

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

महात्मा गांधी नरेगा पर सर्वेक्षण

Survey on MGNREGA

(जुलाई 2009 - दिसम्बर 2009)

(July 2009 – December 2009)

रिपोर्ट - 1

Report 1

(दौरा - 1 पर आधारित प्राथमिक रिपोर्ट)

(Preliminary Report based on Visit – 1)



राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय

National Sample Survey Office

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय

Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

महात्मा गांधी नरेगा
भारत सरकार

Government of India

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

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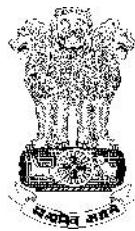
Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India

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Survey on MGNREGA

(Report-1)

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. This work guarantee 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 sustained 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.

1.0.2 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 NREGA with effect from April, 2008. Thus NREGA covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have a hundred percent urban population.

1.0.3 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.

1.0.4 The NSSO is the prime source of labour force participation statistics, which are generated through its established quinquennial nationwide survey on Employment and Unemployment. The last two full scale surveys were conducted in its 61st round (2004-05) and in NSS 66th Round (2009-10), respectively. The reports of NSS 61st round have been released and those of 66th round are under preparation. In these surveys, NSSO, among other things, collected data on availability of public works in terms of number of days and wages received for it.

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 (MoSPI) evolved the approach, survey design and instruments for the Survey on NREGA in consultation with MoRD to undertake the survey in three states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Accordingly, the Survey on NREGA 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 National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 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 FSU will be visited four times for canvassing the detailed schedule 10.3. Accordingly, each of these selected villages and sample households within the selected villages is being surveyed four times i.e. in the form of four visits. For each visit, the duration of survey is of six months. During this time frame, all the selected villages are planned for survey. The re-visits have been planned for the sample villages after a gap of six months. The period of survey for first visit started on 1st July 2009 and ended on 30th December 2009. 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 and the main concepts used in the survey 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 : survey on work participation under NREGA. The specimen of the Schedule: 10.3 is at Annexure-2.

3.0.2 The Schedule 10.3 on Status of Work Participation in NREGA is the main schedule of household enquiry, planned to be canvassed to the selected households, four times at the interval of six months. In each visit, the reference period, appropriately changes. The schedule captures 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 NREG works, awareness about some of the provisions of NREG 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. NREG job card, use of community assets created/improved under NREGA 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 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, operation (for rural areas only), etc. for each of the household members
- for the regular wage/salaried employee and casual labourers, wage and salary earnings
- the current weekly status (cws) from the daily time disposition data.
- details of participation in NREG 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 will be based on information collected in the 1st visit.
- b) Report 2: It will be based on the data of 2nd and 3rd visits.
- c) Report 3: This report will be prepared on the basis of data of 4th visit.

Present report (Report 1) contains a set of 28 summary tables prepared from the data of first visit of schedule 10.3 and the corresponding highlights.

Important findings of the Survey

The survey on MGNREGA was conducted in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The data for the first visit in the households were collected in two sub rounds during July, 2009 to December, 2009. The summary tables are based on the data of sub round 1 & 2 of Schedule 10.3 (status of work participation under MGNREGA). Total number of villages surveyed in the two sub rounds was 900. Number of households and persons surveyed in these two sub rounds were 17853 and 82108, respectively. Some of the key findings of the survey are stated below:

1. The survey design segregated the household in two broad categories. One, the household with at least one member participated in MGNREGA in the past (participated) and second, the households with no member participated in the MGNREGA work in the past (did not participate). The results were analysed in the aforesaid two classifications of household. Both these categories of households reflect clearly distinct characteristics.
2. In all the three states, household size for the households participated in MGNREGA work is more than that for the households not participated in MGNREGA works. [Ref: Table 3]
3. In all the three states, average MPCE for the households participated in MGNREGA work is substantially less than that for the households not participated in MGNREGA works. For the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, it was Rs. 971, Rs.589 and Rs. 948, respectively for the households participated in MGNREGA works and it was Rs. 1193, Rs.795 and Rs. 1067, respectively for the households not participated in MGNREGA works. [Ref: Table 3]
4. In all the three states, among the households participated in MGNREGA work, majority was either from 'agricultural labour' households or from the 'self employed in agriculture' households. For the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, among the households participated in MGNREGA work, about 84% , 80% and 61% were 'agricultural labour' households or 'self employed in agriculture' households. [Ref: Table 4]
5. In all the three states, 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. [Ref: Table 5]
6. In all the three states, awareness of MGNREGA was much higher among the households participated in MGNREGA work than those who did not participate in MGNREGA work. However, the awareness about MGNREGA amongst the participated household was high at 95% or more in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan as compared to only 71% in Madhya Pradesh. Among the households participated in MGNREGA work, majority became aware about MGNREGA through Panchayet/Pradhan (about 56% of participated households in Andhra Pradesh, about 81% of participated households in Madhya Pradesh and about 59% of participated households in Rajasthan). [Ref: Table 7]
7. About 50% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 85 % of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 78% of households in Rajasthan had MGNREGA job card. However, in items of participation in NREGA, the participation of such household to total

