

## CHAPTER-1

### Introduction

1.1 The Census of Manufacturing Industries (CMI) provides basic statistics in respect of Manufacturing establishments in Pakistan. The report covers the Period from July, 2000 to June, 2001 and provides information on fixed assets, stocks, employment & employment Cost, industrial cost, value of production and census value added.

### Scope and coverage

1.2 CMI is conducted under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 and covers those establishments which are engaged in manufacturing activities whether for whole or part of the Year with single or joint ownership or control and registered under Factories Act 1934. Some factories which are liable for registration have also been covered. If, however, an establishment is engaged in more than one activity and separate accounts are maintained by the establishment for each activity, then separate returns are collected for each such activity. The defence and government workshops though engaged in manufacturing activities and registered under Factories Act are, however, excluded.

### Planning and execution of Census

1.3 The CMI results for the year 2000-01 are the product of the joint efforts of the Federal Bureau of Statistics and Provincial Directorates of Industries and Provincial Bureau of Statistics. The work has been carried out according to the following arrangements:

#### Federal Bureau of Statistics

1. Planning of the census.
2. Preparation of questionnaire, tabulation plan and editing instructions.
3. Collection of returns from factories located in Federal Capital Territory of Islamabad.
4. Editing, coding and processing of data for Balochistan & Federal Capital Territory of Islamabad.
5. Preparation of all Pakistan tables & Publication of CMI Report.
6. Printing of questionnaires for Balochistan and Federal capital Territory (Islamabad).

### Provincial Directorates of Industries and Mineral Development

1. Printing of questionnaires:
2. Notification of the questionnaire in the government gazette.
3. Mailing out of questionnaires on the basis of list of Factories as available with Provincial Directorates of labour welfare.
4. Collection of filled in returns from establishments.
5. Classification & preliminary editing of CMI returns.

### Provincial Bureaus of Statistics

1. Editing, coding and processing of CMI data and supply of data to FBS. However, the work for Balochistan and Federal Capital Territory of Islamabad are being carried out by Federal Bureau of Statistics.
2. Estimation of CMI data in respect of non-response cases.

### Collection of returns and non-response

- 1.4 CMI questionnaires are issued to the factories as per list of manufacturing establishments maintained by the provincial Chief Inspectors of Factories, Directorate of Labour Welfare of the provinces. The CMI is conducted through mail enquiry supplemented by field visits. The collection is done by the agency appointed for the Purpose under the Industrial Statistics Act 1942. The Act empowers provincial governments to appoint an officer to collect the data in connection with the Census. The Statistics Authority after collection passes on the returns to Provincial Bureaus of Statistics for further processing. The position about collection of returns and non-response is given below:

TABLE-1 NO. OF ESTABLISHMENTS ON MAILING LIST, COVERED, CLOSED AND  
NON-RESPONSE, 2000-01

Items	Pakistan	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan	Islamabad
I) No. Of factories on the Mailing list.	9823	5866	3228	300	240	189
ii) No. Of returns received back duly filled-in.	4809	2616	1768	242	98	85
a) No. Of factories qualified for tabulation and included in the report.	4528	2357	1768	236	93	74
b) No. Of returns rejected in editing due to non-manufacturing activities and defective data, etc	281	259	-	6	5	11
iii) No. Of factories remained closed or ceased to exist etc. as reported by Provincial Directorates of Industries.	2438	2063	161	18	106	90
iv) No. of non-responding Factories	2576	1187	1299	40	36	14

From the above it reveals that 9823 factories were on mailing list(as the universe).Out of these 4809 (48.96%) establishments were responded. Out of 4809 only 4528 qualified for processing. 281(2.9%) establishments were rejected due to non-manufacturing activities, defective data etc. 2438 (24.8%) establishments were closed or ceased to exist. 2576 (26.2%) establishments have not responded. This means 4528 (46.1%)establishments were covered at national level. Likewise CMI coverage in Punjab was 40% Sindh was 55%, N.W.F.P was 79%, Balochistan was 39% and Islamabad was 39%.

