CHAPTER - II

LABOUR SHARE : TRENDS AND ANALYSIS

1. The 'Constant-Share' Hypothesis :

Recent literature on income distribution widely discusses the constancy of income share accruing to labour class[1] (whether wage earners or wage-earners and salary earners combined together). Keynes thought the constancy to be a 'miracle', while Solow has come out with a proposition against the constancy of labour's share believed to be one of the great constants of nature like 'the velocity of light' and 'the incest taboo'. He declares it to be merely an 'optical illusion'. To Phelps Brown and Hart, the variations in the wage share are not so great when related to the wide swings of the corresponding shares within particular industries. Solow agreeing with this view points out that "if the

---

1 See, for example, Michal Kalecki: Essays in the Theory of Economic Fluctuations, (London: Allen and Unwin, 1939); J.M.Keynes, "Relative Movements in Real Wages and Output", Economic Journal, March, 1939; R.M.Solow, "A Skeptical Note On the Constancy of Relative Shares", American Economic Review, Sept., 1958; E.H.Phelps Brown, and Hart, "The Share of Wages in National Income", Economic Journal, June, 1952; E.H.Phelps Brown, Pay and Profits, (New York: Augustus M.Kelley, 1968).

calorie contents of breakfast, lunch and supper each varies widely, while the 24 hour total remains constant, we atonce suspect a master hand at the controls. Similarly if wide swings within industries yield only narrow swings in the aggregate, this points to some specifically inter--industrial or macroeconomic force".[2] Economists today, according to Heidensohn[3], seem reluctant to see the constancy of wage share destroyed, in spite of the evidences available against the hypothesis. The alleged stability of labour's share could get momentum because of the main interest in refutation of the 'immiserization of the proletariat' hypothesis profounded by Marx.

In the context of the constancy of labour's share hypothesis, at least three important questions arise: (i) Does it mean that the course of economic development has no impact on the distribution of income? (ii) Does it indicate any failure on the part of the trade-unions in turning the distribution in their own favour? (iii) Or could we regard the alleged constancy merely an 'optical illustion' with no real significance attached to it? The present and the following Chapter III, after examining the trends in labour share, attempt to answer the last question

---

2. R.M.Solow: Op.cit., p.621.

3. K.Heidensohn: "Labour's Share in National Income: A constant?" The Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies, Dec.1969.

with reference to the organised manufacturing industries in India. The first two questions and other related problems are examined in the later chapters.

2. Terms and Concepts :

The different terms and concepts used in the present study are as follows:

The concept of relative share accruing to labour (or employee) class in manufacturing can be interpreted in three different ways: (i) the share in value added received by workers who are directly employed in the production process; (ii) the share in value added received by the salary earners which also include supervisory and managerial staff; (iii) share in value added received by all employees, i.e. the share of total employee compensation (including other monetary benefits). The sources of factory data are the reports of Census of Manufacturing Industries (CMI) and Annual Survey of Industries (ASI).

According to the Indian Factories Act 1948, persons employed refer to all persons employed attending and on leave with pay, such as sick leave, casual leave or paid vacation and also those employed in welfare activities. Workers include all persons employed directly or through any agency whether for wages or not, in any manufacturing process in or cleaning any part of the machinery or premises

used for a manufacturing process in or any other kind of work incidental to or connected with manufacturing process. The category of workers, it should be noted, excludes persons holding positions of supervision or management or employed in a confidential position.

The term salaries/wages includes all payments made in cash as compensation for work done during the year. Money value of benefits includes the net cost of the concessions in respect of supplies made or services rendered to the employees. Since the money benefits accruing to workers are not separately available, these benefits, in the present study are added to wages and salaries to get the total employee compensation.

Value added by manufacture represents the part of the value of the products which is created in the factory and is computed by deducting from the gross ex-factory value of output, the gross value of input. The figures of the ASI used in this study refers to the Census part only. The ASI sample reports do not give detailed information at par with ASI Census report. Also, the sample sector gives information only for three digit industry groups.

