

**“Labour Force data & Statistics, Statistics on  
Informal employment and existing data  
collection activities”**

**Country Report: India**



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#### **A. Status of labour force data and statistics in India**

In India labour force data is being collected by various government agencies. The major agencies involved in collection/compilation and dissemination of labour and employment statistics are as under:

1. National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
2. Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
3. National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS), Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Delhi
4. Labour Bureau of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment
5. Director General of Employment and Training (DGE&T), Ministry of Labour and Employment
6. Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India.
7. Development Commissioner, MSME, Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.
8. Directorates of Employment and Statistics of different States.

One of the major sources for Labour force data is National Sample Survey Office. Apart from that, there are a number of other sources for employment and unemployment data viz. Population Census, Annual survey of Industries, Economic Census, Follow-up surveys of Economic Censuses, DGE&T and NTMIS.

The Labour Bureau is responsible for collection, compilation and publication of statistical and other information regarding employment, wages, earnings, industrial relations, working conditions etc. It also compiles and publishes the Consumer Price Index Numbers for industrial and agricultural / rural workers. The Bureau further renders necessary assistance to the States for conducting training programmes in labour statistics at State / District/ Unit levels.

The Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T) in the Ministry of Labour & Employment is an important source of data pertaining to employment market information, educational and occupational pattern of employees, placement statistics of all categories of employment seekers and census of central government employees. India has a National Employment Service with well-defined functions under the apex agency of DGE&T).

Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) collects and disseminates employment data in Mines. Employment in Railways, Posts, Banking, and Insurance etc. are collected and disseminated by the respective ministries like M/O Railways, M/O Shipping, etc.

With a view to develop a frame according to economic activities for taking up follow up establishment surveys in the unorganized segments of the economy, six economic censuses (EC) have been undertaken so far by the Central Statistics Office. In view of the rapid changes in the unorganized sectors of the non-agricultural economy due to high mobility or morbidity of smaller units and also on account of the birth of new units, the scheme envisaged conducting the economic census periodically in order to update the frame from time to time. Economic Census has been a source of data on informal sector.

Development Commissioner, MSME, Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises is another source of data on unorganised sector which conducts All India Census of MSMEs in which unregistered sector is also covered. Currently 5<sup>th</sup> All India Census of MSMEs is about to be launched. Data related to unorganised / unregistered sector of MSMEs for the past census is available in its reports available online.

## **B. Existing data collection activities and methodology**

### ***NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round (July 11 – June 12) – Employment and Unemployment Survey***

Since its inception in 1950, the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has been collecting socio-economic data through nation-wide surveys. Among various subjects of its survey enquiry, employment and unemployment is considered as an important subject in the NSSO surveys. NSSO has been undertaking these surveys regularly for generating estimates of various parameters of the labour market to assess the volume and structure of employment and unemployment in the country. The assessment of the volume and structure of employment and unemployment using large scale household surveys commenced with the NSS 9<sup>th</sup> round (May - September, 1955). Subsequently NSSO conducted a number of surveys on this subject to firm up the concepts and methods. The labour force indicators generated from these surveys are the critical inputs required for planning and policy formulation exercises by Government. NSS surveys on employment and un-employment are being conducted quinquennially from October 1972 onwards. The NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round carried out during July'2011 - June'2012 was the ninth quinquennial round in the series covering subjects of (i) *Household Consumer Expenditure* and (ii) *Employment and Unemployment*.

**Methodology:** A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the 2001 census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was the selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from these FSUs. The survey was spread over 12,737 FSUs (7,469 villages and 5,268 urban blocks) covering 1,01,724 households (59,700 in rural areas and 42,024 in urban areas) and enumerating 4,56,999 persons (2,80,763 in rural areas and 1,76,236 in urban areas).

Field work of the survey was carried out by the Field Operations Division (FOD) of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). In this survey, the nation-wide enquiry was conducted to generate estimates of various characteristics pertaining to employment and unemployment and labour force characteristics at the national and State levels. Information on various facets of employment and unemployment in India was collected through a schedule of enquiry (Schedule 10) adopting the established concepts, definitions and procedures. The results of the Employment and Unemployment surveys, generated from the central sample data, were brought out by NSSO in the form of reports. Schedule of enquiry is at **Annexure 1**.

**Scope of the survey:** Data was collected in terms of 3 basic approaches: usual status approach (365 days), current weekly status approach (7 days) and current daily status approach (each day of the 7 days preceding date of survey). Based on classification of individuals into various activity categories in the three approaches, Labour Force Participation Ratio (LFPR), Worker

Population Ratio (WPR), Unemployment Rate (UR) are derived in usual status (ps), usual status (ps+ss), current weekly status (CWS) and current daily status (CDS).

### **Highlights of the survey results:**

#### **1. Labour Force**

- About 55 per cent of the rural males, 25 per cent of the rural females, 56 per cent of the urban males and 16 per cent of the urban females were in the labour force in *usual status (ps+ss)*.

#### **2. Work Force**

- The worker population ratio (WPR) in *usual status (ps+ss)* was about 39 per cent at the all-India level. It was about 40 per cent in rural areas and 36 per cent in urban areas. The WPR in *usual status (ps+ss)* was 54 per cent for rural males, 25 per cent for rural females, 55 per cent for urban males and 15 per cent for urban females.
- About 3 per cent of the Indian population was employed only in the subsidiary status. The proportion of females employed in the subsidiary capacity only, was higher than that of males. About 7 per cent of rural females and about 2 per cent of urban females were employed only in the subsidiary status.
- The WPR in *current weekly status (CWS)* was about 36 per cent at the all-India level - 37 per cent in rural areas and 35 per cent in urban areas. The WPR in CWS was 53 per cent for rural males, 21 per cent for rural females, 54 per cent for urban males and 14 per cent for urban females.
- The WPR in *current daily status (CDS)* was about 34 per cent at the all-India level. The WPR in CDS was about 50 per cent for rural males, 17 per cent for rural females, 53 per cent for urban males and 13 per cent for urban females.
- Among workers in *usual status (ps+ss)*, about 55 per cent of the rural males, 59 per cent of rural females, 42 per cent for urban males and 43 per cent for urban females were *self-employed*. Among workers, about 10 per cent of rural males, 6 per cent of rural females and 43 per cent in each of urban males and urban females were *regular wage/ salaried employees*. The proportion of *casual labour* among workers in *usual status (ps+ss)* was about 36 per cent for rural males, 35 per cent for rural females, 15 per cent for urban males and 14 per cent for urban females.
- Among workers in *usual status (ps+ss)* of age 15 years and above, about 28 per cent of rural males, 56 per cent of rural females, 11 per cent of urban males and 28 per cent of urban females were not literate.
- Among workers in *usual status (ps+ss)* of age 15 years and above, about 26 per cent of male workers and 11 per cent of female workers in the rural areas and about 53 per cent for male workers and 40 per cent for female workers in the urban areas were educated (i.e. with educational level secondary and above including diploma/ certificate).
- Among workers in the *usual status (ps+ss)* in rural India, about 59 per cent of the males and 75 per cent of the females were engaged in the agriculture sector. The proportion of workers engaged in the agricultural activities gradually fell from 81 per cent in 1977-78 to 59 per cent

in 2011-12 for rural males and from 88 per cent in 1977-78 to 75 per cent in 2011-12 for rural females.

- In urban India, among male workers in *usual status (ps+ss)*, the 'trade, hotel and restaurant' sector registered the highest proportion of workers (about 26 per cent) while 'manufacturing' and 'other services' sectors accounted for about 22 per cent and 21 per cent, respectively. Among female workers in the urban areas, 'other services' sector registered the highest proportion of workers (40 per cent), followed by 'manufacturing' (29 per cent), 'trade, hotel and restaurant' (13 per cent) and 'agriculture' (11 per cent).
- Among the workers in the rural areas, the occupation 'skilled agricultural and fishery workers' registered the highest proportion of workers for both males (39 per cent) and females (48 per cent). In the urban areas, the occupation 'craft and related trades workers' registered the highest proportion of workers for males (19 per cent) and the occupation 'elementary occupations' for females (about 23 per cent).
- The daily wage/salary earnings of a regular wage/salaried employee of age 15-59 years was ₹ 298.96 in the rural areas and ₹ 449.65 in the urban areas. This was ₹ 322.28 for rural males, ₹ 201.56 for rural females, ₹ 469.87 for urban males and ₹ 366.15 for urban females.
- The daily wage rate of casual labour of age 15-59 years, engaged in *public works other than MGNREG public works* was ₹ 127.39 for rural males and ₹ 110.62 for rural females. Among the casual labourers of age 15-59 years engaged in *MGNREG public works*, the daily wage rate was ₹ 112.46 for rural males and ₹ 101.97 for rural females. The daily wage rate of casual labour of age 15-59 years engaged in *works other than public works* was ₹ 149.32 for rural males, ₹ 103.28 for rural females, ₹ 182.04 for urban males and ₹ 110.62 for urban females.