### Manufacturing Activity

1.5 Manufacturing activity is defined as the mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products whether the work is performed by power driven machines or by hand or whether it is done in a factory or in the worker's house. The assembly of component parts of manufactured products is also considered as manufacturing.

### Classification

1.6 An establishment is classified in a particular industry on the basis of value of major products & by-products or services rendered, falling within the scope of manufacturing activity according to Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC), 1970 which is comparable at 4-digit level of International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), 1968.

### Concepts and Definition

1.7 Definitions of important terms used in the publication are given below: -

i) Fixed assets: consist of land and building, plant & machinery and other fixed assets which are expected to have a productive life of more than one year and are in use by the establishment for the manufacturing activity. The details about fixed assets are given bellow:-

a) Land include all the land owned by the factory at its location in addition to land on which factory buildings are situated.

b) Buildings means all the building at factory location used directly or in-directly for the manufacturing process. Godowns and buildings used for welfare purposes of workers such as residence, canteens are also included.

- c) Plant and Machinery include machines, hand tools and other mechanical equipment used in the manufacturing process.
- d) Transport Equipment include Motor vehicles, Cars, Wagons etc.
- e) Furniture and fixtures means all furnitures and fixture such as air-conditioners, electric fans, electric heaters, refrigerator etc.
- f) Other fixed assets means all fixed assets not included in the categories listed above.
- g) Addition and alteration made during the year consist of purchases (both Pakistan made and imported) and assets made for own use minus sales/losses of assets during the year.
- h) Depreciation means allocation of operating expenses of the cost of the physical assets over the accounting year. The provision is made to cover the wear and tear of all fixed assets maintained in the books.
- i) Book value at the end of the accounting year is equal to the book value at the beginning of the accounting year Plus additions and alterations made during the accounting year less depreciation charged for the year.
- ii) Stocks: includes value of raw-materials, spare parts, packing materials, fuels and other and input material (like chemicals and dyes, lubricants etc.) Semi-finished products & by-products and goods to be sold in the same condition as purchased at the beginning/end of the year.
- iii) Average daily persons: this includes employees, working proprietors, unpaid family workers and home workers
- iv) Employees: means all persons whether part time or full time who work in or for the establishment and receive pay, in cash or in kind. Working proprietors, unpaid family workers and home workers are excluded. The categories of employees are given below: -

- a) Production workers means those who are engaged in work directly associated with production like manufacturing, assembling, packing, repairing etc. Working supervisors and persons engaged for repairs and maintenance are also included.
- b) Contract labour means those persons who are engaged through labour contractor or sub-contract of manufacturing Process.
- c) Non-Production workers includes administrative & professional employees, white collar office employees, drivers watchmen, peons, sweepers etc.
- v) Employment cost: includes wages and salaries paid plus cash and non-cash benefits paid to the workers. Remuneration of the workers are given below:
- a) Wages and salaries means payment made to employees as remunerations for their work. It includes dearness allowance and payment for leaves.
- b) Other cash payments includes conveyance allowance, house rent allowance, compensatory and other such allowances, bonus, employer's contribution towards social security scheme and Provident fund and commission. Amount of gratuity and Pension is excluded.
- c) Non-cash benefits means goods and services provided to employee free of cost or at subsidised rates. These include rent free accommodation, medical & transport facilities, cheap/free consumer goods etc. in terms of money.
- vi) Industrial cost: consists of cost of raw materials, fuels and electricity consumed, payments for work done, payments for repairs and maintenance and cost of goods purchased for resale. Some of these components are defined below: -
- a) Fuels: means firewood, coal, charcoal kerosene oils, gas and other such items which are consumed in generating heat & power.

- b) Raw-materials means raw and semi-finished materials, assembling Parts etc., which are physically incorporated in the products and by-products made. Chemicals, lubricants and packing materials which are consumed in the production and spare parts charged to current operating expenses are included. Raw-material given to other establishment for manufacturing goods (semi-finished and finished) on behalf of the establishment is included, whereas raw material supplied by others for manufacturing goods on their behalf is excluded.
- c) Payments of work done means the amount paid to other establishments for the work done by them on the raw-material supplied by the establishment. This also include payment to home workers.