One might choose labour's share, as pointed out earlier, either with reference to share received by workers in direct production or share received by total employees

including supervisory and managerial staff. One may, in the latter case divide the income originating (total value added) into wages and salaries (employee compensation) as one part and rest of the income (property income) as the other part. "But a part of profits would no doubt then be included in labor's share of income. Salaries might be classified separately for clerical and non-supervisory employees were the data available".[4] Since the data on wages to workers and compensation to total employees are separately available, in what follows, the relative shares of both, workers and total employees, are examined separately.

3. Data Adjustment :

The data on organised manufacturing industries for the period 1946-1965, as noted above, are available from two different sources: the Census of Indian Manufactures (CMI) for the period 1946-1958, and the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) for the period 1959-1965. Because of the differences in coverage and classification, the data as reported in these two sources are not directly comparable with one another. Hence, some adjustment is called for to make the figures comparable[5] (Adjustments regarding capital

---

4. J.T.Dunlop, Wage Determination Under Trade Unions, (New York: Augustus M.Kelley, 1950), p.153.

5. See P.K.Sawhney: "Inter-Industry Wage Differentials in India", Indian Economic Journal, Vol.XVII, July-Sept., 1969. The comparable industries are shown in Appendix II-2.

figures are discussed in Chapter IV).[6]

The CMI with 29 major group industries covers the factories with 20 or more workers using power, whereas the factories covered by the ASI are those which employ 50 or more workers with the aid of power and 100 or more workers without the aid of power. These factories according to the ASI (1964) accounted for 94.1% of the total productive capital (book value) of all factories in all industries, 83.9% of employment, 83.5% of gross output and 89.0% of value added by manufacture. The Annual Survey of Industries covers as many as 63 groups of major industries including those covered in the Census of Manufacturing. Twentyeight (of the 29) CMI industries which are also covered by the ASI, accounted for about 58.3% of value added 62.9% of total wages, 57.8% of total workers in all the ASI industries in 1959; the corresponding percentages for the year 1964 are 54.1%, 57.6% and 52.1% respectively.

---

6. In connection with the comparability of the data from the two sources mentioned above, it is interesting to note that the National Commission on Labour (Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation, Government of India) has come out with three volumes of Statistics of Selected Manufacturing Industries (1959) which contain a continuous time series data for the period 1946-1964, and which, as claimed by the Commission, are comparable over time. The Commission, although aware of the limitations of the comparability of the data between the two sources, surprisingly, has not considered any adjustment of the figures over time. The figures appear to have been simply copied down from the various reports of the CMI and the ASI.

Out of the 29 industries covered by the CMI, the difficulty arises in the case of the following nine industries which are not separately listed in the ASI. These industries are : bicycles, sewing machines, plywood and teachests, distilleries and breweries, vegetable oils, glass and glass ware, ceramics, chemicals, and general engineering and electrical engineering. To make the CMI industries comparable with the ASI classification the adjustments of industries have been made as per shown in Appendix II-3. The last industry namely, general engineering and electrical engineering has been omitted due to difficulties of comparability between CMI and ASI.

As noted earlier, the CMI also covers the factories employing less than 50 workers which are excluded from the ASI coverage. Fortunately, the CMI gives information by different size groups for the year 1953 and onwards. However, there is another difficulty that the ASI covers the factories employing not only 50 or more workers with power but also employing 100 or more workers without the aid of power. The CMI industries examined relate only to those using power. But looking to the fact that the proportion of the factories employing 100 or more workers and not using power would be just negligible, the results, it is hoped, would not be affected by any significant amount even if these factories are not excluded from the analysis.

Moreover, to the extent that the ratios of different variables (and not the absolute figures) are to be used the above limitations will not affect the overall results.

If we are concerned with only wages paid to workers and not the total of wages, salaries and benefits (i.e. employee compensation), we are faced with one more difficulty. The total employee compensation in CMI is reported by different size groups but wages paid to workers are not reported by the size groups i.e. for 50 and above workers. However, the figures for wages paid to workers and total employee compensation are separately available for the total of all size groups (for each industry). To arrive at the figures of wages in the size group 50 and above, therefore, the ratio of wages to employee compensation of all size groups for each industry was calculated and applied to the reported figures of employee compensation of size group of 50 and above of each industry. Since the size group of less than 50 workers accounts for a very small proportion of total employee compensation in most of the industries, the application of the above ratio to the size group 50 and above is quite justifiable. Out of the 28 industries under consideration, only three industries namely, rice milling, biscuit making and oilseed crushing showed a little higher proportion of employee compensation - 48%, 16% and 32% respectively - in the size group below

50 workers in the year 1958. For all other industries the proportion varied between 0% and 12%.

