

Schedule 10.2: Employment & Unemployment and Migration Particulars, 64th Round

INTRODUCTION

3.0.0 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 9th 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 27th (October 1972-September 1973), 32nd (July 1977-June 1978), 38th (January-December 1983), 43rd (July 1987-June 1988), 50th (July 1993-June 1994), 55th (July 1999-June 2000), and 61st (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 were collected through the annual survey on household consumer expenditure (Schedule 1.0) from the 45th 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 were collected in the demographic block of the consumer expenditure schedule.

3.0.1 To meet Planning Commission's requirement for collection of employment and unemployment data on 'current daily status', a separate schedule on employment and unemployment, different from that used in the quinquennial rounds was canvassed in the 60th round survey of NSSO (January 2004 – June 2004). In the 60th 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. In the 62nd round survey, a separate schedule on employment and unemployment was also canvassed on the lines of the schedule canvassed in the 60th round.

3.0.2 Data on migration was first collected by the National Sample Survey in its 9th round as part of its enquiries on employment and unemployment followed by in the 11th & 12th rounds. In these rounds of surveys, migration particulars were collected for the persons in the labour force only. From the 13th round onwards, more detailed information on internal migration was collected. In the 18th round, survey on internal migration was conducted on a much larger scale with a view to provide estimates comparable to the Census data on internal migration. In the NSS 28th round survey on birth, death & disability, migration particulars of the usual members of the sample households were also collected. In the 38th round, the collection of migration data was integrated with the regular quinquennial surveys on employment & unemployment. The same approach was followed during the 43rd round also. In NSS 49th round an integrated Schedule 1.2 providing comprehensive coverage of housing condition and migration was designed. In the sixth quinquennial survey of NSS (55th round: 1999-2000), along with the employment and unemployment particulars, data on migration particulars of the members of the sample households were collected through the 'Employment and Unemployment' schedule (viz., schedule 10). Data on migration particulars were not collected during the seventh quinquennial survey of NSS (61st round: 2004-05).

3.0.3 In the 64th round survey, a separate schedule on employment and unemployment (Schedule 10.2), with provision for collecting information on migration particulars, will be canvassed.

3.0.4 The broad structure of the employment and unemployment part of Schedule 10.2 will be the same as that of the schedule canvassed during the NSS 60th round with the following modifications:

- a) Information on vocational training will not be collected.
- b) Particulars of persons unemployed on all the 7 days will not be collected in the present round.

3.0.5 The scope for collecting information on migration particulars has been enlarged with the provision for collecting information on:

- a) Migration particulars of the households which migrated to the place of enumeration during the last 365 days, such as location of last usual residence, pattern of migration and reason for migration.
- b) Particulars of out-migrants who migrated out to other village/ town, from the household, any time in the past, such as present place of residence, reason for migration, period since leaving the household, whether presently engaged in any economic activity, whether sent remittances, number of times and amount of remittances sent during last 365 days.
- c) Use of remittances received by the households during last 365 days from the members who migrated out any time in the past.
- d) Migration particulars of the household members, as follows:
 - i. For the members whose place of enumeration is different from the last usual place of residence (upr): nature of movement, period since leaving last upr, particulars of last upr, usual activity status at the time of migration, reason for leaving last upr.
 - ii. For the household members who had stayed away for employment or in search of employment for a period of 30 days to 6 months: number of spells of duration of 15 days or more, destination for longest spell and industry of work, if worked, for the longest duration of work.
 - iii. Information on return migration.

3.0.6 For collecting and recording of household principal industry and industry of work of household members NIC-2004 will be used. 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 Indian System of National Accounts (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.

3.0.7 Information on household principal occupation and on the type of occupation for the workers according to usual status and current status will be collected using 3-digit NCO-2004 codes.

3.0.8 It is to be noted that the existing activity status code 41 (casual wage labour in *public works*) has been split into two codes for assigning activity status codes as per current daily activity status and current weekly activity status, as follows:

- a) **worked as casual wage labour in *public works* other than National Rural Employment Guarantee (NREG) *public works* – 41.**
- b) **worked as casual wage labour in National Rural Employment Guarantee (NREG) *public works* – 42.**

However, as in the earlier NSS surveys on employment and unemployment, in the usual status activity status, code 41 will be used for casual wage labour in *public works*, which will include all types of *public works* and code 42 will not be applicable in the usual activity status.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEDULE

3.0.9 The present round, Schedule 10.2 on employment-unemployment and migration particulars consists of 12 blocks, including sub-block 3.1. 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. Blocks 8, 9 and 10 are for recording the remarks of investigator/senior investigator, superintendent/senior superintendent and other supervisory officer, respectively. Of the remaining blocks, Block 3 is for recording the household characteristics like household size, household industry, occupation, religion, social group, household type, land possessed, migration particulars of the households which migrated to the place of enumeration during the last 365 days, amount of remittances received and use of remittances by those households from which there were some out-migrants and monthly household consumer expenditure, etc. Block 3.1 is for recording the particulars of out-migrants who migrated out from the household any time in the past. Block 4 is for recording the demographic particulars, usual activity particulars, both principal and subsidiary, of all the household members. 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, such as status, industry, operation (for rural areas only), etc. will be recorded for each of the household members in Block 5. For the regular wage/salaried 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. In Block 6, information will be collected, from each household member, on whether stayed away from the village/town for a period of 30 days or more but less than 6 months during the last 365 days and whether the place of enumeration is different from the last upr. For those household members, who had stayed away for a period of 30 days or more but less than 6 months from a household, information will be collected regarding number of spells, destination during longest spell and if worked, industry of work at 2- digit level of NIC-2004 for the longest duration of work. Besides, for those household members whose last upr is different from the present place of enumeration, details will be collected such as whether a return migrant, nature of movement, period since leaving last usual place of residence, particulars of last usual place of residence, usual activity status at the time of migration, reason for migration, etc. In block 7, 19 items have been put for collection of information on household consumer expenditure. The information on household consumer expenditure derived from this block will be used as classificatory variable for analysis of employment-unemployment and migration data.

3.0.10 Concepts and definitions: Concepts and definitions for various terms used for collection of information in Schedule 10.2, viz., economic activity, activity status, procedure for determining activity status by different approaches, usual place of residence (UPR), migrant, migrant household, out-migrant, reason for migration, remittances and other terms used in this schedule have been discussed in Chapter One.

DETAILS OF SCHEDULE

3.0.11 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.

3.1.0 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.

3.1.1 Item 13: Sample hg/sb number: This item will be obtained from the heading of block 5 of schedule 0.0. Entries will be either 1 or 2.

3.1.2 Item 14: Second stage stratum: This will be taken from block 5 of schedule 0.0. Entries will be any of 1, 2 or 3.

3.1.3 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 5 of schedule 0.0.

3.1.4 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.

3.1.5 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

3.1.6 **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, 8, 9 and 10 are to be filled in and on the top of the front page of the schedule the word 'CASUALTY' will be written in block capitals.

3.1.7 **Item 19: Reason for substitution of original household:** 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.

3.2.0 **Block 2: Particulars of field operations:** The identity of the investigator/ senior investigator, superintendent/senior superintendent, other supervisory officer 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 10.2, which will include time taken to canvass block 7 also, will be recorded in item 4. Time taken to canvass block 7 only will be recorded against item 5. Entries in items 4 and 5 will be made in whole number in 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/ senior investigator to finalise the schedule.

3.3.0 **Block 3: Household characteristics:** Certain household characteristics, such as, household size, household type, religion, social group, household industry, household occupation, land possessed, migration particulars of the households which migrated to the place of enumeration during the last 365 days, amount of remittances received and use of remittances by those households from which there were some out-migrants any time in the past and monthly household consumer expenditure, etc., will be recorded in this block. The detailed procedure for recording them are given below.

3.3.1 **Item 1: Household size:** The size of the sample household will be recorded against this item. This number will be same as the last serial number recorded in column 1 of block 4.

3.3.2 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.