- households was 36% and 31% in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh whereas in Rajasthan it was 61%. [Ref: Table 11]
8. Among the households which had MGNREGA job card, about 96% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 90% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 86% of households in Rajasthan kept their job cards at home. [Ref: Table 11]
 9. The awareness on the provision of MGNREGA to provide 100 man days work was found to be high at 96% of the participated households in Rajasthan but in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, it was only 66% and 69% households respectively. [Ref: Table 8]
 10. The awareness on the provision of Unemployment allowance was generally low. In Madhya Pradesh such awareness was in 18% households, in other two states, it was in less than 10% households. However, the awareness on time lag of 15 days for payment was better, at 58%, 49% and 33% of households in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, respectively. [Ref: Table 8]
 11. In Rajasthan, 31% of households reported to be aware on all the provisions of child care, drinking water, shade and health care. In other states, this comprehensive awareness was in less than 5% household. However, the households were most aware about drinking water facility. [Ref: Table 9]
 12. In Rajasthan, 72% of households were aware that MGNREGA work can be demanded at any time during the year. This awareness was in only 47% households in Madhya Pradesh and 29% households in Andhra Pradesh. [Ref: Table 9]
 13. About 35% households in Andhra Pradesh were not aware about any grievance redressal mechanism in MGNREGA. This lack of awareness in Madhya Pradesh was in 28% households and in Rajasthan only 16% households. [Ref: Table 10]
 14. About 26% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 68% of households in Madhya Pradesh and 57% of households in Rajasthan reported that Gram Sabha was held during the financial year 2008-09. [Ref: Table 13]
 15. About 9% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 21% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 19% of households in Rajasthan reported that MGNREGA was discussed in the Gram Sabha. [Ref: Table 13]
 16. About 3% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 4% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 5% of households in Rajasthan reported that Gram Sabha was held during the financial year 2008-09 and agenda of social audit was discussed. [Ref: Table 14]
 17. About 60% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 86% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 98% of households in Rajasthan used assets created through MGNREGA work. [Ref: Table 15]
 18. About 32% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 38% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 66% of households in Rajasthan participated in MGNREGA works during the financial year 2008-09. [Ref: Table 16]

19. Among those household who participated in MGNREGA works during the financial year 2008-09, about 83% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 72% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 96% of households in Rajasthan reported that payment was made through bank/post office account. [Ref: Table 16]
20. Among those household who participated in MGNREGA works during the financial year 2008-09, about 77% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 44% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 86% of households in Rajasthan reported that their level of living improved due to participation in MGNREGA works. [Ref: Table 16]
21. During the financial year 2008-09, average number of days worked in MGNREGA works per household participated in MGNREGA works was 55, 35 and 72 in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, respectively. [Ref: Table 17]
22. During the financial year 2008-09, about 15% of the population of Andhra Pradesh got work in MGNREGA works. It was about 13% in Madhya Pradesh and about 19% in Rajasthan. [Ref: Table 18]
23. During the financial year 2008-09, average number of days worked in MGNREGA works per person participated in MGNREGA works was 31, 22 and 50 in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, respectively. In Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, number of days worked in MGNREGA by females was more than males. [Ref: Table 18]
24. Among the three states, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, the unemployment rate for the rural areas of Rajasthan was the lowest. The unemployment rates according to current daily status (CDS) were 12% for Andhra Pradesh, 8% for Madhya Pradesh and the lowest 5% for Rajasthan. [Ref: Table 20 A]
25. Share of MGNREGA work in the total person days worked was highest in Rajasthan. It was 2% in Andhra Pradesh, 1% in Madhya Pradesh and 4% 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 3.2%, 1.4% and 7.5% for the females while corresponding figures for the males were 1.7%, 1.0% and 2.3%, respectively. [Ref: Table 20 B]
26. During the financial year 2008-09, average wage received per day by a person worked in MGNREGA works was Rs. 80, Rs. 76 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. [Ref: Table 21]
27. In Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, the MGNREGA wage rate was found to be higher than the wage rate in 'other public works'. [Ref: Table 21]
28. In Andhra Pradesh, during the financial year 2008-09, about 61% of persons worked in MGNREGA works received payments within 15 days after finishing the works. The figures were about 55% and about 16% for Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, respectively. [Ref: Table 23]
29. About 6% of the MGNREGA workers of Andhra Pradesh reported availability of other work during the time MGNREGA work was performed. The figure was 1% for Madhya Pradesh and 12% for Rajasthan. [Ref: Table 24]

