



महात्मा गांधी नरेगा पर सर्वेक्षण

Survey on MGNREGA

(जुलाई 2009 - जून 2011)

(July 2009 – June 2011)

रिपोर्ट 2

Report 2

(दौरों - 1, 2 एवं 3 पर आधारित प्राथमिक रिपोर्ट)

(Preliminary Report based on Visits – 1, 2 and 3)

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Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

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Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India



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Survey on MGNREGA

(Report 2)

1.0 Introduction:

1.0.1 The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) is an important step towards the realization of the right to work and to enhance the livelihood security of the households in the rural areas of the country. The basic objective of MGNREGA is to enhance livelihood security in the rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Under the provisions of the Act, the Gram Panchayat issues job cards to every registered household. The Photographs of the adult members who are applicants are attached to the job cards. The applications for registration are given on plain paper to the local Gram Panchayat. The job card contains names of those adult members of the household who are willing to do unskilled manual work, and particulars of age, sex, and SC/ST status. The job cards remain valid for a period of five years and have provision for the addition/deletion of members eligible for work.

1.0.2 The work guarantee under MGNREGA is also seen to serve other objectives: generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity, among others. Accordingly, the Act addresses itself chiefly to working people and their fundamental right to live with dignity. The Act empowers ordinary people to play an active role in the implementation of employment guarantee schemes through Gram Sabhas, social audits, and participatory planning and other means. This Act is expected to enhance people's livelihoods on a sustainable basis, by developing the economic and social infrastructure in rural areas. The choice of works seeks to address the causes of chronic poverty such as drought, deforestation and soil erosion. Effectively implemented, the employment generated under the Act has the potential of transforming the geography of poverty.

1.0.3 The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from February 2nd 2006 and then extended to additional 130 districts in the financial year 2007-2008 (113 districts were notified with effect from April 1st 2007, and 17 districts in UP were notified with effect from May 15th 2007). The remaining districts have been notified under the MGNREGA with effect from April, 2008. Thus MGNREGA covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have a hundred percent urban population.

1.0.4 The Union Ministry for Rural Development is the Nodal ministry for implementation of MGNREGA. The Scheme provides at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The implementing agency of the scheme may be any Department of the Central Government or a State Government, a Zila Parishad, Panchayat/ Gram Panchayat or any local authority or Government undertaking or non-governmental organization authorized by the Central Government or the State Government.

1.0.5 At the request of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) to undertake a survey on MGNREGA in three states, the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoS&PI) evolved the approach, survey design and instruments for the Survey on MGNREGA in consultation with MoRD to undertake the survey in three states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Accordingly, the Survey on MGNREGA was planned to collect data on the socio-economic aspects of the households, various facets of public work programme, operations & functionaries, participation of the household members in various public work programmes, etc. relating to the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) with the envisaged coverage of aforesaid three states of the Indian Union. The broad objective of the survey is the assessment of work activities generated through MGNREGA and awareness of household about the provisions of the MGNREGA.

2.0 Operational Plan of Survey on MGNREGA

2.0.1 The Survey on MGNREGA has been conducted in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. A sample of 304 villages from each state has been selected for survey using a well structured multistage stratified sample design. It is a panel survey and the selected households in the First Stage Unit (FSU) were visited four times for canvassing the detailed schedule 10.3. Accordingly, each of these selected villages and sample households within the selected villages has been surveyed four times i.e. in the form of four visits. For each visit, the duration of survey was of six months. During this time frame, all the selected villages were planned for survey. The re-visits were planned for the sample villages after a gap of six months. The period of survey for second visit was from January 2010 to June 2010 and that for the third visit was from July 2010 to December 2010. The selected villages were allotted two sub-round numbers of three months' duration each for each visit.

2.0.2 The survey period and reference period for the four visits are given below:

Sub-round	Visit	Survey Period	Reference Period
Sub-round 1	Visit 1	July 09-Sep 09	Apr 08 – Mar 09
Sub-round2	Visit 1	Oct 09 –Dec 09	Apr 09 – Sep 09
Sub-round 1	Visit 2	Jan 10-Mar 10	Apr 09 – Sep 09
Sub-round2	Visit 2	Apr 10 – Jun 10	Oct 09 – Mar 10
Sub-round 1	Visit 3	Jul 10 – Sep 10	Oct 09 – Mar 10
Sub-round2	Visit 3	Oct 10 – Dec 10	Apr 10 – Sep 10
Sub-round 1	Visit 4	Jan 11- Mar 11	Apr 10 – Sep 10
Sub-round2	Visit 4	Apr 11- Jun 11	Oct 10 – Mar 11

In each of these two sub-rounds equal number of sample villages was allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample villages over the entire survey period. The Sample design, the main concepts used in the survey and the estimation procedure are at Annexure -1.

3.0 Schedules of enquiry

3.0.1 During this survey, the two schedules of enquiry were canvassed: Schedule 0.0(a): list of households and Detailed Enquiry Schedule 10.3: Status of work participation under MGNREGA. The specimen of the Schedule 10.3 are at Annexure-2.

3.0.2 The Schedule 10.3 on Status of Work Participation under MGNREGA is the main schedule of household enquiry, planned to be canvassed to the selected households, four times at an interval of six months. In each visit, the reference period has been appropriately changed. The schedule captured a range of information on following aspects.

- identification of sample households and particulars of field operations.
- the household characteristics like household size, principal industry and occupation, social group, household type, land possessed, type of structure, primary source of energy for cooking and lighting, membership of Self-Help Group (SHG), membership of user groups, and whether any member has post office/bank account, etc.
- household's awareness of and involvement in MGNREG works, awareness about some of the provisions of MGNREG Act such as days of work available per household, wage rate for a full day's work, within how many days after completion of work payment should be made, etc., information on MGNREG job card, use of community assets created/improved under MGNREGA since 2006 and quality of assets created and information about whether Gram Sabha was held during the specified financial year, whether Social Audit was discussed in Gram Sabha and if discussed, the issues discussed therein. The results on awareness about the provisions contained in the MGNREG Act have been presented in Report 1 but have not been presented in Report 2 as these items of information were not collected in visit 2 and visit 3. Similar results will be presented in Report 3.
- the demographic particulars, usual activity particulars, both principal and subsidiary, whether stayed away from village for 1 month or more but less than 6 months during last 365 days, and some migration particulars, for 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, type of public works, etc. for each of the household members.
- for the regular wage/salaried employee and casual labourers, wage and salary earnings.
- the information on current weekly status (cws) from the daily time disposition data.
- details of participation in MGNREG works/public works during reference period.
- household consumer expenditure in value terms (Rs.) during last 30 days.

4.0 Outline of the Reports

4.0.1 It was decided that three reports in the form of tables will be prepared based on the data collected in four visits of the survey as given below:

- a) Report 1: It was prepared in April 2011 based on information collected in the 1st visit.
- b) Report 2: The present report is based on the data of 2nd and 3rd visits and sub round 2 of 1st visit.
- c) Report 3: This report will be prepared on the basis of data of 4th visit and sub round 2 of 3rd visit.

Present report (Report 2) contains a set of 16 summary tables for the visit-wise tables prepared from the data of visit 2, 17 summary tables for the visit-wise tables prepared from the data of visit 3 and 8 summary tables for the financial year 2009-10 prepared from the data of sub round 2 of visit 1, visit 2 and visit 3 of schedule 10.3 and the corresponding highlights.

Important findings of the Survey

The survey on MGNREGA was conducted in the rural areas of the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan during July 2009 to June 2011 in four visits. The data for the second visit in the households was collected in two sub rounds during January, 2010 to June, 2010 and that for the third visit was collected during July, 2010 to December, 2010. The summary tables are based on the data of sub round 2 of visit 1 and sub round 1 & 2 of both the visits 2 & 3 of Schedule 10.3 (Status of work participation under MGNREGA). The tables that are presented pertain to i) visit-wise tables of visit 2 (survey period: January'10 to June'10), ii) visit-wise tables of visit 3 (survey period: July'10 to December'10) and iii) financial year-wise tables for the financial year 2009-10. Some of the visit-wise tables that were presented in the 'Preliminary Report based on visit-1' have not been presented here as the corresponding data have not been collected in visits 2 & 3. Though some of the tables presented in the 'Preliminary Report based on visit-1' have not been included in this report, for convenience the table numbers in both the Reports 1 & 2 have been kept same. Data on two additional items were collected in block 3.1 in visit 3 & 4. These items are i) number of job cards issued to the household and ii) number of job cards utilized by the household. For this, one additional table (table no. 26) has been generated and presented in this report. Total number of villages surveyed in the visit 2 & 3 was 899 each. Number of households and persons surveyed in visit 2 were 17699 and 81270, respectively and those in visit 3 were 17547 and 80426 respectively.

In some of the tables, the classificatory variable has been considered as status of participation in MGNREG; viz. 'participated' and 'did not participate'. Here by 'participated' for a household/person, it is meant that any member of the household/ a particular person worked in MGNREGA work during a reference period. Similarly by 'did not participate' for a household, it is meant that no member of a household worked in MGNREGA work during a reference period and by 'did not participate' for a person, it is meant that the person did not work in MGNREGA work during a reference period.

Some of the key findings of the survey are stated below:

A. Findings based on data of visit 2 and visit 3:

1. In visit 2, 32%, 17% and 48% households in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan respectively participated in MGNREGA works. In visit 3, 35%, 18% and 39% of households participated in MGNREGA works in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan respectively. [Ref: Table 3]
2. In all the three states, in both visits 2 & 3, it is observed that household size for the households who participated in MGNREGA work is more than that for the households who did not participate in MGNREGA works. [Ref: Table 3]
3. In all the three states, average MPCE for the households who participated in MGNREGA work is substantially less than that for the households who did not participate in MGNREGA works. In visit 2, for the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, it was Rs. 952, Rs. 620 and Rs. 939, respectively for the households who participated in MGNREGA works and it was Rs.1149, Rs.786 and Rs. 988 respectively for the households who did not participate in MGNREGA works. In visit 3, for the participated households, for the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and

Rajasthan, the average MPCE was Rs. 994, Rs. 617 and Rs. 929 respectively whereas for the households who did not participate in MGNREGA, the corresponding figures were Rs. 1178, Rs. 724 and Rs.1005 respectively.

[Ref: Table 3]

4. In all the three states, among the households who participated in MGNREGA work, majority was either from 'agricultural labour' households or from the 'self employed in agriculture' households. In visit 2, for the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, among the households who participated in MGNREGA work, about 83% , 82% and 63% respectively were from 'agricultural labour' households or 'self employed in agriculture' households. In visit 3, the corresponding figures were 84%, 87% and 63% respectively.

[Ref: Table 4]

5. In all the three states, in both visit 2 & 3, among the households participated in MGNREGA work, households belonging to the social group 'others' was considerably less (less than 10 per cent) as compared to the households belonging to the other three categories of social group viz. SC, ST , OBC.

[Ref: Table 5]

6. In visit 2, about 50% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 91% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 78% of households in Rajasthan had MGNREGA job card. In visit 3, the corresponding figures were 53%, 92% and 80% respectively.

[Ref: Table 11]

7. Among the households who had MGNREGA job card, in visit 2, about 97% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 94% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 89% of households in Rajasthan kept their job cards at home. The corresponding figures in visit 3 were about 96%, 94% and 93% for the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan respectively.

[Ref: Table 11]

8. In visit 2, about 60% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 84% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 100% of households in Rajasthan reported that they have used assets created through MGNREGA work. The corresponding figures for the three states were about 64%, 82% and 99% respectively in visit 3.

[Ref: Table 15]

9. Among the three states, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, the unemployment rate for the rural areas of Rajasthan was the lowest in both current weekly status and current daily status. This phenomenon has been noticed in both visit 2 & 3. In visit 2, the unemployment rates according to current daily status (CDS) were 8% for Andhra Pradesh, 10% for Madhya Pradesh and 4% (the lowest) for Rajasthan. The corresponding figures in visit 3 were 7%, 6% and 2% respectively.

[Ref: Table 20 A]

10. In visit 2, the share of MGNREGA work in the total person days worked was highest in Andhra Pradesh. It was 8% in Andhra Pradesh, 1% in Madhya Pradesh and 6% in Rajasthan. The share was much higher for females as compared to the males. For the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, the figures were about 12%,

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2% and 13% for the females respectively while corresponding figures for the males were about 6%, 1% and 2%, respectively. However in visit 3, this share has reduced to a great extent. The share was the highest in Rajasthan (2%) where as in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh it was almost negligible (less than 1%). [Ref: Table 20 B]

11. In visit 2, about 6% of the MGNREGA workers of Andhra Pradesh reported availability of other work during the time MGNREGA work was performed. The figure was 2% for Madhya Pradesh and 14% for Rajasthan. In visit 3, the corresponding figures were 3%, 3% and 12% for the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan respectively. [Ref: Table 24]
12. In visit 3 it has been observed that average no. of job cards issued to the household having MGNREG job cards was 1.01, 1.01, 1.07 for the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan respectively, whereas average no. of MGNREG job cards utilized by the households having MGNREG job card for MGNREG works for these states was 0.67, 0.19, 0.51 respectively.

