I.C. Group 845.)

9-3 *Laundries and Laundry services*

Laundries and laundry services, washing and cleaning.
(1931 Group 85, I.S.I.C. Group 844.)

9-4 *Hotels, restaurants and eating houses*

(1931 Group 127, I.S.I.C. Groups 842-843.)

9-5 *Recreation services*

Production and distribution of motion pictures and the operation of cinemas and allied services, Managers and employees of theatres, opera companies, etc., musicians, actors, dancers, etc., conjurers, acrobats, recitors, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, radio broadcasting studios.

(1931 Groups 182—184, I.S.I.C. Major Group 83.)

9-6 *Legal and business services*

9-61 Lawyers of all kinds, including quazi's law agents and mukhtiar.

9-62 Clerks of lawyers, petition writers, etc.

9-63 Architects, Surveyors, Engineers and their employees (not being State Servants).

9-64 Public Scribes, Stenographers, Accountants, Auditors.

9-65 Managers, clerks, servants and employees of Trade Associations, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Labour Organisation and similar organisation of employers and employees.

(1931 Groups 167, 168, 176 and 177, I.S.I.C. Groups 825—827.)

9-7 *Arts, letters and journalism*

9-71 Artists, sculptors and image makers.

9-72 Authors, editors and journalists.

9-73 Photographers.

(1931 Groups 178 Part, 179, I.S.I.C. Group 829 Part.)

9-8 *Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services*

9-81 Priests, Ministers, Monks, Nuns, Sadhus, Religious mendicants and other religious workers.

9-82 Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors and circumcisers, etc.

9-83 Managers and employees of organisations and institutions rendering charitable and other welfare services.

(1931 Groups 163 to 166, I.S.I.C. Groups 823 and 824.)

Appendix V

Economic Table No. III—Employers, Employees and Independent Workers in Industries and Services by Divisions and Sub-divisions....

(2) The Non-Agricultural Classes classified in Economic Table I correspond to the Divisions and Sub-divisions into which they are distributed in this table as follows :—

- (a) Non-Agricultural Class V (Production other than cultivation) corresponds to Divisions 0 to 4. (0—Primary Industries not elsewhere specified; 1—Mining and Quarrying; 2—Processing and Manufacture—Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof; 3—Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof; 4—Processing and Manufacture—not elsewhere specified).

- (b) Non-Agricultural Class VI (Commerce) corresponds to Division 6 (Commerce).
- (c) Non-Agricultural Class VII (Transport) corresponds to Sub-divisions 7·1 to 7·4 of Division 7 (Transport, Storage and Communications).
- (d) Non-Agricultural Class VIII (Other Services and Miscellaneous sources) includes Division 5 (Construction and Utilities), Division 7 (Transport, Storage and Communications) with the exception of Sub-divisions 7·1 to 7·4; Division 8 (Health, Education and Public Administration) and Division 9 (Services not elsewhere specified). This also includes other miscellaneous sources of livelihood, *e.g.*, income from investments, pensions and family remittances, proceeds of begging and other unproductive activities. These are not, however, included in Economic Table No. III which is limited to Industries and Services. Hence there will be a difference to this extent between the total self-supporting persons of the Non-Agricultural classes in Economic Table I and the total of this table.

The reconciliation will be effected by entries on the flyleaf of Economic Table No. III.

Appendix VI

NOTE ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INDIAN CENSUS ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION SCHEME AND THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION SCHEME OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

(1) *Comparison with I.S.I.C. Scheme*—The United Nations Organisation has evolved a Scheme of Classification of all economic activities known as the “International Standard Industrial Classification” Scheme. The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations has recommended the use of this Scheme by all Member Governments “either by adopting this system of classification as a national standard, or rearranging their statistical data in accordance with this system for purposes of international comparability”. The present scheme of classification gives effect to the latter of the two alternative forms of this recommendation. There are 10 Divisions and 44 Major Groups of economic activities under the I.S.I.C. Scheme which include Agriculture and, in addition, correspond to the 10 Divisions and 88 Sub-divisions of Industries and Services under the I.C.E.C. Scheme. The elements of the I.C.E.C. Scheme which correspond to each individual Division and each individual Major Group of the I.S.I.C. Scheme are set out in the Annexure.

(2) *Unit of Classification*—Under the I.S.I.C. Scheme, the Unit of Classification is the organised “Establishment”. The commodity produced or the service performed as a result of the work of the organised establishment is the criterion for classifying the establishment. The classification of the establishment is the classification of every member of the establishment.

Under the present (I.C.E.C.) Scheme the unit of classification is, in every case, the individual. All employers and all independent workers will be classified with reference to the commodity produced or service performed by them individually—this will be same as in the I.S.I.C. Scheme there being no question of an “Establishment” distinct from the individual in these cases.

