PERFORMANCE OF UNORGANIZED MANUFACTURING SECTOR IN INDIA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR AND HIMACHAL PRADESH

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Abstract
Manufacturing sector plays a dynamic role in Indian Economy. In India manufacturing activities take place in organized and unorganized sector. Unorganized sector covers those units that employ less than 10 workers with power or less than 20 without power. The contribution of unorganized sector has been huge especially in terms of number of enterprises and employment. Although organized sector contributes more in terms of output but employment potential of unorganized sector is much more. The extent to which unorganized sector has performed over the years especially in terms of productivity is an area of interest. The present paper analyses the performance of unorganized manufacturing sector in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh in comparison to all India. The study covers the post reforms period in terms of three rounds of NSSO i.e. 51st round(1994-95), 56th round(2000-01) and 62nd round (2005-06). Partial productivity is calculated in terms of labour productivity, capital productivity and productivity per enterprise.

Keywords: India, Jammu and Kashmir, Unorganized Manufacturing, Productivity.

Introduction

Manufacturing sector constitutes an important segment of Indian economy with share of nearly 16 percent in GDP. In India manufacturing activities take place in both organized and unorganized sector. The unorganized sector includes those manufacturing units that employ less than 10 workers with the aid of power or less than 20 workers without the aid of power. In India informal and unorganized sector are used synonymously and interchangeable. The term "informal economy" was first introduced by Keith Hart in 1971. However his concept of informal sector was limited to small self-employed individual workers. Central statistical organization (1980) defined unorganised sector as those operating units whose activity is not regulated under any statutory act or legal provision and who do not maintain any regular account. The term informal and unorganized are used mostly synonyms and interchangeable. However there is bit difference between the two but both the terms are used for each other. Latest and most acceptable definition of unorganized sector and unorganized workers has been has given by National commission for enterprises in unorganized sector (NCEUS,2007) which defined unorganized sector as " The Unorganized sector consists of all unincorporated private enterprises owned by individual or household engaged in the sale and purchase of goods and services operated on a proprietary or partnership basis and with less than ten total workers". AND "Unorganised workers consist of those working in unorgainsed enterprises or households excluding regular workers with social security benefits and the workers in the formal sector without any employment/social security benefits provided by the employers." National Sample Survey Organisation(NSSO) which conducts periodical survey of enterprises in unorganized sector consider those manufacturing enterprises as unorganized which are not covered by Annual Survey of industries(ASI). Unorganized sector occupies a giant share in India's industrial sphere in terms of its contribution to employment, value added and exports. The sector with 99.2 per cent of the manufacturing enterprises during 19994-95 to 2005-06, accounting for 80 per cent of employment, about 25 per cent of manufacturing value added and about 40 per cent of exports during the same period.

Importance of Unorganized Sector

Informal sector has appeared as one of the vibrant and most dynamic sectors in the developing countries like India especially in terms of its contribution towards the growth in the number of enterprises and employment (Majumdar, 2012). Informal sector in India is large and persistent, accounting for about 90 percent of employment and 40 percent of value added in manufacturing in 2005-06. Theory of economic development put forth by Lewis assumed that unlimited supply of labour, i.e. surplus labour from traditional agricultural sector, in most of the developing countries will be absorbed by modern industrial sector as the economy moves up in the ladder of development. But this argument started appearing less convincing during 1970 when various studies have revealed that a large number of workers are striving to get absorbed outside the formal sector of economy and the new version of dualism has appeared in the form of formal and Informal dichotomy. In most of the developing countries unorganized sector is generally perceived as an employment generating sector for its unemployed workforce who lacks required skills to be absorbed in the organized sector, which is characterized by specialized skills. The analysis of trends and patterns of employment growth shows that, over the years, growth of formal employment has been less than the growth of total employment indicating a shift rapid growth in informal employment. It is the high labour intensity of production which acts as employment generating factor in this sector. unorganized sector has implications for not only bringing down the poverty level in developing economies, as it provides income earning opportunities to the poor, but also supplies the essential raw material for the organized factory sector . Also the geographical dispersion of these enterprises is