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 1		
			male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	301	5978	11227	11515	22742
Madhya Pradesh	301	5955	15313	14263	29576
Rajasthan	298	5920	15200	14590	29790
all three states combined	900	17853	41740	40368	82108

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

Visit 1					
state	average MPCE(Rs.)	households		person	
		estimated(00)	sample	estimated(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	1107	159778	5978	598676	22742
Madhya Pradesh	730	107276	5955	515879	29576
Rajasthan	992	89801	5920	460792	29790

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 1				
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	971	57339	231511	4.0
did not participate	1193	102439	367165	3.6
all	1107	159778	598676	3.7
Madhya Pradesh				
participated	589	32751	163210	5.0
did not participate	795	74525	352669	4.7
all	730	107276	515879	4.8
Rajasthan				
participated	948	55042	289980	5.3
did not participate	1067	34759	170812	4.9
all	992	89801	460792	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		Visit 1
	estimated(00)		sample
	(2)		(3)
participated	103088		4884
did not participate	495587		17858
all	598676		22742
participated	53028		3693
did not participate	462851		25883
all	515879		29576
participated	78504		4679
did not participate	382288		25111
all	460792		29790

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

state	Status of participation	household type					visit: 1
		self employed in non- agriculture	agricultural labour	other labour	self employed in agriculture	others	all (incl. 'n.r.')
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	participated	79	521	63	320	18	1000
	did not participate	127	269	145	229	230	1000
Madhya Pradesh	participated	40	448	149	350	12	1000
	did not participate	69	291	113	449	78	1000
Rajasthan	participated	98	148	253	459	41	1000
	did not participate	178	55	214	413	139	1000

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

state	social group				visit: 1
	scheduled tribe	scheduled caste	other backward class	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	139	248	523	90	1000
Madhya Pradesh	405	230	334	31	1000
Rajasthan	245	257	419	78	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	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	762	37	229
did not participate	561	26	435
all	633	30	361
Madhya Pradesh			
participated	96	19	898
did not participate	47	21	945
all	62	20	931
Rajasthan			
participated	24	13	965
did not participate	15	3	983
all	20	9	972

Table 7: state wise proportion (per 1000) of households having awareness of NREGA and among these households, proportion (per 1000) of households. who are aware through Panchayet/ Pradhan for each status of participation in MGNREG works

status of participation	Visit 1					
	Proportion of (per 1000) hhd. having awareness of NREGA			among the aware hhd. proportion (per 1000) of hhd. who are aware through Panchayet/ Pradhan		
	Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan	Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
participated	947	709	972	559	812	591
did not participate	366	399	706	465	739	432
all	575	493	869	520	771	541

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of households aware of NREGA by different provisions of MGNREG Act for each state

Visit 1

states	number of days of work available per hh per year					provision, if work is not provided					time lag by which wage should be paid				
	100 days	>100 days	<100 days	not known	all (incl. n.r.)	unemploy-ment allowance	other compen-sation	no provision	not known	all (incl. n.r.)	within 15 days	>=16 days but <1 month	other time period	not known	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pradesh	689	41	30	240	1000	35	33	105	827	1000	582	187	16	215	1000
Madhya Pradesh	661	80	50	208	1000	184	11	49	756	1000	487	155	60	298	1000
Rajasthan	963	2	4	30	1000	99	7	57	837	1000	329	339	148	184	1000

Table 9: proportion (per 1000) of households reporting specific facilities under the MGNREGA and per 1000 distribution of households by the reported time during which work can be demanded for each state

state	average wage rate (in Rs.) reported per household	proportion (per 1000) of households reporting specific facilities under the NREGA						per 1000 distribution of households by reported time during which work can be demanded			
		childcare	drinking water	shade	healthcare	all of the facilities	none	any time during the year	not for any time during the year	not known	all (incl. n.r.)
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	91	158	851	322	483	17	139	289	161	550	1000
Madhya Pradesh	85	158	643	282	215	39	326	474	142	383	1000
Rajasthan	98	425	933	801	684	306	45	715	34	215	1000