Because of the presence of high proportion of employee compensation in the size group of below 50 workers in the above three industries, it was found necessary to check the resulting figures of wages for the size group 50 and above by some alternate method. To do this, the wages/ compensation ratio of the nearest year of the CMI coverage (1959 of the ASI) was calculated and applied to the employee compensation figures of the CMI(1958). This did not alter the earlier results by any significant amount, and hence the validity of the application of the CMI ratio was confirmed.

The high proportion of employee compensation and number of employees (including salary earners) in small size groups in industries like rice-milling, biscuit making and oilseed crushing as compared to other industries seems to have been affected by the under reporting of the workers in these industries. In a factory where the employer is also a worker, he normally reports himself as a manager rather than a worker. This type of reporting leads to a kind of disguised labour in these industries, and results into slight under estimate of the ratio of workers to total employees.

4. Trends in Labour Share :

The following chart depicts the tendency of workers' share and total employee share in value added over the period 1953-1965. The cyclical (yearly) movements of the two series, as it can be seen, are very similar to each other except for the last two years. In the case of workers, however, there is a clearcut tendency for the wage share to decline over the period. The employee share, on the other hand, reveals fluctuations around 57%.

So far as the changes between 1953 and 1965 are concerned, the relative wage share has registered a decline of 8.74 per cent points as against the decline of 5.09 per cent points in employee share (Table III-1). There are as many as 15 industries (out of the total of 28 examined) showing a decline in wage share - the highest fall being in Aluminium, Copper and brass, and oilseed crushing of the order of 29.07 and 22.50 per cent points respectively, as against the highest rise of 15.19 and 10.10 per cent points in sewing machines, and plywood and teachests respectively. In the case of employee share, 11 industries show a fall and 17 industries a rise in the relative share - the highest fall being registered again in Aluminium, copper and brass, and oilseeds crushing by 38.62 and 32.84 per cent points respectively. The highest rise in employee share has been found in sewing machines