### 3. Unemployment Rate

- The unemployment rate (UR) in *usual status (ps+ss)* was about 2 per cent for both males and females in rural areas, 3 per cent for urban males and 5 per cent for urban females.
- The unemployment rate in *current weekly status (CWS)* was about 3 per cent for rural males, 4 per cent for rural females, 4 per cent for urban males and 7 per cent for urban females.
- The unemployment rate in *current daily status (CDS)* was about 6 per cent for both males and females in rural areas, 5 per cent for urban males and 8 per cent for urban females.
- Between 2009-10 and 2011-12, the unemployment rate in *usual status (ps+ss)* remained invariant for rural males, rural females and urban males while it decreased by about 1 percentage point for urban females.
- Among persons of age 15 years and above, other than urban males, the unemployment rate for the *educated* (level of education: secondary and above) was higher than that among those, whose education level was lower than *secondary*. The unemployment rates for the *educated* in *usual status (ps+ss)* were about 4 per cent, 10 per cent, 4 per cent and 10 per cent for rural males, rural females, urban males and urban females, respectively.
- The unemployment rate among the youth (age: 15-29 years) was much higher as compared to that in the overall population. The unemployment rates among the youth in *usual status*

(ps+ss) were about 5 per cent, 5 per cent, 8 per cent and 13 per cent for rural males, rural females, urban males and urban females, respectively.

- The unemployment rates in *usual status* (ps+ss) among the educated youth (age: 15-29 years and level of education: secondary and above) were 8.1 per cent, 15.5 per cent, 11.7 per cent and 19.8 per cent for rural males, rural females, urban males and urban females, respectively.

#### **4. Underemployment**

- The underemployment rate defined as the proportion of workers in *usual status* (ps+ss) who were found to be *not* employed (i.e. reporting either unemployed or not in labour force) during the week preceding the date of survey, was about 3 per cent for rural males, 17 per cent for rural females, 1 per cent for urban males and 6 per cent for urban females.
- The underemployment rate defined in terms of the proportion of person-days of the workers in *usual status* (ps+ss) which were not utilised for work was quite high for females as compared to males. This was about 7 per cent for rural males, 32 per cent for rural females, 3 per cent for urban males and 15 per cent for urban females.
- The underemployment rate defined in terms of the proportion of person-days of the workers in *current weekly status* which were not utilised for work, was about 4 per cent for rural males, 18 per cent for rural females, 2 per cent for urban males and 9 per cent for urban females.
- Among the usually employed persons in the principal status, a higher proportion of females than males, in both rural and urban areas, did not work more or less regularly during last 365 days – 13 per cent for rural females as against 10 per cent for rural males and 7 per cent for urban females as against 5 per cent for urban males.
- The proportion of usual principal status workers of age 15 years and above who sought or were available for additional work was about 8 per cent for rural males, 5 per cent for rural females, 4 per cent for urban males and 3 per cent for urban females.
- The proportion of usual principal status workers of age 15 years and above who sought or were available for alternative work was higher in rural areas than in urban areas - about 6 per cent in rural areas and 4 per cent in urban areas. The corresponding proportions were about 7 per cent for rural males, 4 per cent each for rural females, urban males and urban females.

## 5. Key Employment Unemployment Indicators in different approaches

Table: Key employment and unemployment indicators (per 1000) at a glance									
all-India	NSS 68 <sup>th</sup> round (July 2011 – June 2012)						age: all ages		
indicator	rural			urban			rural+urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>usual status (ps)</b>									
<b>LFPR</b>	547	181	368	560	134	356	550	168	364
<b>WPR</b>	535	176	359	542	125	342	537	161	354
<b>PU</b>	12	5	8	18	9	14	13	6	10
<b>UR</b>	21	29	23	32	66	38	24	37	27
<b>usual status (ps+ss)</b>									
<b>LFPR</b>	553	253	406	563	155	367	556	225	395
<b>WPR</b>	543	248	399	546	147	355	544	219	386
<b>PU</b>	10	4	7	17	8	13	12	5	9
<b>UR</b>	17	17	17	30	52	34	21	24	22
<b>CWS</b>									
<b>LFPR</b>	545	215	383	561	148	363	549	196	377
<b>WPR</b>	526	207	370	539	138	347	530	188	364
<b>PU</b>	18	8	13	22	10	16	19	8	14
<b>UR</b>	33	35	34	38	67	44	35	42	37
<b>CDS</b>									
<b>LFPR</b>	534	180	361	555	136	354	540	168	359
<b>WPR</b>	504	169	340	528	125	335	511	156	339
<b>PU</b>	29	11	20	27	11	19	29	11	20
<b>UR</b>	55	62	57	49	80	55	53	66	56

**Labour force participation rate (LFPR):** LFPR is defined as the number of persons/ person-days in the labour force per 1000 persons/person-days.

**Worker Population Ratio (WPR):** WPR is defined as the number of persons/person-days employed per 1000 persons/person-days.

**Proportion Unemployed (PU):** It is defined as the number of persons/person-days unemployed per 1000 persons/person-days.

**Unemployment Rate (UR):** UR is defined as the number of persons/person-days unemployed per 1000 persons/person-days in the labour force (which includes both the employed and unemployed).



### ***Annual Employment Unemployment Survey:***

In order to fill the data gap for ascertaining the employment-unemployment scenario in the country, Labour Bureau has been entrusted the task of conducting Annual Employment-Unemployment surveys. So far three such surveys have been conducted. The Second Employment-Unemployment Survey (EUS) was launched in July, 2011 covering all the districts in the 35 States/UTs of the country. The sample size in the second EUS was 1.28 lakh household schedules. A multi stage stratified systematic sampling technique was adopted for the survey. The major findings of the survey are given below:

#### **LFPR, WPR and Unemployment Rate (UR) based on all the four approaches at All India Level for 15 year & above**

(in percent)

<b>Approaches</b>	<b>LFPR</b>	<b>WPR</b>	<b>UR</b>
Usual Principal Status Approach(UPS)	52.9	50.8	3.8
Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (UPSS)	55.4	53.6	3.3
Current Daily Status Approach (CDS)	51.5	48.2	6.3
Current Weekly Status Approach (CWS)	55.6	53.0	4.6

#### **C. *Statistics on Informal Employment, employment in Informal sector and contribution of the informal sector to the economy***

In India, the term ‘informal sector’ has not been used in official statistics or in the National Accounts Statistics (NAS). The terms used in the Indian NAS are ‘organised’ and ‘unorganised’ sectors which usually denote unionized and non-unionised in the international literature. The organized sector comprises enterprises for which the statistics are available from the budget documents or reports, annual reports in the case of the public sector and through Annual Survey of Industries in case of registered manufacturing. On the other hand, the unorganized sector refers to those enterprises whose activities including collection of data are not regulated under any legal provision and / or those, which do not maintain any regular accounts.

For the first time in National Accounts Statistics, ‘informal sector’ was defined in the survey of NSSO (55th round 1999-2000). It included unincorporated proprietary or partnership enterprises. In the unorganized sector, in addition to the unincorporated proprietary or partnership enterprises run by cooperative societies, trusts, private and public limited companies are also covered.

The Government of India regards the informal sector as a subset of the unorganized sector, whereas the two categories may or may not overlap exactly as per ILO definition.

NSS 68<sup>th</sup> Round survey (July 11 – June 12) gives the estimates of usual status workforce in AGEGC (the industry groups/ divisions 014, 016, 017, 02 and 03 cover the [ag]ricultural sector [e]xcluding [g]rowing of [c]rops, plant propagation, combined production of crops and animals without a specialized production of crops or animals) and non- agriculture sectors

pertaining to various characteristics of enterprises in which they were engaged, with special reference to those engaged in the informal sector (proprietary or partnership enterprises) and the estimates of employees in the usual status with various conditions of their employment. The estimates of workers by characteristics of enterprises and conditions of employment together present a picture of informal employment in the country. Key results of the survey are as under:

## **1. Workers in Informal Sector**

### ***(a) Share of workers in AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors***

- About 39 per cent of the population in India was employed - the proportion was about 40 per cent in rural areas and 36 per cent in urban areas.
- About 55 per cent of the workers in India were engaged in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors - the proportion was about 41 per cent in rural areas and about 95 per cent in urban areas.
- Among workers in AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors, about 93 per cent were in non-agriculture sector - the proportion was about 89 per cent in rural areas and about 98 per cent in urban areas.

### ***(b) Informal sector workers***

- Among workers in AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors, about 72 per cent were employed in the *informal sector* - the proportion was about 75 per cent in rural areas and about 69 per cent in urban areas.
- Among *informal sector* workers in the rural areas, the proportion of self-employed, regular wage/salaried employees and casual labourers were about 57 per cent, 11 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively.
- Among *informal sector* workers in the urban areas, the proportion of self-employed, regular wage/salaried employees and casual labourers were about 58 per cent, 27 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively.
- About 97 per cent of the self-employed, 78 per cent of the casual labourers and 42 per cent of the regular wage/salaried employees in the rural areas were employed in the *informal sector*.
- About 98 per cent of the self-employed, 81 per cent of the casual labourers and 40 per cent of the regular wage/salaried employees in the urban areas were employed in the *informal sector*.
- Among workers in the *informal sector*, about 86 per cent in rural areas and 98 per cent in urban areas were employed in the non-agriculture sector.
- *Manufacturing* (section C), *construction* (section F), *wholesale and retail trade* (section G), *transportation and storage* (section H) industries were the main provider of employment in the *informal sector*. Among workers in the *informal sector*, about 73 per cent in rural areas and 75 per cent in the urban areas were employed in these industries.