Table 10: Per 1000 distribution of households by reported awareness of different grievance redressal authority to redress grievances related to NREGA for each state

state	per 1000 distribution of households by awareness of different grievance redressal authority									
	Panchayat office	SHG member	field asstt/mate	Distt resource person	block development office	gram sabha	no one	not known	other	all (incl. n.r.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	136	9	420	12	16	5	10	352	40	1000
Madhya Pradesh	566	4	13	11	106	2	5	283	9	1000
Rajasthan	616	3	122	25	63	0	10	158	3	1000

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 NREGA 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	498	964	25	1	0	1	0	0	9	1000	79566	4123
Madhya Pradesh	848	897	23	2	1	66	0	6	5	1000	91017	5247
Rajasthan	781	859	95	5	1	23	0	2	16	1000	70173	4565

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)
Andhra Pradesh	36	106	174	65	656	1000	2899	200
Madhya Pradesh	103	53	110	169	667	1000	9370	716
Rajasthan	141	173	319	202	306	1000	9929	673

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 NREGA was discussed in the Gram Sabha for each state

Financial Year: 08-09					
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 NREGA 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	257	125	90	46195	1201
Madhya Pradesh	679	272	206	75068	1874
Rajasthan	565	215	187	55207	1817

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

Financial Year: 08-09																
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												hhds which have reported that Social Audit was conducted in the Gram Sabha	
			process of regis- tra- tion	prepa- ration, 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	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Andhra Pradesh	61	29	728	584	565	557	643	707	373	710	542	670	0	897	5169	115
Madhya Pradesh	55	39	930	934	727	890	597	884	344	844	546	838	0	997	4359	141
Rajasthan	59	49	926	929	759	876	726	792	493	666	489	824	0	1000	4830	158

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

visit: 1

state	proportion (per 1000) of households using assets created through MGNREGA works	per 1000 distribution of the use of community assets by quality for each type of assets						households using community assets	
		very good	good	satisfactory	bad	not known	all (n.r.)	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	600	126	476	238	24	136	1000	95940	4057
Madhya Pradesh	856	202	525	158	69	46	1000	91854	5026
Rajasthan	976	183	590	189	17	20	1000	87648	5794

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: 08-09						
state	proportion (per 1000) of hhds. participated in NREGA 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 NREG works during the financial year	
					estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	324	829	769	416	58232	1399
Madhya Pradesh	382	716	438	160	42270	1313
Rajasthan	664	964	858	249	64847	1591

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: 08-09

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 NREG works		
	<20	20-40	40-60	60-80	>=80			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	68	84	52	37	84	676	1000	55
Madhya Pradesh	165	87	55	28	47	618	1000	35
Rajasthan	59	97	82	77	349	336	1000	72

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

Financial Year: 08-09

state	category of persons	average number of days worked in NREG works	average number of days worked in other public works	per 1000 distribution of persons by status of getting NREG public work						all
				got work for					did not work	
				<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	29	7	57	48	21	10	6	857	1000
	female	33	7	55	58	28	11	12	836	1000
	person	31	7	56	53	24	11	9	847	1000
Madhya Pradesh	male	22	49	89	41	17	5	4	844	1000
	female	21	28	54	35	8	2	1	900	1000
	person	22	46	72	38	13	4	2	871	1000
Rajasthan	male	43	31	32	47	35	18	20	847	1000
	female	55	20	34	51	44	31	64	777	1000
	person	50	26	33	49	39	24	41	813	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

Andhra Pradesh

visit: 1

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	6	43	99	174	0	55	0	0	671	1000
	female	5	703	8	5	1	0	0	0	986	1000
	person	6	396	12	14	1	3	0	0	970	1000
did not participate	male	6	113	47	41	1	12	237	0	662	1000
	female	6	455	3	2	4	0	1	0	990	1000
	person	6	283	12	10	3	3	49	0	924	1000
all	male	6	102	50	50	1	15	221	0	662	1000
	female	6	500	4	3	3	0	1	0	989	1000
	person	6	302	12	11	3	3	38	0	934	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: 1

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	45	37	52	172	106	33	0	0	638	1000
	female	19	863	1	5	3	0	0	0	900	1000
	person	35	359	4	16	10	2	0	0	969	1000
did not participate	male	22	26	30	335	41	38	6	22	528	1000
	female	15	464	1	6	1	0	0	0	991	1000
	person	18	244	2	24	4	2	0	1	966	1000
all	male	25	27	34	308	52	37	5	18	546	1000
	female	15	497	1	6	2	0	0	0	991	1000
	person	20	256	3	23	4	2	0	1	996	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: 1

