

# **Key Results on Employment and Unemployment**

**Fifth Quinquennial Survey  
NSS Fiftieth Round  
( July 1993 - June 1994 )**



***National Sample Survey Organisation  
Department Of Statistics  
Government Of India***

***October, 1996***

## Preface

The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has been carrying out all-India surveys quinquennially on consumer expenditure, employment & unemployment.

The present report is based on data collected in the 50th round (July 1993 - June 1994) socio-economic survey of NSS. It was the fifth quinquennial survey on consumer expenditure, employment & unemployment. The previous four quinquennial surveys were conducted during the 27th (October 1972 - September 1973), the 32nd (July 1977 - June 1978), the 38th (January - December 1983) and the 43rd (July 1987 - June 1988) rounds.

In order to provide the Planning Commission with necessary data for formulation of the Ninth Five Plan, it was decided to bring out basic information on employment patterns based on a detailed survey. The survey was conducted in 1993-94. A summary report has been prepared essentially giving labour force participation patterns for India and its major states as well as for different consumer expenditure levels, education levels, and age-groups; this is now being released. The report consists of four chapters and tables. Chapter I is introductory, Chapter II sets out the conceptual framework and Chapter III is a brief note on sample design of the survey. Chapter IV deals with summary findings of the report on employment and unemployment.

The schedule design for the survey was essentially similar to that adopted in the previous quinquennial round. The field work for the survey was conducted by the Field Operations Division of the Organisation. The collected data were processed by the Data Processing Division of the NSSO and tabulated by the Computer Centre of the Department of Statistics. The report has been prepared by the Survey Design & Research Division (SDRD) of the NSSO. I am grateful to the members of the Governing Council, Heads of various Divisions of the NSSO, Executive Director, Computer Centre, and their colleagues for the efforts taken in preparing the report which, hopefully, can serve as a reference document to planners and policy makers.

Comments/ suggestions from the readers of the report will be most welcome.

New Delhi  
Date : 27 June, 1996

S. S. Srivastava  
Chief Executive Officer  
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**List of NSS reportson Employment - Unemployment  
based on the quinquennial surveys  
published in Sarvekshana**

Survey round & period	Topics covered	<u>Sarvekshana where published</u>				
		Vol.	No.	Month & Year	Issue no.	
<b>First quinquennial survey 27th round Oct.72 - Sept.73</b>	1.1 Employment- Unemploy- ment situation at a glance	I	2	October 1977	2	
	1.2 All-India and Statewise results	III	3	January 1980	11	
<b>Second quinquennial survey 32nd round July77 - June78</b>	2.1 Some key results	II	2	October 1978	6	
	2.2 Preliminary results for persons aged 15 to 59	II	4	April 1979	8	
	2.3 Activity situation pertai- ning to Women usually engaged in domestic duties	IV	3&4	Jan.- April 81	14	
	2.4 Final results - All-India	V	1&2	July - Oct. 81	15	
	2.5 Selected important results for 8 States-A.P., Maha- rashtra,Bihar,Gujarat,Har- yana,Punjab,T.N., & W.B.	VI	1&2	July - Oct. 82	17	
	2.6 Selected important results for 4 States-Kerala,M.P., Rajasthan & U.P.	VI	3&4	Jan.- April 83	18	
	2.7 Selected important results for 5 States/UTs-Assam, Delhi,H.P.,Karnataka& J&K	VII	3	January 1984	20	
	2.8 Selected important results for 9 States/UTs-Arunachal Pradesh,Goa,Daman&Diu, Manipur,Meghalaya,Orissa, Pondicherry,Tripura,Chandi- garh & Nagaland	VII	4	April 1984	21	
	2.9 Employment- Unemploy- ment situation in cities and towns during late seventies.	X	2	October 1986	29	
<b>Third quinquennial survey 38th round Jan. - Dec. 1983</b>	3.1 Preliminary results based on first two sub-rounds data	IX	4	April 1986	27	
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Survey round & period	Topics covered	<u>Sarvekshana where published</u>			
		Vol.	No.	Month & Year	Issue no.
	3.3 Additional 10 Tables on employment & unemployment	XII	3	Jan. - March 1989	38
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	3.5 Employment- Unemployment (9 State results)	XIV	1	July - Sept. 90	44
	3.6 Employment- Unemployment (8 State results)	XIV	2	Oct. - Dec. 90	45
<b>Fourth quinquennial survey 43rd round July87 - June88</b>	4.1 Results of fourth quinquennial survey on employment and unemployment (All-India)	Special No.		Sept. 1990	-
	4.2 Employment- Unemployment situation of scheduled tribe and scheduled caste population during early eighties	XV	2	Oct. - Dec.1991	49
	4.3 Results of fourth quinquennial survey on employment and unemployment (18 states in booklets)	Special Issue		January 1992	-
	4.4 Results of fourth quinquennial survey on employment and unemployment (18 states in booklets)	XVI	2	Oct. - Dec. 1992	53
	4.5 - do - remaining states	XVI	3	Jan. - Mar. 1993	54
	4.6 A note on employment - unemployment situation in cities and towns during late eighties.	XVII	2	Oct. - Dec. 1993	57

# 1. INTRODUCTION

One of the important surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) is the quinquennial survey on employment-unemployment. The first such survey was done during September 1972-October 1973 corresponding to the 27<sup>th</sup> round of NSS. The present survey conducted during the period July 1993 to June 1994 is the fifth in the series. Though the NSSO had first conducted a survey with a view to assess the volume and structure of employment (unemployment) as early as in its 9<sup>th</sup> round, the first quinquennial survey made a marked departure from the previous employment surveys in procedure and content. The previous surveys of NSSO had tried out a very useful set of concepts on employment in view of the absence of an accepted and suitable methodology for the conduct of employment(unemployment) surveys. The concepts and procedure followed in the first quinquennial survey were primarily based on the recommendations of the 'Expert Committee on Unemployment Estimates' popularly known as the Dantwala Committee appointed by the Planning Commission and whose recommendations were available before this survey. Since then, three successive quinquennial surveys conducted in 32<sup>nd</sup>, 38<sup>th</sup>, and 43<sup>rd</sup> rounds of NSS have more or less followed an identical approach in the measurement of employment and unemployment. The current report is based on the fifth such survey. The basic approach in all these surveys have been the collection of data to generate the estimates of employment and unemployment according to the 'usual status' based on a reference period of one year, the 'current weekly status (cws)' based on a reference period of one week, and the 'current daily status(cds)' based on each day of the previous week. In order to reveal the multi-dimensional aspects of the employment-unemployment situation in India, information on several correlates are also gathered in these surveys. A set of probing questions have also been one of the basic features of these surveys. The survey on employment and unemployment is conducted along with the survey on 'Consumer expenditure' in the same set of households.

**1.1** Apart from these quinquennial surveys on employment, NSSO have been collecting information on certain key items on employment unemployment from a limited set of households since the 45<sup>th</sup> round. These are on the usual and current weekly status employment and unemployment, category of employment, industrial distribution of the usually employed etc. These have been published up to the 49<sup>th</sup> round survey.

**1.2** In the present survey, apart from the collection of data on employment and unemployment efforts were also made to collect data on the activity profiles of children. This is hoped to make available useful information relating to child labour and its causes. Another new dimension added to the present survey was in the probing questions to the unemployed regarding their educational background, past employment, nature of efforts made and sectors in which employment is sought. The probing questions on the employed to understand the extent of under utilisation of labour time was further expanded to acquire more specific information from the employed. There were also some questions on the qualitative aspects of employment like

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occupational changes, availability of trade unions, nature of employer etc. It is proposed to bring out detailed reports on each of these subjects separately.

**1.3** The fifth quinquennial survey was conducted during the 50<sup>th</sup> round survey operations from July 1993 to June, 1994. Generally the NSSO surveys cover the entire country with the exception of certain interior areas of Nagaland and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. However in this round besides the above, in the state of Jammu & Kashmir out of the 12 Districts, only three Districts could be surveyed. These Districts viz. Jammu, Kathua and Udhampur are however included in the all India estimates..

**1.4 Layout of the report:** After this introductory first chapter, the next chapter briefly gives the conceptual framework of the employment-unemployment surveys and the revisions/-changes made for this survey. Chapter 3 describes the sample design. In Chapter 4 of the report the main findings obtaining from the results are discussed. The results of the previous surveys are also incorporated wherever possible to get a comparable picture of the employment-unemployment situation over a period of time. Detailed all-India tables are given in Chapter 5.

## 2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

**2.1** The NSSO surveys on employment and unemployment aim to measure the extent of ‘employment’ and ‘unemployment’ in quantitative terms disaggregated by various household and population characteristics . The persons surveyed are classified in to various activity categories on the basis of the activities pursued by them during certain specified reference periods. Three reference periods are used in these surveys. These are (i) one year (ii) one week and (iii) each day of the week. Based on these three periods three different measures are arrived at. These are termed as usual status, current weekly status ,and the current daily status . The procedure adopted to arrive at these three measures are given below.

**2.2 Classification according to usual status.** In this approach the status of activity on which a person spent relatively longer time of the preceding 365 days from the date of survey is considered as the principal usual status activity of the person. Accordingly, a person is considered ‘working or employed’ if the person was engaged for a relatively longer time during the past year in any one or more work related activities(economic activities) including seeking or being available for work. The person is considered as ‘seeking or available’ for work or ‘un-

<p><b>Usual Status :- Principal Status and Subsidiary Status</b></p>
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employed’ if the person was not working but was either seeking or was available for work for a relatively longer time during the past year. If the person was engaged in any non-economic activities for a relatively longer time of the reference year he/she is considered as ‘out of labour force’. The specific activity category is determined on the basis of time spent criterion. i.e. the activity on which major time was spent being assigned as the usual status activity. A person categorised as ‘worker’ or ‘employed’ on the basis of the principal status is called a ‘principal status worker’ or ‘principal status employed’. A person categorised as a non-worker (i.e. unemployed or out of labour force) who pursued some economic activity in a subsidiary capacity is called a ‘subsidiary status worker’ or ‘subsidiary status employed’. These two groups viz. principal status workers and subsidiary status workers together constitute ‘all workers’ according to the usual status classification.

The various activity categories along with the codes used for usual status classification are given in the box below.

code	description
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	<b>[activities for working(employed) persons]</b>
11	worked in household enterprise(self-employed) as an own account worker
12	worked in household enterprise(self-employed) as an employer

- 21 worked in household enterprise as a helper
- 31 worked as regular salaried/wage employee
- 41 worked as casual labour in public works
- 51 worked as casual labour in other types of works
- [unemployed]**
- 81 seeking or available for work

#### **[out of labour force activities]**

- 91 attended educational institutions
- 92 attended domestic duties only
- 93 attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods(vegetables, roots, fire-wood, etc. for household )
- 94 rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.
- 95 not able to work due to disability
- 96 beggars, prostitutes, etc.
- 97 others
- 99 infants of age 0-4 years.

Activities coded 11-51 are those applicable for persons who are classified as workers while 91-99 apply to those who are out of labour force. Detailed definitions of these categories are given elsewhere in this section. Code 81 is assigned to an unemployed.

**2.3 Classification according to current weekly status approach:** For classification of persons according to current weekly status approach, they are assigned a unique activity status with reference to a period of 7 days preceding the date of survey. This is easily done in the case of persons having only one status during the reference week. But for persons pursuing more than one activity a priority-cum-major time rule was applied to obtain a unique activity status.

<b>Current Weekly Status</b>
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Under the priority rule, the status of working got priority over the status of not working but seeking/available for work. Further the status of not working but seeking/available for work got priority over the status of not working and not seeking/available for work. Within the broad category of working and not working, the detailed activity category was assigned by major time spent criterion. Using this procedure in the current weekly status(cws) a person is considered working or employed if the person was engaged for at least one hour on any one day of the previous week on any work related(economic) activity. A person who had not worked for even one hour on any one day of the week, but had been seeking or had been available for work at any time for at least one hour during the week was considered 'seeking/available for work'. Others were considered 'not available for work' or as out of labour force. For working or employed besides the codes used for usual activity 4 additional codes were used to reflect the weekly situation. These were as follows:

- 61 did not work due to sickness though there was work in household enterprise
- 62 did not work due to other reasons though there was work in household enterprise
- 71 did not work due to sickness but had regular salaried/wage employment
- 72 did not work due other reasons but had regular salaried/wage employment

For unemployed the codes were:

- 81 sought work
- 82 did not seek but was available for work

For 'out of labour force' one additional code was used as:

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

**2.4 Classification according to current daily status approach :** The activity pattern of people particularly in the unorganised sector is such that a person might be pursuing more than one activity during a week and sometimes even during a day. In the current daily status(cds), up to two activity statuses were assigned to a person on each day of the reference week. The unit of classification was thus 'half day' in the cds. In assigning the activity status on a day, a person was considered working for the entire day if he had worked 4 hours or more during the day. If he had worked one hour or more but less than 4 hours, he was considered working(employed) for half day and seeking/available for work (unemployed) or not available for work(not in labour force) for the other half day depending on whether he was seeking /available for work or not. On the other hand, if a person was not engaged in any work even for one hour but was seeking or available for work for 4 hours or more, he was considered unemployed for the entire day. If he was available for work for less than 4 hours only, he was considered unemployed for half day and not in labour force for the other half of the day. A person who neither had any work to do nor was available for work even for 'half' of the day was considered not in labour force for the entire day and was assigned one or two non-economic activity

**Current Daily Status**

status codes . The aggregate of person days classified under the different activity categories for all the seven days gave the distribution of person days by activity category during an average week over the survey period of one year. The codes used for describing the various activity categories under the cds were the same as those used for current weekly status classification.

**2.5** As can be seen in the above paragraphs, central to the concept of identifying a worker is the engagement in any economic activity. The concept of economic activity as used in the NSS is explained now.

**Concept of economic activity**

Economic activity is any activity that results in production of goods and services that adds value to national product. Such activities include production of all goods and services for market i.e. production for pay or profit and the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets, among the non-market activities. The entire spectrum of human activity falls in two categories: economic and non-economic activities. 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. These are essentially production of goods including those of Government services etc. Non market activities are the production for own consumption of primary products 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 current survey or in the previous surveys. The term economic activity as adopted in the 50<sup>th</sup> round survey include:

i) All the market activities described above i.e. the activities performed for pay or profit which result in production of goods and services for exchange.

ii) Of the non-market activities,

a) all the activities relating to the agricultural sector (industry section 0 of NIC 1987) which results in production (including gathering of uncultivated crops, forestry, collection of firewood, hunting, fishing etc.) of agricultural produce for 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 either in the capacity of a labour or a supervisor.

**2.6** In this context, it may be noted that hitherto in NSS the term used was ‘gainful activity’. The above definition is very close to the ‘gainful activity’ concept except for the inclusion of own-account production of fixed assets. The contribution of this component was found to be negligible from a separate tabulation of this component in the 43<sup>rd</sup> round survey and as such the comparability of the survey results will be unaffected by this change.

**2.7** According to the international standards the term ‘economically active population’ comprises of persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for production of goods

and services as defined in the United Nations system of national accounts and balances during a specified time reference period. According to these systems, the production of goods and services includes all production and processing of primary products, whether for market, for barter or for own consumption, the production of all other goods and services for the market and, in the case of households which produce such goods and services for the market, the corresponding production for own consumption.<sup>1</sup> The definition adopted in the NSS follow the above approach very closely except for the ‘processing of primary commodities for own consumption by the producers of these items’ which is not covered by the NSS definition. Further the international standards use the term ‘economically active population’ as a generic term and use two other measures viz. the ‘usually active population’ in relation to a long reference period such as a year and the ‘currently active population’ measured in relation to a short reference period such as a week or a day. Generally the term ‘labour force’ is used to denote the currently active population. In this report the term labour force is meant to imply the population comprising the employed and the unemployed. In conventional terms, the employed, unemployed and those in the labour force are defined as follows.

**2.8 Workers or employed** : persons who are engaged in any economic activity or who despite their attachment to economic activity have abstained for reason of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work constitute workers. Unpaid helpers who assist in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities are also considered as workers.

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

**2.10 Labour force and those out of labour force** : Persons who are either ‘working’ or seeking or available for work (i.e. unemployed) during the reference period constitute the labour force. Persons who were neither working and at the same time were not seeking nor available for work during the reference period are considered to be ‘out of labour force’. The persons under this category are students, those engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled, too young or too old, prostitutes, smugglers etc., and casual workers not working due to sickness etc.. However a

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<sup>1</sup> *Surveys of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment: An ILO manual on concepts and methods, I L O , Geneva, 1990.*

domestic servant who is considered as a member of the employer's household is treated as a worker though he/she may be performing only household chores.

**2.11** The status of persons engaged in various economic activities are classified as follows.

**2.11.1 Self-employed in household enterprises:** Persons who operate their own farm or non-farm enterprises or are engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners are self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of self-employment is that the remuneration is determined wholly or mainly by sales or profits of the goods or services which are being produced. The self-employed persons are further categorised into three groups.

**(a) own-account workers:** They are the self-employed persons who operate their enterprises on their own account or with one or a few partners and who during the reference period by and large, run their enterprise without hiring any labour. They may, however, have unpaid helpers to assist them in the activity of the enterprise.

**(b) employers:** The self employed persons who work on their own account or with one or a few partners and by and large run their enterprise by hiring labour.

**(c) helpers in household enterprises:** The helpers are mostly family members who keep themselves engaged in their household enterprises, working full or part time and do not receive any regular salary or wages in return for the work. They do not run the enterprise on their own, but assist the related person living in the same household running the enterprise. Here it is to be noted that a departure was made in the case of identifying 'helpers' from the earlier surveys. Persons who worked in the capacity of 'helpers' but had a share in their family earnings were not considered as 'helpers' in the earlier rounds, but are considered so in the present survey.

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

**2.12.3 Casual labour:** A person casually engaged in other's farm or non-farm enterprises(- both household and non-household) and getting in return wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract is a casual labour. Depending on whether they are so employed in 'public works' sponsored by Govt. agencies or local bodies or in other types

work, the casual workers are classified into the two groups viz. Casual labour in public works and casual workers in other types of work.

**2.13** Certain other terms related to the different types of 'labour' are now explained.

**2.14 Manual work** : a job essentially involving physical labour is considered as manual work. However, jobs essentially involving physical labour but also requiring a certain level of general, professional, scientific, or technical education are not termed manual work. On the other hand, jobs *not* involving much of physical labour and at the same time not requiring much educational background as above, are treated as manual work. Thus engineers, doctors etc. are not considered as manual workers even though their jobs involve some amount of physical labour. But peons, chowkidars, watchman, etc. Are considered as manual workers even though their work involve much less physical labour. In the NSS, the manual work is specifically defined as work pursued in one or more of the following occupational groups of the National Classification of Occupations.(1968):

Division 5 - Service workers:

Group 52,53,54,55,56 and family 570,574,579

Division 6 -Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, loggers, and related workers:

Group 63,64,65,66,67,68

Division 7-8-9 : production and related workers, Transport equipment operators and labourers.

**2.15 Wage paid manual labour** : A person who does manual work in return for wages in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind( excluding exchange labour) is a wage paid manual labour. Persons who are self employed doing manual work is not treated as a wage paid manual labour.

**2.16 Agricultural Labour** : A person is considered engaged in agricultural labour if he/she follows one or more of the following agricultural occupations in the capacity of a wage paid manual labour, whether paid in cash or kind or both:

- (I) farming
- (ii) dairy farming
- (iii) production of any horticultural commodity
- (iv) raising of livestock, bees or poultry

(v) any practice performed on a farm as incidental to or in conjunction with farm operations(including forestry and timbering) and the operation for market and delivery to

storage or to market or to carriage for transportation to market of farm produce. Carriage for transportation refers to the first stage of the transport from farm to the first place of disposal. Working in fisheries is excluded from agricultural labour.

**2.17 Rural labour** : Manual labour, living in rural areas, working in agricultural and/or non-agricultural occupations in return for wages paid either in cash or in kind (excluding exchange labour) is considered as rural labour. Thus rural labour includes both agricultural labour and other labour.

**2.18** Some of the other important terms used in the survey are now explained.

**2.19 Skill** : Any marketable expertise however acquired, irrespective of whether marketed or not, whether the intention is to market it or not, is considered as a skill.

**2.20 Nominal work** : Work done by a person for 1-2 hours in a day is said to be a day with nominal work. In the daily time disposition record, such days are given half intensity in accounting.

**2.21 Earnings** : earnings refer to the wage/salary (and not total earnings) receivable for the wage/salaried work done during the reference week by the wage/salaried employee and casual labourers. The wage/salary may be in cash or kind or partly in cash and kind. The kind wages are evaluated at the current retail price. Bonus and perquisites evaluated at the retail prices and duly apportioned for the reference week are also included in earnings. However, amount receivable as 'over time' for the additional work done beyond normal working time is ignored.

**2.22 Cultivation** : All activities relating to production of crops and related ancillary activities are considered as cultivation. Growing of trees, plants or crops as plantation or orchards( such as rubber, cashew, coconut, pepper, coffee, tea etc.) are not considered as cultivation activities for the purpose. In general, the activities covered under industry groups 000-008 are considered as cultivation

**2.23 Procedural changes in the present survey:** Apart from the changes in the definition and classification of the economically active persons mentioned above, a few other procedural aspects introduced in the classification of usual status and current weekly and daily status are explained now. These changes, it may be seen, do not in any way affect the comparability of the survey estimates with that of the previous rounds.

(a) In the past, for the identification of the usual status based on the major time criterion, a tri-chotomous classification of the population was followed. i.e. a person is classified

into one of the three broad groups 'employed', 'unemployed' and out of labour force' based on the major time criterion. In this round, the procedure prescribed is a two stage dichotomous procedure which involves a classification into 'labour force' and 'out labour force' in the first stage and thereafter the labour force into 'employed' and 'unemployed' in the second stage. While this could marginally affect the principal and subsidiary classification theoretically, it can be seen that the 'all workers' would remain the same.

(b) Previously the current weekly status of a person was first assigned on the basis of the response to a direct question on his/her participation in economic activities during the week and thereafter the daily time disposition data was collected from all those who were in the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed). In this round however the daily time disposition was collected from all the persons in the household and the current weekly status was recorded on the basis of the daily time disposition during the week.

**2.24 Data collected and survey instruments**<sup>2</sup> : The data for this survey was collected in the NSS Schedule 10 used for employment surveys. For this round, the schedule had 8 core blocks. Household characteristics like, household size, principal industry-occupation, social group, land possessed and cultivated, use of hired labour, monthly per capita expenditure etc. were recorded in Block 3. In the next Block the detailed demographic particulars including age, sex, educational level school attendance, principal and subsidiary statuses, the industry, occupation of the employed, distance to place of work etc. were recorded. Block 5 was used to record the daily time disposition. Apart from recording the different activities from among the various status codes explained in the earlier part of this section, the industry and type of 'operation' for rural areas were also recorded. For a day utmost two activity statuses could be recorded, an activity status getting an intensity of 'half or full' depending on the time spent on it. No limits on the number of activities that could be reported in a week was specified. The current weekly status of the person derived from the various daily activity statuses followed in the week and the corresponding industry-occupation was also recorded in this block. Besides the above, the wage and salary earnings were also entered in this block. Block 6 was used to record the answers to certain probing questions to the unemployed. The unemployed for this purpose were those who had not worked on any day of the reference week. These probing questions included among other things the academic performance, particulars of work sought, details of past employment, reasons for unemployment, length of spell of unemployment, type of efforts made etc.. Further probing questions on the usually employed on the qualitative aspects of employment were made in Block 7. These included occupational mobility, availability for additional work and reasons, extent of under utilisation of labour time, membership of trade unions, nature of employer, permanency of employment etc.. A major innovation in this survey was the attempt to specifically collect information on the activity profiles of children. In order to build up the profile, the school attendance status of the children, reason for non-attendance, extent of participation in household chores, information on the type of work done and the industry in which worked, reason for working, economic benefits derived by the household from such work, its effect on studies etc. were ascertained for all children aged in the 5-

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<sup>2</sup> *Instructions to field staff Vol I & II, NSS 50th round: Department of Statistics, New Delhi, June 1993.*

14 years age group in the sample household. All this information was recorded in Block 8. In Block 9, the follow up questions were asked to or about those who reportedly were engaged in domestic duties. This block was canvassed as in the previous surveys . Block 10 was canvassed as part of the rural labour enquiry being undertaken for the Labour Bureau by the NSSO and which is integrated with the employment survey.

### 3. SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

**3.1** The sample design adopted for this round of survey was similar to that followed<sup>3</sup> in the past surveys in its general aspects. The general scheme was a two stage stratified design with the first stage units being villages in the rural areas and urban frame survey blocks(UFS) in the urban areas. The second stage units were the households.

**3.2 Sampling frame for first stage units:** The frame used for selection of first stage units in the rural sector was the 1991 census list of villages for all the four sub-rounds for 8 states/u.t.s viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Chandigarh. However for Agra district of U.P. and the three districts, viz. Durg, Sagar, and Morena of M.P., samples were drawn using 1981 census list of villages. For Jammu & Kashmir samples for all the 4 sub-rounds were drawn using the 1981 census list as the 1991 census was not conducted in the state. For the remaining 23 states/u.t.s, the frame was 1991 census list for sub-rounds 2 to 4 and 1981 census list for sub-round 1 as the 1991 census list was not available for use at the time of drawing the samples. As usual, for Nagaland the list of villages within 5 kms. of the bus route and for Andaman and Nicobar Islands the list of accessible villages constituted the frame. In the case of urban sector the frame consisted of the UFS blocks and, for some newly declared towns where these were not available, the 1991 census enumeration blocks were used.

**3.3 Region formation and stratification:** States were divided into regions by grouping contiguous districts similar in respect of population density and cropping pattern. In rural sector each district was treated a separate stratum if the population was below 2 million and where it exceeded 2 million, it was split into two or more strata. This cut off point of population was taken as 1.8 million ( in place of 2 million ) for the purpose of stratification for districts for which the 1981 census frame was used. In the urban sector, strata were formed, within each NSS region on the basis of population size class of towns. However for towns with population of 4 lakhs or more the urban blocks were divided into two classes viz. one consisting of blocks inhabited by affluent section of the population and the other consisting of the remaining blocks.

**3.4 Selection of first stage units:** Selection of sample villages was done circular systematically with probability proportional to population and sample blocks circular systematically with equal probability. Both the sample villages and the sample blocks were selected in the form of two or more independent sub-samples. In Arunachal Pradesh the procedure of cluster sampling has been followed. Further large villages/blocks having present population of 1200 or more were divided into a suitable number of hamlet- groups/ sub-blocks having equal population content. Two hamlet- groups were selected from the larger villages while one sub-block was selected in urban sector for larger blocks.

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<sup>3</sup> *Sampling Design and estimation procedure for 50th Round NSS(Mimeographed, National Sample Survey Organisation, 1994*

**3.5 Selection of households:** While listing the households in the selected villages, certain relatively affluent households were identified and considered as second stage stratum 1 and the rest as second stage stratum 2. A total of 10 households were surveyed from the selected village/hamlet-groups, 2 from the first category and remaining from the second. Further in the second stage stratum-2, the households were arranged according to the means of livelihood. The means of livelihood were identified on the basis of the major source of income as i) self-employed in non-agriculture, ii) rural labour and iii) others. The land possessed by the households was also ascertained and the frame for selection was arranged on the basis of this information. The households were selected circular systematically from both the second stage strata.

**3.6** In the urban blocks a different method was used for arranging the households for selection. This involved the identification means of livelihood of households as any one of a) self—employed, b) regular salaried/wage earnings, c) casual labour, d) others. Further the average household monthly per capita consumer expenditure (mpce) was also ascertained. All households with MPCE of (i) Rs. 1200/- or more (in towns with population less than 10 lakhs or (ii) Rs. 1500/- or more (in towns with population 10 lakh or more) formed second-stage stratum 1 and the rest, second-stage stratum 2. The households of second-stage stratum 2 were arranged according to means of livelihood class and MPCE ranges before selection of sample households. A total of 10 households were selected from each sample block as follows

- (i) For affluent strata/classes : 4 households from second- stage stratum 1 and 6 households from second-stage stratum 2 (ii) For other strata/classes : 2 households from second stage stratum 1 and 8 from second-stage stratum 2. Households were then selected circular systematically with a random start. Shortfall in the required number of household in any second-stage stratum was made up by increasing the quota for the other second stage stratum.

