

## Chapter Five

### Schedule 10: Employment and Unemployment

#### INTRODUCTION

5.0.0 The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has conducted a number of surveys on employment and unemployment to assess the volume and structure of employment and unemployment, starting from the 9<sup>th</sup> round (May-September, 1955). Since the 1970's, based on the concepts and definitions recommended by the Dantwala committee, seven detailed surveys on employment and unemployment have been undertaken once in every five years in the 27<sup>th</sup> (October 1972-September 1973), 32<sup>nd</sup> (July 1977-June 1978), 38<sup>th</sup> (January-December 1983), 43<sup>rd</sup> (July 1987-June 1988), 50<sup>th</sup> (July 1993-June 1994), 55<sup>th</sup> (July 1999-June 2000), and 61<sup>st</sup> (July 2004-June 2005) rounds. In addition, to meet the need for an annual series of key indicators on employment and unemployment, data on selected items on employment and unemployment particulars of the household members are being collected through the annual survey on household consumer expenditure (Schedule 1.0) from the 45<sup>th</sup> round (July 1989-June 1990) of NSS. In the annual rounds, 'usual activity status' and 'current weekly activity status' of the household members, along with the industry of work (at 2 digit level of NIC code) only are collected in the demographic block of the consumer expenditure schedule.

5.0.1 To meet Planning Commission's requirement for collection of employment and unemployment data on 'current daily status' basis every year, a separate schedule on employment and unemployment, different from that used in the quinquennial rounds was canvassed in the 60<sup>th</sup> round survey of NSSO (January 2004 – June 2004). In the 60<sup>th</sup> round, particulars of employment and unemployment according to 'usual activity status', 'current weekly activity status' and 'current daily activity status' of the household members were collected along with the information on educational standard of all the members and 'vocational training' received by members of a specified age group.

5.0.2 In the 62<sup>nd</sup> round survey, a separate schedule on employment and unemployment will be canvassed in the line of the schedule canvassed in the 60<sup>th</sup> round, with the following modifications:

- a) In the current round, to meet the Planning Commission's requirement, information on the following items will be collected:
  - (i) 'Type of ration card possessed by the household'
  - (ii) Participation of the household members, in the rural areas, in various '*public works*' programmes.
- b) Information on household monthly consumer expenditure will be collected through five questions kept in the household characteristics block, instead of using a separate summary block for the purpose.
- c) In this round, to meet the requirement of the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resources Development, information on current attendance in educational institution will be collected for persons of age below 30 years. Besides, for those who are currently attending any educational institution, information on 'type of institution' will also be collected.

- d) Information on whether receiving/received any formal/ non-formal vocational training will be collected from the household members of age 15-29 years. Detailed particulars on formal vocational training will not be collected in this round.
- e) NIC-2004 will be used for collection and recording of household principal industry and industry of work of household members. It is important to note that the industry Divisions 96 and 97 of NIC-2004 will not be used for the purpose of collection of information on industry of activity. The entire activities described under Division 97 are not under the production boundary of ISNA and are not also considered as economic activities in the NSS survey. A part of the activities under Division 96 (viz. hunting and gathering, farming and the production of shelter), which is within the production boundary of ISNA, is also considered as economic activities in NSS surveys and the industry of these undifferentiated activities will be judged in the usual manner as is done now, by considering the industry in which major time is spent. Thus, this part of activities will get classified against the respective industries under divisions 01-14 relating to the primary sector or 45 relating to construction. The rest of Division 96 is outside the production boundary of ISNA and will not be considered as economic activity for the NSS survey.
- f) Particulars of persons unemployed on all the 7 days collected in the 60<sup>th</sup> round will not be collected in the present round.

## SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEDULE

5.0.3 In the present round, Schedule 10 on employment-unemployment consists of 9 blocks. The first three blocks, viz. Blocks 0, 1 and 2, are used to record identification of sample households and particulars of field operations, as is the common practice in usual NSS rounds. Similarly, the last two blocks, viz., Blocks 7 & 8, are again the usual blocks to record the remarks of investigator and comments by supervisory officer(s), respectively. Of the remaining 4 blocks, Block 3 is for recording the household characteristics like household size, household industry, occupation, religion, social group, household type, land possessed, possession of ration card, and monthly household consumer expenditure, etc. Block 4 is for recording the demographic particulars, current attendance in educational institutions, vocational training and some particulars relating to participation of the household members on public works. In Block 5, usual activity particulars, both principal and subsidiary, of all the household members, will be recorded. The daily time disposition for different activities, for each of the seven days prior to the date of survey, along with the particulars of the activities, will be recorded for each of the household members in Block 6. For the regular salaried/ wage employee and casual labourers, wage and salary earnings will also be collected in this block. Besides, the current weekly status (cws) will be derived in this block from the daily time disposition data.

5.0.4 **Concepts and definitions:** Concepts and definitions for various terms, viz., economic activity, activity status, procedure for determining the activity status by different approaches, vocational training, public works and other related terms used in this schedule have been discussed in Chapter One.

## DETAILS OF SCHEDULE

**5.0.5 Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample household:** This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of the sample household and the sample village/block to which the sample household belongs. All the items in this block are self-explanatory. Items 4 and 5 are applicable to rural areas only and a dash '-' will be put against this item in urban schedule. The name of the hamlet to which the sample household belongs will be recorded against the fifth item 'hamlet name'. On the other hand, for a sample village with no hamlet group formation, a dash (-) is to be recorded against this item. Item 6 is applicable to urban areas only and a dash (-) will be put against this item in rural schedules. The entry against the last item, viz., 'name of informant', will be the name of the principal informant, i.e., the person from whom the bulk of the information is collected.

**5.1.0 Block 1: Identification of sample household:** The identification particulars of the sample household are to be recorded against items 1, 4 to 15. The entries against items 2 and 3 are already printed in the schedule. Items 1 and 4-12 will be copied from the relevant items of block 1 of Schedule 0.0.

**5.1.1 Item 13: segment number:** This item will be obtained from the heading of block 5a of schedule 0.0. Entries will be either 1 or 2.

**5.1.2 Item 14: Second stage stratum:** This will be taken from block 5a of schedule 0.0. Entries will be any of 1, 2 or 3 in rural areas and any of 2 or 3 in urban areas.

**5.1.3 Item 15: Sample household number:** This is same as the order of selection of the sample household for the particular second stage stratum and will be copied from block 5a of schedule 0.0.

**5.1.4 Item 16: Serial number of informant:** The serial number of the person recorded in column 1 of block 4 from whom the bulk of the information is collected will be entered here. Information is to be collected from members of the household. However, under the compelling circumstances, if bulk of the information is collected from a person who is not a member of the household, '99' will be recorded against this item.

**5.1.5 Item 17: Response code:** This item will be filled in after collecting information for all items in the schedule. The entry is to be made in terms of codes on the basis of the impression formed by the investigator regarding the overall response of the informant. The codes are:

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

**5.1.6 Item 18: Survey code:** Whether the originally selected sample household or a substitute household has been surveyed will be indicated against this item by recording code '1' if the originally selected household has been surveyed and code '2' if the substitute household has been surveyed. If neither the originally selected household nor a substitute household could be surveyed, i.e., if the sample household is a casualty, code '3' will be recorded. In case of a casualty only the blocks 0, 1, 2, 7 and 8 are to be filled up and on the top of the front page of the schedule the word 'CASUALTY' will be written in block capitals.

**5.1.7 Item 19: Reason for substitution of original household (code):** For an originally selected sample household, which could not be surveyed, irrespective of whether a substituted household could be surveyed or not, the reason for not surveying the original household will be recorded against item 19 in terms of codes. The codes are:

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

This item is applicable if the entry against item 18 is either 2 or 3. Otherwise, this item is to be left blank.

**5.2.0 Block 2: Particulars of field operations:** The identity of the Investigator/ senior Investigator, Superintendent and Senior Superintendent associated, date of survey/ inspection/ scrutiny of schedules, despatch, etc., will be recorded in this block against the appropriate items in the relevant columns. Person codes of field officials are to be recorded against item 1(ii) (for central sample only). If the schedule is required to be canvassed for more than one day, the first day of survey is to be recorded against the item serial number 2 (i). Total time taken to canvass schedule 10, will be recorded in item 4 in whole number of minutes. The time required to canvass the schedule should be the actual time to canvass the schedule and will not include the time needed by the investigator to finalise the schedule.

**5.3.0 Block 3: Household characteristics:** Certain household characteristics, such as, household size, household type, religion, social-group, household industry, household occupation, land possessed, type of ration card possessed, monthly household consumer expenditure, etc. will be recorded in this block. The detailed procedure for recording them are given below.

**5.3.1 Item 1: Household size:** The size of the sample household, i.e., the total number of persons normally residing together (i.e., under the same roof) and taking food from the same kitchen (including temporary stay aways and excluding temporary visitors) will be recorded against this item. This number will be same as the last serial number recorded in column 1 of block 4.

**5.3.2 Item 2: Principal industry (NIC-2004):** The description of the principal household industry will be recorded in the space provided. The appropriate five-digit industry code of the NIC-2004 is to be recorded against 5 cells provided for recording NIC codes putting one digit in each cell. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, (e.g. for a household where income is derived only from pension/ begging/ prostitution etc.) a dash (-) may be put against this item.

**5.3.3 Item 3: Principal occupation (NCO-1968):** The description of the principal household occupation will be recorded in the space provided. The appropriate three-digit occupation code of the NCO-1968 is to be recorded against 3 cells provided for recording the NIC codes putting one digit in each cell. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item.

**5.3.4** The procedure for determining principal industry and principal occupation of the household has been discussed in Chapter One.

5.3.5 **Item 4: Household type (code):** For the **rural** areas, the selected household will be assigned appropriate type code out of the following five different household type codes:

self-employed in non-agriculture ....	1	self-employed in agriculture .....	4
agricultural labour .....	2	others .....	9
other labour .....	3		

For **urban** areas, the household type codes are as follows:

self-employed .....	1	casual labour .....	3
regular wage/salary earning...	2	others .....	9

5.3.6 The procedure for assigning household type codes for both rural and urban areas has been discussed in Chapter Four. A household, which does not have any income from economic activities, will get household type code as 9 (others).