[Ref: Table 26]

B. Findings based on data of Financial year 2009-10:

1. About 49% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 68% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 61% of households in Rajasthan reported that Gram Sabha was held during the financial year 2009-10. [Ref: Table 13]
2. About 18% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 39% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 27% of households in Rajasthan reported that MGNREGA was discussed in the Gram Sabha during the financial year 2009-10. [Ref: Table 13]
3. About 3% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 4% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 4% of households in Rajasthan reported that in the Gram Sabha held during the financial year 2009-10, the agenda of social audit was discussed. [Ref: Table 14]
4. About 39% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 26% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 61% of households in Rajasthan participated in MGNREGA works during the financial year 2009-10. [Ref: Table 16]
5. Among those household who participated in MGNREGA works during the financial year 2009-10, about 90% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 93% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 100% of households in Rajasthan reported that payment was made through bank/post office account. [Ref: Table 16]
6. Among those household who participated in MGNREGA works during the financial year 2009-10, about 82% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 62% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 89% of households in Rajasthan reported that their level of living improved due to participation in MGNREGA works. [Ref: Table 16]
7. During the financial year 2009-10, average number of days worked in MGNREGA works per household who participated in MGNREGA works was 58, 39 and 70 in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, respectively. [Ref: Table 17]

8. During the financial year 2009-10, about 19% of the rural population of Andhra Pradesh got work in MGNREGA works. It was about 9% in Madhya Pradesh and about 17% in Rajasthan. [Ref: Table 18]
9. During the financial year 2009-10, average number of days worked in MGNREGA works per person who participated in MGNREGA works was 32, 23 and 49 in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, respectively. In Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, number of days worked in MGNREGA by females was more than that by males. [Ref: Table 18]
10. During the financial year 2009-10, average wage received per day by a person who worked in MGNREGA works was Rs. 89, Rs. 87 and Rs. 82 in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, respectively. There is hardly any difference in MGNREGA wage rates between males and females. Moreover in all the three states, the MGNREGA wage rate was found to be higher than the wage rate in 'other public works'. [Ref: Table 21]
11. In Andhra Pradesh, during the financial year 2009-10, for about 68% of persons who worked in MGNREGA works, the time lag between the work performed by the person and receipt of payment is within 15 days. The corresponding figures were about 23% and about 10% for Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, respectively. [Ref: Table 23]

Table 1: Number of villages, households and persons surveyed for the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

state	number of surveyed villages	number of surveyed households	Visit 2 persons surveyed		
			male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	301	5920	10986	11375	22361
Madhya Pradesh	300	5917	15208	14202	29410
Rajasthan	298	5862	14964	14535	29499
all three states combined	899	17699	41158	40112	81270

Table 2: Estimated number of households, persons and average MPCE(Rs.) for each state

Visit 2					
state	average MPCE(Rs.)	households		person	
		estimated(00)	sample	estimated(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	1082	159779	5920	598903	22361
Madhya Pradesh	758	107357	5917	517193	29410
Rajasthan	964	89981	5862	460352	29499

Table 3: State wise average MPCE, estimated households by status of participation of households in MGNREG works, estimated persons for each status of participation of households in MGNREG works

				Visit 2
status of participation of the household	average MPCE	estimated(00) no. of households	estimated(00) no. of persons	household size
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh				
participated	952	50596	205323	4.1
did not participate	1149	109184	393580	3.6
all	1082	159779	598903	3.7
Madhya Pradesh				
participated	620	17763	87991	5.0
did not participate	786	89594	429202	4.8
all	758	107357	517193	4.8
Rajasthan				
participated	939	43602	229456	5.3
did not participate	988	46379	230896	5.0
all	964	89981	460352	5.1

Table 3A: State wise estimated and sample persons for each status of participation of the persons in MGNREG works

status of participation of the persons	persons	
	estimated(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh		
participated	87112	4369
did not participate	511791	17992
all	598903	22361
Madhya Pradesh		
participated	28516	2081
did not participate	488677	27329
all	517193	29410
Rajasthan		
participated	56168	3441
did not participate	404184	26058
all	460352	29499

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of households by household type for each status of participation in MGNREG works for each state

							Visit 2
state	status of participation	household type					all (incl. 'n.r.')
		self employed in non- agriculture	agricultural labour	other labour	self employed in agriculture	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	participated	70	514	75	320	21	1000
	did not participate	125	279	126	236	233	1000
Madhya Pradesh	participated	25	424	143	395	13	1000
	did not participate	67	322	97	440	74	1000
Rajasthan	participated	106	119	218	511	46	1000
	did not participate	158	75	217	439	111	1000

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Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households by social group for those households participated in MGNREG works for each state

state	social group				Visit 2
	scheduled tribe	scheduled caste	other backward class	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	147	268	504	80	1000
Madhya Pradesh	501	173	287	39	1000
Rajasthan	248	256	415	81	1000

Table 6: State wise proportion (per 1000) of households where a member of the household is a member of (i) Self-help group, (ii) any user group for each status of participation in MGNREG works

status of participation	Visit 2 proportion(per 1000) of household where a member of the household is a member of		
	SHG	any user group	none
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh			
participated	769	37	220
did not participate	579	27	415
all	639	30	354
Madhya Pradesh			
participated	96	24	892
did not participate	60	18	932
all	66	19	925
Rajasthan			
participated	25	17	967
did not participate	16	7	978
all	20	12	973

Table 11: Proportion (per 1000) of households which has got MGNREGA job card and their per 1000 distribution by the custodian of the job card for each state

states	proportion (per 1000) of household which has got MGNREGA job card	per 1000 distribution of households by custodian of the job card									households which have MGNREGA job card	
		at home	with field assis- tant	with Post- master	at Block / Mandal office	at Pan- chayat office	with SHG	not known	other	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	495	973	22	0	1	1	0	1	2	1000	79022	4269
Madhya Pradesh	907	938	6	0	1	52	0	2	2	1000	97375	5407
Rajasthan	784	894	77	4	0	19	0	3	3	1000	70547	4692

Table 12: Proportion (per 1000) of households where job card is not kept at home and per 1000 distribution by the duration when the job card is not kept at home for each state

state	proportion (per 1000) of households where job card is not kept at home	per 1000 distribution of households where job card is kept away from home					households for which MGNREGA job card is not kept at home	
		less than 7 days	7 days or more but less than 15 days	15 days or more but less than 30 days	30 days or more	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	27	73	112	37	778	1000	2143	168
Madhya Pradesh	62	46	39	89	826	1000	6077	509
Rajasthan	106	195	295	299	211	1000	7451	487

Table15: Proportion (per 1000) of households using community assets created through MGNREGA works and their per 1000 distribution by quality of type of asset for each state

									Visit 2
state	proportion (per 1000) of households using assets created through MGNREGA works	per 1000 distribution of the use of community assets by quality of assets					households using community assets		
		very good	good	satisfactory	bad	not known	all (n.r.)	estimated(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	601	157	526	253	1	64	1000	96063	3953
Madhya Pradesh	839	173	629	176	15	7	1000	90085	4950
Rajasthan	996	226	562	179	13	19	1000	89623	5823

Table 19: Proportion (per 1000) of short term migrants, number per 1000 of persons whose upr has changed for each status of participation in MGNREG works and for each category of person and their per 1000 distribution by reason of change of upr

Andhra Pradesh

Visit 2

status of participation	category of persons	number of short term migrants per 1000 of persons	number per 1000 of persons whose upr has changed	per 1000 distribution of persons whose upr has changed by different reasons							
				in search of employ-ment	in search of better employ-ment	busi-ness	to take up employment / better employment	transfer of service/ contract	proximity to place of work	other	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
participated	male	1	38	150	93	0	13	0	0	744	1000
	female	0	712	9	7	0	0	0	0	984	1000
	person	0	403	15	11	0	1	0	0	973	1000
did not participate	male	5	119	41	54	1	19	218	0	668	1000
	female	3	465	2	2	4	0	1	0	991	1000
	person	4	290	10	12	3	4	46	0	924	1000
all	male	4	108	46	56	1	18	207	0	671	1000
	female	3	504	4	3	3	0	1	0	989	1000
	person	3	307	11	12	2	3	37	0	933	1000

Table 19: Proportion (per 1000) of short term migrants, number per 1000 of persons whose upr has changed for each status of participation in MGNREG works and for each category of person and their per 1000 distribution by reason of change of upr

Madhya Pradesh

Visit 2

status of participation	category of persons	number of short term migrants per 1000 of persons	number per 1000 of persons whose upr has changed	per 1000 distribution of persons whose upr has changed by different reasons							
				in search of employment	in search of better employment	business	to take up employment / better employment	transfer of service/ contract	proximity to place of work	other	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
participated	male	33	24	41	86	134	39	0	0	700	1000
	female	5	862	0	1	3	0	0	0	996	1000
	person	22	373	2	4	8	1	0	0	985	1000
did not participate	male	21	29	38	287	47	32	5	22	569	1000
	female	13	480	1	7	2	0	0	0	990	1000
	person	17	250	3	23	4	2	0	2	966	1000
all	male	22	28	38	276	52	32	5	21	576	1000
	female	13	498	1	6	2	0	0	0	991	1000
	person	17	256	3	22	4	2	0	1	967	1000

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Table 19: Proportion (per 1000) of short term migrants, number per 1000 of persons whose upr has changed for each status of participation in MGNREG works and for each category of person and their per 1000 distribution by reason of change of upr

Rajasthan

Visit 2

status of participation	category of persons	number of short term migrants per 1000 of persons	number per 1000 of persons whose upr has changed	per 1000 distribution of persons whose upr has changed by different reasons							
				in search of employment	in search of better employment	business	to take up employment / better employment	transfer of service/ contract	proximity to place of work	other	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
participated	male	39	43	151	309	0	117	0	78	344	1000
	female	3	939	1	1	0	0	0	2	996	1000
	person	17	587	5	10	0	3	0	4	977	1000
did not participate	male	23	57	215	81	18	117	61	37	470	1000
	female	10	476	14	3	1	0	1	2	980	1000
	person	17	256	37	12	3	14	8	7	920	1000
all	male	24	56	211	98	17	117	57	40	461	1000
	female	9	546	10	2	1	0	0	2	984	1000
	person	17	297	30	11	2	12	6	6	934	1000

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Table 20: State wise LFPR, WPR and UR in current daily status for each category of persons of age 15+

age: 15+		Visit 2		
state	category of persons	current daily status		
		LFPR	WPR	UR
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	male	739	680	81
	female	426	391	85
	person	580	532	81
Madhya Pradesh	male	819	733	106
	female	289	269	69
	person	562	508	96
Rajasthan	male	732	690	57
	female	367	360	19
	person	548	524	48

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is the number of person-days in the labour force (employed + unemployed) per thousand person-days.

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is the number of person-days employed per thousand person-days.

Unemployment rate (UR) is the number of person-days unemployed per thousand person-days in the labour force (employed + unemployed).

Table 20A: State wise LFPR, WPR and UR in current weekly status and current daily status for each category of persons of all ages

age:all		Visit 2					
state	category of persons	CWS			CDS		
		LFPR	WPR	UR	LFPR	WPR	UR
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	male	598	570	48	565	519	80
	female	376	361	40	339	310	84
	person	487	465	45	452	415	82
Madhya Pradesh	male	534	498	67	523	468	106
	female	215	205	47	184	171	71
	person	379	355	62	358	323	97
Rajasthan	male	465	446	41	450	425	57
	female	329	326	11	242	238	18
	person	398	387	29	348	333	43

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons/person-days in the labour force (employed + unemployed) per thousand persons/person-days.

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the number of persons/person-days employed per thousand of persons/person-days

Unemployment rate (UR) is defined as the number of of persons/person-days unemployed per thousand of persons/person-days in the labour force (employed + unemployed).

Note: The results for Usual Status have not been generated for visit 2 & 3 as the reference period used for determination of Usual Status is last 365 days and the data for different visits have been collected within a gap of six months. As such there will be an overlapping period of six months in determination of usual status of different household members.

