Small Enterprises

Their Contribution to National Income

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Apart from their importance in the economy, special policies have been pursued during the last decade to promote the efficiency and growth of small enterprises, The rate of growth of income in this sector is, therefore, of very great interest.

The income estimates of this sector, however, seem to be the most defective and unreliable of them all.

The unorganised character of production, which is mostly carried on in households, is an inherent difficulty and official estimates for this sector had, therefore, to be based on certain assumptions which arc becoming increasingly untenable.

A large volume of data has accumulated in ret cut years which makes it possible to review the official estimates and provide somewhat more reliable estimates. This has been attempted below.

All that our exercise am be said to have showed is that the CSO's calculations err on the side of under- estimation. There is, therefore, need for a more systematic and thorough examination with a view to filling in gaps in the data before the quantification of the contribution of small enterprises to national income can be considered a worthwhile effort,

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WITH the increasing use of national income data for economic analysis and programming, the need for improving the quality and reliability of the current data in India is becoming urgent. One of the sectors where this need is the greatest is the small enterprises sector, From the point of view of income generated, this sector comes next to agriculture and trade and from that of employment, it is second only to agriculture. Apart from the size and weight of this sector in the economy, a special set of policies has been pursued during the last decade, the specific purpose of which is to promote the efficiency and growth of small enterprises. The rate of growth of income in this sector is. therefore, of special interest. Unfortunately, however, the income estimates of this sector seem to he the most defective and unreliable of them all. The reason for this undoubtedly is the paucity and poor quality of the basic statistics relating to these enterprises. The unorganized character of production, which is mostly carried on in households, is an inherent difficulty in collecting reliable statistics.

The official estimates of this sector, had, therefore, to be based on certain assumptions which are becoming increasingly unte'nable. At the time the National Income Committee laid down the methods and procedures for national income estimation perhaps such drastic assumptions could not be avoided. The only sources of information on employment in small enterprises available to the Committee were the Census Occupation Tables and for data on net. output it. had to depend on highly limited findings of a few scattered studieg of private research workers. However, in recent years a large volume of miscellaneous data has accumulated which makes it possible to review the official estimates in the light of this data and provide somewhat more reliable estimates.

Data from Many Sources

The National Sample Survey Organisation has collected information on small scale industries and household operations, which throws light on the employment and output of small establishments. Also a number of surveys have been sponsored by the Research Programmes Committee of the Harming Commission on small scale and cottage industries in different towns and cities. In addition, the office of the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries has conducted a few studies on various aspects of selected small industries in different regions of the country. Some other studies have been carried out by the State Bank of India and the State Statistical Bureaux of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay. An attempt is made here to bring together the data available in all these studies for the purpose of obtaining estimates of the income originating in this sector.

The data available are still far from satisfactory. Many crucial gaps remain and the need for assumptions which cannot be fully substantiated is not entirely eliminated. In research, as indeed in every sphere, one must try to do the best one can with what one has. especially i" India. Although it is not possible to get all the materials one wants, it is still desirable to see whether one can improve the existing data even marginally. This is the only justification for this paper. The fact that the Central Statistical Organisation is also engaged in revising the official series makes the present exercise a sort of an independent check.

Income Approach

The contribution of small enterprises to national income can be estimated by the 'product approach" as well as by the 'income approach'. The former presupposes information on the total value of output and on the deductions to be made therefrom so as to obtain the net value of output, while for the latter approach data regarding the number of workers employed, their earnings and other factor payments will be necessary. It is well known that very little authentic information is available regarding the volume and value of the output of small enterprises. As is done in factory enterprises, no sys-. tematie collection of data relating to small scale and cottage industries is made. In the absence of such regularly compiled data, the only alternative is to piece together the information contained in a number of scattered official and unofficial studies on small enterprises.

The two key sets of figures that are needed for the estimation of income from small enterprises are the number of workers employed in them and the average net value added to manufacture per worker.

In the absence of annual censuses of small enterprises, the decennial population census material is the only source from which estimates of working force can be obtained. The National Income Committee obtained the number engaged in small enterprises by deducting the number of workers employed in factory establishments- from the number returned as engaged in industry' in the population census. This method has been followed by the Central Statistical Organisation for their annual estimates after making adjustments for annual increase in population and working force, on the basis of the 1911-51 decade growth rates. This procedure, however, is not satisfactory as it does not take account of changes arising from the accelerated growth of population or of the impact of recent economic development.