5.3.7 **Item 5: Religion (code):** The religion of the household will be recorded against this item in codes. If different members of the household claim to belong to different religions, the religion of the head of the household will be considered as the religion of the household. The codes are:

Hinduism .....	1	Jainism .....	5
Islam .....	2	Buddhism .....	6
Christianity .....	3	Zoroastrianism .....	7
Sikhism .....	4	others .....	9

5.3.8 **Item 6: Social group (code):** Whether the household belongs to scheduled tribe, scheduled caste or other backward class will be indicated against this item in terms of the following codes:

scheduled tribe .....	1
scheduled caste .....	2
other backward classes ...	3
others .....	9

Those who do not come under any one of the first three social groups will be assigned code 9. In case, different members belong to different social groups, the group to which the head of the household belongs will be considered as the 'social group' of the household.

5.3.9 **Item 7: Land possessed as on date of survey:** Land possessed is given by land owned (including land under 'owner like possession') + land leased in – land leased out + land held by the household but neither owned nor leased in (e.g., encroached land). The land area possessed by the household within the country as on the date of survey will be worked out in hectares and the relevant code is to be recorded against this item. The codes are:



5.3.13 The household consumer expenditure during last 30 days is to be ascertained, through direct questions, out of the following five sources:

- 1) purchase,
- 2) home-grown/home-produced stock,
- 3) receipt in exchange of goods and services,
- 4) transfer receipts such as gifts, loans, charities, etc.,
- 5) free collection.

These will be recorded in whole number in rupees against items 10 to 14. The total of items 10 to 14 will be recorded against item 15.

5.3.14 The items of consumption are classified into four groups and three different approaches viz. (i) consumption approach, (ii) expenditure approach and (iii) first-use approach, are followed for defining consumption of items. The different items in the groups and the approaches followed for defining consumption of the four groups are as follows:

group	broad categories of items included in the group	definition of consumption for the items in the group
I	food (other than 'cooked meals'), pan, tobacco & intoxicants and fuel & light	Consumption is the value of actual consumption during the reference period. The value of home-produce will be imputed at the ex-farm or ex-factory rate. This should not include any element of distributive service charges.
II	cooked meals, miscellaneous goods and services including education, medical, rent, taxes and cess	Expenditure incurred on the item during the reference period.
III	clothing and footwear	An item is consumed if it is brought into first-use during the reference period. The item may or may not be procured within the reference period. It can be procured by purchase, home-production, gift, charity, etc.
IV	durable goods	Expenditure incurred on the items for purchase or towards cost of raw materials and services for its construction and repair during the reference period.

5.3.15 **Procedure for evaluation:** If an item is purchased and consumed by a household, the value of consumption can be taken as its purchase value. But, the value of an item consumed out of commodities received in exchange of goods and services, home-grown/home-produced stock, transfer receipts or free collection requires imputation. The rule for imputation of value of consumption of commodities is given below:

- 1) the value of goods received in exchange of goods and services will be imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period. However, the judgement of the respondent about the price of the goods purchased in exchange is to be taken into account;
- 2) the value of home-produce will be imputed at the ex-farm or ex-factory rate. This should not include any element of distributive charges;
- 3) the value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collection, etc., will be imputed at the average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period;
- 4) the value of consumption out of purchase will be the value at which the purchase was made.

5.3.16 Special care is to be taken to ensure that the items which are consumed by the household out of home grown stock as well as from other sources like free collection, gifts, loans etc. do not get missed out and necessary probing is to be done to include such consumption, if any, in the total consumption of the household.

**5.4.0 Block 4: Demographic particulars of household members:** This block is meant to record the demographic particulars like sex, age, marital status, educational level, current attendance in educational institution, receipt of vocational training, etc., of the household members. For the rural areas, provision has also been made, in this block, to collect data on participation of the household members of age 15 years and above in public works. The description of the items and the procedure for recording them are explained below:

**5.4.1 Column (1): Serial number:** All the members of the sample household will be listed in block 4 using a continuous serial number in column (1). In the list, the head of the household will appear first followed by head's spouse, the first son, first son's wife and their children, second son, second son's wife and their children and so on. After the sons are enumerated, the daughters will be listed followed by other relations, dependants, servants, etc.

**5.4.2 Column 2: Name of member:** The names of the members corresponding to the serial numbers entered in column (1) will be recorded in column (2).

**5.4.3 Column 3: Relation to head:** The family relationship of each member of the household with the head of the household (for the head, the relationship is 'self') expressed in terms of specified codes will be recorded in this column. The codes are:

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

**5.4.4 Column 4: Sex:** For each and every member of the household, sex in terms of the code (male-1, female-2) will be recorded in this column. For eunuch, code '1' will be recorded.

5.4.5 **Column 5: Age (years):** The age in completed years of all the members listed, will be ascertained and recorded in column (5). For infants below one year of age, '0' will be entered in column (5).

5.4.6 **Column (6): Marital status:** The marital status of each member will be recorded in this column in codes. The codes for different marital statuses are as follows:

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

5.4.7 **Educational level:** Information on the highest level of education successfully completed by each member of the household considering his/ her all general/ technical/ vocational educational level will be recorded in terms of codes in column (7), whereas in column (8), the highest level of technical education successfully completed will be recorded. A person who has studied up to say, first year B.A. or has failed in the final B.A. Examination, his educational attainment will be considered only as 'higher secondary', for the purpose of column (7).

5.4.8 **Column (7): General:** In column (7), the highest level of education successfully completed by the members of the household considering general/ technical/ vocational education will be recorded in codes which are given below:

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

A person who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language is to be considered literate. Those who are not able to do so, are to be considered not literate and will be assigned code 01. Some persons achieve literacy by attending Non-formal Education Courses (NFEC) or Adult Education Centres (AEC) or by attending primary schools created under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS). Such persons will be given code 02. Persons who have become literate through attending Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) will be given code 03. Persons who are literate through means other than formal schooling or the two enumerated

above will be given code 04. Those, who are by definition literate through formal schooling but are yet to pass primary standard examination will be assigned code 05. Similarly codes 06, 07, 08, and 10 to 13 will be assigned to those who have passed the appropriate levels. The criteria for deciding primary, middle, secondary, etc. levels will be that followed in the concerned states/union territories. Persons who have attained proficiency in Oriental languages (e.g., Sanskrit, Persian, etc.) through formal but not through the general type of education will be classified appropriately at the equivalent level of general education standard. For them who have completed some diploma or certificate course in general, technical education or vocational education which is equivalent to below graduation level, code 11 will be assigned. Whereas, code 12 will be recorded for them who have obtained degree or diploma or certificate general, technical education or vocational education, which is equivalent to graduation level. Similarly, code 13 will be assigned for them who have obtained degree or diploma or certificate in general or technical education, which is equivalent to post-graduation level and above.

5.4.9 **Column (8): Technical:** Technical education standard achieved by the members of the household will be recorded in one of the following codes:

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

Technical diploma or certificate in 'other subjects' will cover diploma or certificate in management, applied arts, etc. If more than one of the codes 03 to 07 are applicable, the code indicating the diploma/ certificate **last received** will be considered. Similar will be the treatment when more than one of the codes 08 to 12 is applicable for a person. It may be noted that the technical certificate/ diploma obtained by the person **need not necessarily be recognised** by the Government.

5.4.10 **Columns (9) & (10): Current attendance in educational institution:** Columns (9) & (10) will be used to record the particulars of current attendance in educational institution **for persons of age below 30 years**. Column (9) will be used to record 'status of current attendance in educational institutions'. Column (10) will be used to record 'type of institution' **for those who are currently**

**attending educational institution, i.e., with entry 21-40 in column (9).** Procedure for recording the particulars in these columns is explained in the subsequent paragraphs.

5.4.11 **Column (9): Status of current attendance.** The code structure for status of current attendance is as follows:

status of current attendance	code	status of current attendance	code
<b>currently not attending</b>			
<i>never attended:</i>			
school too far.....	01	to attend domestic chores.....	04
to supplement hh. Income.....	02	others .....	05
education not considered necessary.....	03		
<i>discontinued studies:</i>		<i>dropped out:</i>	
school too far.....	11	school too far.....	16
to supplement hh. income .....	12	to supplement hh. income.....	17
education not considered necessary.....	13	education not considered necessary...	18
to attend domestic chores.....	14	to attend domestic chores.....	19
others .....	15	others.....	20
<b>currently attending in</b>			
EGS/NFEC/AEC .....	21	<i>diploma or certificate (below graduate level)</i>	
TLC .....	22	agriculture.....	31
pre-primary (nursery/Kinder garten, etc)..	23	engineering/technology .....	32
primary (class I to IV/V).....	24	medicine .....	33
middle.....	25	crafts .....	34
secondary and higher secondary.....	26	other subjects.....	35
<i>graduate and above in:</i>		<i>diploma or certificate (graduate &amp; above level) in:</i>	
agriculture.....	27	agriculture .....	36
engineering/technology .....	28	engineering/technology .....	37
medicine .....	29	medicine .....	38
other subjects .....	30	crafts .....	39
		other subjects.....	40

5.4.12 It will be first ascertained if the person is currently attending any educational institutions (government or private) or not. Persons who are registered for any regular correspondence courses or distance education courses for a stipulated period at the end of which, are allowed to appear in the examination for the course, **will also be** considered as ‘currently attending’. Persons who are awaiting results will be considered as ‘currently attending’ and the appropriate code for the level for which they have appeared in the examinations will be recorded. Persons who are temporarily not attending due to reasons like illness, vacation, etc. will be treated as currently attending.

5.4.13 Dropped outs are those who while attending a level as specified for the general education in column 7 (say, primary or middle or secondary or higher secondary, etc.) discontinued study before successfully completing that level. Discontinued cases are those who discontinued study after successfully completing a level as specified for the general education in column 7. That is, a person will be considered as 'discontinued studies' if he/she has successfully completed a level of education, as specified for the general education in column 7, and thereafter, has not enrolled for the next level.