3.3.3 Item 3: Principal occupation (NCO-2004): The description of the principal household occupation will be recorded in the space provided. The appropriate three-digit occupation code of the NCO-2004 is to be recorded against 3 cells provided for recording the NCO codes putting one digit in each cell. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item.

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

3.3.4 Item 4: Household type: 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
<i>rural labour</i>	
agricultural labour	2
other labour	3
self-employed in agriculture	4
others	9

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

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

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

3.3.5 Item 5: Religion: 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

3.3.6 **Item 6: Social group:** 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 social group to which the head of the household belongs will be considered as the 'social group' of the household.

3.3.7 **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:

class interval		code	class interval		Code
less than 0.005	hectare	01	2.01 – 3.00	hectare	07
0.005 - 0.01	”	02	3.01 - 4.00	”	08
0.02 - 0.20	”	03	4.01 - 6.00	”	10
0.21 - 0.40	”	04	6.01 - 8.00	”	11
0.41 - 1.00	”	05	greater than 8.00	”	12
1.01 – 2.00	”	06			

Note: 1 acre = 0.4047 hectare , 1 hectare=10,000 square metre

If the sample household does not possess any land, a dash '-' may be entered against this item.

3.3.8 **Item 8: Whether the household migrated to the village/town of enumeration during the last 365 days. (yes- 1, no- 2):** This item is for recording the information on movement of the sample household. If the entire household, as now being enumerated has moved to the place of enumeration during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey, the same will be considered for recording 'yes' against this item. If one member of the household has moved ahead of other members to the present household and others have joined later (but all of them during the reference year) such cases will also be considered for recording 'yes'. Where, some members of the household were born or married into households which have moved, during the last 365 days, the entire household is to be treated as moved to the place of enumeration. When more than one household migrate to the village/town of enumeration and merge into a single household, the merged household will be treated as a migrant household. For such migrant household, the information for items 9, 10 and 11 of block 3 will correspond to the household (as it existed before migration) to which the head of the merged household belonged. Within a village or town, shifting of house from one locality to another should not be considered as migration of the household. The entry will be recorded in codes, i.e., 1 for 'yes' and 2 for 'no'.

3.3.9 **Item 9 to 11: Migration particulars of the households:** For the households with code 1 in item 8, the migration particulars of the households will be recorded in items 9 to 11.

3.3.10 **Item 9: Location of last usual place of residence:** In Item 9, the type of the place from which the household moved to the place of enumeration is to be recorded in codes. The detailed codes are.

same district:	rural...	1
	urban...	2
same state but another district:	rural...	3
	urban...	4
another state:	rural...	5
	urban...	6
another country	...	7

3.3.11 **Item 10: Pattern of migration:** The pattern of migration of the household is classified as either a temporary migration or a permanent migration. The movement of the household to the place of enumeration may be treated as a temporary migration, if the household intends to move again to the last usual residence or to any other place. If the household, in normal course, is likely to stay at the place of enumeration and does not plan to move out of the place of enumeration, it will be treated as a permanent migration. If the pattern of migration is temporary, code 1 will be recorded and if the pattern of migration is permanent, code 2 will be recorded.

3.3.12 **Item 11: Reason for migration:** For each household, which has migrated, the reason for such migration will be ascertained and recorded in codes. While ascertaining the reason, it may be noted that though different members of the household may have different reasons for migration, only that factor which is the basic reason for migration of the household is to be ascertained and recorded. This reasons for migration of the household is to be recorded in terms of the following codes:

reason for migration	code	reason for migration	code
in search of employment	...01	social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.)	...10
in search of better employment	...02	displacement by development project	...11
business	...03	acquisition of own house/ flat	...12
to take up employment / better employment	...04	housing problems	...13
transfer of service/ contract	...05	health care	...14
proximity to place of work	...06	post retirement	...15
studies	...07	marriage	...16
natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.)	...08	others	...19

Brief descriptions of the above mentioned reasons are given in Chapter 1 to facilitate the identification of most appropriate reason for migration of the households.

3.3.13 Item 12: Whether any former member of the household migrated out any time in the past (yes -1, no – 2): In this item information will be collected on whether any former member of the household had migrated out of the household any time in the past. Code 1 will be given if any former member of the household has left the household to take up residence in another village/town/district/state/country any time in the past. In case no member has left the household, code 2 will be given. It is important to note that only those persons who were members of the household at the time of their departure and are presently alive are to be considered. Any member who had migrated out any time in the past but returned to the household and are presently members of the household will not be considered as out-migrants.

3.3.14 Item 13 & 14: Number of members who migrated out: Items 13 and 14 will be filled in for those households with entry 1 in item 12, i.e., for those households from which at least one former member had migrated out. The number of male and female members who had migrated out any time in the past will be recorded in items 13 and 14, respectively.

3.3.15 Item 15: Amount of remittances received during the last 365 days (Rs.): This is to be copied from the entry made in item serial number 99 against column 10 of block 3.1.

3.3.16 Item 16: Use of remittances: This item relates to how the remittances, received by the household, were used. In some cases, remittances received and income/ receipts of the household from other resources may be merged together and may be used by the household for any purposes. As such it becomes difficult, in those cases, to distinguish the use to which the remittances are put from the use to which other receipts of the household are put. Still the household should be able to identify some categories, among those listed in code list for this item, on which expenditure has been made possible by the remittances or on which expenditure has been increased to some extent due to the remittances. Provision has been made to record at most 3 such ‘uses’ of remittances, in codes, in the descending order of the amount used. If an equal amount was spent on two or more of the items listed in the code list, the code appearing first in the code list will be considered for making entry.

for household consumer expenditure:

on food items	....01
education of children	....02
household durable	....03
marriage and other ceremonies	....04
health care	....05
others items on household	....06
consumer expenditure	
for improving housing condition (major repairs, purchase of land and buildings, etc.)	....07
debt repayment	....08
financing working capital	....10
initiating new entrepreneurial activity	....11
saving/investment	....12
others	....19

For assigning codes 01 to 06, the definition of household consumer expenditure and the procedure for evaluating it, as in Schedule 1.0 (Consumer Expenditure), may be used. If the remittances, were used for other purposes, codes 07 to 08, 11 to 12 and 19, as the case may be, will be recorded.

Since, at most 3 codes for 'use of remittances' may be applicable for each household, 3 rows have been provided in item 16. The entry may be made starting from the top-most cell. For example, a household may have received an amount of Rs. 20000 as remittances during the last 365 days and of the amount received, the household may have spent Rs. 10000 on food items for household consumer expenditure, Rs. 3000 on education of children, Rs. 4000 for debt repayment, and an amount of Rs. 3000 for health care. In this situation the entries in the rows against item 16 will be the codes 01, 08 and 02 in the rows provided. The entry in item 16, in this situation will be as below:

01
08
02

Similarly, of the amount of Rs. 20000 received as remittances, if the household spent Rs. 10000 for each of food items and on debt repayment, the entries will be the codes 01 and 08. In this situation the entry will be as below:

01
08

If the entire amount of Rs. 20000 was used for 'improving housing condition', the entry will be made as below:

07

3.3.17 Item 17: Monthly household consumer expenditure (Rs.): This is to be copied from item 23 of block 7.

3.3.1.0 Block 3.1: Particulars of out-migrants who migrated out any time in the past: In this block particulars of the out-migrants, who migrated out any time in the past will be collected, i.e., this block will be filled in for those households which had entry 1 in item 12 of block 3. The details of all the male out-migrants and female out-migrants from the household, as recorded in items 13 and 14 of block 3 will be collected in this block 3.1.

3.3.1.1 Column 1: Serial number: All the former members of the household, who had migrated out of the household will be listed in this column using a continuous serial number. While listing, first all the male out-migrants will be listed in descending order of the number of years since migrated, followed by the female out-migrants in a similar way. Provision is made for recording particulars of upto 15 persons in this block. If there are more than 15 persons, their particulars are also to be recorded by giving continuous serial numbers and using additional sheets of block 3.1. These sheets should be firmly stapled with the main schedule at the appropriate place.

3.3.1.2 **Column 2: Sex:** For each and every out-migrant 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.