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	52	31	112	339	0	164	0	92	293	1000
	female	4	915	1	2	0	0	0	2	996	1000
	person	24	546	3	10	0	4	0	4	979	1000
did not participate	male	26	52	205	95	14	124	70	42	451	1000
	female	6	449	7	2	1	0	1	2	987	1000
	person	17	237	30	13	2	15	9	7	925	1000
all	male	30	49	197	117	12	127	64	46	437	1000
	female	6	544	5	2	1	0	0	2	990	1000
	person	18	290	21	12	2	11	6	6	942	1000

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

age: 15+		visit: 1		
state	category of persons	current daily status		
		LFPR	WPR	UR
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	male	753	668	113
	female	465	410	118
	person	607	537	115
Madhya Pradesh	male	817	745	89
	female	348	327	60
	person	590	542	81
Rajasthan	male	772	726	60
	female	410	400	22
	person	592	564	47

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 Usual status, Current weekly status and Current daily status for each category of persons of all ages

age: all					visit: 1					
state	category of persons	US (ps+ss)			CWS			CDS		
		LFPR	WPR	UR	LFPR	WPR	UR	LFPR	WPR	UR
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
age: all										
Andhra Pradesh	male	626	612	21	600	561	66	581	516	113
	female	454	453	2	396	365	79	371	327	118
	person	540	532	13	497	462	71	476	421	115
Madhya Pradesh	male	559	555	6	537	502	64	526	479	89
	female	355	355	2	264	255	37	348	327	60
	person	460	458	4	405	382	56	380	350	81
Rajasthan	male	568	562	3	490	469	43	480	452	59
	female	418	417	1	340	334	17	270	264	22
	person	494	490	2	417	403	33	378	360	46

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 persons/person-days.

Unemployment rate (UR) is defined as the number of persons/person-days unemployed per thousand 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

Age: all		visit: 1	
state	category of persons	WPR	share of MGNREGA person days per 1000 person days worked
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	male	516	17
	female	327	32
	person	421	23
Madhya Pradesh	male	479	10
	female	327	14
	person	350	11
Rajasthan	male	452	20
	female	264	75
	person	360	40

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

Financial Year: 08-09

state	category of person	average wage earnings received (Rs.) per day											days worked		
		type of MGNREG works											other public works	estd. (00)	sample
		rural connectivity	flood control and protection works	water conservation and harvesting (new ponds etc)	drought proofing including aforestation, 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	73	78	80	70	76	81	80	84	86	80	100	1420383	35505	
	female	74	76	80	69	77	80	76	85	80	80	100	1801613	41585	
	person	74	77	80	70	77	80	78	84	82	80	100	3221996	77090	
Madhya Pradesh	male	76	77	75	70	84	75	71	76	84	76	49	1020544	32437	
	female	73	71	76	81	83	74	71	78	86	75	64	541029	16975	
	person	75	75	75	72	84	75	71	77	85	76	51	1561573	49412	
Rajasthan	male	81	83	83	97	87	82	81	89	82	82	67	1714219	45506	
	female	79	81	86	90	86	76	79	88	89	82	86	2999374	69543	
	person	80	82	85	93	86	79	79	89	88	82	73	4713593	115049	

Table 22: Proportion (per 1000) of persons working under NREG public works and (i) their per 1000 distribution by 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: 08-09														
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	143	734	11	6	62	165	26	27	1000	960	41	1000	955
	female	164	721	12	0	53	149	67	25	1000	965	37	1000	940
	person	153	727	12	3	57	156	48	26	1000	963	39	1000	947
Madhya Pradesh	male	156	160	531	105	220	8	0	17	1000	567	491	1000	713
	female	100	209	463	128	257	3	0	12	1000	599	485	1000	851
	person	129	179	505	114	234	6	0	15	1000	579	489	1000	766
Rajasthan	male	153	460	445	32	62	0	0	4	1000	791	210	1000	991
	female	223	506	435	18	53	0	0	4	1000	861	140	1000	986
	person	187	486	439	24	57	0	0	4	1000	832	169	1000	988

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: 08-09									
state	category of persons	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	998	633	333	20	8	4	1	1000
	female	994	582	359	29	15	6	9	1000
	person	996	606	347	25	12	5	5	1000
Madhya Pradesh	male	974	579	210	138	37	13	22	1000
	female	968	505	237	185	33	11	26	1000
	person	972	550	221	157	36	12	24	1000
Rajasthan	male	998	156	511	292	34	2	6	1000
	female	998	160	457	354	28	0	1	1000
	person	998	158	479	329	20	1	3	1000