**(c) Location of workplace of informal sector workers**

- Among workers in the *informal sector* residing in the rural areas, about 90 per cent (87 per cent for males and 97 per cent for females) reported their work place in rural areas.
- Among workers in the *informal sector* residing in the urban areas, about 87 per cent (86 per cent for males and 93 per cent for females) reported their work place in urban areas.
- Among male workers in the *informal sector*, about 5 per cent in rural areas and 1 per cent in urban areas had no fixed place of work. For females, the corresponding proportion was about 11 per cent in rural areas and 4 per cent in urban areas.

**(d) Informal sector workers in manufacturing enterprises that used electricity**

- Among workers of the manufacturing enterprises, about 38 per cent in rural areas and 64 per cent in urban areas were engaged in enterprises that used electricity for production purposes.
- Among *informal sector* workers of the manufacturing industry, about 31 per cent in rural areas and 56 per cent in urban areas were engaged in enterprises that used electricity for production purposes.

**(e) Informal sector workers in smaller enterprises (i.e. enterprise with less than 6 workers)**

- Among *informal sector* workers, about 75 per cent in rural areas and 70 per cent in urban areas were engaged in *smaller enterprises*.

**(f) Wage/salary earning of the employees in informal sector enterprises**

- Average daily earnings of a regular wage/salaried employee in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors was about ₹ 401- it was about ₹ 225 for those employed in *informal sector* and about ₹ 127 for those employed in the *employer's households*.
- Average daily earnings of a regular wage/salaried employee in the *informal sector* was about ₹ 189 for rural males, ₹ 121 for rural females, ₹ 258 for urban males and ₹ 194 for urban females.
- Daily wage rate of a casual labourer in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors was about ₹ 155 - it was about ₹ 159 for those employed in *informal sector* and about ₹ 116 for those employed in the *employer's households*.
- Daily wage rate of a casual labourer in the *informal sector* was about ₹ 163 for rural males, ₹ 116 for rural females, ₹ 169 for urban males and ₹ 113 for urban females.

**2. Workers with Different Conditions of Employment**

**(a) Employees without written job contract**

- About 79 per cent of the employees in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors had no written job contract - the proportion was 97 per cent for casual labourers and 65 per cent for regular wage/salaried employees.

- In the rural areas, among employees in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors without having written job contract, about 76 per cent belonged to either the *manufacturing* sector (section C) or the *construction* sector (section F) or the *transportation and storage* sector (section H). The proportion of employees in these three sectors altogether was about 69 per cent.
  - In the urban areas, among employees in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors without having written job contract, about 65 per cent belonged to either the *manufacturing* sector (section C) or the *construction* sector (section F) or the *wholesale and retail trade* sector (section G) or the *transportation and storage* sector (section H). The proportion of employees in these four sectors altogether was about 55 per cent in the urban areas.
- (b) *Employees with temporary nature of employment***
- About 42 per cent of the employees in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors were temporary employees - the proportion was 60 per cent for casual labourers and 28 per cent for regular wage/salaried employees.
- (c) *Employees without paid leave***
- About 71 per cent of the employees in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors were not eligible for paid leave - the proportion was 98 per cent for casual labourers and 50 per cent for regular wage/salaried employees.
  - In the rural areas, among the employees in AGEGC and non-agricultural sectors who were not eligible for paid leave, about 79 per cent belonged to either the *manufacturing* sector (section C) or the *construction* sector (section F) or the *transportation and storage* sector (section H). The proportion of employees in these sectors altogether was about 69 per cent in the rural areas.
  - In the urban areas, among employees in AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors who were not eligible for paid leave, about 70 per cent belonged to either the *manufacturing* sector (section C) or the *construction* sector (section F) or the *wholesale and retail trade* sector (section G) or the *transportation and storage* sector (section H). The proportion of employees in these sectors altogether was about 55 per cent in the urban areas.
- (d) *Employees without any social security benefit***
- About 72 per cent of the employees in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors were not eligible for any social security benefit - the proportion was 93 per cent for casual labourers and 56 per cent for regular wage/salaried employees.
  - In the rural areas, among the employees in AGEGC and non-agricultural sectors who were not eligible for any social security benefit, about 76 per cent belonged to either the *manufacturing* sector (section C) or the *construction* sector (section F) or the *transportation and storage* sector (section H). The proportion of employees in these sectors altogether was about 69 per cent in the rural areas.
  - In the urban areas, among employees in AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors who were not eligible for any social security benefit, about 74 per cent belonged to either

the *manufacturing* sector (section C) or the *construction* sector (section F) or the *wholesale and retail trade* sector (section G) or the *transportation and storage* sector (section H) or *activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use* (section T). The proportion of employees in these sectors altogether was about 60 per cent in the urban areas.

**(e) *Employees without written job contract and paid leave***

- About 68 per cent of the employees in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors neither had written job contract nor were eligible for paid leave.

**(f) *Method of payment for employees***

- About 91 per cent of the regular wage/ salaried employees in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors received *regular monthly salary*.
- About 56 per cent of the casual labourers in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors received *daily payment*.

**(g) *Existence of union/ association***

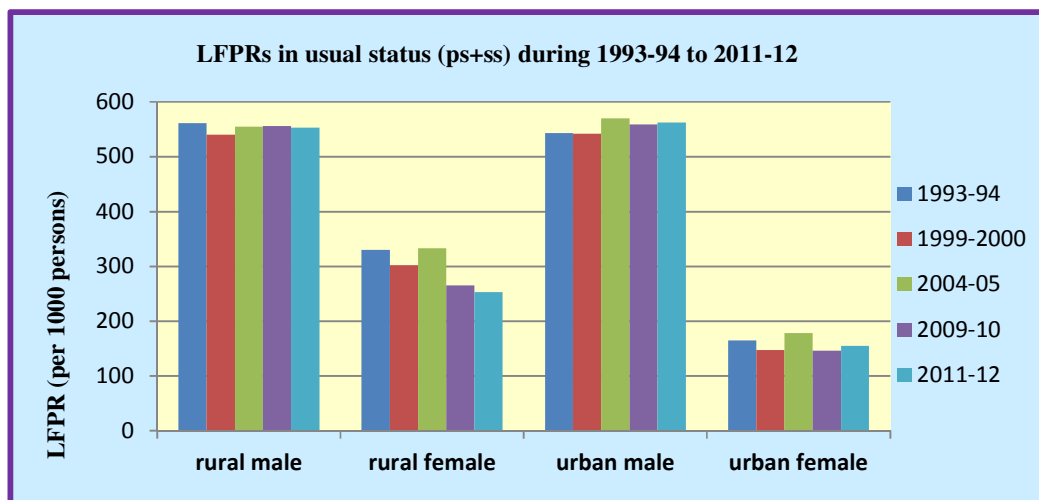
- About 80 per cent of the usual status workers had no union/association in their activities - the proportion was about 59 per cent for regular wage/salaried employees, 87 per cent for casual labourers and 83 per cent for self-employed.

**3. Key estimates of workforce in the informal sector and the estimates of workforce with different conditions of employment at the all-India level**

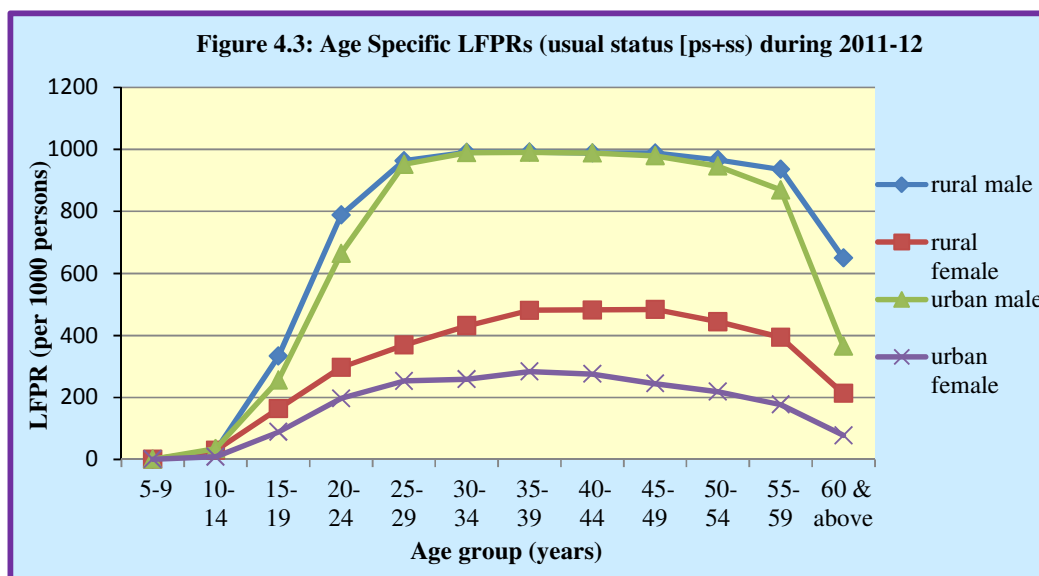
item no	item description	proportion (in 100)			
		rural		urban	
		male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	WPR in usual status (ps+ss)	54	25	55	15
2.	Proportion of workers in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors among all workers	43	35	96	92
3.	Proportion of workers in the informal sector among all workers in AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors	76	73	70	64
4.	Proportion of workers in the non-agriculture sector among all workers in the informal sector	94	63	99	95
5.	Proportion of employees in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors who had no written job contract	86	81	73	72
6.	Proportion of temporary employees in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors	47	53	35	39
7.	Proportion of employees in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors who were not eligible for paid leave	81	81	61	59
8.	Proportion of employees in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors who were not eligible for any social security benefit	79	83	63	64
9.	Proportion of employees in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors who neither had written job contract nor were eligible for paid leave	78	74	57	55
10.	Proportion of usual status workers who had no union/association in their activities	82	89	68	77