3.3.1.3 **Column 3: Present age (years):** The present age in completed years of all the out-migrants listed in this block will be ascertained and recorded in this column. For infants below one year of age, '0' will be entered.

3.3.1.4 **Column 4: Present place of residence:** For each out-migrant, the place where he/she is now residing is to be recorded in this column in terms of the following codes:

same state and within the same district.....	1
same state but another district.....	2
outside the state.....	3
another country.....	4
not known.....	9

If the present place of residence of the out-migrant is in India, one of the codes 1 to 3, as the case may be will be applicable. If the out-migrant is presently residing in another country code 4 will be entered.

3.3.1.5 **Column 5: Reason for migration:** For each out-migrant, the reason for migration will be ascertained and recorded in codes. This reasons for migration of the out-migrants is to be recorded in terms of the following codes:

reason for migration	code	reason for migration	code
in search of employment.....	01	displacement by development project.....	11
in search of better employment.....	02	acquisition of own house/ flat..	12
business	03	housing problems.....	13
to take up employment / better employment.....	04	health care.....	14
transfer of service/ contract.....	05	post retirement.....	15
proximity to place of work.....	06	marriage.....	16
studies.....	07	migration of parent/earning member of the family.....	17
natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.).....	08	others.....	19
social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.).....	10		

Brief descriptions of the above mentioned reasons are given in Chapter 1 to facilitate the identification of most appropriate reason for migration of the out-migrant.

3.3.1.6 **Column 6: Period since leaving the household (years):** The period since the out-migrant has left the household will be recorded in completed years, in this column, as follows:

period less than one year	0
one year or more but less than 2 years	1
2 years or more but less than 3 years	2

and so on

3.3.1.7 **Column 7: Whether presently engaged in any economic activity:** For each out-migrant, it will be ascertained whether he/she is presently engaged in any economic activity and the entry will be made in terms of the following codes: yes – 1, no – 2, not known – 9.

3.3.1.8 **Column 8: Whether sent remittances during the last 365 days: (yes – 1, no –2):** If the out-migrant has sent remittances to the household during the last 365 days entry against this item will be 1, else 2 will be recorded.

3.3.1.9 **Column 9 & 10: Number and amount of remittances sent during the last 365 days:** Columns 9 and 10 will be filled in for the out-migrants who have sent remittances at least once to the household during the last 365 days, i.e., for those out-migrants with entry 1 in column 8.

3.3.1.10 **Column 9: Number of times remittances sent during the last 365 days:** Number of times the out-migrant had sent remittances, considering both cash remittances and kind remittances, to the household during the last 365 days will be entered here.

3.3.1.11 **Column 10: Amount of remittances sent during the last 365 days (Rs.):** Total amount of remittances sent by the out-migrants during the last 365 days, considering both cash remittances and kind remittances will be entered here in whole number in rupees.

3.4.0 **Block 4: Demographic and usual activity particulars of household members:** This block is meant to record the demographic particulars like sex, age, marital status, educational level for each of the member of the household. Besides, in this block usual principal activity particulars as well as usual subsidiary activity particulars of each member of the household will be collected. This will include information on activity status of the household members and industry of work and occupation for working members. The description of the items and the procedure for recording them are explained in the following paragraphs.

3.4.1 **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.

3.4.2 **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.

3.4.3 **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

3.4.4 **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.

3.4.5 **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.

3.4.6 **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

3.4.7 **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.

3.4.8 **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 any schooling.....	02
literate without formal schooling:	
NFEC/AIEP.....	03
TLC/AEC.....	04
others.....	05
literate with formal schooling including EGS:	
below primary	06
primary	07
upper primary/middle	08
secondary.....	10
higher secondary	11
diploma/certificate course	12
graduate.....	13
postgraduate and above.....	14

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. Those who achieve literacy without any schooling will be given code 02. Some persons achieve literacy by attending Non-formal Education Courses (NFEC) or Alternative Innovative Education Programme (AIEP). Such persons will be given code 03. Those who achieve literacy through Adult Education Centres (AEC) or Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) will be given code 04. Those who achieve literacy without any formal schooling and not through NFEC/AIEP/TLC/AEC, code 05 will be given. Those, who are by definition literate through formal schooling but are yet to pass primary standard examination will be assigned code 06. Similarly codes 07, 08, and 10 to 14 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 12 will be assigned. Whereas, code 13 will be recorded for them who have obtained degree or diploma or certificate in general, technical education or vocational education, which is equivalent to graduation level. Similarly, code 14 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.

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

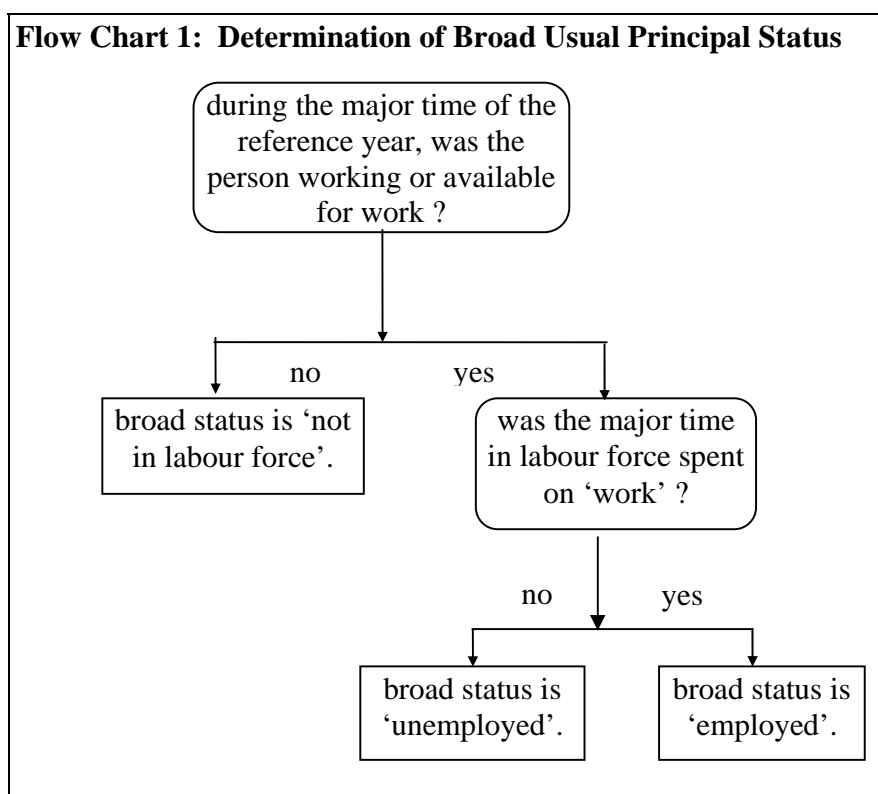
no technical education	1
technical degree (graduate level) in agriculture/engineering/technology/ IT/medicine/management, etc.....	2
technical degree (postgraduate and above level) in agriculture/ engineering/ technology/ IT/ medicine/ management, etc.....	3
diploma or certificate (below graduate level) in agriculture/ engineering/ technology/IT/ medicine/ management, etc.	4
diploma or certificate (graduate level) in agriculture/ engineering/ technology/IT/ medicine/ management, etc.....	5
diploma or certificate (postgraduate and above level) in agriculture/ engineering/ technology/IT/medicine/management, etc.....	6

It may be noted that the technical certificate/ diploma obtained by the person need not necessarily be recognised by the Government, but it should be obtained from an educational institution recognized by competent authorities.

3.4.10 **Column 9 to Column 12: Usual principal activity particulars of household members:** The usual principal activity particulars of each member of the household will be collected in these columns. 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 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.

3.4.11 **Column 9: 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.*

3.4.12 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.



3.4.13 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 wage/salaried 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 95 and 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, 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.

3.4.14 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.

3.4.15 Columns 10 to 12: Principal industry-occupation: Columns 10 to 12 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 9. The description of the industry-occupation relevant to the type of economic activity pursued by the person in the status recorded in column 9 will be given in column 10. The corresponding 5-digit industry code (NIC-2004) and the 3-digit occupation code (NCO-2004) will be entered in columns 11 and 12, respectively. In case, two or more industry-occupation combinations corresponding to the status code given in column 9 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.