5.4.14 Persons who are not currently attending any educational institutions, reason for not attending will be ascertained and will be given any of the codes 01 to 05, if they had never attended, 11-15 if they ever attended but discontinued studies and 16-20 if they ever attended but dropped out. For those who are found 'currently attending', the course of study pursued by them will be further ascertained and codes will be assigned depending on the course of study pursued by them. In the case of persons attending more than one course, the one that is of full time or higher level or higher duration will be considered for recording current attendance. If more than one code is applicable with respect to the reason for not attending, the code appearing first will be recorded.

5.4.15 **Column (10): Type of institution:** Those who are 'currently attending' in an educational institution i.e. persons with code 21-40 in column (9) will be considered for recording entries here. The type of institution refers to the type of management by which the institution is run. It may be government, local body, or private body receiving government aid. All schools/ institutions run by the State, Central Government, Public Sector Undertakings or Autonomous Organisations, which are completely financed by the Government will be treated as government institutions. Schools/ institutions which are mainly financed by the government and some intervention of government is there in the management will also be treated as government institutions. All institutions run by municipal corporations, municipal committees, notified area committees, zilla parishads, panchayat samitis, cantonment boards, etc. will be treated as local body institutions. Private institution is one, which is run by an individual or a private organization. An institution which is run by an individual or a private organisation and receives only some maintenance grant from the Government or local body will be identified as govt. aided private institution. Private unaided institution is one that is managed by an individual or a private organisation and not receiving maintenance grant either from a Government or a local body. An institution which is managed by private body but gets aid from international body, be it government or private, will be considered as private unaided. Relevant codes to be recorded for type of institution are:

government .....	1	private unaided .....	4
local body .....	2	not known .....	5
govt. aided private institution .....	3		

5.4.16 **Column (11): Whether receiving/ received any vocational training:** Information on the vocational training received/ being received by the household members within the age group 15 to 29 years will be recorded in this column in terms of the 5 codes given below:

receiving formal vocational training.....	1
received vocational training: formal .....	2
<i>non-formal</i> : hereditary .....	3
<i>non-formal</i> : others .....	4
did not receive any vocational training .....	5

Code 1 will be assigned for those who are currently receiving ‘formal vocational training’. If a household member has received a formal vocational training, i.e., if he/she has successfully completed the training course, then code 2 will be applicable for that member. Code 3 will be applicable for those who have received ‘hereditary’ non-formal vocational trainings and code 4 for those who have received ‘other’ non-formal vocational trainings. Persons who have failed in formal vocational training after completion of the full duration of the course will be given code 4 provided they have acquired competency through this training to employ themselves as wage salary employee or self-employed. Concepts of ‘formal’ and ‘non-formal’ vocational trainings have been discussed in Chapter One. A person who has acquired degree in engineering, medicine, agriculture and business administration will not be considered as having vocational training. Graduates in *vocational courses* will come under the coverage of formal vocational training.

**5.4.17 Columns (12) to (19): Participation of the household member in public works:** Information in columns (12) to (19) will be collected for **rural areas (rural samples) only** and **for persons of age 15 years and above**. Concepts of public works have been explained in Chapter One.

**5.4.18 Column (12): Whether got work in public works during last 365 days:** In this column, for each household member of age 15 years and above, situation in respect of whether a household member got work, at least for a day, in any ‘public works’ during last 365 days, irrespective of the type of public works and number of such works executed in the locality, or sought work but did not get work in public works, or did not seek work in public works, is to be ascertained and will be recorded in terms of the following codes:

got work in public works .....	1
sought but did not get work in public works .....	2
did not seek work in public works .....	3

**5.4.19 Columns (13) to (16):** These columns will be filled in for those who got work in public works during the last 365, i.e. entry 1 in column 12.

**5.4.20 Column (13): Number of days got work:** In column (13), the number of days that a household member got work in public works during last 365 days, will be recorded. The number of days worked by the household member will be obtained irrespective of the duration of work done by the household member in a day.

**5.4.21 Column (14) to (16) : Total wages received (Rs.):** In these columns, wages received **for work done in public works**, during the last 365, by the household member will be recorded in whole number of rupees. The wages received will relate to payments received or receivable for the total number of days on which the household member worked in public works during the last 365 days. If in a day a household member worked in public works as well as in other type of works, the entries in these columns will relate to wages received/ receivable for work done in public works only. Column (14) is for recording the total wages received/ receivable in cash. Total wages received/ receivable in kind, evaluated at the current retail price, will be recorded in column (15). Total of columns (14) and (15) will be recorded in column (16).

**5.4.22 Column (17) to (19):** These columns will be filled in for those household members who sought but did not get work in public works, i.e., with entry 2 in column (12).

**5.4.23 Column (17): Whether made any complaint to any authority:** There are provisions in some schemes under the public works that a person, who is eligible to get public work but did not get it, not due to his/ her inability to get such work, but for reasons, entirely attributable to the authorities/ agencies entrusted with the task of executing the public work, may make a complaint to panchayat or BDO/ SDO/ other Govt. official of the authorities/agencies responsible for sponsoring or execution of the public works. The complaint may be either written or oral. There may be cases where the household member had not complained but knew that there was provision for complaining, or the household member had not known that provision for complaining existed. Depending upon any one of the situations, obtained for a household member during the last 365 days, appropriate code will be assigned as follows:

yes:		
	complained to panchayat .....	1
	complained to BDO/ SDO/ other Govt. official .....	2
no:		
	knew that there was provision for complaining but did not complain.....	3
	did not know that there was provision for complaining.....	4

In the cases where more than one public works were undertaken in and around the locality during the last 365 days, the situation for the household member will be judged considering all such works. If more than one of the four situations, given above, is obtained for a household member in respect of the public works undertaken in the locality, the relevant code appearing first in the code list will be considered and recorded.

**5.4.24 Column (18): Whether received any compensation:** For those household members who sought but did not get work in public works, information on whether they received any compensation will be recorded in this column in terms of codes. If the reply is affirmative, assign code 1 and assign code 2 if the reply is negative. There may be situations where a person may get compensation without complaining. In this case also, entry will be 1 in this column.

**5.4.25 Column (19): Amount of compensation received:** This column is applicable for those who received any compensation during the last 365 days, i.e., for code 1 in column (18). The total amount of compensation received, considering both in cash and kind, will be recorded in this column in whole number of rupees.

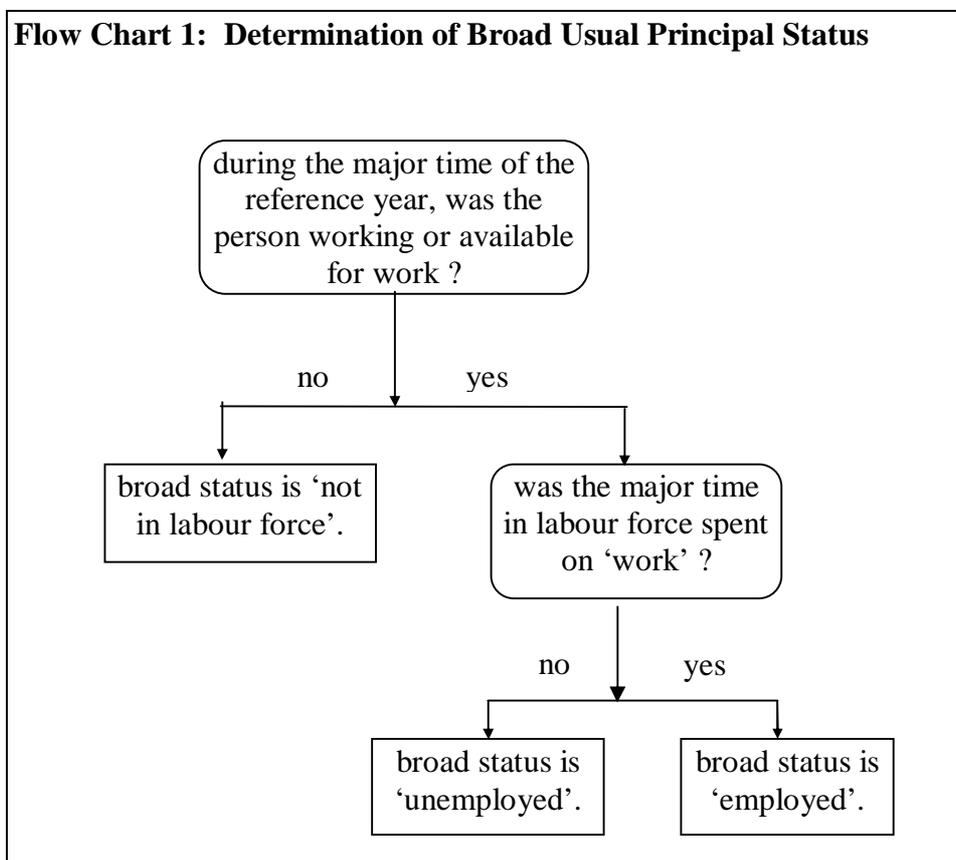
**5.5.0 Block 5: Usual activity particulars of household members:** The usual principal activity particulars as well as usual subsidiary activity particulars of each member of the household will be collected in this block. This will include information on activity status of the household members and industry of work and occupation for working members. The particulars of usual activity are collected with reference to a period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The relevant concepts like 'activity status', 'economic activity', 'usual principal activity', 'usual subsidiary economic activity', etc. are explained in Chapter One. The description of the items and the procedure for recording them are explained in the following paragraphs.

**5.5.1 Columns (1) & (2): Srl. no. & age, as in cols. (1) & (5) of block 4:** The entries in these two columns are to be copied from columns (1) and (5) of block 4, for each of the members of the household.

**5.5.2 Usual principal activity particulars of household members:** The usual principal activity particulars of each member of the household will be collected in columns (3) to (6) of this block. This will include information on industry-occupation of the working members.