**3.7 Work programme:** The survey period of one year was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration each as below.

sub-round	period of survey
1	July-September, 1993
2	October- December, 1993
3	January-March, 1994
4	April-June, 1994

← Period of survey for the four sub-rounds

Equal number of sample villages and blocks was allotted for survey in each of these sub-rounds. However in Andaman and Nicobar Islands , Lakshadweep, and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, the restriction of surveying the allotted

households during the sub-round period was not strictly enforced.

**3.8 No. of villages/blocks, households and persons surveyed:** The number of villages-/blocks and the households and persons surveyed in different States and Union Territories is given in Table(3). The information relates to all the sub-rounds covered. As reported in Para 1.3 in Jammu and Kashmir the survey work was undertaken in the districts of Jammu ,

Kathua and Udhampur only. The remaining 9 districts were not surveyed. Therefore the estimates pertaining to all India and Jammu and Kashmir will be exclusive of these districts.

state/ut.	Villages / blocks				persons	
	allotted		surveyed		surveyed	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh.	496	368	494	367	21420	15912
Ar. Pradesh *	120	24	120	24	5133	834
Assam	344	88	321	88	16706	3784
Bihar	704	216	704	216	36575	10617
Goa	16	24	16	24	643	848
Gujarat	224	240	224	240	11849	10959
Haryana	104	72	104	72	6137	3124
H. P.	192	40	192	40	9808	1472
Jammu Kashmir	264	168	84	53	4626	2553
Karnataka	264	248	264	248	14202	11552
Kerala	256	184	256	184	11856	8181
Madhya Pradesh	544	328	534	326	28795	15924
Maharashtra	448	560	448	559	22107	24277
Manipur	104	72	102	71	5457	3696
Meghalaya	112	48	112	48	5074	1897
Mizoram	48	96	48	96	2350	4371
Nagaland	48	24	48	24	2520	1171
Orissa	336	104	336	104	16653	4525
Punjab	224	200	206	198	11148	8779
Rajasthan	312	184	312	184	16846	8440
Sikkim	48	16	48	16	2066	571
Tamil Nadu	392	408	391	408	16253	16405
Tripura	176	56	154	56	6975	2316
Uttar Pradesh	904	448	904	448	52149	23098
West Bengal	448	336	448	336	23454	13509
A & N Islands	56	40	50	40	2656	1504
Chandigarh	8	16	8	16	336	537
D & N Haveli	24	8	24	8	1201	334
Daman & Diu	8	8	8	8	396	347
Delhi	8	112	8	112	244	4047
Lakshadweep	8	24	7	24	391	1343
Pondicherry	8	32	8	32	325	1462
<b>All India</b>	<b>7248</b>	<b>4792</b>	<b>6983</b>	<b>4670</b>	<b>356351</b>	<b>208389</b>

\* 26 nucleus villages were allotted.

## 4. Main findings

**4.0 General:** In this chapter the main findings relating to employment and unemployment including certain characteristics of the employed and the trends in employment and unemployment are presented. The estimates are given for the all-India and states and union territories though the discussion is centered mainly on the all India estimates. Comparisons are made with earlier survey results for all India. A few points on the general aspects of the survey estimates are to be noted. Generally the population estimates from the NSS are on the lower side when compared to the census population or the projected population. This difference arises mainly due to the different methods and coverage adopted in the NSS in comparison to the census operation. For example in this survey the rural total population is estimated as 585 million and urban population as 193 million only. However ratios obtained from the survey are much closer to the Census ratios. For example the survey estimates the sex ratio as 934 females per 1000 males in the country. Usually the estimates on employment- unemployment are presented as ratios. To estimate an absolute number in any category one is advised to apply the survey estimates of ratios to the census or projected population of the appropriate class. The estimates of aggregates given in the detailed tables help to combine the ratios. As the tables are generally presented as per thousand distribution, the figures are rounded off. Thus while using the ratios from the survey results, it is to be noted that the accuracy of these derived aggregates will be limited to the number of significant digits available in the ratio or percentage estimates presented in the report. The estimated aggregates, wherever possible can be used to get ratios with more significant digits.

**4.1 Some population characteristics.** In this paragraph we discuss certain survey estimates relating to the population. These are the age distribution of the population and age specific labour force participation rate. These are given only for all India in this report. The limited number of tables now generated for this provisional report do not contain any household tables or other population characteristics.

**4.1.1 Age distribution.** In the table below, the distribution of the rural and urban population by five year age groups is presented for males and females separately. During the six years that separate the two surveys a small shift is visible in the population especially from the younger age groups. The percentage of children is seen to have declined in all the categories. The results present a consistent pattern as far as the cohorts of the previous survey are concerned. This distribution can help in better understanding of the results presented later, as most of the results are age specific.

Age group	rural male		rural female		urban male		urban female	
	43rd	50th	43rd	50th	43rd	50th	43rd	50th
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0-4	133	129	131	127	115	105	117	106
5-9	145	132	136	126	121	112	122	111
10-14	129	120	115	107	118	115	117	114
15-19	98	102	90	90	108	112	102	103
20-24	79	81	93	91	99	96	101	98
25-29	75	74	82	85	86	84	89	90
30-34	64	68	66	74	71	77	69	78
35-39	57	64	59	62	66	70	66	73
40-44	47	50	49	52	53	60	49	54
45-49	43	45	46	48	46	50	42	45
50-54	37	38	37	37	36	36	35	35
55-59	28	29	29	32	26	28	29	29
60 +	65	68	66	69	54	55	61	64
all	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Note: Difference in the column total from 1000 is due to 'age not reported cases'.

**4.1.2 Labour force participation rates(LFPR).** Labour force refers to the population which supplies the labour and therefore includes both the employed and unemployed. This section is also referred to as the economically active population. For measuring the labour force participation the usual status concept is used here. It includes persons who had for a relatively longer part of the year either worked or looked for work and also those who had worked at least for some time from among the rest. Thus the labour force includes all those who had or who sought some attachment with work for a relatively long time. In table 4.1.2 the LFPRs for different age groups are given. The corresponding rates based on the last survey are also provided for comparison. The table and the accompanying graph show the following main points.

In the rural sector 56 % of males and 33 % of females were in the labour force while in the urban sector these were 54 % and 16 % respectively
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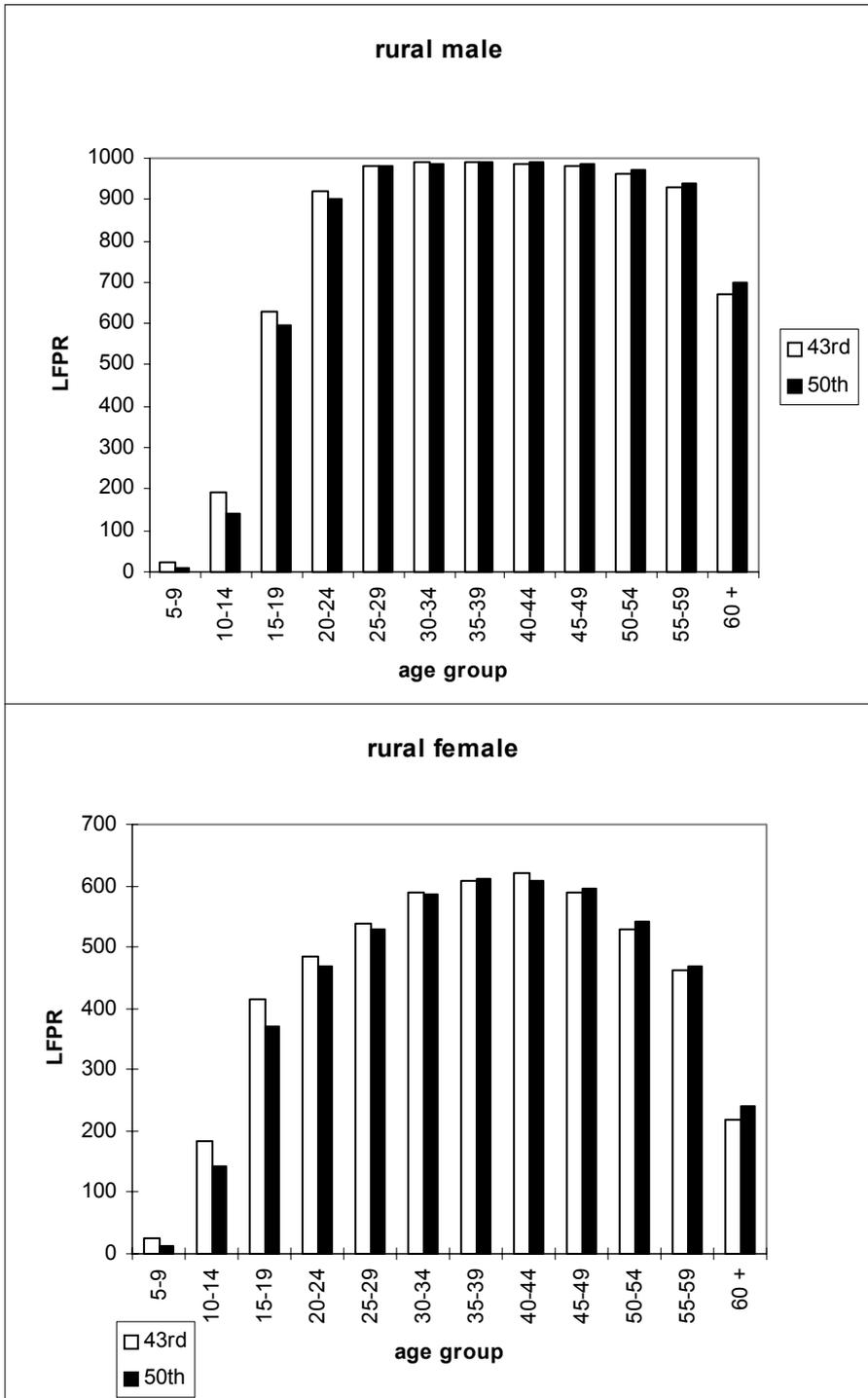
- Among rural males, the LFPR has declined in the younger age groups and gone up slightly for those aged 50 years and above. It has more or less remained same for the main working age groups viz. 25 to 49 years.
- Among rural females, there is a decline in the LFPR among the young and an increase for those aged 50 years and above; the LFPR for other age groups has remained reasonably stable with minor fluctuations.
- Among urban males, the LFPR has declined in the younger age groups and also for the 60 plus age group, while for the other age group the LFPR has remained more or less the same.
- Among urban females, the LFPR has declined in the younger age group, and also for the older group while that for the other age groups has increased a little.

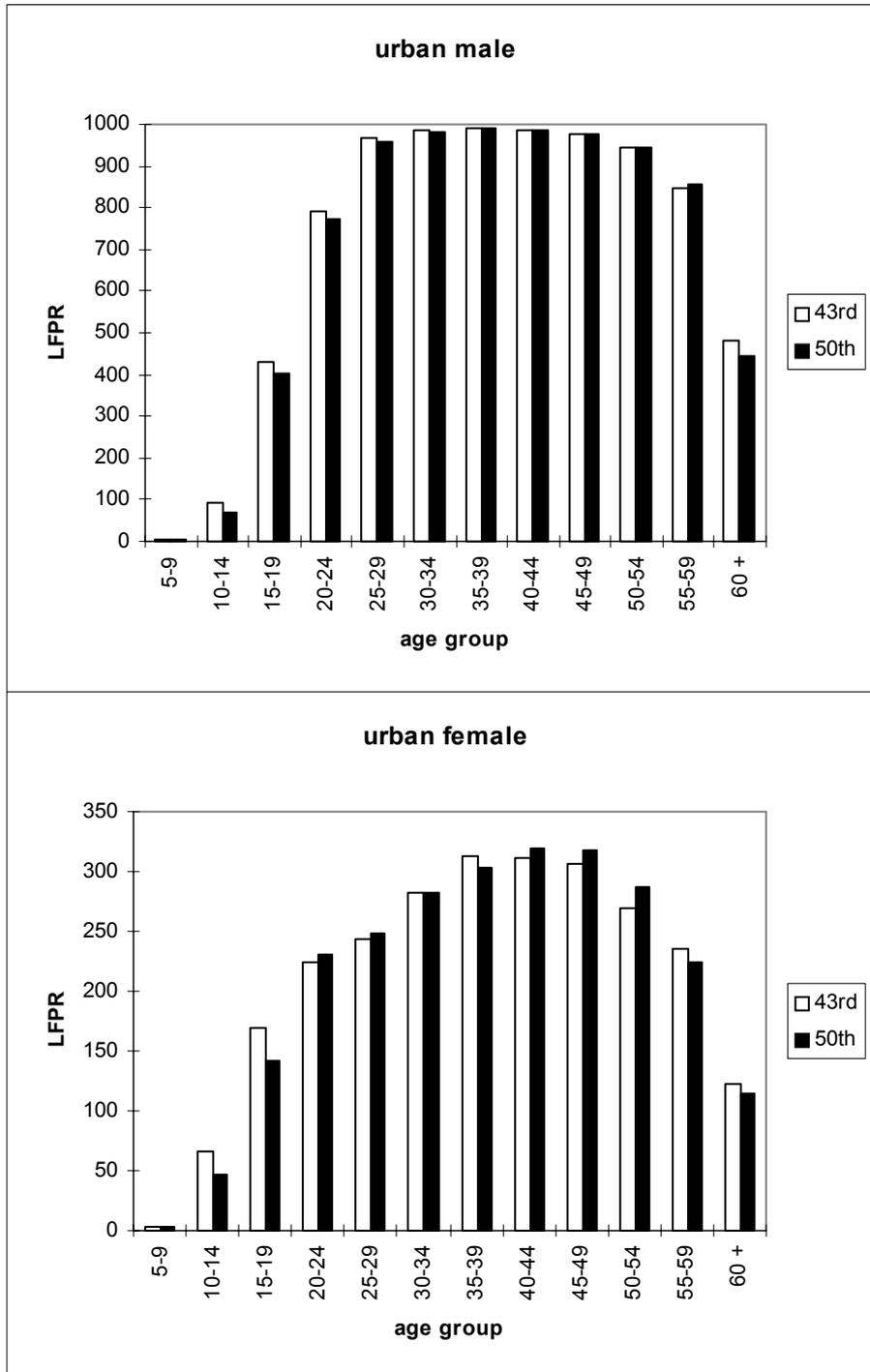
Thus in general it can be seen that the LFPR in the age group 5-20 has indeed shown a decline, probably because of increased attendance in educational institutions, though the present tabulations do not show these figures. Further the LFPR has increased for the older age groups in the rural sector but shows a decline in the urban sector. 18

Table (4.1.2) : Age specific usual status labour force participation rates -All India

age group (1)	rural male		rural female		urban male		urban female	
	43rd (2)	50th (3)	43rd (4)	50th (5)	43rd (6)	50th (7)	43rd (8)	50th (9)
5-9	23	11	24	14	5	4	3	4
10-14	193	139	183	142	92	71	66	47
15-19	630	598	415	371	429	404	169	142
20-24	918	902	484	470	792	772	225	230
25-29	981	980	539	528	967	958	244	248
30-34	990	988	588	587	985	983	282	283
35-39	991	992	608	610	989	990	313	304
40-44	984	989	620	607	986	984	311	320
45-49	982	984	590	594	977	976	307	317
50-54	962	970	530	543	944	945	269	287
55-59	929	941	463	468	849	856	235	225
60 +	670	699	220	241	482	443	123	114
all	549	561	331	331	534	542	162	164

## Usual status labour force participation rates





**4.2 The Employed (or the Workforce).** In this Section, the estimates of the employed or workforce and its structure are discussed. In order to study the trend, earlier survey estimates are provided. The survey has generated three different estimates of the employed based on the three approaches used in classification of the activity statuses of the person surveyed. These are i) number of persons usually employed - usually employed in the principal status and all workers taking into account the employed according to both the principal and subsidiary statuses, ii) the

average number of persons employed in a week based on the current weekly status and iii) the average number of persons-days employed per day. The number of persons/person-days employed per thousand persons/person-days is referred to as the work-force participation rate (-WFPR) or the worker population ratio (WPR). This ratio is used in the following discussions on the employed.

**4.2.1 WFPR estimates\_:** Of the three approaches, the usual principal status approach is best suited as a measure of the level of economic activity in an economy with seasonal fluctuations in the employment. This is because, in this approach the criteria used is the pattern of activities followed by the person for a relatively long period of time. By considering also persons with some subsidiary employment, certain transient component of employment is also netted in.

**4.2.1.1** Given below in table (4.2.1.1) are the WFPRs according to the three approaches viz., usual status, current weekly status, and current daily status for all-India population, separately by residence status and sex. The WFPR is higher in rural areas than in the urban sector. It remains substantially higher for males than for females. As is to be expected the WFPR according to the usual status including the subsidiary workers i.e. 'all workers' is the highest. Normally due to the longer reference period in the usual status, the usual status WFPR should be more stable, whereas participation in seasonal activities will have an effect on the WFPR according to the cws and cds. The daily status rates take due account of the unutilised days or even the half days of persons who are classified as employed as per the cws or usual status. Thus the difference between the cds rates and usual status or cws rates is a reflection of the extent of underemployment which is seen to be higher in the rural sector than in the urban sector. Further it is also due to the absence of large scale regular wage/salaried employment in the rural sector. For females, subsidiary employment as an usual status is much higher than for males. It is also noteworthy that in case of rural females the difference between the usual status rate on the one hand and the cws and cds rates on the other, is the widest. In a situation where all persons have regular full time employment, all the three approaches will produce similar estimates dimension. Thus the differences among these rates is an indication of the divergence of the employment situation from a situation of zero underemployment.

status	number of persons/person-days employed					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
usual - ps	538	234	391	513	121	327
usual - all	553	328	444	520	154	347
cws	530	267	403	511	139	334
cds	504	220	365	498	120	317

**4.2.2 Usually employed over the rounds:** In table(4.2.2) below the WFPRs obtained from the previous quinquennial surveys are presented. It is to be noted that due to certain procedural differences the 27th round results pertaining to usual status are comparable only in respect of all

workers and are presented only for that category. Similar comparisons are done for cws and cds in the subsequent tables.

Table (4.2.2): Number of persons employed per 1000 persons **according to usual status** 1992-93 to 1993-94 NSS rounds-all-India

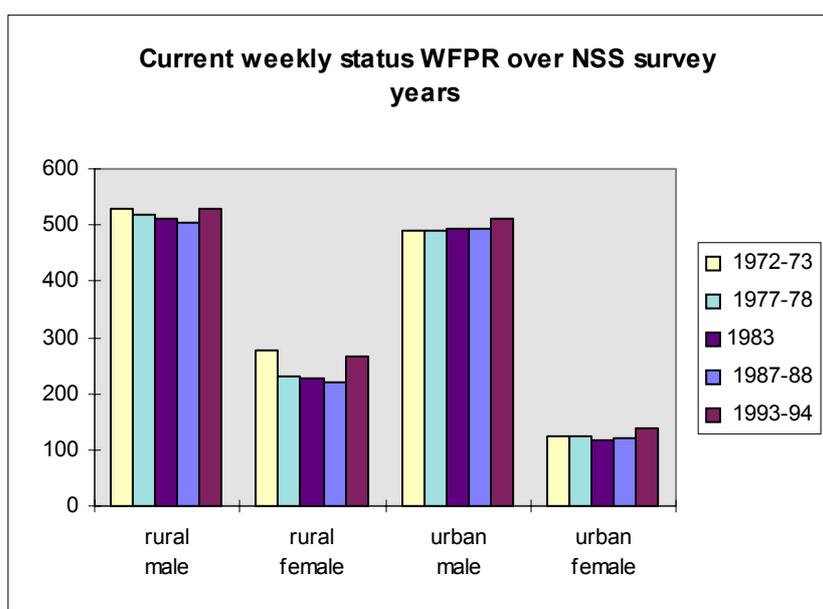
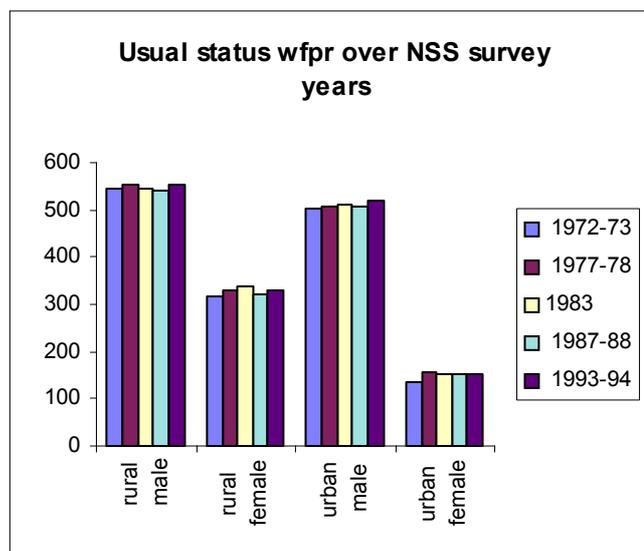
round (year)	employed (all workers)					
	rural		urban			
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>50</b> (1993-94)	553	328	444	520	154	347
<b>43</b> (1987-88)	539	323	434	506	152	337
<b>38</b> (1983)	547	340	445	512	151	340
<b>32</b> (1977-78)	552	331	444	508	156	341
<b>27</b> (1972-73)	545	318	*	501	134	*

\* proportions not derived in NSS 27th round.

Relative to 1987-88 the WFPRs for males for 1993-94 are higher in both rural and urban sectors by over one percentage point. For females the rates are at the same level as obtained in the 43 rd round.

#### 4.2.3 Current weekly/Daily status employed over the rounds:

The cws rates show a higher WFPR both for male and females. Considering that 1987-88 was a year when large parts of the country were under drought conditions, the estimates of WFPRs for 1987-88 were slightly lower than those obtained in the 1983 survey. The CWS rates for the current survey are higher than the 1983 rates. However the WFPR based on the person days employed according to the daily status concept present a different picture. Here, in the case of rural males who constitute the largest segment of the

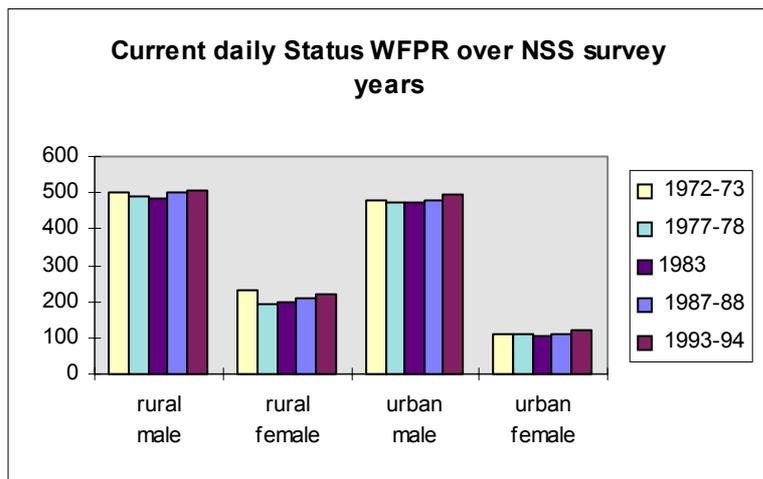


workforce, the WFPR has remained almost at the same level. A marginal increase of one to two percentage points is evident in cws rates for the other groups.

Table(4.2.3): Number of persons employed per 1000 persons **according to current weekly status** and **current daily status** over NSS rounds. all-India

round	cws		employed				cds		employed	
			rural		urban		rural		urban	
			male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
50	530	267	511	139	504	220	498	120		
43	504	220	492	119	501	207	477	110		
38	511	227	492	118	482	198	473	106		
32	519	232	490	125	488	194	472	109		
27	530	277	491	123	503	231	477	108		

The work force participation rates according to the three different approaches indicates that, the WFPRs have increased compared to the 1987-88 rates. That the rate for rural male according to the CDS has not increased as in the case of usual or weekly status indicates that though more persons are in the workforce now, the person days employed have not increased correspondingly for them .

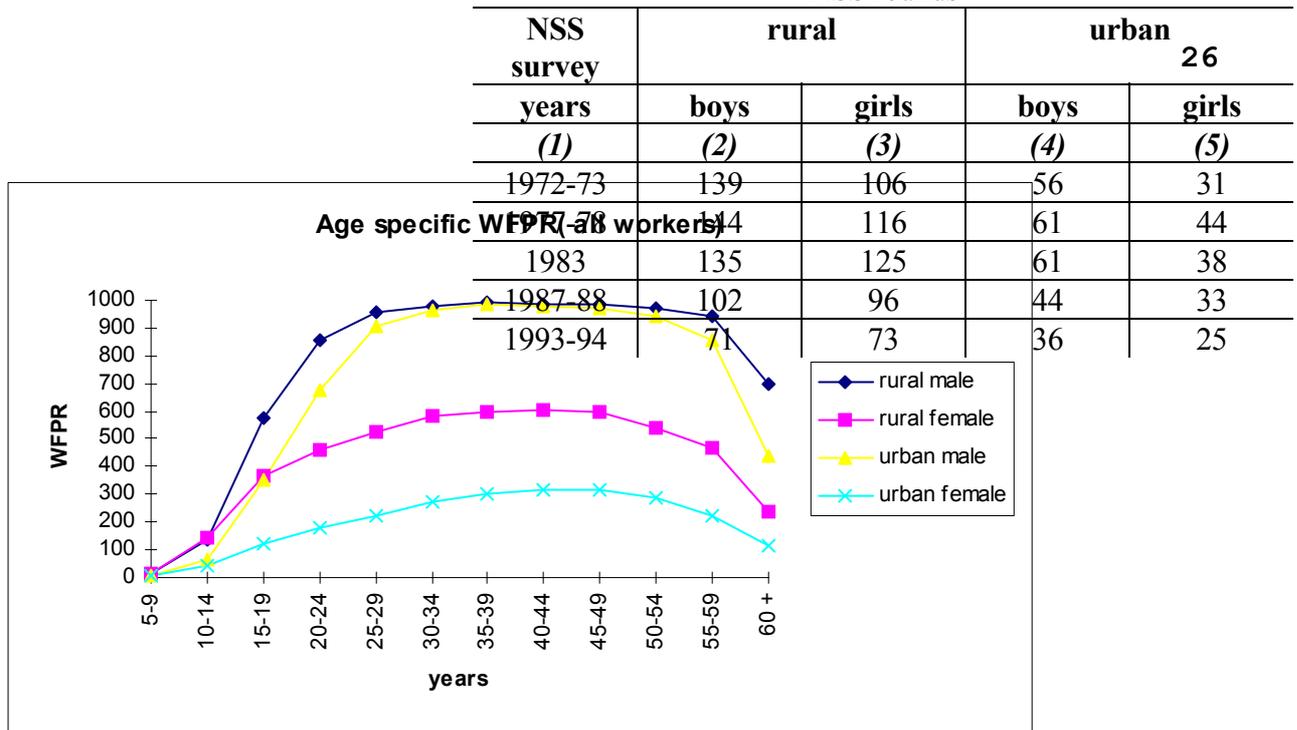


The estimated number of males who were employed in terms of usual principal status rose from 209 million in 1987-88 to 243 million in 1993-94 roughly at the average rate of 2.7% per annum. For females this growth was from 83 million to 89 million at an average annual growth rate of only 1.2%. Average annual growth rate of employment in urban sector during this period was around 5.2%, from 65 million to 85 million. Compared to this the rural growth rate was only 1.5%. There was a higher growth in employment when both principal and subsidiary statuses are considered; for females it was around 2.2% as against 1.2% in the principal status workers. For males this rate was 2.5% (These rates are worked out on population projected as on January 1, 1988 and 1994).