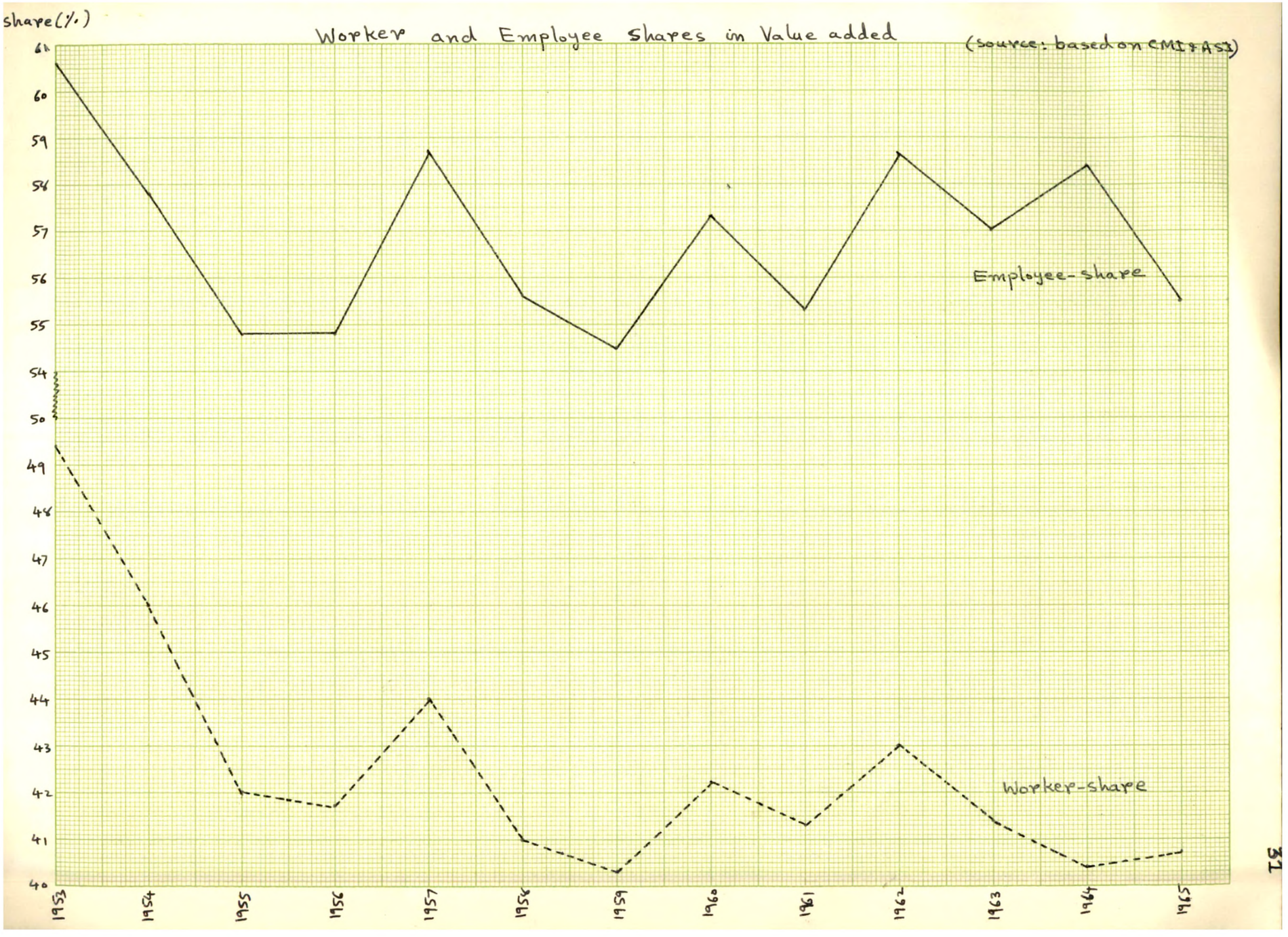
Share(%)
Worker and Employee Shares in Value added
(source: based on CMI & ASI)
Employee-share
Worker-share
61
60
59
58
57
56
55
54
50
49
48
47
46
45
44
43
42
41
40
1953
1954
1955
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965

Table II-1

Wage share and Employee Share, and Changes therein during 1953 and 1965 - by Industry.

S. No.	Industry	Wage share (%s)		Employee share (%s)		Change in wage share	Change in employee share
		1953	1965	1953	1965		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Wheat floor	27.06	21.72	41.06	37.60	- 5.34	- 3.46
2.	Rice milling	45.86	28.98	72.13	43.84	-16.88	-28.29
3.	Biscuit making	29.09	19.29	44.86	33.37	- 9.80	-11.49
4.	Fruits and vegetables processing	21.09	26.69	35.60	41.81	+ 5.60	+ 6.21
5.	Sugar	26.96	30.39	40.66	46.48	+ 3.43	+ 5.82
6.	Distilleries & Breweries	27.63	15.26	48.79	24.18	-12.37	-24.61
7.	Starch	18.32	14.44	25.21	26.24	- 3.88	+ 1.03
8.	Oil seeds crushing	43.24	20.74	64.00	31.16	-22.50	-32.84
9.	Edible hydro-genated oils	16.81	18.76	25.68	40.43	+ 1.95	+14.75
10.	Paints and varnishes	18.10	20.35	33.36	46.16	+ 2.25	+12.80
11.	Soap	18.67	18.28	25.89	35.39	- 0.39	+ 9.50
12.	Tanning	43.41	38.93	58.03	51.94	- 4.48	- 6.09
13.	Cement	21.47	22.75	32.41	36.05	+ 1.28	+ 3.64
14.	Glass & glassware	73.39	54.87	88.87	71.85	-18.52	-17.02
15.	Ceramics	54.97	44.41	75.53	62.34	-10.56	-13.19
16.	Plywood & teachests	25.03	35.13	45.98	52.35	+10.10	+ 6.37

Table II-1 (concluded)

Wage Share and Employee Share, and Changes therein during 1953 and 1965 - by Industry.