**5.5.3 Column (3): Status:** For each of the members, the usual principal activity status will be recorded in this column. In the first instance, the broad usual principal activity of the person will be identified based on the various activities pursued by the person during the reference period of last 365 days adopting a 'relatively long time (or major time)' criterion, not necessarily for a continuous period. The broad usual principal activity status will be one of the three categories viz. 'employed' (working), 'unemployed' (available for work) or 'not in labour force' (neither working nor available for work). *It is to be noted that in deciding this, only the period normally available in a day for pursuing various activities need to be considered, and not the 24 hours of a day.*

**5.5.4 Identification of broad usual principal activity status:** The broad usual principal activity status will be obtained on the basis of a two stage dichotomous classification depending on the major time spent. Persons will be classified in the first stage into (i) those who are engaged in any economic activity (i.e. employed) and / or available for any economic activity (i.e., unemployed) and (ii) who are not engaged and also not available for any economic activity (i.e., not in labour force). Thus, the persons will be first classified as those in the labour force and those not in the labour force depending on in which status, out of these two, the person spent major part of the year. In the second stage, those who are found in the labour force will be further classified into working (i.e., engaged in economic activity or employed) and seeking and/or available for work (i.e., unemployed) based on the major time spent. Thus, we can obtain the broad usual principal status as one of the three viz. employed, unemployed and out of labour force. Flow chart 1 explains the procedure for determining the broad usual principal activity status.



5.5.5 The following examples will help in clarifying the procedure for identifying broad usual principal activity status of individual.

person	number of months			usual principal activity status	remarks
	labour force		not in		
	employed	unemployed	labour force		
A	5	4	3	<i>employed</i>	
B	4	5	3	<i>unemployed</i>	<i>employed in subsidiary status (SS)</i>
C	4	3	5	<i>employed</i>	
D	4	1	7	<i>not in labour force</i>	<i>employed in SS</i>
E	3	3	6	<i>employed</i>	
F	1	0	11	<i>not in labour force</i>	<i>employed in SS</i>

5.5.6 **Detailed usual principal activity status:** With the broad activity status identified for a person, detailed activity categories will be assigned on the basis of relatively longer time spent on a detailed activity. For example, suppose person A, in the example given above worked in household enterprises without hiring labour for 3 months and worked as casual labour for 2 months, then his usual principal activity status would be, worked in household enterprise (own account worker). The detailed usual principal activity status codes are as given below:

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

Codes 11, 12, 21, 31, 41 & 51 refer to the 'employed', 81 to the 'unemployed' and the remaining viz. 91 to 97 refer to the 'not in labour force'. It may be noted that a person who mainly attended

domestic duties and was also simultaneously engaged in free collection of primary goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle-feed, etc), sewing, tailoring, weaving, making baskets and mats, tutoring of own children, etc. for household use, his/her usual principal status will be assigned as 93. For children of age 0 - 4 years, code 97 may be given.

5.5.7 Some special cases for determining usual principal activity status are listed below:

(i) It is to be noted that availability for work being more of a status than an activity, a person being available for work may well be engaged in one or more of the activities denoted by codes 91 to 97. In all such cases except those engaged as students (code 91), persons will be categorised as 'unemployed' if he/she reports to be available for work for a relatively longer period, in spite of his/her being engaged simultaneously in a non-economic activity. But, if a person who is available for work is reported to have attended educational institution more or less regularly for a relatively longer period during the preceding 365 days, further probing as to whether he will give up the study if the job is available is to be made before considering him as 'unemployed'.

(ii) Again, it also needs to be emphasised that the procedure to be followed in ascertaining the activity status of a domestic servant who is a member of the employer's household is different from that adopted for other members of the household. It may be noted that engagement in domestic duties by such household members is not considered economic activity as defined for the survey. On the other hand, although a domestic servant staying in the employer's household and taking food from the common kitchen is, by definition, a member of the employer's household, he/she is also engaged in domestic duties in return for wages in cash and/or kind. Thus, as a special case, domestic duties pursued by a domestic servant will be considered as an economic activity and the activity status code as is applicable will be assigned to him/her.

(iii) Carpenters, masons, plumbers, etc., who move from place to place in search of work and carry out the work **on a contract basis (not on wage basis)** whenever work is available, will be considered as 'own-account worker'. But if such persons are working on a wage basis, under a contractor or for a household, they will be considered as employee.

5.5.8 **Columns (4) to (6): Principal industry-occupation:** Columns (4) to (6) will be filled-in for those who are 'working', i.e., those with any one of codes 11, 12, 21, 31, 41, or 51 in column (3). The description of the industry-occupation relevant to the type of economic activity pursued by the person in the status recorded in column (3) will be given in column (4). The corresponding 5-digit industry code (NIC-2004) and the 3-digit occupation code (NCO-68) will be entered in columns (5) and (6), respectively. In case, two or more industry-occupation combinations corresponding to the status code given in column (3) have been reported by a person, the principal industry-occupation will be the one in which **relatively more time** has been spent during the preceding 365 days by the person.

5.5.9 **It may be noted that industry Divisions 96 and 97 of NIC-2004 will not be used for collection of information on industry.** The entire activities described under Division 97 are not considered as economic activities in the NSS survey. A part of the activities under Division 96 (viz. hunting and gathering, farming and the production of shelter), is considered as economic activities in NSS surveys and the industry of these undifferentiated activities will be judged in the usual manner as is done now i.e. by considering the industry-occupation in which major time is spent. Thus, this part of undifferentiated activities of Division 96 will get classified against the respective industries under divisions 01-14 relating to the primary sector or 45 relating to construction. The rest of Division 96 will not be considered as economic activity for the NSS survey.

5.5.10 To identify certain category of workers separately, NIC-2004 industry class code 9500 (Division 95) has been split into the following sub-classes, for the purpose of the survey, as given below:

**Division 95: ACTIVITIES OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS OF DOMESTIC STAFF**

housemaid/servant .....	95001	governess/baby-sitter .....	95005
cook .....	95002	tutor .....	95006
gardener .....	95003	driver .....	95007
gatekeeper/chowkidar/watchman .....	95004	others .....	95009

These additional codes are to be used, wherever necessary, in **recording five digit industry codes in column 5 of block 5**. In assigning the industry code under Division 95, it should be kept in mind that the work is to be performed predominantly in the premises of the household irrespective of whether it is performed in one or more than one household. If services provided by individuals to the household originate and terminate in the same household, they will be classified under Division 95.

For example, all persons who collect electric bills from the households for payment, who provide potable water in the container made available by the household, who collect grocery items from the shops/market as per the list of items supplied by the household, who give tuition to the members of the household at the residence of the household members, etc., **will be** classified under this division. On the other hand, if the households avail these services by approaching such persons (providing these services) in their establishment/house, then those services **will not be** classified under Division 95. They will be classified under appropriate division. For example, for a person giving tuition in his coaching center or in his own house, his activity will be classified under NIC 80902 or NIC 80903 respectively. Similarly, a person who is supplying potable water to one or more households (and uses his own container - which is his asset) will be classified under NIC 93093. **Note that the persons classified under NIC division 95 in the above example will be considered as ‘wage earners/employees’, while those not classified under division 95 will be considered as ‘self-employed’.**

5.5.11 It may be noted that in determining the usual principal status of a person, it is not essential to consider the time disposition in respect of various activities pursued by the person on a day-to-day basis - which is generally done in the case of current status. What is important is that the activity, which a person usually performed or the status in which the person usually belonged for a longer period during the reference period, is to be assessed. In order to determine the usual principal status, the dominant activity of the individual that kept the person engaged for a longer period during the reference period, may be identified. This may largely be understood by the functional role of the individual in daily life or normal attachment of the individual to an activity or the activity situation in which an individual disposes himself or herself. This may even be understood by the response to the question generally asked ‘what he/she normally does or did during the reference period?’ such as, teaching or housekeeping or tutoring others or studying or farming or renting or prostitution. For example, the dominant activity of a person whose normal attachment is with household chores, even

though gives tuition for some time – maybe for three/ four hours in a day, will be considered as performing ‘domestic duties’ or, that of a boy who disposes himself as a student though performs some work activity regularly will be considered as ‘student’. Note that the dominant activity of a person during the reference period is determined irrespective of the activity situation on a specific point of time (say, 1 day) or during a short period of time (say, 1 week).

5.5.12 There may be several situations for a person during the reference period. The individual might be engaged in a single dominant activity through out the year or, the dominant activity might be carried out with other activity simultaneously or in succession or in alternation. In the first situation, the dominant activity for the person, which did not change during the reference period, will determine his/her usual principal activity status. In the second situation, where the dominant activity changed, the usual principal status for the person will be determined by the activity that prevailed for a longer period for the person during the reference period, that is, by major time criteria. For example, the dominant activity situation for a person may be employed through out the year, with or without any other activity carried out simultaneously, and accordingly, his/her usual principal activity status will be assigned as employed. On the other hand, the dominant activity situation for a person may be out side the labour force for some period, unemployed for some period and employed for the remaining period during the year. The broad usual principal status of the person will be the activity that prevailed for the person for a longer period during the year, which is obtained following a two-stage dichotomous classification depending on the major time spent on the different broad activities. However, if a person who did any economic activity for a period of 30 days or more, he/she will be considered as worker either in the principal status or in the subsidiary status depending upon the situation during reference period.

**5.5.13 Column (7): Whether engaged in any work in a subsidiary capacity (yes-1, no-2):** For each member of the household listed in this block, it has to be ascertained whether he/she worked in a subsidiary capacity during the 365 days preceding the date of survey or in other words if he had any subsidiary economic status. A person will be considered to have worked in the subsidiary capacity if he/she has worked for a minimum period of 30 days, not necessarily for a continuous period, during the last 365 days, and for them code 1 will be recorded in this column. Otherwise, code will be 2.

5.5.14 The identification of those working in a subsidiary capacity will be done as follows:

(i) For example, a person categorised as working and assigned the usual principal activity status as own account worker may also be engaged for a relatively minor time, but not less than 30 days, during the reference year as casual wage labour. In such a case, he will be considered to have worked also in a subsidiary capacity, i.e., having a subsidiary economic status which is different from the principal economic status. A person may be own account worker in trading for a relatively longer period and simultaneously also engaged in agricultural production for a relatively minor time, say for at least 30 days. In such a case, the usual principal status will be own account worker in trading and usual subsidiary economic status will be own account worker in agriculture.

(ii) Similarly, persons categorised as 'unemployed' or 'not in labour force' on the basis of relatively long time criterion might have pursued some economic activity for relatively minor time, say for at least 30 days, during the year (as in the case of persons 'B', 'D' and 'F' in the example cited earlier). In such cases, they will be treated as having subsidiary economic activity and code 1 will be recorded in column (7).