3.4.16 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.

3.4.17 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 11 of block 4**. 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’.**

3.4.18 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).

3.4.19 There may be several situations for a person during the reference period. The individual might be engaged in a single dominant activity throughout the year or, the dominant activity might be carried out with other activities 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, during the last 365 days, he/she will be considered as worker either in the principal status or in the subsidiary status depending upon the situation during reference period.

3.4.20 Column 13: 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.

3.4.21 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 last 365 days 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 activity status. Again, a person may be own account worker in trading for a relatively longer period and simultaneously may also be 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. In such cases, they will be treated as having subsidiary economic activity and code 1 will be recorded in column 13.

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.

3.4.21.1 There could be situations, when a person in addition to his usual principal activity (which may be either economic activity or non-economic activity), may be engaged in more than one economic activity during the last 365 days. Though in each of these activities, the number of days worked may be less than 30 days, total number of days worked, considering all these activities, may be 30 days or more. In such situations, if the total number of days worked is 30 days or more, the person will be considered as a worker in the usual subsidiary status and the subsidiary activity status code and industry will correspond to that economic activity in which relatively longer time was spent.

3.4.21.2 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.

3.4.22 Column 14 to column 17: 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 13, will be collected in **columns 14 to 17** 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 14 to 17. Columns 14 to 17 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 13) irrespective of whether in the usual principal activity status the person is employed or not.

3.4.23 Column 14: Usual subsidiary economic activity status: For all persons engaged in any 'work' in subsidiary capacity, i.e., **for those with code 1** in column 13, the status codes of the economic activities pursued by them in their subsidiary capacity will be recorded in column 14. Activity status codes 11, 12, 21, 31, 41 and 51 relate to economic activity and only these codes are applicable for column 14.

3.4.24 Columns 15 to 17: Subsidiary industry-occupation: Columns 15 to 17 will be filled-in for those who are 'working' in the subsidiary status, i.e., **for those with code 1** in column 13. The description of the industry-occupation relevant to the type of economic activity pursued by the person in the status recorded in column 14 will be given in column 15. The corresponding 5-digit industry code (NIC-2004) and the 3-digit occupation code (NCO-2004) will be entered in columns 16 and 17, respectively. In case, two or more industry-occupation combinations corresponding to the status code given in column 14 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, **to identify certain category of workers separately, NIC-2004 industry class code 9500 has been split.** Those are to be considered here also. Moreover, it may be noted that the industry divisions 96 and 97 of NIC-2004 will not be used for collection of industry of work activity for the persons

3.4.25 The following examples will help in clarifying the procedure for identifying broad usual principal activity status and the engagement in economic activity in subsidiary capacity of individual.

person	number of months			usual principal activity status	remarks
	labour force employed	labour force unemployed	labour force not in		
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>

3.5.0 Block 5: 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 different activities will be identified and recorded in terms of 'status' and 'industry' codes for persons in urban areas and 'status', 'industry' and 'operation' codes for persons in rural areas. 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.

3.5.1 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 this block 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 5 may be used. These sheets should be firmly stapled with the main schedule at the appropriate place.

3.5.2 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.

3.5.3 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 activity of a person in the rural areas is denoted by his status-cum-industry-cum-operation.** Thus, for a person in the rural areas with the same status, if the industry division (2-digit NIC-2004 code) or operation are 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. Similarly, **in urban areas, the current activity of a person is denoted by his status-cum-industry.** Thus, if a person in urban area ploughs his own field in the first half of the day and sows in the second half of the day, he will be considered to have only one activity during the day. But, in rural areas, he will be considered to have two activities.

3.5.4 **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:

activity status	code
situation of working or being engaged in economic activities (employed)	
<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 wage/salaried employee</i>	31
<i>worked as casual wage labour in public works other than NREG public works</i>	41
<i>worked as casual wage labour in NREG public works</i>	42
<i>worked as casual wage labour 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 wage/ salaried employment but did not work due to :</i>	
<i>sickness</i>	71
<i>other reasons</i>	72
situation of being not engaged in work but available for work (unemployed)	
<i>sought work</i>	81
<i>did not seek but was available for work</i>	82
situation of being not available for work (not in labour force)	
<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

It may be noted that these are same as the usual activity status codes, except the codes 42, 61, 62, 71, 72, 82 and 98 which are not applicable for usual status. Moreover, **activity status code 41 in the usual status is used for casual wage labour in all types of public works, whereas in the current activity status, code 41 is for casual wage labour in public works other than NREG public works and code 42 is for casual wage labour in NREG public works. It may be noted that though under NREG Act persons of age 18 years and above in rural areas willing to do unskilled manual work are entitled to get NREG public works, for this survey, activity status code 42 may be assigned to those who have worked under NREG public works irrespective of the age and place of residence of the person.** Besides, code 81 in usual status is used to indicate both the situations of seeking and being available for work, while in the current activity status, code 81 is for the persons 'seeking work' and code 82 is for the persons who 'did not seek but was available for work'. 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.

3.5.5 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.

3.5.6 Column 6: Type of operation (for rural areas): This column will be filled in for persons belonging to the rural households only. The actual working operation performed by the persons relevant to the status codes grouped under the activity category working (i.e., status codes 11-72) will be entered in terms of codes in this column. It may be noted that for regular wage/salaried employees on leave or holiday, the 'operation' will relate to their respective function in the work or job from which he is temporarily off in view of his taking leave or holiday. Similarly for persons categorised 'self-employed' (status codes 11, 12 & 21) if they are not at work on a particular day in spite of their having work on that day, operation to be recorded will relate to the work they would have done if they had not enjoyed leisure on that day. The relevant codes to be used for making entries in this column are:

a) manual work in cultivation :

ploughing - 01	sowing - 02	transplanting - 03
weeding - 04	harvesting -05	other cultivation activities - 06;

b) manual work in other agricultural activities :

forestry - 07	plantation - 08	animal husbandry- 10
fisheries - 11	other agricultural activities - 12;	

c) manual work in non-agricultural activities - 13;

d) non-manual work in :

cultivation - 14	activities other than cultivation- 15.
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3.5.7 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.

3.5.8 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 of work on a day, say during the lean periods of the year, is his/ her normal work, and the intensity 1.0 need not necessarily be recorded for him/her. 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:

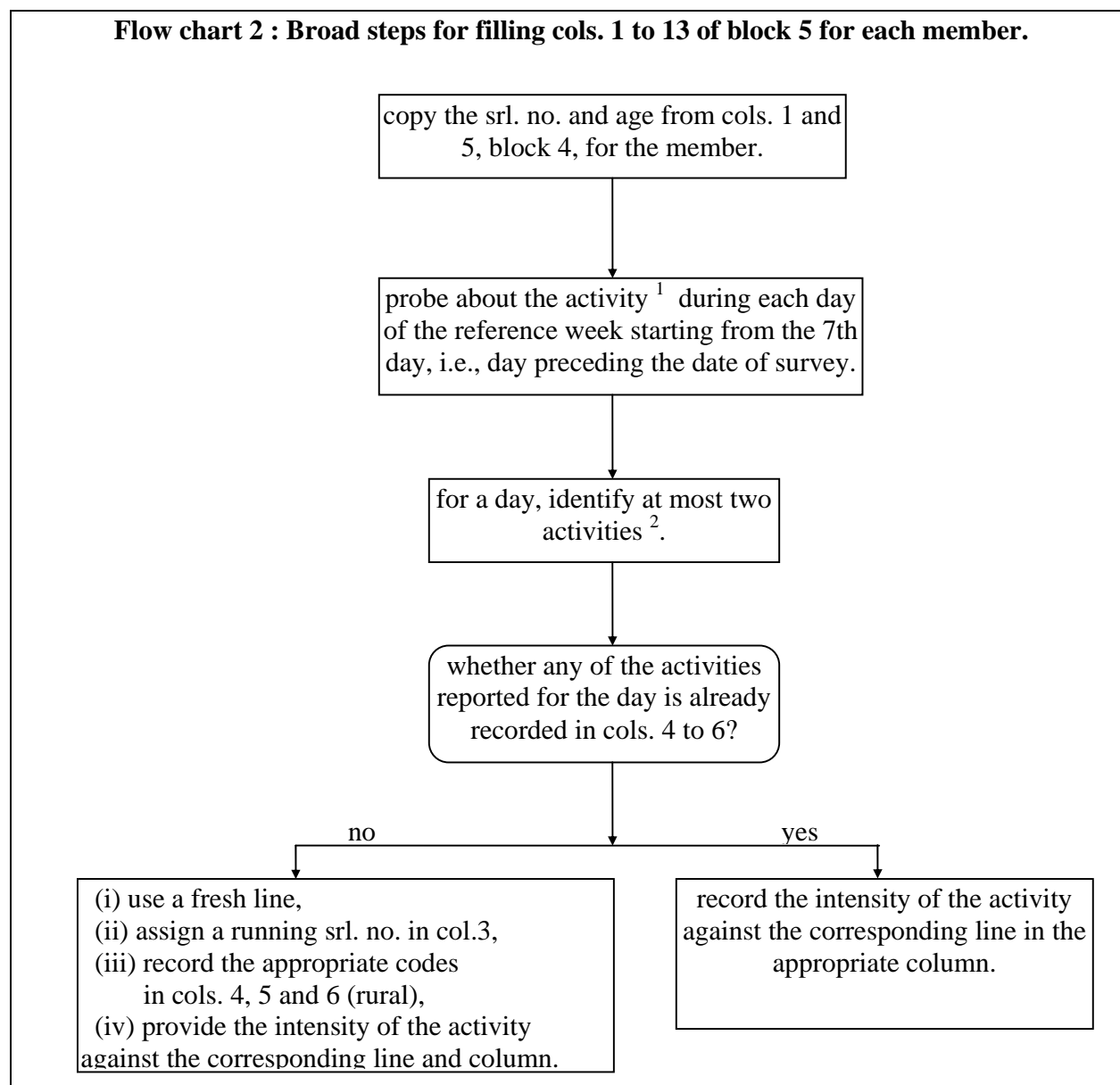
- (i) he/she may be engaged fully in one economic activity;
- (ii) he/she may be engaged in two different types of economic activities;
- iii) he/she may be partly engaged in economic activity and for the rest of the day he/she may be seeking or available for work and at the same time may or *may not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

3.5.9 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 wage/salaried 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.

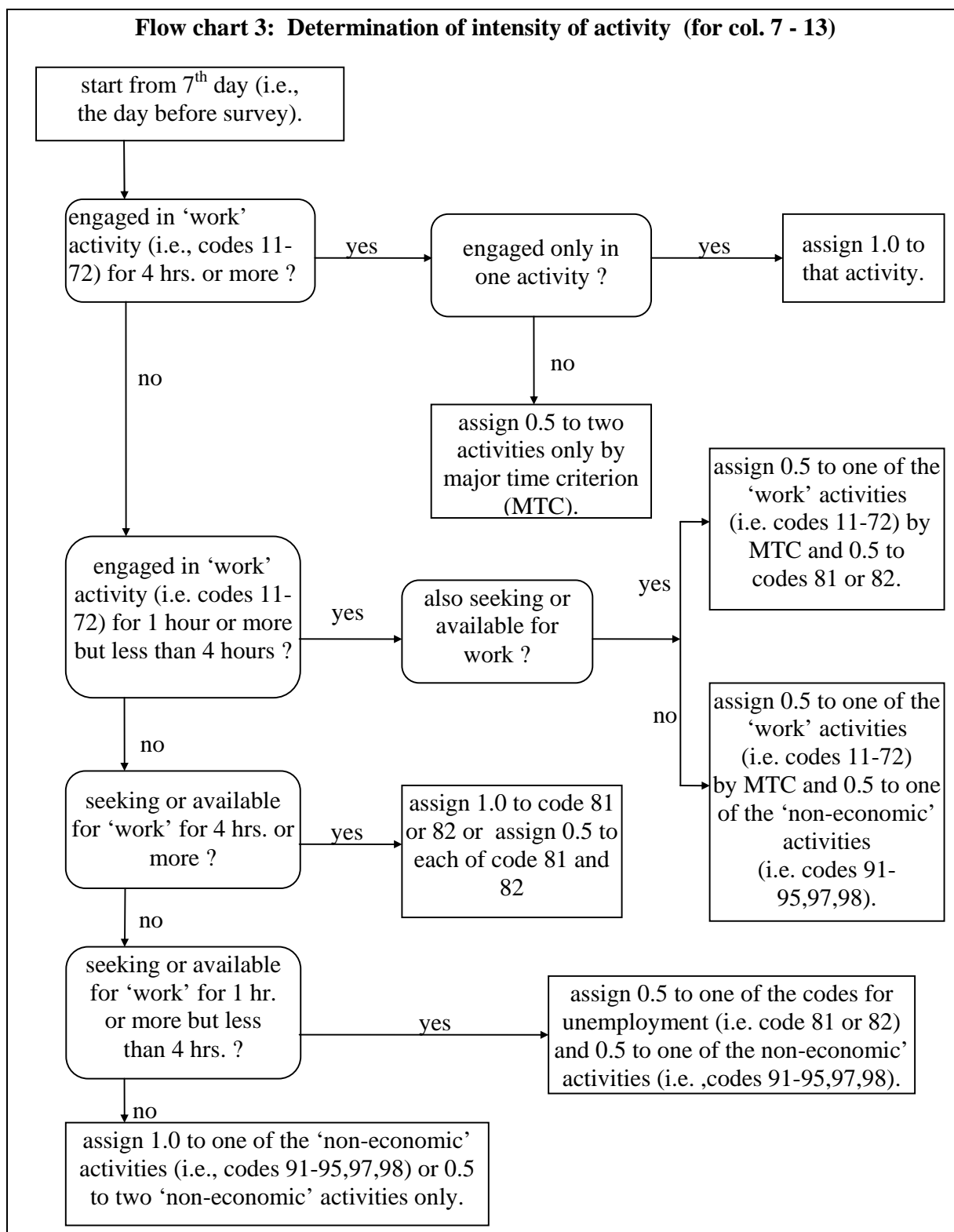
3.5.10 **Columns 7 to 13: Intensity of activity:** For each activity recorded in column 3, the intensity with which the particular activity is performed on the different days of the reference week will be recorded in quantitative terms 'half' or 'full' in these columns. As described earlier, for each 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.



Note: 1. An activity relating to work will be identified on the basis of the status-cum-industry-cum-operation in the rural areas and on the basis of status-cum-industry in the urban areas. An activity relating to other than work will be identified on the basis of status only both in rural and urban areas.

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.



3.5.11 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.

3.5.12 A few special cases are stated below regarding the procedure for assigning the 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.

3.5.13 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.