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

visit: 1										
state	category of persons	proportion (per 1000) of persons reporting availability of work during the time NREG 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 NREG	average amount of earnings received for work in NREG 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)
Andhra Pradesh	male	65	15	74	26	83	451	441	108	1000
	female	54	13	62	28	83	409	420	171	1000
	person	59	14	68	27	83	431	431	138	1000
Madhya Pradesh	male	15	11	63	21	78	378	616	5	1000
	female	12	7	53	19	78	570	430	0	1000
	person	14	10	61	20	78	443	553	4	1000
Rajasthan	male	140	25	75	40	81	627	272	101	1000
	female	99	32	65	50	81	650	271	79	1000
	person	116	29	69	46	81	639	271	90	1000

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

visit: 1

state	category of persons	proportion (per 1000) of persons reporting different reasons for denial of additional work					persons denied additional work	
		work not available in village/worksites not open	work not available even though worksites open	exceeded 100 days limit for household	others	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	male	161	448	0	393	1000	6355	329
	female	243	396	0	362	1000	6319	316
	persons	202	422	0	377	1000	12674	645
Madhya Pradesh	male	603	177	16	205	1000	3425	175
	female	715	76	20	201	1000	2439	134
	persons	650	135	18	203	1000	5864	309
Rajasthan	male	277	101	393	248	1000	9050	562
	female	287	57	493	176	1000	11993	746
	persons	283	76	450	207	1000	21043	1308

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 will constitute a household. The members of a household may or may not be related by blood or marriage to one another. The following cases are to be noted while determining the group of persons to be considered as households for the current survey:

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

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

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

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

(v) Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF etc.) will be 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 are to be covered, for which, of course, permission may have to be obtained from appropriate authorities.

(vi) Orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams and vagrant houses are 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 may be listed. For orphanages, although orphans are not to be listed, the persons looking after them and staying there may be considered for listing.

1.3 Household size: The number of normally resident members of a household is its size. It will include temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months) but exclude temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months). Even though the determination of the actual composition of a household will be left to the judgment of the head of the household, the following procedures will be adopted as guidelines:

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

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

(iii) When a person sleeps in one place (say, in a shop or in a room in another house because of space shortage) but usually takes food with his or her family, he or she should be 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) stays elsewhere (say, in hostel for studies or for any other reason), he/ she will not be considered as a member of his/ her parent's household. However, he/ she will be listed as a single member household if the hostel is listed.

1.4.0 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'.

1.5.1 Pucca structure: A pucca structure is one whose walls and roofs are 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.

1.5.2 Katcha structure: A structure which has walls and roof made of non-pucca materials is regarded as a katcha structure. Non-pucca materials include unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, etc. Katcha structures can be of the following two types:

1.5.3 Semi-pucca structure: A structure which cannot be classified as a pucca or a katcha structure as per definition is a semi-pucca structure. Such a structure will have either the walls or the roof but not both, made of pucca materials.

1.6 Land possessed: The area of land possessed will include land ‘owned’, ‘leased in’ and ‘land neither owned nor leased in’ (i.e. encroached) by the household but exclude land ‘leased out’. The total land area possessed by the household as on the date of survey is taken into account. A piece of land is considered to be owned by the household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title vests 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., will also be considered as land owned. For a piece of land under the possession of the household, if the household lacks title of ownership and also does not have lease agreement for the use of land transacted, either verbally or in writing, such land will be considered as ‘neither owned nor leased in’. In collecting information regarding land possessed, the actual position as obtained on the date of survey will be considered. It may be noted that the ‘area of land possessed’ to be recorded should not include the area of land owned, leased-in, etc. by the servants/ paying guests who are considered as normal members of the household.

1.7 Household monthly per capita expenditure: Household consumer expenditure is measured as the expenditure incurred by a household on domestic account during a specified period, called reference period. It also includes the imputed values of goods and services, which are not purchased but procured otherwise for consumption. In other words, it is 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 is excluded from consumption expenditure. Any expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprises of the households is also excluded from the household consumer expenditure. Monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) is the household consumer expenditure over a period of 30 days divided by household size.

1.8 Economic activity: The entire spectrum of human activity falls into two categories: economic activity and non-economic activity. Any activity that results in production of goods and services that adds value to national product is 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 include 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 is considered as economic activity by NSSO. While the former includes activities like own account processing of primary products among other things, in the NSS surveys, processing of primary products for own consumption is not considered as economic activity. However, it may be noted that 'production of agricultural goods for own consumption' covers all activities up to and including stages of thrashing and storing of produce, 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 in this round will include:

(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.

By convention, as in earlier rounds, the activities like prostitution, begging, etc., which may result in earnings, will not be considered as economic activities. Moreover, activity status of a person may be judged irrespective of the situation whether such activity is carried out illegally in the form of smuggling or not.