**4.2.4 Age-specific WFPR:** The detailed tables in Chapter 5 give the WFPRs for 5 yearly age groups according to the three approaches (refer to table nos. 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D). A chart depicting the age specific WFPR for the all workers category is given below. A large majority of the male population in the age-group 30-59 years is found working. An interesting component

of the age specific WFPR is the participation rate for those in the age group 5-14 years. They constitute the child labour. In 1993-94 about 7 per cent of the **rural children** worked while in the urban sector about 2.5 per cent of the female and 3.6 per cent of the male children had some employment. A comparison of these rates with the previous survey results of NSS is given in table(4.2.4)

Table(4.2.4) Usual status WFPR for children(5-14 years), over NSS rounds



It can be seen that over the years the proportion of children employed has come down both in rural and urban areas. In the rural sector the male-female differential has narrowed down substantially and the current estimates are almost the same for boys and girls. In the urban sector the WFPR for boys is just one per cent point above that for girls and the difference is smaller than what it was during the early seventies.

**4.3 Work participation rates for States/Uts.** The proportion of employed persons per 1000 persons for different States/Uts. are given in the following tables. These are given by sex and rural-urban residence. The statements below are based on the usual status (i.e. all workers).

The work participation rates for males show the following with respect to **major states;**

- In **rural areas**, the highest rate is for Andhra Pradesh(631). Two other states with high rates are Karnataka(604) and Tamil Nadu(601). The lowest rates are reported for Haryana(461), Bihar(511), Assam(516) and Uttar Pradesh(521). In the North Eastern region, Nagaland has the lowest(436) and Meghalaya(621) the highest.
- In **urban areas**, the high rates for males are reported by Tamil Nadu(574), Kerala(560), Punjab(555), West Bengal(550), Karnataka(543) and Gujarat(535), the low rates being in the states like Bihar(440), Madhya Pradesh(471), Uttar Pradesh(482), Rajasthan(490), Himachal Pradesh(490) etc. In the North Eastern region where the urban population is much lower than other parts of the country, the lowest participation rate is for Nagaland(377) and the highest for Arunachal Pradesh(515).

The work participation rates for females are much lower than those for males in all the states. Again considering the major states it can be seen that ;

- In rural areas, Himachal Pradesh(521) and Andhra Pradesh(520) alone had a rate higher than 500.
- In urban areas, the rates are lower than 250 everywhere. Among the major states, Kerala(203), Andhra Pradesh(201), and Tamil Nadu(228) had more than 20 % of the urban females working.

**4.3.1 Changes in the WFPR over the last survey.** In order to look at the change in the participation rates in the major states over the previous survey (i.e. the fourth quinquennial survey ) the rates obtained for the current survey and the previous survey -are presented in the form of four charts in the subsequent pages. The all workers norm is used in these charts and the 1993-94 estimates are compared with 1987-88 estimates.

- While it is seen that the all India rates have shown an increase especially for males, these charts show that in a few states marginal changes have been reported.
- For rural males, the WFPR is lower only in the two states of Haryana and Punjab in 1993-94 compared to 1987-88.
- For rural females, the rate is marginally lower in the four states of Bihar, Haryana, Kerala and Punjab .
- The urban male rate is lower in Haryana with very marginal decrease in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh while the urban female rate is slightly down in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Punjab and Rajasthan .
- *The WFPR estimates are based on a sample survey. Therefore, one has to discount marginal changes as all the estimates are subject to sampling errors .* However it is noticed that in Haryana and Punjab the rates have shown a decrease over the previous survey in all segments of the workforce considered.

**Table (4.3a): Employed persons per 1000 population according to principal usual status by sex and residence for States and Union Territories.** 28

states	employed persons per 1000 population					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. P.	621	462	541	533	168	356
Ar. Pradesh	493	407	452	515	96	325
Assam	493	86	309	521	78	309
Bihar	502	129	327	433	56	261
Goa	553	195	364	498	171	339
Gujarat	565	252	415	527	97	323
Haryana	444	58	263	513	71	311
H. P.	510	365	434	475	142	328
J & K	500	95	299	481	81	291
Karnataka	586	328	456	532	141	343
Kerala	516	150	326	543	151	343
M. P.	558	300	435	464	120	303
Maha'tra	537	403	471	520	137	337
Manipur	453	214	335	427	156	294
Meghalaya	616	484	551	496	182	342
Mizoram	514	305	415	478	256	372
Nagaland	419	117	275	375	91	256
Orissa	552	210	382	502	115	319
Punjab	543	37	304	552	59	319
Rajasthan	528	300	418	484	109	308
Sikkim	560	153	381	577	124	375
Tamil Nadu	587	405	495	567	202	382
Tripura	517	104	319	494	111	304
U. P.	506	130	327	475	71	285
West Bengal	537	84	316	537	105	338
A & N Is.'s	544	155	359	535	111	350
Chandigarh	535	105	362	627	161	414
Dadra & N. Haveli	551	197	383	601	178	399
Daman & Diu	579	160	378	493	124	306
Delhi	586	75	398	537	93	344
Lakshadweep	491	84	267	452	90	262
Pondicherry	495	260	386	517	130	317
All-India	538	234	391	513	121	327

**Table (4.3b) : Number of employed per 1000 persons according to usual status taking both principal and subsidiary statuses into consideration by sex and residence for States and Union Territories.**

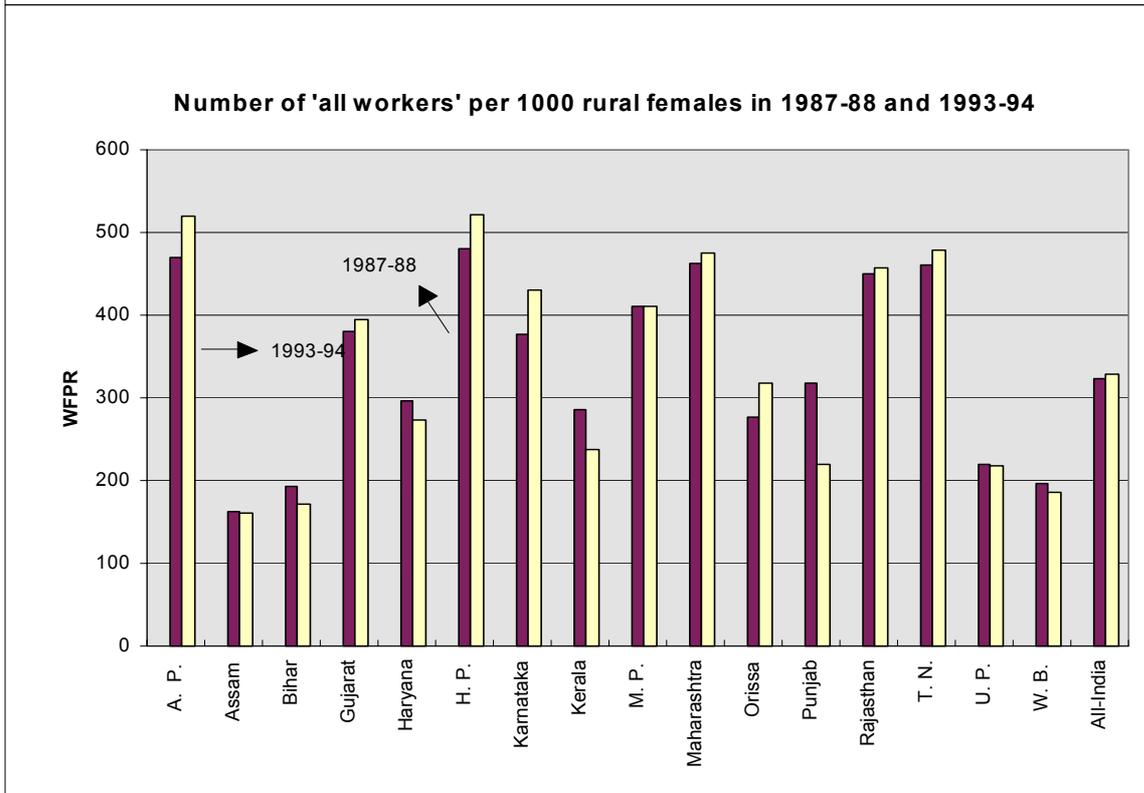
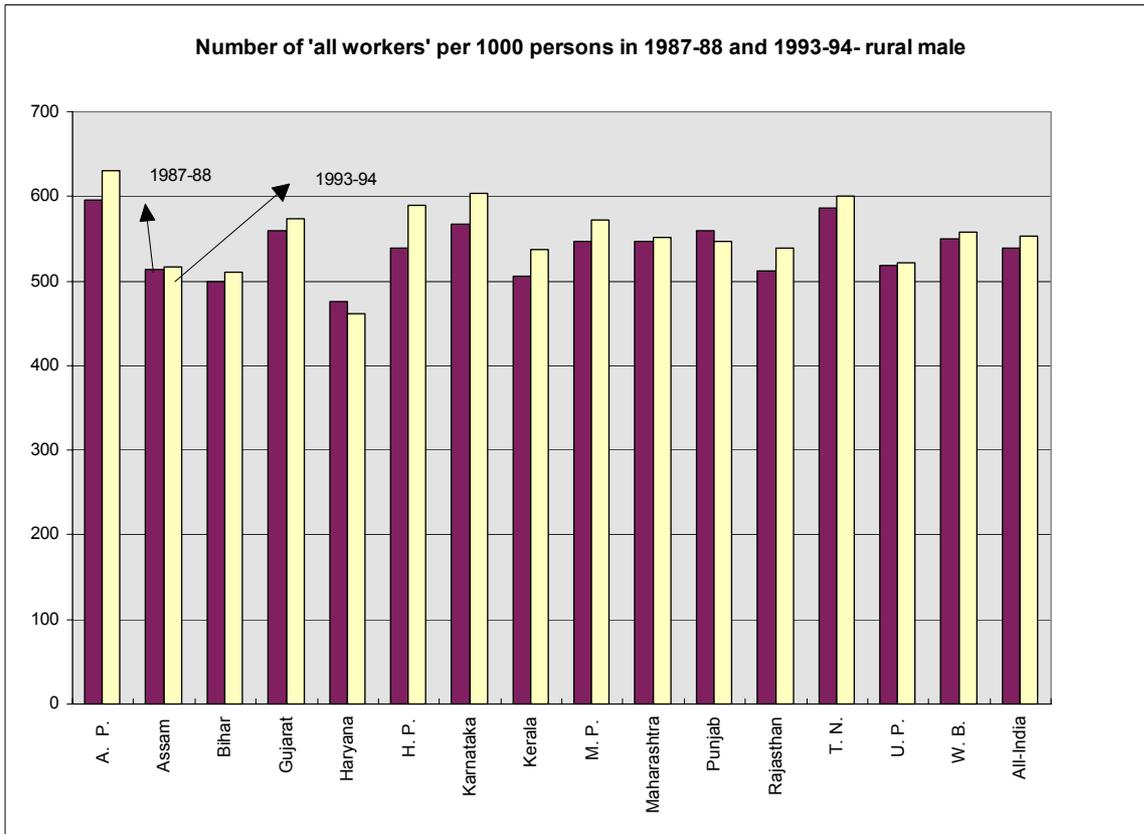
states	no. of employed persons					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. P.	631	520	576	544	198	375
Ar. Pradesh	497	409	456	515	101	327
Assam	516	161	354	528	93	321
Bihar	511	172	349	440	69	270
Goa	579	269	417	507	200	358
Gujarat	573	394	487	535	142	347
Haryana	461	274	371	519	153	351
H. P.	589	521	554	490	201	363
J & K	518	391	456	488	128	317
Karnataka	604	430	518	543	181	366
Kerala	537	238	380	560	203	376
M. P.	572	410	495	471	141	317
Maha'tra	551	475	515	526	168	356
Manipur	476	307	394	435	222	329
Meghalaya	621	493	559	499	189	347
Mizoram	528	319	429	483	264	378
Nagaland	436	230	338	377	98	261
Orissa	567	317	442	508	150	341
Punjab	547	219	392	555	94	337
Rajasthan	539	458	501	490	162	335
Sikkim	562	195	399	580	135	382
Tamil Nadu	601	478	540	574	228	402
Tripura	523	130	334	498	123	313
U. P.	521	218	378	482	102	305
West Bengal	557	186	375	550	144	363
A & N Is.'s	614	422	522	575	194	408
Chandigarh	535	114	366	636	163	420
Dadra & N. Haveli	553	541	548	619	275	455
Daman & Diu	589	262	433	493	124	306
Delhi	586	97	406	537	97	345
Lakshadweep	491	121	287	460	98	271
Pondicherry	503	286	402	523	172	342
All-India	553	328	444	520	154	347

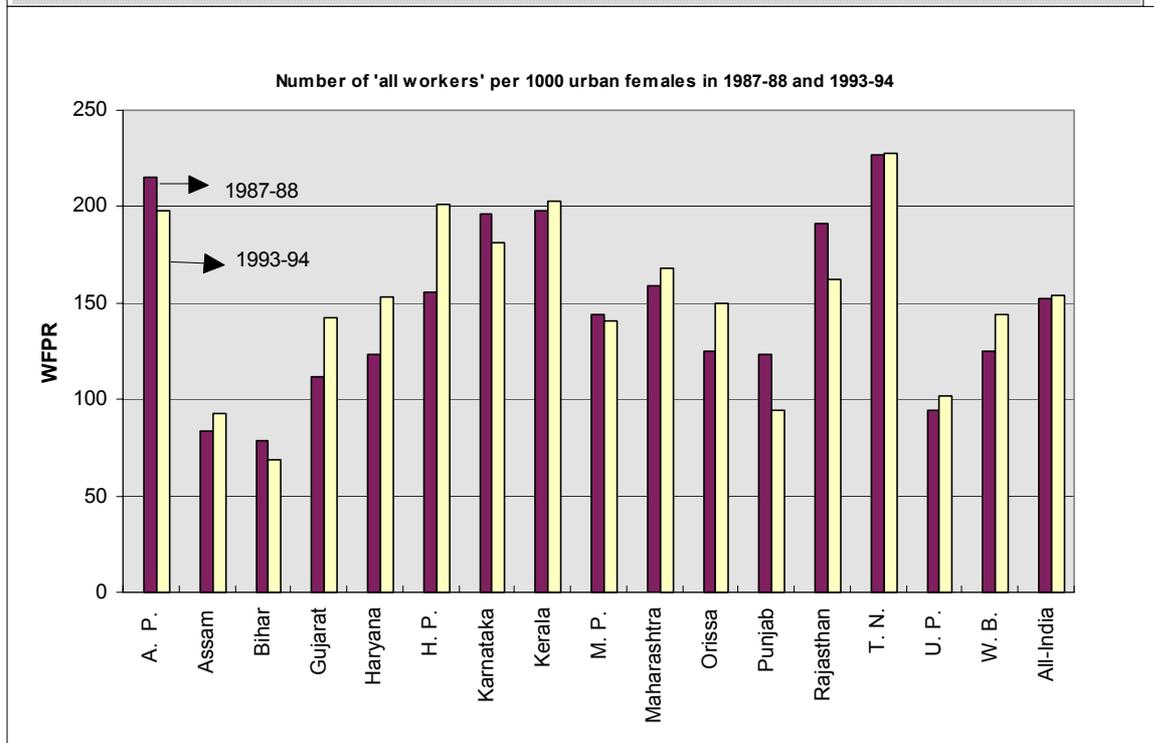
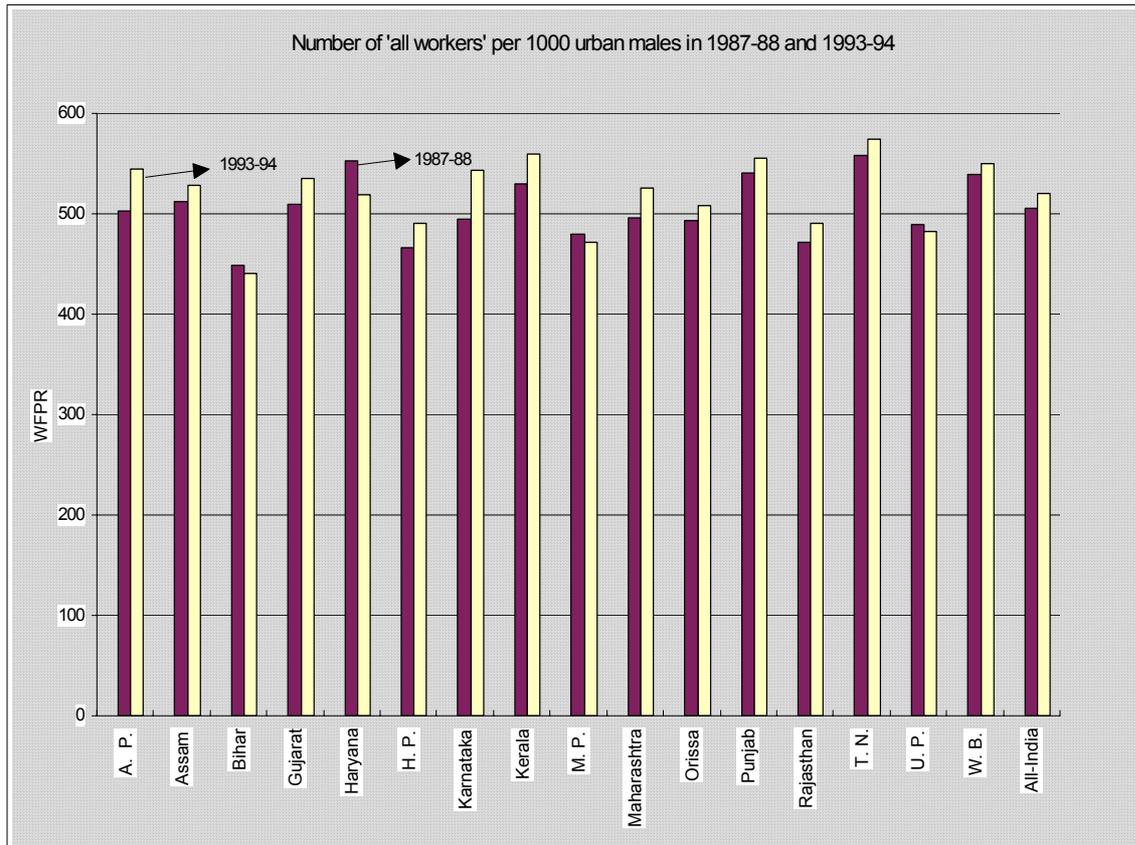
**Table(4.3c) : Number of employed per 1000 persons according to current weekly status by sex and residence for States and Union Territories.**

states	no. of employed persons					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. P.	599	437	518	528	171	354
Ar. Pradesh	499	409	457	514	103	326
Assam	498	132	332	523	88	318
Bihar	498	140	328	427	63	261
Goa	529	198	355	501	182	346
Gujarat	558	335	450	525	128	333
Haryana	441	208	330	503	127	333
H. P.	540	464	501	478	176	347
J & K	501	261	383	480	107	300
Karnataka	583	365	473	530	161	350
Kerala	516	198	351	529	170	347
M. P.	545	316	437	459	124	303
Maha'tra	526	397	461	516	149	341
Manipur	462	289	376	430	209	319
Meghalaya	614	486	553	493	186	344
Mizoram	534	348	446	505	282	396
Nagaland	429	192	317	374	93	255
Orissa	533	216	378	495	126	321
Punjab	541	197	378	551	91	334
Rajasthan	526	387	461	482	142	323
Sikkim	560	260	427	575	127	377
Tamil Nadu	567	410	486	564	212	388
Tripura	514	111	319	490	108	300
U. P.	502	169	346	475	90	294
West Bengal	531	140	340	540	135	353
A & N Is.'s	554	233	399	535	131	357
Chandigarh	525	114	360	604	171	408
Dadra & N. Haveli	546	395	472	610	224	427
Daman & Diu	570	222	405	493	147	317
Delhi	586	108	410	544	112	358
Lakshadweep	478	75	255	447	76	253
Pondicherry	443	254	354	492	136	309
All-India	520	267	403	511	139	334

**Table (4.3d) : Number of employed person-days per 1000 person-days by sex and residence status for States and Union Territories.**

states	no. of employed persons					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. P.	567	378	472	505	149	331
Ar. Pradesh	490	401	448	503	102	321
Assam	465	93	297	504	81	301
Bihar	473	121	309	423	56	257
Goa	515	176	337	489	170	332
Gujarat	531	256	399	508	103	315
Haryana	421	134	288	490	95	310
H. P.	513	362	435	472	143	328
J & K	494	175	335	474	90	289
Karnataka	549	303	427	511	141	331
Kerala	457	144	292	479	139	305
M. P.	531	276	409	449	114	292
Maha'tra	499	348	425	507	133	330
Manipur	440	228	336	420	172	299
Meghalaya	570	420	497	480	175	332
Mizoram	465	275	375	441	228	335
Nagaland	427	186	312	375	91	256
Orissa	503	185	344	482	112	307
Punjab	534	117	336	545	74	322
Rajasthan	520	338	433	478	121	310
Sikkim	545	178	383	571	124	372
Tamil Nadu	500	324	411	535	184	359
Tripura	497	102	307	478	104	293
U. P.	486	136	319	465	76	283
West Bengal	496	96	300	521	114	333
A & N Is.'s	520	158	348	511	118	338
Chandigarh	517	88	345	598	170	404
Dadra & N. Haveli	542	271	413	598	159	389
Daman & Diu	563	167	375	487	146	315
Delhi	582	100	406	540	96	348
Lakshadweep	460	75	247	438	74	248
Pondicherry	369	210	294	463	118	284
all India	504	220	365	498	120	317





**4.4 Distribution of usually employed by status of employment:** The employed persons are categorised into three broad groups according to their status of employment. These groups are (i)

self-employed (ii) regular employees and (iii) casual labour. These groups can be formed on the basis of the activity status recorded for each person. The self-employed consist of the own-account workers, employers and the helpers in household enterprises. The results pertaining to 'all workers' are given in Table (4.4) below. More than 50 per cent of the rural male employed are in the category of self employed. The regular employees constituted around 8 per cent of the employed males and around 3 per cent of the employed females. Further, over the years the share of the casual labour among the employed has been on the increase. From the 1987-88 level this share is now up by 2 points for males and 5 per cent for females. In the urban sector the self employed and regular employed have an almost equal share of about 42 per cent for males, the remaining 16 per cent being casual labour. However the share of casual labour has increased by a little over one percentage point. For urban females, whose work force participation rate is much lower than of other segments, the distribution shows no clear trend over the years.

**Table 4.4 : Per 1000 distribution of usually employed  
by category of employment**

all-India

35

-----						
round * usually employed						
-----						
principal status				all		
-----						
self	regular	casual	self	regular	casual	
employed	employees	labour	employed	employee	labour	
-----						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
-----						
<b>RURAL MALES</b>						
50	569	85	346	579	83	338
43	575	104	321	586	100	314
38	595	106	299	605	103	292
32	622	108	270	628	106	266
-----						
<b>RURAL FEMALES</b>						
50	513	34	453	585	28	387
43	549	49	402	608	37	355
38	541	37	422	619	28	353
32	563	37	400	621	28	351
-----						
<b>URBAN MALES</b>						
50	411	427	162	417	421	162
43	410	444	146	417	437	146
38	402	445	153	409	437	154
32	399	472	189	404	464	132
-----						
<b>URBAN FEMALES</b>						
50	364	355	281	454	286	162
43	393	342	265	471	275	254
38	373	318	309	458	258	284
32	422	308	270	495	249	256
-----						

**4.5 Distribution of usually employed by broad groups of Industry :** The shifting of the work force away from the agriculture sector (primary sector) to manufacturing and tertiary sector is an important aspect in the study of the structure of employment. Table (4.5) gives the per 1000 distribution of usually working by broad groups of industry. The industry sections (0-9) are grouped as (i) primary (0), (ii) secondary (1-5) and tertiary(6-9)<sup>4</sup>. The earlier quinquennial surveys had shown a steady decrease in the percentage of usually working in the primary sector. However the results of this survey show that in rural areas the percentage of rural male workers in the primary sector has remained at the same level as in 1987-88, and that for females was about 2 percentage points higher. In the urban sector while the share of primary sector among the usually employed has remained more or less the same as in the previous survey, that for females has decreased. However it is to be noted that the

<sup>4</sup> INDUSTRY SECTION CODES : AGRICULTURE -0, MINING AND QUARRYING -1, MANUFACTURING- 2 & 3, ELECTRICITY - 4, CONSTRUCTION -5, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANT AND HOTELS - 6, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES - 7, FINANCIAL, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATES AND BUSINESS SERVICES -8, COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSONAL SERVICES - 9.

share of the primary sector, in the gross domestic product of the country which had steadily declined in the seventies and early eighties, was only marginally higher in 1987-88 compared to 1993-94.

**4.5.1** The detailed industrial distributions of the employed according to the usual status taking in to account the principal status separately and the principal and subsidiary status together are given in table (4.5.1) for all-India and those for all states/uts. in Tables (3A) and (3B) respectively.

Table(4.5) : Per 1000 distribution of usually working by broad groups of industry

round		male						female					
		primary		secondary		tertiary		primary		secondary		tertiary	
		ps	all	ps	all	ps	all	ps	all	ps	all	ps	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(13)
all-India													
RURAL													
50	737	741	113	112	149	147	847	862	91	83	63	56	
43	739	745	123	121	138	134	825	847	112	100	63	53	
38	772	775	102	100	123	122	862	875	78	74	57	48	
32	804	806	89	88	107	105	868	881	71	67	61	51	
URBAN													
50	87	90	331	330	581	579	193	247	295	291	510	463	
43	85	91	343	340	572	569	218	294	324	317	458	389	
38	97	103	344	342	551	550	255	310	307	306	430	376	
32	102	106	338	338	560	557	251	319	327	324	421	357	

Table ( 4.5.1) Per 1000 distribution of usual status workers by industry				
employed according to				
industry	males		females	
section	ps	all	ps	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>rural areas</b>				
0	737	741	847	862
1	7	7	5	4
2 & 3	70	70	75	70
4	3	3	0	0
5	33	32	11	9
6	55	55	22	21
7	22	22	1	1
8	4	4	1	1
9	67	66	39	33
all	1000	1000	1000	1000
<b>urban areas</b>				
0	87	90	193	247
1	13	13	7	6
2 & 3	236	236	238	241
4	12	12	3	3
5	70	69	49	41
6	219	219	107	100
7	98	97	15	13
8	38	37	22	19
9	226	226	366	331
all	1000	1000	1000	1000

**4.6 Unemployed** : As in the case of 'employed', for unemployed also three different estimates are obtained following the three different approaches: These are :

- a) Number of persons usually unemployed based on 'usual status' classification
- b) Number of persons unemployed on an average in a week based on the 'weekly status' classification and
- c) Number of person-days unemployed on an average on a day based on 'daily status'.

The first estimate indicates the magnitude of persons unemployed for a relatively longer period during a reference period of 365 days and approximates to an indicator relating to the chronically unemployed. Some of the unemployed obtained on the basis of

this time criterion, might be working in a subsidiary capacity. We can therefore get another estimate of the unemployed excluding those employed in a subsidiary capacity during the reference period. The former are called as the **usually unemployed in terms of the principal status (p.s)** and the latter, the **usually unemployed excluding the subsidiary status workers (u.s adjusted)** which admittedly will be lower than the former. The second estimate based on the weekly status, gives the average weekly picture during the survey year and includes both the chronic unemployment and also the intermittent unemployment caused by seasonal fluctuations in the labour market of those categorised as usually employed. The third estimate based on the daily status concept gives average volume of unemployment on a day during the survey year. It is the most inclusive rate of 'unemployment' capturing the unemployed days of the chronically unemployed, the unemployed days of the usually employed who become intermittently unemployed during the reference week and the unemployed days of those classified as employed according to the priority criterion of current weekly status. For discussions on the subject of unemployment, the unemployment rates are used rather than the proportion of unemployed in the population. **Unemployment rate is defined as the number of persons unemployed per thou-**

**sand persons in the labour force (which includes both the employed and the unemployed).** This in effect gives the unutilised portion of the labour force.