Earning Dependants and Secondary Occupation

Another hazard of error in the estimates of working force arises from the methodology used in allocating earning dependants among different occupational categories. This has been done by distributing the earning dependants in the same proportion as the self-supporting persons in each livelihood category. In their proposals for the revision of the national income estimates, the C S O have introduced certain changes to correct some of the existing deficiencies. ("National Income Statistics : Proposals for a Revised Series of National Income Estimates for 1955-56 to 1959-60. National Income Statistics. Department of Statistics, Government of India, 1961.) One of the principal changes suggested relates to the allocation of earning dependants in the various livelihood classes. An examination of the 1931 and 1911 census tabulation of economic activity showed that the proportion of earning dependants to tolal working force was very low in certain occupational categories such as police, government service, army. etc.

To avoid the distribution of a a disproportionately large number of earning dependants among these occupations, it was assumed that the number of earning dependants in these classes might be negligible and the total earning dependants in each group should be allocated to other categories within it in proportion to self supporting persons. The second change suggested is regarding the method of estimating the rate of increase in working force. The proposal is to estimate this increase on the basis of additional employment created by new investment assuming certain norms of investment requirements per unit of additional employment.

Employment Data from N S S

The total incomes arising out of economic activity in small enterprises consist of the earnings of those who follow it as the principal occupation and those who follow it as a secondary occupation. Detailed information regarding the latter category is not available. The C S O proposes to mark up the working force estimates by 20 per cent in order to include incomes of this category. ("National Income Statistics" *op cit,* p 114.) It considers this mark up to be on the low side because the secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons have not been included. The C S O's proposals for revision are, thus, no doubt an improvement on the current estimates, but these still are far from satisfactory.

In view of their inherent defects we have by-passed the census data in this paper. As an independent check we have built up our figures on the number of workers engaged in small enterprises on the basis of a special tabulation of the special employment data collected during the 9th round of the National Sample Survey (May-November 1955). The N S S data as published in Report No 21 cover small scale establishments employing less than 50 workers when using power and less than 100 workers when not using power. This definition of 'small establishments' has been used to demarcate establishments which are "not considered to be large establishments' according to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act of 1951. Since small enterprises for purposes of national income estimation are taken to include only units that employ less than 10 persons and use power and those that employ less than 20 persons but do not use power, the data had to be relabulated. * Units above these limits are covered by the Factories Act of 1948 and income originating from them is classified under factory enterprises in national income estimates.

Net Value Added Per Worker — Sources of Data

According to the N S S. the total number of persons employed in manufacturing in 1955 was 16.2 million. This figure is higher than the one based on the 1951 Census estimates by about 3 million. Since employment in manufacturing could not have increased by such a large magnitude in so short a period, it seems possible that the Census excluded many unpaid family workers from its class of 'earning dependants'. On retabulation it appears that the number engaged in small enterprises as defined here, was about 12.6 million of whom 8.9 million were found to be in rural areas and 3.7 million in urban areas, as will be seen in Table 1.

* The retabulation was clone originally for Professor H F Lydall for a study the results of which arc published in "Role of Small Enterprises in Indian Economic Develop* merit", Asia Publishing House, pp 1-9.

Having indicated the nature and scope of the employment data, let us now pass on to the information available on net value added per worker. It is not possible to utilise tile data on net value added per worker from the N S S Report for various reasons. The households engaged in productive activities for their own consumption have been excluded. Since estimates for national income should cover subsistence production also, we have built our figures for net value added for each industry group by assembling data from several other sources.

The sources used cover the reports of the studies sponsored by the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission, the studies undertaken by the different State Statistical Bureaux, the reports published by the Development Commissioner for Small-Scale industries and the annual reports of the National Small Industries Corporation.

Definitions and Measurement Widely Vary

The data available in the R PC reports cover Delhi, Bombay, Moradabad, Amaravati, Saugor, Mysore and Meerut and pertain to the years 1954-1956. Unfortunately the definitions and methods of measurement used are not identical in all these reports.

In the Delhi Report, a small-scale establishment is defined as a manufacturing or processing establishment working with not more than 19 and not less than 2 persons and with a minimum block capital of Rs 250. The lower limit eliminates very small sized cottage industries based mainly on one-man economic activities.