#### D. Time series analysis

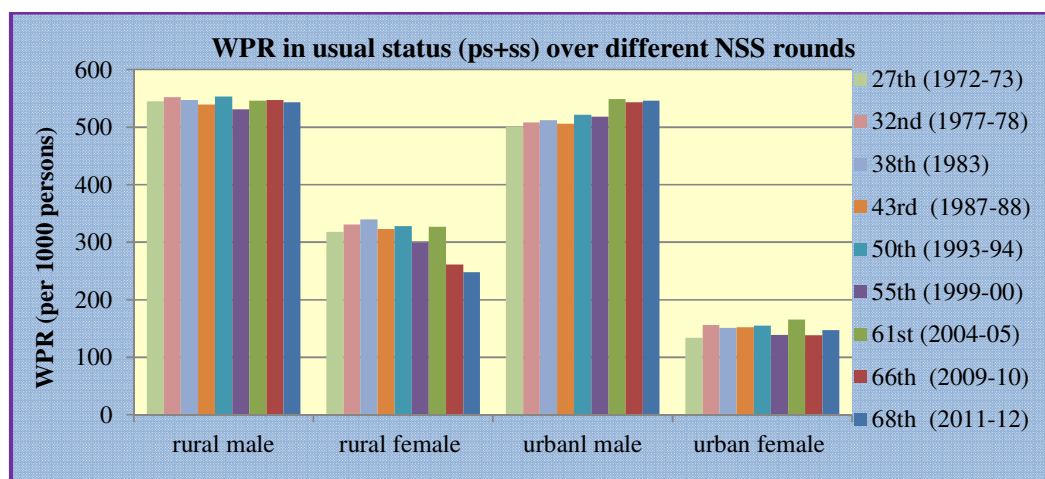
- Between NSS 66<sup>th</sup> round (2009-10) and 68<sup>th</sup> round (2011-12), labour force participation rate (LFPR) in *usual status (ps+ss)* for rural males and urban males remained at the same level, decreased by 1 percentage point for rural females and increased by about 1 percentage point for urban females.
- Between NSS 50<sup>th</sup> round (1993-94) and 68<sup>th</sup> round (2011-12), the LFPR in *usual status (ps+ss)* decreased by 1 percentage point for rural males and by 8 percentage points for rural females. During this period, LFPR in *usual status (ps+ss)* increased by 2 percentage points for urban males and decreased by 1 percentage point for urban females.



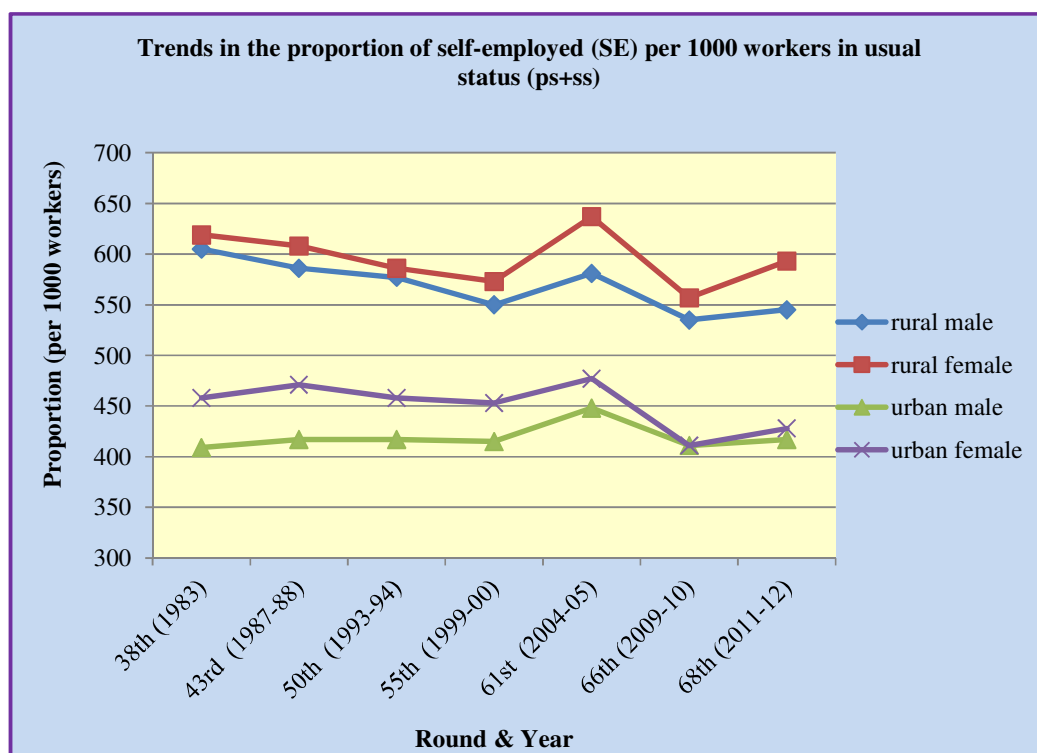
- Over the years, there has been considerable increase in the proportion of workers engaged in 'construction'. Between 1977-78 and 2011-12, the increase in the proportion of workers in 'construction' was about 11 percentage points for rural males, 6 percentage points for rural females, 7 percentage points for urban males and 2 percentage points for urban females. During this period, in the urban areas, proportion of male workers engaged in 'trade, hotel and restaurant' increased by about 4 percentage points and proportion of female workers engaged in 'other services' sector increased by 14 percentage points.

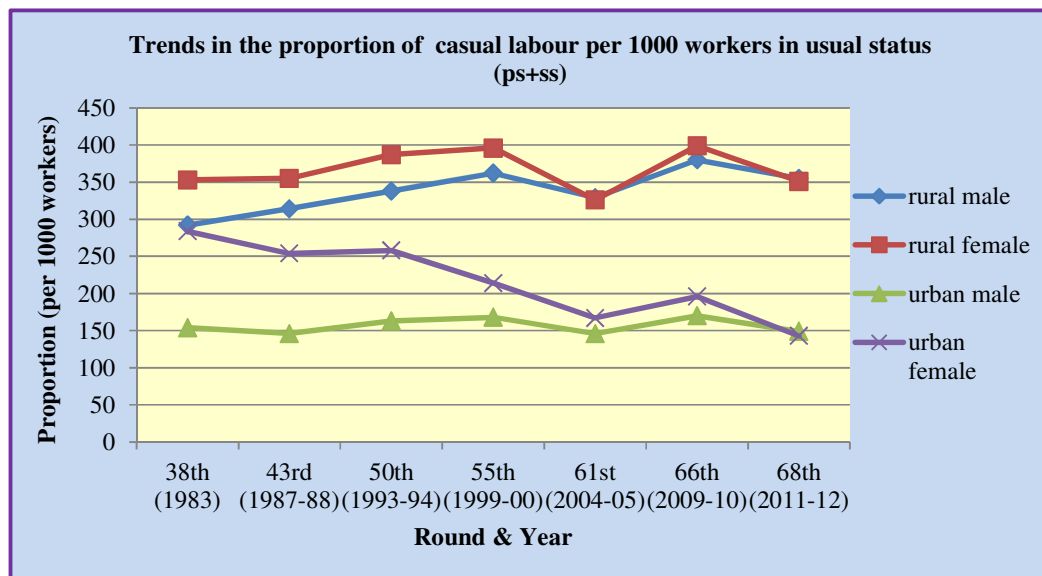
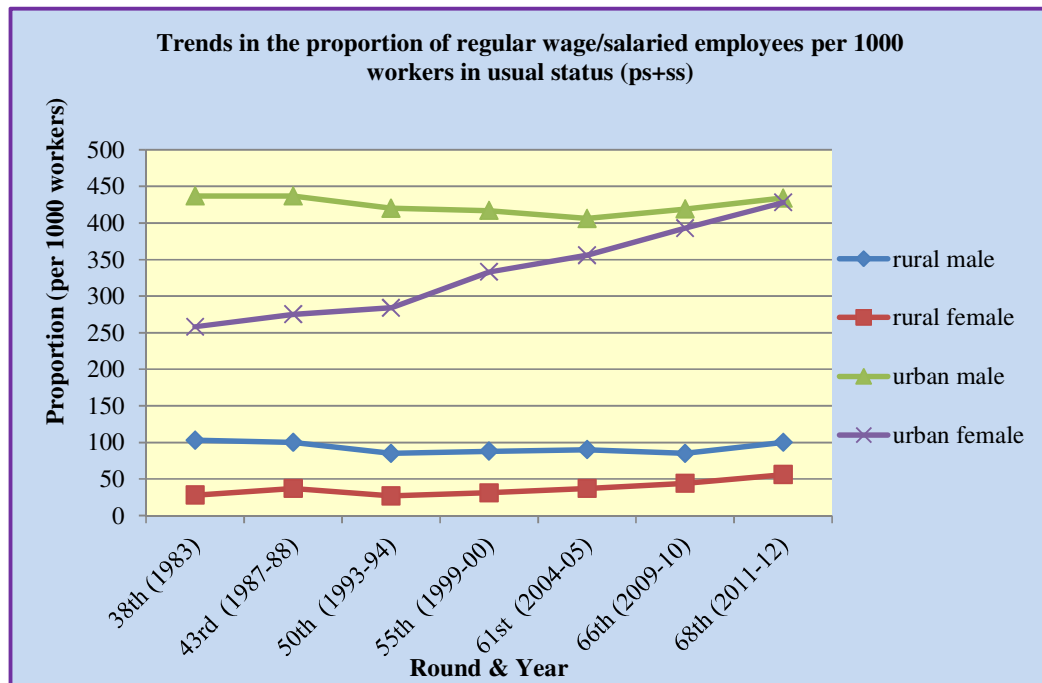