Table 20B: State wise WPR and share of MGNREGA person days per 1000 person days worked in current daily status for all ages

age: all		Visit 2	
state	category of persons	WPR	share of MGNREGA person days per 1000 person days worked
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	male	519	60
	female	310	120
	person	415	83
Madhya Pradesh	male	468	8
	female	171	15
	person	323	10
Rajasthan	male	425	24
	female	238	125
	person	333	59

Table 24: Extent of MGNREG works, availability of other work during MGNREG works and per 1000 distribution of other work available by type for each category of persons for each state

Visit 2										
state	category of persons	proportion (per 1000) of persons reporting availability of work during the time MGNREG work was performed	average number of days such work was available	average amount of income would have been earned per day for such work	average number of days worked in MGNREG works	average amount of earnings received per day for work in MGNREG works	per 1000 distribution of type of work available			
							own farm/non-farm business only	in others' farm/non-farm business only	in both own/others' farm/non-farm business	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	male	67	15	87	19	90	458	427	115	1000
	female	54	17	61	21	88	453	421	125	1000
	person	60	16	74	20	89	456	425	119	1000
Madhya Pradesh	male	17	13	60	20	88	572	382	47	1000
	female	18	12	59	17	88	631	369	0	1000
	person	18	13	60	19	88	598	376	26	1000
Rajasthan	male	138	31	63	31	83	860	75	65	1000
	female	134	32	48	37	83	854	53	93	1000
	person	135	31	54	35	83	856	62	81	1000

Table25: Proportion (per 1000) of persons who reported that additional days of work sought by them was denied by reasons of denial for each category of persons for each state

Visit 2

state	category of persons	proportion (per 1000) of persons reporting different reasons for denial of additional work					persons who were denied additional work	
		work not available in village/worksites not open	work not available even though worksite open	exceeded 100 days limit for household	others	any	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	male	163	351	0	486	1000	5727	331
	female	210	331	0	459	1000	5231	355
	persons	185	341	0	473	1000	10958	686
Madhya Pradesh	male	493	292	0	215	1000	2209	151
	female	439	291	0	271	1000	1876	123
	persons	468	292	0	241	1000	4085	274
Rajasthan	male	421	47	170	362	1000	5988	312
	female	407	59	208	351	1000	8279	416
	persons	413	54	192	356	1000	14267	728

Table 1: Number of villages, households and persons surveyed for the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

state	number of surveyed villages	number of surveyed households	persons surveyed			Visit 3
			male	female	persons	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Andhra Pradesh	301	5857	10799	11202	22001	
Madhya Pradesh	300	5870	15059	14121	29180	
Rajasthan	298	5820	14821	14424	29245	
all three states combined	899	17547	40679	39747	80426	

Table 2: Estimated number of households, persons and average MPCE(Rs.) for each state

Visit 3

state	average MPCE(Rs.)	households		person	
		estimated(00)	sample	estimated(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	1109	159907	5857	599875	22001
Madhya Pradesh	704	107325	5870	511466	29180
Rajasthan	975	90002	5820	457290	29245

Table 3: State wise average MPCE, estimated households by status of participation of households in MGNREG works, estimated persons for each status of participating households in MGNREG works

Visit 3				
status of participation of the household	average MPCE	estimated(00) no. of households	estimated(00) no. of persons	household size
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh				
participated	994	56256	225256	4.0
did not participate	1178	103651	374619	3.6
all	1109	159907	599875	3.8
Madhya Pradesh				
participated	617	19019	95693	5.0
did not participate	724	88306	415773	4.7
all	704	107325	511466	4.8
Rajasthan				
participated	929	34908	179367	5.1
did not participate	1005	55094	277923	5.0
all	975	90002	457290	5.1

Table 3A: State wise estimated and sample persons for each status of participation of the persons in MGNREG works

status of participation of the persons (1)	persons	
	estimated(00)	sample
	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh		
participated	97163	5151
did not participate	502712	16850
all	599875	22001
Madhya Pradesh		
participated	30901	2133
did not participate	480565	27047
all	511466	29180
Rajasthan		
participated	43239	2766
did not participate	414051	26479
all	457290	29245

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of households by household type for each status of participation in MGNREG works for each state

							Visit 3
state	status of participation	household type					all (incl. 'n.r.')
		self employed in non- agriculture	agricultural labour	other labour	self employed in agriculture	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	participated	62	517	77	326	17	1000
	did not participate	146	235	101	260	258	1000
Madhya Pradesh	participated	31	430	90	436	13	1000
	did not participate	64	316	96	439	84	1000
Rajasthan	participated	104	111	224	522	39	1000
	did not participate	144	79	197	468	112	1000

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of households by social group for those households participated in MGNREG works for each state

					Visit 3
state	social group				all
	scheduled tribe	scheduled caste	other backward class	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	150	268	492	91	1000
Madhya Pradesh	496	162	315	27	1000
Rajasthan	219	257	459	65	1000

Table 6: State wise proportion (per 1000) of households where a member of the household is a member of
(i) Self-help group, (ii) any user group for each status of participation in MGNREG works

Visit 3

status of participation	proportion(per 1000) of household where a member of the household is a member of		
	SHG	any user group	none
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh			
participated	777	39	213
did not participate	575	23	420
all	646	28	347
Madhya Pradesh			
participated	71	22	915
did not participate	65	18	929
all	66	19	926
Rajasthan			
participated	20	14	967
did not participate	22	10	975
all	21	11	972

Table 11: Proportion (per 1000) of households which has got MGNREGA job card and their per 1000 distribution by the custodian of the job card for each state

states	proportion (per 1000) of household which has got MGNREGA job card	per 1000 distribution of households by custodian of the job card									households which have MGNREGA job card	
		at home	with field assis- tant	with Post- master	at Block / Mandal office	at Pan- chayat office	with SHG	not known	other	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	527	961	34	2	0	1	0	1	1	1000	84276	4395
Madhya Pradesh	919	944	5	0	0	46	0	3	1	1000	98647	5461
Rajasthan	798	934	48	0	0	9	0	4	1	1000	71817	4776

Table 12: Proportion (per 1000) of households where job card is not kept at home and per 1000 distribution by the duration when the job card is not kept at home for each state

Visit 3								
state	proportion (per 1000) of households where job card is not kept at home	per 1000 distribution of households where job card is kept away from home					households for which MGNREGA job card is not kept at home	
		less than 7 days	7 days or more but less than 15 days	15 days or more but less than 30 days	30 days or more	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	39	42	38	51	852	1000	3252	205
Madhya Pradesh	56	15	27	59	899	1000	5565	473
Rajasthan	63	108	340	301	252	1000	4489	355

Table15: Proportion (per 1000) of households using community assets created through MGNREGA works and their per 1000 distribution by quality of type of asset for each state

state	proportion (per 1000) of households using assets created through MGNREGA works	per 1000 distribution of the use of community assets by quality of assets						households using community assets	
		very good	good	satisfactory	bad	not known	all (n.r.)	estimated(00)	sample
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	642	134	533	303	0	29	1000	102691	4165
Madhya Pradesh	821	215	587	179	13	6	1000	88130	4793
Rajasthan	994	214	617	139	16	15	1000	89507	5767

Table 19: Proportion (per 1000) of short term migrants, number per 1000 of persons whose upr has changed for each status of participation in MGNREG works and for each category of person and their per 1000 distribution by reason of change of upr

Andhra Pradesh

Visit 3

status of participation	category of persons	number of short term migrants per 1000 of persons	number per 1000 of persons whose upr has changed	per 1000 distribution of persons whose upr has changed by different reasons							
				in search of employ-ment	in search of better employ-ment	busi-ness	to take up employment / better employment	transfer of service/ contract	proximity to place of work	other	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
participated	male	4	47	77	165	3	55	0	0	701	1000
	female	0	713	8	3	1	0	0	0	987	1000
	person	2	420	11	12	1	3	0	0	973	1000
did not participate	male	4	119	38	49	1	14	220	0	678	1000
	female	3	465	2	2	3	0	1	0	990	1000
	person	3	289	10	12	3	3	47	0	925	1000
all	male	4	109	40	56	1	16	206	0	680	1000
	female	2	510	4	3	3	0	1	0	989	1000
	person	3	310	10	12	2	3	37	0	935	1000

Table 19: Proportion (per 1000) of short term migrants, number per 1000 of persons whose upr has changed for each status of participation in MGNREG works and for each category of person and their per 1000 distribution by reason of change of upr

Madhya Pradesh

Visit 3

status of participation	category of persons	number of short term migrants per 1000 of persons	number per 1000 of persons whose upr has changed	per 1000 distribution of persons whose upr has changed by different reasons							
				in search of employment	in search of better employment	business	to take up employment / better employment	transfer of service/ contract	proximity to place of work	other	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
participated	male	27	34	41	129	0	54	0	0	776	1000
	female	22	865	1	5	0	0	0	0	994	1000
	person	25	371	3	12	0	3	0	0	982	1000
did not participate	male	20	28	34	291	56	29	5	25	560	1000
	female	14	492	1	7	2	0	0	0	990	1000
	person	17	253	3	23	5	2	0	2	965	1000
all	male	20	28	34	291	56	29	5	25	560	1000
	female	15	511	1	7	2	0	0	0	990	1000
	person	18	260	3	22	4	2	0	2	967	1000

Table 19: Proportion (per 1000) of short term migrants, number per 1000 of persons whose upr has changed for each status of participation in MGNREG works and for each category of person and their per 1000 distribution by reason of change of upr

Rajasthan				Visit 3							
status of participation	category of persons	number of short term migrants per 1000 of persons	number per 1000 of persons whose upr has changed	per 1000 distribution of persons whose upr has changed by different reasons							
				in search of employment	in search of better employment	business	to take up employment / better employment	transfer of service/ contract	proximity to place of work	other	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
participated	male	10	37	125	127	0	105	0	121	522	1000
	female	4	910	0	1	0	0	0	1	997	1000
	person	6	593	3	4	0	2	0	4	986	1000
did not participate	male	22	58	215	101	16	125	59	35	448	1000
	female	7	504	13	2	1	1	0	3	981	1000
	person	15	269	36	13	2	15	7	6	920	1000
all	male	21	57	211	102	16	124	57	39	451	1000
	female	7	554	10	2	1	0	0	2	984	1000
	person	14	300	29	12	2	12	6	6	933	1000

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Table 20: State wise LFPR, WPR and UR in current daily status for each category of persons of age 15+

age: 15+		Visit 3		
state	category of persons	current daily status		
		LFPR	WPR	UR
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	male	734	685	67
	female	441	414	61
	person	585	547	65
Madhya Pradesh	male	831	781	59
	female	339	323	50
	person	591	558	56
Rajasthan	male	780	761	26
	female	451	448	9
	person	614	603	20

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is the number of person-days in the labour force (employed + unemployed) per thousand person-days.

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is the number of person-days employed per thousand person-days.

Unemployment rate (UR) is the number of person-days unemployed per thousand person-days in the labour force (employed + unemployed).

Table 20A: State wise LFPR,WPR and UR in current weekly status and current daily status for each category of persons of all ages

age:all

Visit 3

state	category of persons	CWS			CDS		
		LFPR	WPR	UR	LFPR	WPR	UR
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	male	589	567	36	562	524	67
	female	386	377	23	350	328	61
	person	487	472	31	455	426	65
Madhya Pradesh	male	534	515	34	526	494	60
	female	252	247	21	223	212	48
	person	399	386	30	380	359	56
Rajasthan	male	490	480	21	479	467	25
	female	383	381	6	298	296	8
	person	438	431	15	390	383	19

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons/person-days in the labour force (employed + unemployed) per thousand persons/person-days.

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the number of persons/person-days employed per thousand of persons/person-days

Unemployment rate (UR) is defined as the number of persons/person-days unemployed per thousand of persons/person-days in the labour force (employed + unemployed).

Table 20B: State wise WPR and share of MGNREGA person days per 1000 person days worked in current daily status for all ages

age: all		Visit 3	
state	category of persons	WPR	share of MGNREGA person days per 1000 person days worked
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	male	524	4
	female	328	5
	person	426	4
Madhya Pradesh	male	494	5
	female	212	5
	person	359	5
Rajasthan	male	467	10
	female	296	29
	person	383	17

Table 24: Extent of MGNREG works, availability of other work during MGNREG works and per 1000 distribution of other work available by type for each category of persons for each state

Visit 3										
state	category of persons	proportion (per 1000) of persons reporting availability of work during the time MGNREG work was performed	average number of days such work was available	average amount of income would have been earned per day for such work	average number of days worked in MGNREG works	average amount of earnings received per day for work in MGNREG works	per 1000 distribution of type of work available			
							own farm/non-farm business only	in others' farm/non-farm business only	in both own/others' farm/non-farm business	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	male	42	13	100	20	94	274	550	176	1000
	female	26	12	64	20	93	310	508	183	1000
	person	33	13	85	20	93	289	532	179	1000
Madhya Pradesh	male	25	22	99	17	94	386	129	485	1000
	female	24	17	100	15	91	457	157	386	1000
	person	25	20	100	16	93	413	140	447	1000
Rajasthan	male	147	21	58	27	77	863	71	66	1000
	female	108	24	47	32	79	894	69	37	1000
	person	122	23	51	30	78	880	70	49	1000

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Table25: Proportion (per 1000) of persons who reported that additional days of work sought by them was denied by reasons of denial for each category of persons for each state

Visit 3

state	category of persons	proportion (per 1000) of persons reporting different reasons for denial of additional work					persons who were denied additional work	
		work not available in village/worksites not open	work not available even though worksite open	exceeded 100 days limit for household	others	any	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	male	77	197	4	722	1000	3458	213
	female	48	251	3	699	1000	3066	211
	persons	63	222	3	711	1000	6524	424
Madhya Pradesh	male	728	16	0	259	1000	1395	127
	female	611	67	0	322	1000	1209	110
	persons	674	40	0	288	1000	2604	237
Rajasthan	male	667	11	32	290	1000	4691	270
	female	618	27	25	330	1000	8397	446
	persons	636	21	28	315	1000	13088	716