*It may be stated again that engagement in work in subsidiary capacity may arise out of two situations:*

*(i) a person may be engaged in a relatively longer period during the 365 days in economic (non-economic) activity and for a relatively minor period, which is not less than 30 days, in another economic activity (any economic activity). 30 days of work need not necessarily be for a continuous period but may be distributed over the last 365 days.*

*(ii) a person may be pursuing an economic activity (non-economic activity) almost throughout the year in the principal status and also simultaneously pursuing another economic activity (any economic activity) for relatively shorter time in a subsidiary capacity. In such cases, since both the activities are being pursued throughout the year and hence the duration of both the activities are more than 30 days, the activity which is being pursued for a relatively shorter time will be considered as his/her subsidiary activity.*

**5.5.15 Differentiation between usual principal economic activity and usual subsidiary economic activity will be made by considering activity status and industry at 2-digit level of NIC-2004.** Thus, while for a person with two or more economic activities pursued at different activity statuses, one of the economic activity will be considered as usual principal economic activity on the basis of major time criteria, another activity will be considered as usual subsidiary economic activity. On the other hand, if a person pursues two or more economic activities in the same activity status but if the industry at 2-digit level of NIC-2004 are different, then the person will be considered to have different usual principal and usual subsidiary economic activity.

**5.5.16 Usual subsidiary economic activity particulars of household members:** Usual subsidiary economic activity particulars of the household members who have reported to have carried out some *economic* activity in the subsidiary capacity, i.e., **for those with code 1** in column 7, will be collected **in columns (8) to (11)** of this block. In the situation where a person has been found to have pursued more than one economic activity during the last 365 days in his or her subsidiary capacity, the activity on which more time has been spent would be considered for recording entry in columns (8) to (11). Columns (8) to (11) are to be filled in for each and every member of the household reporting subsidiary economic activity (i.e., **for those with code 1** in column 7) irrespective of whether in the usual principal activity status the person is employed or not.

**5.5.17 Column (8): Usual subsidiary economic activity status:** For all persons engaged in any 'work' in subsidiary capacity, i.e., **for those with code 1** in column 7, the status codes of the economic activities pursued by them in their subsidiary capacity will be recorded in column (8). Activity status codes 11, 12, 21, 31, 41 and 51 relate to economic activity and only these codes are applicable for column (8).

**5.5.18 Columns (9) to (11): Subsidiary industry-occupation:** Columns (9) to (11) will be filled-in for those who are 'working' in the subsidiary status, i.e., **for those with code 1** in column 7. The description of the industry-occupation relevant to the type of economic activity pursued by the person in the status recorded in column (8) will be given in column (9). The corresponding 5-digit industry code (NIC-2004) and the 3-digit occupation code (NCO-68) will be entered in columns (10) and (11), respectively. In case, two or more industry-occupation combinations corresponding to the status code given in column (8) have been reported by a person, the subsidiary industry-occupation will be the one, in which **relatively more time** has been spent during the preceding 365 days by the person. Note that Divisions 96 and 97 of NIC-2004 will not be used for collection of industry of work activity for the persons.

**5.6.0 Block 6: Time disposition of household members during the week:** This block is meant for recording the time disposition of the household members in various activities on all the 7 days preceding the date of survey, the current weekly status based on the 7 days time disposition, wage and salary earnings during the week, etc. *Time disposition will be recorded for every member of the household listed in block 4.* This involves recording of different activities pursued by the members along with the time intensity in quantitative terms for each day of the reference week. The time intensity will be measured in half-day units. Since a person may be engaged in more than one type of activity on a single day, (in which case two such activities will be considered for that day) and different activities may be carried out on different days of the week, more than one line have been provided for each person in this block to record information on different activity particulars which have been carried out by the person in the week in separate lines.

**5.6.1 Columns (1) & (2): Serial number and age:** In columns (1) and (2) of this block, serial number of each person and his/ her age recorded in columns (1) and (5), respectively of block 4, will be copied. The serial numbers in block 6 will be entered sequentially as they appear in column (1) of block 4. Provision has been made to record particulars of five persons in one page. Three such sheets have been provided. In case more pages are required to record the particulars of all the persons listed in block 4, additional sheets of block 6 may be used. These sheets should be firmly stapled with the main schedule at the appropriate place.

**5.6.2** Since a person may pursue more than one activity during the seven days of the reference week, four lines have been provided for each serial number recorded in column (1) for making separate entries relevant to the different activities on a day (two such activities) on different days of the reference week. Past experience indicates that provision of four lines will cover almost all the situations. However, if a person reports more than four different activities during the reference week the block of four lines meant for the next serial number of persons may be utilised by putting cross (x) marks in columns (1) and (2), and continuous serial numbers in column (3). Obviously, the particulars of the next person will be entered in the cell meant for serial number of persons subsequent to the cell already utilised for the previous person. In the case of children of age 0 - 4 years, their particulars will be entered and status code 97 will be assigned to them with intensity 1.0 for all the seven days preceding the date of survey without any probing.

**5.6.3 Column(3): Serial number of activity:** For each person listed in column (1) of this block (which will be same as listed in column (1) of block 4), different activities pursued by them during all the seven days of the reference week will be serially numbered and this serial number of activity will be recorded in column (3). Presuming that the likelihood of one person pursuing more than four different activities in a week is rather remote, only four lines are provided for each person. As stated earlier, if a person pursues more than four different activities, the lines meant for the next person may be utilised. **The current daily activity of a person is generally denoted by his status-cum-industry. For a persons in the rural areas who had current daily activity status 41 (casual labour engaged in public works), if the type of public works performed by the person on a day is different even for the same industry, these will be considered as different activities and separate serial numbers will be assigned for such activities in column (3).** Thus, for a person in the rural areas with the same status, if the industry divisions (2-digit NIC-2004 code) are different (for activity status code 41, if either industry or type of public works done is different) on the same or different days, he will be considered to have pursued different activities and these activities will be entered in different lines. Information relating to public works will not be collected for persons in the urban areas. **In urban areas, the current daily activity of a person is denoted by his status-cum-industry.** Thus, if a person in urban area (urban sample) is engaged in the pubic works on half-a-day, say, 'road construction, laying pipes and cables' as casual labour

(i.e., with status code 41) and on other half of the day he/she is engaged in other public work, say, 'building construction/ repair' as casual labour (i.e., with status code 41), he will be considered to have only one activity. But, in rural areas (rural sample), he will be considered to have two activities on that day and two separate lines will be used for recording his/her particulars of work.

**5.6.4 Column (4): Status:** The current activity 'status' codes corresponding to the serial number of activity entered in column (3) will be recorded in this column. The status codes which will be used in recording daily activity particulars and the weekly activity particulars are as follows:

<b>activity status</b>	<b>code</b>
<b>situation of working or being engaged in economic activities (employed)</b>	
<i>worked in hh. enterprise (self-employed) as own account worker.....</i>	11
<i>worked in hh. enterprise (self-employed) as employer .....</i>	12
<i>worked as helper (unpaid family worker) in hh. enterprises(self-employed).....</i>	21
<i>worked as regular salaried/wage employee .....</i>	31
<i>worked as casual wage labour : in public works .....</i>	41
<i>in other types of work .....</i>	51
<i>had work in h.h. enterprise but did not work due to: sickness .....</i>	61
<i>other reasons .....</i>	62
<i>had regular salaried/wage employment but did not work due to :</i>	
<i>sickness .....</i>	71
<i>other reasons .....</i>	72
<b>situation of being not engaged in work but available for work (unemployed)</b>	
<i>sought work .....</i>	81
<i>did not seek but was available for work .....</i>	82
<b>situation of being not available for work (not in labour force)</b>	
<i>attended educational institutions .....</i>	91
<i>attended domestic duties only .....</i>	92
<i>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 .....</i>	93
<i>rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipient, etc. ....</i>	94
<i>not able to work due to disability .....</i>	95
<i>others (including begging, prostitution, etc.).....</i>	97
<i>did not work due to sickness (for casual workers only) .....</i>	98

These are same as the usual status codes except that of codes 61, 62, 71, 72, 82 and 98 are not applicable for usual status and code 81 in usual status is used to indicate both the situations of seeking and being available for work. While assigning current daily activity status code 93 to an individual, it may be noted that the person neither performed any economic activity nor was unemployed for at least 1 hour during the reference day, but attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of primary goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle-feed, etc.), sewing,

tailoring, weaving, making basket and mat, tutoring of own children, etc. for household use. For such a person with daily activity status code 93, the activities relating to free collection of primary goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle-feed, etc.) should be of nominal nature, that is, not more than 1 hour in a day. The current weekly activity status for each individual will be identified based on the daily activity status codes. The procedure for doing this will be explained later in this chapter. The following paragraphs describe in details the procedure to be followed in making entries in each of the columns.

**5.6.5 Column (5): Industry division (2-digit NIC-2004 code):** For each status code grouped under the activity category 'working' (i.e., for the status codes 11-72 recorded in column 4), the 2-digit NIC-2004 code will be entered in column (5) in terms of the specified code numbers.

**5.6.6 Column (6): Type of public works:** This column is applicable for rural samples only and for those members of the household who had been assigned status code 41 in column (4). The type of public works done by the household member will be recorded in terms of the following codes:

irrigation canal/ water conservation/ water harvesting/ drought proofing /flood control/ embankment, etc. ....	1
land leveling, development of orchard, etc. ....	2
road construction, laying pipes and cables.....	3
building construction/ repair .....	4
sanitation, running crèche, etc. ....	5
any other work.. ....	9

**5.6.7** Although it may be theoretically possible that **on a particular day of the reference week, a person may have any number of activities, the particulars relating to two activities identified on the basis of priority cum major time criterion need only be considered for making entries in this column.** Thus, on a day, a person may either have only one activity with 'full' intensity or two activities with 'half' intensity for each. If the activity is pursued with intensity 'half' on a particular day, the entry will be 0.5 against that activity and if that is pursued with intensity more than half, 1.0 will be recorded against that activity in the relevant columns (7) to (13). Generally, an activity, which is pursued for more than 1 hour but less than 4 hours is considered to have been pursued with 'half' intensity. If it is pursued for more than 4 hours, the activity is considered to have been pursued with 'full' intensity. However, for some persons, less than four hours of work daily is their normal working hours for the work or profession. In such cases he will be considered to have worked with 'full' intensity.