1.9.0 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 will 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 is associated with 'employment' and that of (ii) above with 'unemployment'.

The three broad activity statuses have been 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).

1.9.1 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, are engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, have temporarily abstained from work for reasons of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies constitute workers. Unpaid helpers who assist in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities are also considered as workers. All the workers are 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* are considered as those who are 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed).

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

(d) **Out of labour force:** Persons who are neither 'working' and at the same time nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the reference period are considered to be 'out of labour force'. The persons under this category are 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.

1.9.2 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.

1.9.3 **Self-employed:** Persons who operate their own farm or non-farm enterprises or are engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners are 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 consists 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 may again be categorised into the following three groups:

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

1.9.4 There is a category of workers who work at a place of their choice which is outside the establishment that employs them or buys 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 will be 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.

1.9.5 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 will be 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 consists of two parts - the share of their labour and profit of the enterprise. In some cases, the payment may 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 will be treated as 'home worker'. On the other hand, if she does the work in the employers' premises, she will be treated as *employee*. Again, if she is not undertaking these activities on orders from outside, but markets the products by herself/ other household members for profit, she will be considered as an own account worker, if of course, she does not employ any hired help more or less on a regular basis.

1.9.6 **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) are the regular wage/ salaried employees. *This category not only includes persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.*

1.9.7 **Casual wage labour:** A person casually engaged in other's farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract is a casual wage labour. Usually, in the rural areas, one category of casual labourers can be seen who normally engage themselves in '*public works*' activities. The concepts related to '*public works*' are discussed later in this chapter.

1.9.10 **Different approaches for determining activity status:** The persons surveyed are to be classified into various activity categories on the basis of activities pursued by them during certain specified reference periods. There are 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 determined on the basis of the reference period of 1 year is known as the usual activity status of a person, that determined on the basis of a reference period of 1 week is known as the current weekly status (cws) of the person and the activity status determined on the basis of each day of the reference week is known as the current daily status (cds) of the person.

1.9.11 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 is 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 is found to be pursuing more than one economic activity during the reference period, the appropriate detailed activity status category will relate to the activity in which relatively more time has been spent. Similar approach is adopted for non-economic activities also.

1.9.12 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 is considered the *usual principal activity status* of the person. To decide the usual principal activity of a person, he/ she is 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 are 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' is 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 will be determined again on the basis of the 'relatively long time spent' criterion.

1.9.13 Subsidiary economic activity status: A person whose principal usual status is determined on the basis of the major time criterion may 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 is pursued during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey is 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 will be 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 will be considered as his/ her subsidiary activity.

1.9.14 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' gets priority over the status of 'not working but seeking or available for work', which in turn gets priority over the status of 'neither working nor available for work'. *A person is 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 is 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, is 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 is again decided **on the basis of 'major time' criterion if a person is pursuing multiple economic activities.**

1.9.15 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 is 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 may be noted for determining the current daily status of a person:

- i) Each day of the reference week is looked upon as comprising of either two 'half days' or a 'full day' for assigning the activity status.
- ii) A person is 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 would be 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 will be 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 is 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 is 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 is 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 is 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 will be given against an activity which is done for 'full day' and 0.5, if it is done for 'half day'.

1.10.0 Manual work: A job essentially involving physical labour is considered as manual work. However, jobs essentially involving physical labour but also requiring a certain level of general, professional, scientific or technical education are not to be 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 are to be treated as 'manual work'. Thus, engineers, doctors, dentists, midwives, etc., are not considered manual workers even though their jobs involve some amount of physical labour. But, peons, chowkidars, watchman, etc. are 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

1.10.1 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*, will be taken as rural labour.

1.10.2 Agricultural labour: A person will be considered to be engaged as agricultural labour, if he/ she follows 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 is excluded from agricultural labour.

1.10.3 Wage-paid manual labour: A person who does manual work in return for wages in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind (excluding exchange labour) is a wage paid manual labour. Salaries are also to be counted as wages. A person who is self-employed in manual work is **not treated** as a wage paid manual labour.

1.11 Procedure for determining Household principal industry and occupation: To determine the household principal industry and occupation, the general procedure to be followed is 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 are 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 would be considered as the principal household occupation. It is quite possible that one or more members of the household may pursue 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, should be considered as the principal industry of the household. In extreme cases, the earnings may be equal in two different occupations or industry-occupation combinations. By convention, in such cases, priority will be given to the occupation or industry-occupation combination of the senior-most member.

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

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

2.0 Sample Design & Estimation Procedure

2.1.0 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.

2.1.1 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 will form a separate stratum.

