

Chapter - II

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1. Reference year:

In Annual Survey of Industries 2002-2003, the reference period was the accounting year from 1st April 2002 to 31st March 2003 and the survey was conducted in 2003-2004 (October 2003 to March 2004).

2. Registered Factory:

Registered Factory is one which is registered under sections 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948. The sections 2m (i) and 2m (ii) refer to any premises including the precincts thereof (a) wherein ten or more workers are working or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power or is ordinarily so carried on or (b) wherein twenty or more workers are working or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power or is ordinarily so carried on.

3. Fixed Capital

Fixed Capital represents the depreciated value of fixed assets owned by the factory as on the closing day of the accounting year. Fixed assets are those which have a normal productive life of more than one year. Fixed capital includes land including leasehold land, buildings, plant and machinery, furniture and fixtures, transport equipment, water system and roadways and other fixed assets such as hospitals, schools etc. used for the benefit of factory personnel.

4. Physical Working Capital:

Physical Working Capital is the total inventories comprising of raw materials and components, fuels and lubricants, spares, stores and others, semi-finished goods and the finished goods as on the closing day of the accounting year. However, it does not include the stock of the materials, fuels, stores etc. supplied by others to the factory for processing and finished goods processed by the factory from raw materials supplied by others.

5. Working Capital:

Working Capital is the sum total of the physical working capital as already defined above and the cash deposits in hand and at bank and the net balance receivable over amounts payable at the end of the accounting year. Working capital, however, excludes unused overdraft facility, fixed deposits irrespective of duration, advances for acquisition of fixed assets, loans and advances by proprietors and partners irrespective of their purpose and duration, long-term loans including interest thereon and investments.

6. Productive Capital:

Productive Capital is the total of fixed capital and working capital as defined above.

7. Invested Capital:

Invested Capital is the total of fixed capital and physical working capital as defined above.

8. Gross Value of Plant and Machinery:

Gross Value of Plant and Machinery represents the total original (un-depreciated) value of installed plant and machinery at the end of the accounting year. It includes the book value of the newly installed plants and machinery and the approximate value of rented-in plants and machinery at the time of renting-in but exclude the value of rented-out plants and machinery. Total value of all the plants and machinery acquired on hire-purchase basis is also included.

9. Rent Paid:

Rent Paid represents the amount of royalty paid in the nature of rent for the use of the fixed assets in the factory.

10. Interest Paid:

Interest Paid includes all interest paid on factory account on loans, whether short-term or long-term, irrespective of the duration and the nature of agency from which the loan was taken. Interest paid to partners and proprietors on capital or loan are excluded.

11. Outstanding Loans:

Outstanding Loans represent all loans whether short term or long term, whether interest bearing or not, outstanding according to the books of the factory as on the closing day of the accounting year.

12. Workers:

Workers are defined to include all persons employed directly or through any agency whether for wages or not and engaged in any manufacturing process or in cleaning any part of the machinery or premises used for manufacturing process or in any other kind of work incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or the subject of the manufacturing process. Labour engaged, in the repair and maintenance or production of fixed assets for factory's own use or labour employed for generating electricity or producing coal, gas etc. are included.

13. Employees:

Employees include all workers defined above and persons receiving wages and holding supervisory or managerial position engaged in administrative office, store keeping section and welfare section, sales department as also those engaged in purchase of raw materials etc. or purchase of fixed assets for the factory and watch and ward staff.

14. Total persons engaged:

Total persons engaged include the employees as defined above and all working proprietors and their family members who are actively engaged in the work of the factory even without any pay and the unpaid members of the co-operative societies who worked in or for the factory in any direct and productive capacity. The number of workers or employees is an average number obtained by dividing mandays worked by the number of days the factory had worked during the reference year.