- Between 2009-10 and 2011-12, WPR in *usual status (ps+ss)* decreased by about 1 percentage point for rural females, increased by about 1 percentage point for urban females and remained almost at the same level for males of both rural and urban areas.
- Between NSS 27<sup>th</sup> round (1972-73) and 68<sup>th</sup> round (2011-12), WPR in *usual status (ps+ss)* remained at the same level for rural males, decreased by about 7 percentage points for rural females, increased by 5 percentage points for urban males and 1 percentage point for urban females.



- Between 1983 and 2011-12, among male workers in the *usual status (ps+ss)* in the rural areas, the proportion of *self-employed* decreased by 6 percentage points while the proportion of *casual labour* increased by 6 percentage points. For rural females, fall in the proportion of *self-employed* (3 percentage points) during this period was accompanied by the rise in the proportion of *regular wage/salaried employment* (3 percentage points).





### **E. Country policies on informal sector**

Unorganised or informal sector constitutes a pivotal part of the Indian economy. More than 90 per cent of workforce and about 50 per cent of the national product are accounted for by the informal economy. A high proportion of socially and economically underprivileged sections of society are concentrated in the informal economic activities. The high levels of growth of the Indian economy during the past two decades is accompanied by increasing informalisation.

The informal sector workers suffer from cycles of excessive seasonality of employment, lack of a formal employer- employee relationship and absence of social security protection. In India several legislations such as the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923; the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 etc. are directly or indirectly applicable to the workers in the informal sector also.



Government of India is also operating Welfare Funds for some specific categories of workers in the unorganised sector like beedi workers, cine workers and certain non-coal mine workers. The funds are used to provide various kinds of welfare activities to the workers in the field of health care, housing, education assistance for children, water supply etc. The Government has launched Group Insurance Scheme, Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana for landless rural households which also include workers in the informal sector.

There are few on-going Projects of Ministry of Labour & Employment in this regard viz., (a) Social Security Measure for Informal Sector Workers: A Study of Some Selected Programmes / Schemes in Maharashtra and West Bengal and (b) Oral History of Women Workers in Informal Sector in India –Phase I.

Indian Government is also following a focused approach through various flagship schemes in the areas of poverty alleviation and employment generation to achieve inclusive development. A Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) has commenced in June 2011 through a door-to-door enumeration across the country, which after due deliberation will form the basis of targeting beneficiaries under various social-sector programmes. Some important poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes are as follows:

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA: This flagship programme of the government aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work with the stipulation of one-third participation of women. The MGNREGA provides wage employment while also focusing on strengthening natural resource management through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation, and soil erosion and thus encourage sustainable development. The MGNREGA is implemented in all districts with rural areas.

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) - Aajeevika: The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/NRLM a self-employment programme implemented since April 1999 aims at lifting the assisted rural poor families (swarozgaris) above the poverty line by providing them income-generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. The rural poor are organized into self-help groups (SHGs) and their capacities built through training and skill development. The scheme is implemented with active involvement of PRIs. Since the inception of the SGSY 42.05 lakh SHGs have been formed, of which approximately 60 per cent are women SHGs.

***Periodic Labour Force Survey***: National Sample Survey Office conducted pilot survey on PLFS commencing from July' 2011 in few states. Now government of India is on a way for conducting PLFS across the country. Objective of the survey is to prepare a detailed proposal to establish a framework for collecting and analyzing monthly /quarterly labour force data at the national and state levels. The survey results will also help in measuring the volatility and dynamism in labour force participation and employment status in the short interval of three months. Quarterly labour force indicators viz. Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) will be generated through survey results.

***F. Women workers in informal economy***

Working and Living Conditions of Workers in Unorganised Sector of Industries / Employments: During the year 2014, a survey was conducted under the component of Socio Economic Condition of Women Worker in Match Industry. The 22<sup>nd</sup> Survey on “Socio Economic Conditions of Women Workers” in Match Industry was launched in the month of May, 2014. The aim of the survey is to collect data on working and living conditions of workers engaged in the Unorganised Sector of Industries/ employments for amelioration of their lot.

**List of Publications:**

1. *NSS Report No. 554 (68/10/1): Employment and Unemployment Situation in India*
2. *NSS Report No. 557 (68/10/2): Informal Sector and conditions of Employment in India*
3. *Manual on Labour Statistics – 2012*
4. *Fourth All India Census of MSMEs*
5. *4th Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey Report 2013-14*
6. *Indian Labour Year Book 2011 and 2012.*

**Website links:**

1. [www.mospi.nic.in](http://www.mospi.nic.in)
2. [www.labour.nic.in](http://www.labour.nic.in)
3. [www.labourbureau.nic.in](http://www.labourbureau.nic.in)
4. [www.dcmsme.gov.in](http://www.dcmsme.gov.in)
5. [www.censusindia.gov.in](http://www.censusindia.gov.in)

\*\*\*\*\*

RURAL		*
URBAN		

## Annexure - 1

CENTRAL		*
STATE		

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE**  
**SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY**  
**SIXTY-EIGHTH ROUND: JULY 2011 – JUNE 2012**  
**SCHEDULE 10: EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT**

<b>[0] descriptive identification of sample household</b>	
1. state/u.t.:	5. hamlet name:
2. district:	6. ward /inv. unit /block:
3. tehsil/town:*	7. name of head of household:
4. village name:	8. name of informant:

<b>[1] identification of sample household</b>									
item no.	item	code			item no.	item	code		
1.	srl. no. of sample village/block				11.	sub-sample			
2.	round number	6		8	12.	FOD sub-region			
3.	schedule number	1	0	0	13.	sample hg/sb number (1/2)			
4.	sample ( <i>central-1, state-2</i> )				14.	second-stage stratum number			
5.	sector ( <i>rural-1, urban-2</i> )				15.	sample household number			
6.	NSS region				16.	srl. no. of informant (as in col. 1, block 4)			
7.	district				17.	response code			
8.	stratum				18.	survey code			
9.	sub-stratum				19.	reason for substitution of original household (code)			
10.	sub-round								

Codes for Block 1**item 17: response code:**

informant: *co-operative and capable -1, co-operative but not capable -2, busy -3, reluctant -4, others -9.*

**item 18: survey code:** household surveyed: *original -1, substitute -2, casualty -3.*

**item 19: reason for substitution of original household:**

*informant busy -1, members away from home -2, informant non-cooperative -3, others -9.*

\* tick mark (✓) may be put in the appropriate place.