**5.6.8** The decision whether the intensity to be recorded for an activity will be 0.5 or 1.0 has to be taken by the investigating staff making careful probes into the actual situation obtaining for the person on a particular day. Mere declaration made by the informants, that less than four hours of work daily is their normal working hours for the work or profession, should not be the basis for recording the intensity as 1.0. In the case of a cultivator, a village artisan or a small trader, it should not be presumed that a few hours on a day, say during the lean periods of the year, is their normal work, and the intensity 1.0 need not necessarily be recorded for them. Since this particular block of the schedule is meant for recording the information on periodical or seasonal under-utilisation of available labour time, careful probes about the nature of work performed by a person during the day has to be made before recording the relevant entries.

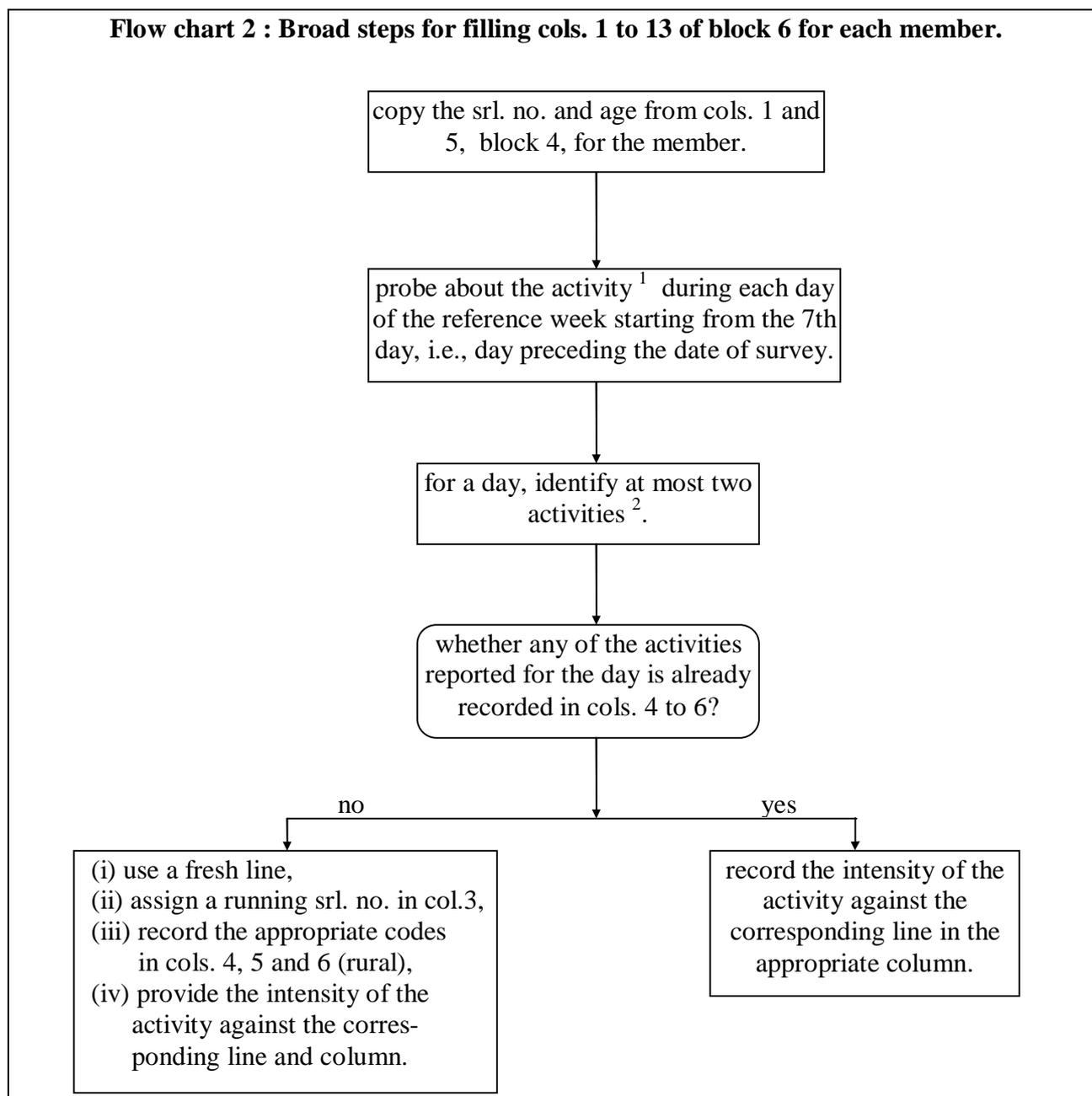
To illustrate, in so far as the daily activity pattern of a person is concerned, the following seven different situations can be visualized for a person on a single day:

- (i) he/she may be engaged fully in one economic activity;
- (ii) he/she may be engaged in two different types of economic activities;
- (iii) he/she may be partly engaged in economic activity and for the rest of the day he may be seeking or available for work and at the same time may or *may not be doing some non-economic activities*;
- (iv) he/she may be partly engaged in economic activity and during the rest of the day he is not available for work and *may be doing some non-economic activities*;
- (v) he/she may be available for work for the entire day;
- (vi) he/she may be available for work for part of the day and for the remaining part he may not be available for work and may be pursuing some non-economic activity and
- (vii) he/she may be fully engaged in non-economic activities.

5.6.9 Which of the status codes are to be entered in column (4) will depend on whichever of the above situations are obtaining for a person on the different days of the reference week. The investigator is to first ascertain the exact situation from the informant and will then record the appropriate status code or codes, as the case may be, in this column using the priority-cum-major time criterion. The relevant codes to be used for recording the status are already given. The following illustrations may be noted for general guidance.

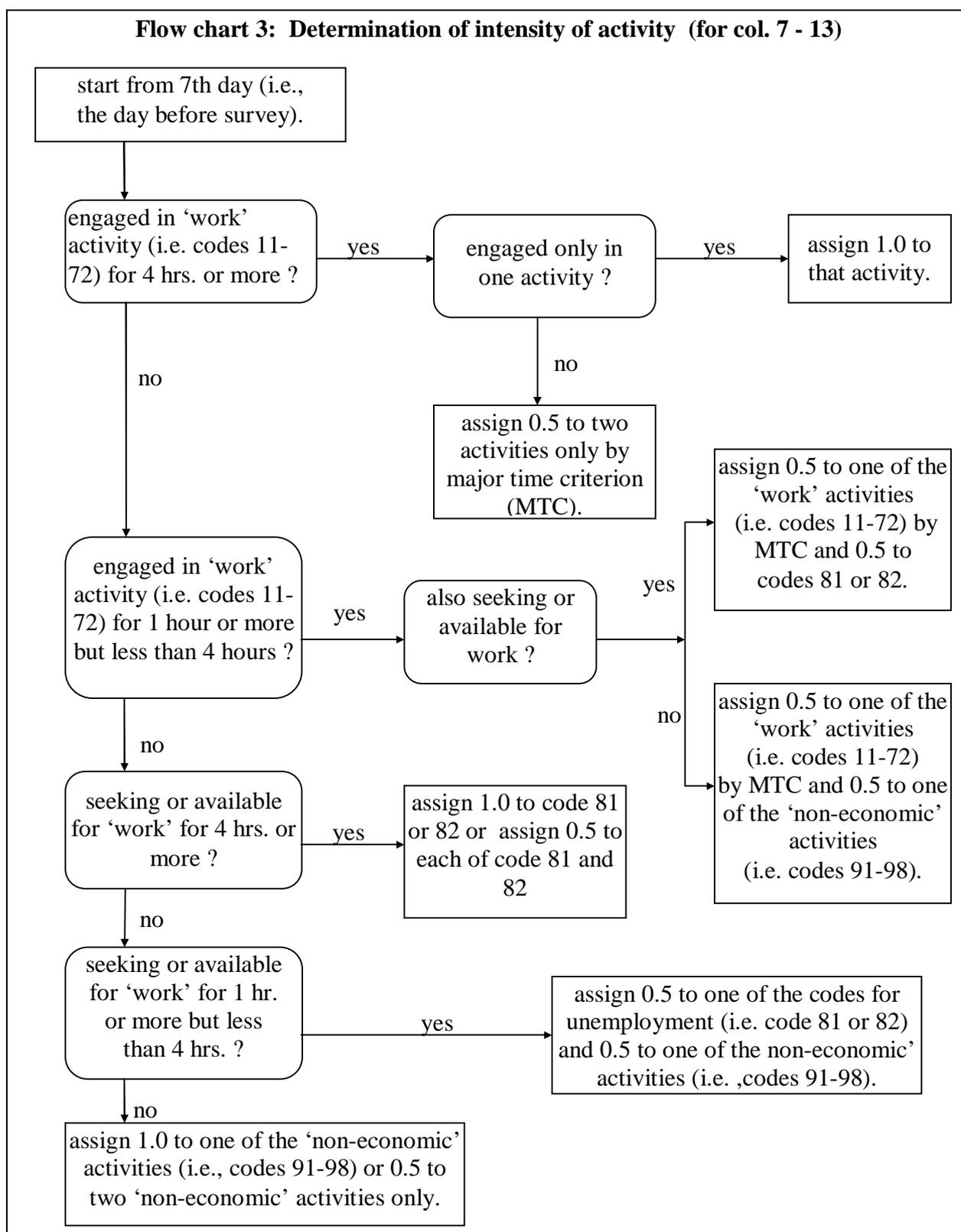
- (a) A person found to be engaged in domestic duties should not be categorised 'engaged in domestic duties' (code 92) if the person reports that he/she has also been available for work concurrently.
- (b) A person engaged in regular salaried/wage employment but currently not at work will be assigned code 71 or 72 irrespective of whether he is engaged in any other 'economic' or 'non-economic' activity.
- (c) Unpaid apprentices will be treated as 'students' while paid apprentices will be treated as employees.
- (d) 'Free collection for sale' will be treated as self-employment.