2.1.2 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units: The list of 2001 census villages will constitute the sampling frame.

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

2.1.4 Allocation of villages to strata: Total sample size (no. of villages) of a state will be allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population as per census 2001 with double weightage given to phase-I districts. Allocations at stratum level will be adjusted to multiples of 4 and efforts will be made to allocate a minimum sample size of 8 to each stratum.

2.1.5 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.

2.1.6 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	

2.1.7 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.

2.1.8 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.

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

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

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

2.1.10 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 to be 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

2.2.0 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.

2.2.1 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.

2.2.2 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

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

2.2.3 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:

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

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

2.2.4 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.

2.2.5 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.

2.2.6 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 OFFICE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
SURVEY ON NREGA: July 2009-June 2011
SCHEDULE 10.3: STATUS OF WORK PARTICIPATION UNDER NREGA
Sub-round 1, Visit-1: July 2009 – September 2009

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

[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)						11.	whether any member of the household is a member of any Self-Help Group (SHG) (yes –1, no-2)
3.	principal occupation (NCO-2004)	description:						12.	whether any member of the household is a member of any user groups (e.g., watershed committees, water users group, forest users group) (yes –1, no-2)
		code (3-digit)							
4.	household type (code)								
5.	social group (code)							13.	whether any household member has bank account (yes –1, no-2)
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 (yes –1, no-2)
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 NREG 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 2008- March 2009 (yes-1, no-2)	
14.	if 1 in whether any member had participated in any of the Gram Sabha(s) (yes-1, no-2)	
15.	item 13, 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 2008-March 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 whether level of living of the household improved due to such participation (yes-1, no-2)	
21.	items 19 to 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.

[illegible]

[5] time disposition 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 acti- vity	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.)					
						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)			
																	(18)	for codes 11-72 in col. 18, industry (3-digit NIC-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 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 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							

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.

[6] participation in NREG works/public works during April 2008- March 2009

[illegible]

Codes for Block 6

col. 5: type of 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.

col.(6): location of NREG work: own land-1, other private land-2, public land-3.

col 9: *mode of payment*: paid: directly into post office account-1, directly into bank account-2, in a gram sabha meeting-3, by the field assistant/mate-4, by an SHG member-5, through a smartcard-6, other-9; not yet paid-7

col 10: method of payment: piece rate-1, time rate-2.

col. 12: time taken for payment: paid within: 0-15 days-1, 15-30 days-2, 1-3 months-3, 3-6 months-4, 6 months or more-5; not yet paid-6.

col. 13: availability of work : yes: in own farm/non-farm business only-1, in others' farm/non-farm business only-2, in both own/others' farm/non-farm business -3; no-4.

col. 16: reason for participating in NREG works: for self-employed: *earning from farm/non-farm business less remunerative-1, work could be managed by other household member(s)-2, work could be deferred-3*; for employees: *prevailing wage rate was lower-4, prevailing wage rate was lower as well as uncertainty in payment-5, prevailing wage rate was higher but uncertainty in payment-6, prevailing wage rate was higher but work was hazardous-7, alternative work needed staying away from the village-8, others-9.*

co.18: reasons: work not available in village/worksites not open-1, work not available even though worksite open-2, exceeded 100 days limit for household-3, other-9.

[6] participation in NREG works/public works during April 2008- March 2009

[illegible]

Codes for Block 6

col. 5: type of 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.

col.(6): location of NREG work: own land-1, other private land-2, public land-3.

col 9: mode of payment: paid: directly into post office account-1, directly into bank account-2, in a gram sabha meeting-3, by the field assistant/mate-4, by an SHG member-5, through a smartcard-6, other-9; not yet paid-7

col 10: method of payment: piece rate-1, time rate-2.

col. 12: time taken for payment: paid within: 0-15 days-1, 15-30 days-2, 1-3 months-3, 3-6 months-4, 6 months or more-5; not yet paid-6.

col. 13: availability of work : yes: in own farm/non-farm business only-1, in others' farm/non-farm business only-2, in both own/others' farm/non-farm business -3; no-4.

col. 16: reason for participating in NREG works: for self-employed: *earning from farm/non-farm business less remunerative-1, work could be managed by other household member(s)-2, work could be deferred-3*; for employees: *prevailing wage rate was lower-4, prevailing wage rate was lower as well as uncertainty in payment-5, prevailing wage rate was higher but uncertainty in payment-6, prevailing wage rate was higher but work was hazardous-7, alternative work needed staying away from the village-8, others-9.*

co.18: reasons: work not available in village/worksites not open-1, work not available even though worksites open-2, exceeded 100 days limit for household-3, 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				
	(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