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expected to bring down the income inequality. Regarding growing importance of informal sector NCEUS(2007) states that country is currently in the state of "Informalisation of the formal sector" where there is increase in the employment in organized sector that is informal in nature i.e. where an employment increase consists of regular workers without social security benefits or casual or contract workers. Outsourcing of various activities by the organized sector has also added to the importance of the unorganized sector especially in urban areas. Availability of cheap labour in this sector makes it more attractive for formal sector for diverting more activities to this sector. Thus unorganized sector has an important part to play in economic development of the country which makes its study inevitable

Methodology Data Source and **Variables**
The study is based on secondary data compiled from NSSO survey rounds. Data on various aspects of unorganized manufacturing enterprises is collected exclusively by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) once in five years as a follow up survey to economic census. For the present study data has been drawn from the three surveys on unorganized manufacturing sector conducted by NSSO in its 51st round(1994-95),56th round(2000-01) and 62nd round (2005-06). The analysis is confined to post reforms period. It is quite evident that informal sector has shown growth in post reform period due to shrinkage of employment in organized sector. The entire study period (for unorganized sector) is divided into early reform period (from 1994-95 to 2000-01) and late reform period (from 2000-01 to 2005-06). For statistical purpose activities in unorganized manufacturing sector are classified as OAME, NDME and DME by the NSSO.

Own-account Manufacturing Enterprises: An enterprise which is run without any hired worker employed on a fairly regular basis and such enterprise is engaged in manufacturing or repairing activities is termed as own account manufacturing enterprise(OAME).

Establishment: An establishment which is employing at least one hired worker on a fairly regular basis is termed as establishment.

Non-Directory Manufacturing Establishment: An establishment which employs less than six workers (including household and hired workers) and is engaged in manufacturing or repairing activities is termed as Non-directory manufacturing establishment (NDME)

Directory Manufacturing Establishments : An establishment which employs six or more workers (including households and hired workers) and is engaged in manufacturing or repairing activities is termed as Directory manufacturing establishments (DME).

Analysis covered all the above mentioned enterprise types for Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and India.The primary objective of this study is to comparatively analyze the performance of the unorganized manufacturing sector of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh over the period 1994-95 to 2005-06. The study also compares the performance of the state with India's unorganized manufacturing sector as a whole especially in terms of productivity. Partial productivity measures cover both labour and capital productivity. Gross value added is used as measure of output which is deflated by wholesale price index (WPI) for manufactured products at all India level to get real GVA. Where as in case of capital inputs, gross fixed asset is deflated by the WPI for machine and machinery tools at all India level. 2004-05 is selected as the base for study. Following (A. Majumdar, 2012) Partial productivity measures covered include

Productivity per enterprise = Real Gross value added / Total no. of emterprises
Labour productivity = Real Gross value added /Total no. of workres
Capital Productivity = Real Gross Value added /Real fixed assets
Employment elasticity = Growth rate of employment/ growth rate of GVA

Finding and Discussions
In the table 1.Growth rate of enterprises and employment of the unorganized manufacturing sector based on NSSO data are presented . The analysis of the table reveals that during the **Period 1** i.e. (1994-2000) growth rate of enterprises and employment was much higher in J&K (30.73per cent and 37.91 resp.) as compared to Himachal Pradesh(-0.1 and 0.75 resp) and All- India(2.71 and 1.86). It implies that growth of employment in unorganized manufacturing enterprises sector does not corresponds to the enterprises. Regarding all India OAME(3.05) out performed NDME (1.13) and DME (-0.19) in terms of growth of enterprises whereas growth rate of employment was higher in case of DME (2.24 per annum), though it depicted negative growth in terms of enterprises, OAME registered least growth in terms of employment (1.69 per annum).