**4.6.1 Unemployment rates:** In table (4.6.1) the unemployment rates according to the three approaches are provided. The proportions of unemployed in the population are given in parentheses. The overall unemployment rates are not high. The urban rates are higher than the rural rates. The unemployed person-day rates are higher than the rates obtaining for persons indicating a high degree of intermittent unemployment. This is mainly due to the absence of regular employment for many workers. The usually unemployed, measured through the usual status or the still restrictive usual status adjusted, as a proportion of the total population is very small. However unemployment rates among certain specified categories like the educated, the youth etc. can be much high than the overall rates. Some of these rates are specifically looked in to in this section. Considering the population in the age group 15 to 29 who constitute the youth among the labour force, the usual principal status unemployment rates vary from 3 per cent among rural females to 19 per cent among urban females. For males it is 5 per cent in rural sector

Table(4.6.1) :Unemployment rates according to usual, current weekly, current daily status all-India

status	unemployment rate					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
u.s	20 (11)	13 (3)	18 (7)	45 (24)	83 (11)	52 (18)
us(adj.)	14 (8)	9 (3)	11 (5)	41 (22)	61 (10)	44 (16)
cws	31 (17)	29 (8)	29 (12)	52 (28)	79 (12)	56 (20)
cds	56 (30)	56 (13)	56 (22)	67 (36)	104 (14)	76 (26)

and 11 per cent in urban sector.

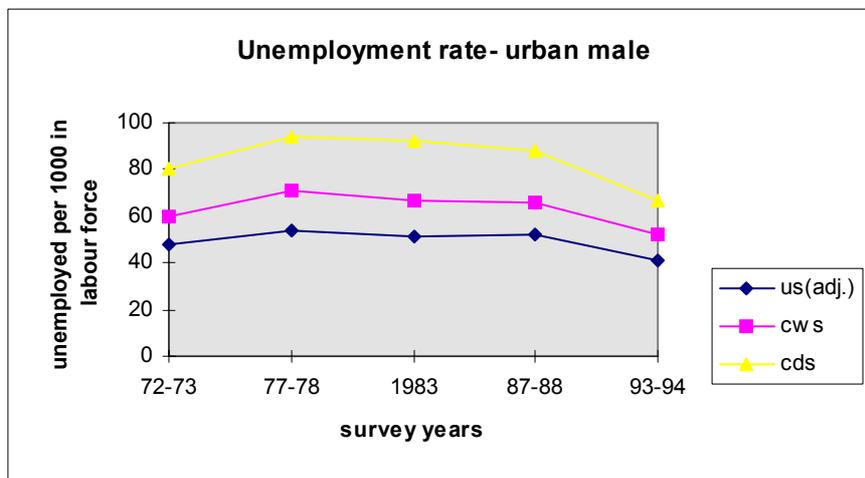
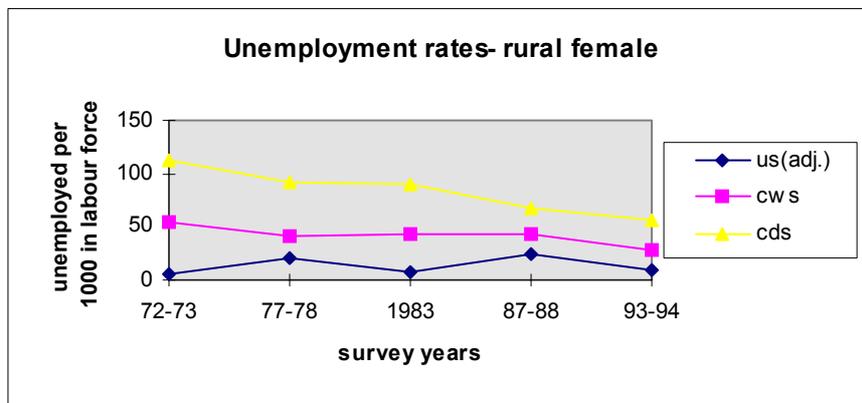
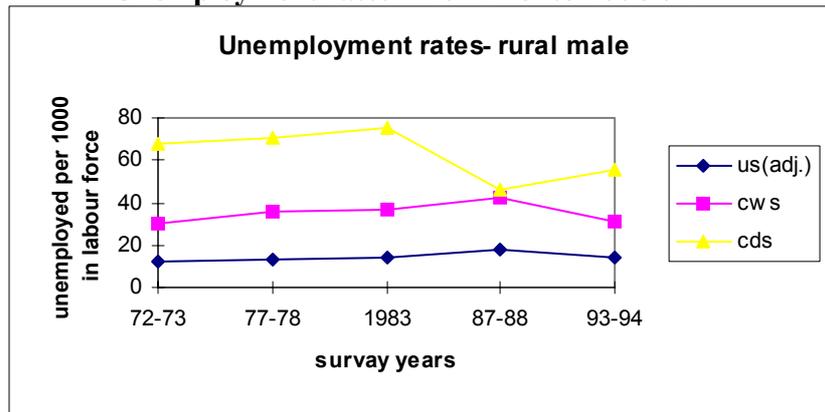
**4.6.2 Unemployment over NSS survey years :**Table(4.6.2) gives the unemployment rates according to the five quinquennial surveys of NSS. It may be recalled that for the 27th round survey only the usual status (adjusted) figures are available. The unemployment rate in terms of

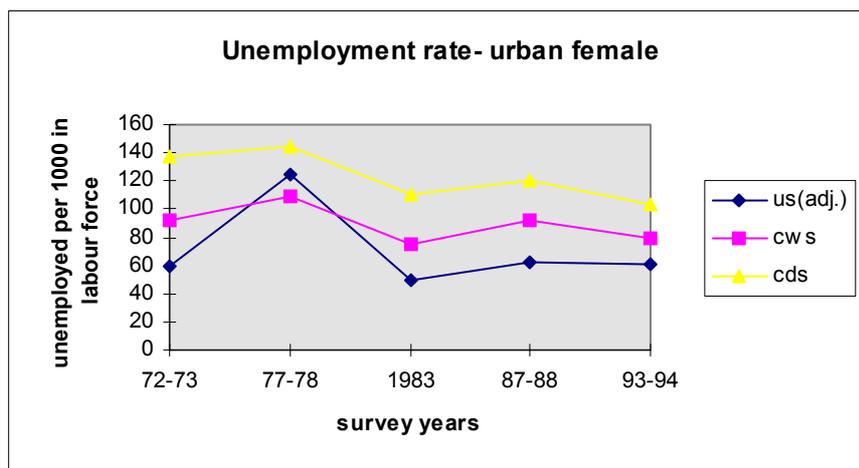
principal usual status shows a slight decrease for all groups except for urban females. For females, the NSS estimates have indicated a fluctuating situation in the earlier rounds also. Similarly, the cws rates are lower than the previous round. The cds rates for rural males show an erratic pattern. The effect of seasonality will be prominent for cws and cds estimates, which are intended to capture this aspect of unemployment.

**Table(4.6.2) : Unemployment rates over various NSS rounds**  
all-India

round		unemployment rate						
		male			female			
us	us	us	cws	cds	us	us	cws	cds
(adj)	(adj)	(adj)	(adj)	(adj)	(adj)	(adj)	(adj)	(adj)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>rural</b>								
50	20	14	31	56	13	9	29	56
43	28	18	42	46	35	24	44	67
38	21	14	37	75	14	7	43	90
32	22	13	36	71	55	20	41	92
27	-	12	30	68	-	5	55	112
<b>urban</b>								
50	54	41	52	67	83	61	79	104
43	61	52	66	88	85	62	92	120
38	59	51	67	92	69	49	75	110
32	65	54	71	94	178	124	109	145
27	-	48	60	80	-	60	92	137

## Unemployment rates - 1972-73 to 1993-94





**4.7 Educated among the employed/unemployed:** The educational attainment of the members of respondent sample households was ascertained in the survey. The data have been tabulated to obtain the percentage of educated among the employed/unemployed. The educated for this purpose are defined as persons with secondary and higher educational levels. Only the usual principal status is considered. The results are presented in Table(4.7) below. The table shows that among the unemployed about 60 per cent and 63 per cent were in the educated category in the rural and urban sectors respectively.

**4.7.1 Unemployment rates of the educated:** From the detailed table it can be worked out that about 5 to 6 per cent of the educated are unemployed. This figure does not convey the real picture as it is derived by taking all the persons with secondary and higher education in the denominator. Many of them may be continuing their studies as students or in the case of females remaining as home makers. In this situation the unemployment rate obtained by considering the educated who provide the supply of labour in the denominator can be more helpful. In table (4.7.1), the educated are split further into graduate and above category. This table reveals some interesting facts. The unemployment rate is much higher among educated females than among males both in the rural and urban sectors. In fact 24 per cent of the educated females in the labour force in the rural sector are unemployed. In the urban sector this is slightly lower at 21 per cent. Among the graduates this discrepancy is even more glaring. Over 32 per cent of the rural female graduates in the labour force are unemployed. Secondly the problem of unemployment among the educated appears to be much more in the rural sector than in the urban sector contrary to the general belief. Perhaps the reduced mobility and other social factors which restrict the labour market options for females explain this high rate of unemployment among the educated females. Similar factors play a role in the rural sector in general to show high unemployment rate among the educated rural males. The educated are generally seeks white collar jobs and the gender difference in the access to them is an important issue. These rates are however seen to be marginally lower than the estimates of 43rd round NSS which are also given in table(4.7.1).

**4.7.2** One can also work out the literacy levels from the detailed table( Table 2 in Chapter 5) by taking the complement of the not literate. These are shown in Table (4.7.2).

status	rural			urban		
	male	female	person	male	female	person
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>employed</b>						
self-employed	130	19	100	335	118	300
regular employed	425	339	413	530	557	533
casual labour	39	6	28	80	17	63
all	124	24	95	376	248	354
<b>un-employed #</b>	604 (409)	576 (234)	597	586 (461)	725 (601)	626

# Figures in the brackets are estimates corresponding to the 43rd round(1987-88)

Table (4.7.1) : Unemployment rates( usual principal status) for the educated

sector	secondary and above		graduate and above	
	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rural-43rd round	114	341	149	373
-50th round	89	243	134	323
Urban-43rd round	83	219	74	210
-50th round	69	207	64	205

literacy rate for 5 years and above population(per 1000)		
	1993-94	1987-88
rural male	652	556
rural female	366	295
urban male	841	808
urban female	682	625

#### 4.8 Proportion of unemployed in States/Union Territories

In the next four tables are presented the proportion of unemployed (days) per 1000 persons(days) for various states and union territories. To study the pattern of unemployment in the states and uts. one can first consider the usual status unemployed. They consist of persons who have reported unemployment for a relatively longer time during the reference period of one year.

However it is possible that some of them had some marginal employment for some short period of time. From the figures presented in table (4.8a) we observe that :

In general the proportions<sup>5</sup> are much higher in urban areas than in rural areas. States/Uts. reporting high proportion of unemployed males also have high proportion of unemployed females .

### ¶ rural males

Among the major states Kerala has reported the highest level of unemployment, 40 per thousand, followed by Assam( 33), Tamil Nadu(17) and West Bengal(16). The other states with more than one per cent of their rural males usually unemployed are Orissa(15), Bihar(12), HP(12) and Haryana(11). In the smaller states and Union Territories where, as mentioned earlier, the results will be based on a comparatively smaller sample size, the proportions show wide variations. The estimated proportion for Goa is 54 per 1000, the highest. In Lakshadweep also one finds a high proportion(30). Other high proportions are in the Union Territories of A & N Islands(29), Pondicherry(22) and Chandigarh(15).

### ¶ rural females

The proportions are much lower than for rural males. In fact, only Kerala and Assam have the proportions higher at 29 and 14 per 1000. In Kerala as can be seen elsewhere also both males and females have reported high proportions of unemployment . In the Union Territory of Lakshdweep the estimate is as high 78 per thousand. It was observed that in Lakshdweep out of a total of 206 females surveyed 18 reported unemployment throughout the year including the survey week. Thus it can be seen that the estimates of unemployment for rural females under all the three approaches are the same for Lakshdweep.

### ¶ urban males

The unemployed urban males are the most visible segment of the unemployment problem. This shows up in the estimates also. The usually unemployed constitute more than 2 per cent of the urban male population of all ages. Among the major states Kerala and West Bengal have almost four and half per cent of their urban males unemployed for a major part of the year. Orissa , Assam and Bihar have also rather high figures. For the smaller states and union territories it is to be noted that except for Chandigarh and Delhi the urban population is very small. Goa has also a very high proportion followed by Pondicherry.

### ¶ urban females

The regional pattern of unemployment among urban females is similar to that observed among urban males. Kerala, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Assam among the major states and Goa, Tripura, Chandigarh among the smaller ones have high level of unemployment .

**4.8.1** To measure chronic unemployment, we can consider the usually unemployed excluding those employed in a subsidiary status (called the usual status adjusted). These are smaller in

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<sup>5</sup> All proportions mentioned in parenthesis are number per 1000.

magnitude than the usual status proportion .But the regional pattern is similar to that of unadjusted usual status unemployment . The daily status concept incorporates the changes in the activity statuses of persons by taking into account the half- days data during the seven days of the reference week. The estimates based on the daily status therefore measure the extent of unemployment in terms of person-days rather than unemployed persons. To an extent the unemployed days of persons who are usually employed are also taken into account in this case. In a situation where large scale seasonal unemployment exists, the cds measure gives a better picture of the unemployment situation than the one relating to unemployed persons. In the daily status estimates we find that Tamil Nadu has the highest proportion of unemployed person-days in the rural sector (58 person days out of 1000 person days) followed by Kerala(51) and West Bengal(30). The estimates for urban males are the highest for Kerala (79), followed by West Bengal (60) and Tamil Nadu (51).

**Table (4.8a) : Number of unemployed per 1000 persons according to usual principal status by sex and residence status for States/union Territories.**

states	no. of unemployed persons					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. P.	6	2	4	19	8	14
Ar. Pradesh	9	1	5	9	8	9
Assam	33	14	24	35	32	33
Bihar	12	1	7	33	7	21
Goa	54	40	47	46	38	42
Gujarat	9	1	5	18	6	13
Haryana	11	3	7	14	6	10
H. P.	12	2	7	20	1	12
J & K	7	2	4	33	14	24
Karnataka	8	2		5	19	12
Kerala	40	29	34	45	49	47
M. P.	5	1	3	28	6	18
Maha'tra	9	3	6	25	8	17
Manipur	9	2	6	24	7	15
Meghalaya	3	-	1	7	7	7
Mizoram	9	2	6	2	2	2
Nagaland	10	0	5	28	7	19
Orissa	15	4	9	40	10	26
Punjab	8	3	6	19	6	13
Rajasthan	2	1	2	10	1	6
Sikkim	3	6	5	9	12	10
Tamil Nadu	17	5	11	29	19	24
Tripura	8	10	9	33	28	30
U. P.	6	1	4	18	1	10
W. B.	16	4	10	45	26	36
A & N Is.'s	29	16	22	46	31	39
Chandigarh	15	5	11	22	49	34
D&N Haveli	4	4	4	9	4	7
Daman&Diu	10	-	5	23	15	19
Delhi	-	-	-	5	6	5
Lakshadweep	30	78	56	84	52	67
Pondicherry	22	-	12	31	19	25
All-India	11	3	7	24	11	18

**Table (4.8b) : Number of unemployed per 1000 persons according to usual status excluding those who are employed in a subsidiary status by sex and residence status for States/union Territories.**

states	no. of unemployed persons					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. P.	4	1	2	16	7	12
Ar.Pradesh	8	1	5	9	8	9
Assam	25	13	19	31	32	31
Bihar	10	1	6	32	7	21
Goa	43	40	41	44	36	40
Gujarat	8	1	5	17	6	12
Haryana	7	1	4	13	5	10
H. P.	5	1	3	17	1	10
J & K	5	2	3	31	12	22
Karnataka	6	2	4	16	11	14
Kerala	31	26	28	40	47	43
M. P.	4	1	2	26	6	17
Maha'tra	7	2	4	24	8	16
Manipur	6	2	4	21	7	14
Meghalaya	3	-	1	5	7	6
Mizoram	8	1	5	2	1	2
Nagaland	10	0	5	28	7	19
Orissa	10	2	6	36	10	24
Punjab	8	3	5	18	5	12
Rajasthan	2	1	1	8	1	5
Sikkim	3	3	3	9	12	10
Tamil Nadu	11	3	7	26	17	21
Tripura	8	8	8	32	26	29
U. P.	5	1	3	16	1	9
W. B.	10	3	7	37	31	24
A & N Is.'s	15	7	11	24	22	23
Chandigarh	15	5	11	22	46	33
D&N Haveli	4	4	4	-	4	2
Daman & Diu	10	-	5	23	15	19
Delhi	-	-	-	5	6	5
Lakshadweep	30	78	56	81	52	66
Pondicherry	22	-	12	31	19	25
All-India	8	3	5	22	10	16

**Table (4.8c) : Number of unemployed per 1000 persons according to current weekly status by sex and residence status for States/union Territories.**

states	no. of unemployed persons					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. P.	16	13	15	26	12	19
Ar.Pradesh	9	2	6	9	111	9
Assam	28	16	23	31	32	32
Bihar	17	4	11	37	7	23
Goa	69	46	57	49	38	44
Gujarat	15	6	11	21	9	15
Haryana	22	5	14	25	7	17
H. P.	7	1	4	17	2	11
J & K	10	2	6	35	14	26
Karnataka	11	4	8	22	12	17
Kerala	39	30	34	54	49	51
M. P.	11	6	8	30	8	20
M'rashttra	16	8	13	29	11	21
Manipur	8	2	5	22	6	14
Meghalaya	4	-	1	7	7	7
Mizoram	8	2	5	2	1	2
Nagaland	10	1	5	28	7	19
Orissa	25	9	17	44	10	28
Punjab	10	3	7	19	5	13
Rajasthan	5	1	3	12	2	7
Sikkim	3	2	3	11	12	11
Tamil Nadu	27	12	20	31	19	26
Tripura	11	10	11	37	28	32
U. P.	10	8	9	21	5	13
W. B.	23	9	17	46	29	38
A & N Is.'s	22	11	17	45	27	37
Chandigarh	15	18	16	44	59	51
D&N Haveli	5	4	5	-	4	2
Daman & Diu	21	-	11	23	12	17
Delhi	-	-	-	8	6	7
Lakshadweep	35	78	59	82	52	66
Pondicherry	74	6	43	51	18	34
All-India	17	8	12	28	12	20

**Table (4.8d) : Number of unemployed person days per 1000 person days according to current daily status by sex and residence status for States/union Territories.**

states	no. of unemployed persons					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. P.	36	28	25	41	15	28
Ar. Pradesh	9	1	6	9	8	9
Assam	35	13	25	35	28	31
Bihar	32	6	19	39	8	24
Goa	72	51	61	56	38	47
Gujarat	34	13	24	31	9	21
Haryana	35	5	20	34	7	22
H. P.	14	2	8	20	2	12
J & K	10	2	6	37	14	26
Karnataka	27	13	20	31	14	22
Kerala	69	34	51	79	54	66
M. P.	14	7	11	34	7	22
Maha'tra	24	14	19	32	11	22
Manipur	10	2	7	22	6	14
Meghalaya	4	1	2	8	7	7
Mizoram	5	1	3	2	1	1
Nagaland	10	1	5	28	7	19
Orissa	41	10	25	53	11	33
Punjab	15	3	9	22	5	14
Rajasthan	8	1	5	13	2	8
Sikkim	3	3	3	12	7	10
Tamil Nadu	74	41	58	51	27	39
Tripura	18	12	15	43	29	36
U. P.	15	5	10	23	4	14
W. B.	47	12	30	60	30	45
A & N Is.'s	30	12	21	57	28	45
Chandigarh	19	28	22	46	46	46
D&N Haveli	6	4	5	5	4	4
Daman & Diu	21	-	11	26	12	19
Delhi	2	-	1	8	6	7
Lakshadweep	39	78	61	89	53	70
Pondicherry	140	27	88	75	27	50
All-India	17	8	12	36	14	26

## 5 Detailed Tables

### 5.1 Explanatory notes on tables

General : The detailed tables give the results as per the formats in which they were generated. Following the usual NSS practice, tables are generated for rural males, rural females, rural persons, urban males, urban females, and urban persons. The tables are for population of all ages unless otherwise specified. However activity statuses were not collected for persons of age 0-4 years. Table 2 is only for persons of age 5 years and above. The codes used for activity statuses are given below.

code	description
----	-----
	<b>[activities for working(employed) persons]</b>
11	worked in household enterprise(self-employed) as an own-account worker
12	worked in household enterprise(self-employed) as an employer
21	worked in household enterprise as a helper
31	worked as regular salaried/wage employee
41	worked as casual labour in public works
51	worked as casual labour in other types of works
61	did not work due to sickness though there was work in household enterprise
62	did not work due to other reasons though there was work in household enterprise
71	did not work due to sickness but had regular salaried/wage employment
72	did not work due other reasons but had regular salaried/wage employment
	<b>[unemployed]</b>
81	seeking or available for work or for cws and cds
81	sought work
82	did not seek but was available for work
	<b>[out of labour force activities]</b>
91	attended educational institutions
92	attended domestic duties only
93	attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods(vegetables, roots, fire-wood, cattle feed, etc.), tailoring, weaving, etc. for household
94	rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.
95	not able to work due to disability
96	beggars, prostitutes, etc.
97	others
98	did not work due to sickness(for casual workers only)
99	infants of age 0-4 years.

Codes 61,62,71,72,82,and 98 are applicable for current weekly and current daily status only.

## 5.2 The main contents of each table are described below:

Table 1A: This gives the per thousand distribution of persons by principal usual activity category for each age-group and also the distribution of persons by age-groups and principal usual activity categories. Under each of the work related activity categories the broad industry-wise distribution is also given. These are industry section 0 (i.e. primary sector), 1-5 (secondary sector), and 6-9 (tertiary sector). It is to be noted that in the industrial distribution under various statuses, the 6-9 group also contains a few cases where industry section is not given. Thus some minor differences are likely in this and table 3A. The estimates of aggregates under each column/row are also given along with the sample persons.

Tables 1B, 1C and 1D: These are similar to table 1A but cover activity statuses according to (i) principal usual status including subsidiary status workers, (ii) current weekly status and (iii) current daily status. In table 1D, the distribution pertains to person-days rather than persons. For each person the seven days of the reference week preceding the date of survey is considered and the aggregate of person days are distributed in to various classes.

Table 2 : This table gives the per thousand distribution of persons of age 5 years and above by general education category for each principal usual status.

Table 3A: This table gives the per thousand distribution of workers by industry section for the principal status workers and all workers.

**5.3 Adjustment of rounding off :** In the case of per thousand distribution, the difference of the sum of components from 1000 is adjusted with the row/column having the maximum entry making the respective row-sum/column-sum equal to 1000. This is **indicated by '#' sign** against the row/column. However in the table the actual sums before the adjustment is printed in place of 1000.

**5.4 Difference between '-' and '0':** A '-' indicates that no sample observation in that particular class exists i.e. the numerator is absolute zero, whereas a '0' indicates that the estimated value is so small that when rounded off for presentation has become 0.

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## NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994

TABLE (1A): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA		RURAL															NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 6983	
		MALE																
USUAL	ACTIVITY	AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															ESTD.	SAMPLE
STATUS	INDUSTRY	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60 &	NOT	ALL PERSONS	PERSONS	
		4	9	14	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	ABOVE	RECD.	GROUPS	(00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
11,12,21	0	-	5	57	231	355	361	362	375	415	428	475	492	448	-	239	714779	48010
	1-5	-	0	4	17	31	43	40	50	41	45	34	37	31	-	22	67516	3761
	6-9	-	1	6	36	75	92	96	91	84	74	76	68	49	-	45	136352	8585
	0-9	-	6	67	284	461	496	498	516	540	547	585	597	528	-	306	918647	60356
31	0	-	0	6	8	12	11	14	12	13	13	10	10	5	-	7	22075	1385
	1-5	-	-	1	7	22	22	31	26	24	25	17	11	2	-	11	34381	1929
	6-9	-	0	2	10	31	49	66	66	76	76	73	54	7	-	28	84865	6872
	0-9	-	0	9	25	65	82	111	104	113	114	100	75	14	-	46	141321	10186
41&51	0	-	2	29	163	223	287	295	301	279	270	246	232	128	-	150	450883	20985
	1-5	-	1	7	39	57	59	56	50	41	37	25	23	10	-	27	80727	4071
	6-9	0	0	2	11	18	23	19	17	12	12	9	9	4	-	9	27034	1807
	0-9	0	3	38	213	298	369	370	368	332	319	280	264	142	-	186	558644	26863
11-51	0	-	7	92	402	590	659	671	688	707	711	731	734	581	-	3961187737	70380	
	1-5	-	1	12	63	110	124	127	126	106	107	76	71	43	-	60	182624	9761
	6-9	0	1	10	57	124	164	181	174	172	162	158	131	60	-	82	248251	17264
	0-9	0	9	114	522	824	947	979	988	985	980	965	936	684	-	5381618612	97405	
81	X	-	0	2	26	59	31	8	2	2	1	0	1	0	-	11	32374	2255
11-81	X	0	9	116	548	883	978	987	990	987	981	965	937	684	-	5491650986	99660	
91-99	X	1000	991	884	452	117	22	13	10	13	19	35	63	316	1000	4511357450	83804	
11-99	X#	1000	1000	1002	999	999	999	1000	998	1000	1000	1001	999	999	1000	9993008436	183464	
PER 1000		129	132	120	102	81	74	68	64	50	45	38	29	68	0	1000	XXX	XXX
DISTRIBUTION																		
EST.PERS.(00)	386918	397951	361467	308300	243079	222788	204987	192521	148967	135466	113802	88177	203811	2023008436	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON	22815	23401	21963	19315	15373	13835	12392	11511	9093	8397	7089	5462	12808	10	183464	XXX	XXX	

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

## NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994

TABLE (1A): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA		RURAL FEMALE															NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 6983	
USUAL STATUS	ACTIVITY INDUSTRY	AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															ESTD. ALL PERSONS (00)	SAMPLE PERSONS
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & ABOVE	NOT RECD.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
11,12,21	0	-	8	49	105	124	131	159	179	199	209	198	166	87	-	100	283353	19193
	1-5	-	1	7	16	17	16	18	19	15	12	13	14	8	-	11	30144	1483
	6-9	-	0	3	7	9	11	16	20	16	17	15	17	11	-	9	24592	1380
	0-9	-	9	59	128	150	158	193	218	230	238	226	197	106	-	120	338089	22056
31	0	-	-	0	1	1	2	3	5	3	3	2	0	0	-	1	4028	229
	1-5	-	0	1	3	5	4	4	2	3	4	2	1	0	-	2	5635	263
	6-9	-	0	1	3	8	10	11	12	10	10	7	5	2	-	5	14364	1267
	0-9	-	0	2	7	14	16	18	19	16	17	11	6	2	-	8	24027	1759
41&51	0	-	2	35	111	139	162	178	183	179	166	160	128	61	-	96	273160	11814
	1-5	-	1	6	16	13	14	16	13	13	13	8	5	2	-	8	23648	1077
	6-9	0	-	1	2	2	3	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	-	2	5068	371
	0-9	0	3	42	129	154	179	196	199	196	183	171	135	65	-	106	301876	13262
11-51	0	-	10	84	217	264	295	340	367	381	378	360	294	148	-	197	560541	31236
	1-5	-	2	14	35	35	34	38	34	31	29	23	20	10	-	21	59427	2823
	6-9	0	0	5	12	19	24	29	35	30	31	25	24	15	-	16	44024	3018
	0-9	0	12	103	264	318	353	407	436	442	438	408	338	173	-	234	663992	37077
81	X	-	0	1	9	15	7	3	2	0	1	1	-	0	-	3	9399	736
11-81	X	0	12	104	273	333	360	410	438	442	439	409	338	173	-	237	673391	37813
91-99	X	1000	988	896	727	667	640	590	562	558	561	591	662	827	1000	7632166899	135074	
11-99	X#	1000	1000	999	1001	998	999	1000	999	1001	1001	1000	1001	1001	1000	10002840290	172887	
PERS.DST/000#		127	126	107	90	91	85	74	62	52	48	37	32	69	0	1001	XXX	XXX
EST.PERS.(00)		364352	357306	303802	254779	258493	242117	208804	175803	147177	135085	106209	90159	196066	1382840290	XXX	XXX	
SAMPLE PERSON		21328	21113	18675	16472	16170	14716	12427	10746	9016	8330	6534	5401	11952	7	172887	XXX	XXX