Table 26: Number per 1000 households having MGNREG job cards, average no. of job cards issued to the households who has MGNREG job cards, average no. of MGNREG job cards utilized by the households having MGNREG job card for MGNREG works for each of three states

Visit 3

state	no. per 1000 household having MGNREG job cards	average no. of job cards issued to the household who has MGNREG job cards	average no. of MGNREG job cards utilized by the households having MGNREG job card for MGNREG works	estimated(00)		sample	
				no. of job cards issued	no. of job cards utilised	no. of job cards issued	no. of job cards utilised
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	527	1.01	0.67	85504	56839	4472	2933
Madhya Pradesh	919	1.01	0.19	99907	19035	5577	1317
Rajasthan	798	1.07	0.51	76679	36799	5072	2339

Table 13: Proportion (per 1000) of households who reported that Gram Sabha was held during the financial year, proportion (per 1000) of households participated in Gram Sabha and proportion (per 1000) of households reporting that MGNREGA was discussed in the Gram Sabha for each state

Financial Year: 2009-10					
state	proportion (per 1000) of hhds. who reported that Gram Sabha was held the financial year	proportion (per 1000) of hhds. participated in Gram Sabha (among all hhds.)	proportion (per 1000) of hhds. reporting that MGNREGA was discussed in the Gram Sabha (among all hhds.)	households which reported that Gram Sabha was held estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	486	260	179	77752	3362
Madhya Pradesh	680	395	386	72996	4195
Rajasthan	610	268	272	54875	3869

Table 14: Proportion (per 1000) of households who reported that they heard of social audit, proportion (per 1000) of households reporting that Social Audit was conducted in the Gram Sabha and proportion (per 1000) of households reporting different agenda items that were discussed in the Social Audit for each state

state	prop. (per 1000) hhds. reporting that they heard of Social Audit	proportion (per 1000) households reporting that Gram Sabha was held during the financial year and agenda of social audit was discussed	proportion(per 1000) of households reporting different agenda items of social audit that were discussed in the Gram Sabha held												Financial Year: 2009-10	
			process of registration	preparation, issue and upda-tion of job cards	treat-ment of appli-cations	sancti-on of works	implem-entation of works	wage pay-ments	post facto auditing of the records and records of each work under-taken	qua-lity of work	work dimen-sions	select-ion of loca-tion	others	any	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Andhra Pradesh	98	28	354	493	373	425	534	701	271	392	422	546	0	726	4475	193
Madhya Pradesh	67	42	811	897	636	771	547	850	283	740	536	883	0	991	4483	306
Rajasthan	41	36	972	967	773	857	684	929	666	805	766	744	0	1000	3279	208

Table 16: Incidence of participation in MGNREG works, receipt of payment through bank/PO account, and report of improvement in level of living and in asset position due to participation in MGNREG works for each state

Financial Year: 2009-10

state	proportion (per 1000) of hhds. participated in MGNREG work during the financial year	proportion (per 1000) of hhds. reporting payment through bank/post office account	proportion (per 1000) of hhds. reporting improvement of level of living	proportion of (per 1000) of households reporting improvement of asset position	households participated in MGNREG works during the financial year	
					estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	391	898	818	436	62485	3200
Madhya Pradesh	257	934	624	324	27563	2092
Rajasthan	607	995	894	338	54603	3528

Table 17: Per 1000 distribution of household by status of getting work in MGNREG public work and average no. of days worked in MGNREG works per household for each state

Financial Year: 2009-10

state	status of getting work in MGNREG works						all	average no. of days worked in MGNREG works per household
	no. of days got work in MGNREG works					did not get work in MGNREG works		
	<20	20-40	40-60	60-80	>=80			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	85	78	67	65	96	609	1000	58
Madhya Pradesh	88	71	40	24	34	743	1000	39
Rajasthan	51	102	92	95	266	393	1000	70

Table 18: Average number of days worked in MGNREG public works, average number of days worked in other public works and per 1000 distribution of persons by status of participation in MGNREG public works for each category of person of each state

Financial Year: 2009-10

state	category of persons	average number of days worked in MGNREG works	average number of days worked in other public works	per 1000 distribution of persons by status of getting MGNREG public work						
				got work for					did not get work	all
				<20 days	20-40 days	40-60 days	60-80 days	>=80 days		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	male	30	12	69	65	26	11	8	821	1000
	female	33	29	63	81	33	19	10	795	1000
	person	32	18	66	73	29	15	9	808	1000
Madhya Pradesh	male	24	19	51	34	14	4	1	896	1000
	female	21	15	42	26	8	1	0	923	1000
	person	23	19	47	30	11	2	1	909	1000
Rajasthan	male	42	36	31	44	30	14	17	864	1000
	female	53	26	30	51	41	31	52	795	1000
	person	49	31	30	47	36	22	34	830	1000

Table 21: Average wage earnings received (Rs.) per day by casual wage labours (of age 5 years and above) in public works (separately for MGNREG public works and other type of public works) by type of public works for each state and each category of person

Financial Year: 2009-10

state	category of person	average wage earnings received (Rs.) per day										other public works	mandays worked in public works	
		type of MGNREG works											estimated (00)	sample
		rural connectivity	flood control and protection works	water conservation and harvesting (new ponds etc.)	drought proofing including afforestation, tree planting	irrigation canals	Irrigation facility to SC/ST, IAY, or land reform beneficiaries	renovation of traditional water bodies (desilting old tanks etc.)	land development (land leveling etc.)	other	all (incl. n.r.)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh	male	98	86	91	87	92	92	89	89	89	90	51	1599199	86900
	female	94	87	91	87	91	89	88	87	92	89	50	2055744	101583
	person	96	87	91	87	92	90	89	88	91	89	50	3654944	188483
Madhya Pradesh	male	87	87	88	83	93	86	81	88	86	87	77	669696	48957
	female	86	81	87	80	96	86	88	87	82	86	76	404047	28945
	person	87	86	88	82	94	86	84	87	84	87	76	1073743	77902
Rajasthan	male	80	71	80	84	90	85	82	84	97	81	65	1360531	87728
	female	79	73	85	82	95	81	81	81	97	82	56	2456880	140827
	person	79	72	83	83	93	83	82	82	97	82	61	3817411	228555

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Table 22: Proportion (per 1000) of persons working under MGNREG public works , proportion of persons (per 1000) by (i) different mode of payment, (ii) different method of payment and proportion of persons (per 1000) reported using own tools at the worksite by each category of persons for each state

Financial Year: 2009-10														
state	category of persons	no. per 1000 got work in MGNREG works	proportion per 1000 of persons (who received payment)											prop. of persons (per 1000) using own tools
			mode of payment							method of payment				
			directly in P.O. account	directly in bank. account	in gram sabha meeting	by field asstt./mate	by SHG member	through smart card	other	any (incl. n.r.)	piece rate	time rate	any (incl. n.r.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh	male	179	824	35	7	12	100	58	3	1000	998	6	1000	971
	female	205	841	46	8	9	88	75	0	1000	999	6	1000	970
	person	192	833	41	7	10	94	67	2	1000	999	6	1000	970
Madhya Pradesh	male	104	165	800	6	32	2	0	6	1000	622	495	1000	801
	female	77	221	739	7	40	2	0	5	1000	620	468	1000	860
	person	91	188	775	7	36	2	0	6	1000	622	484	1000	825
Rajasthan	male	136	505	508	1	3	0	0	1	1000	932	98	1000	979
	female	205	533	478	2	2	1	0	0	1000	953	78	1000	986
	person	170	522	490	1	2	0	0	1	1000	944	86	1000	983

Table 23: Proportion (per 1000) of persons received wages for work under MGNREGA and their per 1000 distribution by time period of receiving payment after finishing work for each category of persons for each state

Financial Year: 2009-10									
state	category of person	proportion (per 1000) of persons received wages for work under MGNREGA	per 1000 distribution of periods of payments						
			0-15 days	15-30 days	1-3 months	3-6 months	6 months or more	not paid till date of survey	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	male	994	695	239	54	2	0	8	1000
	female	994	675	263	47	4	0	9	1000
	person	994	684	252	50	3	0	9	1000
Madhya Pradesh	male	938	252	391	246	33	1	77	1000
	female	919	199	361	324	32	1	84	1000
	person	930	231	379	277	33	1	80	1000
Rajasthan	male	984	120	414	401	31	2	32	1000
	female	986	87	399	463	22	0	28	1000
	person	985	100	405	438	26	1	30	1000

**Concepts and Definitions, Sample Design & Estimation Procedure used for the survey
on MGNREGA**

1. Important concepts and definitions used in this survey are explained below:

1.1 **House:** Every structure, tent, shelter, etc. is a house irrespective of its use. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both or even may be vacant.

1.2 **Household:** A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constituted a household. The members of a household may or may not be related by blood or marriage to one another. For the current survey, while determining the group of persons to be considered as households, the following cases were noted:

(i) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, etc., constituted a single member household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pool their income for spending, they together was treated as forming a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel was treated as a separate single household by itself.

(ii) Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc., were excluded, but residential staff therein was listed while listing was done in such institutions. The persons of the first category were considered as normal members of their parent households and were counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence were outside the coverage of the survey.

(iii) Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence were not listed. But households residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge etc. more or less regularly in the same place were listed.

(iv) Foreign nationals were not listed, nor their domestic servants, if by definition the latter belonged to the foreign national's household. If, however, a foreign national becomes an Indian citizen for all practical purposes, he/ she was covered.

(v) Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF etc.) were kept outside the survey coverage for difficulty in conduct of survey therein. However, civilian population residing in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel were covered, for which, of course, permission might have been obtained from appropriate authorities.

(vi) Orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams and vagrant houses were outside the survey coverage. However, the persons staying in old age homes, the students staying in ashram/ hostels and the residential staff (other than monks/ nuns) of these ashrams were listed. For orphanages, although orphans were not listed, the persons looking after them and staying there were considered for listing.

1.3 **Household size:** The number of normally resident members of a household is its size. It included temporary stay-aways (whose total period of absence from the household was

expected to be less than 6 months) but excluded temporary visitors and guests (whose expected total period of stay was less than 6 months). Even though the determination of the actual composition of a household was left to the judgment of the head of the household, the following procedures were adopted as guidelines:

(i) In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis was placed on 'normally living together' than on 'ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen'. In case the place of residence of a person was different from the place of boarding, he or she was treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resided.

(ii) A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) was considered as a member of the household with whom he or she resided even though he or she was not a member of the same family.

(iii) When a person slept in one place (say, in a shop or in a room in another house because of space shortage) but usually took food with his or her family, he or she was treated not as a single member household but as a member of the household in which other members of his or her family stay.

(iv) If a member of a household (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the household) stayed elsewhere (say, in hostel for studies or for any other reason), he/ she was not considered as a member of his/ her parent's household. However, he/ she was listed as a single member household if the hostel is listed.

1.4 Public works: 'Public works' are those activities which are sponsored by Government or Local Bodies, and which cover local area development works like construction of roads, dams, bunds, digging of ponds, etc., as relief measures, or as an outcome of employment generation schemes under the poverty alleviation programme such as National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP), Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP), etc.

The coverage of schemes under 'public works' is restricted to those schemes under poverty alleviation programme, or relief measures through which the Government generates wage employment. It may be noted that the names of these schemes signify the Budget Heads under Plan from which funds are released for carrying out various 'types of works'. The types of works that are generally undertaken through these schemes, are watershed development, drought proofing, land levelling, flood control, laying pipes or cables, sanitation, water harvesting, irrigation canal, development of orchard, road construction, building construction / repair, running crèche, etc.

There may be some schemes sponsored by the Government and in operation, which are conceived as self-employment generation schemes. Some such schemes of the Government are Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (schemes under erstwhile IRDP merged with this), Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), etc. Employment generated through these schemes is not to be considered within the purview of 'public works'.

Sometimes, the Government may undertake various programmes, viz., Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Rural Sanitation Programme (RSP), Drought Prone

Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), etc. The main objective of such programmes is on infrastructure development rather than poverty alleviation and generation of employment. Moreover, these programmes are executed as projects through contractors. Employment generated through these programmes, which are executed through contractors, is also kept outside the domain of 'public works'. However, if similar activities relating to rural water supply, rural sanitation, desert development, wastelands development, etc. are undertaken by the State Government or Local Bodies to provide wage employment and without employing any contractor for its execution, those are to be considered under 'public works'.

Classification of individuals as 'casual labour in *public works*' requires that the work in which they participate is '*public works*' as defined above. To distinguish between '*public works*' and works not classifiable as '*public works*', some broad characteristics of '*public work*' have been identified, viz. the primary objective is generation of wage employment and poverty alleviation, and creation of community asset as an outcome in achieving those main objectives. These features of *public works* along with the description of some wage employment generation schemes given above will be helpful in identification of '*public works*'.