The Bombay Report covers manufacturing units only and includes those not covered by the Factories Act i e, those employing less than 10 workers and using power and less than 20 workers and not using power.

The enquiry conducted at Moradabad defined a small-scale establishment as a house, shop or any other place where on an average two or more but less than 20 workers were engaged in a manufacturing process excluding those that were engaged in trade, commerce, transport and repair work.

The Amaravati Report also follows a similar definition and excludes enterprises engaged in repairs and transport.

The Saugor Report covers 2,975 villages and 9 towns in the district. In this report, a small-scale establishment is defined as one which does not ordinarily employ more than 100 persons without power or 50 persons with power. A cottage industry is one which is carried on wholly or primarily with the help of the members of the family as a whole or part-time occupation.

The Mysore Survey on the other hand covers the city area only. The definition adopted is different and only establishments employing less than 20 persons and not using power are included in the study. The power-using category of establishments has been left out.

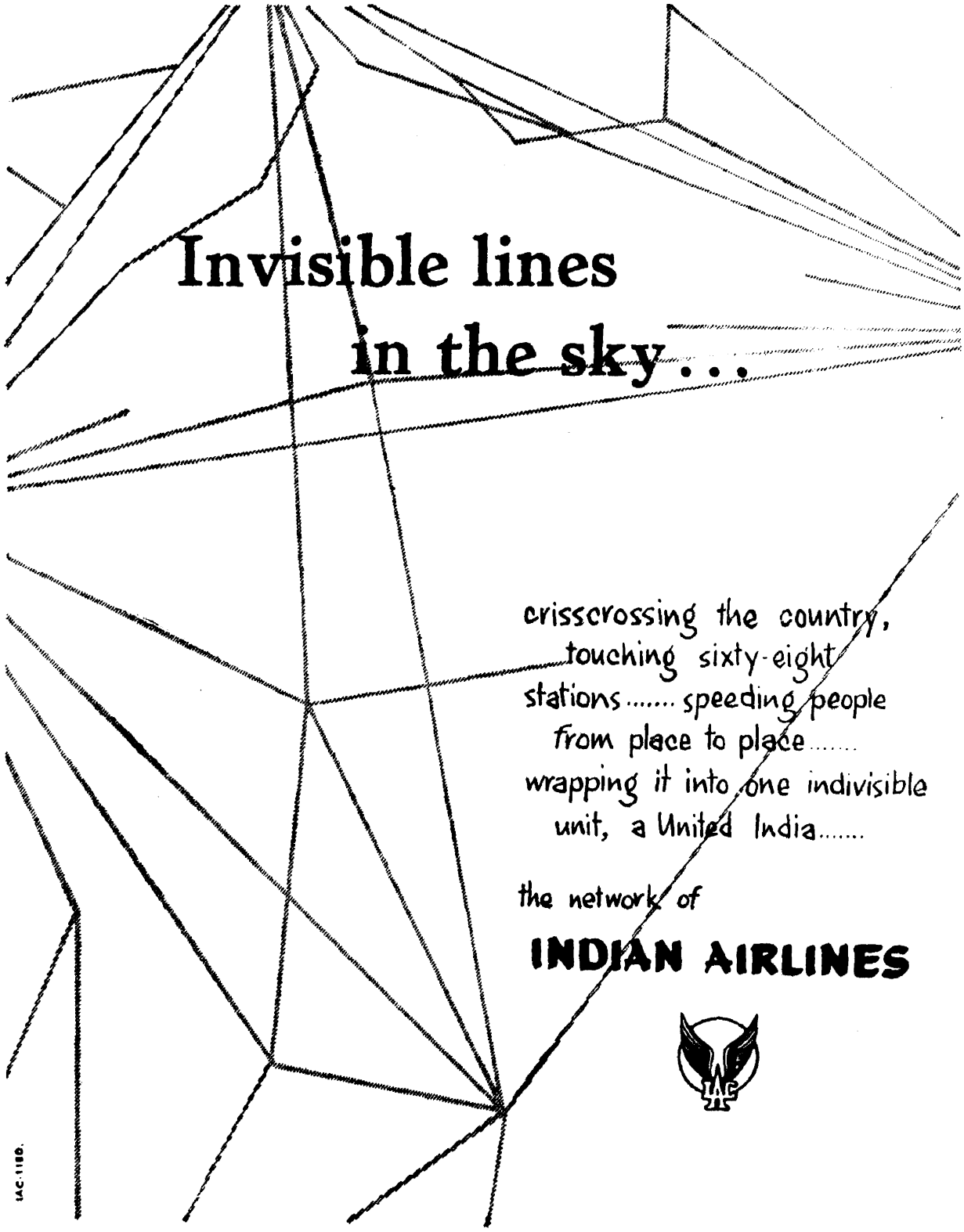
The Meerut Survey covers small-scale and cottage industries in the town and follows the standard definition.