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

## NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994

TABLE (1A): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA		RURAL PERSONS															NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 6983		
USUAL STATUS	ACTIVITY INDUSTRY	AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															ESTD. ALL PERSONS (00)	SAMPLE PERSONS	
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & ABOVE	NOT RECD.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
11,12,21	0	-	7	53	174	236	242	258	282	308	319	342	327	270	-	171	998132	67203	
	1-5	-	1	6	17	24	29	29	35	28	29	24	26	20	-	17	97660	5244	
	6-9	-	0	4	23	41	50	56	57	50	46	47	42	30	-	28	160944	9965	
	0-9	-	8	63	214	301	321	343	374	386	394	413	395	320	-	2161256736	82412		
31	0	-	0	3	5	6	6	9	9	8	8	6	5	3	-	4	26103	1614	
	1-5	-	0	1	5	13	13	17	15	13	14	9	6	1	-	7	40016	2192	
	6-9	-	0	2	7	19	29	38	40	43	43	41	29	4	-	17	99229	8139	
	0-9	-	0	6	17	38	48	64	64	64	65	56	40	8	-	28	165348	11945	
41&51	0	-	2	32	139	180	222	236	245	229	218	204	180	95	-	124	724042	32799	
	1-5	-	1	7	28	34	35	36	32	27	25	17	14	6	-	18	104376	5148	
	6-9	0	0	1	7	10	13	11	10	8	8	6	6	3	-	5	32102	2178	
	0-9	0	3	40	174	224	270	283	287	264	251	227	200	104	-	147	860520	40125	
11-51	0	-	9	88	318	422	470	503	536	545	545	552	512	368	-	2991748277	101616		
	1-5	-	2	14	50	71	77	82	82	68	68	50	46	27	-	42	242052	12584	
	6-9	0	0	7	37	70	92	105	107	101	97	94	77	37	-	50	292275	20282	
	0-9	0	11	109	405	563	639	690	725	714	710	696	635	432	-	3912282604	134482		
81	X	-	0	1	18	36	18	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	-	7	41773	2991	
11-81	X	0	11	110	423	599	657	695	727	715	711	696	635	432	-	3982324377	137473		
91-99	X	1000	989	890	577	401	343	305	273	285	289	304	365	568	1000	6023524349	218878		
11-99	X#	999	1000	1000	1000	1000	999	1002	998	999	1000	1000	999	999	1000	10015848726	356351		
PERS.DST/000#		128	130	114	96	86	79	71	63	51	46	38	30	68	0	999	XXX	XXX	
EST.PERS.(00)		751269	755258	665269	563079	501573	464905	413791	368324	296143	270550	220011	178336	399877		3415848726	XXX	XXX	
SAMPLE PERSON		44143	44514	40638	35787	31543	28551	24819	22257	18109	16727	13623	10863	24760		17	356351	XXX	XXX

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

## NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994

TABLE (1A): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA		URBAN															MALE		NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS: 4670	
USUAL	ACTIVITY	AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															ESTD.	SAMPLE		
STATUS	INDUSTRY	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60 &	NOT	ALL PERSONS	PERSONS			
		4	9	14	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	ABOVE	RECD.	GROUPS	(00)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
11,12,21	0	-	0	6	20	32	33	32	35	34	45	52	79	76	-	26	26600	3506		
	1-5	-	0	7	34	69	82	88	81	84	80	84	72	61	-	48	48663	5044		
	6-9	-	1	12	78	194	240	271	248	238	233	221	222	177	-	137	138976	15613		
	0-9	-	1	25	132	295	355	391	364	356	358	357	373	314	-	211	214239	24163		
31	0	-	-	0	2	1	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	3	-	2	2175	231		
	1-5	-	0	5	41	92	149	161	169	177	168	156	133	20	-	80	81271	7697		
	6-9	-	1	12	54	123	218	280	306	327	330	315	244	38	-	137	138746	15915		
	0-9	-	1	17	97	216	371	444	479	509	503	475	382	61	-	219	222192	23843		
41&51	0	-	0	2	17	17	30	27	24	29	24	34	30	21	-	16	16493	1596		
	1-5	-	0	7	59	79	83	66	72	57	54	47	44	20	-	42	42811	3926		
	6-9	-	0	8	33	48	53	34	43	30	32	27	16	14	-	25	25213	2599		
	0-9	-	0	17	109	144	166	127	139	116	110	108	90	55	-	83	84517	8121		
11-51	0	-	0	8	39	50	67	62	63	68	74	90	114	100	-	44	45268	5333		
	1-5	-	0	19	134	240	314	315	322	318	302	287	249	101	-	170	172745	16667		
	6-9	-	2	32	165	365	511	585	597	595	595	563	482	229	-	299	302935	34127		
	0-9	-	2	59	338	655	892	962	982	981	971	940	845	430	-	513	520948	56127		
81	X	-	0	3	52	106	64	21	6	3	4	4	2	1	-	24	24795	2689		
11-81	X	-	2	62	390	761	956	983	988	984	975	944	847	431	-	537	545743	58816		
91-99	X	1000	998	938	610	239	44	17	12	16	25	56	153	569	1000	463	468893	50251		
11-99	X#	1000	999	1000	1002	1002	1001	999	1000	999	999	1002	999	1000	1000	9991014636	109067			
PER 1000		105	112	115	112	96	84	77	70	60	50	36	28	55	0	1000	XXX	XXX		
DISTRIBUTION																				
EST.PERS.(00)	106632	113997	116603	113698	97073	85516	77996	70961	60733	51022	36359	28080	55843	1231014636	XXX	XXX				
SAMPLE PERSON	10988	11882	12487	12042	10476	9169	8300	7731	6640	5652	4220	3192	6277	11	109067	XXX	XXX			

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

## NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994

TABLE (1A): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA		URBAN FEMALE															NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS: 4670	
USUAL STATUS	ACTIVITY INDUSTRY	AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															ESTD. ALL PERSONS (00)	SAMPLE PERSONS
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & ABOVE	NOT RECD.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
11,12,21	0	-	0	2	7	8	13	14	18	20	24	24	28	16	-	10	9359	1302
	1-5	-	1	9	20	22	19	21	27	26	28	27	15	12	-	15	14044	1460
	6-9	0	1	3	10	16	25	36	37	42	45	42	29	22	-	19	17275	2076
	0-9	0	2	14	37	46	57	71	82	88	97	93	72	50	-	44	40678	4838
31	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	-	0	-	0	343	37
	1-5	-	0	3	9	11	13	12	14	9	10	7	6	3	-	7	6433	657
	6-9	-	0	7	14	42	57	70	76	89	78	79	60	14	-	36	33172	3995
	0-9	-	0	10	23	53	70	83	91	99	88	87	66	17	-	43	39948	4689
41&51	0	-	0	4	11	17	20	20	24	24	25	27	19	9	-	13	11839	1023
	1-5	-	0	5	19	15	17	23	24	29	27	18	17	7	36	14	12471	1132
	6-9	-	0	2	4	6	11	12	13	16	15	14	12	9	-	7	6446	687
	0-9	-	0	11	34	38	48	55	61	69	67	59	48	25	36	34	30756	2842
11-51	0	-	0	6	18	25	33	35	43	45	49	52	47	25	-	23	21541	2362
	1-5	-	1	17	48	48	49	56	65	64	65	52	38	22	36	36	32948	3249
	6-9	0	1	12	28	64	93	118	126	147	138	135	101	45	-	62	56893	6758
	0-9	0	2	35	94	137	175	209	234	256	252	239	186	92	36	121	111382	12369
81	X	-	-	1	19	52	26	12	4	2	1	1	1	0	-	11	9972	1157
11-81	X	0	2	36	113	189	201	221	238	258	253	240	187	92	36	132	121354	13526
91-99	X	1000	998	964	887	811	799	779	762	742	747	760	813	908	964	868	796947	85796
11-99	X#	999	999	1001	1000	1002	1000	1002	1001	1000	999	1000	1001	1000	1000	1000	918301	99322
PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION		106	111	114	103	98	90	78	73	54	45	35	29	64	0	1000	XXX	XXX
EST. PERS. (00)		96921	101683	104711	94811	90085	82249	71993	67182	49175	41740	31889	26475	59229	158	918301	XXX	XXX
SAMPLE PERSON		9908	10642	11047	10324	9649	8904	7789	7325	5589	4851	3701	2856	6722	15	99322	XXX	XXX

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

## NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994

TABLE (1A): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA		URBAN PERSONS															NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS: 4670	
USUAL STATUS	ACTIVITY INDUSTRY	AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															ESTD. ALL PERSONS (00)	SAMPLE PERSONS
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & ABOVE	NOT RECD.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
11,12,21	0	-	0	4	14	20	23	23	26	28	36	39	55	45	-	19	35959	4808
	1-5	-	0	7	27	46	51	56	55	58	57	57	45	36	-	32	62706	6504
	6-9	0	1	8	47	108	135	158	145	150	148	137	128	97	-	81	156251	17689
	0-9	0	1	19	88	174	209	237	226	236	241	233	228	178	-	132	254916	29001
31	0	-	-	0	1	0	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	-	1	2518	268
	1-5	-	0	4	27	53	82	89	94	102	97	87	71	11	-	45	87704	8354
	6-9	-	0	10	36	84	139	179	194	220	216	205	154	25	-	89	171918	19910
	0-9	-	0	14	64	137	223	270	291	325	316	295	227	37	-	135	262140	28532
41&51	0	-	0	3	14	17	25	24	24	27	24	31	25	15	-	15	28332	2619
	1-5	-	0	6	41	48	51	45	48	45	42	33	31	13	20	29	55282	5058
	6-9	-	0	5	20	28	32	23	28	24	25	21	14	11	-	16	31659	3286
	0-9	-	0	14	75	93	108	92	100	96	91	85	70	39	20	60	115273	10963
11-51	0	-	0	7	29	37	50	49	53	58	63	73	82	61	-	35	66809	7695
	1-5	-	0	17	95	147	184	190	197	205	196	177	147	60	20	106	205692	19916
	6-9	0	1	23	103	220	306	360	367	394	389	363	296	133	-	186	359828	40885
	0-9	0	1	47	227	404	540	599	617	657	648	613	525	254	20	327	632329	68496
81	X	-	0	2	37	80	46	17	5	3	3	2	1	1	-	18	34767	3846
11-81	X	0	1	49	264	484	586	616	622	660	651	615	526	255	20	345	667096	72342
91-99	X	1000	999	951	736	516	414	384	378	340	349	385	474	745	980	6551265841	136047	
11-99	X#	1000	998	1000	1001	999	999	999	999	1001	1000	998	1000	999	1000	10001932937	208389	
PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION		105	112	114	108	97	87	78	71	57	48	35	28	60	0	1000	XXX	XXX
EST. PERS. (00)	203553	215680	221314	208510	187158	167765	149989	138143	109907	92763	68248	54555	115072	2801932937	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON	20896	22524	23534	22366	20125	18073	16089	15056	12229	10503	7921	6048	12999	26	208389	XXX	XXX	

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

## NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994

TABLE (1B): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA		RURAL														ESTD. SAMPLE		
		MALE																
		NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 6983																
USUAL	ACTIVITY	AGE-GROUP IN YEARS														ESTD.	SAMPLE	
STATUS	INDUSTRY	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60 &	NOT	ALL	PERSONS	PERSONS
		4	9	14	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	ABOVE	RECD.	GROUPS	(00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
11,12,21	0	0	7	78	274	377	368	365	375	417	431	477	495	461	-	251	748864	50540
	1-5	-	0	5	19	32	43	40	50	41	45	35	38	31	-	23	69004	3842
	6-9	-	1	7	39	78	93	96	92	84	74	76	68	50	-	46	139489	8790
	0-9	0	8	90	332	487	504	501	517	542	550	588	601	542	-	320	957357	63172
31	0	-	0	6	8	12	11	14	12	13	13	10	10	5	-	7	22075	1385
	1-5	-	-	1	7	23	22	31	26	24	25	17	11	2	-	11	34492	1936
	6-9	-	0	2	11	33	49	66	66	76	76	73	54	7	-	28	85495	6896
	0-9	-	0	9	26	68	82	111	104	113	114	100	75	14	-	46	142062	10217
41&51	0	-	2	30	168	226	288	295	302	280	271	247	233	129	-	151	454234	21140
	1-5	-	1	7	40	58	59	56	50	41	37	25	23	10	-	27	81391	4105
	6-9	0	0	2	12	19	24	19	17	12	12	10	9	4	-	9	27622	1845
	0-9	0	3	39	220	303	371	370	369	333	320	282	265	143	-	187	563247	27090
11-51	0	0	9	114	450	615	667	674	689	710	715	734	738	595	-	4091225173	73065	
	1-5	-	1	13	66	113	124	127	126	106	107	77	72	43	-	61	184887	9883
	6-9	0	1	11	62	130	166	181	175	172	162	159	131	61	-	83	252606	17531
	0-9	0	11	138	578	858	957	982	990	988	984	970	941	699	-	5531662666	100479	
81	X	-	0	1	20	44	23	6	2	1	0	0	-	-	-	8	24154	1664
11-81	X	0	11	139	598	902	980	988	992	989	984	970	941	699	-	5611686820	102143	
91-99	X	1000	989	861	402	98	20	12	8	11	16	30	59	301	1000	4391321616	81321	
11-99	X#	1000	999	1000	999	1003	1001	1000	999	999	998	1001	1000	1000	1000	9983008436	183464	
PER 1000		129	132	120	102	81	74	68	64	50	45	38	29	68	0	1000	XXX	XXX
DISTRIBUTION																		
EST.PERS.(00)	386918	397951	361467	308300	243079	222788	204987	192521	148967	135466	113802	88177	203811	2023008436	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON	22815	23401	21963	19315	15373	13835	12392	11511	9093	8397	7089	5462	12808	10	183464	XXX	XXX	

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

## NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994

TABLE (1B): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA		RURAL FEMALE															NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 6983	
USUAL STATUS	ACTIVITY INDUSTRY	AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															ESTD. ALL PERSONS (00)	SAMPLE PERSONS
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & ABOVE	NOT RECD.	GROUPS		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
11,12,21	0	0	10	76	173	213	241	276	301	322	325	301	262	139	169	164	468430	31438
	1-5	-	1	10	22	26	26	29	27	21	19	18	22	11	-	16	44325	2262
	6-9	-	0	4	11	14	18	24	27	20	22	17	19	13	-	12	33572	1891
	0-9	0	11	90	206	253	285	329	355	363	366	336	303	163	169	192	546327	35591
31	0	-	-	1	1	1	2	4	5	3	3	2	0	0	-	2	4334	242
	1-5	-	0	1	3	5	4	4	2	3	4	2	1	0	-	2	5792	270
	6-9	-	0	1	3	9	10	11	12	10	10	7	5	2	-	5	14839	1292
	0-9	-	0	3	7	15	16	19	19	16	17	11	6	2	-	9	24965	1804
41&51	0	0	2	41	131	170	203	216	216	208	193	183	149	70	-	115	326263	14201
	1-5	-	1	7	17	16	16	18	15	15	13	9	7	3	-	10	27065	1236
	6-9	0	0	1	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	4	3	3	-	2	6693	450
	0-9	0	3	49	151	189	222	237	235	228	211	196	159	76	-	127	360021	15887
11-51	0	0	12	118	305	384	446	496	522	533	521	486	411	209	169	281	799027	45881
	1-5	-	2	18	42	47	46	51	44	39	36	29	30	14	-	28	77182	3768
	6-9	0	0	6	17	26	31	38	43	35	37	28	27	18	-	19	55104	3633
	0-9	0	14	142	364	457	523	585	609	607	594	543	468	241	169	328	931313	53282
81	X	-	0	0	7	13	5	2	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	3	7386	610
11-81	X	0	14	142	371	470	528	587	610	607	594	543	468	241	169	331	938699	53892
91-99	X	1000	986	858	629	530	472	413	390	393	406	457	532	759	831	6691901591	118995	
11-99	X#	999	1000	1002	1000	1001	998	1001	998	999	1000	1000	1000	999	1000	10012840290	172887	
PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION		127	126	107	90	91	85	74	62	52	48	37	32	69	0	1001	XXX	XXX
EST. PERS. (00)		364352	357306	303802	254779	258493	242117	208804	175803	147177	135085	106209	90159	196066	1382840290	XXX	XXX	
SAMPLE PERSON		21328	21113	18675	16472	16170	14716	12427	10746	9016	8330	6534	5401	11952	7	172887	XXX	XXX

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

## NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994

TABLE (1B): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA		RURAL PERSONS															NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 6983	
USUAL STATUS	ACTIVITY INDUSTRY	AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															ESTD. ALL PERSONS (00)	SAMPLE PERSONS
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & ABOVE	NOT RECD.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
11,12,21	0	0	8	77	228	295	301	321	339	369	379	393	378	303	69	2081217290	81978	
	1-5	-	1	7	21	29	34	34	39	31	32	27	30	21	-	19 113330	6104	
	6-9	-	1	6	26	45	54	60	61	52	48	48	43	32	-	30 173061	10681	
	0-9	0	10	90	275	369	389	415	439	452	459	468	451	356	69	2571503681	98763	
31	0	-	0	3	5	6	6	9	9	8	8	6	5	3	-	5 26409	1627	
	1-5	-	0	1	5	13	13	17	15	14	14	9	6	1	-	7 40284	2206	
	6-9	-	0	2	7	20	29	38	40	43	43	41	29	4	-	17 100335	8188	
	0-9	-	0	6	17	39	48	64	64	65	65	56	40	8	-	29 167028	12021	
41&51	0	0	2	35	151	197	244	255	261	244	232	216	190	100	-	133 780497	35341	
	1-5	-	1	7	29	36	37	37	33	28	25	17	15	7	-	19 108456	5341	
	6-9	0	0	2	8	11	13	11	11	9	8	7	6	3	-	6 34315	2295	
	0-9	0	3	44	188	244	294	303	305	281	265	240	211	110	-	158 923268	42977	
11-51	0	0	10	115	384	498	551	585	609	621	619	615	573	406	69	3462024196	118946	
	1-5	-	2	15	55	78	84	88	87	73	71	53	51	29	-	45 262070	13651	
	6-9	0	1	10	41	76	96	109	112	104	99	96	78	39	-	53 307711	21164	
	0-9	0	13	140	480	652	731	782	808	798	789	764	702	474	69	4442593977	153761	
81	X	-	0	1	14	28	14	4	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	5 31540	2274	
11-81	X	0	13	141	494	680	745	786	809	798	789	764	702	474	69	4492625517	156035	
91-99	X	1000	987	859	506	320	255	214	191	202	211	236	298	526	931	5513223209	200316	
11-99	X#	999	1000	1000	999	999	1001	1000	999	999	998	999	999	999	1000	10005848726	356351	
PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION		128	130	114	96	86	79	71	63	51	46	38	30	68	0	999	XXX	XXX
EST.PERS.(00)	751269	755258	665269	563079	501573	464905	413791	368324	296143	270550	220011	178336	399877	3415848726	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON	44143	44514	40638	35787	31543	28551	24819	22257	18109	16727	13623	10863	24760	17 356351	XXX	XXX		

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

## NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994

TABLE (1B): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA		URBAN MALE														NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS: 4670		
USUAL STATUS	ACTIVITY INDUSTRY	AGE-GROUP IN YEARS														ESTD. ALL PERSONS (00)	SAMPLE PERSONS	
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & ABOVE	NOT RECD.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
11,12,21	0	0	0	8	25	36	34	32	35	34	46	53	86	83	-	28	28534	3756
	1-5	-	0	8	36	70	83	88	81	84	81	84	73	62	-	49	49393	5129
	6-9	-	2	15	85	203	245	273	248	239	233	222	224	181	-	140	142078	15943
	0-9	0	2	31	146	309	362	393	364	357	360	359	383	326	-	217	220005	24828
31	0	-	0	1	2	1	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	3	-	2	2272	234
	1-5	-	0	5	42	93	149	161	169	177	168	156	133	20	-	80	81440	7713
	6-9	-	1	13	55	124	219	280	309	326	330	314	243	38	-	137	139164	15965
	0-9	-	1	19	99	218	372	444	482	508	503	474	381	61	-	219	222876	23912
41&51	0	-	0	2	17	18	30	27	24	29	24	34	30	21	-	16	16579	1607
	1-5	-	1	8	60	81	84	66	72	57	54	47	45	20	-	43	43371	3994
	6-9	-	0	8	34	49	55	34	43	30	32	27	16	14	-	25	25783	2655
	0-9	-	1	18	111	148	169	127	139	116	110	108	91	55	-	84	85733	8256
11-51	0	0	0	11	44	55	68	62	63	68	75	91	121	107	-	46	47385	5597
	1-5	-	1	21	138	244	316	315	322	318	303	287	251	102	-	172	174204	16836
	6-9	-	3	36	174	376	519	587	600	595	595	563	483	233	-	302	307025	34563
	0-9	0	4	68	356	675	903	964	985	981	973	941	855	442	-	520	528614	56996
81	X	-	0	3	48	97	55	19	5	3	3	4	1	1	-	22	22294	2424
11-81	X	0	4	71	404	772	958	983	990	984	976	945	856	443	-	542	550908	59420
91-99	X	1000	996	929	596	228	42	17	10	16	24	55	144	557	1000	458	463728	49647
11-99	X#	1000	999	1002	1000	1000	1001	1000	997	1000	999	1003	1001	999	1000	9991014636	109067	
PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION		105	112	115	112	96	84	77	70	60	50	36	28	55	0	1000	XXX	XXX
EST. PERS. (00)		106632	113997	116603	113698	97073	85516	77996	70961	60733	51022	36359	28080	55843		1231014636	XXX	XXX
SAMPLE PERSON		10988	11882	12487	12042	10476	9169	8300	7731	6640	5652	4220	3192	6277		11 109067	XXX	XXX

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

## NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994

TABLE (1B): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA		URBAN FEMALE															NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS: 4670	
USUAL STATUS	ACTIVITY INDUSTRY	AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															ESTD. ALL PERSONS (00)	SAMPLE PERSONS
(1)	(2)	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & ABOVE	NOT RECD.	(17)	(18)	(19)
11,12,21	0	-	1	5	14	21	27	33	42	43	53	47	51	29	-	22	20131	2519
	1-5	-	1	12	30	29	25	33	40	38	37	33	20	15	-	22	19862	2062
	6-9	0	1	4	15	27	38	52	50	55	58	50	32	25	-	26	23605	2707
	0-9	0	3	21	59	77	90	118	132	136	148	130	103	69	-	70	63598	7288
31	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	-	0	-	0	346	38
	1-5	-	0	3	10	11	14	12	14	10	10	7	6	3	-	7	6666	684
	6-9	-	1	9	14	45	59	72	78	90	80	80	60	14	-	37	34434	4097
	0-9	-	1	12	24	56	73	85	93	101	90	88	66	17	-	44	41446	4819
41&51	0	-	0	5	14	21	26	26	30	29	29	31	23	10	-	16	14564	1272
	1-5	-	0	6	22	19	21	28	28	34	33	21	18	8	36	16	14756	1326
	6-9	-	0	2	5	7	14	15	17	19	16	16	14	10	-	8	7740	805
	0-9	-	0	13	41	47	61	69	75	82	78	68	55	28	36	40	37060	3403
11-51	0	-	1	10	28	42	53	60	73	73	82	79	74	39	-	38	35041	3829
	1-5	-	1	21	62	59	60	73	82	82	80	61	44	26	36	45	41284	4072
	6-9	0	2	15	34	79	111	139	145	164	154	146	106	49	-	71	65779	7609
	0-9	0	4	46	124	180	224	272	300	319	316	286	224	114	36	154	142104	15510
81	X	-	-	1	18	50	24	11	4	1	1	1	1	0	-	10	9467	1097
11-81	X	0	4	47	142	230	248	283	304	320	317	287	225	114	36	164	151571	16607
91-99	X	1000	996	953	858	770	752	717	696	680	683	713	775	886	964	836	766730	82715
11-99	X#	999	1000	1000	1001	1000	1001	1000	1000	999	999	1001	998	1001	1000	999	918301	99322
PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION		106	111	114	103	98	90	78	73	54	45	35	29	64	0	1000	XXX	XXX
EST. PERS. (00)		96921	101683	104711	94811	90085	82249	71993	67182	49175	41740	31889	26475	59229	158	918301	XXX	XXX
SAMPLE PERSON		9908	10642	11047	10324	9649	8904	7789	7325	5589	4851	3701	2856	6722	15	99322	XXX	XXX

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

## NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994

TABLE (1B): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORY TAKING ALSO INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL STATUS OF PERSONS CATEGORISED NOT WORKING IN PRINCIPAL STATUS FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA		URBAN PERSONS															NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS: 4670	
USUAL STATUS	ACTIVITY INDUSTRY	AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															ESTD. ALL PERSONS (00)	SAMPLE PERSONS
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & ABOVE	NOT RECD.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
11,12,21	0	0	1	6	20	29	31	33	38	38	49	50	69	55	-	25	48666	6275
	1-5	-	1	10	33	50	55	62	61	64	61	60	47	38	-	36	69255	7191
	6-9	0	1	9	53	118	144	167	152	157	154	142	131	101	-	86	165683	18650
	0-9	0	3	25	106	197	230	262	251	259	264	252	247	194	-	147	283604	32116
31	0	-	0	0	1	0	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	-	1	2618	272
	1-5	-	0	4	27	54	82	89	94	102	97	87	71	11	-	46	88106	8397
	6-9	-	1	11	36	86	141	180	195	221	217	206	155	26	-	90	173598	20062
	0-9	-	1	15	64	140	225	271	292	326	317	296	228	38	-	137	264322	28731
41&51	0	-	0	3	16	19	28	26	27	29	26	33	27	15	-	16	31143	2879
	1-5	-	1	7	43	51	53	48	51	47	45	35	32	14	20	30	58127	5320
	6-9	-	0	5	21	29	35	25	30	25	25	21	15	12	-	17	33523	3460
	0-9	-	1	15	80	99	116	99	108	101	96	89	74	41	20	63	122793	11659
11-51	0	0	1	9	37	48	61	61	68	70	78	86	98	71	-	42	82427	9426
	1-5	-	2	21	103	155	190	199	206	213	203	182	150	63	20	112	215488	20908
	6-9	0	2	25	110	233	320	372	377	403	396	369	301	139	-	193	372804	42172
	0-9	0	5	55	250	436	571	632	651	686	677	637	549	273	20	347	670719	72506
81	X	-	0	2	34	74	40	15	5	2	2	2	1	1	-	16	31761	3521
11-81	X	0	5	57	284	510	611	647	656	688	679	639	550	274	20	363	702480	76027
91-99	X	1000	995	943	716	490	389	353	344	312	321	361	450	726	980	6371230457	132362	
11-99	X#	1000	1000	998	1000	999	1001	1000	1001	1000	999	1002	999	1001	1000	10001932937	208389	
PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION		105	112	114	108	97	87	78	71	57	48	35	28	60	0	1000	XXX	XXX
EST.PERS.(00)	203553	215680	221314	208510	187158	167765	149989	138143	109907	92763	68248	54555	115072	2801932937	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON	20896	22524	23534	22366	20125	18073	16089	15056	12229	10503	7921	6048	12999	26	208389	XXX	XXX	

