

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



# महात्मा गांधी नरेगा पर सर्वेक्षण

## Survey on MGNREGA

(जुलाई 2009 - जून 2011)

(July 2009 – June 2011)

रिपोर्ट 3

Report 3

(दौरों - 3 एवं 4 पर आधारित प्राथमिक रिपोर्ट)

(Preliminary Report based on Visits – 3 and 4)

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Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

भारत सरकार

Government of India

मई 2012

May 2012

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार

Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India





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## **Report 3**

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# Survey on MGNREGA

## (Report 3)

### 1.0 Introduction:

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

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

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

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

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

## 2.0 Operational Plan of Survey on MGNREGA

2.0.1 The Survey on MGNREGA has been conducted in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. A sample of 304 villages from each state has been selected for survey using a well structured multistage stratified sample design. It is a panel survey and the selected households in the First Stage Unit (FSU) were visited four times for canvassing the detailed schedule 10.3. Accordingly, each of these selected villages and sample households within the selected villages has been surveyed four times i.e. in the form of four visits. For each visit, the duration of survey was of six months. During this time frame, all the selected villages were planned for survey. The re-visits were planned for the sample villages after a gap of six months. The period of survey for fourth visit was from January 2011 to June 2011. The selected villages were allotted two sub-round numbers of three months' duration each for each visit.

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

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

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



### 3.0 Schedules of enquiry

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

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

- identification of sample households and particulars of field operations.
- the household characteristics like household size, principal industry and occupation, social group, household type, land possessed, type of structure, primary source of energy for cooking and lighting, membership of Self-Help Group (SHG), membership of user groups, and whether any member has post office/bank account, etc.
- household's awareness of and involvement in MGNREG works, awareness about some of the provisions of MGNREG Act such as days of work available per household, wage rate for a full day's work, within how many days after completion of work payment should be made, etc., information on MGNREG job card, use of community assets created/improved under MGNREGA since 2006 and quality of assets created and information about whether Gram Sabha was held during the specified financial year, whether Social Audit was discussed in Gram Sabha and if discussed, the issues discussed therein.
- the demographic particulars, usual activity particulars, both principal and subsidiary, whether stayed away from village for 1 month or more but less than 6 months during last 365 days, and some migration particulars, for all the household members.
- the daily time disposition for different activities, for each of the seven days prior to the date of survey, along with the particulars of the activities, such as status, industry, type of public works, etc. for each of the household members.
- for the regular wage/salaried employee and casual labourers, wage and salary earnings.
- the information on current weekly status (cws) from the daily time disposition data.
- details of participation in MGNREG works/public works during reference period.
- household consumer expenditure in value terms (₹) during last 30 days.

## 4.0 Outline of the Reports

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

- a) Report 1: It was prepared in April 2011 based on information collected in the 1<sup>st</sup> visit.
- b) Report 2: It was prepared in March 2012 based on the data of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> visits and sub round 2 of 1<sup>st</sup> visit.
- c) Report 3: The present report is based on data of 4<sup>th</sup> visit and sub round 2 of 3<sup>rd</sup> visit.

Present report (Report 3) contains a set of 30 summary tables prepared from the data of visit 4 and sub round 2 of visit 3 of schedule 10.3 and the corresponding highlights.

## Important findings of the Survey

The survey on MGNREGA was conducted in the rural areas of the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan during July 2009 to June 2011 in four visits. The data for the fourth visit in the households was collected in two sub rounds during January, 2011 to June, 2011. The summary tables are based on the data of sub round 2 of visit 3 and sub round 1 & 2 of visit 4 of Schedule 10.3 (Status of work participation under MGNREGA). The tables that are presented pertain to i) visit-wise tables of visit 4 (survey period: January'11 to June'11) and ii) financial year-wise tables for the financial year 2010-11(based on common households of sub round 2 data of visit 3 and sub round 2 data of visit 4). All the tables that were presented in the 'Preliminary report based on visit 1' have been presented in this Report. The table numbers in Report 1, 2 and 3 have been kept same for convenience. Data on two additional items were collected in block 3.1 in visit 3 & 4. These items are i) number of job cards issued to the household and ii) number of job cards utilized by the household. For this, one additional table (table no. 26) based on data of visit 4 has been generated and presented in this report. Similar table based on data of visit 3 was also presented in Report 2. In addition to this, another table (table no. 27) has been presented in this Report where MPCE for each visit has been shown for the common households surveyed for each state. Total number of villages surveyed in the visit 4 was 898. Number of households and persons surveyed in visit 4 were 17424 and 79728 respectively.