A short description of the three schemes sponsored by the Central Government, which are in operation either in rural areas or in urban areas, and are covered under '*public works*' is given below:

1.4.1 National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP): The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA) is an important step towards the realization of the right to work and to enhance the livelihood security of the households in the rural areas of the country. It extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu & Kashmir. According to this Act, Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes (REGS) are formed by the State Governments. The Scheme provides at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Adult means a person who has completed his/ her eighteen years of age. Unskilled manual work means any physical work which any adult person is capable of doing without any special skill/ training. The implementing agency of the scheme may be any Department of the Central Government or a State Government, a Zila Parishad, Panchayat/ Gram Panchayat or any local authority or Government undertaking or non-governmental organization authorized by the Central Government or the State Government.

1.4.2 Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY): The primary objective of the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is to provide additional wage employment in all rural areas and thereby ensure food security and improve nutritional levels. The secondary objective is the creation of durable assets and infrastructural development in rural areas. This scheme was announced by the Prime Minister on 15.8.2001 and launched in September 2001. The schemes of Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) have been merged under this programme w.e.f. 1.4.2002. The SGRY is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in and around the village/ habitat. The programme is self-targeting in nature. While providing wage employment preference is given to agricultural wage earners, non-agricultural unskilled wage earners, marginal farmers, women, members of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes,

parents of child labour withdrawn from hazardous occupations, parents of handicapped children or adults with handicapped parents. The programme is implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Thirty percent of employment opportunities are reserved for women under the programme.

The programme is implemented on cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and the States for the cash component of the programme. However, foodgrains under the programme are provided to the States free of cost.

Five per cent of the funds and foodgrains under SGRY are retained in the Ministry of Rural Development for utilization in areas of acute distress arising out of natural calamities or by taking up preventive measures in the chronically drought or flood affected areas. In addition, a certain percentage of the allotted foodgrains under the SGRY is reserved for the Special Component to be used in any Central or State Government scheme with wage employment potential to meet exigencies arising out of any natural calamity. The remaining funds and foodgrains under SGRY are distributed among the Zila Parishad, Intermediate Panchayats and Village Panchayat in the ratio of 20:30:50.

Wages under the programme are paid partly in the form of foodgrains and partly in cash. The States and UTs are free to calculate the cost of foodgrains paid as part of wages, at a uniform rate, which may be either BPL rate or APL rate, or anywhere between the two rates. The workers are paid the balance of wages in cash so that they are assured of the notified minimum wages.

Under the programme, priority is given to works of soil and moisture conservation, minor irrigation, rejuvenation of drinking water resources and augmentation of ground water, traditional water harvesting structures, desiltation of village tanks/ ponds, durable assets such as schools, kitchen sheds for schools, dispensaries, community centres, and Panchayat Ghars. Development of Haats, which are labour intensive, is also to be given priority. The size, cost and nature of the work should be such that they may be completed within a period of one year and in exceptional situations within a maximum period of two years.

1.4.3 National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP): The National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) is being implemented in 150 most backward districts of the country from November, 2004. The objective of the programme is to provide additional resources to 150 most backward districts of the country so that generation of supplementary wage employment and provision of food security through creation of need based economic, social and community assets in these districts is further intensified. Foodgrains are provided to the States free of cost. Works are taken up under the programme in accordance with the Five Year Perspective Plan. The Collector is responsible for preparation of the Perspective Plan and for programme implementation.

The above three schemes are sponsored by the Central Government for generation of wage employment. These apart, there may be similar schemes sponsored by the State Government or Local Bodies to provide wage employment, which are also to be considered under '*public works*'.

1.5 Pucca structure: A pucca structure was one whose walls and roofs were made of pucca materials such as cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement/ ash bricks, stone, stone

blocks, jack boards (cement plastered reeds), iron, zinc or other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, asbestos cement sheet, veneer, plywood, artificial wood of synthetic material and poly vinyl chloride (PVC) material.

1.6 Katcha structure: A structure which had walls and roof made of non-pucca materials was regarded as a katcha structure. Non-pucca materials included unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, etc.

1.7 Semi-pucca structure: A structure which could not be classified as a pucca or a katcha structure as per definition was regarded as a semi-pucca structure. Such a structure could have either the walls or the roof but not both, made of pucca materials.

1.8 Land possessed: The area of land possessed included land 'owned', 'leased in' and 'land neither owned nor leased in' (i.e. encroached) by the household but excluded land 'leased out'. The total land area possessed by the household as on the date of survey was taken into account. A piece of land was considered to be owned by the household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title vested in a member or members of the household. Land held in owner-like possession say, under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure, long-term lease for 30 years or more, etc., was also considered as land owned. For a piece of land under the possession of the household, if the household lacked title of ownership and also did not have lease agreement for the use of land transacted, either verbally or in writing, such land was considered as 'neither owned nor leased in'. In collecting information regarding land possessed, the actual position as obtained on the date of survey was considered. It may be noted that the 'area of land possessed' to be recorded did not include the area of land owned, leased-in, etc. by the servants/ paying guests who were considered as normal members of the household.

1.9 Household monthly per capita expenditure: Household consumer expenditure was measured as the expenditure incurred by a household on domestic account during a specified period, called reference period. It also included the imputed values of goods and services, which were not purchased but procured otherwise for consumption. In other words, it was the sum total of monetary values of all the items (i.e. goods and services) consumed by the household on domestic account during the reference period. The imputed rent of owner-occupied houses was excluded from consumption expenditure. Any expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprises of the households was also excluded from the household consumer expenditure. Monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) was the household consumer expenditure over a period of 30 days divided by household size.

1.10 Economic activity: The entire spectrum of human activity falls into two categories: economic activity and non-economic activity. Any activity resulting in production of goods and services that add value to national product was considered as an economic activity. The economic activities have two parts - market activities and non-market activities. Market activities are those that involve remuneration to those who perform it, i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. Such activities included production of all goods and services for market including those of government services, etc. Non-market activities are those involving the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets.

The full spectrum of economic activities as defined in the UN System of National Accounts is not covered in the definition adopted for the Employment and Unemployment surveys of

NSSO. Production of any good for own consumption is considered as economic activity by UN System of National Accounts but production of only primary goods was considered as economic activity by NSSO. While the former included activities like own account processing of primary products among other things, in the NSS surveys, processing of primary products for own consumption was not considered as economic activity. However, it may be noted that 'production of agricultural goods for own consumption' covered all activities up to and including stages of threshing and storing of produce, for own consumption, comes under the coverage of the economic activities of NSSO.

The term 'economic activity' in the Employment and Unemployment survey of NSSO included:

- (i) all the market activities described above, i.e., the activities performed for pay or profit which result in production of goods and services for exchange,
- (ii) of the non-market activities,
 - (a) all the activities relating to the primary sector (i.e., **industry Divisions 01 to 14 of NIC-2004**) which result in production (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.) of primary goods, including threshing and storing of grains for own consumption.
 - and
 - (b) the activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets include construction of own houses, roads, wells, etc., and of machinery, tools, etc., for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction in the capacity of either a labourer or a supervisor.

The activities like prostitution, begging, etc., which fetched earnings, was not considered as economic activities. Moreover, activity status of a person was judged irrespective of the situation whether such activity was carried out illegally in the form of smuggling or not.

1.11 Activity status: It is the activity situation in which a person is found during a reference period, which concerns the person's participation in economic and non-economic activities. According to this, a person could be in one or a combination of the following three statuses during a reference period:

- (i) working or being engaged in economic activity (work),
- (ii) being not engaged in economic activity (work) and either making tangible efforts to seek 'work' or being available for 'work' if the 'work' is available and
- (iii) being not engaged in any economic activity (work) and also not available for 'work'.

Activity statuses, as mentioned in (i) & (ii) above, are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force, activity status (i) above was associated with 'employment' and that of (ii) above with 'unemployment'. The three broad activity statuses was further sub-divided into several detailed activity categories. These are stated below:

- (i) working or being engaged in economic activity (employed):*

- (a) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as an own-account worker
- (b) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as an employer
- (c) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as 'helper'
- (d) worked as regular wage/ salaried employee
- (e) worked as casual wage labour in public works other than National Rural Employment Guarantee (NREG) public works
- (f) worked as casual wage labour in National Rural Employment Guarantee (NREG) public works
- (g) worked as casual wage labour in other types of works
- (h) did not work due to sickness though there was work in household enterprise
- (i) did not work due to other reasons though there was work in household enterprise
- (j) did not work due to sickness but had regular wage/ salaried employment
- (k) did not work due to other reasons but had regular wage/ salaried employment

(ii) not working but seeking or available for work (unemployed) :

- (a) sought work
- (b) did not seek but was available for work

(iii) not working and also not available for work (not in labour force) :

- (a) attended educational institution
- (b) attended domestic duties only
- (c) attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods, tailoring, weaving, etc., for household use
- (d) recipients of rent, pension, remittance, etc.
- (e) not able to work due to disability
- (f) others
- (g) did not work due to sickness (for casual workers only).

1.11.1 The various constituents of 'employed', 'unemployed', 'labour force', 'out of labour force' are as explained below:

(a) **Workers (or employed):** Persons who, during the reference period, were engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, temporarily abstained from work for reasons of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies constituted workers. Unpaid helpers who assisted in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities were also considered as workers. All the workers were assigned one of the detailed activity status under the broad activity category 'working or being engaged in economic activity'.

(b) **Seeking or available for work (or unemployed):** Persons, who, during the reference period, owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work *under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration*, were considered as those who are 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed).

(c) **Labour force:** Persons who were either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) during the reference period together constituted the labour force.

(d) **Out of labour force:** Persons who were neither 'working' and at the same time nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the reference period were considered to be 'out of labour force'. The persons under this category were students, those engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young or too old persons, prostitutes, etc. and casual labourers not working due to sickness.

1.11.2 It may be noted that workers have been further categorized as *self-employed, regular wage/ salaried employee and casual wage labourer*. These categories are defined in the following paragraphs.

1.11.3 **Self-employed:** Persons who operated their own farm or non-farm enterprises or were engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners were deemed to be self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have *autonomy* (i.e., how, where and when to produce) and *economic independence* (i.e., market, scale of operation and money) for carrying out their operation. The remuneration of the self-employed consisted of a non-separable combination of two parts: a reward for their labour, and profit of their enterprise. The combined remuneration is given by the revenue from sale of output produced by self-employed persons *minus* the cost of purchased inputs in production.

The self-employed persons were again categorised into the following three groups:

- (i) **own-account workers:** They are the self-employed who operated their enterprises on their own account or with one or a few partners and who during the reference period by and large, ran their enterprise without hiring any labour. They could, however, have had unpaid helpers to assist them in the activity of the enterprise.
- (ii) **employers:** The self-employed persons who worked on their own account or with one or a few partners and by and large ran their enterprise by hiring labour were the employers, and
- (iii) **helpers in household enterprise:** The helpers were a category of self-employed persons mostly family members who kept themselves engaged in their household enterprises, working full or part time and did not receive any regular salary or wages in return for the work performed. They did not run the household enterprise on their own but assisted the related person living in the same household in running the household enterprise.

1.11.4 There is a category of workers who worked at a place of their choice which is outside the establishment that employed them or bought their product. Different expressions like 'home workers', 'home based workers' and 'out workers' are synonymously used for such workers. For the purpose of this survey, all such workers was categorised as 'self-employed'. The 'home workers' have *some degree of autonomy and economic independence* in carrying out the work, and their work is not directly supervised as is the case for the *employees*. Like

the other self-employed, these workers have to meet certain costs, like actual or imputed rent on the buildings in which they work, costs incurred for heating, lighting and power, storage or transportation, etc., thereby indicating that they have some tangible or intangible means of production. It may be noted that *employees* are not required to provide such inputs for production.

1.11.5 It may further be elaborated that the ‘putting out’ system prevalent in the production process in which a part of production which is ‘put out’ is performed in different household enterprises (and not at the employers establishment). For example, *bidi* rollers obtaining orders from a *bidi* manufacturer was considered as home workers irrespective of whether or not they were supplied raw material (leaves, *masala*, etc.), equipment (scissors) and other means of production. The fee or remuneration received consisted of two parts - the share of their labour and profit of the enterprise. In some cases, the payment could be based on piece rate. Similarly, a woman engaged in tailoring or embroidery work on order from a wholesaler, or making *pappad* on order from some particular unit/ contractor/ trader at her home was treated as ‘home worker’. On the other hand, if she had worked in the employers’ premises, she was treated as *employee*. Again, if she did not undertake these activities on orders from outside, but marketed the products by herself/ other household members for profit, she was considered as an own account worker, if of course, she did not employ any hired help more or less on a regular basis.

1.11.6 **Regular wage/ salaried employee:** Persons working in other’s farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract) were the regular wage/ salaried employees. *This category not only included persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.*

1.11.7 **Casual wage labour:** A person who was casually engaged in other’s farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and got in return wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract was a casual wage labour.