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994  
 TABLE (1C): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA		RURAL														MALE		NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 6983	
CUR. WEEKLY ACT.		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS														ESTD.	SAMPLE		
STATUS	INDUSTRY	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60 & NOT	ALL PERSONS	PERSONS			
		4	9	14	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	ABOVE RECD.	GROUPS	(00)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
11,12,21,	0	-	6	66	248	365	371	374	388	438	449	488	516	450	-	248	744767	49452	
61&62	1-5	-	0	5	19	34	44	39	50	41	46	35	36	31	-	23	69412	3863	
	6-9	-	1	10	44	83	98	103	98	90	82	81	75	56	-	50	151152	9601	
	0-9	-	7	81	311	482	513	516	536	569	577	604	627	537	-	321	965331	62916	
31,71&72	0	-	1	5	10	12	11	15	13	14	14	12	11	6	-	8	23571	1484	
	1-5	-	-	1	6	22	22	30	25	23	25	17	9	2	-	11	33581	1895	
	6-9	-	0	3	11	32	48	66	67	77	77	74	53	7	-	28	85691	6850	
	0-9	-	1	9	27	66	81	111	105	114	116	103	73	15	-	47	142843	10229	
41&51	0	-	2	23	139	190	243	249	249	226	218	196	179	99	-	124	372773	17582	
	1-5	-	1	7	43	59	61	60	54	43	38	26	23	10	-	28	85226	4245	
	6-9	-	0	2	15	21	24	20	18	13	12	9	8	5	-	10	29604	1879	
	0-9	-	3	32	197	270	328	329	321	282	268	231	210	114	-	162	487603	23706	
11-72	0	-	9	94	397	567	625	638	650	678	681	696	706	555	-	3801141111	68518		
	1-5	-	1	13	68	115	127	129	129	107	109	78	68	43	-	62	188219	10003	
	6-9	-	1	15	70	136	170	189	183	180	171	164	136	68	-	88	266447	18330	
	0-9	-	11	122	535	818	922	956	962	965	961	938	910	666	-	5301595777	96851		
81	X	-	0	2	27	57	38	15	11	10	7	6	8	3	-	14	40832	2457	
82	X	-	0	1	5	8	6	4	3	2	2	3	5	3	-	3	8397	406	
81&82	X	-	0	3	32	65	44	19	14	12	9	9	13	6	-	17	49229	2863	
11-82	X	-	11	125	567	883	966	975	976	977	970	947	923	672	-	5471645006	99714		
91-99	X	1000	989	875	433	117	34	25	24	23	30	53	77	328	1000	4531363430	83750		
11-99	X#	1000	1000	1000	1001	1001	1000	1001	1000	1000	1000	1000	998	1000	1000	10003008436	183464		
PER 1000		129	132	120	102	81	74	68	64	50	45	38	29	68	0	1000	XXX	XXX	
DISTRIBUTION																			
EST.PERS.(00)	386918	397951	361467	308300	243079	222788	204987	192521	148967	135466	113802	88177	203811		2023008436	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON	22815	23401	21963	19315	15373	13835	12392	11511	9093	8397	7089	5462	12808		10	183464	XXX	XXX	

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994  
 TABLE (1C): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA		RURAL															ESTD. SAMPLE	
		FEMALE																
		NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 6983																
CUR. WEEKLY ACT.		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS																
STATUS	INDUSTRY	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60 & NOT	ALL PERSONS	PERSONS		
		4	9	14	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	ABOVE RECD.	GROUPS (00)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
11,12,21,	0	-	9	59	136	166	190	226	248	267	272	250	212	107	-	133	377931	25334
61&62	1-5	-	1	9	21	22	22	27	25	20	14	17	19	10	-	14	40094	2029
	6-9	-	1	6	15	18	25	30	34	31	30	24	23	17	-	16	45630	2790
	0-9	-	11	74	172	206	237	283	307	318	316	291	254	134	-	163	463655	30153
31,71&72	0	-	-	1	1	2	3	4	5	4	4	3	1	1	-	2	4881	274
	1-5	-	0	1	3	5	4	4	2	3	3	1	1	0	-	2	5620	260
	6-9	-	0	2	3	9	10	12	12	9	11	7	6	2	-	5	15345	1315
	0-9	-	0	4	7	16	17	20	19	16	18	11	8	3	-	9	25846	1849
41&51	0	-	2	33	95	112	140	155	156	149	145	130	104	50	-	82	232374	10181
	1-5	-	1	7	17	14	17	18	16	15	12	10	8	2	-	9	26523	1191
	6-9	-	0	1	4	5	6	6	7	8	6	8	6	4	-	4	10808	601
	0-9	-	3	41	116	131	163	179	179	172	163	148	118	56	-	95	269705	11973
11-72	0	-	11	93	232	280	333	385	409	420	421	383	317	158	-	217	615186	35789
	1-5	-	2	17	41	41	43	49	43	38	29	28	28	12	-	25	72237	3480
	6-9	-	1	9	22	32	41	48	53	48	47	39	35	23	-	25	71783	4706
	0-9	-	14	119	295	353	417	482	505	506	497	450	380	193	-	267	759206	43975
81	X	-	0	1	9	16	10	7	7	4	6	3	4	2	-	5	14319	890
82	X	-	0	2	7	6	5	5	4	6	4	4	5	1	-	3	9336	440
81&82	X	-	0	3	16	22	15	12	11	10	10	7	9	3	-	8	23655	1330
11-82	X	-	14	122	311	375	432	494	516	516	507	457	389	196	-	275	782861	45305
91-99	X	1000	986	878	689	625	568	506	484	484	493	543	611	804	1000	7252057429	127582	
11-99	X#	1000	1000	1000	999	1000	1000	1002	1001	999	999	1001	1003	999	1000	9992840290	172887	
PER 1000		127	126	107	90	91	85	74	62	52	48	37	32	69	0	1001	XXX	XXX
DISTRIBUTION																		
EST.PERS.(00)		364352	357306	303802	254779	258493	242117	208804	175803	147177	135085	106209	90159	196066		1382840290	XXX	XXX
SAMPLE PERSON		21328	21113	18675	16472	16170	14716	12427	10746	9016	8330	6534	5401	11952		7 172887	XXX	XXX

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994  
 TABLE (1C): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA		RURAL PERSONS															NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 6983	
CUR. WEEKLY ACT.		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															ESTD.	SAMPLE
STATUS	INDUSTRY	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & ABOVE	NOT RECD.	ALL PERSONS GROUPS (00)	PERSONS (00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
11,12,21,61&62	0	-	7	63	197	263	276	303	323	353	360	373	363	282	-	1921122699	74786	
	1-5	-	1	7	20	28	33	33	38	31	30	27	27	21	-	19 109506	5892	
	6-9	-	1	8	31	50	60	66	68	61	56	53	48	37	-	34 196782	12391	
	0-9	-	9	78	248	341	369	402	429	445	446	453	438	340	-	2451428987	93069	
31,71&72	0	-	0	3	6	7	7	9	9	9	9	8	6	3	-	5 28452	1758	
	1-5	-	0	1	5	13	13	17	14	13	14	9	5	1	-	7 39201	2155	
	6-9	-	0	2	8	20	29	38	41	43	44	42	29	5	-	17 101036	8165	
	0-9	-	0	6	19	40	49	64	64	65	67	59	40	9	-	29 168689	12078	
41&51	0	-	2	28	119	150	189	201	205	187	182	164	141	75	-	103 605147	27763	
	1-5	-	1	7	31	36	38	38	36	29	25	18	15	6	-	19 111749	5436	
	6-9	-	0	2	10	12	15	13	12	11	9	8	7	4	-	7 40413	2480	
	0-9	-	3	37	160	198	242	252	253	227	216	190	163	85	-	129 757309	35679	
11-72	0	-	9	94	322	420	472	513	537	549	551	545	510	360	-	3001756298	104307	
	1-5	-	2	15	56	77	84	88	88	73	69	54	47	28	-	45 260456	13483	
	6-9	-	1	12	49	82	104	117	121	115	109	103	84	46	-	58 338231	23036	
	0-9	-	12	121	427	579	660	718	746	737	729	702	641	434	-	4032354985	140826	
81	X	-	0	2	19	36	23	11	9	7	6	5	6	3	-	9 55151	3347	
82	X	-	0	1	6	7	5	4	3	4	3	4	5	2	-	3 17733	846	
81&82	X	-	0	3	25	43	28	15	12	11	9	9	11	5	-	12 72884	4193	
11-82	X	-	12	124	452	622	688	733	758	748	738	711	652	439	-	4152427869	145019	
91-99	X	1000	988	876	548	378	312	267	242	252	262	289	348	561	1000	5853420857	211332	
11-99	X#	1000	1000	1000	1002	1000	1001	997	999	1000	1000	1000	999	1000	1000	10005848726	356351	
PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION		128	130	114	96	86	79	71	63	51	46	38	30	68	0	999	XXX	XXX
EST. PERS. (00)	751269	755258	665269	563079	501573	464905	413791	368324	296143	270550	220011	178336	399877	3415848726	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON	44143	44514	40638	35787	31543	28551	24819	22257	18109	16727	13623	10863	24760	17 356351	XXX	XXX		

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994  
 TABLE (1C): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA		URBAN															MALE		NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS: 4670	
CUR. WEEKLY ACT.		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															ESTD.	SAMPLE		
STATUS	INDUSTRY	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60 & NOT	ALL PERSONS	PERSONS				
		4	9	14	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	ABOVE RECD.	GROUPS	(00)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
11,12,21,	0	-	0	6	22	33	34	32	35	35	47	51	79	74	-	27	27098	3545		
61&62	1-5	-	0	7	34	67	80	87	78	82	79	79	68	59	-	47	47536	4981		
	6-9	-	4	16	86	201	246	274	254	238	235	223	226	185	-	141	143095	16062		
	0-9	-	4	29	142	301	360	393	367	355	361	353	373	318	-	215	217729	24588		
31,71&72	0	-	0	1	1	1	4	4	5	4	6	5	5	3	-	2	2430	237		
	1-5	-	0	5	42	90	147	158	166	175	165	155	130	20	-	79	80186	7609		
	6-9	-	0	13	54	122	217	279	306	326	328	317	240	37	-	136	138378	15894		
	0-9	-	0	19	97	213	368	441	477	505	499	477	375	60	-	217	220994	23740		
41&51	0	-	0	2	14	16	26	22	20	26	18	28	26	16	-	14	14016	1374		
	1-5	-	1	8	58	76	79	63	69	53	53	45	42	18	-	41	41172	3752		
	6-9	-	0	8	32	46	51	35	40	28	29	24	16	13	-	24	24212	2522		
	0-9	-	1	18	104	138	156	120	129	107	100	97	84	47	-	79	79400	7648		
11-72	0	-	0	9	37	50	64	58	60	65	71	84	110	93	-	43	43544	5156		
	1-5	-	1	20	134	233	306	308	313	310	297	279	240	97	-	167	168894	16342		
	6-9	-	4	37	172	369	514	588	600	592	592	564	482	235	-	301	305685	34478		
	0-9	-	5	66	343	652	884	954	973	967	960	927	832	425	-	511	518123	55976		
81	X	-	0	3	48	108	66	24	10	9	8	8	4	3	-	26	26208	2810		
82	X	-	0	0	5	4	4	2	2	0	1	4	3	2	-	2	2017	180		
81&82	X	-	0	3	53	112	70	26	12	9	9	12	7	5	-	28	28225	2990		
11-82	X	-	5	69	396	764	954	980	985	976	969	939	839	430	-	539	546348	58966		
91-99	X	1000	995	931	604	236	46	20	15	24	31	61	161	570	1000	461	468288	50101		
11-99	X#	1000	998	1000	999	1000	999	1000	1001	1000	999	1001	998	999	1000	10001014636	109067			
PER 1000		105	112	115	112	96	84	77	70	60	50	36	28	55	0	1000	XXX	XXX		
DISTRIBUTION																				
EST.PERS.(00)	106632	113997	116603	113698	97073	85516	77996	70961	60733	51022	36359	28080	55843	1231014636	XXX	XXX				
SAMPLE PERSON	10988	11882	12487	12042	10476	9169	8300	7731	6640	5652	4220	3192	6277	11	109067	XXX	XXX			

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994  
 TABLE (1C): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA		URBAN															FEMALE		NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS: 4670	
CUR. WEEKLY ACT.		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															ESTD.	SAMPLE		
STATUS	INDUSTRY	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60 & NOT	ALL PERSONS	PERSONS				
		4	9	14	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	ABOVE RECD.	GROUPS (00)	(00)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
11,12,21,	0	-	1	5	11	13	20	26	29	33	43	36	38	22	-	17	15159	1862		
61&62	1-5	-	1	10	26	27	24	29	37	32	33	29	20	14	-	19	17777	1826		
	6-9	-	3	7	15	24	32	47	48	54	52	49	36	25	-	25	22589	2710		
	0-9	-	5	22	52	64	76	102	114	119	128	114	94	61	-	61	55525	6398		
31,71&72	0	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	-	0	414	41		
	1-5	-	0	2	10	11	11	12	14	11	10	7	7	3	-	7	6353	678		
	6-9	-	1	8	15	43	59	71	77	91	80	82	58	13	-	37	34118	4068		
	0-9	-	1	10	25	54	71	84	92	103	90	91	65	17	-	44	40885	4787		
41&51	0	-	0	3	11	15	16	18	24	23	23	23	16	7	-	12	10615	925		
	1-5	-	0	6	21	17	19	25	25	29	29	19	16	7	-	14	13262	1183		
	6-9	-	0	3	5	7	13	14	17	17	15	14	12	9	-	8	7277	765		
	0-9	-	0	12	37	39	48	57	66	69	67	56	44	23	-	34	31154	2873		
11-72	0	-	1	8	22	28	37	45	54	57	66	61	54	30	-	29	26188	2828		
	1-5	-	1	18	57	55	54	66	76	72	72	55	43	24	-	40	37392	3687		
	6-9	-	4	18	35	74	104	132	142	162	147	145	106	47	-	70	63984	7543		
	0-9	-	6	44	114	157	195	243	272	291	285	261	203	101	-	139	127564	14058		
81	X	-	0	2	16	47	24	11	5	2	4	2	2	0	-	10	9492	1110		
82	X	-	0	0	5	7	5	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	-	2	2267	201		
81&82	X	-	0	2	21	54	29	15	7	5	6	3	3	1	-	12	11759	1311		
11-82	X	-	6	46	135	211	224	258	279	296	291	264	206	102	-	151	139323	15369		
91-99	X	1000	994	954	865	789	776	742	721	704	709	736	794	898	1000	849	778978	83953		
11-99	X#	1000	999	1000	1001	1002	1000	999	1001	999	999	1000	1000	1001	1000	999	918301	99322		
PER 1000		106	111	114	103	98	90	78	73	54	45	35	29	64	0	1000	XXX	XXX		
DISTRIBUTION																				
EST.PERS.(00)		96921	101683	104711	94811	90085	82249	71993	67182	49175	41740	31889	26475	59229	158	918301	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE PERSON		9908	10642	11047	10324	9649	8904	7789	7325	5589	4851	3701	2856	6722	15	99322	XXX	XXX		

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994  
 TABLE (1C): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY CURRENT WEEKLY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP.

ALL-INDIA		URBAN PERSONS															NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS: 4670	
CUR. WEEKLY ACT.		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															ESTD.	SAMPLE
STATUS	INDUSTRY	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & ABOVE	NOT RECD.	ALL PERSONS GROUPS (00)	PERSONS (00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
11,12,21,	0	-	1	5	17	23	27	29	32	34	45	44	59	47	-	22	42257	5407
61&62	1-5	-	1	8	30	48	53	59	58	60	59	56	45	36	-	34	65313	6807
	6-9	-	3	12	53	116	141	165	154	156	152	142	134	102	-	86	165684	18772
	0-9	-	5	25	100	187	221	253	244	250	256	242	238	185	-	142	273254	30986
31,71&72	0	-	0	0	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	-	1	2844	278
	1-5	-	0	4	27	52	80	88	92	101	96	86	71	11	-	45	86539	8287
	6-9	-	1	11	36	84	140	179	195	221	216	208	151	25	-	89	172496	19962
	0-9	-	1	15	64	137	223	270	290	325	316	297	225	38	-	135	261879	28527
41&51	0	-	0	3	13	15	21	20	22	25	20	25	21	11	-	13	24630	2299
	1-5	-	1	7	41	47	50	44	48	43	42	32	29	13	-	28	54434	4935
	6-9	-	0	6	20	27	32	25	28	23	22	19	14	11	-	16	31490	3287
	0-9	-	1	16	74	89	103	89	98	91	84	76	64	35	-	57	110554	10521
11-72	0	-	1	8	31	39	51	52	57	62	69	72	83	60	-	36	69731	7984
	1-5	-	2	19	98	147	183	191	198	204	197	174	145	60	-	107	206286	20029
	6-9	-	4	29	109	227	313	369	377	400	390	369	299	138	-	191	369670	42021
	0-9	-	7	56	238	413	547	612	632	666	656	615	527	258	-	334	645687	70034
81	X	-	0	2	34	79	45	18	8	6	6	5	3	2	-	18	35700	3920
82	X	-	0	0	5	5	4	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	-	2	4284	381
81&82	X	-	0	2	39	84	49	21	10	7	7	8	5	3	-	20	39984	4301
11-82	X	-	7	58	277	497	596	633	642	673	663	623	532	261	-	354	685671	74335
91-99	X	1000	993	942	723	503	404	367	358	327	337	377	468	739	1000	6461247266	134054	
11-99	X#	1000	1000	1000	1000	1001	1000	999	1000	1000	999	1000	1000	999	1000	10001932937	208389	
PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION		105	112	114	108	97	87	78	71	57	48	35	28	60	0	1000	XXX	XXX
EST. PERS. (00)		203553	215680	221314	208510	187158	167765	149989	138143	109907	92763	68248	54555	115072		2801932937	XXX	XXX
SAMPLE PERSON		20896	22524	23534	22366	20125	18073	16089	15056	12229	10503	7921	6048	12999		26 208389	XXX	XXX

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994  
 TABLE (1D): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSON-DAYS BY CURRENT DAILY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA		RURAL															MALE		NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 6983	
CUR. DAILY ACT.		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															ESTD.	SAMPLE		
STATUS	INDUSTRY	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60 & ABOVE	NOT RECD.	ALL GROUPS	DAYS (000)	PERSON	PERSON	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
11,12	0	-	6	64	245	366	374	383	398	441	452	488	517	452	-	249	523777	345754		
21,61&62	1-5	-	0	4	18	33	43	37	47	40	44	34	36	29	-	22	46550	26134		
	6-9	-	0	5	34	72	87	95	89	82	74	74	65	46	-	44	92238	58079		
	0-9	-	6	73	297	471	504	515	534	563	570	596	618	527	-	315	662565	429966		
31,71&72	0	-	1	6	12	16	15	18	17	18	17	16	14	8	-	10	21022	12848		
	1-5	-	-	1	6	21	22	30	25	23	25	17	10	2	-	11	23112	13077		
	6-9	-	0	2	10	30	47	63	65	74	74	71	50	6	-	27	57330	46153		
	0-9	-	1	9	28	67	84	111	107	115	116	104	74	16	-	48	101464	72078		
41&51	0	-	2	21	124	168	214	217	218	199	192	170	154	86	-	109	229275	109113		
	1-5	-	1	6	37	51	53	52	47	38	34	22	21	9	-	25	51861	26114		
	6-9	-	0	2	9	15	19	16	13	11	9	6	7	3	-	7	15393	10180		
	0-9	-	3	29	170	234	286	285	278	248	235	198	182	98	-	141	296529	145406		
11-72	0	-	9	91	381	550	603	618	633	658	661	674	685	546	-	368	774074	467715		
	1-5	-	1	11	61	105	118	119	119	101	103	73	67	40	-	58	121523	65324		
	6-9	-	0	9	53	117	153	174	167	167	157	151	122	55	-	78	164961	114412		
	0-9	-	10	111	495	772	874	911	919	926	921	898	874	641	-	504	1060558	647451		
81	X	-	0	4	38	76	58	36	29	24	22	20	20	9	-	23	48943	26442		
82	X	-	0	1	11	14	15	12	11	10	9	9	9	5	-	7	14591	7004		
81&82	X	-	0	5	49	90	73	48	40	34	31	29	29	14	-	30	63534	33446		
11-82	X	-	10	116	544	862	947	959	959	960	952	927	903	655	-	534	1124092	680897		
91-99	X	1000	990	884	456	138	53	41	41	40	48	73	97	345	1000	466	981813	603351		
11-99	X#	1000	1000	1000	999	1002	1000	999	999	1000	1001	998	1001	997	1000	1000	2105905	1284248		
PDAYS.DISTN#		129	132	120	102	81	74	68	64	50	45	38	29	68	0	1000	XXX	XXX		
ES.PDAYS000		270843	278564	253027	215810	170155	155951	143491	134765	104277	94826	79662	61724	142668		1422105905	XXX	XXX		
SAMP.PDAYS.		159705	163807	153741	135205	107611	96845	86744	80577	63651	58779	49623	38234	89656		701284248	XXX	XXX		

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994  
 TABLE (1D): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSON-DAYS BY CURRENT DAILY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA		RURAL															FEMALE		NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 6983	
CUR. DAILY ACT.		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															ESTD.	SAMPLE		
STATUS	INDUSTRY	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60 & ABOVE	NOT RECD.	ALL GROUPS	DAYS (000)	PERSON	PERSON	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
11,12	0	-	8	55	119	141	159	189	209	230	233	216	186	94	-	114	227085	150669		
21,61&62	1-5	-	1	8	18	18	17	21	20	17	11	15	16	9	-	11	22739	11398		
	6-9	-	0	3	7	9	11	16	20	16	18	15	14	11	-	9	16947	9444		
	0-9	-	9	66	144	168	187	226	249	263	262	246	216	114	-	134	266771	171511		
31,71&72	0	-	0	1	2	4	4	6	6	5	6	4	2	1	-	3	5146	2762		
	1-5	-	0	1	3	5	4	4	2	3	3	1	1	0	-	2	3870	1782		
	6-9	-	0	1	3	8	10	10	11	9	10	6	5	2	-	5	9466	8444		
	0-9	-	0	3	8	17	18	20	19	17	19	11	8	3	-	10	18482	12987		
41&51	0	-	2	27	77	91	113	125	129	121	118	107	85	40	-	66	132068	58182		
	1-5	-	0	6	15	12	13	15	13	12	10	8	6	1	-	8	15422	6983		
	6-9	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	3	4	2	2	-	2	3080	2131		
	0-9	-	2	34	93	105	128	142	145	137	131	119	93	43	-	76	150570	67295		
11-72	0	-	10	83	198	236	276	320	344	356	357	327	273	135	-	183	364299	211612		
	1-5	-	1	15	36	35	34	40	35	32	24	24	23	10	-	21	42031	20162		
	6-9	-	0	5	11	19	23	28	34	29	31	25	21	15	-	16	29493	20019		
	0-9	-	11	103	245	290	333	388	413	417	412	376	317	160	-	220	435823	251793		
81	X	-	0	4	14	19	17	14	13	11	12	9	6	4	-	9	17117	8956		
82	X	-	0	3	8	7	6	7	6	7	7	6	5	3	-	4	8550	3845		
81&82	X	-	0	7	22	26	23	21	19	18	19	15	11	7	-	13	25667	12802		
11-82	X	-	11	110	267	316	356	409	432	435	431	391	328	167	-	233	461490	264595		
91-99	X	1000	989	890	733	684	644	591	568	565	569	609	672	833	1000	7671526713	945614			
11-99	X#	1000	998	1003	1001	1001	1000	1002	1001	1001	999	1002	1000	999	1000	10001988203	1210209			
PDAYS.DIST#		127	126	107	90	91	85	74	62	52	48	37	32	69	0	1001	XXX	XXX		
ES.PDAYS000	255046	250114	212662	178346	180945	169482	146163	123062	103024	94559	74346	63111	137246		971988203	XXX	XXX			
SAMP.PDAYS.	149296	147791	130725	115304	113190	103012	86989	75222	63112	58310	45738	37807	83664		491210209	XXX	XXX			

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994  
 TABLE (1D): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSON-DAYS BY CURRENT DAILY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA		RURAL															PERSONS		NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 6983	
CUR. DAILY ACT.		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															ESTD.	SAMPLE		
STATUS	INDUSTRY	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60 & NOT ALL	RECD. GROUPS	DAYS (000)	PERSON	PERSON		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
11,12	0	-	7	60	188	251	262	284	308	337	342	358	351	275	-	183	750862	496423		
21,61&62	1-5	-	1	6	18	25	29	29	34	29	28	25	26	19	-	17	69289	37531		
	6-9	-	0	4	22	39	47	55	56	49	46	45	39	29	-	27	109185	67523		
	0-9	-	8	70	228	315	338	368	398	415	416	428	416	323	-	227	929336	601477		
31,71&72	0	-	0	4	8	10	10	12	12	11	11	10	8	4	-	6	26168	15610		
	1-5	-	0	1	5	13	13	17	14	13	14	9	5	1	-	7	26982	14858		
	6-9	-	0	2	7	19	27	36	39	42	42	40	27	4	-	16	66796	54598		
	0-9	-	0	7	20	42	50	65	65	66	67	59	40	9	-	29	119946	85066		
41&51	0	-	2	23	103	128	161	171	175	160	155	139	119	64	-	88	361343	167294		
	1-5	-	1	6	27	31	32	33	31	25	22	15	13	5	-	16	67283	33097		
	6-9	-	0	1	6	8	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	-	5	18472	12310		
	0-9	-	3	30	136	167	203	213	214	192	183	159	136	72	-	109	447098	212702		
11-72	0	-	9	87	299	389	433	467	495	508	508	507	478	343	-	2771	138373	679327		
	1-5	-	2	13	50	69	74	79	79	67	64	49	44	25	-	40	163554	85486		
	6-9	-	0	7	35	66	84	100	103	98	94	90	70	36	-	48	194453	134430		
	0-9	-	11	107	384	524	591	646	677	673	666	646	592	404	-	3651	1496380	899244		
81	X	-	0	4	27	47	37	25	21	17	17	15	13	7	-	16	66060	35399		
82	X	-	0	2	10	10	11	9	9	8	8	7	7	4	-	6	23142	10848		
81&82	X	-	0	6	37	57	48	34	30	25	25	22	20	11	-	22	89202	46248		
11-82	X	-	11	113	421	581	639	680	707	698	691	668	612	415	-	3871	1585582	945492		
91-99	X	1000	989	887	579	419	361	320	293	302	309	332	388	585	1000	613250	8526	1548965		
11-99	X#	1000	1000	1002	1003	1000	1000	1001	999	999	1001	998	999	1000	1000	9994094	108	2494457		
PDAYS.DIST#		128	130	114	96	86	79	71	63	51	46	38	30	68	0	999	XXX	XXX		
ES.PDAYS000	525888	528680	465689	394155	351101	325433	289654	257827	207300	189385	154008	124835	279914	2394094	108	XXX	XXX			
SAMP.PDAYS.	309001	311598	284466	250509	220801	199857	173733	155799	126763	117089	95361	76041	173320	1192494	4457	XXX	XXX			