[2] particulars of field operation									
srl. no.	Item	investigator/assistant superintending officer			supervisory officer (s)				
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)				
1.	i) name (block letters)								
	ii) code								
2.	date(s) of :	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY		
	(i) survey/ inspection								
	(ii) receipt								
	(iii) scrutiny								
	(iv) despatch								
3.	number of additional sheets attached								
4.	total time taken to canvass	Schedule 10							
5.	(in minutes)	block 8 of Schedule 10							
6.	whether the schedule contains remarks (yes -1, no-2)	(i) in block 9/ 10							
		(ii) elsewhere in the schedule							
7.	signature								

<b>[9] remarks by investigator/assistant superintending officer</b>

<b>[10] Comments by supervisory officer (s)</b>

[3] household characteristics										
1.	household size						7.	land owned as on the date of survey (0.000 hectares)		
2.	principal industry (NIC-2008)	description:					8.	land possessed as on the date of survey (0.000 hectares)		
		code (5-digit)					9.	land cultivated (including orchard and plantation) during July 2010– June 2011 (0.000 hectares)		
3.	principal occupation (NCO-2004)	description:					10.	whether the household has MGNREG job card ( <i>yes-1, no-2</i> )		
		code (3-digit)					11.		number of MGNREG job cards issued to the household	
4.	household type (code)						12.	<b>for rural areas, if 1 in item 10,</b>		
5.	religion (code)					whether any member of the household has any bank/post office account <sup>#</sup> ( <i>yes-1, no-2</i> )				
6.	social group (code)									

**Note:** 1 acre = 0.4047 hectare, 1 hectare=10,000 sq. metre

**#:** Including accounts held in bank/post offices for payment of wages earned in MGNREG work.

### Codes for Block 3

item 4: **household type:**

**for rural areas:** self-employed in: agriculture-1, non-agriculture -2; regular wage/salary earning-3, casual labour in: agriculture-4, non-agriculture -5; others -9.

**for urban areas:** self-employed -1, regular wage/salary earning -2, casual labour -3, others -9.

item 5: **religion:** Hinduism -1, Islam -2, Christianity -3, Sikhism -4, Jainism -5, Buddhism -6, Zoroastrianism -7, others -9.

item 6: **social group:** scheduled tribe -1, scheduled caste -2, other backward class -3, others -9.

Codes for Block 4**col. (3): relation to head:**

self -1, spouse of head -2, married child -3, spouse of married child -4, unmarried child -5, grandchild -6, father/ mother/ father-in-law/ mother-in-law -7, brother/ sister/ brother-in-law/ sister-in-law/ other relatives -8, servants/ employees/ other non-relatives -9.

**col. (6): marital status:**

never married -1, currently married -2, widowed -3, divorced/separated -4.

**col. (7): educational level - general:**

not literate -01, literate without formal schooling: EGS/ NFEC/ AEC -02, TLC -03, others -04; literate: below primary -05, primary -06, middle -07, secondary -08, higher secondary -10, diploma/certificate course -11, graduate -12, postgraduate and above -13.

**col. (8): educational level - technical:**

no technical education -01, technical degree in agriculture/ engineering/ technology/ medicine, etc. -02, diploma or certificate (below graduate level) in: agriculture -03, engineering/ technology -04, medicine -05, crafts -06, other subjects -07; diploma or certificate (graduate and above level) in: agriculture -08, engineering/ technology -09, medicine -10, crafts -11, other subjects -12.

**col. (9): status of current attendance:**

currently not attending:

never attended: school too far -01, to supplement household income -02, education not considered necessary -03, to attend domestic chores -04, others -05;

ever attended but currently not attending: school too far -11, to supplement household income -12, education not considered necessary -13, to attend domestic chores -14, others -15;

currently attending in: EGS/ NFEC/ AEC -21, TLC -22, pre-primary (nursery/ Kindergarten, etc.) -23, primary (class I to IV/ V) -24, middle -25, secondary-26, higher secondary-27, graduate in: agriculture -28, engineering/ technology -29, medicine -30, other subjects -31; post graduate and above -32, diploma or certificate (below graduate level) in: agriculture -33, engineering/ technology -34, medicine -35, crafts -36, other subjects -37; diploma or certificate (graduate level) in: agriculture -38, engineering/ technology -39, medicine -40, crafts -41, other subjects -42; diploma or certificate in post graduate and above level- 43.

**col. (10): type of institution:** government -1, local body -2, private and aided -3, private and unaided -4, not known -5.

**col. (11): whether currently registered with any placement agency:** registered: only in government employment exchanges-1, only in private placement agencies-2, in both government employment exchanges and private placement agencies-3; not registered -4.

**col. (12): whether receiving/received any vocational training:**

yes: receiving formal vocational training -1; received vocational training: formal -2, non-formal: hereditary-3, self-learning-4, learning on the job-5, others -6; did not receive any vocational training -7.

**col. (13): field of training:**

mechanical engineering trades -01, electrical and electronic engineering trades -02, computer trades -03, civil engineering and building construction related works -04, chemical engineering trades -05, leather related work -06, textile related work -07, catering, nutrition, hotels and restaurant related work -08, artisan/ craftsman/ handicraft and cottage based production work -09, creative arts/ artists -10, agriculture and crop production related skills and food preservation related work -11, non-crop based agricultural and other related activities -12, health and paramedical services related work -13, office and business related work -14, driving and motor mechanic work -15, beautician, hairdressing & related work -16, work related to tour operators/ travel managers -17, photography and related work -18, work related to childcare, nutrition, pre-schools and crèche -19, journalism, mass communication and media related work -20, printing technology related work -21, other -99.

**col. (15): whether worked in MGNREG works during last 365 days:**

worked-1, sought but did not get work-2, did not seek work-3.

<b>[4] demographic particulars of household members</b>															
srl. no.	name of member	relation to head (code)	sex ( <i>male-1, female - 2</i> )	age (years)	marital status (code)	educational level		for persons of age <b>0-29 years,</b> current attendance in educational institution	status of current attendanc e (code)	for codes 21- <b>43 in col. 9,</b> type of institution (code)	for persons of age 15 to 45 <b>years,</b> whether currently registered with any placement agency (code)	for persons of age 15 to 59 years		for persons of age 18 years and above in rural households with MGNREG job card,	
						general (code)	technical (code)					whether receiving/ received any vocational training (code)	for codes 1 & 2 in col. 12, field of training (code)	whether registered in any MGNREG job card (yes-1, no-2)	for 1 in col. 14, whether worked in MGNREG works during last 365 days (code)
						(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	

Codes for Block 5.1col. (3): **status:**

worked in h.h. enterprise (self-employed): own account worker -11, employer-12, worked as helper in h.h. enterprise (unpaid family worker) -21; worked as regular salaried/ wage employee -31, worked as casual wage labour: in public works -41, in other types of work -51; did not work but was seeking and/or available for work -81, attended educational institution -91, attended domestic duties only -92, attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use -93, rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc. -94, not able to work due to disability -95, others (including begging, prostitution, etc.) -97.

col. (5): **industry:** 5-digit code as per NIC -2008.

col. (6): **occupation:** 3-digit code as per NCO -2004.

col. (8): **location of workplace:**

workplace in rural areas and located in: own dwelling unit-10, structure attached to own dwelling unit-11, open area adjacent to own dwelling unit-12, detached structure adjacent to own dwelling unit- 13, own enterprise/unit/office/shop but away from own dwelling-14, employer's dwelling unit -15, employer's enterprise/unit/office/shop but outside employer's dwelling -16, street with fixed location-17, construction site-18, others -19; workplace in urban areas and located in: own dwelling unit-20, structure attached to own dwelling unit-21, open area adjacent to own dwelling unit-22, detached structure adjacent to own dwelling unit- 23, own enterprise/unit/office/shop but away from own dwelling-24, employer's dwelling unit -25, employer's enterprise/unit/office/shop but outside employer's dwelling -26, street with fixed location-27, construction site-28, others -29; no fixed workplace -99.

col. (9): **enterprise type:** proprietary: male -1, female -2; partnership: with members from same hh. -3, with members from different hh. -4; Government/public sector-5, Public/Private limited company-6, Co-operative societies/trust/other non profit institutions -7, employer's households(i.e., private households employing maid servant, watchman, cook, etc.) -8, others -9.

col. (11): **number of workers in the enterprise:** less than 6 -1, 6 & above but less than 10 -2, 10 & above but less than 20 -3, 20 & above -4, not known -9.

col. (12): **type of job contract:** no written job contract -1; written job contract: for 1 year or less -2, more than 1 year to 3 years -3, more than 3 years -4.

col. (14): **availability of social security benefits:**

eligible for: only PF/ pension (i.e., GPF, CPF, PPF, pension, etc.) -1, only gratuity -2, only health care & maternity benefits -3, only PF/ pension and gratuity -4, only PF/ pension and health care & maternity benefits -5, only gratuity and health care & maternity benefits -6, PF/ pension, gratuity, health care & maternity benefits -7; not eligible for any of above social security benefits -8, not known-9.

col. (15): **method of payment:** regular monthly salary -1, regular weekly payment -2, daily payment -3, piece rate payment -4, others -5.

col. (16): **period of seeking/available for work during last 365 days:** sought/available for: less than 1 month -1, 1 month & above but less than 3 months -2, 3 months & above but less than 7 months -3, 7 months & above but less than 10 months -4, 10 months to 12 months -5; did not seek/ not available -6.