1.12 **Different approaches for determining activity status:** The persons surveyed were classified into various activity categories on the basis of activities pursued by them during certain specified reference periods. There were three reference periods for this survey viz. (i) one year, (ii) one week and (iii) each day of the reference week. Based on these three periods, three different measures of activity status are arrived at. These are termed respectively as usual status, current weekly status and current daily status. The activity status that is determined on the basis of 1 year reference period is termed as the usual activity status of a person, that is determined on the basis of a reference period of 1 week is termed as the current weekly status (cws) of the person and the activity status that is determined on the basis of each day of the reference week is termed as the current daily status (cds) of the person.

1.12.1 Identification of each individual into a unique situation poses a problem when more than one of three types of broad activity status viz. ‘employed’, ‘unemployed’ and ‘not in labour force’ is concurrently obtained for a person. In such an eventuality, unique identification under any one of the three broad activity statuses was done by adopting either the major time criterion or priority criterion. The former is used for classification of persons

under 'usual activity status' and, the latter, for classification of persons under 'current activity status'. If, by adopting one of these two criteria, a person categorised as engaged in economic activity was found to be pursuing more than one economic activity during the reference period, the appropriate detailed activity status category related to the activity in which relatively more time was spent. Similar approach was adopted for non-economic activities also.

1.12.2 Usual activity status: The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively long time (major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey was considered the *usual principal activity status* of the person. To decide the usual principal activity of a person, he/ she was first categorised as belonging to the labour force or not, during the reference period **on the basis of major time criterion**. Persons, thus, adjudged as not belonging to the labour force were assigned the broad activity status 'neither working nor available for work'. For the persons belonging to the labour force, the broad activity status of either 'working' or 'not working but seeking and/ or available for work' was then ascertained again on the basis of the relatively long time spent in the labour force during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. Within the broad activity status so determined, the detailed activity status category of a person pursuing more than one such activity was determined again on the basis of the 'relatively long time spent' criterion.

1.12.3 Subsidiary economic activity status: A person whose principal usual status was determined on the basis of the major time criterion could have pursued some economic activity **for 30 days or more** during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The status in which such economic activity was pursued during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey was the subsidiary economic activity status of the person. In case of multiple subsidiary economic activities, the major activity and status based on the 'relatively long time spent' criterion was considered. It may be noted that engagement in work in subsidiary capacity may arise out of the two following situations:

- (i) a person may be engaged in a relatively long 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).
- (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 small period in a subsidiary capacity. In such cases, since both the activities are being pursued throughout the year and the duration of both the activities is more than 30 days, the activity which is being pursued for a relatively small period was considered as his/ her subsidiary activity.

1.12.4 Current weekly activity status: The current weekly activity status of a person is the activity status obtaining for a person during a reference period of 7 days preceding the date of survey. It is decided **on the basis of a certain priority cum major time criterion**. According to the priority criterion, the status of 'working' got priority over the status of 'not working but seeking or available for work', which in turn got priority over the status of 'neither working nor available for work'. *A person was considered working (or employed) if*

he/ she, while pursuing any economic activity, had worked for at least one hour on at least one day during the 7 days preceding the date of survey. A person was considered 'seeking or available for work (or unemployed)' if during the reference week no economic activity was pursued by the person but he/ she made efforts to get work or had been available for work any time during the reference week though not actively seeking work in the belief that no work was available. A person who had neither worked nor was available for work any time during the reference week, was considered to be engaged in non-economic activities (or not in labour force). Having decided the broad current weekly activity status of a person on the basis of 'priority' criterion, the detailed current weekly activity status was again decided **on the basis of 'major time' criterion if a person is pursuing multiple economic activities.**

1.12.5 Current daily activity status: The activity pattern of the population, particularly in the unorganised sector, is such that during a week, and sometimes, even during a day, a person can pursue more than one activity. Moreover, many people can even undertake both economic and non-economic activities on the same day of a reference week. The current daily activity status for a person was determined on the basis of his/ her activity status on each day of the reference week **using a priority-cum-major time criterion** (day to day labour time disposition). The following points were considered for determining the current daily status of a person:

- i) Each day of the reference week was looked upon as comprising of either two 'half days' or a 'full day' for assigning the activity status.
- ii) A person was considered 'working' (employed) for the entire day if he/ she had worked for 4 hours or more during the day.
- iii) If a person was engaged in more than one of the economic activities for *4 hours or more* on a day, he/ she was assigned two economic activities out of the different economic activities on which he/ she devoted relatively long time on the reference day. In such cases, one 'half day' work was considered for each of those two economic activities (i.e., 0.5 intensity will be given for each of these two economic activities).
- iv) If the person had worked for *1 hour or more but less than 4 hours*, he/ she was considered 'working' (employed) for half-day and 'seeking or available for work' (unemployed) or 'neither seeking nor available for work' (not in labour force) for the other half of the day depending on whether he was seeking/ available for work or not.
- v) If a person was not engaged in 'work' even for 1 hour on a day but was seeking/ available for work even for 4 hours or more, he/ she was considered 'unemployed' for the entire day. But if he/ she was 'seeking/ available for work' for more than 1 hour and less than 4 hours only, he/ she was considered 'unemployed' for half day and 'not in labour force' for the other half of the day.
- vi) A person who neither had any 'work' to do nor was available for 'work' even for half a day was considered 'not in labour force' for the entire day and was assigned one or two of the detailed non-economic activity status depending upon the activities pursued by him/ her during the reference day.

It may be noted that while assigning intensity, an intensity of 1.0 was given against an activity which is done for 'full day' and 0.5, if it was done for 'half day'.

1.13 Manual work: A job essentially involving physical labour was considered as manual work. However, jobs essentially involving physical labour but also requiring a certain level of general, professional, scientific or technical education were not termed as 'manual work'. On the other hand, jobs not involving much of physical labour and at the same time not requiring much educational (general, scientific, technical or otherwise) background were treated as 'manual work'. Thus, engineers, doctors, dentists, midwives, etc., were not considered manual workers even though their jobs involve some amount of physical labour. But, peons, chowkidars, watchman, etc. were considered manual workers even though their work might not involve much physical labour. A few examples of manual workers are cooks, waiters, building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, barbers, beauticians, watchmen, gate keepers, agricultural labourers, plantation labourers and related workers

1.14 Rural Labour: Manual labour working in agricultural and/ or non-agricultural occupations *in return for wages* paid either in cash or in kind (excluding exchange labour) and *living in rural areas*, was considered as rural labour.

1.15 Agricultural labour: A person was considered to be engaged as agricultural labour, if he/ she followed one or more of the following agricultural occupations in the capacity of a wage paid manual labour, whether paid in cash or kind or both:

- (i) farming
- (ii) dairy farming
- (iii) production of any horticultural commodity
- (iv) raising of livestock, bees or poultry
- (v) any practice performed on a farm as incidental to or in conjunction with farm operations (including forestry and timbering) and the preparation for market and delivery to storage or to market or to carriage for transportation to market of farm produce. Further, 'carriage for transportation' refers **only to the first stage of the transport** from farm to the first place of disposal.

Working in fisheries was excluded from agricultural labour.

1.16 Wage-paid manual labour: A person who did manual work in return for wages in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind (excluding exchange labour) was a wage paid manual labour. Salaries were also counted as wages. A person who was self-employed in manual work was **not treated** as a wage paid manual labour.

1.17 Procedure for determining Household principal industry and occupation: To determine the household principal industry and occupation, the general procedure that was followed was to list all the occupations pertaining to economic activities pursued by the members of the household excluding those employed by the household and paying guests (who in view of their staying and taking food in the household are considered as its normal members) during the one year period preceding the date of survey, no matter whether such occupations were pursued by the members in their principal or subsidiary (on the basis of

earnings) capacity. Out of the occupations listed that one which fetched the maximum earnings to the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey was considered as the principal household occupation. It is quite possible that one or more members of the household might have pursued the household occupation in different industries. In such cases, the particular industry out of all the different industries corresponding to the principal occupation, which fetched the maximum earnings, was considered as the principal industry of the household. In extreme cases, the earnings could be equal in two different occupations or industry-occupation combinations. By convention, in such cases, priority was given to the occupation or industry-occupation combination of the senior-most member.

1.18 Usual place of residence (upr): In this survey, usual place of residence (upr) of a person was defined as a place (village/town) where the person had stayed continuously for a period of six months or more.

1.19 Migrant: A household member whose last usual place of residence (upr) was different from the present place of enumeration was considered as a migrant member in a household.

2. Sample Design & Estimation Procedure

2.1 Outline of sample design: A stratified multi-stage design has been adopted for the survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the 2001 census villages and ultimate stage units (USU) were the households. In case of large villages requiring hamlet-group (hg) formation, one intermediate stage was the selection of two hamlet-groups from each village.

2.2 Stratification: One special stratum was formed at state level containing all villages with population 0 to 50 as per census 2001. All remaining villages of each district formed a separate stratum.

2.3 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units: The list of 2001 census villages constituted the sampling frame.

2.4 Sample size (FSU): A total number of 912 villages was allocated for the three States with 304 villages for each State.

2.4.1 Allocation of villages to strata: Total sample size (no. of villages) of a state was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population as per census 2001 with double weightage given to phase-I districts i.e. the first 200 districts which were notified with effect from February 2nd 2006 as per the Act. Allocations at stratum level was adjusted to multiples of 4 and efforts will be made to allocate a minimum sample size of 8 to each stratum.

2.5 Selection of villages: All villages of a stratum will be arranged as per the Census 2001 frame. From this arranged frame, the sample villages will be selected by circular systematic sampling with equal probability (CSSEP), in the form of two independent sub-samples.

2.6 Criterion for hamlet-group formation: After identification of the village, it was determined whether listing will be done in the whole sample village or not. In case the population of the selected village is found to be 1200 or more, it was divided into a suitable number (say, D) of 'hamlet-groups' as stated below:

approximate present population of the sample village		no. of hgs to be formed
less than 1200	(no hamlet-groups)	1
1200 to 1799		3
1800 to 2399		4
2400 to 2999		5
3000 to 3599		6
.....and so on		

2.6.1 Formation and selection of hamlet-groups: In case hamlet-groups were to be formed in the sample village, the same was done by more or less equalizing population. Two hamlet-groups (hg) were selected from a large village wherever hamlet-groups have been formed in the following manner – one hg with maximum percentage share of population was selected and termed as hg 1; one more hg was selected from the remaining hg's by simple random sampling (SRS) and termed as hg 2. Listing and selection of the households was done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups. The village without hg formation will be treated as sample hg number 1.

2.7 Listing of households: Having determined the hamlet-groups, i.e. area(s) to be considered for listing, the next step was to list all the households (including those found to be temporarily locked after ascertaining the temporariness of locking of households through local enquiry). The hamlet-group with sample hg number 1 was considered for listing first, to be followed by the listing of households within the sample hg number 2.

2.8 Formation of second stage strata and allocation of households:

In each selected FSU detailed household enquiry schedule 10.3 was canvassed in 20 households selected as per second stage stratification plan. All the households listed in the selected FSU/ hamlet-group was stratified into four second stage strata (SSS) for schedule 10.3. The composition of the SSS and allocation of households is given in table below:

SSS	composition of SSS within a sample FSU	number of households surveyed	
		FSU without hg formation	FSU with hg formation (for each hg)
SSS 1:	households with participation in NREG works during 2008 – 09	6	3
SSS 2:	remaining households with members not participated during 2008 – 09 but participated in other years	6	3
SSS 3:	remaining households which volunteered but did not get such works so far and/or households whose members worked at least 30 days as casual labour during last 365 days	4	2
SSS 4:	all the remaining households	4	2

2.9 Estimation Procedure

Notations:

s = subscript for s-th stratum

m = subscript for sub-sample (m = 1, 2)

i = subscript for i-th FSU [village]

d = subscript for a hamlet-group (d = 1, 2)

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/ hg [j = (1, 2, 3 or 4)]

k = subscript for k-th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/ hg

D = total number of hg's formed in the sample FSU

D* = 0 if D = 1

= (D – 1) for FSUs with D > 1

N = total number of FSUs in any stratum

n = number of sample FSUs surveyed including zero cases but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and stratum.

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group of sample FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group of sample FSU

x, y = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation

\hat{X} , \hat{Y} = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y

Under the above symbols,

y_{smidjk} = observed value of the characteristic y for the k-th household in the j-th second stage stratum of the d-th hg (d = 1, 2) of the i-th FSU belonging to the m-th sub-sample for the s-th stratum.

However, for ease of understanding, a few symbols have been suppressed in following paragraphs where they are obvious.

2.9.1 Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a particular sub-sample and stratum:

Schedule 0.0 (a):

(i) For estimating the number of households in a stratum possessing a characteristic:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [y_{i1} + D_i^* \times y_{i2}]$$

where y_{i1} , y_{i2} are the total number of households possessing the characteristic y in hg's 1 & 2 of the i-th FSU respectively.