Table 1: Growth Rate of Enterprises and employment in unorganised manufacturing sector (1994-2006 %age per

Years	States	Enterprises				Employment			
		OAME	NDME	DME	ALL	OAME	NDME	DME	ALL
1994-2000 (Period 1)	All-India	3.05	1.13	-0.19	2.71	1.69	2.18	2.24	1.86
	Jammu & Kashmir	31.84	19.82	35.54	30.73	41.13	20.38	39.29	37.91
	Himachal Pradesh	-0.60	3.29	18.36	-0.1	-0.93	4.56	7.70	0.75
2000-2006 (Period 2)	All-India	-0.1	0.68	1.22	0.05	-1.12	0.77	1.56	-0.35
	Jammu & Kashmir	-3.61	-2.92	-4.99	-3.59	-8.06	-2.69	-8.71	-7.57
	Himachal Pradesh	2.10	0.92	-8.64	1.8	2.75	0	-5.9	1.33
1994-2006 (overall period)	All-India	1.62	0.92	0.45	1.49	0.40	1.54	1.93	0.85
	Jammu & Kashmir	14.35	8.89	15.33	13.83	16.15	9.28	14.95	14.98
	Himachal Pradesh	0.62	2.21	5.22	0.79	0.73	2.46	1.29	1.02
Sources: Author's own calculation based on NSSO reports									

annum)

It implies that growth of employment in unorganized manufacturing enterprises sector does not corresponds to the enterprises. Segment wise growth rate analysis reveal that both OAME (31.84 per cent and 41.13 per cent) and DME (35.54 per-cent and 37.91 per cent) performed well in J&K although contribution of NDME was also significant with respect to both enterprises and employment i.e. 19.82 per cent and 20.38 percent respectively. Whereas for Himachal Pradesh DME exhibited higher growth in terms of enterprises (18.36 per cent per annum) and employment (7.70 per cent) as compared to OAME (-0.60 and -0.93) and NDME(3.29 and 4.56). It shows that in Himachal Pradesh there is more increase in enterprises employing hired labour as compared to Jammu & Kashmir which depicting more growth in terms of enterprises(OAME) employing household labour.

During the **period 2** i.e.(2000-06) there is sudden and sharp down trend in the performance of J&K in both the fronts with growth rate of -3.59 per cent in case of enterprises and of -7.57 per cent in case of employment. Himachal Pradesh performed well in both fronts (1.8 per cent and 1.33 per cent) as compared to period 1 and also as compared to All-India (0.05 per cent and -0.35 per cent) and J&K during period 2. In case of Himachal Pradesh there is decline in establishments employing hired labour. Jammu and Kashmir registered negative growth rate in case of all the three enterprises i.e. OAME, NDME and DME.

Seeing the overall period i.e. from 1994- 2006 J&K out performed both Himachal Pradesh and all-India with growth rate of enterprises and employment to the tune of 13.83 per cent and 14.98 per cent respectively. At all- India level growth rate of enterprises in OAME has declined and that of DME has increased indicating a shift towards bigger enterprises (Neeru Garg 2002). Whereas Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh showed distinct trends during this period. Jammu and Kashmir exhibits higher growth rate but is due to high growth rate exhibited during period 1 and also OAME and DME are better performers than NDME. Higher growth performance in DME indicates shift towards bigger enterprises.

Table.2 GROWTH RATE OF REAL GVA IN DIFFERENT ENTERPRISES (in per cent) (2004-05 prices)

Enterprise type	Early Reforms Period			Late Reform Period			OverAll period		
	JK	HP	INDIA	JK	HP	INDIA	JK	HP	INDIA
OAME	33	28	34	-6	1	-2	13.6	14.9	16.3
NDME	21	4.6	-3.1	5	-7	3	13.32	-0.8	-0.37
DME	34	13	-5	20	18	10	27.8	15.2	1.76
ALL	-13	-41	-35	0.6	6.4	38	-7	-23	-19.6

Turning towards the growth rate of GVA i.e. form table 2 it comes out that OAME performing well in early reforms period in both the states but for all enterprises growth results are negative in the early reforms period. Period 2 showed positive improvement in terms of GVA growth in both states and for all India. For overall period negative growth was witnessed in all enterprise type. A comparative look at table 1. shows that though the growth rates of enterprises and employment were positive, during overall period, for all enterprises but the growth of GVA emerged as negative. It shows that enterprise and employment growth does not correspond to the GVA growth rate.