Codes for Block 5.2

col. (3): **status:** codes as in col. 3, block 5.1. (**only codes 11 to 51 are applicable here**).

col. (5) : **industry** : 5-digit code as per NIC-2008.

col. (6) : **occupation** : 3-digit code as per NCO-2004.

col. (7) : **location of workplace:** codes as in col. 8, block 5.1.

col. (8): **enterprise type:** codes as in col. 9, block 5.1.

col. (10): **number of workers in the enterprise:** codes as in col. 11, block 5.1.

col. (11): **type of job contract:** codes as in col. 12, block 5.1.

col. (13): **availability of social security benefits:** codes as in col. 14, block 5.1.

col. (14): **method of payment** : codes as in col. 15, block 5.1.



<b>[5.1] usual principal activity particulars of household members</b>															
srl. no. as in col.1, bl.4	age (yrs.) as in col.5, bl. 4	usual principal activity				whether engaged in any work in subsidiary capacity (yes -1, no -2)	for persons with industry groups 014, 016, 017 and divisions 02- 99 in col. 5								for persons of age 5 years and above, period of seeking / available for work during last 365 days (code)
		status (code)	for codes 11-51 in col. 3				location of workplace (code)	enterprise type (code)	whether the enterprise uses electricity for its production of goods and services (yes -1, no -2, not known -9)	number of workers in the enterprise (code)	for codes 31, 41 & 51 in col. 3				
			industry-occupation								type of job contract (code)	whether eligible for paid leave (yes -1, no -2)	availability of social security benefits (code)	method of payment (code)	
			description	industry (5-digit NIC-2008 code)	occu- pation (3-digit NCO-2004 code)										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)

<b>[5.2] usual subsidiary economic activity particulars of household members (i.e., those with code 1 in col. 7, bl. 5.1)</b>													
srl. no. as in col.1, bl.5.1	age (yrs.) as in col.2, bl. 5.1	usual subsidiary economic activity				for persons with industry groups 014, 016, 017 and divisions 02- 99 in col. 5							
		status (code)	industry-occupation			location of workplace (code)	enterprise type (code)	whether the enterprise uses electricity for its production of goods and services (yes -1, no -2, not known -9)	number of workers in the enterprise (code)	for codes 31, 41 & 51 in col. 3			
			description	industry (5-digit NIC-2008 code)	occupation (3-digit NCO- 2004 code)					type of job contract (code)	whether eligible for paid leave (yes -1, no -2)	availability of social security benefits (code)	method of payment (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)

<b>[5.3] time disposition during the week ended on .....</b>																							
srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 4	age (yrs.) as in col.5, bl. 4	current day activity particulars														number of days with nominal work#	current weekly activity particulars			whether unemployed on all the 7 days of the week (yes-1, no-2)	for 1 in col. 23, duration of present spell of unemployment (code)		
		srl. no. of activity	status (code)	for codes 11 to 72 in col. 4		intensity of activity (full-1.0, half-0.5)							total no. of days in each activity (0.0)	for codes 31, 41, 42, 51, 71, 72 in col.4, wage and salary earnings (received or receivable) for the work done during the week (Rs)				status (code)	for codes 11-72 in col. 20				
				industry division (2-digit NIC-2008 code)	for rural areas only, operation (code)	7 <sup>th</sup> day	6 <sup>th</sup> day	5 <sup>th</sup> day	4 <sup>th</sup> day	3 <sup>rd</sup> day	2 <sup>nd</sup> day	1 <sup>st</sup> day		cash	kind		total		mode of payment (code)			industry (5-digit NIC-2008 code)	occupation (3-digit NCO-2004 code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
																			<b>description of industry-occupation:</b>				
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
																			<b>description of industry-occupation:</b>				
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
																			<b>description of industry-occupation:</b>				
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
																			<b>description of industry-occupation:</b>				
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										

#: In col. 19, for persons with activity status codes 11-72 in col. 4, total number of days with 1-2 hours of work will be entered.

<b>[5.3] time disposition during the week ended on .....</b>																							
srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 4	age (yrs.) as in col.5, bl. 4	current day activity particulars																number of days with nominal work#	current weekly activity particulars		whether unemployed on all the 7 days of the week (yes-1, no-2)	for 1 in col. 23, duration of present spell of unemployment (code)	
		srl. no. of activity	status (code)	for codes 11 to 72 in col. 4		intensity of activity (full-1.0, half-0.5)							total no. of days in each activity (0.0)	for codes 31, 41, 42, 51, 71, 72 in col.4, wage and salary earnings (received or receivable) for the work done during the week (Rs)					status (code)	for codes 11-72 in col. 20			
				industry division (2-digit NIC-2008 code)	for rural areas only, operation (code)	7 <sup>th</sup> day	6 <sup>th</sup> day	5 <sup>th</sup> day	4 <sup>th</sup> day	3 <sup>rd</sup> day	2 <sup>nd</sup> day	1 <sup>st</sup> day		cash	kind	total	mode of payment (code)			industry (5-digit NIC-2008 code)			occupation (3-digit NCO-2004 code)
						(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										

#: In col. 19, for persons with activity status codes 11-72 in col. 4, total number of days with 1-2 hours of work will be entered.

<b>[5.3] time disposition during the week ended on .....</b>																								
srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 4	age (yrs.) as in col.5, bl. 4	current day activity particulars														number of days with nominal work#	current weekly activity particulars			whether unemployed on all the 7 days of the week (yes-1, no-2)	for 1 in col. 23, duration of present spell of unemployment (code)			
		srl. no. of activity	status (code)	for codes 11 to 72 in col. 4		intensity of activity (full-1.0, half-0.5)							total no. of days in each activity (0.0)	for codes 31, 41, 42, 51, 71, 72 in col.4, wage and salary earnings (received or receivable) for the work done during the week (Rs)				status (code)	for codes 11-72 in col. 20					
				industry division (2-digit NIC-2008 code)	for rural areas only, operation (code)	7 <sup>th</sup> day	6 <sup>th</sup> day	5 <sup>th</sup> day	4 <sup>th</sup> day	3 <sup>rd</sup> day	2 <sup>nd</sup> day	1 <sup>st</sup> day		cash	kind		total		mode of payment (code)			industry (5-digit NIC-2008 code)	occupation (3-digit NCO-2004 code)	
						(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)												(14)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	
																				<b>description of industry-occupation:</b>				
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0											
																					<b>description of industry-occupation:</b>			
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0											
																					<b>description of industry-occupation:</b>			
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0											
																					<b>description of industry-occupation:</b>			
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0											

#: In col. 19, for persons with activity status codes 11-72 in col. 4, total number of days with 1-2 hours of work will be entered.

<b>[5.3] time disposition during the week ended on .....</b>																							
srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 4	age (yrs.) as in col.5, bl. 4	current day activity particulars												number of days with nominal work#	current weekly activity particulars		whether unemployed on all the 7 days of the week (yes-1, no-2)	for 1 in col. 23, duration of present spell of unemployment (code)					
		srl. no. of activity	status (code)	for codes 11 to 72 in col. 4		intensity of activity (full-1.0, half-0.5)							for codes 31, 41, 42, 51, 71, 72 in col.4, wage and salary earnings (received or receivable) for the work done during the week (Rs)						status (code)	for codes 11-72 in col. 20			
				industry division (2-digit NIC-2008 code)	for rural areas only, operation (code)	7 <sup>th</sup> day	6 <sup>th</sup> day	5 <sup>th</sup> day	4 <sup>th</sup> day	3 <sup>rd</sup> day	2 <sup>nd</sup> day	1 <sup>st</sup> day	total no. of days in each activity (0.0)		cash	kind				total	mode of payment (code)	industry (5-digit NIC-2008 code)	occupa- tion (3-digit NCO-2004 code)
						total	total	total															
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
																			<b>description of industry- occupation:</b>				
<b>total</b>						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
																			<b>description of industry- occupation:</b>				
<b>total</b>						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
																			<b>description of industry- occupation:</b>				
<b>total</b>						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										
																			<b>description of industry- occupation:</b>				
<b>total</b>						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0										

#: In col. 19, for persons with activity status codes 11-72 in col. 4, total number of days with 1-2 hours of work will be entered.

**Codes for Block 5.3**

col. (4) and (20): **status:** codes 11, 12, 21, 31, 51 and 91-95, 97 of col. (3), block-5.1 and also the following codes: worked as casual wage labour in public works other than NREG works – 41, worked as casual wage labour in NREG works – 42, had work in household enterprise (self-employed) but did not work due to: sickness -61, other reasons -62; had regular salaried/wage employment but did not work due to: sickness -71, other reasons -72; sought work -81, did not seek but was available for work -82, did not work due to temporary sickness (for casual workers only) -98.

col. (5): **industry division:** 2- digit division codes as per NIC-2008.

col. (6): **operation (for rural areas only):** manual work in cultivation: ploughing -01, sowing -02, transplanting -03, weeding -04, harvesting -05, other cultivation activities -06; manual work in other agricultural activities: forestry -07, plantation -08, animal husbandry -10, fisheries -11, other agricultural activities -12; manual work in non-agricultural activities -13, non-manual work in: cultivation -14, activities other than cultivation -15.

col. (18): **mode of payment:** **piece rate in cash:** daily -01, weekly -02, fortnightly -03, monthly -04, other -05;  
**piece rate in kind:** daily -06, weekly -07, fortnightly -08, monthly -09, other -10;  
**piece rate in both cash and kind:** daily -11, weekly -12, fortnightly -13, monthly -14, other -15;  
**other (non-piece) rate in cash:** daily -16, weekly -17, fortnightly -18, monthly -19, other -20;  
**other (non-piece) rate in kind:** daily -21, weekly -22, fortnightly -23, monthly -24, other -25;  
**other (non-piece) rate in both cash and kind:** daily -26, weekly -27, fortnightly -28, monthly -29, other -30.

col. (21): **industry:** 5-digit code as per NIC-2008.

col. (22): **occupation:** 3-digit code as per NCO-2004.

col. (24): **duration of present spell of unemployment:** only one week -1, more than one week to two weeks -2, more than two weeks to one month -3, more than one month to two months -4, more than two months to three months -5, more than three months to six months -6, more than six months to twelve months -7, more than twelve months -8.