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

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

1. It is observed that 25%, 17% and 36% households in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan respectively participated in MGNREGA works.  
[Ref: Table 3]
2. In all the three states, it is observed that household size for the households who participated in MGNREGA work is more than that for the households who did not participate in MGNREGA works.  
[Ref: Table 3]
3. In all the three states, average MPCE for the households who participated in MGNREGA work is substantially less than that for the households who did not participate in MGNREGA works. For the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, it was ₹918, ₹654 and ₹930, respectively for the households who participated in MGNREGA works and it was ₹1103, ₹ 713 and ₹1009 respectively for the households who did not participate in MGNREGA works.  
[Ref: Table 3]
4. In all the three states, among the households who participated in MGNREGA work, majority was either from 'agricultural labour' households or from the 'self employed in agriculture' households. For the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, among the households who participated in MGNREGA work, about 84% ,

78% and 62% respectively were from '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 viz. SC, ST, OBC.

[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 99% or more in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan as compared to 86% in Madhya Pradesh. Among the households participated in MGNREGA work, majority became aware about MGNREGA through Panchayet/Pradhan (about 59% in Andhra Pradesh, about 88% in Madhya Pradesh and about 69% in Rajasthan).

[Ref: Table 7]

7. The awareness on the provision of MGNREGA to provide 100 man days work per household per year was found to be high at 98% of households in Rajasthan but in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, it was 91% and 85% of households respectively.

[Ref: Table 8]

8. Regarding the awareness on the provision of Unemployment allowance, in Madhya Pradesh such awareness was observed in about 38% of households, whereas it was in about 1% of households in Andhra Pradesh and in about 14% of households in Rajasthan. The awareness on time lag of 15 days for payment was observed in about 63%, 57% and 32% of households in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, respectively.

[Ref: Table 8]

9. In Rajasthan, 28% of households reported to be aware on all the provisions of child care, drinking water, shade and health care. In Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh this comprehensive awareness was reported by 7% and 3% of households respectively.

[Ref: Table 9]

10. In Rajasthan, 67% of households were aware that MGNREGA work can be demanded at any time during the year. This awareness was in 60% households in Madhya Pradesh and only 28% households in Andhra Pradesh.

[Ref: Table 9]

11. About 34% households in Andhra Pradesh were not aware about any grievance redressal mechanism in MGNREGA. This lack of awareness was in 23% of households in Madhya Pradesh and 9% of households in Rajasthan.

[Ref: Table 10]

12. About 54% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 93% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 80% of households in Rajasthan had MGNREGA job card.

[Ref: Table 11]



13. Among the households who had MGNREGA job card, about 98% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 95% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 94% of households in Rajasthan kept their job cards at home.  
[Ref: Table 11]
14. About 60% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 70% of households in Madhya Pradesh and 69% of households in Rajasthan reported that Gram Sabha was held during the financial year 2010-11.  
[Ref: Table 13]
15. About 23% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 43% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 25% of households in Rajasthan reported that MGNREGA was discussed in the Gram Sabha during the financial year 2010-11.  
[Ref: Table 13]
16. About 2% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 9% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 3% of households in Rajasthan reported that Gram Sabha was held during the financial year 2010-11 and agenda of Social Audit was discussed.  
[Ref: Table 14]
17. About 66% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 82% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 100% of households in Rajasthan reported that they have used assets created through MGNREGA work.  
[Ref: Table 15]
18. About 46% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 29% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 49% of households in Rajasthan participated in MGNREGA works during the financial year 2010-11.  
[Ref: Table 16]
19. Among the households who participated in MGNREGA works during the financial year 2010-11, about 88% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 93% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 100% of households in Rajasthan reported that payment was made through bank/post office account.  
[Ref: Table 16]
20. Among the households who participated in MGNREGA works during the financial year 2010-11, about 91% of households in Andhra Pradesh, about 70% of households in Madhya Pradesh and about 84% 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 2010-11, average number of days worked in MGNREGA works per household participated in MGNREGA works was 45, 37 and 52 in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, respectively.  
[Ref: Table 17]
22. During the financial year 2010-11, about 23% of the rural population of Andhra Pradesh got work in MGNREGA works. It was about 10% in Madhya Pradesh and about 13% in Rajasthan.  
[Ref: Table 18]