Table 3: Percentage Share of Employment in Unorganised Manufacturing Sector of J&K, Himachal Pradesh, and All India by type of enterprises

Year	Type of Entp	J&K			H P			All India		
		Rural	Urban	Combine	Rural	Urban	Combine	Rural	Urban	Combine
1994-95	OAME	85.85	34.5	73.07	83.82	47.56	78.31	80.65	43.89	68.25
	NDME	8.7	54.97	20.23	9.08	33.33	12.77	8.27	27.6	14.71
	DME	5.4	10.53	6.7	7.09	19.11	8.92	11.08	28.91	17.03
2000-01	OAME	88.79	75.6	83.94	75.18	36	70.8	79.83	45.16	67.59
	NDME	5.21	15.75	8.95	12.66	41.71	15.96	8.05	27.71	15
	DME	6	9.19	7.11	12.15	22.29	13.31	12.11	27.13	17.41
2005-06	OAME	88.81	54.91	81.72	81.53	32.37	75.88	76.82	43.63	65
	NDME	7.5	26.92	11.57	12.28	35.43	14.93	10.16	26.14	15.86
	DME	3.7	18.14	6.68	6.18	32.2	9.19	13.01	30.21	19.14

Table 3. shows the distribution of employment in different enterprises for both rural and urban segment of unorganized manufacturing. For the year 1994-95(51[ist] NSSO round) OAME (73.07 per cent) contribute more to employment in J&K followed by NDME and DME. Rural Urban break down reveals that in rural segment OAME has highest share employing 85.85 per cent of rural workers where as in urban segment NDME employ more with 54.97 per cent of urban workers. Himachal Pradesh shows the same trends as in J&K except for the urban segment where OAME contribute more with 47.56 per cent of work force. For all India OAME appears to be the major employer in both rural and urban areas but contribution of NDME (27.6) and DME(28.91) is also significant in urban India. For the year 2000-01(56th NSSO round) OAME is the major employer in J&K both in rural and urban segment with share of 88.79 per cent and75.6 per cent respectively but the share of NDME has decline significantly in urban segment as compared to previous round. It indicates shift towards employment in household enterprises. Trends regarding Himachal Pradesh bring OAME as major employment destination but for urban segment NDME attracts more employment with employment share of 41.71 per cent. Urban DME of Himachal Pradesh employs more proportion of workers as compared Urban DME of J&K indication inclination for hired workers in Urban Segment of Himachal Pradesh. For All India trend is tilted towards OAME but in Urban segment both NDME and DME have also their significance. During the 62nd round (2005-06) J&K again dominated by OAME in terms of employment contribution both in rural and urban segments with share of 88.81per cent and 54.91 per cent respectively. However the share of urban OAME declined compared to previous round. In case of Himachal Pradesh OAMEs are major contributor in rural segment but for urban segment all the three types of enterprises contributing almost proportionally although NDMEs contributing a bit more. For All-India OAMEs have big share followed by DMEs. Thus a comparison of two states with all India shows that in J&K OAMEs are the major employer in rural and urban areas where as in HP and All India DNMEs and DMEs dominate urban area. It shows that in J&K there is dominance of household enterprises and they also to contribute more to GVA in absolute terms.

Table 4: Percentage distribution of enterprises by enterprise type in unoranised manufacturing sector of J&K,HP and India

Year	Type of Entp	J&K		H P		All India	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1994-95	OAME	93.3	57.26	94.56	73.04	90.8	67.7
	NDME	5.7	39.92	5.11	22.44	6.4	23.3
	DME	1	2.82	0.33	4.52	2.8	9
2000-01	OAME	94.91	84.84	91.28	62.66	92.66	70.87
	NDME	4.3	12.4	6.8	30.66	5.27	21.26
	DME	0.78	2.76	1.9	6.66	2.06	7.86
2005-06	OAME	94.60	78.01	92.49	60.65	91.57	70.89
	NDME	4.62	18.13	6.7	30.87	6.14	20.73
	DME	0.77	3.86	0.77	8.46	2.26	8.36

Table 5: Growth rate of real GVA per enterprise(productivity per enterprise) in HP, J&K and India (in %)