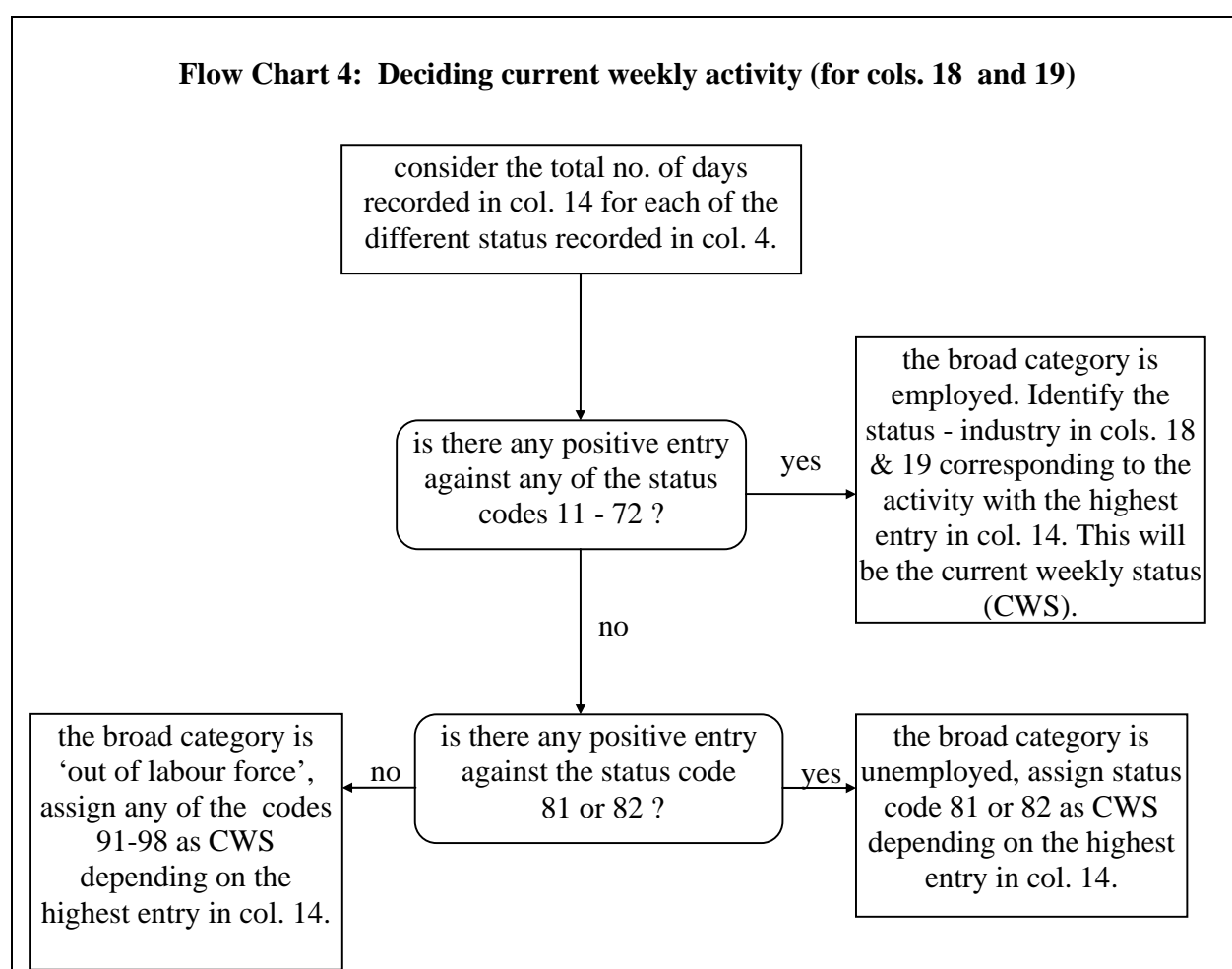
3.5.14 Columns 15 to 17: Wage and salary earnings (received or receivable) for the work done during the week (Rs): The wage and salary earnings (not total earnings) receivable for the wage/salaried work done during the reference week, separately for each of the relevant activities pursued by each person, will be recorded in these columns. The wage and salary earnings are collected for regular wage/salaried employees and casual wage labours, the relevant status codes for which wages & salary are to be recorded are 31, 41, 42, 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.

3.5.15 Column 18: Current weekly status: 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.

3.5.16 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.

3.5.17 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.



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

reference to block 5 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>	<i>industry division</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		

3.5.19 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-2004) 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.

3.6.0 Block 6: Migration particulars of household members: This block is meant for collecting information on the migration particulars of the household members, such as nature of movement, period since leaving last usual place of residence (upr), particulars of last upr, usual activity status at the time of migration, reason for leaving last upr and information on return migration. Besides, for the household members, who had stayed away from the household for employment or in search of employment for a period of 1 month to 6 months, information will be collected on the number of 'spells' of continuous stay away of 15 days or more, 'destination' during the longest spell and if worked, 'industry of work', at 2-digit level of NIC-2004, for the longest duration of work.

3.6.1 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 this block will be entered sequentially as they appear in column 1 of block 4.

3.6.2 Column 3: Whether stayed away from village/town 1 month or more but less than 6 months during last 365 days for employment or in search of employment: For each person, it is to be ascertained whether during last 365 days preceding the date of survey, he/she stayed away from the village/town **for 1 month or more but less than 6 months for the purpose of employment or in search of employment**. Code 1 is to be assigned if the reply is in the affirmative, otherwise entry will be 2. For filling in this column, the following points may be kept in mind:

- (i) for the purpose of determining the period of staying away, only those periods will be considered for which the member stayed away from the household continuously for 15 days or more during the last 365 days.
- (ii) a continuous period of staying away for 15 days or more from the village/ town is termed as a **spell**.
- (iii) a period of 30 days will be considered as 1 month.
- (iv) the purpose of stay away from village/town should be ‘for employment or in search of employment’ only.

3.6.3 The following illustration may help in identifying the purposes ‘for employment’ and ‘in search of employment’:

A person may not be having any employment at his place of enumeration (i.e., village/town) due to either non-availability of work in the area or availability of a work which is less remunerative. If such a person had stayed in the place (s) other than his village/town in search of employment or for employment/better employment, code 1 will be applicable for him, provided the period of stay-away during the last 365 days is 30 days or more. This may also happen to persons engaged in work nominally or intermittently. For them, and particularly for casual labourers or regular wage/salaried persons, change of employer (s) **will** largely determine the purpose ‘for employment’. The purpose of movement of the self-employed ‘along with their enterprise’ from place to place **will be** considered ‘for employment’, but their movement for the purposes of procuring the raw materials, supplying goods produced, making contracts, etc., for the enterprise in which he/she is usually engaged **will not be** considered here. Such activities will be considered as part of the working of their enterprise. Similarly, the purpose of movement of persons visiting their own establishments located in different parts of the country **will not be** considered ‘for employment’. These cases will get code 2 in this column. Further, persons who move frequently as part of their ‘service contract or nature of work, such as for attending training/ workshop, etc. **will not be** considered and code 2 will be assigned to them. Hence, staying away of Sales/Medical Representatives and others with a job involving touring (office/job related) will not be considered.

3.6.4 Columns 4 to 6: Particulars during staying away: For those household members who had stayed away from the village/ town for a period of 1 month or more but less than 6 months during the last 365 days, i.e., for those with entry 1 in column 3, particulars on the ‘number of spells’, ‘destination’ during the longest spell and if worked (i.e., if engaged in any economic activity), ‘industry of work’, at 2-digit level of NIC-2004, for the longest duration of work will be collected in columns 4 to 6, respectively.

3.6.5 **Columns 4: Number of spells:** A spell is defined as a continuous period of staying away from the village/town for a period of 15 days or more. In this column, the number of such spells will be entered.

3.6.6 **Columns (5): Destination during the longest spell:** A household member may have stayed away from the village/ town in a number of spells of varying durations during the last 365 days. Among all such spells, the place where the household member had stayed for the longest period will be ascertained and the entry will be made in terms of the following codes:

same district:		
<i>rural</i>	....	1
<i>urban</i>	....	2
same state but another district		
<i>rural</i>	....	3
<i>urban</i>	....	4
another state:		
<i>rural</i>	....	5
<i>urban</i>	....	6
<i>another country</i>	....	7

3.6.7 **Columns 6: If worked, industry of work for the longest duration of work (2-digit NIC 2004 code):** In this column, industry of work, at 2-digit level of NIC-2004 will be entered for those household members who have worked during the period of their staying away from the village/town. In many situations it may so happen that during the period of staying away from the village/ town, a household member was engaged in different economic activities. In such situations, the industry at 2-digit level of NIC-2004 will correspond to the work in which the household member was engaged for the longest duration.