As regards “Employees”, all persons engaged in production, commerce or transport (and not being domestic servants) will be classified under the appropriate Sub-divisions with reference to their own activity, and without reference to that of their employer. Domestic servants will all be classed in one Sub-division without reference to the nature of their work. All other employees (including all managerial and supervisory employees, clerical services, messengers, watchmen and unskilled labour of every description) will be classified with reference to the commodity produced or service rendered by their employers.

Thus, there is a technical distinction regarding the unit of classification adopted in the two Schemes. This is unavoidable having regard to the nature of the questions which alone can be put in a general population census in India. Nevertheless, there will be no difference between the two Schemes, except as regards the allocation of those “Employees” who are individually engaged in activities classifiable as production, commerce or transport, and who are employed in “Establishment” whose main purpose is classifiable differently from the activity of the individual employee. The proportion of employees of this kind to the total of all active workers in industries and services (as they are organised at present in India) is unlikely to be large enough to make a significant difference to the comparability of data classified under the two Schemes.

ANNEXURE TO APPENDIX VI

Statement showing the relation of elements in the I.C.E.C. Scheme to Divisions and Major Groups of the I.S.I.C. Scheme

I.S.I.C.	I.C.E.C.
<i>Division 0—Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing.</i>	{ Category A—Agriculture. Division 0—Primary industries not elsewhere specified. ✓
<i>Major Groups of Division 0.</i>	<i>Category A and Sub-divisions of Division 0.</i>
0·0 Agriculture and live-stock production [*1].	{ Category A—Agriculture. ✓ Sub-divisions—0·1 Stock raising. ✓ 0·2 Rearing of small animals and insects. 0·3 Plantation industries. ✓ 0·4 Forestry and collection of products not elsewhere specified. ✓ 0·5 Hunting (including trapping and Game Propagation). 0·6 Fishing. ✓
0·1 Forestry and Logging.	
0·2 Hunting, trapping and Game Propagation.	
0·3 Fishing.	
<i>Division 1—Mining and Quarrying.</i>	<i>Division 1—Mining and Quarrying. ✓</i>
<i>Major Groups of Division 1.</i>	<i>Sub-divisions of Division 1.</i>
1·1 Coal Mining. ✓	✓ 1·1 Coal Mining.
1·2 Metal Mining. ✓	{ 1·2 Iron-ore mining. 1·3 Metal mining except iron-ore mining.
1·3 Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas.	1·4 Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas.
1·4 Stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits.	1·5 Stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits. ✓
1·9 Non-metallic, mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified.	1·6 Mica.
	1·7 Salt, saltpetre and other saline substances. ✓
	1·0 Non-metallic mining and quarrying otherwise unclassified.
<i>Division 2—3 Manufacture.</i>	<i>Division 2—Processing and Manufacture—Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof. ✓</i>
	<i>Division 3—Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof. ✓</i>
	<i>Division 4—Processing and Manufacture—not elsewhere specified. ✓</i>
<i>Major Groups of Divisions 2—3.</i>	<i>Sub-divisions of Divisions 2 to 4.</i>
2·0 Food manufacturing Industries except beverage Industries.	{ 2·0 Food Industries otherwise unclassified. ✓ 2·1 Grains and pulses [*1]. ✓ 2·2 Vegetable Oils and Dairy Products. ✓ 2·3 Sugar Industries. ✓
2·1 Beverage Industries.	2·4 Beverages.
2·2 Tobacco Manufactures.	2·5 Tobacco.
2·3 Manufacture of Textiles.	2·6 Cotton Textiles [*1]. ✓
	2·8 Textile Industries otherwise unclassified. ✓
2·4 Manufacture of Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods [*2].	2·7 Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made-up textile Goods. ✓
2·5 Manufacture of Wood and Cork except manufacture of furniture.	4·6 Wood and Wood products, other than furniture and fixtures. ✓
2·6 Manufacture of Furniture and Fixtures.	4·7 Furniture and Fixtures.
2·7 Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products.	4·8 Paper and Paper Products.
2·8 Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.	4·9 Printing and Allied Industries. ✓
2·9 Manufacture of Leather and Leather Products (except Footwear).	2·9 Leather, Leather Products and Footwear [*2]. ✓

I.S.I.C.

I.C.E.C.

- 3-0 Manufacture of Rubber Products.
- 3-1 Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products.
- 3-2 Manufacture of Products of Petroleum and Coal.
- 3-3 Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products except Products of Petroleum and Coal.
- 3-4 Basic Metal Industries.
- 3-5 Manufacture of Metal Products except machinery and Transport equipment.
- 3-6 Manufacture of Machinery except Electrical machinery.
- 3-7 Manufacture of Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, and supplies.
- 3-8 Manufacture of Transport equipment.
- 3-9 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

*Division 4—Construction.**Division 5—Electricity, Gas,
Water and Sanitary Services.**Major Groups of Division 4 & 5.*

- 4-0 Construction.
- 5-1 Electricity, Gas and Steam.
- 5-2 Water Supply and Sanitary Services.

