
Holistic Research Perspectives (HRP) – Vol. 11

Editor: Prof. Dr. R. Ganesan

Published By: National Foundation for Entrepreneurship Development (NFED)
Copyright© 2024 by NFED

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the author & publisher, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical reviews and certain other noncommercial uses permitted by copyright law.

Limits of Liability/Disclaimer of Warranty: The authors are solely responsible for the contents of the paper in this volume. The publishers or editors do not take any responsibility for the same in any manner. Errors, if any, are purely unintentional and readers are required to communicate such errors to the editors or publishers to avoid discrepancies in future. No warranty may be created or extended by sales or promotional materials. The advice and strategies contained herein may not be suitable for every situation. This work is sold with the understanding that the publisher is not engaged in rendering legal, accounting or other professional services. If professional assistance is required, the services of a competent professional person should be sought. Reader should be aware that internet website listed in this work may have changed or disappeared between when this was written and when it is read.

INR 800



E-ISBN: 978-81-954930-4-3
Month & Year: April 2024

NFED Publishers
National Foundation for Entrepreneurship Development (NFED)
Coimbatore - 641011, Tamil Nadu, India
Ph: +91-7708647015
E-mail: info.nfed@gmail.com | nfedpublications@gmail.com
Website: www.nfedindia.org | publications.nfedindia.org



Revealing the Enterprise-Specific Characteristics Affecting Labour Productivity of the Unorganized Manufacturing Sector in India

Ms. Badaiahunlang Mawkhiew

Research Scholar

Department of Economics

North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya, India

&

Dr. Darishisha War Thangkhiew

Assistant Professor

Department of Economics

North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya, India

Abstract

The Unorganized Manufacturing Sector (UMS) in India is a significant constituent of the manufacturing sector in terms of employment generation and the number of enterprises. However, its low productivity level has dragged down the productivity of overall manufacturing sector. Moreover, by utilizing secondary data from the 67th and 73rd Round National Statistical Survey Organization, this study aims to examine the characteristics of an enterprise that are likely to affect Labour Productivity during 2010-11 and 2015-16. Accordingly, quantile regression analysis has been applied to determine the association between enterprise's characteristics, namely size, sector, registration status, social group of owners, ownership of enterprises, presence/absence of government assistance and problems, and labour productivity. Our results reveal that larger-size enterprises (NDMEs & DMEs) have a higher tendency to increase labour productivity, especially at lower quantiles. Enterprises located in the rural sector tend to have declining labour productivity. This can be due to the lower competency of workers, wherein the registration could enhance labour productivity. The units owned by SCs, OBCs, others and unknown have generally shown an increase in labour productivity than those owned by STs. Female-owned enterprises need more attention if they are to improve labour productivity. The labour productivity could not increase in the presence of government assistance. Generally, problems are likely to cause a reduction in labour productivity of unorganized manufacturing enterprises.

Keywords: Unorganized Manufacturing Sector (UMS), Labour Productivity, National Statistical Survey Organization, Quantile Regression Analysis, JEL Classification: J24; L00; L29; L60.



Medicinal Plants: Biodiversity, Biotechnology and Conservation

Book | © 2023

[Home](#) > [Medicinal Plants: Biodiversity, Biotechnology and Conservation](#) > Chapter

Medicinal Plants of North–East India: Biodiversity and Their Ethnomedicinal Values

Chapter | First Online: 08 July 2023

pp 219–247 | [Cite this chapter](#)

[Judith Mary Lamo](#), [Linu John](#) & [Satyawada Rama Rao](#)

Abstract

North–East India being at the confluence of the Indian Malayan, Indo–China and Indian realms is known to be one of the ‘biodiversity hotspots’ of the world. The region is the adobe of diverse plant species with a high level of endemism. The region comprises of more than 200 angiosperm family, and many of the genera are economically and medicinally important. North–East India comprises of eight states which are inhabited by different tribes/communities of diverse ethnicities. These tribes/communities are dependent on local plants for their food, shelter and health care. The diversity of medicinal plants in North–East India is enormous and is reflected in the number of species and their ethnobotanical uses. The people of North–East India rely much on indigenous traditional knowledge system and use various parts of the plants for the treatment of various ailments. Knowledge about the diversity of medicinal plants is crucial for translational research, sustainable utilization and conservation.



Medicinal Plants: Biodiversity, Biotechnology and Conservation

Book | © 2023

[Home](#) > [Medicinal Plants: Biodiversity, Biotechnology and Conservation](#) > Chapter

Medicinal Plants of North–East India: Biodiversity and Their Ethnomedicinal Values

Chapter | First Online: 08 July 2023

pp 219–247 | [Cite this chapter](#)

[Judith Mary Lamo](#), [Linu John](#) & [Satyawada Rama Rao](#)

Abstract

North–East India being at the confluence of the Indian Malayan, Indo–China and Indian realms is known to be one of the ‘biodiversity hotspots’ of the world. The region is the adobe of diverse plant species with a high level of endemism. The region comprises of more than 200 angiosperm family, and many of the genera are economically and medicinally important. North–East India comprises of eight states which are inhabited by different tribes/communities of diverse ethnicities. These tribes/communities are dependent on local plants for their food, shelter and health care. The diversity of medicinal plants in North–East India is enormous and is reflected in the number of species and their ethnobotanical uses. The people of North–East India rely much on indigenous traditional knowledge system and use various parts of the plants for the treatment of various ailments. Knowledge about the diversity of medicinal plants is crucial for translational research, sustainable utilization and conservation.