3.6.8 **Column 7: Whether place of enumeration differs from last usual place of residence (upr):** This column is intended to capture the information on migration of the household members. This will be decided based on the concept of change in the usual place of residence (upr). The usual place of residence here is defined as a place (village or town) where the person has stayed continuously for a period of six months or more. The place of enumeration refers to the place (village or town) where the person is being enumerated or surveyed, i.e., the present place of residence of the person. This column will record whether the person now enumerated had a different upr previously (called the last upr). Code 1 will be entered for persons whose place of enumeration is different from the last upr. For those who have been staying in the same village or town since their birth code 2 will be entered. Visits of daughters to their parent's place for child birth or for treatments etc. **will not be** considered even if it is for more than six months. The following two cases may be specifically noted:

- (i) For persons who have only moved from one locality to another within the same town/village, the place of enumeration and place of last upr will be the same.

(ii) Stay in a different town or village for less than six months will be ignored. For example, if a person staying in place A moves to place B where he stays for 8 months and then moves to place C and stays there for 4 months before finally settling down at place D, and if he is enumerated at place D his last upr will be B and not C.

3.6.9 **Columns 8 to 16** : Columns 8 to 16 will be filled in only for those persons whose place of enumeration is different from the place of last upr (i.e., for those with code 1 recorded in column 7).

3.6.10 **Column 8: Whether the place of enumeration was upr any time in the past (yes-1, no-2)**: For those persons whose last upr was different from the place of enumeration, it is to be ascertained if the place of enumeration was their usual place of residence at any time in the past. In other words, it is to be enquired, if the person who has moved to the place of enumeration from some other place had been a resident of the present place (where he is now enumerated) earlier. Code 1 or 2 will be entered as the case may be.

For example, a person may have stayed in place D for 1 year and then moved to place B where he stayed for 8 months and then from place B again moved to place D, which is his/ her present place of enumeration. In this case, the person will be considered as a return migrant and code 1 will be entered in column 8.

3.6.11 **Column 9: Nature of movement**: Among those who had reported change in the usual place of residence in column 7, the nature of their movement will be collected in this column in terms of codes as follows:

temporary:

with expected duration of stay less than 12 months – 1,
with expected duration of stay 12 months or more - 2;

permanent - 3

The nature of movement is classified as either temporary or permanent. The movement of the household member to the place of enumeration may be treated as a temporary migration, if he/she intends to move again to the last usual residence or to any other place. If the household member, in normal course, is likely to stay at the place of enumeration and does not plan to move out of the place of enumeration, it will be treated as a permanent migration. If the nature of migration is temporary and the expected duration of stay of the household member is less than 12 months in the village/town then code 1 will be recorded. For those household members who had temporary nature of movement but with expected duration of stay for 12 months or more code 2 will be recorded. If the nature of migration is permanent code 3 will be recorded.

3.6.12 **Column 10: Period since leaving the last upr (years)**: For each such person, the years since leaving last upr i.e., the years elapsed since leaving the last upr till the date of survey, will be recorded in this column in whole number as follows:

period less than one year 0
one year or more but less than 2 years 1
2 years or more but less than 3 years 2
and so on.

In other words, only the **completed number of years** will be recorded. Periods of temporary stay (less than six months) in other places after leaving the last upr will also be included while determining the years since leaving last upr.

3.6.13 Column 11 to 13: Particulars of last upr: In columns 11 to 13, the particulars of last upr, such as location in terms of the type of last usual place of residence of the person and the state/u.t./country in which the last upr belongs to will be recorded.

3.6.14 Column 11: Particulars of last upr – location: Location refers to the type of last usual place of residence of the person. The relevant code, as per the structure given below, is to be assigned to each of the person:

same district:		
	<i>rural.</i>	....1
	<i>urban</i>	....2
same state but another district:		
	<i>rural</i>	....3
	<i>urban</i>	....4
another state:		
	<i>rural</i>	....5
	<i>urban</i>	....6
another country		....7

3.6.15 Column 12 & 13: State/u.t./country - name & code: The state/u.t./country to which the last upr belongs to will be recorded in these columns. While the name will be written in col. 12, the codes for state/union territory in India or the country (in case the last upr was another country) will be assigned in col. 13.

The names of the states/union territories and the corresponding codes to be used in columns 12 and 13 are given below:

name	code	name	code	name	code	name	code
Andhra Pradesh	....28	Himachal Pradesh	....02	Mizoram	....15	Uttar Pradesh	....09
Arunachal Pradesh	....12	Jammu & Kashmir	....01	Nagaland	....13	West Bengal	....19
Assam	....18	Jharkhand	....20	Orissa	....21	A & N Islands	....35
Bihar	....10	Karnataka	....29	Punjab	....03	Chandigarh	....04
Chhattisgarh	....22	Kerala	....32	Rajasthan	....08	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	....26
Delhi	....07	Madhya Pradesh	....23	Sikkim	....11	Daman & Diu	....25
Goa	....30	Maharashtra	....27	Tamil Nadu	....33	Lakshadweep	....31
Gujarat	....24	Manipur	....14	Tripura	....16	Pondicherry	....34
Haryana	....06	Meghalaya	....17	Uttaranchal	....05		

The names of the countries and the corresponding codes, to be used in these two columns are as below:

name	code	name	code
Afghanistan	...41	Other Asian Countries	...49
Bangladesh	...42	USA	...50
Bhutan	...43	Canada	...51
Maldives	...44	Other Countries of North and South America	...52
Nepal	...45	UK	...53
Pakistan	...46	Other Countries of Europe	...54
Sri Lanka	...47	Countries of Africa	...55
Gulf Countries (Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, UAE and other countries of the region)	...48	Rest of the World	...99

3.6.16 Column 14 and 15: Usual activity particulars at the time of leaving last upr: In columns 14 and 15 the usual principal activity particular, at the time of leaving last upr, such as status and industry of work (2-digit NIC-2004 code) will be collected.

3.6.17 Column 14: Usual principal activity status at the time of leaving last upr: For determining the usual principal activity status of the person at the time of leaving the last upr, the reference period to be adopted will be 365 days preceding the date of leaving last upr. The determination of the usual principal activity status will be done adopting the procedure described in para 3.4.12. The code structure for usual principal activity statuses is the same as given in para 3.4.13.

3.6.18 Column 15: Industry division (2 digit NIC- 2004): For the persons assigned any of the activity status codes 11-51 in column 14 (i.e., those categorised working as per usual principal status), the appropriate industry division code (2 digit NIC-2004) will be recorded in this column. The column will be left blank if entry in column 14 is any one of 81 to 95 and 97.

3.6.19 Column 16: Reason for leaving last upr: For each person who had changed the last upr, the reason for doing so will be ascertained and recorded in terms of codes in this column. Only the reason for leaving the last upr will be considered. Codes for making entries in this column are:

reason for migration	code	reason for migration	code
in search of employment.....	01	displacement by development project.....	11
in search of better employment.....	02	acquisition of own house/ flat..	12
business	03	housing problems.....	13
to take up employment / better employment.....	04	health care.....	14
transfer of service/ contract.....	05	post retirement.....	15
proximity to place of work.....	06	marriage.....	16
studies.....	07	migration of parent/ earning member of the family.....	17
natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.).....	08	others.....	19
social / political problems (riots, terrorism, political refugee, bad law and order, etc.).....	10		

The reason for leaving the last upr has to be arrived at after suitable probes for each member of the household whose last upr was different from the place of enumeration. It may be noted that different members may report different reasons for leaving last upr. Brief descriptions of the above mentioned reasons are given in Chapter 1 to facilitate the identification of most appropriate reason for migration of the migrant members of a household.

3.7.0 Block 7: Household consumer expenditure: Household consumer expenditure is the sum total of monetary values of all goods and services consumed (out of purchase or procured otherwise) by the household on domestic account during a specific reference period. The definition of household consumer expenditure and the procedure for evaluating it will be the same as for Schedule 1.0. Though instructions for filling in this block are given below, the detailed instructions, if required, may be seen in Chapter Five for Schedule 1.0.