23. During the financial year 2010-11, average number of days worked in MGNREGA works per person who participated in MGNREGA works was 25, 22 and 38 in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, respectively. In Rajasthan, number of days worked in MGNREGA works by females was more than that of males.

[Ref: Table 18]

24. The unemployment rates according to current daily status (CDS) were 7% for Andhra Pradesh, 8% for Madhya Pradesh and 4% (the lowest) for Rajasthan.

[Ref: Table 20 A]

25. The share of MGNREGA work in the total person days worked was highest in Rajasthan. It was 3% in Andhra Pradesh, 1% in Madhya Pradesh and 4% in Rajasthan. In Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan the share was much higher for females as compared to males. For the states of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, the figures were about 5% and 7% for the females respectively while corresponding figures for the males were about 2% each.

[Ref: Table 20 B]

26. During the financial year 2010-11, average wage received per day by a person worked in MGNREGA works was ₹94, ₹98 and ₹79 in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, respectively. There was hardly any difference in MGNREGA wage rates between males and females. In Rajasthan, no person was found to be working in 'other public works'. However, for Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, the average wage received in 'other public works' was found to be higher than that worked in MGNREG works.

[Ref: Table 21]

27. In Andhra Pradesh, during the financial year 2010-11, for about 76% of persons who worked in MGNREGA works, the time lag between the work performed by the person and receipt of payment was within 15 days. The corresponding figures were about 15% and about 6% for Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, respectively.

[Ref: Table 23]

28. About 2% of the MGNREGA workers of Andhra Pradesh reported availability of other work during the time MGNREGA work was performed. The figure was 10% for Rajasthan and it was negligible for Madhya Pradesh. In Rajasthan, no female, working in MGNREG works, reported other work during the time MGNREG work was performed.

[Ref: Table 24]

29. It has been observed that average no. of job cards issued to the household having MGNREG job cards was 1.01, 1.01, 1.07 for the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan respectively, whereas average no. of MGNREG job cards utilized by the households having MGNREG job card for MGNREG works for these states was 0.47, 0.19, 0.47 respectively.

[Ref: Table 26]

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	<b>Visit 4</b> persons surveyed		
			male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	300	5818	10744	11088	21832
Madhya Pradesh	300	5819	14903	14006	28909
Rajasthan	298	5787	14677	14310	28987
all three states combined	898	17424	40324	39404	79728

Table 2: Estimated and surveyed households and persons and average MPCE (₹) for each state

**Visit 4**

state	average MPCE (₹)	households		person	
		estimated(00)	sample	estimated(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	1053	160008	5818	584228	21832
Madhya Pradesh	703	107325	5819	508899	28909
Rajasthan	979	89995	5787	454619	28987



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

				Visit 4
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	918	40029	157608	3.9
did not participate	1103	119979	426619	3.6
all	1053	160008	584228	3.7
Madhya Pradesh				
participated	654	18584	90179	4.9
did not participate	713	88741	418719	4.7
all	703	107325	508899	4.7
Rajasthan				
participated	930	32214	172057	5.3
did not participate	1009	57782	282562	4.9
all	979	89995	454619	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 4
	estimated(00)		sample
	(2)		(3)
Andhra Pradesh			
participated	68657		3834
did not participate	515570		17998
all	584228		21832
Madhya Pradesh			
participated	29800		2022
did not participate	479098		26887
all	508899		28909
Rajasthan			
participated	38791		2328
did not participate	415827		26659
all	454619		28987