All the studies listed above, except the one relating to Mysore city, contain information on number of workers, gross output and cost of materials and fuels consumed. The Mysore study gives only the first two. The Delhi and Bombay Reports also contain information regarding value added by manufacture. Thus, the data available in the reports enable one to find the relationship between gross output and value added for all centres except Mysore. Since the classification of industries is not uniform in these reports, a certain amount of rearrangement and reclassification is necessary in order to make them conform to the grouping of industries given in Table 1.

Table 1 : Distribution of Employment in Small Enterprises and Manufacturing Industries

('000)

		Household and non-household enterprises below 10 with power & below 20 without power			10/20 to 50/100			Above 50/100			Total		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
I	Food, beverages and tobacco	2227	870	3097	71	70	141	692	115	807	2990	1055	4045
II	Textiles	3112	1352	4464	58	72	130	160	997	1157	3330	2421	5751
III	Leather and leather products	409	182	591	—	27	27	—	24	24	409	233	642
IV	Wood and wood products	1294	341	1635	8	13	21	34	18	52	1336	372	1708
V	Pottery, bricks and glass	778	195	973	42	17	59	173	31	204	993	243	1236
VI	Paper and paper board	10	5	15	—	4	4	16	22	38	26	31	57
VII	Printing	4	67	71	—	23	23	6	42	48	10	132	142
VIII	Chemicals, oils and soap	62	58	120	8	26	34	114	164	278	184	248	432
IX	Metal and metal products	606	209	815	10	18	28	203	125	328	819	352	1171
X	Machinery, electrical & transport equipment	43	114	157	—	22	22	11	101	112	54	237	291
XI	Miscellaneous	356	325	681	—	6	6	29	11	40	385	342	727
Total		8901	3718	12619	197	298	495	1438	1650	3088	10536	5666	16202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Angara, W Bengal, Nagpur and Bhilai

The second set of studies used here relate to Assam, West Bengal, Nagpur and Bhilai. The Assam Study (conducted by the Assam Government) covers only cottage enterprises, In 1954 the State Statistical Bureau of West Bengal conducted district-wise surveys of small-scale industries throughout the State including the Calcutta industrial area. These form the most extensive enquiries conducted in any State in India, In these studies small establishments have been classified into four sub-groups,

(1) those using power and employing less than 10 workers;

(2) those using power and employing 10 or more workers;

(3) those not using power and employing less than 10 workers; and

(4) those not using power and employing 10 or more workers.

For our purposes categories (2) and (4) have to be eliminated. Unfortunately, it is not possible to do so. We have, therefore, arrived at alternate estimates in one of which the West Bengal data have been excluded. The Nagpur study on Small-Scale and Cottage Industries was conducted by the Directorate of Economies and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, and covers Nagpur city. The Bhilai Survey formed part of a socio-economic survey of the region. This survey was also conducted by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh. The definition adopted for both these surveys was the usual *one* i e, those employing not more than 10 persons if using power and not more than 20 persons if not using power. The data pertain to the year 1955-56. All these four studies contain information on gross output, number of workers employed and cost of raw materials, fuels etc, from which value added per worker has been obtained.

Analysis and Planning Reports

The Office of the Development Commissioner for Small-Scale Industries has conducted a number of investigations in some selected small-scale industries. These studies under the general title of 'Analysis and Planning Reports' contain information regarding the number of workers engaged and value of total output for 24 industries. Most of these studies contain data for the years 1955-57. The results are based on field investigations and detailed study of selected units. The definition adopted for these investigations is, however, different. A small-scale unit has been defined as one having investment in fixed assets not exfeeding Rs 5. lakhs and employing not more than 50 workers with power or 100 workers without power. This definition has been adopted to cover all units which qualify for Government assistance under the small industry aid programmes.