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994  
 TABLE (1D): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSON-DAYS BY CURRENT DAILY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA		URBAN															MALE		NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS: 4670	
CUR. DAILY ACT.		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															ESTD.	SAMPLE		
STATUS	INDUSTRY	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60 & ABOVE	NOT RECD.	ALL GROUPS	DAYS (000)	PERSON	PERSON	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
11,12	0	-	0	6	21	33	34	34	36	35	48	51	78	73	-	27	18899	24281		
21,61&62	1-5	-	0	7	33	66	79	84	76	80	77	76	67	57	-	46	32333	33792		
	6-9	-	2	14	83	195	240	271	251	237	232	221	224	181	-	139	98546	110332		
	0-9	-	2	27	137	294	353	389	363	352	357	348	369	311	-	212	149778	168405		
31,71&72	0	-	0	1	1	2	5	5	5	4	6	5	5	3	-	3	1809	1774		
	1-5	-	0	5	40	88	142	154	162	171	160	152	126	20	-	77	54627	51954		
	6-9	-	1	13	56	124	220	281	310	327	332	321	241	38	-	138	97976	111768		
	0-9	-	1	19	97	214	367	440	477	502	498	478	372	61	-	218	154412	165495		
41&51	0	-	0	2	12	13	23	19	17	22	16	23	22	13	-	12	8370	8293		
	1-5	-	1	7	50	65	66	54	59	47	45	39	33	14	-	35	24648	22559		
	6-9	-	0	7	29	39	45	32	35	25	25	22	13	11	-	21	14937	15668		
	0-9	-	1	16	91	117	134	105	111	94	86	84	68	38	-	68	47955	46520		
11-72	0	-	0	9	34	48	62	58	58	61	70	79	105	89	-	42	29078	34348		
	1-5	-	1	19	123	219	287	292	297	298	282	267	226	91	-	158	111608	108304		
	6-9	-	3	34	168	358	505	584	596	589	589	564	478	230	-	298	211459	237768		
	0-9	-	4	62	325	625	854	934	951	948	941	910	809	410	-	498	352145	380420		
81	X	-	0	4	54	119	79	33	17	15	14	13	10	7	-	31	22099	23208		
82	X	-	0	1	9	8	9	6	6	4	3	7	7	4	-	5	3274	2778		
81&82	X	-	0	5	63	127	88	39	23	19	17	20	17	11	-	36	25373	25986		
11-82	X	-	4	67	388	752	942	973	974	967	958	930	826	421	-	534	377518	406406		
91-99	X	1000	996	933	612	248	58	27	26	33	42	70	174	579	1000	466	332731	357067		
11-99	X#	1000	999	1000	999	1000	1002	1000	1000	1001	999	998	1000	999	1000	1002	710249	763472		
PDAYS.DIST#		105	112	115	112	96	84	77	70	60	50	36	28	55	0	1000	XXX	XXX		
ES.PDAYS000		74647	79798	81621	79589	67951	59861	54597	49673	42513	35716	25451	19656	39090	86	710249	XXX	XXX		
SAMP.PDAYS.		76923	83174	87409	84294	73332	64180	58100	54117	46480	39564	29540	22344	43939	77	763473	XXX	XXX		

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994  
 TABLE (1D): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSON-DAYS BY CURRENT DAILY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA		URBAN															FEMALE		NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS: 4670	
CUR. DAILY ACT.		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															ESTD.	SAMPLE		
STATUS	INDUSTRY	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60 & ABOVE	NOT RECD.	ALL GROUPS	DAYS (000)	PERSON	PERSON	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
11,12	0	-	1	4	8	10	17	20	23	26	30	29	32	19	-	13	8362	10552		
21,61&62	1-5	-	1	8	22	21	20	23	30	26	28	24	16	12	-	16	10173	10528		
	6-9	-	1	5	12	19	27	37	40	46	47	45	31	23	-	20	13173	15451		
	0-9	-	3	17	42	50	64	80	93	98	105	98	79	54	-	49	31708	36532		
31,71&72	0	-	-	-	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	330	331		
	1-5	-	0	2	10	10	11	11	13	10	10	7	7	2	-	7	4197	4497		
	6-9	-	1	8	15	42	57	70	76	90	78	81	58	13	-	36	23445	28012		
	0-9	-	1	10	25	52	69	82	90	101	89	89	66	16	-	44	27972	32840		
41&51	0	-	0	3	10	11	12	14	19	18	18	17	11	5	-	9	5789	5066		
	1-5	-	0	5	16	14	14	20	19	23	22	14	13	6	-	11	7272	6515		
	6-9	-	0	2	4	5	10	12	14	14	12	13	10	7	-	7	4254	4490		
	0-9	-	0	10	30	30	36	46	52	55	52	44	34	18	-	27	17315	16072		
11-72	0	-	1	7	18	21	30	35	43	45	49	47	44	25	-	23	14481	15950		
	1-5	-	1	15	48	45	45	54	62	59	60	45	36	20	-	34	21642	21540		
	6-9	-	2	15	31	66	94	119	130	150	137	139	99	43	-	63	40872	47953		
	0-9	-	4	37	97	132	169	208	235	254	246	231	179	88	-	120	76995	85444		
81	X	-	0	3	18	47	25	13	7	5	7	2	3	1	-	11	7318	8334		
82	X	-	0	0	5	6	5	4	3	3	3	4	2	1	-	3	1750	1516		
81&82	X	-	0	3	23	53	30	17	10	8	10	6	5	2	-	14	9068	9851		
11-82	X	-	4	40	120	185	199	225	245	262	256	237	184	90	-	134	86063	95295		
91-99	X	1000	996	960	880	815	801	775	755	738	744	763	816	910	1000	866	556746	599956		
11-99	X#	1000	1000	1002	1001	999	1000	999	1001	999	999	1001	1000	1000	1000	1001	642809	695250		
PDAYS.DIST#		106	111	114	103	98	90	78	73	54	45	35	29	64	0	1000	XXX	XXX		
ES.PDAYS000		67844	71178	73299	66368	63058	57574	50395	47027	34422	29218	22322	18533	41461	110	642809	XXX	XXX		
SAMP.PDAYS.		69356	74494	77329	72268	67540	62328	54523	51275	39123	33957	25907	19992	47054	105	695251	XXX	XXX		

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994  
 TABLE (1D): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSON-DAYS BY CURRENT DAILY ACTIVITY FOR EACH AGE-GROUP

ALL-INDIA		URBAN PERSONS															NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS: 4670	
CUR. DAILY ACT.		AGE-GROUP IN YEARS															ESTD.	SAMPLE
STATUS	INDUSTRY	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60 & ABOVE	NOT RECD.	ALL GROUPS	DAYS (000)	PERSON
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
11,12	0	-	0	5	15	22	25	27	30	31	40	41	56	45	-	20	27261	34833
21,61&62	1-5	-	1	7	28	44	50	55	53	56	55	52	42	34	-	31	42506	44320
	6-9	-	2	10	51	111	137	159	149	152	149	139	130	100	-	83	111718	125784
	0-9	-	3	22	94	177	212	241	232	239	244	232	228	179	-	134	181485	204937
31,71&72	0	-	0	0	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	2	-	2	2140	2105
	1-5	-	0	3	26	51	78	85	89	99	93	84	68	11	-	43	58825	56450
	6-9	-	1	11	37	85	140	180	196	222	217	208	152	25	-	90	121421	139780
	0-9	-	1	14	64	137	221	268	288	324	314	295	223	38	-	135	182386	198335
41&51	0	-	0	2	11	12	18	17	18	20	17	21	17	9	-	10	14158	13360
	1-5	-	0	6	35	40	41	38	39	36	35	28	23	10	-	24	31920	29074
	6-9	-	0	5	18	23	28	23	25	20	19	18	12	9	-	14	19191	20158
	0-9	-	0	13	64	75	87	78	82	76	71	67	52	28	-	48	65269	62592
11-72	0	-	0	7	27	35	46	47	51	54	61	65	76	56	-	32	43559	50298
	1-5	-	1	16	89	135	169	178	181	191	183	164	133	55	-	98	133251	129845
	6-9	-	3	26	106	219	305	362	370	394	385	365	294	134	-	187	252330	285721
	0-9	-	4	49	222	389	520	587	602	639	629	594	503	245	-	317	429140	465864
81	X	-	0	3	38	84	53	23	12	10	11	8	7	4	-	22	29417	31542
82	X	-	0	1	7	7	7	5	5	3	3	6	4	3	-	4	5024	4294
81&82	X	-	0	4	45	91	60	28	17	13	14	14	11	7	-	26	34441	35836
11-82	X	-	4	53	267	480	580	615	619	652	643	608	514	252	-	343	463581	501701
91-99	X	1000	996	947	733	520	420	385	381	348	357	392	486	748	1000	657	889477	957022
11-99	X#	1000	999	1001	1002	1000	1000	1002	999	999	999	1002	1000	1001	1000	10011353058	1458723	
PDAYS.DIST#		105	112	114	108	97	87	78	71	57	48	35	28	60	0	1000	XXX	XXX
ES.PDAYS000		142491	150976	154920	145957	131009	117435	104992	96700	76935	64934	47774	38189	80550		1961353058	XXX	XXX
SAMP.PDAYS.		146279	157668	164738	156562	140872	126508	112623	105392	85603	73521	55447	42336	90993		1821458723	XXX	XXX

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.3..17 FROM 1000 UNDER STATUS 11-99/ COL.17 UNDER PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION FROM 1000 (ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED WITH THE ROW/ COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE ROW-SUM/ COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994  
 TABLE (2): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF AGE 5 YEARS AND ABOVE BY GENERAL  
 EDUCATION CATEGORY FOR EACH PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY

RURAL		ALL-INDIA									MALE	
USUAL ACTIVITY		GENERAL EDUCATION									ESTIMATED SAMPLE	
STATUS	INDUSTRY	NOT LITERATE	LIT. & UPTO PRIMARY	MIDDLE	SECONDARY	HIGHER SECONDARY	GRADUATE & ABOVE	NOT RECORDED	SECONDARY & ABOVE	ALL	PERSONS (00)	PERSONS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)#	(12)	(13)
11,12,21	0	430	303	145	73	32	17	0	122	1001	714778	48010
	1-5	381	365	147	69	24	14	0	107	1001	67516	3761
	6-9	277	345	192	103	46	36	1	185	1001	136352	8585
	0-9	404	314	152	77	33	20	0	130	1001	918646	60356
31	0	656	219	68	35	14	8	-	57	999	22075	1385
	1-5	198	289	196	190	56	71	0	317	1000	34381	1929
	6-9	87	174	174	224	140	201	0	565	1000	84865	6872
	0-9	203	209	163	186	100	139	0	425	1000	141321	10186
41&51	0	627	264	76	24	7	2	0	33	1000	450883	20985
	1-5	445	361	133	50	10	1	0	61	999	80727	4071
	6-9	398	355	162	53	26	6	-	85	1000	27021	1806
	0-9	589	283	89	29	8	2	0	39	1000	558631	26862
11-51	0	510	287	117	53	22	11	0	86	1000	1187736	70380
	1-5	375	349	150	83	24	19	0	126	1000	182624	9761
	6-9	225	289	182	139	76	89	0	304	999	248238	17263
	0-9	451	294	131	70	30	24	0	124	1000	1618598	97404
81	X	73	117	206	253	166	185	0	604	999	32374	2255
11-81	X	445	290	132	73	33	27	0	133	998	1650972	99659
91	X	56	700	144	61	33	5	1	99	1000	698185	45806
92	X	627	237	80	42	8	6	-	56	1000	7942	529
93	X	781	147	42	17	7	6	-	30	1000	6717	493
94-97	X	814	137	31	12	3	3	0	18	999	257593	14154
91-97	X	267	543	113	48	24	4	1	76	1000	970546	60990
11-97	X	378	384	125	64	30	19	0	113	1000	2621518	160649
PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION		378	384	125	64	30	19	0	113	1000	XXX	XXX
ESTD. PERS.(00)		990765	1006447	328240	167434	78313	49140	1179	294887	2621518	XXX	XXX
SAMPLE PERSON		52668	62263	22462	12683	6139	4364	70	23186	160649	XXX	XXX

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.11 FROM 1000(ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED  
 WITH THE COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994  
 TABLE (2): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF AGE 5 YEARS AND ABOVE BY GENERAL  
 EDUCATION CATEGORY FOR EACH PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY

ALL-INDIA		RURAL										FEMALE	
USUAL ACTIVITY		GENERAL EDUCATION										ESTIMATED SAMPLE	
STATUS	INDUSTRY	NOT LITERATE	LIT. & UPTO PRIMARY	MIDDLE	SECONDARY	HIGHER SECONDARY	GRADUATE & ABOVE	NOT RECORDED	SECONDARY & ABOVE	ALL	PERSONS (00)	PERSONS	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)#	(12)	(13)	
11,12,21	0	800	148	38	11	2	1	0	14	999	283353	19193	
	1-5	657	252	65	19	5	1	1	25	1000	30144	1483	
	6-9	650	208	73	40	15	10	4	65	1000	24592	1380	
	0-9	775	162	43	14	3	2	1	19	1001	338089	22056	
31	0	857	93	39	5	6	-	-	11	1000	4028	229	
	1-5	488	224	112	64	63	49	-	176	999	5635	263	
	6-9	257	130	117	235	121	140	-	496	999	14364	1267	
	0-9	412	146	103	156	88	95	-	339	999	24027	1759	
41&51	0	865	109	21	4	1	-	-	5	1001	273160	11814	
	1-5	747	190	46	13	4	-	-	17	1001	23648	1077	
	6-9	736	154	62	12	2	10	24	24	1001	5034	370	
	0-9	855	116	23	5	1	0	0	6	999	301842	13261	
11-51	0	832	128	30	8	2	0	0	10	1000	560541	31236	
	1-5	676	225	62	21	10	5	1	36	1001	59427	2823	
	6-9	532	176	86	100	48	53	5	201	1000	43990	3017	
	0-9	800	140	36	15	5	4	0	24	998	663958	37076	
81	X	187	96	141	261	153	162	-	576	1000	9399	736	
11-81	X	789	140	38	19	7	7	0	33	1001	673357	37812	
91	X	71	761	112	40	14	2	0	56	998	427220	30156	
92	X	623	219	97	43	13	5	0	61	1000	533165	34028	
93	X	737	172	57	24	7	3	0	34	998	550064	33192	
94-97	X	928	61	8	2	0	0	1	2	999	292133	16371	
91-97	X	577	307	74	30	9	3	0	42	999	1802582	113747	
11-97	X	634	262	64	27	9	4	0	40	1000	2475939	151559	
PER 1000 DISTRN.		634	262	64	27	9	4	0	40	1000	XXX	XXX	
ESTD. PERS.(00)		1569841	648076	158711	66417	21938	9850	1106	98205	2475939	XXX	XXX	
SAMPLE PERSON		85927	44090	12567	5821	2055	1028	71	8904	151559	XXX	XXX	

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.11 FROM 1000(ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED  
 WITH THE COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994  
 TABLE (2): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF AGE 5 YEARS AND ABOVE BY GENERAL  
 EDUCATION CATEGORY FOR EACH PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY

ALL-INDIA		RURAL PERSONS										ESTIMATED SAMPLE PERSONS	
USUAL ACTIVITY		GENERAL EDUCATION										PERSONS	
STATUS	INDUSTRY	NOT LITERATE	LIT. & UPTO PRIMARY	MIDDLE	SECONDARY	HIGHER SECONDARY	GRADUATE & ABOVE	NOT RECORDED	SECONDARY & ABOVE	ALL	(11)#	(12)	(13)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)#	(12)	(13)	
11,12,21	0	537	259	114	55	23	12	0	90	999	998132	67203	
	1-5	467	330	122	53	18	10	0	81	1000	97660	5244	
	6-9	334	325	174	93	41	32	1	166	1000	160944	9965	
	0-9	505	273	122	60	25	15	0	100	999	1256736	82412	
31	0	687	199	64	30	13	7	-	50	999	26103	1614	
	1-5	239	280	184	172	57	68	0	297	1000	40016	2192	
	6-9	111	168	166	225	138	192	0	555	1000	99229	8139	
	0-9	233	200	154	182	98	133	0	413	1000	165348	11945	
41&51	0	718	206	55	16	4	1	0	21	999	724042	32799	
	1-5	513	323	113	42	9	0	0	51	1000	104376	5148	
	6-9	452	323	146	47	22	6	4	75	999	32055	2176	
	0-9	682	224	66	21	6	1	0	28	1000	860473	40123	
11-51	0	613	236	89	39	15	8	0	62	1000	1748277	101616	
	1-5	450	318	129	68	20	15	0	103	999	242052	12584	
	6-9	271	271	168	133	72	84	1	289	1001	292228	20280	
	0-9	553	249	103	54	23	18	0	95	999	2282557	134480	
81	X	99	112	192	254	163	180	0	597	1000	41773	2991	
11-81	X	544	247	105	57	26	21	0	104	1000	2324330	137471	
91	X	62	722	132	53	26	4	1	83	1000	1125404	75962	
92	X	624	220	96	43	12	5	0	60	1000	541107	34557	
93	X	737	172	57	24	7	3	0	34	999	556781	33685	
94-97	X	873	97	19	7	2	1	1	10	1001	549726	30525	
91-97	X	466	390	88	36	15	4	1	55	1002	2773127	174737	
11-97	X	501	325	96	46	20	12	0	78	1001	5097457	312208	
PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION		501	325	96	46	20	12	0	78	1001	XXX	XXX	
ESTD. PERS. (00)		2560607	1654524	486951	233851	100251	58989	2284	393091	5097457	XXX	XXX	
SAMPLE PERSON		138595	106353	35029	18504	8194	5392	141	32090	312208	XXX	XXX	

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.11 FROM 1000(ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED  
 WITH THE COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994  
 TABLE (2): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF AGE 5 YEARS AND ABOVE BY GENERAL  
 EDUCATION CATEGORY FOR EACH PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY

ALL-INDIA		URBAN MALE										ESTIMATED SAMPLE	
USUAL ACTIVITY		GENERAL EDUCATION										PERSONS	
STATUS	INDUSTRY	NOT LITERATE	LIT. & UPTO PRIMARY	MIDDLE	SECONDARY	HIGHER SECONDARY	GRADUATE & ABOVE	NOT RECORDED	SECONDARY & ABOVE	ALL	(11)#	(12)	(13)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)#	(12)	(13)	
11,12,21	0	335	300	157	119	40	48	1	207	999	26600	3506	
	1-5	187	326	171	134	74	108	0	316	999	48663	5044	
	6-9	184	266	185	160	86	119	0	365	999	138976	15613	
	0-9	203	283	179	149	78	108	0	335	1000	214239	24163	
31	0	351	363	94	58	44	90	-	192	1001	2175	231	
	1-5	121	248	183	196	106	145	1	447	1000	81271	7697	
	6-9	79	176	163	185	125	272	0	582	1001	138746	15915	
	0-9	97	204	169	188	118	224	0	530	1000	222192	23843	
41&51	0	546	327	98	22	3	2	2	27	1001	16493	1596	
	1-5	366	384	167	67	10	6	-	83	1001	42811	3926	
	6-9	350	358	182	75	25	10	-	110	1000	25213	2599	
	0-9	397	365	158	61	13	6	0	80	999	84517	8121	
11-51	0	412	313	133	81	27	33	1	141	1001	45268	5333	
	1-5	201	303	175	147	74	100	0	321	1001	172745	16667	
	6-9	150	232	175	164	99	180	0	443	1000	302935	34127	
	0-9	189	264	171	151	84	141	0	376	999	520948	56127	
81	X	45	151	218	217	167	202	-	586	1000	24795	2689	
11-81	X	183	258	173	154	88	144	0	386	1000	545743	58816	
91	X	37	600	157	97	82	26	1	205	1000	286777	31212	
92	X	376	311	153	83	59	18	-	160	1001	2878	357	
93	X	450	190	173	98	57	32	-	187	1000	1175	137	
94-97	X	458	231	88	111	40	71	1	222	1000	71431	7557	
91-97	X	124	525	143	99	73	35	1	207	999	362261	39263	
11-97	X	159	365	161	132	82	100	1	314	999	908004	98079	
PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION		159	365	161	132	82	100	1	314	999	XXX	XXX	
ESTD. PERS. (00)		144653	330376	146576	120222	74596	90993	588	285811	908004	XXX	XXX	
SAMPLE PERSON		13994	34616	16336	13535	8536	10991	71	33062	98079	XXX	XXX	

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.11 FROM 1000(ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED  
 WITH THE COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994  
 TABLE (2): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF AGE 5 YEARS AND ABOVE BY GENERAL  
 EDUCATION CATEGORY FOR EACH PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY

ALL-INDIA		URBAN FEMALE										ESTIMATED SAMPLE	
USUAL ACTIVITY		GENERAL EDUCATION											
STATUS	INDUSTRY	NOT LITERATE	LIT. & UPTO PRIMARY	MIDDLE	SECONDARY	HIGHER SECONDARY	GRADUATE & ABOVE	NOT RECORDED	SECONDARY & ABOVE	ALL	PERSONS (00)	PERSONS	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)#	(12)	(13)	
11,12,21	0	714	188	65	20	6	5	2	31	1000	9359	1302	
	1-5	505	311	100	39	23	20	2	82	1001	14044	1460	
	6-9	469	228	106	73	39	83	2	195	1000	17265	2075	
	0-9	538	248	94	49	26	43	2	118	1000	40668	4837	
31	0	572	371	25	4	2	26	-	32	999	343	37	
	1-5	298	210	144	139	61	148	-	348	1000	6433	657	
	6-9	219	119	59	153	124	326	0	603	1000	33172	3995	
	0-9	234	136	73	150	112	295	0	557	1000	39948	4689	
41&51	0	820	142	28	8	0	2	-	10	1001	11839	1023	
	1-5	683	233	59	22	1	1	1	24	1000	12471	1132	
	6-9	727	212	37	12	5	4	3	21	1001	6446	687	
	0-9	747	193	42	14	1	2	1	17	999	30756	2842	
11-51	0	769	166	44	13	3	4	1	20	1001	21541	2362	
	1-5	533	262	93	52	22	37	1	111	1000	32948	3249	
	6-9	352	163	71	113	84	216	1	413	1000	56883	6757	
	0-9	486	193	72	76	50	122	1	248	1000	111372	12368	
81	X	29	91	155	213	161	351	-	725	1000	9972	1157	
11-81	X	449	184	79	87	59	141	1	287	1000	121344	13525	
91	X	37	627	154	90	70	20	2	180	999	226436	25040	
92	X	360	261	155	116	49	58	1	223	1000	320303	34101	
93	X	399	224	130	113	55	79	0	247	1000	91495	10163	
94-97	X	753	172	35	23	7	8	2	38	1001	61800	6584	
91-97	X	296	366	141	99	53	44	1	196	1001	700036	75889	
11-97	X	318	339	132	97	54	59	1	210	1001	821380	89414	
PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION		318	339	132	97	54	59	1	210	1001	XXX	XXX	
ESTD. PERS. (00)		261350	278934	108230	79732	44205	48108	821	172045	821380	XXX	XXX	
SAMPLE PERSON		25757	30356	12575	9373	5313	5933	107	20619	89414	XXX	XXX	

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.11 FROM 1000(ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED  
 WITH THE COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 50TH ROUND : JULY 1993--JUNE 1994  
 TABLE (2): PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OF AGE 5 YEARS AND ABOVE BY GENERAL  
 EDUCATION CATEGORY FOR EACH PRINCIPAL USUAL ACTIVITY

ALL-INDIA		URBAN PERSONS										ESTIMATED SAMPLE PERSONS	
USUAL ACTIVITY		GENERAL EDUCATION										PERSONS (00)	
STATUS	INDUSTRY	NOT LITERATE	LIT. & UPTO PRIMARY	MIDDLE	SECONDARY	HIGHER SECONDARY	GRADUATE & ABOVE	NOT RECORDED	SECONDARY & ABOVE	ALL	(11)#	(12)	(13)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)#	(12)	(13)	
11,12,21	0	434	271	133	93	31	37	1	161	999	35959	4808	
	1-5	259	321	155	113	63	88	1	264	1001	62706	6504	
	6-9	215	261	177	151	81	115	0	347	1000	156241	17688	
	0-9	257	278	165	133	70	97	0	300	999	254906	29000	
31	0	380	365	85	51	38	81	-	170	1001	2518	268	
	1-5	134	246	180	191	103	145	1	439	1000	87704	8354	
	6-9	106	165	143	179	125	282	0	586	1001	171918	19910	
	0-9	118	194	155	182	117	234	0	533	1001	262140	28532	
41&51	0	661	250	68	16	2	2	1	20	1000	28332	2619	
	1-5	439	350	142	57	8	4	0	69	999	55282	5058	
	6-9	427	328	152	62	21	9	1	92	1000	31659	3286	
	0-9	490	319	127	48	10	5	1	63	1000	115273	10963	
11-51	0	528	265	104	59	19	24	1	102	1000	66809	7695	
	1-5	254	298	162	131	65	90	0	286	999	205692	19916	
	6-9	182	221	158	156	97	186	0	439	1000	359818	40884	
	0-9	242	250	154	138	78	138	0	354	1000	632319	68495	
81	X	40	134	200	216	165	245	-	626	999	34767	3846	
11-81	X	231	245	156	142	83	143	0	368	999	667086	72341	
91	X	37	611	156	94	77	24	1	195	1001	513214	56252	
92	X	360	262	155	115	49	58	1	222	1000	323183	34458	
93	X	400	224	130	113	55	78	0	246	1000	92669	10300	
94-97	X	596	203	64	70	24	42	1	136	1000	133230	14141	
91-97	X	237	420	142	99	60	41	1	200	1000	1062298	115152	
11-97	X	235	352	147	116	69	80	1	265	1000	1729384	187493	
PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION		235	352	147	116	69	80	1	265	1000	XXX	XXX	
ESTD. PERS. (00)		406003	609310	254806	199953	118801	139101	1410	457855	1729384	XXX	XXX	
SAMPLE PERSON		39751	64972	28911	22908	13849	16924	178	53681	187493	XXX	XXX	

#: THE DIFFERENCE OF ENTRY IN COL.11 FROM 1000(ROUNDING OFF ERROR) IS ADJUSTED  
 WITH THE COLUMN HAVING MAXIMUM ENTRY MAKING RESPECTIVE COL-SUM EQUALS TO 1000

## National Sample Survey, 50th Round: July 1993 - June 1994

Table (3A) : Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal status by industry for each state/union territory

state/u.t.	Rural Males									
	agricul- ture (0)	mining & quarrying (1)	manufac- turing (2 & 3)	electri- city (4)	cons- truction (5)	wholesale/ retail trade etc. (6)	transport, storage etc. (7)	financial, insurance etc. ser- vices (8)	commu- nity etc. (9)	all (0-9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	757	9	64	1	26	54	18	4	67	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	791	1	4	14	39	3	26	7	113	1000
Assam	778	2	22	3	8	81	17	3	86	1000
Bihar	818	5	34	3	16	54	13	2	54	1000
Goa	375	8	105	45	80	91	92	68	137	1000
Gujarat	712	7	125	2	30	42	22	6	54	1000
Haryana	599	9	55	7	66	72	53	3	136	1000
Himachal Pradesh	611	3	55	15	137	57	19	4	101	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	598	1	59	20	103	44	48	10	116	1000
Karnataka	788	10	53	3	20	48	12	3	61	1000
Kerala	522	21	99	4	75	119	59	14	87	1000
Madhya Pradesh	871	15	33	2	12	22	8	1	37	1000
Maharashtra	750	5	67	3	34	45	20	7	70	1000
Manipur	649	1	36	3	43	40	25	14	189	1000
Meghalaya	824	4	11	3	26	38	18	-	76	1000
Mizoram	864	-	6	2	18	10	2	2	96	1000
Nagaland	674	5	3	3	26	58	7	-	223	1000
Orissa	784	12	59	2	23	53	11	1	56	1000
Punjab	679	-	62	15	48	63	36	6	90	1000
Rajasthan	691	25	55	3	107	38	19	3	59	1000
Sikkim	565	23	45	9	33	64	25	2	234	1000
Tamil Nadu	637	5	128	4	36	63	37	13	76	1000
Tripura	452	-	46	2	71	128	39	40	257	1000
Uttar Pradesh	757	2	72	2	27	52	21	3	64	1000
West Bengal	642	2	119	1	28	90	36	5	75	1000
A & N Islands	483	3	84	24	120	88	44	9	145	1000
Chandigarh	106	-	177	11	225	165	150	-	165	1000
D & N Haveli	461	19	121	4	85	22	196	4	88	1000
Daman & Diu	445	-	289	-	8	71	29	15	142	1000
Delhi	62	-	534	-	8	115	78	10	192	1000
Lakshadweep	320	-	64	34	111	54	94	-	321	1000
Pondicherry	611	-	142	-	52	45	37	-	112	1000
All-India	737	7	70	3	33	55	22	4	67	1000