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

							<b>Visit 4</b>
state	status of participation	household type					all (incl. 'n.r.')
		self employed in non- agriculture	agricultural labour	other labour	self employed in agriculture	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	participated	65	502	71	340	22	1000
	did not participate	136	267	109	242	247	1000
Madhya Pradesh	participated	59	362	141	422	16	1000
	did not participate	59	317	84	451	89	1000
Rajasthan	participated	110	129	226	492	43	1000
	did not participate	140	63	195	488	114	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 4
	scheduled tribe	scheduled caste	other backward class	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	128	277	496	100	1000
Madhya Pradesh	430	187	351	33	1000
Rajasthan	261	277	402	60	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
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh			
participated	760	32	234
did not participate	593	28	400
all	634	29	359
Madhya Pradesh			
participated	72	20	918
did not participate	54	13	940
all	57	14	936
Rajasthan			
participated	12	13	976
did not participate	20	14	973
all	17	13	974

Table 7: State wise proportion (per 1000) of households having awareness of MGNREGA 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 4					
	proportion of (per 1000) hhd. having awareness of MGNREGA			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	993	857	999	587	884	691
did not participate	702	761	928	506	764	565
all	775	778	953	532	786	612

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

Visit 4

state	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.)	unemployment allowance	other compensation	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	850	84	8	59	1000	9	13	249	729	1000	625	138	9	229	1000
Madhya Pradesh	907	21	26	45	1000	384	26	33	556	1000	571	189	69	170	1000
Rajasthan	984	1	0	16	1000	139	19	41	801	1000	316	434	137	114	1000

Table 9: Average wage rate per household who reported wage rate for a full day's work under MGNREGA, specific facilities available under MGNREGA and per 1000 distribution of households by the reported time during which work could be demanded under MGNREGA for each state

Visit 4											
state	average wage rate (in ₹ ) reported per household	proportion (per 1000) of households reporting specific facilities under the MGNREGA						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.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	100	211	870	422	396	66	90	277	265	458	1000
Madhya Pradesh	103	337	759	422	125	27	224	597	111	291	1000
Rajasthan	103	504	979	824	608	281	11	666	66	268	1000

Table 10: Per 1000 distribution of households by reported awareness of different grievance redressal authority to redress grievances related to MGNREGA 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 develop- ment 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	164	2	381	2	6	3	23	336	81	1000
Madhya Pradesh	559	2	5	4	115	60	10	229	16	1000
Rajasthan	700	3	143	10	53	0	0	89	1	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 MGNREGA job card	per 1000 distribution of households by custodian of the job card									households which have MGNREGA job card	
		at home	with field assis- tant	with Post- master	at Block / Mandal office	at Pan- chayat office	with SHG	not known	other	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	540	977	19	1	0	1	0	0	1	1000	86479	4425
Madhya Pradesh	931	947	4	0	0	43	0	3	3	1000	99904	5466
Rajasthan	796	944	43	2	0	8	0	2	1	1000	71596	4754

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

<b>Visit 4</b>								
state	proportion (per 1000) of households where job card is not kept at home	per 1000 distribution of households where job card is kept away from home					households for which MGNREGA job card is not kept at home	
		less than 7 days	7 days or more but less than 15 days	15 days or more but less than 30 days	30 days or more	all (incl. n.r.)	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	22	4	60	65	869	1000	1922	146
Madhya Pradesh	53	58	54	63	824	1000	5319	472
Rajasthan	56	37	472	300	190	1000	3974	348



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

Financial Year: 2010-11					
state	proportion (per 1000) of hhds. who reported that Gram Sabha was held the financial year	proportion (per 1000) of hhds. participated in Gram Sabha (among all hhds.)	proportion (per 1000) of hhds. reporting that MGNREGA was discussed in the Gram Sabha (among all hhds.)	households which reported that Gram Sabha was held	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	estimated (00)	sample
Andhra Pradesh	598	267	231	84019	1706
Madhya Pradesh	700	478	432	72754	2140
Rajasthan	691	247	254	56838	2056

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 of Social Audit that were discussed in the Gram Sabha held, for each state

Financial Year: 2010-11																
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 registration	preparation, issue and updation of job cards	treatment of applications	sanctioning of works	implementation of works	wage payments	post facto auditing of the records and records of each work undertaken	quality of work	work dimensions	selection of location	others	any	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Andhra Pradesh	127	22	321	491	135	224	300	485	69	284	243	304	0	692	3056	82
Madhya Pradesh	132	87	511	978	407	950	250	891	233	736	368	899	0	996	9018	213
Rajasthan	72	32	1000	960	937	679	656	822	533	755	502	796	0	1000	2597	89