(ii) For estimating the number of villages in a stratum possessing a characteristic:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

where y_i is taken as 1 for sample villages possessing the characteristic and 0 otherwise.

(iii) In some of the tables, estimation of number/distribution of Gram Panchayat (GP) or estimation of proportion of a characteristic per GP may be necessary. Since GPs were not sampled directly, a modification is necessary for estimation of GP. This may be done in this way:

- (1) estimate the total number of villages or number of villages with a particular characteristic as the case may be using the usual the formula (i) or (ii) ;
- (2) calculate the average number of villages per GP for the sample villages using the information in items 6(a) and 6(b) of Block 1, schedule 0.0;
- (3) divide the estimated number of villages in (1) by the average number of sample villages per GP to get the estimated number of GP.

Schedules 10.3:

(i) For j-th second stage stratum of a stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \times \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all second-stage strata combined:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

Overall Estimate for Aggregates:

Overall estimate for aggregates for a stratum (\hat{Y}_s) based on two sub-samples is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{sm}$$

Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State level:

The overall estimate \hat{Y} at the State level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates \hat{Y}_s over all strata belonging to the State.

2.9.2 Estimates of Ratios:

Let \hat{Y} and \hat{X} be the overall estimates of the aggregates Y and X for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State level.

Then the combined ratio estimate (\hat{R}) of the ratio ($R = \frac{Y}{X}$) will be obtained as

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}.$$

2.9.3 Estimates of Error: The estimated variances of the above estimates will be as follows:

For aggregate \hat{Y} :

$V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_s)$ where $V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_s)$ is given by

$$V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_s) = \frac{1}{4}(\hat{Y}_{s1} - \hat{Y}_{s2})^2 \text{ for stratum 's', } \hat{Y}_{s1} \text{ and } \hat{Y}_{s2} \text{ being the stratum}$$

estimates for sub-sample 1 and 2 respectively

For ratio \hat{R} :

$$M\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{4\hat{X}^2} \sum_s \left[(\hat{Y}_{s1} - \hat{Y}_{s2})^2 + \hat{R}^2 (\hat{X}_{s1} - \hat{X}_{s2})^2 - 2\hat{R}(\hat{Y}_{s1} - \hat{Y}_{s2})(\hat{X}_{s1} - \hat{X}_{s2}) \right]$$

where \hat{Y}_{s1} and \hat{Y}_{s2} are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum 's'.

Estimates of RSE:

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{M\hat{S}E(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

2.9.4 Multipliers:

The formulae for multipliers at stratum level for a sub-sample and schedule type are given below:

sch type	formula for multipliers	
	hg 1	hg 2
0.0 (a)	$\frac{N_s}{n_{sm}}$	$\frac{N_s}{n_{sm}} \times D_{smi}^*$
10.3	$\frac{N_s}{n_{smj}} \times \frac{H_{smi1j}}{h_{smi1j}}$	$\frac{N_s}{n_{smj}} \times D_{smi}^* \times \frac{H_{smi2j}}{h_{smi2j}}$
j = 1, 2, 3, 4		

Note: (i) For estimating any characteristic for any domain not specifically considered in sample design, indicator variable may be used.

(ii) Multipliers have to be computed on the basis of information available in the listing schedule irrespective of any misclassification observed between the listing schedule and detailed enquiry schedule.

(iii) For estimating number of villages possessing a characteristics, $D_{smi}^* = 1$ in the relevant multipliers and there will be only one multiplier for the village.

2.9.4.1 Treatment for zero cases, casualty cases etc.:

While counting the number of FSUs surveyed (n_{sm}) in a stratum, all the FSUs with survey codes 1 to 6 in schedule 0.0 (a) will be considered.

Casualty cases: FSUs with survey code 7 as per schedule 0.0 (a) are treated as casualties. In addition to this, an FSU, although surveyed, may have to be treated as casualty for a particular *second stage stratum* as given in the following para:

FSUs with survey codes 1 or 4 as per schedule 0.0 (a) having number of households in the frame of j-th second stage stratum greater than 0 but number of households surveyed according to data file, considering both hg together, as nil (i.e. $H_{i1j} + H_{i2j} > 0$ but $h_{i1j} + h_{i2j} = 0$) will be taken as casualties for j-th second stage stratum.

All the FSUs with survey codes 1 to 6 as per schedule 0.0(a) minus the number of casualties as identified above will be taken as the number of surveyed FSUs (n_{smj}) for that stratum \times second stage stratum.

When casualty for j-th second stage stratum occurs for a particular hg but not for the other hg, the FSU will not be treated as casualty but some adjustments in the value of H for the other hg will be done as follows:

- (i) Suppose for hg 1, $H_{i1j} > 0$ but $h_{i1j} = 0$ while for hg 2, $H_{i2j} > 0$ and $h_{i2j} > 0$. In that case $D_i^* \times H_{i2j}$ will be replaced by $(H_{i1j} + D_i^* \times H_{i2j})$ in the formula for multiplier of hg 2.
- (ii) Suppose for hg 1, $H_{i1j} > 0$ and $h_{i1j} > 0$ while for hg 2, $H_{i2j} > 0$ but $h_{i2j} = 0$. In that case H_{i1j} will be replaced by $(H_{i1j} + D_i^* \times H_{i2j})$ in the formula for multiplier of hg 1.

It may be noted that n_{smj} would be same for hg 1 & 2 of an FSU.

2.9.4.2 Treatment in cases of void second-stage strata /strata at FSU or household level

A stratum may be void because of the casualty of all the FSUs belonging to the stratum. This may occur in one sub-sample or in both the sub-samples. If it relates to only one sub-sample, then estimate for the void stratum may be replaced with the estimate as obtained from the other sub-sample for the same stratum.

When a stratum is void in both the sub-samples, the following procedure is recommended:

Case (I): Stratum void cases at FSU levels (i.e. all FSUs having survey code 7):

If a stratum (district) is void due to all FSUs being casualty, it may be excluded from the coverage of the survey. The state level estimates will be based on the estimates of districts for which estimates are available and remarks to that effect may be added in appropriate places.

Case (II): Stratum void case at second stage stratum level (i.e. all the FSUs are casualties for a particular second stage stratum):

An FSU may be a casualty for a particular *second stage stratum* although survey code is not 7. If all the FSUs of a stratum become casualties in this manner for a particular *second stage stratum*, the stratum will become void. In such cases, stratum may be merged with a geographically neighbouring stratum of similar stratum size for all the second stage strata of the stratum.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
SURVEY ON NREGA: July 2009-June 2011
SCHEDULE 10.3: STATUS OF WORK PARTICIPATION UNDER NREGA
Sub-round 1, Visit-2: January 2010 – March 2010

[0] descriptive identification of sample household	
1. state/u.t.:	5. name of head of household:
2. district:	6. name of informant:
3. tehsil:	7. village name:
4. house number (as in sch. 0.0(a))	8. name of Gram Panchayat(s):

[1] identification of sample household									
item no.	item	code				item no.	item	code	
1.	srl. no. of sample village					10.	sample household number		
2.	schedule number	1		0	3	11.	informant's relation to head (code)		
3.	state-region					12.	who else was present in the course of interview? (code)		
4.	district					13.	response code		
5.	stratum					14.	survey code		
6.	sub-sample					15.	reason for substitution of original household (code)		
7.	FOD sub-region					16.	visit no.	2	
8.	sample hg								
9.	second-stage stratum					17.	sub-round	1	

Codes for Block 1

item 11: **informant's relation to head:** head of household – 1, other member of household – 2, others – 9.

item 12: **who else was present:** other family member only -1, friends or neighbours only -2, other family member as well as friends or neighbours -3, none -4.

item 13: **response code:** informant: co-operative and capable -1, co-operative but not capable -2, busy -3, reluctant -4, others -9.

item 14: **survey code:** household surveyed: original -1, casualty -3.

item 15: **reason for substitution of original household:** informant busy -1, members away from home -2, informant non-cooperative -3, others -9.

sub-round-1, visit-2

[3] general household characteristics												
1.	household size					9.	primary energy source for cooking <i>during last 30 days</i> (code)					
2.	principal industry (NIC-2004)	description:					10.	primary energy source for lighting <i>during last 30 days</i> (code)				
		code (5-digit)						whether any member of the household is a member of any Self-Help Group (SHG) (<i>yes –1, no-2</i>)				
3.	principal occupation (NCO-2004)	description:					11.	whether any member of the household is a member of any user groups (e.g., watershed committees, water users group, forest users group) (<i>yes –1, no-2</i>)				
		code (3-digit)										
4.	household type (code)						12.					
5.	social group (code)						13.	whether any household member has bank account (<i>yes –1, no-2</i>)				
6.	land possessed as on the date of survey (0.000 hectares)						14.	if code 1 in item 13, since when (code)				
7.	land cultivated (including orchard and plantation) during July 2008-June 2009 (0.000 hectares)						15.	whether any household member has post office account (<i>yes –1, no-2</i>)				
8.	type of structure of the dwelling (code)						16.	if code 1 in item 15, since when (code)				

Codes for Block 3

item 4: **household type:** self-employed in non-agriculture-1, agricultural labour-2, other labour-3, self-employed in agriculture-4, others-9.

item 5: **social group:** scheduled tribe-1, scheduled caste-2, other backward class-3, others-9.

item 8: **type of structure:** pucca-1, semi-pucca-2, kutcha-3, no structure-4.

item 9: **primary energy source for cooking:** coke-01, coal-02, firewood/chips-03, LPG-04, gohar gas-05, dung cake-06, charcoal-07, kerosene-08, electricity-10, others-19, no cooking arrangement-11.

item 10: **primary energy source for lighting:** kerosene –1, other oil-2, gas-3, candle-4, electricity-5, others –9, no lighting arrangement-6.

item 14 and item 16: **since when bank/post office account held:** since 2009 –1, since 2008-2, 2007 or earlier-3

Codes for Block 3.1

item 2: **source of information on NREGA:** radio –01, TV-02, newspaper-03, NGOs-04, Panchayat/Pradhan-05, SHGs/Vos-06, awareness event/social audit in community-07, family/friends-08, Program officer/BDO/DC/other government officials-10, other-19.

item 3: **how many days of work:** 100 days-1, more than 100 days-2, less than 100 days- 3, not known-4.

item 6: **provision if work is not provided:** unemployment allowance -1, other compensation-2, no provision-3, not known-4.

item 7: **how long after work is completed should wages be paid?:** within 15 days-1, 16 days or more but within 1 month-2, other time period-3, not known -4.

item 9: **grievances:** Panchayat office-1, SHG member-2, Field assistant/Mate-3, District Resource Person-4, Block Development office-5, raising issue in gram sabha or other social audit forum-6, no one-7, not known –8, other-9.

item 10: **facilities:** childcare-1, drinking water-2, shade-3, healthcare-4, all of the above-5, none-6.

item 12: **where the job card is kept:** at home-1, with Field Assistant-2, with Postmaster-3, at Block or Mandal office-4, at Panchayat office-5, with SHG-6, not known-7, other-9.

item 12.1: **duration for which the household's job card is not kept at home:** less than 7 days-1, 7 days or more but less than 15 days-2, 15 days or more but less than 30 days-3, 30 days or more-4.

item 16: **assets/community assets used:** road – 1, well – 2, bund/canal – 3, watershed – 4, pond/tank – 5, other irrigation– 6, horticulture – 7, other – 9.

item 17: **quality of assets:** very good-1, good-2, satisfactory-3, bad-4, not known-5.

[3.1] household's awareness of and involvement in NREGA works		
srl. no.	item	
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	whether any member of the household is aware of the NREGA (yes-1, no-2)	
if 1 in item 1, fill up items 2 to 10,		
2.	what is the source of information (code)	
3.	how many days of work are guaranteed per household per year under the NREGA? (code)	
4.	what is the wage rate under NREGA for a full day's work? (Rs per day)	
5.	if work is demanded, within how many days should work be provided under the NREGA? (enter 999 if not known)	
6.	if work is not provided, what provision is there? (code)	
7.	how long after work is completed should wages be paid? (code)	
8.	can work be demanded under NREGA at any time of the year? (yes-1, no-2, don't know-9)	
9.	whom to go for any grievances? (code)	
10.	what facilities does the NREGA provide for? (enter at most three codes in order of importance)	
11.	whether the household has NREGA job card (yes-1, no-2)	
12.	if 1 in item 11, where the household's job card is kept as on the date of survey (code)	
12.1	for code other than 1 in item 12, duration for which the household's job card is not kept at home (code)	
13.	whether Gram Sabha was held at least once during April 2009- September 2009 (yes-1, no-2)	
14.	if 1 in item 13,	whether any member had participated in any of the Gram Sabha(s) (yes-1, no-2)
15.		whether there was any discussion on NREGA in such Gram Sabha(s) (yes-1, no-2)
16.	use by the household during last 365 days of community assets/ assets created/improved under NREGA (enter at most three codes in order of use)	
17.	assessment by the household regarding the quality of the assets recorded in item 16 (record in the same order as in item 16)	
18.	whether any member of the household participated in NREGA work during April 2009- September 2009 (yes-1, no-2)	
19.	if 1 in item 18,	whether wages for the work done under NREGA are paid through bank/post office account (yes-1, no-2)
20.	fill up items 19 to 21	whether level of living of the household improved due to such participation (yes-1, no-2)
21.		whether asset position of the household improved due to such participation (yes-1, no-2)
22.	whether any household member has heard of a Social Audit (yes-1, no-2)	
23.	if entry is 1 in item 22 along with entry 1 in item 13, whether Social Audit has been conducted in Gram Sabha (yes-1, no-2, not known-3)	
24	if entry is 1 in item 23, agenda of such Social Audit (enter 1 for 'yes', 2 for 'no' and 3 for 'not known' in items 24.1 to 24.11)	
24.1	process of registration	
24.2	preparation, issue and updation of job cards	
24.3	treatment of applications	
24.4	sanction of works	
24.5	implementation of works	
24.6	wage payments	
24.7	post facto auditing of the records and records of each work undertaken	
24.8	quality of work	
24.9	work dimensions	
24.10	selection of location	
24.11	others (such as, redressal of grievances, maintenance of projects, worksite facilities, complaints during the work, etc.)	