A great deal of rearrangement of data and adjustments were required to obtain from these reports data relevant to our definition. Again, these reports contain information on gross output only which is summarised in Table 2. To obtain the value added per worker, the ratio of value added to gross output available from the other field surveys on small-scale industries has been used. the industries arc reclassified to conform to the categories in Table 1.

Area Survey and N S I C Annual Reports

Apart from the 'Analysis and Manning Reports' mentioned above, the Development Commissioner's office has also published 'Area Survey Reports'. These reports contain data on several industries in an area as against individual industries. From some of these reports information relating to gross output is available for small industries in Trichur district in Kerala and Warangal city and Jangaou town in Andhra Pradesh. The value added per worker in these cases has also been obtained by using the ratio of value added to gross output obtained from other sources.

The Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation or the year 1956-57 contains information on number of workers employed for 29 industries. Since this report covers units employing between 20 and 49 workers'and using power, this data could not be used except for purposes of a cross check.

The figures on value added per worker obtained from the studies discussed above arc presented in Table 3. For West Bengal (excluding the industrial area of Calcutta which is treated separately) the value added per worker is obtained as a weighted arithmetic average of the district-wise figures; the weights being proportional to the number of workers employed in each industry in different districts.,

Table 2 : Gross Output Per Worker

		Northern Region	Eastern Region	Western Region	Southern Region
1	Sports goods	1,778	—	—	—
2	Sewing machines and parts	—	—	3,990	—
3	Bicycle parts	3,458	3,674	5,275	—
4	Leather footwear	1,175	—	2,564	—
5	Boot polish	—	—	2,321	—
6	Cotton textile machinery		5,455	5,556	4,236
7	Surgical instruments	2,750	3,198	4,055	3,405
8	Padlocks	—	1,493	—	—
9	Glass beads	973	1,000	—	1,883
10	Glass scientific apparatus	2,331	2,915	—	—
11	Agricultural implements	—	806	3,375	2,297
12	Beam scales	1,489	1,204	—	—
13	Building hardware	4,084	2,049	5,339	—
14	Hand tools	2,200	—	2,202	—
15	Plastic and rubber insulated wares	—	—	6,358	—
16	Wood screws, wire nails panel pins	—	—	4,416	2,694
17	Industrial fasteners	—	—	2,357	2,783
18	Electric porcelain wares	1,317	—	—	—
19	Machine Tools	4,057	5,136	1,315	—
20	Glass bangles	1,207	—	—	5,192
21	Picking bands and leather belting	—	—	7,212	—
22	Sanitary fittings	—	—	—	430
23	Fountain pens and nibs	—	—	—	2,475
24	Plastic goods	—	—	—	3,496

Source: "Analysis and Planning Reports", issued by the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries.

Contribution of Small Enterprises : Rural and Urban Areas

In order to estimate the contribution of small enterprises to income in the rural and urban areas separately it is necessary to have average value added per worker in these two sectors- For the rural sector we have used figures from the studies relating to Assam, Saugor, Amaravatij Bhilai and the district surveys of West Bengal. For the urban sector, the studies relating to Delhi. Bombay. Calcutta, Nagpur, Mysore, Morudabad, Trichur and some of the Analysis and Planning Reports of the Development Commissioner.

In view of the limited data on small enterprises in rural areas we have arrived at two estimates, using different average value added per worker. In the first estimate for rural areas, value added per worker is obtained from all studies pertaining to the rural sector mentioned above. In the second estimate the figures relating to the West Bengal districts have been excluded for reasons suggested earlier. For urban

Table 3 : Value Added By Manufacture Per Worker (Rs)