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

state	proportion (per 1000) of households using assets created through MGNREGA works	per 1000 distribution of the use of community assets by quality of assets						households using community assets	
		very good	good	satisfactory	bad	not known	all (n.r.)	estimated(00)	sample
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	657	141	561	281	0	16	1000	105168	4180
Madhya Pradesh	816	169	602	208	7	11	1000	87602	4872
Rajasthan	999	141	691	146	9	13	1000	89942	5781

Table 16: Incidence of participation in MGNREG works by households, 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 by households for each state

**Financial Year: 2010-11**

state	proportion (per 1000) of hhds. participated in MGNREGA work during the financial year	proportion (per 1000) of hhds. reporting payment through bank/post office account	proportion (per 1000) of hhds. reporting improvement of level of living	proportion of (per 1000) of households reporting improvement of asset position	households participated in MGNREG works during the financial year	
					estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	455	877	914	410	63947	1599
Madhya Pradesh	294	931	695	392	30600	1030
Rajasthan	491	1000	838	264	40362	1409

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

**Financial Year: 2010-11**

state	status of getting work in MGNREG works						all	average no. of days worked in MGNREG works per household
	no. of days got work in MGNREG works					did not get work in MGNREG works		
	<20	20-40	40-60	60-80	>=80			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	100	144	99	41	71	545	1000	45
Madhya Pradesh	89	96	56	29	24	706	1000	37
Rajasthan	86	121	98	79	107	509	1000	52

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

**Financial Year: 2010-11**

state	category of persons	average number of days worked in MGNREG works	average number of days worked in other public works	per 1000 distribution of persons by status of getting MGNREG public work						all
				got work for					did not get work in MGNREG works	
				<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	25	35	95	78	33	4	0	790	1000
	female	25	29	109	93	36	7	1	754	1000
	person	25	32	102	86	34	5	0	772	1000
Madhya Pradesh	male	24	65	62	36	13	2	2	885	1000
	female	20	39	58	26	5	2	0	909	1000
	person	22	53	60	31	9	2	1	896	1000
Rajasthan	male	35	0	29	32	19	9	6	905	1000
	female	40	0	38	52	43	24	12	832	1000
	person	38	0	33	42	31	16	9	869	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 4**

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	3	50	56	133	4	82	0	0	725	1000
	female	0	693	11	6	1	0	0	0	981	1000
	person	2	397	14	13	1	5	0	0	966	1000
did not participate	male	5	119	38	52	1	13	216	0	681	1000
	female	2	499	2	2	3	0	1	0	991	1000
	person	4	306	9	12	3	3	43	0	930	1000
all	male	5	111	39	56	1	16	205	0	683	1000
	female	2	524	4	3	3	0	1	0	989	1000
	person	4	317	10	12	2	3	37	0	935	1000

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

**Madhya Pradesh**

**Visit 4**

status of participation	category of persons	number of short term migrants per 1000 of persons	number per 1000 of persons whose upr has changed	per 1000 distribution of persons whose upr has changed by different reasons							
				in search of employment	in search of better employment	business	to take up employment / better employment	transfer of service/ contract	proximity to place of work	other	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
participated	male	39	22	0	168	164	7	0	0	660	1000
	female	20	873	1	4	6	0	0	0	989	1000
	person	31	367	1	9	11	0	0	0	978	1000
did not participate	male	14	30	35	271	45	37	5	23	584	1000
	female	8	493	1	7	1	0	0	0	990	1000
	person	11	255	3	23	4	2	0	2	965	1000
all	male	16	30	33	266	51	36	5	22	588	1000
	female	9	512	1	7	2	0	0	0	990	1000
	person	12	261	3	22	5	2	0	2	966	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 4**

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	16	38	109	95	0	192	0	96	508	1000
	female	3	921	0	1	0	0	0	1	997	1000
	person	7	620	2	3	0	4	0	3	987	1000
did not participate	male	16	59	210	100	17	121	60	48	445	1000
	female	6	507	12	1	1	1	0	2	982	1000
	person	11	272	35	13	2	14	7	8	921	1000
all	male	16	58	206	100	16	123	57	50	447	1000
	female	6	554	10	1	1	0	0	2	985	1000
	person	11	302	29	11	2	12	6	7	933	1000