S. No.	Industry	Wage share (%s)		Employee share (%s)		Change in wage share	Change in employee share
		1953	1965	1963	1965		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Paper & paperboard	28.08	30.41	41.53	47.80	+ 2.33	+ 6.27
18.	Matches	37.99	43.76	54.12	56.70	+ 5.77	+ 2.58
19.	Cotton textiles	65.48	63.64	73.94	76.35	- 1.84	+ 2.41
20.	Woollen textiles	48.16	33.46	66.67	47.96	-14.70	-18.71
21.	Jute textile	58.14	61.90	68.74	73.74	+ 3.76	+ 5.00
22.	Chemicals	20.42	17.09	34.45	33.02	- 3.33	- 1.43
23.	Aluminium, Copper & Brass	43.71	14.64	64.31	25.69	-29.07	-38.62
24.	Iron and Steel	33.25	34.82	47.18	53.69	+ 1.57	+ 6.51
25.	Bicycles	34.81	36.63	49.29	55.98	+ 1.82	+ 6.69
26.	Sewing machines	37.71	52.90	55.38	72.41	+15.19	+17.03
27.	Electric lamps	29.27	34.77	52.36	58.03	+ 5.50	+ 6.67
28.	Electric fans	36.63	35.95	57.40	57.89	- 0.68	+ 0.49
	ALL	49.39	40.65	60.63	55.54	- 8.74	- 5.09

Source: See Appendix II-1.

and edible hydrogenated oils by 17.03 and 14.75 per cent points respectively.

To examine the proposition of constancy or otherwise of labour's share and employee share more objectively, the trend coefficients for individual industries (in the case of labour's share (See Table II-2) and for the total of all 28 industries (for both wage share and employee share) are calculated. The following regressions have been run for the purpose :

$$Y = \alpha + \beta X$$

and $$Y' = a + b X$$

where Y = wage share in value added - ratio of wages to value added (percentage)

X = years

Y' = Employee share-ratio of employee compensation to value added (percentage)

The results of the fitted regressions for the wage share and employee share of all industries are :

$$Y = 45.773 - \underset{(0.141)}{0.456} X$$

and $$Y' = 57.326 - \underset{(0.143)}{0.068} X$$

The figures in brackets indicate the standard errors of the regression coefficients. Although both of the coefficients are negative, in the case of employee share it is found to be

insignificant. The coefficient of the wage share has turned out to be significant at 1% level (every increase in one unit of time - a year - leads to a fall in wage share by about half a per cent point).[7] The results of individual industries for wage share are shown in Table II-2.

5. Conclusion :

We may conclude that there appears tobe a clear cut tendency for the over all wage share to decline over the period under consideration. The trend coefficient of the wage share has turned out to be highly significant (with negative sign before it). In the case of employee share, however, the coefficient, although negative, is not found tobe statistically significant. The simple average of the estimated trend coefficients of wage share has been -3.866, which provides an additional evidence of declining tendency of wage share over the period. So far as the values of the trend coefficients are concerned, one should not be surprised to find them very low in our results. After all what we are concerned with is the ratio of wages (or employee compensation) to valued added, and hence it must contain certain 'inertia' in it. An industry with labour's share of 40 per cent in value added, for example

---

7. The trend coefficient for wage share, when calculated for the period 1946-1965, has turned out tobe -0.0567. The coefficient, although statistically insignificant, does bear a negative sign before it. (The figures of wages and value added for the period 1946-1952, being adjusted by applying the required ratios of the year 1953).

Table II-2

Regressions of Wageshare over time

S. No.	Industry	α	β	Standard error of β
1		2	3	4
1.	Wheat floor	21.649	0.075	0.280
2.	Rice milling	40.272	-0.879	0.335*
3.	Biscuit making	23.848	-0.297	0.200
4.	Fruits and vegetables processing	18.771	0.734	0.348
5.	Sugar	23.820	0.503	0.155**
6.	Distilleries & Breweries	25.886	-0.804	0.251**
7.	Starch	24.001	-0.400	0.419
8.	Oil seeds crushing	50.213	-2.305	0.975*
9.	Edible hydrogenated oils	23.941	-0.536	0.617
10.	Paints and varnishes	15.103	0.324	0.190
11.	Soap	13.643	0.230	0.183
12.	Tanning	47.175	-0.544	0.343
13.	Cement	19.436	0.458	0.162*
14.	Glass & Glassware	61.555	-0.808	0.546
15.	Ceramics	53.560	-0.569	0.365
16.	Plywood & teachests	21.069	1.036	0.262**
17.	Paper & Paperboard	23.613	0.498	0.218*
18.	Matches	38.779	0.325	0.389
19.	Cotton textiles	59.494	-0.031	0.323
20.	Woollen textiles	45.349	-1.324	0.361**