*Division 6—Commerce.
Major Groups of Division 6.*

- 6-1 Wholesale and Retail Trade.
- 6-2 Banks and other financial Institutions.
- 6-3 Insurance.
- 6-4 Real Estate.

*Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications.
Major Groups of Division 7.*

- 7-1 Transport.
- 7-2 Storage and Warehousing.
- 7-3 Communications.

4-5 Rubber Products.

- 3-6 Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertilisers, and power alcohol.
- 3-7 Medical and Pharmaceutical preparations.
- 3-8 Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified.

4-1 Products of Petroleum and Coal.

- 4-2 Bricks, Tiles and other structural clay products. ✓
- 4-3 Cement, cement pipes and other cement products.
- 4-4 Non-metallic mineral products.

3-1 Iron and Steel (Basic Manufacture).

3-2 Non-ferrous Metals (Basic Manufacture).

3-0 Manufacture of Metal Products otherwise unclassified.

3-5 Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including engineering workshops.

3-4 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies.

3-3 Transport Equipment. ✓

4-0 Manufacturing Industries, otherwise unclassified. ✓

*Division 5—Construction and Utilities. ✓**Sub-divisions of Division 5.*

- 5-0 Construction and maintenance of works—Otherwise unclassified. ✓
- 5-1 Construction and maintenance—Buildings.
- 5-2 Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works.
- 5-3 Construction and maintenance—Telegraph and Telephone Lines.
- 5-4 Construction, maintenance and operation—Irrigation and other agricultural works [*1].
- 5-5 Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas supply.
- 5-6 Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial Water supply.
- 5-7 Sanitary Works and Services. ✓

*Division 6—Commerce. ✓
Sub-divisions of Division 6.*

- 6-0 Retail trade, otherwise unclassified. ✓
- 6-1 Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics). ✓
- 6-3 Retail trade in textile and leather goods. ✓
- 6-4 Wholesale trade in foodstuffs.
- 6-5 Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs.
- 6-8 Moneylending, banking and other financial business. ✓
- 6-7 Insurance.
- 6-6 Real Estate.

*Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications. ✓
Sub-divisions of Division 7.*

- 7-0 Transport and Communications, otherwise unclassified and incidental services. ✓
- 7-1 Transport by Road. ✓
- 7-2 Transport by Water. ✓
- 7-3 Transport by Air.
- 7-4 Railway Transport.
- 7-5 Storage and Warehousing.
- 7-6 Postal Services.
- 7-7 Telegraph Services.
- 7-8 Telephone Services.
- 7-9 Wireless Services.

I.S.I.C.

I.C.E.C.

*Division 8—Services.**Major Groups of Division 8.*

8-1 Government Services.

8-2 Community and Business Services.

8-3 Recreation Services.

8-4 Personal Services.

Division 8—Health, Education and Public Administration. ✓*Division 9—Services, not elsewhere specified.* ✓*Sub-divisions of Divisions 8 and 9.*

8-3 Army, Navy and Air Force.

8-4 Police (other than village watchmen).

8-5 Village Officers and servants (including village watchmen).

8-6 Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division).

8-7 Employees of State Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division).

8-8 Employees of the Union Government (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division).

8-9 Employees of Non-Indian Governments.

8-1 Medical and other Health Services. ✓

8-2 Educational Services and Research. ✓

9-6 Legal and Business Services. ✓

9-7 Arts, Letters and Journalism.

9-8 Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services. ✓

9-5 Recreation Services.

9-1 Domestic Services (but not including Services rendered by members of family households to one another). ✓

9-2 Barbers and Beauty Shops. ✓

9-3 Laundries and Laundry Services. ✓

9-4 Hotels, Restaurants and Eating houses. ✓

9-0 Services otherwise unclassified.

Division 9—Activities not adequately described.

Persons whose means of livelihood are not adequately described so as to enable them to be classified are excluded from the scope of classification by Divisions and Sub-divisions of Economic Activity.

NOTE—[*1] Cotton ginning and compressing, corn shelling and similar processing activities fall under Major Group O-0 in the I.S.I.C. Scheme; and under related Sub-divisions of Division 2 in the I.C.E.C. Scheme Operation of Irrigation systems is included in Major Group O-0 in the I.S.I.C. Scheme; and under Sub-division 5-4 in the I.C.E.C. Scheme.

[*2] Manufacture of Footwear falls under Major Group 2-4 in the I.S.I.C. Scheme; and under Sub-division 2-9 in the I.C.E.C. Scheme.