5.6.10 **Columns (7) to (13): Intensity of activity:** For each activity recorded in column (3), the intensity with which the particular activity is performed on the different days of the reference week will be recorded in quantitative terms 'half' or 'full' in these columns. As described earlier, for each activity listed in column (3) either one 'full' intensity or two 'half' intensity may be assigned to a person on any one of the seven days of the reference week. For a particular activity, the recording of entries in columns (7) - (13) should start from column (7) which is provided for recording the intensity of that activity on the seventh day of the reference week, i.e., the day preceding the date of survey. Similarly, the intensity of that activity on the sixth, fifth and earlier days of the week will be recorded in columns (8), (9), (10), (11), (12) and (13) respectively. If the intensity of an activity is 'full' on a particular day, '1.0' will be recorded in the relevant column. On the other hand, if the intensity is 'half', the entry will be '0.5'. If that particular activity is not pursued on some other days of the reference week, the corresponding columns provided in the block for those days will be left blank against that activity. Thus, for each day, for a person, there will be either only one entry with intensity 1.0 in any one of the lines or two entries with intensity 0.5 each in any two of the lines. Procedure for recording different activities and the intensities of the activities on different days are explained in the Flow charts 2 and 3.

**Flow chart 2 : Broad steps for filling cols. 1 to 13 of block 6 for each member.**

Note: 1. *The current activity of a person in the rural areas is denoted by his status-cum-industry for activity status other than 41. For the persons who had activity status 41, if the type of public works done is different for the same industry, these will be considered as different activities, while in the urban areas, the current activity of a person is denoted by his status-cum-industry for activity statuses 11- 72.*

2. *On a day, a person will be considered to have been engaged in one activity with full intensity (1.0) or in two activities with half intensity (0.5). Of the many activities, two activities to be chosen based on priority-cum-major time criterion.*



5.6.11 For determining the various activities pursued by a person during the reference week and their intensities, the following thumb rule may be adopted:

- (a) If a person had worked or was employed, that is, if he was engaged in any one or more of the activities 11-72 for four hours or more on a day he would be considered 'working' or 'employed' for the whole day and assigned the one or two out of the different work activities on which he devoted relatively long time. In the former case, intensity will be 1.0 and in the latter cases, 0.5 for each of the two activities recorded.
- (b) A person, who had worked for 1 hour or more but less than 4 hours on a day, would be considered 'working' for half day and for the other half he would be considered either 'seeking or available for work', i.e., 'unemployed' (code 81 or 82) or as 'neither working nor available for work', i.e., 'not in labour force' (91-98) depending on whether or not the person was seeking/available for work. The person will be assigned the relevant work status code (11-72) with 'half' intensity and non-work status code 81 or 82 if 'unemployed' and any one of the relevant codes 91-98 if 'not in labour force', with 'half' intensity. If the nature of work is such that, (when employed in a full day) he/she works for less than 4 hours, full intensity will be given (e.g, a doctor may practice for 3 hours only on each day).
- (c) If a person had not worked even for an hour on the day but had sought work or was available for work for four hours or more, he/she would be considered unemployed for the whole day and assigned the code 81 or 82 as the case might be with 'full' intensity. But if he/she sought work or was available for work for one hour or more but less than four hours, he/she would be considered 'unemployed' for half day and assigned the activity status code 81 or 82 with 'half' intensity and 'not in labour force' with 'half' intensity for the other half of the day, for which the relevant code (any one of the codes 91-98) would be assigned.
- (d) A person not so considered 'employed', or 'unemployed' either for 'full' day or 'half' day as shown in (a), (b) or (c), would be given activity codes 91-98 with intensity 'full' or two of them with each having intensity 'half', as the case may be.

5.6.12 A few special cases are stated below regarding assigning of intensity.

- (a) In the case of a person engaged in self-employment, such as a doctor, a stationary or peripatetic trader or vendor, a freelance artisan or a mason or a carpenter, etc. the following may be kept in view while recording entries on intensity.
  - (i) A doctor sitting in his chamber for 4 hours or more, no matter whether he examined and prescribed medicine for a single patient or not, intensity 1.0 should be recorded.
  - (ii) For stationary or peripatetic vendor or trader moving around in his professional rounds for 4 or more hours, intensity 1.0 should be recorded whatever little business is done by the person.
  - (iii) For recording intensity (entries 1.0 or 0.5) in columns (7) - (13) in the cases of masons or carpenters in their professional rounds, similar procedure is to be adopted.
- (b) In the case of regular wage/salaried employees, the activity beyond the normal working hours need not be considered for recording entries in these columns. On the other hand, if a person pursues two economic activities of duration, say 4-5 hours each, both are to be recorded with 0.5 intensity for each. In the case of self-employed persons, time spent on any ancillary activity relating to the actual activity of production of goods or services, will also be considered as time spent on 'work'. In this connection, it may be noted '**exchange labour**' will be considered as 'work' performed in 'self-employed' capacity.

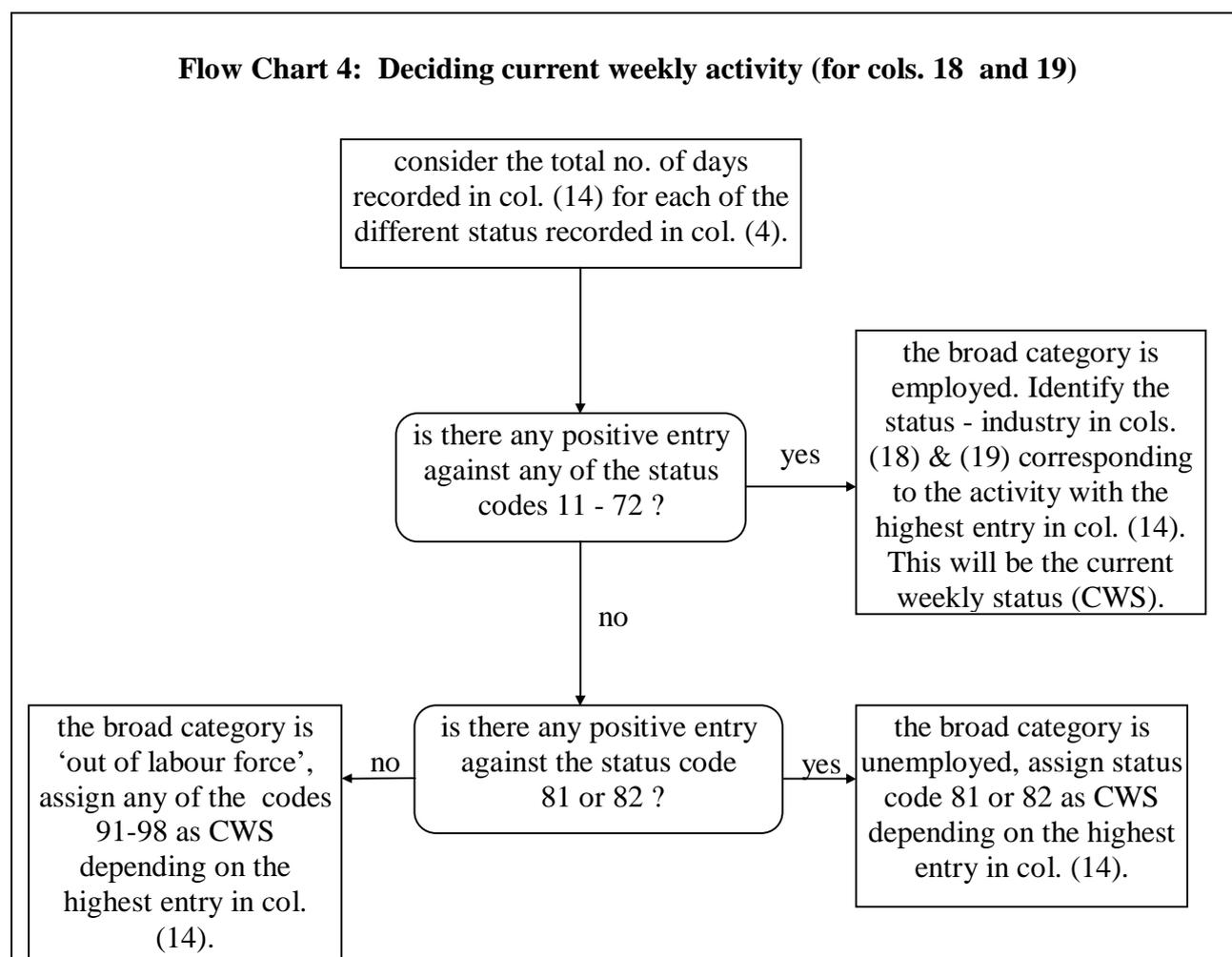
**5.6.13 Column (14): Total number of days in each activity:** The number of days for which a particular activity was pursued during the seven days, i.e., the total of columns (7) to (13) will be recorded in one place of decimal in column (14) separately for each activity listed in column (3). It may be noted that the total number of days for all the activities taken together should always be 7.0 for each individual entered in column (1).

**5.6.14 Columns (15) to (17): Wage and salary earnings (received or receivable) for the work done during the week (Rs):** The wage and salary earnings (not total earnings) receivable for the wage/ salaried work done during the reference week, separately for each of the relevant activities pursued by each person, will be recorded in these columns. The wage and salary earnings are collected for regular salaried/wage employees and casual wage labours, the relevant status codes for which wages & salary are to be recorded are 31, 41, 51, 71 and 72. The wages and salaries receivable for the work done during the reference week may be already received or may still be due to be received in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind. The total wage or salary receivable for the week in cash will be recorded in column (15) and the value of salary or wages in kind (**evaluated at the current retail price**) receivable for the week will be recorded in column (16). The total of columns (15) and (16) will be entered in column (17). *The entries for all these columns will be made in whole number in rupees.* For recording the wages or salaries, amount receivable as 'overtime' for the additional work done even from the same economic activity beyond normal working time will be **excluded**. Bonus (expected or paid) and perquisites evaluated at retail prices duly apportioned for the reference week, will be considered as wages and **included** for making entries in these columns. For the activity statuses '71' and '72', the amount receivable for the week will be worked out on the basis of the number of days reported under the activity during the week.

**5.6.15 Column (18): Current weekly status (codes):** Based on the activity status obtaining for a person on the seven days of the reference week, the current weekly status is to be identified and the status code so obtained is to be recorded here. This will be done as follows.