Table II-2 (concluded)

Regressions of Wageshare over time

S. No.	Industry	α	β	Standard error of β
1		2	3	4
21.	Jute textile	62.688	-0.467	0.491
22.	Chemicals	19.572	-0.096	0.124
23.	Aluminium, Copper & Brass	34.103	-1.585	0 .331**
24.	Iron and Steel	27.340	0.776	0.380
25.	Bicycles	25.992	1.146	0.351**
26.	Sewing machines	58.646	0.065	1.189
27.	Electric lamps	27.335	0.502	0. 212*
28.	Electric fans	37.461	0.107	0.319

N.B.: * indicates the coefficient to be significant at 5% level.

** indicates the coefficient to be significant at 1% level.

Source: Calculated on the basis of data givenin Appendix II-1.

will show a rise of only 10 per cent points in wage share (assuming the elasticity of substitution less than unity) evenif the workers succeed in raising their wages by as much as 50 per cent.This happens because both numerator and denominator of the ratio are not independent of each other; with every change in wage both get affected simultaneously (although not by the same magnitude). This indicates that the wage share is essentially inelastic with respect to wage bill.Further, the change in labour's share also depends on the initial value of the given share - higher the initial ratio, lower is the effect on wage share changes (and vice-versa).

The fall in the labour's share over the period might be a result of rise in profit margins of the firms caused by say, a rise in the selling prices of their products or an introduction of capital-intensive techniques in the production methods. The rise in money wages, as pointed out by Phelps Brown[8], will not increase the labour's share unless the firms are prevented from raising their selling prices so as to protect their profit margins. Looking to the fact that the profit margins in selling prices are generally not compressible in practice, what appears to have happened in the case of Indian industries, is that the firms must have succeeded in raising their profit margins either through increase in selling prices in relation to

---

8. Phelps Brown: Op.cit.,p.21.

wage cost or through increase in labour productivity relative to wage rate through increase in capital/labour ratio accompanied by an improvement in the technique of production.

Another factor which deserves consideration is that the proportion of 'non-worker' group (i.e. salary earners) to the 'workers' group might change over time in favour of the former under the influence of changing technology without there being a real substitution of capital for labour. This will affect the workers' share in an industry in the downward direction while keeping the employee share more or less constant.

Since the overall labour's share is the outcome of changes in industry-mix and changes in labour shares in individual industries, the question naturally arises as to what part of the observed labour's share really owes to changes in industry labour's shares. In other words what has been the relative role played by industry-mix in making the labour's share decline overtime. To answer this question we must now turn to Chapter III.

APPENDIX II-1

Wage Share in Value Added 1953-1965

(in percentages)