	Centre	Food, beverages & tobacco	Textiles	Leather and leather products	Wood and wood products	Pottery bricks and glass	Paper and paper board	Printing and publishing	Chemicals, oils and soap	Metals and metal products	Machinery electrical and transport equipment	Miscellaneous.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	**R P C Studies & S S B Studies**											
1	Delhi	1227	2246	1144	--	--	—	1382	1467	860	1699	—
2	Bombay	827	1506	897	1442	—	—	1592		1291	1661	1153
3	Nagpur	1118	1549	558	1205	509	500	682	1858	722	1091	817
4	Calcutta	1368	1008	1778	1508	1074	1382	1405	2065	1387	1440	1844
5	Moradabad	639	—	908	639	226	770	—	—	696	—	714
6	Assam	548	199	—	1469	153	—	—	314	436	1277	150
7	Amaravati	615	705	829	1238	821	—	706	730	654	—	498
8	Saugor	—	176	—	489	202	—	—	416	487	334	375
9	Mysore	540	227	—	—	168	—	—	—	190	—	—
10	Bhilai	940	340	248	404	64	—	494	1072	794	1670	617
11	Meerut	—	236	1164	928	—	—	—	889	1272	—	—
12	West Bengal Distt Surveys	440	248	898	341	292	173	441	222	637	692	207
B	**Analysis & Planning Reports**											
13	Northern Region	—	—	—	806	494	—	—	—	502	1747	—
14	Eastern Region	—	—	—	—	1099	—	—	—	421	976	—
15	Western Region	—	—	959	—	3624	—	—	—	2037	2329	—
16	Southern Region	—	—	—	—	527	—	—	—	908	1447	—
C	**Area Survey**											
17	Trichur—Small Scale Units	2154	856	—	—	882	—	1336	4820	—	1816	—
18	Trichur—Cottage Industries	—	—	—	496	—	—	1154	111	—	—	—
19	Warangal	751	276	376	468	619	—	—	635	—	—	—
D	**National Small Scale Industries Corporation**											
20	Annual Report	799	692	946	1081	126	1345	—	3556	—	1181	1964

Table 4 : Contribution of Small Enterprises to National Income

	Industry	RURAL No of Workers (000)	RURAL Value Added Per Worker Estimate I (Rs)	RURAL Value Added Per Worker Estimate II (Rs)	RURAL Total Estimate I (Rs crores)	RURAL Total Estimate II (Rs crores)	URBAN No of Workers (000)	URBAN Value Added Per Worker (Rs)	URBAN Total (Rs crores)	TOTAL Estimate I (Rs crores)	TOTAL Estimate II (Rs crores)
I	Food, beverage & tobacco	2227	615	683	137.0	152.1	870	1177	103.8	239.8	254.9
II	Textiles	3112	248	256	77.2	79.7	1352	1008	136.3	214.5	216.0
III	Leather & leather products	409	829	602	33.9	24.6	182	908	16.5	50.4	41.1
IV	Wood & wood products	1294	479	489	62.0	63.3	341	1143	39.0	101.0	102.3
V	Pottery, bricks & glass	778	247	202	19.2	15.7	195	518	10.1	29.3	25.8
VI	Paper & paper board	10	173	202	0.2	0.2	5	1057	0.5	0.7	0.7
VII	Printing	4	600	706	0.2	0.3	67	1392	9.3	9.5	9.6
VIII	Chemicals, oil & soap	62	540	635	3.3	3.9	58	2065	12.0	15.3	15.9
IX	Metal & metal products	606	645	645	39.1	39.6	209	791	16.5	55.6	56.1
X	Machinery, electrical and transport equipment	43	984	1277	4.2	5.5	114	1554	17.7	21.9	23.2
XI	Miscellaneous	356	395	436	14.0	15.4	325	1153	37.4	51.4	52.8
Total		8901	—	—	390.3	400.3	3718	—	399.1	788.4	798.4

areas median averages are obtained from the studies mentioned above. From these we obtain two separate estimates for the year 1955-56. These estimates are presented in Table 4.

Table 5 presents our estimates along with the C S O estimates for the year 1955-56.

it will be seen from this table that our two estimates are very close to each other. Our estimate of the contribution of small enterprises to national income can, therefore, be placed around Rs. 700 crores. This estimate is about Us 45 crores higher than the one currently used in national income data and designated as 'conventional estimate' of the C S O. Thus our conclusion supports the general impression that the conventional estimates understate the contribution of small enterprises to national income. The C S o's revised estimate is Rs 155 crores less than ours and Rs 110 crores less than their own other estimate. This seems to arise from their underestimate of the working force in the rural sector and of the value added per worker in both rural and urban sectors.