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

<b>age: 15+</b>		<b>Visit 4</b>		
state	category of persons	current daily status		
		LFPR	WPR	UR
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	male	736	687	67
	female	449	419	67
	person	591	551	66
Madhya Pradesh	male	812	745	83
	female	292	273	65
	person	559	515	79
Rajasthan	male	762	723	50
	female	390	387	8
	person	573	553	35

**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(ps+ss), Current weekly status and Current daily status for each category of persons of all ages

<b>age: all</b>		<b>Visit 4</b>								
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)
Andhra Pradesh	male	620	613	12	589	569	34	562	525	66
	female	475	475	0	389	379	25	357	333	66
	person	548	544	7	490	475	31	460	429	66
Madhya Pradesh	male	550	550	0	519	487	61	512	469	83
	female	381	381	0	212	202	48	190	178	66
	person	469	469	0	371	350	57	357	329	79
Rajasthan	male	499	498	1	474	454	42	463	439	50
	female	470	470	0	336	336	3	257	255	6
	person	484	484	1	406	396	26	361	349	35

**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 for all ages

<b>age: all</b>		<b>Visit 4</b>	
state	category of persons	WPR	share of MGNREGA person days per 1000 person days worked
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	male	525	21
	female	333	53
	person	429	33
Madhya Pradesh	male	469	7
	female	178	6
	person	329	7
Rajasthan	male	439	18
	female	255	67
	person	349	35

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

**Financial Year: 2010-11**

state	category of person	average wage earnings received (₹) per day											mandays worked in public works	
		type of MGNREG works												
		rural conne- ctivity	flood control and protecti- on works	water conserve- ation and harvesting (new ponds etc)	drought proofing including aforestation , tree planting	irriga- tion canals	Irriga- tion facility to SC/ST, IAY, or land reform bene- ficiaries	renovation of traditional water bodies (desilting old tanks etc)	land develop- ment (land leveling etc)	other	all (incl. n.r.)	other public works	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh	male	103	94	99	85	96	92	101	91	89	95	120	1318407	38184
	female	100	94	97	87	94	92	101	90	88	94	100	1583424	41085
	person	102	94	98	86	95	92	101	90	88	94	110	2901830	79269
Madhya Pradesh	male	100	100	97	94	91	100	113	98	100	99	100	756759	24631
	female	97	106	94	89	101	100	108	97	99	96	100	454407	13820
	person	99	101	96	92	97	100	112	97	100	98	100	1211166	38451
Rajasthan	male	84	82	73	94	88	74	69	85	102	80	-	697675	26121
	female	83	91	79	77	85	72	73	75	92	79	-	1384125	44572
	person	83	89	77	83	86	73	72	80	96	79	-	2081800	70693

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

Financial Year: 2010-11														
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	210	813	7	0	52	86	69	3	1000	997	8	1000	990
	female	246	856	9	3	41	60	67	2	1000	983	20	1000	991
	person	228	837	8	2	46	72	68	2	1000	989	15	1000	990
Madhya Pradesh	male	115	130	846	32	6	0	0	11	1000	619	414	1000	790
	female	91	154	861	23	5	0	0	0	1000	694	344	1000	845
	person	104	140	852	28	6	0	0	6	1000	650	386	1000	813
Rajasthan	male	95	404	597	4	0	0	0	0	1000	964	40	1000	972
	female	168	507	502	3	0	0	0	0	1000	977	25	1000	984
	person	131	469	536	3	0	0	0	0	1000	972	30	1000	980

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

<b>Financial Year: 2010-11</b>									
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	999	766	215	10	7	0	2	1000
	female	999	752	231	8	5	0	4	1000
	person	999	759	223	9	6	0	3	1000
Madhya Pradesh	male	947	158	353	357	31	0	81	1000
	female	951	128	316	432	23	0	86	1000
	person	949	146	338	387	28	0	83	1000
Rajasthan	male	983	66	556	352	9	0	17	1000
	female	998	50	525	404	10	0	10	1000
	person	992	55	535	387	10	0	12	1000