Industry	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Wheat floor	27.06	19.44	22.03	20.28	20.22	19.17	16.52	23.85	27.99	27.17	24.02	18.79	21.72
2. Rice milling	45.86	38.84	31.61	30.10	33.43	39.99	34.07	41.03	28.95	31.39	30.33	28.9[illegible]	28.30
3. Biscuit making	29.09	23.28	22.98	21.33	18.65	17.94	21.03	21.36	22.59	19.93	21.70	23.83	19.29
4. Fruits & Vegetables processing	21.09	19.26	15.27	25.03	20.55	18.62	24.44	34.29	32.81	23.52	24.57	24.69	26.69
5. Sugar	26.96	24.77	25.78	27.98	24.03	23.64	24.89	25.75	28.03	30.89	32.17	30.08	30.39
6. Distilleries & Breweries	27.63	30.66	19.98	20.39	17.63	20.58	15.41	21.95	17.66	20.86	18.83	16.60	15 26
7. Starch	18.32	36.54	15.00	25.49	17.81	20.65	18.23	22.89	21.79	21.89	18.9[illegible]	23.56	14.44
8. Veg.oils-Oil seeds crushing	43.24	80.37	37.05	32.15	35.79	25.88	17.68	28.56	26.26	33.94	30.15	31.20	20.74
9. Edible Hydrogenated Oils	16.81	46.13	17.71	18.81	19.97	16.37	12.10	15.37	18.03	19.43	19.70	23.30	18.76
10. Paints & Varnishes	18.10	15.85	16.29	15.49	13.49	13.53	16.14	20.83	23.07	17.93	17.36	17.33	20.35
11. Soap	18.67	15.27	14.53	12.95	13.63	11.55	11.58	14.59	15.15	16.22	16.35	19.46	18.28
12. Tanning	43.41	46.47	46.80	43.24	54.56	41.63	34.42	44.26	47.62	41.03	41.81	39.63	38.93
13. Cement	21.47	18.22	18.30	21.56	23.21	24.63	20.91	23.83	26.00	22.06	23.51	27.92	22.75
14. Glass & Glassware	73.39	66.26	55.67	58.94	52.28	45.24	45.64	51.79	51.68	53.68	58.10	59.22	54.87
15. Ceramics	54.97	52.93	49.94	48.95	51.23	44.41	48.91	52.28	61.45	42.15	48.11	44.79	44.41
16. Plywood & teachests	25.03	26.53	24.87	23.34	21.70	25.35	25.19	27.82	36.26	27.69	30.67	38.55	35.13
17. Paper & paperboard	28.08	26.34	22.25	24.30	24.61	22.18	23.73	31.29	32.37	29.62	28.70	28.40	30.41
18. Matches	37.99	40.11	44.74	37.83	41.00	31.84	52.82	38.72	37.04	38.45	43.57	45.77	43.76
19. Cotton textiles	65.48	60.50	52.51	54.93	64.45	61.43	59.66	55.57	53.37	59.68	60.16	58.86	63.64
20. Woollen textiles	48.16	51.76	39.43	39.55	33.94	32.85	29.53	34.28	30.11	29.58	31.99	34.38	33.45
21. Jute textile	58.14	59.12	69.03	64.07	65.77	55.97	51.14	62.49	65.85	47.43	50.47	61.11	61.90
22. Chemicals	20.42	20.08	21.74	17.05	16.76	22.28	17.60	20.10	20.08	19.59	19.03	19.26	17.09
23. Aluminium, copper & Brass	43.71	28.94	21.44	26.53	23.29	23.11	21.47	23.63	20.77	20.14	17.40	14.11	14.64
24. Iron and Steel	33.25	29.00	28.83	24.76	26.61	29.40	32.17	36.46	37.00	46.96	36.28	30.49	34.82
25. Bicycles	34.81	27.69	25.14	26.33	28.13	29.67	35.10	33.17	43.25	44.15	40.88	37.17	36.53
26. Sewing machines	37.71	99.45	47.56	55.41	56.72	39.79	60.90	69.17	64.64	65.72	59.84	58.53	52.90
27. Electric lamps	29.27	32.89	26.48	27.52	24.88	32.38	34.02	27.68	31.09	32.30	32.31	35.49	34.77
28. Electric fans	36.63	32.73	31.20	43.35	38.85	40.38	43.69	44.13	39.84	37.42	38.59	33.93	35.95
ALL	49.39	45.96	42.05	41.73	44.00	41.02	40.30	42.20	41.33	43.04	41.44	40.39	40.65

Source: Calculated on the basis of data provided in Census of Manufacturing Industries and Annual Survey of Industries.