Vii) Value of production: consists of the value of finished products and by-products, receipts for work done for others, receipts for repairs and maintenance, value of sale of semi-finished products and by-products, wastes and used goods, value of electricity sold, value of sales of goods purchased for resale, the net increase in the Value of work in the process and the value of fixed assets produced by the establishment for its own use. Valuation is made at ex-factory prices which include indirect taxes and exclude transport cost outside the factory gate. Some of these components are defined below:-

- a) Products and by-products includes only final product and by-product of the establishment and exclude intermediate product and by-products used as raw material for final product of the establishment. Product and by products manufactured by others on behalf of the establishment for which raw material was supplied are included where as products and by-products manufactured on behalf of other from the raw material supplied by them are excluded.
- b) Receipt of work done for others means the amount charged from customers for the work done for them on their raw materials. Repairs and maintenance work & services performed for others is also included.

viii) Census value added equals value of production (vii above) minus Industrial cost (vi above).

ix) Non-Industrial Cost: it consists of cost of payments for transport, insurance payments, copy rights/royalties, postage, telegraph, & telephone charges, printing and Stationery costs, legal and professional expenses, advertising & selling expenses, traveling expenses and other such expenses incurred by the establishment.

x) Financial Expenditure: it includes interest/mark-up paid on long term and short-term Loan, payment for bank charges, payment into worker's welfare fund, loss on the sale of fixed assets and other financial expenditures of the establishments.

xi) Non-Industrial Receipts: it includes receipts for transport services, receipts for storage and ware houses and other such receipts.

xii) Financial Receipts : It includes profit/return from deposit, gain on the sale of fixed assets. Receipts for rental and lease of building and agency commission.

xiii) Net non-industrial cost: equals non-industrial cost (ix above) minus non-industrial receipts (XI above).

xiv) Contribution to GDP: equals census value added (viii above) minus net non-industrial cost (ix above). This value is at market prices.

#### Limitation of the census data

1.8 The limitations of census data are given below:

i) The Census of Manufacturing Industries is conducted on the basis of predetermined frame i.e. list of factories maintained by the Provincial Chief Inspectors of Factories under the Factories Act, 1934. The frame may be incomplete due to the following reasons-

- a) Some factories eligible for registration may not have got them-selves registered.
- b) Some factories which might have gone out of operation may not have been reported but their names appears in the frame.

ii) There is considerable amount of non-response and data require adjustment with the result for non-response surveys by Provincial Bureaus of Statistics before utilizing them for effective planning.



SALIENT FEATURES OF THE CENSUSMain features of results

2.1 The comparative data for 2000-01 and 1995-96 alongwith annual growth rate for Pakistan, its provinces and Federal Capital Territory of Islamabad are given below:

TABLE-2.1 ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF KEY VARIABLES, PAKISTAN, PROVINCES AND ISLAMABAD.  
2000-01 OVER 1995-96

(Million RS.)