15. Wages and Salaries:

Wages and Salaries are defined to include all remuneration in monetary terms and also payable more or less regularly in each pay period to workers as compensation for work done during the accounting year. It includes (a) direct wages and salary (i.e, basic wages/salaries, payment of overtime, dearness, compensatory, house rent and other allowances); (b) remuneration for the period not worked (i.e, basic wages, salaries and allowances payable for leave period, paid holiday, lay-off payments and compensation for unemployment, if not paid from sources other than employers); (c) bonus and ex-gratia payment paid both at regular and less frequent intervals (i.e., incentive bonuses, good attendance bonuses, productive bonuses, profit sharing bonuses, festival or year-end bonuses etc.) It excludes lay off payments which are made from trust or other special funds set up exclusively for this purpose i.e., payments not made by the employer. It also excludes imputed value of benefits in kind, employer's contribution to old age benefits and other social security charges, direct expenditure on maternity benefits, crèches and other group benefits. Travelling and other expenditure incurred for business purposes and reimbursed by the employer are excluded. The wages are expressed in terms of gross value i.e. before deduction for fines, damages, taxes, provident fund, employee's state insurance contribution etc.

16. Contribution to Provident Fund and other funds:

Contribution to Provident Fund and other funds include old age benefits like provident fund, pension, gratuity etc. and employer's contribution towards other social security charges such as employees state insurance, compensation for work injuries and occupational diseases, provident fund linked insurance, retrenchment and lay-off benefits.

17. Total Emoluments:

Total emoluments is defined as the sum of wages and salaries, employer's contribution as provident fund and other funds and workmen and staff welfare expenses as defined above.

18. Fuels Consumed:

Fuels Consumed represents total purchase value of all items of fuels such as coal liquefied petroleum gas, petrol, diesel, electricity, lubricants, water etc. consumed by the factory during the accounting year but excluding the items which directly enter into the manufacturing process.

19. Materials Consumed:

Materials Consumed represent the total delivered value of all items of raw materials, components, chemicals, packing materials and stores, which actually enter into the production process of the factory during the accounting year. It also includes the cost of all materials used for the construction of building etc. for the factory's own use. It, however, excludes all intermediate products consumed during the accounting year. Intermediate products are those products, which are produced by the factory but are subject to further manufacturing.

20. Total Input:

Total Input comprises total value of fuels, materials consumed as well as expenditures such as cost of contract and commission work done by others on materials supplied by the factory, cost of materials consumed for repair and maintenance work done by others to the factory's fixed assets, inward freight and transport charges, rate and taxes (excluding income tax), postage, telephone and telex expenses, insurance charges, banking charges, cost of printing and stationery and purchase value of goods sold in the same condition as purchased. Rent paid and interest paid is not included.

21. Total Output:

Total Output comprises total ex-factory value of products and by-products manufactured as well as other receipts from non industrial services rendered to others, work done for others on materials supplied by them, value of electricity produced and sold, sale value of goods sold in the same conditions purchased, addition in stock of semi-finished goods and own construction. Rent received and interest received is not included from ASI 2000-01.

22. Semi-finished Goods:

Semi-finished Goods refer to the imputed value of all materials which have been partially processed by the factory but which are not usually sold without further processing. It includes the work in progress for materials supplied by others, but excludes the value of semi-finished fixed assets produced for factory's own use.

23. Depreciation:

Depreciation is consumption of fixed capital due to wear and tear and obsolescence during the accounting year and is taken as provided by the factory owner or is estimated on the basis of cost of installation and working life of the fixed assets.

24. Net Value Added:

Net Value Added is arrived by deducting total input and depreciation from total output.

25. Net Income:

Net Income represents the factor shares of employees and entrepreneur in the net value added and is obtained by deducting the rent paid and interest paid from the net value added.

26. Profit:

Profit is the excess of net income over the total emoluments and supplement to emoluments.

27. Net Fixed Capital Formation:

Net Fixed Capital Formation represents the excess of net fixed capital at the end of accounting year over that at the beginning of the year.

28. Gross Fixed Capital Formation:

Gross Fixed Capital Formation is obtained by adding depreciation to net fixed capital formation.

29. Gross Capital Formation:

Gross Capital Formation is obtained by adding total addition in stocks of materials, fuel, semi-finished goods and finished goods to gross fixed capital formation.

30. Merging/Clubbing of Industries:

If the number of factories under any industry / industry group is less than three, the data have been combined to 'other industry' (known as merged industry) to avoid the possibility of identifying a particular industry in a State.