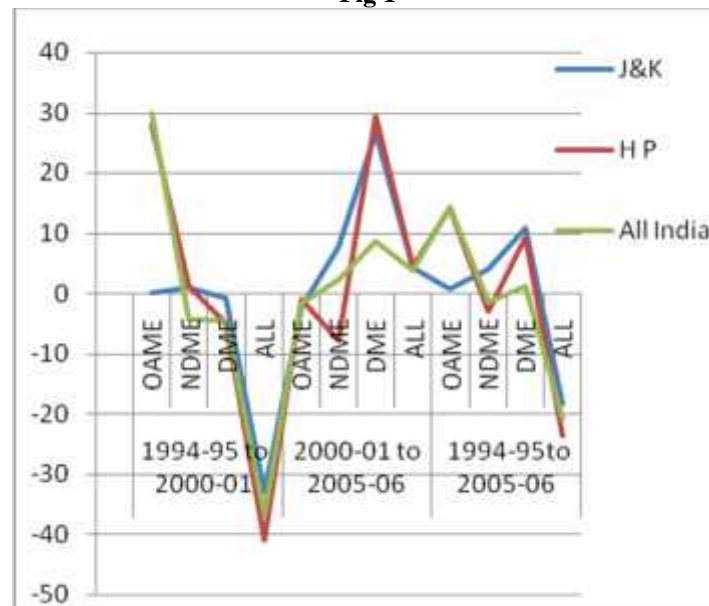| Year	Type of Entp	J&K	H P	All India
1994-95 to 2000-01	OAME	0.09	28	29.98
	NDME	1.01	1.2	-4.2
	DME	-0.80	-4.8	-4.5
	ALL	-33	-40.9	-36.7
2000-01 to 2005-06	OAME	-2.4	-1.0	-1.6
	NDME	7.8	-7.8	2.4
	DME	26.6	29.59	8.8
	ALL	4.3	4.5	3.8
1994-95 to 2005-06	OAME	0.65	14.15	14.49
	NDME	4.07	-2.9	-1.28
	DME	10.80	9.4	1.31
	ALL	-18.32	-23.46	-20.77
Sources: author's own calculation based on NSSO reports				

Fig 1

Table 4**.** depicts the distribution of enterprises in unorganized manufacturing sector in terms of enterprise type. During period 1 more enterprises are under the category of OAME (both in rural and urban segments) in both the states and all India. During the period 2 the same trend continues but share of OAMEs declined and that of NDMEs and DMEs increased in urban segment of HP.

Table 5. presents the Growth rate of productivity per enterprise (real GVA per enterprise) in unorganized manufacturing enterprises of Himachal Pradesh, J&K and All India. During early reforms period (1994-95 to 2000-01) productivity per enterprise (PPE) showed negative trends for both J&K(-33 per cent) and Himachal Pradesh (-40.9 percent) and also for All India (-36.7 per cent). In Himachal Pradesh OAME registered positive growth rate of 28 per cent and for all India this rate is 29.98 per cent. For J&K OAME and NDME productivity grew at the rate of 0.09 percent and 1.01 per cent respectively. DME showed negative growth of productivity per enterprise for All- India, J&K and Himachal Pradesh. It indicates that household enterprises contributed more to productivity during this period. But during the later reforms period it the DMEs that registered more growth in productivity per enterprise and OAME registered negative growth in productivity per enterprise indication a vice versa change as compared to period 1. A look at the overall period shows higher growth depicted by DME for J&K and by OAME for HP and All India. However for all enterprise type growth rate is negative for both states and All India(-20.77). Figure 1 is based on table 5.
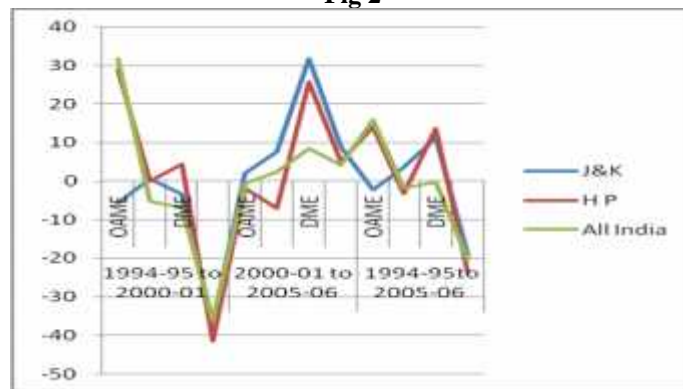
Table 6: Growth rate of real GVA per worker (labour productivity) in HP, J&K and India (in %)