Adjustment in Later Years from Bench Mark Estimates for 1955-56

Having obtained the bench mark estimates for 1055-50, the next step is to derive the net output of small enterprises for the years 1056-57 to 1050-60. In the absence of the relevant data on output and employment the only course open is to adjust for the later years on the basis of some suitable indicators. It is difficult to construct indices reflecting the change in output in all the industrial groups into which small enterprises have been divided. We have, therefore, made use of the same indicators as used by the C S O in their "Proposals for Revised Estimates" except for some modifications in the category of textiles and paper. The indicators used are (a) increase in the output of handloom cloth for the textile group, (b) increase in the output of raw hides and skins, tanned hides and skins and leather footwear in the factory sector for the leather and leather products, (c) increase in the output of hand made paper for paper and paper board group. For food, drink and tobacco group, three different indices have been used for the three sub-groups : one based on the production of food grains, another on the availability of tobacco after making adjustments for exports and factory consumption and the third on the availability of oil seeds after making adjustments for exports and factory consumption. These cover only 4 out of 11 of our industrial groups. For the remaining industrial groups we have followed the same procedure as the C S O viz, the application of a simple average of the combined index of the main groups covered by the four indicators above, the index of agricultural production and the index of population.

The indicators used are not available as such in the C S O Report. They have been worked out from the data given therein. Since the C S O's final figures are in current prices, obtained after adjusting the physical indices for price changes, our estimates are also in current prices. Our estimates for the period 1055-56 to 1050-60, along with those of the C S 0. arc set out in Table 6.

Table 6 : Net Output of Small Enterprises at Current Prices

(Rs crores)

Year	Our estimate	C S O estimates	
		Revised	Conventional
1955–56	788	635	745
1956-57	880	697	752
1957 58	915	707	750
1958–59	995	757	772
1959 60	1044	786	773
Per cent increase in 1959-60 over 1955-56	32.4	23.5	3.7

Table 5 : Contribution of Small Enterprises : Rural and Urban

(Rs)

S No	Type of Estimate	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Our estimate (1)	390	398	788
2	Our estimate (2)	300	398	798
3	Conventional estimate of the C S O	—	—	745
4	Proposed revised estimate of the C S O	255	380	635

Rate of Growth — An Underestimate

Since we have not used all the indicators of the C S 0 our estimate of the rate of growth of income from small enterprises since 1955-56 is somewhat different from theirs. The large differences in the aggregate figures are, of course, mainly explained by the fact that our estimate for the bench mark year (1955-56) is higher than that of the C S O. It may however be added that this rate of growth seems to be somewhat of an under-estimate. This impression is based on some scattered data available on the growth of output of some individual industries. Thus, the data available in the annual reports of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for certain selected areas indicate much higher rates of growth. According to this data, between 1955-56 and 1957-58, the output of soap has gone up by .'148%, matches by 572%, pottery and oil (ghani) by 450%. The output of khadi, silk and wool has more than doubled during this period. Similarly, the Evaluation Report of the Working Group on Small Scale Industries furnishes some evidence on the growth of output of a few industries for the period between 1955 and 1958. According to a survey organised by the Working Group, hand tools recorded a rise of 267%, electric fans 88%, bicycles 118% and sewing machines 35%. Unfortunately, all these data refer only to a limited number of units and cannot therefore be used for estimating the overall increase in different industrial groups.

We would like to conclude with the remark that we do not regard our estimates as completely reliable.

All that our exercise can be said to have shown is that the C S O's calculations err on the side of underestimation. There is, therefore, need for a more systematic and thorough examination with a view to filling in gaps in the data before the quantification of the contribution of small enterprises to national income can be considered a worthwhile effort.

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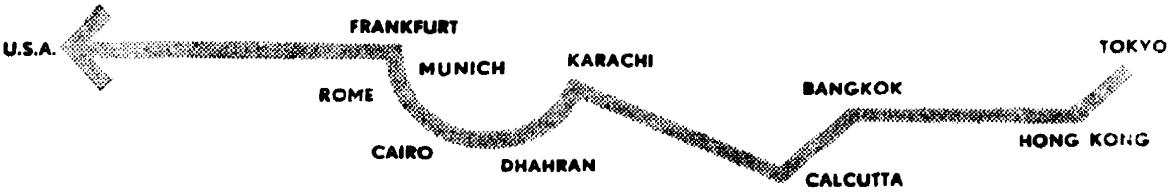

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