APPENDIX II-2

Wages, Salaries and Benefits (Employee Compensation) for Employmentsize Group 50 and above, 1953 to 1965: by Industry. (Rs. in '000)

Industry	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Wheat floor	6036	6378	7658	8508	9048	9420	9825	10483	12424	12630	13834	17865	18126
2. Rice milling	10150	13808	15868	17201	17277	13051	12193	13094	14312	14586	1481[illegible]	177[illegible]	15579
3. Biscuit making	4832	4541	4754	4991	5671	6854	5683	7278	10548	11620	13500	15339	19218
4. Fruits and vegetables	325	914	948	109[illegible]	1249	1421	884	1527	1789	2467	3822	4020	5059
5. Sugar	85925	102630	109650	127391	130171	133259	134406	154786	192220	209689	194627	220492	245882
6. Distilleries & Breweries	5394	5640	5546	5881	6369	7105	6668	7474	8132	8988	8468	14717	17320
7. Starch	1377	1815	1723	2299	2497	2777	3528	3989	4498	5051	5591	6205	6912
8. Oilseeds crushing	15374	16222	21684	22775	21768	18850	18201	21527	23217	23974	28075	35956	41454
9. Edible hydrogenated oils	14186	14602	14055	13916	16217	17142	15642	19989	21503	23414	25161	32910	38704
10. Paints and varnishes	7459	7931	8925	10702	9724	10605	11985	13821	14503	17082	20350	27244	27660
11. Soap	9707	11530	11625	12142	13643	14668	16917	19864	22515	24086	26398	36170	34026
12. Tanning	6763	7111	7052	8138	8918	7330	12369	14449	15281	11333	12536	14416	16562
13. Cement	27340	28841	31800	38699	43998	48483	45084	55400	64297	71583	78681	90022	95940
14. Glass & glassware	15563	17853	19492	21789	22532	24780	34451	36174	39556	47047	54871	64629	63891
15. Ceramics	21025	21271	22609	25341	29446	33145	16137	18768	20559	21076	24007	28738	34206
16. Plywood & teachests	3130	3868	5474	6132	6316	6558	7783	8332	7257	9440	11906	15449	18939
17. Paper & paperboard	28638	31983	36853	43263	49345	55243	68953	84475	89621	100028	122288	137777	147657
18. Matches	18864	18391	19276	19703	20815	21742	23739	25289	26230	28908	28974	29529	32282
19. Cotton textiles	984125	1017054	1044607	1169109	1230512	1128664	1264796	1415536	1592212	1749737	1791899	2018237	1998690
20. Woollen textiles	21524	21490	20411	19814	22592	24554	27847	28941	32904	41537	50251	61194	55718
21. Jute textile	281216	287592	300611	311658	288218	295607	294374	304441	288653	339030	386259	438646	464356
22. Chemicals	60754	68128	80654	91680	102511	117319	151152	188938	229113	251482	301970	372810	430452
23. Aluminium, copper & brass	23325	26540	30902	33317	36204	40370	37936	43064	46326	54285	69117	80659	92002
24. Iron and Steel	163248	179592	189003	202030	211399	225480	246062	268999	281424	446798	501604	599095	625525
25. Bicycles	6611	8784	11309	14769	17869	19841	24517	31889	34523	40387	47574	59089	66176
26. Sewing machines	5299	6872	8008	10387	13084	15940	11724	17536	16333	19591	21506	13484	21349
27. Electric lamps	2875	3432	3704	4385	4380	4717	5963	6533	7881	10204	12223	13737	15538
28. Electric fans	6338	3057	6972	5757	7165	8280	14009	25426	23670	20675	30479	30117	39412

Source: Same as Appendix II-1.

APPENDIX II-3

ASI Industries Comparable to CMI Industries

CMI Industries	Comparable ASI industries
1. Wheat floor	205-1
2. Rice milling	205-2
3. Biscuit making	206
4. Fruits & vegetables	203
5. Sugar	207-1
6. Distilleries & Breweries	211+212+213
7. Starch	209-7
8. Oilseeds crushing	209.2+312.1
9. Edible hydrogenated oils	209.3
10. Paints and varnishes	313
11. Soap	319.6
12. Tanning	291
13. Cement	334
14. Glass & glassware	332
15. Ceramics	333
16. Plywood & teachests	251-2
17. Paper & paperboard	271
18. Matches	319.8
19. Cotton textiles	231.1
20. Woollen textiles	231.3
21. Jute textile	231.2
22. Chemicals	311+319.1 to 319.5 319.7(319.9 to 319.12)
23. Aluminium, copper etc.(Non-ferrous metal)	342
24. Iron and Steel	341.1
25. Bicycles	385
26. Sewing machines	360-11.5
27. Electric lamps	370-1.4
28. Electric fans	370-1.3