Codes for Block 4

col. 3: relationship to household head: head-01, wife/husband -02, married child-03, spouse of married child-04, unmarried child-05, grandchild-06, father/mother-07, father-in-law /mother-in-law-08, brother/sister-10, brother-in-law /sister-in-law-11, grandfather/grandmother-12, niece/newpew-13, other relatives-14, employee/non-relative-15.

col. 6: marital status: never married-1, currently married-2, widowed-3, divorced/separated-4.

col. 7: general educational level: not literate-1; literate: below primary-2, primary-3, middle-4, secondary-5, higher secondary-6, diploma/certificate course-7, graduate and above-8.

col. 8: level of current attendance: currently attending-1, never attended any educational institution: to supplement hh. income – 2, other reasons-3; attended but dropped out/discontinued: to supplement household income-4, household migrated-5, other reasons- 6.

col. 9: usual principal activity status: worked in h.h. enterprise (self-employed): own account worker -11, employer-12, worked as helper in h.h. enterprise (unpaid family worker) -21; worked as regular salaried/ wage employee -31, worked as casual wage labour: in public works -41, in other types of work -51; did not work but was seeking and/or available for work -81, attended educational institution -91, attended domestic duties only -92, attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use -93, rentiers, pensioners , remittance recipients, etc. -94, not able to work due to disability -95, others (including begging, prostitution, etc.) -97.

col. 14: status: codes as in col. 9 of this block (only codes 11 to 51 are applicable here).

col. (18): whether stayed away: yes: in search of employment –1, in search of better employment – 2, business – 3, to take up employment / better employment – 4, transfer of service/ contract – 5, proximity to place of work – 6, other reasons-9; no-7.

col. (20): reason for leaving the last upr: in search of employment –1, in search of better employment – 2, business – 3, to take up employment / better employment – 4, transfer of service/ contract – 5, proximity to place of work – 6, other reasons-9.

col. (21): location of last upr: same district: rural-1, urban-2; same state but another district: rural-3, urban-4; another state: rural-5, urban-6; another country-7.

Col. (22): whether a member on the date of revisit: yes- also a member on the preceding visit-1, new member: by birth-2, others-3, no: due to death-4, others-5.

[4] demographic and other particulars for all household members

preceding visit srl. no./ srl. no.	name of member	relationship to head (code)	sex (male-1, female-2)	age (years) as in preceding visit	marital status (code)	general educational level (code)	for persons below 30 years of age, current attendance in educational institution (code)	usual principal activity			whether engaged in any work in subsidiary capacity (yes-1, no-2)	for 1 in col. 13, usual subsidiary economic activity			whether stayed away from village for 1 month or more but less than 6 months during last 365 days (code)	whether place of enumeration differs from last upr (yes-1, no-2)	if 1 in col. 19,		whether a member on the date of revisit (code)		
								status (code)	industry-occupation			description	industry (NIC-2004 3-digit code)	occupation (NCO-2004 3-digit Code)			reason for leaving the last upr (code)	location of last upr (code)			
									description	industry (NIC-2004 3-digit code)										occupation (NCO-2004 3-digit Code)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
A. For erstwhile members																					
B. For new members																					

[5] time disposition of the current household member (i.e. for code 1,2 or 3 in col. 22 of block 4) during the week ended on																			
srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 4	age (yrs.) as in col.5, bl. 4	current day activity particulars												current weekly activity particulars					
		srl. no. of activity	status (code)	for codes 11 to 72 in col. 4, industry division (2-digit NIC-2004 code)	for code 41 in col. 4, type of public works (code)	intensity of activity (full-1.0, half-0.5)							total no. of days in each activity (0.0)	for codes 31, 41,42, 51, 71, 72 in col. 4, wage and salary earnings (received or receivable) for the work done during the week (Rs.)			status (code)	for codes 11-72 in col. 18,	
						7 th day	6 th day	5 th day	4 th day	3 rd day	2 nd day	1 st day		cash	kind	total (col. 15 + col. 16)		industry (3-digit NIC-2004 code)	occupation (3-digit NCO-2004 code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
																	description of industry-occupation:		
																	description of industry-occupation:		
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0				description of industry-occupation:		
																	description of industry-occupation:		
																	description of industry-occupation:		
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0				description of industry-occupation:		
																	description of industry-occupation:		
																	description of industry-occupation:		
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0				description of industry-occupation:		
																	description of industry-occupation:		
																	description of industry-occupation:		
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0				description of industry-occupation:		
																	description of industry-occupation:		
																	description of industry-occupation:		
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0				description of industry-occupation:		

Codes for Block 5

col. (4) and (18): **status:**

codes 11, 12, 21, 31, 51 and 91-95, 97 of col. (9), block 4 and also the following codes: worked as casual wage labour: in NREG works – 41, in public works other than NREG works – 42;

had work in h.h. enterprise but did not work due to: sickness -61, other reasons -62;

had regular salaried/wage employment but did not work due to: sickness -71, other reasons - 72; sought work -81, did not seek but was available for work -82,

did not work due to temporary sickness (for casual workers only) -98.

col. (6): **type of NREG works:** rural connectivity – 1, flood control and protection works – 2, water conservation and harvesting (new ponds etc) – 3,

drought proofing including a-forestation, tree planting – 4, irrigation canals – 5, irrigation facility to SC/ST, IAY, or land reform beneficiaries – 6,

renovation of traditional water bodies (desilting old tanks etc) – 7, land development (land leveling etc) – 8, other – 9.

[5] time disposition of the current household member (i.e. for code 1,2 or 3 in col. 22 of block 4) during the week ended on																			
srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 4	age (yrs.) as in col.5, bl. 4	current day activity particulars															current weekly activity particulars		
		srl. no. of activity	status (code)	for codes 11 to 72 in col. 4, industry division (2-digit NIC-2004 code)	for code 41 in col. 4, type of public works (code)	intensity of activity (full-1.0, half-0.5)							total no. of days in each activity (0.0)	for codes 31, 41,42, 51, 71, 72 in col. 4, wage and salary earnings (received or receivable) for the work done during the week (Rs.)			status (code)	for codes 11-72 in col. 18,	
						7 th day	6 th day	5 th day	4 th day	3 rd day	2 nd day	1 st day		cash	kind	total (col. 15 + col. 16)		industry (3-digit NIC-2004 code)	occupation (3-digit NCO-2004 code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
																	description of industry-occupation:		
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0						
																	description of industry-occupation:		
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0						
																	description of industry-occupation:		
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0						
																	description of industry-occupation:		
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0						
																	description of industry-occupation:		
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0						

Codes for Block 5

col. (4) and (18): status:

codes 11, 12, 21, 31, 51 and 91-95, 97 of col. (9), block 4 and also the following codes: worked as casual wage labour: in NREG works – 41, in public works other than NREG works – 42;

had work in h.h. enterprise but did not work due to: sickness -61, other reasons -62;

had regular salaried/wage employment but did not work due to: sickness -71, other reasons - 72; sought work -81, did not seek but was available for work -82,

did not work due to temporary sickness (for casual workers only) -98.

col. (6): type of NREG works: rural connectivity – 1, flood control and protection works – 2, water conservation and harvesting (new ponds etc) – 3,

drought proofing including a-forestation, tree planting – 4, irrigation canals – 5, irrigation facility to SC/ST, IAY, or land reform beneficiaries – 6,

renovation of traditional water bodies (desilting old tanks etc) – 7, land development (land leveling etc) – 8, other – 9.

[5] time disposition of the current household member (i.e. for code 1,2 or 3 in col. 22 of block 4) during the week ended on																			
srl. no. as in col.1, bl. 4	age (yrs.) as in col.5, bl. 4	current day activity particulars													current weekly activity particulars				
		srl. no. of activity	status (code)	for codes 11 to 72 in col. 4, industry division (2-digit NIC-2004 code)	for code 41 in col. 4, type of public works (code)	intensity of activity (full-1.0, half-0.5)							total no. of days in each activity (0.0)	for codes 31, 41, 42, 51, 71, 72 in col. 4, wage and salary earnings (received or receivable) for the work done during the week (Rs.)			status (code)	for codes 11-72 in col. 18,	
						7 th day	6 th day	5 th day	4 th day	3 rd day	2 nd day	1 st day		cash	kind	total (col. 15 + col. 16)		industry (3-digit NIC-2004 code)	occupation (3-digit NCO-2004 code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0						
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0						
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0						
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0						
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0						
total						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0						

Codes for Block 5

col. (4) and (18): **status:**

codes 11, 12, 21, 31, 51 and 91-95, 97 of col. (9), block 4 and also the following codes: worked as casual wage labour: in NREG works – 41, in public works other than NREG works – 42; had work in h.h. enterprise but did not work due to: sickness -61, other reasons -62;

had regular salaried/wage employment but did not work due to: sickness -71, other reasons - 72; sought work -81, did not seek but was available for work -82, did not work due to temporary sickness (for casual workers only) -98.

col. (6): **type of NREG works:** rural connectivity – 1, flood control and protection works – 2, water conservation and harvesting (new ponds etc) – 3, drought proofing including a-forestation, tree planting – 4, irrigation canals – 5, irrigation facility to SC/ST, IAY, or land reform beneficiaries – 6, renovation of traditional water bodies (desilting old tanks etc) – 7, land development (land leveling etc) – 8, other – 9.

[7] household consumer expenditure		
srl. no.	item Group	value of consumption (Rs) during last 30 days
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	cereals & cereal products (includes muri, chira, maida, suji, noodles, bread (bakery), barley, cereal substitutes, etc.)	
2	pulses & pulse products (includes soyabean, gram products, besan, sattu, etc.)	
3	milk and milk products (includes milk condensed/powder, baby food, ghee, butter, ice-cream, etc.)	
4	edible oil and vanaspati	
5	vegetables, fruits & nuts (includes garlic, ginger, mango, banana, coconut, dates, kishmish, monacca, other dry fruits, etc.)	
6	egg, fish & meat	
7	sugar (includes gur, candy (misri), honey, etc.)	
8	salt & spices and other food items (includes beverages such as tea, coffee, fruit juice and processed food such as biscuits, cake, pickles, sauce, cooked meals, dry chillies, curry powder, etc.)	
9	pan, tobacco, & intoxicants	
10	fuel & light	
11	entertainment (includes cinema, picnic, sports, club fees, video cassettes, cable charges, etc.)	
12	personal care and effects, toilet articles and other sundry articles (includes spectacles, torch, umbrella, lighter, toothpaste, hairoil, shaving blades, electric bulb, tubelight, glassware, bucket, washing soap, agarbati, insecticide, etc.)	
13	consumer services and conveyance (includes domestic servant, tailoring, grinding charges, telephone, legal expenses, pet animals, porter charges, diesel, petrol, school bus/van, etc)	
14	rent/house rent, consumer taxes and cesses (includes water charges, etc)	
15	medical expenses (non-institutional)	
16	medical expenses (institutional)	
17	tuition fees & other fees, school books & other educational articles (includes private tutor, school/college fees, newspaper, library charges, stationary, internet charges, etc.)	
18	clothing, bedding and footwear	
19	durable goods	
20	monthly household consumer expenditure (sum of items 1 to 19)	

[2] particulars of field operation													
sl. no.	item	investigator						supervisory officer					
(1)	(2)	(3)						(4)					
1.	i) name (block letters)												
	ii) code												
2.	date(s) of :	DD		MM		YY		DD		MM		YY	
	(i) survey/inspection												
	(ii) receipt												
	(iii) scrutiny												
	(iv) despatch												
3.	total time taken to canvass schedule 10.3 (in minutes)												
4.	signature												

[8] remarks by investigator

[9] comments by supervisory officer