Area	No. Of reporting Establishments	Value of fixed assets at the end of the year	Average daily empl: during year(No)	Employment cost during the year	Indust-rail cost during the year	Value of produc-tion during the year	Census value added during the year	Contri-bution to GDP during the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				<u>2000-01</u>				
<u>Pakistan</u>	<u>4528</u>	<u>427670.5</u>	<u>689692</u>	<u>65521.7</u>	<u>779074.5</u>	<u>1145063.4</u>	<u>365988.9</u>	<u>320699.4</u>
Punjab	2357	201105.5	376023	28563.1	368991.0	519252.8	150261.8	126637.6
Sindh	1768	168816.5	259267	32525.9	356972.2	535387.2	178415.0	159900.9
NWFP	236	41836.2	36519	2167.7	24059.4	50629.9	26570.5	24791.3
Balochistan	93	12975.5	11365	1635.6	17331.8	25156.9	7825.1	7052.7
Islamabad	74	2936.8	6518	629.4	11720.1	14636.6	2916.5	2316.9
				<u>1995-96</u>				
<u>Pakistan</u>	<u>4474</u>	<u>235774.1</u>	<u>561921</u>	<u>41603.5</u>	<u>480452.0</u>	<u>693010.5</u>	<u>212558.5</u>	<u>184021.5</u>
Punjab	2364	123682.8	300498	17636.6	241858.5	329431.0	87572.5	75210.7
Sindh	1528	81033.8	202580	20499.4	193328.6	285289.8	91961.2	79363.9
NWFP	468	22785.4	45556	2577.3	34267.0	62208.0	27941.1	25266.1
Balochistan	69	6414.4	9775	624.0	6605.5	9324.5	2718.9	2133.9
Islamabad	45	1857.7	3512	266.2	4392.4	6757.2	2364..8	2046.9
				<u>GROWTH RATE IN 2000-01 OVER 1995-96 (%)</u>				
<u>Pakistan</u>	<u>1.21</u>	<u>81.39</u>	<u>22.74</u>	<u>57.49</u>	<u>62.15</u>	<u>65.23</u>	<u>72.18</u>	<u>74.27</u>
Punjab	(0.30)	62.39	57.62	71.87	68.38	57.62	71.59	68.38
Sindh	15.71	108.33	27.98	58.67	84.65	87.66	94.01	101.48
NWFP	(49.57)	83.61	19.84	15.89	29.78	18.61	4.91	(1.88)
Balochistan	34.78	102.29	16.27	162.12	162.38	169.79	187.80	230.51
Islamabad	64.44	58.09	85.59	136.44	166.83	116.61	23.33	13.19

It reveals from the above that number of reported establishments have increased in 2000-01 (1.21%) as compared to 1995-96. The growth has decreased (0.30%) slightly in Punjab from the year 1995-96 where as it decreased considerably 49.57% during 2000-01 in N.W.F.P as compared to 1995-96. The number of reported establishments has increased in Balochistan and Islamabad 34.78% & 64.44% respectively in 2000-01. Likewise value of fixed Assets at the end of the year has increased three times at national level and more than 100% in Sindh and Balochistan. These components like average daily employment, employment and employment cost, value of production and census value added are showing increasing trend. The contribution to GDP has increased at national and provincial level except NWFP Where it has decreased by 2% when compared with the year 1995-96. The GDP is on positive Side during the year 2000-01.

ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF 2000-01 OVER 1995-96 (%)

( Million Rs.)

Area	No. Of reporting Establish-ment	Value of fixed assets at the end of The year	Average daily emp. during year(No.)	Employ-ment Cost during the year	Induct-rail cost during the year	Value of produc-tion during the year	Census value added during the year	Contri-bution to GDP during the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Pakistan</u>	<u>0.24</u>	<u>12.65</u>	<u>4.18</u>	<u>9.51</u>	<u>10.15</u>	<u>10.57</u>	<u>11.48</u>	<u>11.75</u>
Punjab	(0.06)	10.21	4.59	10.12	8.82	9.53	11.40	10.98
Sindh	2.96	15.81	5.06	9.67	13.05	13.42	14.17	15.04
N.W.F.P	(12.80)	12.92	(4.33)	(3.40)	(6.83)	(4.04)	(1.00)	(0.38)
Balochistan	6.15	15.13	3.06	21.25	21.28	21.96	23.54	27.01
Islamabad	10.46	9.59	13.16	18.78	21.69	16.72	4.28	2.51

Number of reporting establishments

2.2 The total number of reporting establishments in 2000-01 are 4528 as against 4474 in 1995-96. It shows an increase of 1.21%. The maximum number of establishments fall in the Textile Manufacturing Industries where their number are 1063 showing a decrease of 0.47% over 1995-96. The second major group is Food manufacturing where the number of units are 880 as against 931 reported in 1995-96. It shows a decrease of 5.48%. The third group is Ginning and baling of fibers where the number of units are 334 as against 299 in 1995-96. This group shows an increase of 11.71 over 1995-96. The figures depicts are in descending order. The position of the number of reporting establishments for the leading industry major group in Pakistan are given below:

TABLE.2.2 NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, % SHARE & ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF LEADING INDUSTRIES  
BY INDUSTRY MAJOR GROUPS 2000-01 OVER 1995-96

Industry Major Groups		2000-01		1995-96		% change	Annual
Codes	Name	No. Of reporting Establishments	% Contribution	No. Of reporting Establishments	% Contribution	In 2000-01 over 1995-96 (col.3/col.5)	growth rate over 2000-01 1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>ALL INDUSTRIES</u>		<u>4528</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>4474</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>1.21</u>	<u>0.24</u>
320&321	Manufacture of textiles	1063	23.48	1068	23.87	(0.47)	(0.09)
311&312	Food manufacturing	880	19.43	931	20.81	(5.48)	(1.12)
325	Ginning & baling of fibers	334	7.38	299	6.68	11.71	2.24
322	Wearing apparel	209	4.62	130	2.91	60.77	9.96
380&381	Fabricated metal products	192	4.24	171	3.82	12.28	2.34
350	Drugs & pharmaceutical products	170	3.75	166	3.71	2.41	0.48
382	Non-electrical machinery	168	3.71	193	4.31	(12.95)	(2.74)
383	Electrical machinery & supplies	157	3.47	183	4.09	(14.21)	(3.02)
371	Iron & steel	155	3.42	136	3.04	13.97	2.65
352	Other chemical products	133	2.94	128	2.86	3.91	0.77
384	Transport equipment's	127	2.80	121	2.70	4.96	0.97
341	Paper & Paper Products	99	2.19	75	1.68	32.00	5.71
351	Industrial chemicals	94	2.08	116	2.59	(18.97)	(4.12)
356	Plastic products	92	2.03	83	1.86	10.84	2.08
369	Other non-metallic mineral prod	85	1.88	87	1.94	(2.30)	(0.46)
	All other industries	570	12.59	587	13.12	(2.90)	(0.59)

Employment and employment cost

2.3 The total reported employed persons in 2000-01 are 689692 as compared to 561921 Persons in 1995-96, it shows an increase of 22.74% over 1995-96. The largest number of Persons are employed in Manufacture of Textiles, which is 315617 persons as against 226377 Persons during 1995-96 registering an increase of 39.42%. The second group is Food Manufacturing employing 73303 persons. This group shows a decrease of 6.28%. The third group is wearing apparel employing 51078 persons showing an increase of 273.49% over Previous period. The number of persons engaged by the 15 leading industries major Groups during the year 2000-01 in the descending order alongwith the comparative position for 1995-96 are given below.

TABLE 2.3 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, % CHANGE AND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE  
2000-01 OVER 1995-96

Industry Major Groups		2000-01		1995-96		% Change	Annual
Codes	Name	Average Daily Employment (No.)	% Contribution (No.)	Average daily employment (No.)	% Contribution	in 2000-01 over 1995-96 (col.3/col.5)	growth rate 2000-01 over 1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	<u>ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>689692</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>561921</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>22.74</u>	<u>4.18</u>
320&321	Manufacture of textiles	315617	45.76	226377	40.29	39.42	6.87
311&312	Food manufacturing	73303	10.63	78212	13.92	(6.28)	(1.29)
322	Wearing apparel	51078	7.41	13676	2.43	273.49	30.15
350	Drugs & pharmaceutical products	24617	3.57	21039	3.74	17.01	3.19
371	Iron & steel	24289	3.52	33199	5.91	(26.84)	(6.06)
384	Transport equipment's	19972	2.90	13853	2.46	44.17	7.59
383	Electrical machinery & supplies	19254	2.79	20327	3.62	(5.28)	(1.08)
351	Industrial chemicals	15631	2.27	20037	3.57	(21.99)	(4.85)
325	Ginning & baling of fibers	15267	2.21	8806	1.57	73.37	11.63
382	Non-electrical machinery	14224	2.06	17274	3.07	(17.66)	(3.81)
369	other non-metallic mineral prods.	13539	1.96	15916	2.83	(14.93)	(3.81)
392	Sports & athletic goods	11205	1.62	4213	0.75	165.96	21.61
352	Other chemical products	10618	1.54	9037	1.61	17.49	3.28
381	Fabricated metal products	10458	1.52	6354	1.13	64.59	10.48
	All other industries	70620	10.24	73599	13.10	(4.05)	(0.82)