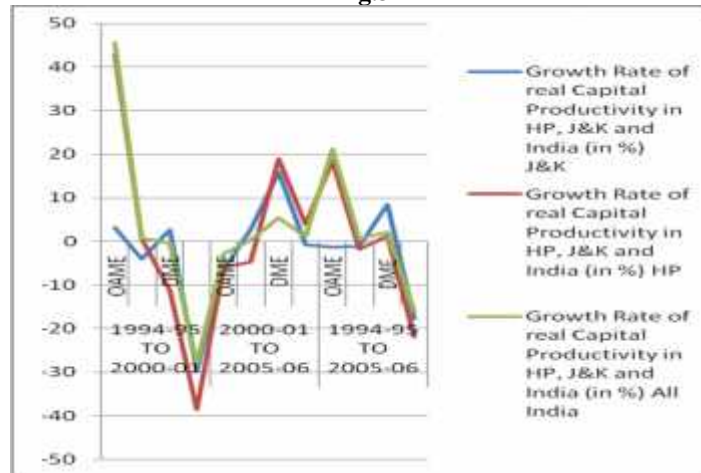| Year	Type of Entp	J&K	H P	All India
1994-95 to 2000-01	OAME	-5.7	29.01	31.71
	NDME	0.5	0.03	-5.2
	DME	-3.5	4.5	-6.79
	ALL	-36.8	-41.4	-36.21
2000-01 to 2005-06	OAME	2	-1.67	-0.63
	NDME	7.6	-7	2.30
	DME	31.7	25.81	8.44
	ALL	8.8	5.01	4.21
1994-95to 2005-06	OAME	-2.2	14.03	15.87
	NDME	3.6	-3.2	-1.87
	DME	11.16	13.73	-0.15
	ALL	-19.13	-23.63	-20.27
sources :Author's own calculaion based on NSSO reports.				

Fig 2

Table 6. presents growth rate of labour productivity i.e. growth rate of real GVA per worker. For early reforms period labour productivity grew for OAME of HP and All India where as for J&K labour productivity growth depicted a negative growth rate for OAME(-5.7), DME (-3.5) and All Enterprises(-36.8). For all enterprises labour productivity was significantly negative for HP (-41.4) and All India (-36.21). For late reforms period labour productivity improved in all the segments for J&K especially for DME (31.7). For HP and All India also DME showed positive growth 25.81 per cent and 8.44 per cent respectively. However for OAME of HP and All India labour productivity was negative. For over all period there is negative productivity growth for J&K (-19.13) HP(-23.63) and all India(-20.27). Analysis of growth pattern in different enterprises reveal that DME has shown positive labour productivity growth rates for J&K (11.16) and HP(13.73) but for All India this rate was negative i.e. -0.15 per cent. Figure 2 is based on table 6.

Table 7: Growth Rate of real Capital Productivity in HP, J&K and India (in %)

Year	Type of Entp	J&K	HP	All India
1994-95 TO 2000-01	OAME	3.1	43	45.6
	NDME	-4.2	0.5	0.9
	DME	2.6	-11.3	-0.3
	ALL	-29.7	-38.6	-28
2000-01 TO 2005-06	OAME	-6.6	-5.90	-2.7
	NDME	2.6	-4.8	0.30
	DME	15.8	18.9	5.5
	ALL	-0.9	3.9	1.1
1994-95 TO 2005-06	OAME	-1.4	18.44	21.2
	NDME	-1.2	-1.9	0.68
	DME	8.40	1.3	2.2
	ALL	-17.8	-22	-16