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

Visit 4										
state	category of persons	proportion (per 1000) of persons reporting availability of work during the time MGNREG work was performed	average number of days such work was available	average amount of income would have been earned per day for such work	average number of days worked in MGNREG works	average amount of earnings received per day for work in MGNREG works	per 1000 distribution of type of work available			
							own farm/non-farm business only	in others' farm/non-farm business only	in both own/others' farm/non-farm business	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	male	30	13	97	20	97	579	219	203	1000
	female	15	13	58	21	95	322	183	495	1000
	person	22	13	83	21	96	484	206	311	1000
Madhya Pradesh	male	4	21	69	19	100	417	119	463	1000
	female	0	0	0	16	99	-	-	-	-
	person	2	21	69	18	99	417	119	463	1000
Rajasthan	male	114	22	80	32	82	745	77	178	1000
	female	92	25	59	36	80	818	64	118	1000
	person	99	24	67	34	81	788	69	142	1000



Table 25: Proportion (per 1000) of persons who reported that additional days of work sought by them was denied by reasons of denial for each category of persons for each state

**Visit 4**

state	category of persons	proportion (per 1000) of persons reporting different reasons for denial of additional work					persons who were denied additional work	
		work not available in village/worksites not open	work not available even though worksite open	exceeded 100 days limit for household	others	any	estimated (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	male	0	24	0	976	1000	1597	107
	female	0	26	0	974	1000	1430	109
	persons	0	25	0	975	1000	3026	216
Madhya Pradesh	male	718	24	0	259	1000	2886	169
	female	744	32	0	240	1000	2142	139
	persons	729	27	0	250	1000	5027	308
Rajasthan	male	651	7	26	316	1000	3881	190
	female	594	2	87	317	1000	7147	316
	persons	614	4	65	316	1000	11029	506

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

**Visit 4**

state	no. per 1000 household having MGNREG job cards	average no. of job cards issued to the household who has MGNREG job cards	average no. of MGNREG job cards utilized by the households having MGNREG job card for MGNREG works	estimated(00)		sample	
				no. of job cards issued	no. of job cards utilised	no. of job cards issued	no. of job cards utilised
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	540	1.01	0.47	87487	40670	4484	2196
Madhya Pradesh	931	1.01	0.19	100815	18748	5575	1281
Rajasthan	796	1.07	0.47	76634	33433	5025	1912

Table 27: Average MPCE (₹) of the common households surveyed in different visits for each state and the sample number of household surveyed

state	average MPCE(₹)				sample household
	visit 1	visit 2	visit 3	visit 4	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	1104	1076	1109	1057	5785
Madhya Pradesh	735	758	706	703	5801
Rajasthan	994	963	977	980	5763

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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*Concepts & definitions, sample design & estimation procedure for survey on MGNREGA*

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.11.4 There is a category of workers who worked at a place of their choice which is outside the establishment that employed them or bought their product. Different expressions like 'home workers', 'home based workers' and 'out workers' are synonymously used for such workers. For the purpose of this survey, all such workers was categorised as 'self-employed'. The 'home workers' have *some degree of autonomy and economic independence* in carrying

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) a person may be engaged in a relatively long period during the 365 days in economic (non-economic activity) and for a relatively minor period, which is not less than 30 days, in another economic activity (any economic activity).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Working in fisheries was excluded** from agricultural labour.

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

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

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

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

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

## **2. Sample Design & Estimation Procedure**

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

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

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

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

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

**2.5 Selection of villages:** All villages of a stratum 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.

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



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

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

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

## **2.8 Formation of second stage strata and allocation of households:**

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

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

## 2.9 Estimation Procedure

### Notations:

s = subscript for s-th stratum

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

i = subscript for i-th FSU [village]

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

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

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

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

D\* = 0 if D = 1

= (D – 1) for FSUs with D > 1

N = total number of FSUs in any stratum

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

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

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

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

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

Under the above symbols,

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

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

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

#### Schedule 0.0 (a):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Schedules 10.3:

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

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

(ii) For all second-stage strata combined:

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

### Overall Estimate for Aggregates:

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

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

### Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State level:

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

### 2.9.2 Estimates of Ratios:

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

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

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

**2.9.3 Estimates of Error:** The estimated variances of the above estimates is obtained as follows:

**For aggregate  $\hat{Y}$ :**

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

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

estimates for sub-sample 1 and 2 respectively

**For ratio  $\hat{R}$ :**

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

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

**Estimates of RSE:**

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

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

### 2.9.4 Multipliers:

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

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

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

(ii) Multipliers have been 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 is only one multiplier for the village.