## Value of Production

2.4 Value of Production during the year 2000-01 amounted to rupees 1145063.5 million as against rupees 693010.5 million in 1995-96 showing an increase of 65.23%. The highest value of production is shared by manufacture of textiles, (28.03%) followed by food manufacturing (16.47) and industrial chemical (6.19%). The comparative position of the first 15 leading major industries in descending order are given below:-

TABLE 2.4 VALUE OF PRODUCTION PERCENTAGE CHANGE & ANNUAL GROWTH RATE  
2000-01 OVER 1995-96.

(Million RS.)

Industry Major Groups		2000-01		1995-96		% change	Annual
Codes	Name	Value of Production (Producer Price)	% Contri- button	Value of product- ion (producer Price)	% Contri- button	In 2000-01 over 1995-96 (col.3/ col.5)	growth rate 2000-01 over 1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	<u>ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>1145063.5</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>693010.5</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>65.23</u>	<u>10.57</u>
320&321	Manufacture of textiles	320932.1	28.03	199515.0	28.79	60.86	9.97
311&312	Food manufacturing	188610.1	16.47	122774.2	17.72	53.62	8.97
351	Industrial chemicals	70916.2	6.19	40191.1	5.80	76.45	12.03
353	petroleum Refining	61151.7	5.34	29182.8	4.21	109.55	15.95
325	Ginning & baling of fibers	55572.9	4.85	35026.5	5.05	58.66	9.67
384	Transport equipment's	47399.7	4.14	29780.4	4.30	59.16	9.74
350	Drugs & pharmaceutical products	46553.5	4.07	25535.8	3.68	82.31	12.76
371	Iron & steel	39425.2	3.44	26859.8	3.88	46.78	7.98
322	Wearing apparel	38252.5	3.34	10105.0	1.46	278.55	30.50
354	Products of Petroleum & Coal	33101.2	2.89	4451.9	0.64	643.53	49.37
383	Electrical machinery & Supplies	32780.4	2.86	30926.1	4.46	6.00	1.17
369	Other non-metallic mineral prod.	32516.5	2.84	27033.0	3.90	20.28	3.76
314	Tobacco manufacturing	23954.3	2.09	16108.5	2.32	48.71	8.26
341	Paper and paper products	21542.1	1.88	10396.5	1.50	107.21	15.69
352	Other chemical products	21314.5	1.86	18236.8	2.63	16.88	3.17
	All other industries	111040.6	9.70	66887.1	9.65	66.01	10.67

## Census Value Added

2.5 The total census value added during 2000-01 is rupees 365988.9 million as against rupees 212558.5% million in 1995-96 showing an increase of 72.18%. Manufacture of Textiles topped the list by contributing 93016.7 Million rupees (25.42%) while Food Manufacturing (13.70%) and Industrial chemicals (8.52%) ranked as second and third respectively. The position for the 15 leading major industries in the order of their ranking are given below:-

TABLE 2.5 CENSUS VALUE ADDED, % CHANGE AND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE  
2000-01 OVER 1995-96.

(Million RS.)