**[6] follow-up questions on availability for work, existence of union/association and nature of employment for persons working in the usual principal or subsidiary status (i.e., those with codes 11-51 in col. 3 of bl. 5.1 or bl. 5.2)**

srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 5.1	age (yrs.) as in col.2, bl. 5.1	usual activity status code		whether engaged mostly in full time or part time work during last 365 days (full time -1, part time -2)	whether worked more or less regularly during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	approximate no. of months without work (months)	if entry $\geq 1$ in col. 7, whether sought / available for work during those months (code)	for codes 1 & 2 in col. 8, whether made any efforts to get work (code)	whether sought/ available for additional work during the days he/she had work (code)	for codes 1 & 2 in col. 10, reason (code)	whether sought/ available for alternative work during the days he/she had work (code)	for codes 1 & 2 in col. 12, reason (code)	is there any union/ association in your activity? (yes -1, no -2, not known -9)	for 1 in col. 14, whether a member of union/ association (yes-1, no-2)	nature of employment (permanent-1, temporary-2)
		principal (as in col. 3, bl.5.1)	subsidiary (as in col. 3, bl.5.2)												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)

Codes for Block 6

col. (8): **whether sought/ available for work during those months:** yes: on most days -1, on some days -2; no -3.

col. (9): **whether made any efforts to get work:** yes: registered only in government employment exchanges-1, registered only in private placement agencies-2, registered in both government employment exchanges and private placement agencies-3, other efforts -4; no effort -5.

col. (10): **whether sought/ available for additional work during the days he/she had work:** yes: on most days -1, on some days -2; no -3.

col. (11): **reason for seeking/available for additional work:** to supplement income -1, not enough work -2, both -3, others -9.

col. (12): **whether sought/ available for alternative work during the days he/she had work:** yes: on most days -1, on some days -2; no -3.

col. (13): **reason for seeking/available for alternative work:** present work not remunerative enough -1, no job satisfaction -2, lack of job security -3, workplace too far -4, wants wage/salary job -5, others -9.



[7] follow-up questions for persons with usual principal activity status code 92 or 93 in col. 3 of bl. 5.1						
1.	srl. no. as in col. 1, bl. 5.1					
2.	age (yrs.) as in col. 2, bl. 5.1					
3.	were you required to spend most of your time on domestic duties almost throughout the last 365 days? (yes-1, no-2)					
4.	<b>if code 1 in item 3</b> , reason thereof (no other member to carry out the domestic duties -1, cannot afford hired help -2, for social and/or religious constraints -3, others -9)					
5.	<b>if code 2 in item 3</b> , reason for still pursuing domestic duties (non-availability of work-1, by preference-2, others-9)					
<b>for items 6 to 19</b> <b>along with your domestic duties did you more or less regularly carry out during the last 365 days:</b>						
6.	maintenance of kitchen gardens, orchards, etc.? (yes-1, no-2)					
7.	work in household poultry, dairy, etc.? (yes-1, no-2)					
8.	free collection of fish, small game, wild fruits, vegetables, etc. for household consumption? (yes-1, no-2)					
9.	free collection of firewood, cow-dung, cattle feed, etc. for household consumption? (yes-1, no-2)					
10.	husking of paddy for household consumption? (code)					
11.	grinding of foodgrains for household consumption? (code)					
12.	preparation of gur for household consumption? (code)					
13.	preservation of meat and fish for household consumption? (code)					
14.	making baskets and mats for household use? (code)					
15.	preparation of cow-dung cake for use as fuel in the household? (yes-1, no-2)					
16.	sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use? (yes-1, no-2)					
17.	tutoring of own children or others' children free of charge? (yes-1, no-2)					
18.	bringing water from outside the household premises? (yes-1, no-2)					
<b>for rural areas only</b>						
	19. bringing water from outside the village? (yes-1, no-2)					
	20. <b>if 1 in item 19</b> , distance in kilometres					
21.	in spite of your pre-occupation in domestic duties, are you willing to accept work if work is made available at your household? (yes-1, no-2)					
<b>if code 1 in item 21</b>	22. the nature of work acceptable (regular full time-1, regular part-time-2, occasional full time-3, occasional part-time-4)					
	23. type of work acceptable (code)					
	24. do you have any skill/experience to undertake that work? (yes-1, no-2)					
	25. what assistance do you require to undertake that work? (code)					

### Codes for Block 7

items 10-14: yes: commodities produced in own farm/free collection -1, commodities acquired otherwise -2; no -3.

item 23: **type of work acceptable:** dairy -1, poultry -2, other animal husbandry -3, food processing -4, spinning and weaving -5, manufacturing wood and cane products -6, tailoring -7, leather goods manufacturing -8, others -9.

item 25: **what assistance do you require to undertake that work:** no assistance -1; yes: initial finance on easy terms -2, working finance facilities -3, easy availability of raw materials -4, assured market -5, training -6, accommodation -7, others -9.

<b>[8] household consumer expenditure</b>			
srl. no.	item group	value of consumption (Rs) during	
		last 30 days	last 365 days
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	cereals & cereal products (includes muri, chira, maida, suji, noodles, bread (bakery), barley, cereal substitutes, etc.)		
2.	pulses & pulse products (includes soyabean, gram products, besan, sattu, etc.)		
3.	milk		
4.	milk products (includes milk condensed/powder, baby food, ghee, butter, ice-cream, etc.)		
5.	edible oil and vanaspati		
6.	vegetables		
7.	fruits & nuts (includes mango, banana, coconut, dates, kishmish, monacca, other dry fruits,		
8.	egg, fish & meat		
9.	sugar (includes gur, candy (misri), honey, etc.)		
10.	salt & spices (includes dry chillies, curry powder, oilseeds, garlic, ginger, etc.)		
11.	other food items (includes beverages such as tea, coffee, fruit juice and processed food such as biscuits, cake, pickles, sauce, cooked meals, etc.)		
12.	pan, tobacco & intoxicants		
13.	fuel & light		
14.	entertainment (includes cinema, picnic, sports, club fees, video cassettes, cable charges, etc.)		
15.	personal care and effects (includes spectacles, torch, umbrella, lighter, etc.)		
16.	toilet articles (includes toothpaste, hair oil, shaving blades, etc.)		
17.	sundry articles (includes electric bulb, tubelight, glassware, bucket, washing soap, agarbati, insecticide, etc.)		
18.	consumer services excluding conveyance (includes domestic servant, tailoring, grinding charges, telephone, legal expenses, pet animals, etc.)		
19.	conveyance (includes porter charges, diesel, petrol, school bus/van, etc.)		
20.	rent/ house rent		
21.	consumer taxes and cesses (includes water charges, etc.)		
22.	medical expenses (non-institutional)		
23.	<b>sub-total (items 1 to 22)</b>		
24.	medical (institutional)		
25.	tuition fees & other fees (includes private tutor, school/college fees, etc.)		
26.	school books & other educational articles (includes newspaper, library charges, stationery, internet charges, etc.)		
27.	clothing and bedding		
28.	Footwear		
	<b>durable goods</b>		
29.	furniture and fixtures (includes bedstead, almira, suitcase, carpet, paintings, etc.)		
30.	crocery & utensils (includes stainless steel utensils, casseroles, thermos, etc.)		
31.	cooking and household appliances (includes electric fan, air conditioners, sewing machine, washing machine, pressure cooker, refrigerator, heater, toaster, etc.)		
32.	goods for recreation (includes TV, radio, tape recorder, musical instruments, etc.)		
33.	jewellery & ornaments		
34.	personal transport equipment (includes bicycle, scooter, car, tyres & tubes, etc.)		
35.	therapeutic appliances (includes glass eye, hearing aids, orthopaedic equipment, etc.)		
36.	other personal goods (includes clock, watch, PC, telephone set, mobile handset, etc.)		
37.	repair and maintenance (of residential buildings, bathroom equipment, etc.)		
38.	<b>sub-total (items 24 to 37)</b>		
39.	average monthly expenditure for items 24 to 37 [item 38 x (30÷365)]		
40.	<b>monthly household consumer expenditure (item 23 + item 39)</b>		