#### 2.9.4.1 Treatment for zero cases, casualty cases etc.:

While counting the number of FSUs surveyed ( $n_{sm}$ ) in a stratum, all the FSUs with survey codes 1 to 6 in schedule 0.0 (a) has been 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, has 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  $h_{i1j} + h_{i2j} = 0$ ) has been 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 has been 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 has been done as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION**  
**SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY**  
**SURVEY ON NREGA: July 2009-June 2011**  
**SCHEDULE 10.3: STATUS OF WORK PARTICIPATION UNDER NREGA**  
**Sub-round 1, Visit-4: January 2011 – March 2011**

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

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

**Codes for Block 1**

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

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

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

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

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

## sub-round-1, visit-4

[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) ( <i>yes –1, no-2</i> )		
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) ( <i>yes –1, no-2</i> )				
		code (3-digit)										
4.	household type (code)											
5.	social group (code)						13.	whether any household member has bank account ( <i>yes –1, no-2</i> )				
6.	land possessed as on the date of survey (0.000 hectares)						14.	if code 1 in item 13, since when (code)				
7.	land cultivated (including orchard and plantation) during July 2009-June 2010 (0.000 hectares)						15.	whether any household member has post office account ( <i>yes –1, no-2</i> )				
8.	type of structure of the dwelling (code)						16.	if code 1 in item 15, since when (code)				

### **Codes for Block 3**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Codes for Block 3.1**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



[3.1] household's awareness of and involvement in NREGA works		
srl. no.	item	
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	whether any member of the household is aware of the NREGA (yes-1, no-2)	
<b>if 1 in item 1, fill up items 2 to 10,</b>		
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.	<b>if 1 in item 11</b> , where the household's job card is kept as on the date of survey (code)	
12.1	<b>for code other than 1 in item 12</b> , 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 2010- September 2010 (yes-1, no-2)	
14.	<b>if 1 in item 13</b> , whether any member had participated in any of the Gram Sabha(s) (yes-1, no-2)	
15.	whether there was any discussion on NREGA in such Gram Sabha(s) (yes-1, no-2)	
16.	use by the household during last 365 days of community assets/ assets created/improved under NREGA (enter at most three codes in order of use)	
17.	assessment by the household regarding the quality of the assets recorded in <b>item 16</b> (record in the same order as in item 16)	
18.	whether any member of the household participated in NREGA work during April 2010- September 2010 (yes-1, no-2)	
19.	<b>if 1 in item 18</b> , whether wages for the work done under NREGA are paid through bank/post office account (yes-1, no-2)	
20.	<b>fill up items 19 to 21</b> whether level of living of the household improved due to such participation (yes-1, no-2)	
21.	whether asset position of the household improved due to such participation (yes-1, no-2)	
22.	whether any household member has heard of a Social Audit (yes-1, no-2)	
23.	<b>if entry is 1 in item 22 along with entry 1 in item 13</b> , whether Social Audit has been conducted in Gram Sabha (yes-1, no-2, not known-3)	
24	<b>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)</b>	
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.)	
25.	<b>if 1 in item 11</b> , number of job cards issued to the household	
26.	<b>if entry &gt;0 in item 25</b> , number of job cards utilised by the household for getting NREGA works during Apr 10 – Sep 10	

#### **Codes for Block 4**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Codes for Block 5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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







[6] participation in NREG works/public works of the current household member (i.e. for code 1,2 or 3 in col. 22 of block 4) during April 2010- September 2010

[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.

<b>[7] household consumer expenditure</b>		
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	<b>monthly household consumer expenditure (sum of items 1 to 19)</b>	

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

[8] remarks by investigator

[9] comments by supervisory officer