Industry Major Groups		2000-01		1995-96		%	Annual
Codes	Name	Census Value Added (Producer Price)	% Contribution	Census value added producer rupees)	% Contribution	Change in 2000-01 over 1995-96 (col.3/ Col.5)	growth rate 2000-01 over 1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	<u>ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>365988.9</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>212558.5</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>72.18</u>	<u>11.48</u>
320&321	Manufacture of textiles	93016.7	25.42	47428.4	22.31	96.12	14.42
311&312	Food manufacturing	50129.8	13.70	32282.8	15.19	55.28	9.20
351	Industrial chemicals	31186.6	8.52	18120.7	8.53	72.10	11.47
350	Drugs & Pharmaceutical Products	21581.0	5.90	10100.7	4.75	113.66	16.40
314	Tobacco manufacturing	17939.4	4.90	13132.8	6.18	36.60	6.44
371	Iron & steel	17268.9	4.72	8828.0	4.15	95.62	14.36
369	Other non-metallic mineral products	17043.1	4.66	15208.1	7.15	12.07	2.30
354	products of petroleum & Coal	13463.9	3.68	2072.1	0.97	549.77	45.40
383	Electrical machinery & Supplies	13184.4	3.60	16298.0	7.67	(19.10)	(4.15)
384	Transport equipment's	11986.6	3.28	7449.3	3.50	60.91	9.98
322	Wearing apparel	10777.5	2.94	2897.6	1.36	271.95	30.35
325	Ginning & baling of fibbers	10492.6	2.87	2476.9	1.17	323.62	33.47
352	Other chemical Products	8076.7	2.21	6344.8	2.98	27.30	4.95
313	Beverage industries	7928.3	2.17	3388.7	1.59	133.96	18.53
323	Leather & Leather Products	5362.2	1.47	1668.3	0.78	221.42	26.30
	All other industries	36551.2	9.99	24861.3	11.70	47.02	8.01

Contribution to GDP

2.6 The total contribution to GDP during 2000-01 is rupees 320699.5 million rupees Showing as rupees 184021.5 million in 1995-96 showing an increase of 74.27%. Manufacture of Textiles topped the list by contributing 80357.0 million rupees while Food manufacturing and Industrial chemicals ranked second and third respectively. The position for the first 15 leading industries in order of their ranking are given below:-

TABLE. 2.6 CONTRIBUTION TO GDP IN 2000-01 OVER 1995-96, CHANGE AND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE

(Million RS.)

Industry Major Groups		2000-01		1995-96		%	Annual
Codes	Name	Contri- button To GDP (Million Rupees)	% Contra- button	Contri- button to GDP (Million rupees)	% Contri- button	Change in 2000-01 over 1995-96 (col.3/ Col.5)	growth rate 2000-01 over 1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	<u>ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>320699.5</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>184021.5</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>74.27</u>	<u>11.75</u>
320&321	Manufacture of textiles	80357.0	25.06	40195.8	21.84	99.91	14.86
311&312	Food manufacturing	44554.9	13.89	27742.8	15.08	60.60	9.94
351	Industrial chemicals	27364.1	8.53	15567.9	8.46	75.77	11.94
314	Tobacco manufacturing	17289.8	5.39	12832.4	6.97	34.74	6.14
371	Iron & steel	16768.8	5.23	8317.6	4.52	101.61	15.05
350	Drugs & pharmaceutical products	16597.2	5.18	7243.4	3.94	129.14	18.04
369	other non-metallic mineral prods.	15976.6	4.98	14052.2	7.64	13.69	2.60
354	Products of petroleum & coal	12979.0	4.05	1880.7	1.02	590.12	47.16
383	Electrical machinery & supplies	11434.4	3.57	14305.4	7.77	(-)20.07	(-)4.38
384	Transport equipment's	10525.7	3.28	6297.5	3.42	67.14	10.82
325	Ginning & baling of fibrils	9981.7	3.11	2258.4	1.23	341.98	34.61
322	Wearing apparel	8621.6	2.69	2252.8	1.22	282.71	30.79
313	Beverage industries	5859.7	1.83	2698.4	1.47	117.15	16.78
352	Other chemical products	5680.8	1.77	5542.3	3.01	2.50	0.49
341	Paper and paper products	5054.4	1.58	3240.9	1.76	55.96	9.30
	All other industries	31653.8	9.87	19593.0	10.65	61.56	10.07