## National Sample Survey, 50th Round: July 1993 - June 1994

Table (3A) : Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal status by industry for each state/union territory

state/u.t.	Rural Females									all etc. (0-9)
	agricul- ture (0)	mining & quarrying (1)	manufac- turing (2 & 3)	electri- city (4)	cons- truction (5)	wholesale/ retail trade etc. (6)	transport, storage etc. (7)	financial, insurance etc. ser- vices (8)	commu- nity etc. (9)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	833	6	76	-	7	33	-	1	44	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	962	-	13	1	10	-	4	-	9	1000
Assam	846	-	31	-	3	22	2	2	95	1000
Bihar	908	4	43	-	2	22	-	-	19	1000
Goa	517	-	136	-	-	116	20	21	190	1000
Gujarat	882	2	54	1	20	8	-	-	34	1000
Haryana	847	-	25	-	13	25	-	-	90	1000
Himachal Pradesh	947	-	18	3	6	7	-	-	19	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	863	4	20	-	29	-	-	-	78	1000
Karnataka	830	5	99	-	7	20	-	1	37	1000
Kerala	508	6	241	2	32	48	7	7	149	1000
Madhya Pradesh	933	9	36	-	4	8	-	-	9	1000
Maharashtra	914	2	31	1	13	15	1	1	23	1000
Manipur	628	-	190	3	9	75	1	3	92	1000
Meghalaya	904	5	9	3	4	38	1	-	35	1000
Mizoram	931	-	4	-	-	37	-	-	28	1000
Nagaland	836	8	-	-	-	8	8	-	140	1000
Orissa	839	13	67	-	14	34	-	-	33	1000
Punjab	645	-	63	12	-	27	-	-	253	1000
Rajasthan	913	13	14	-	33	8	-	-	19	1000
Sikkim	591	27	45	-	53	41	-	-	243	1000
Tamil Nadu	775	2	137	-	8	26	1	3	49	1000
Tripura	527	-	84	-	65	21	7	-	297	1000
Uttar Pradesh	890	-	47	-	3	23	-	1	34	1000
West Bengal	449	4	358	-	28	40	6	1	115	1000
A & N Islands	620	9	5	-	69	61	7	219	160	1000
Chandigarh	374	-	81	-	59	3	-	482	202	1000
D & N Haveli	761	11	31	-	56	28	19	94	89	1000
Daman & Diu	647	-	286	-	-	8	45	13	115	1000
Delhi	372	-	389	-	-	-	-	238	195	1000
Lakshadweep	539	-	37	-	60	63	-	296	317	1000
Pondicherry	714	-	147	-	-	36	-	104	110	1000
All-India	847	5	75	-	11	22	1	39	59	1000

## National Sample Survey, 50th Round: July 1993 - June 1994

Table (3A) : Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal status by industry for each state/union territory

state/u.t.	Rural Persons									all etc. (0-9)
	agricul- ture (0)	mining & quarrying (1)	manufac- turing (2 & 3)	electri- city (4)	cons- truction (5)	wholesale/ retail trade etc. (6)	transport, storage etc. (7)	financial, insurance etc. ser- vices (8)	commu- nity etc. (9)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	790	8	69	-	18	45	10	2	57	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	864	1	8	8	27	2	16	4	69	1000
Assam	786	2	23	3	8	73	15	3	87	1000
Bihar	835	5	36	3	13	48	11	2	48	1000
Goa	415	6	114	32	57	98	72	55	151	1000
Gujarat	761	5	104	2	27	32	16	4	48	1000
Haryana	624	8	52	6	60	67	48	3	131	1000
Himachal Pradesh	756	2	39	10	80	35	11	2	65	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	640	1	53	17	91	37	40	8	110	1000
Karnataka	803	8	69	2	16	38	8	2	53	1000
Kerala	518	17	134	3	64	102	46	12	102	1000
Madhya Pradesh	891	13	34	2	9	17	5	1	28	1000
Maharashtra	819	4	52	2	25	32	12	4	50	1000
Manipur	642	1	85	3	32	51	17	10	158	1000
Meghalaya	859	5	10	3	16	38	11	-	58	1000
Mizoram	886	-	6	2	12	20	1	1	72	1000
Nagaland	706	6	2	3	21	48	7	-	206	1000
Orissa	799	12	61	1	21	48	8	1	50	1000
Punjab	677	-	62	15	45	61	34	5	100	1000
Rajasthan	767	21	41	2	82	27	12	2	45	1000
Sikkim	569	24	45	7	37	60	21	2	236	1000
Tamil Nadu	694	4	132	3	24	48	22	9	65	1000
Tripura	463	-	51	2	70	111	34	40	263	1000
Uttar Pradesh	782	2	67	2	23	46	17	2	59	1000
West Bengal	617	2	151	1	28	84	32	5	80	1000
A & N Islands	511	4	68	19	110	82	37	9	160	1000
Chandigarh	137	-	166	10	206	147	132	-	202	1000
D & N Haveli	536	17	99	3	77	23	152	3	89	1000
Daman & Diu	487	-	289	-	6	58	32	12	115	1000
Delhi	84	-	525	-	8	107	72	9	195	1000
Lakshadweep	359	-	60	28	102	55	77	-	317	1000
Pondicherry	642	-	143	-	37	42	26	-	110	1000
All-India	769	7	71	2	26	46	16	3	59	1000

## National Sample Survey, 50th Round: July 1993 - June 1994

Table (3A) : Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal status by industry for each state/union territory

state/u.t.	Urban Males									
	agricul- ture (0)	mining & quarrying (1)	manufac- turing (2 & 3)	electri- city (4)	cons- truction (5)	wholesale/ retail trade etc. (6)	transport, storage etc. (7)	financial, insurance etc. ser- vices (8)	commu- nity etc. (9)	all etc. (0-9) (10)
Andhra Pradesh	109	23	180	14	86	217	117	36	218	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	65	-	141	39	97	167	62	31	396	1000
Assam	27	66	94	7	31	325	89	21	340	1000
Bihar	107	42	160	35	46	242	93	27	271	1000
Goa	86	14	117	34	171	172	135	39	233	1000
Gujarat	47	6	382	9	69	199	95	25	210	1000
Haryana	56	3	263	8	80	225	93	24	247	1000
Himachal Pradesh	72	9	42	41	89	209	31	41	466	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	66	3	84	33	80	238	78	35	382	1000
Karnataka	122	31	216	18	73	195	80	46	220	1000
Kerala	209	5	165	6	102	209	107	36	161	1000
Madhya Pradesh	123	28	167	16	59	205	102	28	270	1000
Maharashtra	62	5	272	11	61	211	114	53	211	1000
Manipur	300	-	42	17	39	110	47	21	423	1000
Meghalaya	24	2	19	6	92	219	20	22	591	1000
Mizoram	356	1	47	3	66	104	19	1	402	1000
Nagaland	45	6	49	3	83	252	44	21	498	1000
Orissa	125	13	163	23	58	185	123	26	281	1000
Punjab	65	1	264	17	55	282	67	28	221	1000
Rajasthan	79	11	200	19	96	213	104	44	233	1000
Sikkim	10	-	97	-	78	380	12	12	409	1000
Tamil Nadu	80	4	279	9	85	216	105	37	183	1000
Tripura	56	7	90	4	26	212	75	42	483	1000
Uttar Pradesh	119	2	223	10	47	242	85	37	235	1000
West Bengal	43	24	305	12	63	206	99	42	205	1000
A & N Islands	57	5	95	56	137	141	168	16	323	1000
Chandigarh	6	-	249	6	101	201	41	62	333	1000
Dadra & N Haveli	136	-	293	-	80	203	42	37	201	1000
Daman & Diu	101	-	206	9	44	224	85	-	330	1000
Delhi	11	1	262	8	112	238	75	49	242	1000
Lakshadweep	418	-	23	37	97	47	72	11	290	1000
Pondicherry	128	-	193	31	123	180	40	34	269	1000
All-India	87	13	236	12	70	219	98	38	226	1000

## National Sample Survey, 50th Round: July 1993 - June 1994

Table (3A) : Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal status by industry for each state/union territory

state/u.t.	Urban Femles									
	agricul- ture (0)	mining & quarrying (1)	manufac- turing (2 & 3)	electri- city (4)	cons- truction (5)	wholesale/ retail trade etc. (6)	transport, storage etc. (7)	financial, insurance etc. ser- vices (8)	commu- nity etc. (9)	all etc. (0-9) (10)
Andhra Pradesh	278	9	216	2	69	140	7	8	270	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	130	-	89	16	70	47	-	17	629	1000
Assam	13	39	104	-	11	40	-	20	772	1000
Bihar	130	22	184	71	76	137	12	6	429	1000
Goa	223	40	68	-	-	156	56	44	412	1000
Gujarat	111	10	186	-	61	116	16	9	492	1000
Haryana	96	-	138	-	198	56	20	28	465	1000
Himachal Pradesh	330	-	19	21	35	57	-	17	520	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	145	6	45	-	4	49	18	26	687	1000
Karnataka	244	8	291	1	51	95	18	32	260	1000
Kerala	210	6	287	9	39	72	13	19	345	1000
Madhya Pradesh	274	8	189	2	43	92	22	28	336	1000
Maharashtra	175	10	177	4	44	130	30	46	385	1000
Manipur	191	-	297	-	5	260	3	18	226	1000
Meghalaya	21	-	34	5	50	332	10	8	539	1000
Mizoram	519	1	37	2	8	220	3	1	207	1000
Nagaland	106	-	-	14	63	64	-	-	752	1000
Orissa	204	41	201	12	55	50	16	4	417	1000
Punjab	60	-	67	13	16	107	7	34	696	1000
Rajasthan	315	-	182	7	56	66	24	10	341	1000
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	42	154	-	-	798	1000
Tamil Nadu	191	2	349	1	56	118	5	13	264	1000
Tripura	36	10	34	-	41	24	-	19	836	1000
Uttar Pradesh	221	-	299	12	16	87	10	15	340	1000
West Bengal	37	12	266	-	19	53	22	21	571	1000
A & N Islands	27	20	7	79	110	99	19	68	568	1000
Chandigarh	-	-	29	-	-	99	-	-	872	1000
Dadra & N Haveli	473	9	152	24	-	57	-	27	247	1000
Daman & Diu	81	-	102	-	-	352	-	-	463	1000
Delhi	27	-	80	-	65	130	14	62	622	1000
Lakshadweep	480	-	61	-	118	-	-	-	336	1000
Pondicherry	170	-	261	-	82	118	10	42	316	1000
All-India	193	7	236	3	49	107	15	22	366	1000

## National Sample Survey, 50th Round: July 1993 - June 1994

Table (3A) : Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal status by industry for each state/union territory

state/u.t.	Urban Persons									
	agricul- ture (0)	mining & quarrying (1)	manufac- turing (2 & 3)	electri- city (4)	cons- truction (5)	wholesale/ retail trade etc. (6)	transport, storage etc. (7)	financial, insurance etc. ser- vices (8)	commu- nity etc. (9)	all (10-9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	148	20	188	11	82	200	92	29	230	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	74	-	134	36	93	151	54	29	428	1000
Assam	26	63	95	6	29	290	78	21	392	1000
Bihar	109	40	163	39	49	232	85	25	287	1000
Goa	119	20	105	25	129	168	116	40	276	1000
Gujarat	56	6	316	8	68	187	84	23	250	1000
Haryana	60	3	251	7	92	208	85	24	269	1000
Himachal Pradesh	121	7	38	37	79	180	25	36	477	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	77	3	82	29	70	212	69	34	423	1000
Karnataka	147	26	231	14	68	175	67	43	228	1000
Kerala	209	5	193	7	87	178	85	32	203	1000
Madhya Pradesh	151	25	171	13	56	184	88	28	282	1000
Maharashtra	84	6	253	10	58	196	98	52	244	1000
Manipur	271	-	110	12	30	150	35	20	370	1000
Meghalaya	23	1	23	6	81	249	17	18	578	1000
Mizoram	411	1	43	3	46	144	14	1	337	1000
Nagaland	54	5	41	4	80	224	37	18	535	1000
Orissa	139	17	169	21	58	162	105	22	304	1000
Punjab	64	-	247	17	52	267	62	29	262	1000
Rajasthan	119	9	197	17	89	189	90	38	251	1000
Sikkim	9	-	82	-	73	347	10	10	466	1000
Tamil Nadu	110	3	298	7	78	190	79	31	204	1000
Tripura	52	7	80	3	29	178	61	38	547	1000
Uttar Pradesh	130	2	231	11	43	224	76	35	247	1000
West Bengal	42	23	300	10	57	184	88	39	257	1000
A & N Islands	53	7	83	59	133	135	147	23	358	1000
Chandigarh	5	-	211	5	84	183	34	52	427	1000
D & N Haveli	208	2	263	5	63	172	33	35	211	1000
Daman & Diu	97	-	184	7	35	250	67	-	358	1000
Delhi	12	1	242	8	107	225	68	51	286	1000
Lakshadweep	429	-	29	30	101	39	59	9	298	1000
Pondicherry	137	-	207	25	115	167	34	36	279	1000
All-India	106	12	236	11	66	199	84	35	251	1000

## National Sample Survey, 50th Round: July 1993 - June 1994

Table (3B) : Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal and subsidiary status taken together by industry for each state/union territory

state/u.t.	Rural Males									all etc. (0-9)
	agricul- ture (0)	mining & quarrying (1)	manufac- turing (2 & 3)	electri- city (4)	cons- truction (5)	wholesale/ retail trade etc. (6)	transport, storage etc. (7)	financial, insurance etc. ser- vices (8)	commu- nity etc. (9)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	756	9	65	1	26	54	19	4	67	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	792	1	4	14	39	3	25	7	112	1000
Assam	782	2	22	3	8	82	16	3	82	1000
Bihar	820	5	34	3	16	53	13	2	54	1000
Goa	384	8	107	43	76	87	88	71	136	1000
Gujarat	711	7	123	2	30	42	25	6	54	1000
Haryana	609	8	53	6	63	74	51	3	131	1000
Himachal Pradesh	658	2	48	13	119	52	16	4	88	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	613	1	57	20	99	43	46	9	112	1000
Karnataka	788	10	54	3	20	48	12	3	61	1000
Kerala	532	20	97	4	75	116	58	14	86	1000
Madhya Pradesh	872	15	32	2	12	22	7	1	36	1000
Maharashtra	753	5	66	3	34	45	19	7	69	1000
Manipur	660	1	37	3	41	38	24	13	183	1000
Meghalaya	825	4	11	3	25	38	18	-	75	1000
Mizoram	866	-	6	2	18	9	2	2	94	1000
Nagaland	685	5	2	3	25	57	6	-	215	1000
Orissa	787	11	57	2	22	52	11	1	56	1000
Punjab	681	-	62	15	47	63	36	6	90	1000
Rajasthan	696	25	53	3	105	37	19	3	58	1000
Sikkim	567	23	45	9	33	63	25	2	233	1000
Tamil Nadu	640	5	128	4	36	64	36	13	76	1000
Tripura	455	-	45	2	71	127	38	4	255	1000
Uttar Pradesh	763	2	70	2	26	51	21	2	63	1000
West Bengal	647	2	117	1	27	90	35	5	75	1000
A & N Islands	520	2	75	21	110	88	44	8	132	1000
Chandigarh	106	-	177	11	225	165	150	-	165	1000
D & N Haveli	463	19	120	4	84	22	194	4	87	1000
Daman & Diu	438	-	285	-	8	86	28	15	140	1000
Delhi	62	-	534	-	8	115	78	10	192	1000
Lakshadweep	320	-	64	34	111	54	94	-	321	1000
Pondicherry	603	-	140	-	52	57	37	-	111	1000
All-India	741	7	70	3	32	55	22	4	66	1000

## National Sample Survey, 50th Round: July 1993 - June 1994

Table (3B) : Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal and subsidiary status taken together by industry for each state/union territory

state/u.t.	Rural Females									all etc. (0-9)
	agricul- ture (0)	mining & quarrying (1)	manufac- turing (2 & 3)	electri- city (4)	cons- truction (5)	wholesale/ retail trade etc. (6)	transport, storage etc. (7)	financial, insurance etc. ser- vices (8)	commu- nity etc. (9)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	837	5	74	-	6	34	-	1	42	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	962	-	13	1	10	-	4	-	10	1000
Assam	832	-	87	-	1	19	1	1	58	1000
Bihar	919	3	39	-	2	19	-	-	16	1000
Goa	591	-	122	-	-	102	14	15	155	1000
Gujarat	906	1	41	1	14	10	-	-	26	1000
Haryana	932	-	14	-	4	13	4	-	34	1000
Himachal Pradesh	955	-	16	2	4	6	-	-	15	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	954	1	9	-	7	2	-	-	25	1000
Karnataka	846	4	84	-	7	22	-	1	35	1000
Kerala	630	4	192	1	21	36	4	5	106	1000
Madhya Pradesh	939	8	32	1	4	7	1	-	9	1000
Maharashtra	912	2	30	-	12	18	1	1	24	1000
Manipur	603	-	262	2	6	56	-	4	66	1000
Meghalaya	905	5	9	3	4	39	1	-	34	1000
Mizoram	934	-	4	-	-	35	-	-	27	1000
Nagaland	893	14	-	-	-	16	4	-	74	1000
Orissa	850	10	75	-	11	29	-	-	26	1000
Punjab	927	-	13	2	-	10	-	-	47	1000
Rajasthan	930	10	14	-	25	7	-	-	15	1000
Sikkim	657	22	43	-	42	43	-	-	193	1000
Tamil Nadu	785	2	129	-	7	28	1	2	45	1000
Tripura	566	-	90	-	55	22	5	-	261	1000
Uttar Pradesh	900	-	47	-	2	21	-	-	28	1000
West Bengal	589	2	300	-	16	27	3	1	63	1000
A & N Islands	813	6	18	-	34	35	3	32	88	1000
Chandigarh	342	-	74	-	54	3	-	-	526	1000
D & N Haveli	877	20	12	-	33	12	7	-	39	1000
Daman & Diu	737	-	119	-	-	5	29	-	26	1000
Delhi	517	-	299	-	-	-	-	-	183	1000
Lakshadweep	661	-	27	-	44	47	-	-	218	1000
Pondicherry	740	-	134	-	-	32	-	-	94	1000
All-India	862	4	70	1	9	21	1	1	33	1000

## National Sample Survey, 50th Round: July 1993 - June 1994

Table (3B) : Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal and subsidiary status taken together by industry for each state/union territory

state/u.t.	Rural Persons									all etc. (0-9)
	agricul- ture (0)	mining & quarrying (1)	manufac- turing (2 & 3)	electri- city (4)	cons- truction (5)	wholesale/ retail trade etc. (6)	transport, storage etc. (7)	financial, insurance etc. ser- vices (8)	commu- nity etc. (9)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	793	7	69	-	17	45	10	2	56	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	864	1	8	8	26	2	16	4	68	1000
Assam	792	2	35	3	7	69	13	2	77	1000
Bihar	843	5	34	3	13	45	10	1	45	1000
Goa	454	5	112	28	50	92	63	52	143	1000
Gujarat	787	5	92	2	24	29	15	3	43	1000
Haryana	719	6	40	4	43	53	35	2	98	1000
Himachal Pradesh	803	1	33	8	63	30	8	2	53	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	758	1	36	11	60	25	27	5	75	1000
Karnataka	812	7	67	2	15	37	7	2	50	1000
Kerala	564	15	128	3	57	90	40	11	92	1000
Madhya Pradesh	898	12	32	2	9	16	5	-	25	1000
Maharashtra	826	4	50	2	24	33	11	4	48	1000
Manipur	638	1	123	3	28	45	15	9	137	1000
Meghalaya	860	5	10	3	16	38	11	-	58	1000
Mizoram	889	-	5	1	12	19	1	1	71	1000
Nagaland	749	8	2	2	18	45	6	-	171	1000
Orissa	809	11	64	1	18	44	7	1	46	1000
Punjab	747	-	49	12	35	49	26	4	79	1000
Rajasthan	799	18	36	2	70	24	10	2	39	1000
Sikkim	586	22	44	7	35	59	20	2	224	1000
Tamil Nadu	705	4	129	2	23	48	20	8	62	1000
Tripura	476	-	54	2	68	107	32	-	257	1000
Uttar Pradesh	800	2	64	1	20	43	15	2	53	1000
West Bengal	633	2	161	1	24	75	27	4	72	1000
A & N Islands	633	4	53	13	81	67	28	6	115	1000
Chandigarh	136	-	164	10	204	145	131	-	210	1000
D & N Haveli	660	19	69	2	60	17	106	2	64	1000
Daman & Diu	524	-	261	-	6	62	29	11	107	1000
Delhi	103	-	514	-	8	105	71	9	191	1000
Lakshadweep	399	-	56	26	96	52	72	-	297	1000
Pondicherry	647	-	138	-	35	49	25	-	105	1000
All-India	784	6	70	2	24	43	14	3	54	1000

## National Sample Survey, 50th Round: July 1993 - June 1994

Table (3B) : Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal and subsidiary status taken together by industry for each state/union territory

state/u.t.	Urban Males									all etc. (0-9)
	agricul- ture (0)	mining & quarrying (1)	manufac- turing (2 & 3)	electri- city (4)	cons- truction (5)	wholesale/ retail trade etc. (6)	transport, storage etc. (7)	financial, insurance etc. ser- vices (8)	commu- nity etc. (9)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	113	23	177	14	86	218	116	35	217	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	65	-	141	39	97	167	62	31	396	1000
Assam	29	65	95	7	31	325	87	21	340	1000
Bihar	110	41	160	35	46	243	92	27	270	1000
Goa	85	14	115	33	168	168	132	38	247	1000
Gujarat	49	6	337	9	69	199	95	25	210	1000
Haryana	60	3	261	8	80	226	92	23	247	1000
Himachal Pradesh	88	8	41	40	87	208	30	40	458	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	76	2	87	32	79	234	76	34	377	1000
Karnataka	125	31	216	19	72	197	79	45	218	1000
Kerala	223	5	163	6	100	206	104	35	159	1000
Madhya Pradesh	126	28	166	15	58	206	102	29	268	1000
Maharashtra	64	4	270	11	61	213	113	53	211	1000
Manipur	309	-	44	16	38	108	46	20	417	1000
Meghalaya	27	2	19	6	91	221	20	22	587	1000
Mizoram	354	2	47	3	70	105	19	1	399	1000
Nagaland	45	6	48	3	82	250	43	20	501	1000
Orissa	125	17	162	23	57	186	124	25	278	1000
Punjab	65	1	264	17	56	282	67	28	221	1000
Rajasthan	82	11	199	19	95	215	102	43	232	1000
Sikkim	10	-	96	5	77	378	12	12	407	1000
Tamil Nadu	83	4	279	9	84	216	104	37	183	1000
Tripura	58	6	89	4	26	211	74	44	482	1000
Uttar Pradesh	121	2	222	10	47	243	84	37	234	1000
West Bengal	44	24	302	12	61	206	98	42	212	1000
A & N Islands	82	4	89	58	147	135	159	15	309	1000
Chandigarh	6	-	246	6	100	211	40	62	328	1000
D & N Haveli	132	-	315	-	78	197	40	36	195	1000
Daman & Diu	101	-	206	9	44	224	85	-	330	1000
Delhi	11	1	262	8	112	238	75	49	242	1000
Lakshadweep	425	-	23	36	95	46	75	11	284	1000
Pondicherry	138	-	191	31	122	178	39	34	266	1000
All-India	90	13	235	12	69	219	97	38	226	1000

## National Sample Survey, 50th Round: July 1993 - June 1994

Table (3B) : Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal and subsidiary status taken together by industry for each state/union territory

state/u.t.	Urban Females									all etc. (0-9)
	agricul- ture (0)	mining & quarrying (1)	manufac- turing (2 & 3)	electri- city (4)	cons- truction (5)	wholesale/ retail trade etc. (6)	transport, storage etc. (7)	financial, insurance etc. ser- vices (8)	commu- nity etc. (9)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	308	9	227	2	59	139	6	7	243	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	167	-	86	15	67	45	-	16	602	1000
Assam	29	33	165	-	9	73	-	17	674	1000
Bihar	157	18	218	57	61	129	16	21	376	1000
Goa	221	35	64	-	38	145	48	37	410	1000
Gujarat	209	7	202	-	48	100	11	7	416	1000
Haryana	320	-	195	-	91	38	9	19	328	1000
Himachal Pradesh	444	-	16	15	39	41	-	12	432	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	403	4	53	-	2	53	11	17	457	1000
Karnataka	296	7	281	2	40	87	16	27	245	1000
Kerala	333	4	251	6	30	65	10	16	284	1000
Madhya Pradesh	301	7	188	2	38	93	20	25	323	1000
Maharashtra	191	8	178	3	38	137	24	39	382	1000
Manipur	261	-	342	-	3	195	2	26	170	1000
Meghalaya	39	-	33	4	48	339	10	8	518	1000
Mizoram	519	1	40	1	8	224	3	1	201	1000
Nagaland	154	-	-	13	58	59	-	-	716	1000
Orissa	277	36	182	9	55	76	12	3	349	1000
Punjab	276	-	102	8	10	82	4	21	495	1000
Rajasthan	426	-	173	4	43	50	16	7	281	1000
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	39	224	-	-	732	1000
Tamil Nadu	217	1	352	1	50	114	5	11	248	1000
Tripura	66	9	81	-	37	21	-	17	768	1000
Uttar Pradesh	304	-	313	9	12	71	7	10	275	1000
West Bengal	86	9	305	-	15	47	19	18	501	1000
A & N Islands	365	11	12	57	63	88	11	39	351	1000
Chandigarh	-	-	28	-	-	97	-	16	858	1000
D & N Haveli	598	6	159	15	-	37	-	17	160	1000
Daman & Diu	81	-	102	-	-	352	-	-	463	1000
Delhi	25	-	101	-	63	130	13	60	608	1000
Lakshadweep	525	-	55	-	107	-	-	-	306	1000
Pondicherry	213	-	247	-	81	115	7	39	296	1000
All-India	247	6	241	3	41	100	13	19	331	1000

## National Sample Survey, 50th Round: July 1993 - June 1994

Table (3B) : Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons in the principal and subsidiary status taken together by industry for each state/union territory

state/u.t.	Urban Persons									
	agricul- ture (0)	mining & quarrying (1)	manufac- turing (2 & 3)	electri- city (4)	cons- truction (5)	wholesale/ retail trade etc. (6)	transport, storage etc. (7)	financial, insurance etc. ser- vices (8)	commu- nity etc. (9)	all etc. (0-9) (10)
Andhra Pradesh	164	19	191	11	79	198	87	28	224	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	79	-	133	36	93	150	53	29	425	1000
Assam	30	61	104	6	28	290	75	20	386	1000
Bihar	115	38	167	37	47	230	83	26	282	1000
Goa	121	19	101	24	133	162	110	38	291	1000
Gujarat	80	6	310	7	65	180	79	22	250	1000
Haryana	111	2	249	6	82	189	76	22	263	1000
Himachal Pradesh	175	6	35	34	75	168	23	33	452	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	140	3	80	26	64	199	64	31	393	1000
Karnataka	166	25	231	15	64	170	64	41	224	1000
Kerala	253	5	188	6	80	167	78	30	193	1000
Madhya Pradesh	163	24	170	13	54	183	85	28	279	1000
Maharashtra	93	5	249	9	56	196	93	50	249	1000
Manipur	293	-	144	11	26	137	31	22	333	1000
Meghalaya	30	1	22	5	80	252	17	18	569	1000
Mizoram	410	2	44	3	48	146	13	1	331	1000
Nagaland	62	5	41	4	78	220	37	17	535	1000
Orissa	157	21	166	20	57	163	100	21	293	1000
Punjab	93	-	242	16	50	256	59	27	257	1000
Rajasthan	161	9	194	16	83	178	83	35	243	1000
Sikkim	9	-	81	4	71	354	10	10	458	1000
Tamil Nadu	122	3	299	7	75	186	76	30	202	1000
Tripura	60	7	87	3	28	173	60	39	538	1000
Uttar Pradesh	149	1	236	10	41	217	72	33	240	1000
West Bengal	51	21	302	10	53	177	83	37	265	1000
A & N Islands	142	6	72	58	129	125	128	20	318	1000
Chandigarh	5	-	208	5	82	191	33	54	421	1000
D & N Haveli	266	2	270	4	56	151	29	31	185	1000
Daman & Diu	97	-	184	7	35	250	67	-	358	1000
Delhi	12	1	143	7	106	225	68	51	286	1000
Lakshadweep	444	-	28	29	97	38	61	9	289	1000
Pondicherry	158	-	205	23	111	162	31	35	274	1000
All-India	123	12	236	10	63	194	79	34	248	1000