**5.6.16** As already explained the activity status of a person falls into one of three broad categories, viz. employed (any of codes 11-72), unemployed (any of codes 81 or 82) and out of labour force (any of codes 91-98). The activity status for any day of the seven days is recorded in column (4). If any of these is a work related activity code, i.e., any of 11 to 72, the person will fall in the employed category on the current weekly status. In other words, if the person is found to have been assigned a work status code on any of the day of the last week he will be considered as working in the current weekly status. For assigning the unemployed status code (i.e., either 81 or 82) to a person as his weekly activity status code, the person *should not have had any work activity status codes* on any of the days of the last week but should have one of codes 81 or 82 on at least one day of the last week (i.e., the entry in column (4) should not be any of 11-72 but should be 81 or 82 against one of the serial nos. of activity). Persons without any of codes 11-82 in column (4) will be those who will be treated as out of labour force in the current weekly status.

**5.6.17** Further, within the three broad activity status categorisation, the detailed activity status codes will be assigned taking into account the number of days in each activity recorded in column (14) in terms of the aggregate of intensities obtaining on various days. Within the broad activity status category identified for a person, the activity status code in column (4), which has the highest value in column (14), corresponding to a serial number of activity within the broad activity status, will be recorded in column (18). The entries for column (18) will be made in the line corresponding to the first line for each person, i.e., the line in which serial no. of activity in col. (3) is 1. The procedure for assigning the CWS to a person is explained in the form of Flow chart 4.

**Flow Chart 4: Deciding current weekly activity (for cols. 18 and 19)**

5.6.18 A few examples for determination of current weekly status and corresponding industry are given below :

reference to block 6 columns						
srl. no. of person <i>col.(1)</i>	srl. no. of activity <i>col.(3)</i>	status col. (4)	industry division <i>col.(5)</i>	total no. of days in each activity <i>col.(14)</i>	current weekly activity status <i>col.(18)</i>	industry division <i>col.(19)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	1	51	01	3.5	51	01
	2	41	50	2.0		
	3	98	-	1.5		
2	1	82	-	1.0	82	
	2	92	-	6.0		
3	1	11	01	0.5	11	01
	2	81	-	6.5		
4	1	11	61	3.0	11	11
	2	11	11	3.0		
	3	92	-	1.0		
5	1	11	11	2.5	11	93
	2	11	93	3.5		
	3	92	-	1.0		

5.6.19 **Columns (19) & (20): Industry and occupation:** For persons with any of codes 11-72 in column (18), the 5-digit industry (NIC-2004) and 3-digit occupation (NCO-68) will be recorded in these two columns. **Note that to identify certain category of workers separately, NIC-2004 industry class code 9500 has been split.** Those are to be considered here also. The industry and occupation will correspond to the economic activity in which the highest number of days have been spent as explained in the previous paragraph. In the cases where equal number of days is spent on two or more activities (like in the case of person with serial number 4 in the above example) the industry and occupation corresponding to the activity appearing first in the code list in terms of status and industry will be noted in columns (19) & (20). For each person listed in this block with codes 11-72 in column (18), the description of industry-occupation, corresponding to the weekly activity status, will be recorded in the space provided under columns (18) to (20).

5.7.0 **Block 7: Remarks by investigator/ senior investigators:** Any remark which is considered necessary for explaining any peculiarity in the consumption pattern of the household or any other item-specific unusual feature of the household or of any member thereof will be noted here. Such remarks will help understanding the entries made in different blocks of the schedule, especially when any entry is numerically very high or very low or entry is unusual.

5.8.0 **Block 8: Comments by supervisory officer(s):** The supervisory officers should note their views on any aspect pertaining to the characteristics under enquiry in this schedule relating to the household or any member thereof.

### 5.9.0 Some Important Clarifications for determining activity status:

1. Production of primary goods for own consumption is considered as economic activity. It may be noted that 'production of agricultural goods for own consumption' covers all activities up to and including stages of thrashing and storing of produce.
2. Engagement in domestic duties by a member of the household is not considered economic activity but the domestic duties performed by the domestic servant staying in the employer's household and taking food from the common kitchen and thereby being a member of the household is to be considered as an economic activity, as a special case. Activity status code 31 will be assigned to domestic servants.
3. 'Free collection for sale' will be treated as self-employment. In the case of primary products in the agricultural sector, even if the products collected are not for sale but for household consumption, persons engaged in these activities will be considered as self-employed. If the products collected relate to agricultural sector, the NIC-2004 section will be 'A' and for other goods like rag, waste paper, tins, etc., the NIC-2004 section will be 'G'.
4. A disabled person/ pensioner will be considered as 'employed' according to usual principal status if he/she is engaged in an economic activity for a relatively long time during the reference year. He/ she will be treated as unemployed if reported to be seeking/available for work for a relatively long time during the reference year, and not as a disabled person/ pensioner.
5. A person carrying out mainly domestic duties and additionally doing some economic activity for some time daily, will be considered as engaged in domestic duties according to the usual principal status. Similarly, a pensioner/ student reporting his/her usual activity situation as pensioner/ student also doing agricultural activities in household agricultural enterprise for some time daily, his/her usual principal activity status will be pensioner/ student, and not worker. However, according to the usual status considering principal status and subsidiary status together, they will be considered as worker.
6. Sometimes it is found that a regular student is currently on live register of the Employment Exchange and such a situation creates confusion in deciding his usual activity status. Normally, the person will be categorised as a student. But before categorising him/her as a student, further probes should be made as to whether he/she will give up his/her studies the moment he/she gets a job. If it is found that he/she will leave his/her studies to take up the type of job for which he/she has registered, he/she will be considered as unemployed.
7. Current weekly activity status of a student/ disabled person/ pensioner/person engaged in domestic duties will be 'employed' if he/she is engaged in an economic activity for at least 1 hour on any day during the reference week (i.e at least 0.5 intensity against any of the activity status codes 11 to 72 in column 14 of block 6).
8. A Government servant who is on extraordinary leave or suspended, his/her usual principal status code will be 31. Other economic activities pursued by him/her during the period will not be considered for determining his usual principal activity status but those activities will be considered as subsidiary economic activities.
9. According to the current status approach, for a regular salaried/wage employee, activity status code 31 is to be given on holidays and code 71/72 for the days he is on leave depending on the reason. Additional economic activity carried out on these days by a regular wage/ salaried employee will not be considered to determine his current daily status, e.g., for a Govt. employee who is on leave for 1 week and does agricultural activity during that week, his current daily status code for all the 7 days of the week will be 72.

10. According to the current status approach, for a self-employed person, activity status code 11 is to be given on holidays or weekly-off days and code 61 or 62 for the days he is on leave depending on the reason. On the other hand, if the person did not work on any day of the week due to non-availability of work in his/her farm or non-farm business, he/she will be assigned any of the codes 81-97 depending upon the situation.
11. A self-employed person, who worked in his/her enterprise for half a day and due to non-availability of sufficient work in the other half of the day, did not work. On that day, he/she will be assigned status code 11 with 0.5 intensity and one of the status codes 81-97 with intensity 0.5 depending upon the situation.
12. If a casual worker works for 4 days in a week and remains without work for the other 3 days, then for the days he did not work, his current activity status codes will be 81, 82 or any of 91 to 98 depending upon the situation on those days.
13. If a person performed 3 economic activities in a day then number of hours spent on each activity is to be considered to assign intensity for the different activities.
  - (a) If only 1 of the activities is done for 4 hours or more, 1.0 intensity to be given for that activity.
  - (b) If any of the 2 activities are done for 4 hours or more, then 0.5 intensity is to be given to each of these two activities.
  - (c) If all activities are done for more than 4 hours then two of the activities by major time criteria (MTC) will be given intensity 0.5 each.
  - (d) If all the activities are performed for less than 4 hours but the total is more than 4 hours then 2 activities by MTC will be assigned 0.5 intensity.
  - (e) If all the activities are performed for less than 4 hours and the total is less than 4 hours but more than 1 hour, then 1 activity by MTC will be assigned 0.5 intensity.
14. If a person is engaged in 2 economic activities each of less than 1 hour duration but the total duration is 1 to 4 hours, then one of the activities will be assigned intensity 0.5 by MTC.
15. When a female casual labourer reports that she is not able to work due to pregnancy, she will be treated as 'casual labour not working due to sickness' and will be given current activity code 98.
16. Exchange labour will be considered as 'self-employed'. But a regular employee, on holiday or while on leave, working as 'exchange labour', will be assigned status code 31/71/72. On the other hand, a casual labourer working as 'exchange labour' on some days will be categorised as 'self-employed' for those days.
17. The 'meal carriers' (who collects meals from respective households and delivers the same at various offices), 'night watchmen' of a locality, 'cowherd', etc. are normally employed by a group of households on a regular monthly wage. The 'activity status' of such workers will be the same as that of maid servant/male servant, etc., i.e., 'wage/salaried employee'.

18. Carpenters, masons, plumbers, etc. who in their professional rounds, move from place to place in search of work and carry out the work on contract basis whenever work is available will be considered as own account worker. But if such persons are working on a wage basis or so under a contractor or for a household, they will be considered as regular salaried/wage employee.
19. Unpaid apprentices will be treated as 'students' while paid apprentices will be treated as employees.
20. Persons under 'paid lay-off' will be considered 'employed'. Those under 'unpaid lay off' will not be considered as employed and they will be considered 'unemployed' if they are seeking and/or available for work. Persons who are under lay-off without any payment from the establishment but gets some benefits from other sources because of the lay-off will not be considered as worker.
21. MPs and MLAs will be considered as regular salaried worker. Party functionaries not getting salaries are not to be considered as economically active if they are not engaged in any other economic activity.
22. A porter/ coolie in their professional rounds in search of jobs contracts with several clients for the amount of remuneration depending upon the quantity and volume of goods to be carried for a given distance. Thus in a day, he/ she, in fact, serves several clients and generally, posses some tangible assets to perform these activities. Moreover, they decide the scale of operation of their own. In view of this, a porter/ coolie may be considered as self-employed and may be given the industry code 93093 as per NIC-2004.
23. Renting of machinery and equipment, building for residential or non-residential purposes is considered as economic activity, if those are performed as a business activity, for which substantial amount of time is spent.