3.7.1 This block has been designed to collect information on household consumer expenditure with the aim to arrive at an approximate value of household consumer expenditure, which will serve as proxy for total expenditure that could be obtained through the detailed consumer expenditure Schedule (Schedule 1.0). This approximate value of consumer expenditure would be used for classifying sample households into different levels of living for studying employment and migration characteristics of households in different levels of living. This block contains 19 different components of household consumer expenditure. Considering that an item group may contain different items, an attempt has been made to indicate, in parenthesis, some of the items included in a particular group, so as to facilitate collection of consumer expenditure data for an item group. Two reference periods, viz., 30 days and 365 days, will be used to record consumption of different groups of items and those are indicated in the headings of columns 3 and 4. To ensure that not much time is taken in canvassing this block, all the items of Schedule 1.0 have been grouped in 19 items of this block. Investigators should not spend too much time for collecting information in this block. Unless the respondents themselves seek clarifications, investigators need not ask about quantities consumed item by item to arrive at sub-total figure.

3.7.2 Sources of consumption: A household procures different items for its consumption by different ways. The different ways of collecting items of consumption are:

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

3.7.3 Imputation of value: 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 service 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.

3.7.4 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.

Value of consumption during last 30 days

3.7.5 Item 1: Cereals & cereal products: This will include items like rice, wheat/atta, jowar, bajra, maize, barley, small millets and their products like chira, kholi, lawa, muri, maida, suji, rawa, sewai, noodles, bread (bakery), cornflakes, pop-corn, etc. and sattu prepared from barley/ other cereals. Besides these, tapioca, jackfruit seed, mahua, etc, which are consumed as substitutes for cereals will also be included here.

3.7.6 Item 2: Pulses & pulse products: This includes pulses such as arhar, gram, moong, masur, urd, peas, soyabean, khesari, etc. and pulse products such as besan, sattu, papad, badi, etc.

3.7.7 Item 3: Milk & Milk products: This will mean milk as directly obtained from cow, buffalo, goat or any other livestock, milk sold in bottle or polypack. If the household purchases milk and prepares sweetmeats or transforms milk into curd, casein, ghee, etc. at home these will be included here. Besides, this will also include condensed/powder milk, curd, ghee, butter and also baby food, ice-creams, etc., the principal constituent of which is milk.

3.7.8 Item 4: Edible oil and vanaspati: Oil used in food preparation will be considered as 'edible oil' such as vanaspati, margarine, mustard oil, groundnut oil, etc. If oil is extracted by crushing purchased or grown oilseeds and the oil is consumed then the entry will be shown against this item.

3.7.9 **Item 5: Vegetables, fruits & nuts:** This item will include potato, onion, radish, carrot, turnip, beet, sweet potato, arum, leafy vegetables, tomato, peas, etc. and green fruits like mango, watermelon, etc., consumed after preparing processed food. Fresh fruits such as mango, banana, jackfruit, watermelon, pineapple, sugarcane coconut, guava, orange, etc. and also dry fruits and nuts will be included in this item.

3.7.10 **Item 8: Salt & spices and other food items:** It will include all edible salt irrespective of whether it is iodised or not. This item will also include spices such as turmeric, black pepper, dry chillies, garlic, oilseeds which are generally used in food preparations. Besides, this will include prepared tea, coffee, tea leaf, coffee powder, ice, cold beverages, fruit juice, green coconut, biscuits, salted refreshments, prepared sweets, cake, pastry, pickles, sauce, jam, jelly, cooked meals, prepared rice, snacks, tiffin, food packets, etc. Food items for babies like Farex, Cerelac, etc., whose principal constituent is not milk will also be included here.

3.7.11 **Item 9: Pan, tobacco & intoxicants:** This will include pan leaf, finished pan, supari, lime, katha, bidi, cigarettes, snuff, cheroot, zarda, ganja, toddy, country liquor, beer, foreign liquor, etc.

3.7.12 **Item 10: Fuel & light:** This will include coke, firewood and chips, electricity, dung cake, kerosene, match box, coal, LPG, gobar gas, candle, etc. and petrol, diesel, etc. used for generating electricity.

3.7.13 **Item 14: Rent/house rent, consumer taxes and cesses:** This item consists of rent for residential building and garage rent for private vehicle of the household. Amount last paid divided by the number of months for which the payment was made will be recorded here. The rent for government quarters will be the amount of house rent allowance (HRA) per month not paid to the employee plus the licence fee deducted per month from the salary for the quarters. Salami/pugree will not be considered anywhere in the schedule. No imputation of rent will be done for owner occupied dwellings. This will also include road cess, chowkidari tax, municipal rates, water charges, etc.. Sometimes, while purchasing a new vehicle, life tax is paid. In such case, monthly average of tax & cess will be recorded against this item.

3.7.14 **Item 15: Medical expenses (non-institutional):** This includes expenditure which were incurred on medical treatment not as an in-patient of a medical institution. This includes expenses on medicine, clinical tests, X-ray, pathological tests, payments made to doctor, nurse, etc., on account of professional fees. Expenditure on family planning appliances such as IUD, oral pills, condoms, diaphragm, spermicide. Expenditure incurred on MTP (medical termination of pregnancy) may be recorded against here if hospitalisation is not necessary. Similarly, hiring charges for ambulance may be recorded here if hospitalization is not necessary. Reference period for medical expenses (non-institutional) is 30 days.

Value of consumption during last 365 days

3.7.15 **Item 17: Medical expenses (institutional):** This includes expenditure which were incurred on medical treatment as an in-patient of a medical institution. Expenditure incurred on MTP (medical termination of pregnancy) may be recorded against here if hospitalisation is necessary. Similarly, hiring charges for ambulance may be recorded here if hospitalization is necessary. Expenditure

incurred for clinical tests, X-ray, etc. will be recorded against this item if hospitalisation was necessary.

3.7.16 Item 18: Tuition fees and other fees, school books & other educational articles: It also includes fees paid to educational institutions (e.g., schools, colleges, universities, etc.) on account of tuition (inclusive of minor items like game fees, fan fees, etc.) and payment to private tutor. Occasional payments to the school fund made on account of charities provided for indigent students and 'donations' generally will not be included here as these are regarded as transfer payments. Expenditure on all kinds of books, magazines, journals, etc. including novels and other fiction will be covered under this item. Expenditure on Internet other than telephone charges will also be covered here. Besides these, expenses on library charges, stationery, etc. will also be covered here.

3.7.17 Item 19: Clothing and bedding and footwear: In this item, information on value of consumption of all items of clothing, bedding and footwear during the last 365 days will be collected. When any garment is sewn at home by a household member, its value will be equal to the value of cloth only. No labour charges for sewing of the garment need be included unless the sample household itself is running a tailoring shop. Similarly, for a quilt made at home of which the materials (viz., cloth, stuffing, cotton, thread, etc.) were purchased the value of the materials used will be shown against this item. All second-hand clothing items, like dhoti, saree, ready-made garments, etc., purchased and brought into first-use will be recorded against this item.

3.7.18 Item 20: Durables goods: Information on expenditure incurred for purchase and cost of raw materials and services for construction and repairs of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days will be collected in this item. Expenditure will include both cash and kind. Purchase will include both first-hand and second-hand purchase. Only if some expenditure is incurred towards purchase of an item, may be in cash or kind or both, the item will be considered as purchased. Expenditure incurred on purchase of durable goods for giving gifts will also be included. In case of credit/ hire-purchase, the actual expenditure made during the reference period will be recorded.

3.7.19 It should be noted that the purchase of residential building and land, whether first-hand or second-hand, should not be entered in item 20, since such purchases are considered capital expenditure on real estate. Any new construction of building is also an expense on capital account and should not be entered in item 20. The total expenditure incurred by the household towards repairs and maintenance of dwelling unit (only) during the reference period would be entered against item 20.

3.8.0 Block 8: 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.

3.9.0 Block 9: Comments by superintendent / senior superintendent: The superintendent / senior superintendent should note their views on any aspect pertaining to the characteristics under enquiry in this schedule relating to the household or any member thereof.

3.10.0 Block 10: Comments by other supervisory officer: The views of other supervisory officer on any aspect pertaining to the characteristics under enquiry in this schedule relating to the household or any member thereof may be recorded in this block.

3.11.0 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.
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 wage/salaried 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 wage/salaried 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.