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Fig.3

Table 7 depicts the growth rate of real capital productivity for both states and enterprise type. Capital productivity has remained negative for HP and all India in all enterprises but for J&K it is positive(29.7 per cent) and capital intensity is negative in case of J&K it shows less intensive use of capital has resulted in its increased productivity and labour has been used more intensively . Within different enterprises OAMEs have also registered positive capital productivity growth in both states and all India associated with negative capital intensity. For overall period positive capital productivity (17.8) is associated with negative capital intensity (-1.5) for J&K but for HP and All India trends are vice versa where negative capital productivity (-22 and -16 resp.) is associated with negative capital intensity(-2 and -5 resp.). A look at the individual segments shows that DME exhibited positive capital productivity growth of 8.40 per cent, 1.3 per cent and 2.2 per cent for J&K, HP and All India respectively. DMEs are also the productive segments in terms of productivity per enterprise(PPE) and Labour productivity.

Table 8 shows capital intensity in terms of capital labour ratio. Except period 2. capital intensity has remained negative for both states and all India. DMEs, being capital using segment, exhibited positive capital intensity both for J&K and HP except All India where its value is -2.3.

Table 8: Groth Rate of Capital intensity K/L ratio in HP, J&K and India (in %)

Year	Type of Entp	J&K	HP	All India
1994-95 TO 2000-01	OAME	-8.5	-10	-9.5
	NDME	5	-0.4	-6.1
	DME	-6	17.9	-6.4
	ALL	-10.2	-4.5	-11.2
2000-01 TO 2005-06	OAME	9.5	4.4	2.2
	NDME	4.8	-2.2	1.9
	DME	13.7	5.7	2.6
	ALL	9.8	1	2.9
1994-95 TO2005-06	OAME	-0.7	-3.7	-4.3
	NDME	4.9	-1.2	-2.5
	DME	2.5	12.3	-2.3
	ALL	-1.5	-2	-5

Table 8: Employment elasticity with respect to GVA

years	States	OAME	NDME	DME	TOTAL
period 1(1994-95 to 2000-01	All India	0.05	-0.70	-0.45	-0.05
	J&K	1.25	0.97	1.16	-2.92
	HP	-0.03	0.99	0.59	-0.02
period 2(2000-01 to 2005-06)	All India	0.56	0.26	0.16	-0.01
	J&K	1.34	-0.54	-0.44	-12.62

	HP	2.75	0.00	-0.33	0.21
Overall period(1994-95 to 2005-06)	All India	0.02	-4.16	1.10	-0.04
	J&K	1.19	0.70	0.54	-2.14
	HP	0.049	-3.08	0.08	-0.04

∗ Growth of GVA is negative.

∗∗ Growth of Employment is negative.

∗∗∗ Both are Negative

Table 9. depicts employment elasticity with respect to Gross value added. During period 1employment elasticity is negative for All India, J&K and HP and these negative figures are due to negative growth rate of GVA. During period 2 negative employment elasticity of J&K and all India is explained by negative employment growth rate. Taking a look at overall period negative employment elasticity in both states is contributed by negative growth rate of GVA.

Conclusion

It is thus found that growth of productivity per enterprise, labour productivity and capital intensity have found to be negative during the overall study period for both states and All India. In case of J&K capital intensity showed a negative growth rate of 1.5 percent and capital productivity showed positive growth of 17.8 per cent whereas labour productivity showed negative growth rate of 19.13 per cent for Jammu and Kashmir. This emerges out that less intensive use of capital has resulted in positive capital productivity and more intensive use of labour resulted negative labour productivity. Also growth rate of employment in J&K during the early reforms period and overall period was nearly 38 per cent and 15 percent respectively due to which labour productivity was (-36.8 per cent) and (-19.13 percent) respectively for early reforms period and overall period. In J&K contribution of DMEs to productivity per enterprise, labour productivity and capital productivity is higher as compared to OAME and DME during the overall period. In case of Himachal Pradesh and All India OAMEs perform well regarding, labour productivity and capital productivity in the entire study period. In case of HP and All India during the overall period growth rate of employment was much less as compared to J&K which resulted in high labour productivity whereas negative capital intensity has resulted in positive capital productivity in OAMEs of Himachal Pradesh and All India. over all HP and All India showed negative results in terms of Productivity per enterprise(PPE), Labour productivity(LP) and Capital productivity.

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