

## Chapter One

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### **Introduction: Coverage, Concepts, Design and Definitions**

#### 1.0 Introduction

1.0.1 The National Sample Survey (NSS), set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods, will start its sixty-eighth round from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2011. The survey will continue up to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012.

1.0.2 **Subject Coverage:** The 68<sup>th</sup> round (July 2011-June 2012) of NSS is earmarked for surveys on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' and 'Employment and Unemployment'. The last survey on these subjects was conducted in 66<sup>th</sup> round of NSS (2009-10) which was the eighth quinquennial survey in the series on 'household consumer expenditure' and 'employment and unemployment'. Current survey is similar to a quinquennial survey as far as subjects of enquiry, design, questionnaires and sample sizes are concerned.

#### 1.1 Objective of the Survey

1.1.1 Both these subjects have remained important since the origin of NSS, being the prime source of statistical indicators on social consumption and wellbeing, level of living and inequality thereof and for estimating various parameters of factor market of labour and activity participation of the population. The survey instruments for both these subjects have been stabilized over the years, since their quinquennial inception in the NSS 27<sup>th</sup> round (October 1972 – June 1973), the last being the NSS 66<sup>th</sup> round. Besides, there have been annual rounds, alternate modules and occasional methodological studies for updating and refining the survey instruments, especially, for the measurement of Household Consumer Expenditure (HCE).

1.1.2 **Objective of the consumer expenditure survey (CES):** Firstly, as an indicator of level of living, monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) is both simple and universally applicable. Average MPCE of any sub-population of the country (any region or population group) is a single number that summarises the level of living of that population. It is supplemented by the distribution of MPCE, which highlights the differences in level of living of the different parts of the population. More detailed analysis of the distribution of MPCE reveals the proportion and absolute numbers of the poor with respect to a given poverty line. A welfare state has to take note of these numbers in allocating its resources among sectors, regions, and socio-economic groups. The distribution of MPCE can also be used to measure the level of inequality, or the degree to which consumer expenditure is concentrated in a small proportion of households or persons, and this can be done without any predetermined poverty line or welfare norms.

If socialism was the ideal of the 1950's, the ideal of policy-makers during the last decade was "inclusive growth". Increasingly, inclusive growth is seen as the all-important target that we should aim at, at least for the immediate future. Not surprisingly, the NSS CES is being used by scholars as a searchlight focused on the country's development process that shows up just how inclusive the country's growth has been.

Since the data is collected not only on consumption level but also on the pattern of consumption, the CES has another important use. To work out consumer price indices (CPIs) which measure the general rise in consumer prices, one needs to know not only the price rise for each commodity group but also the budget shares of different commodity groups (used as weights). The budget shares as revealed by the NSS CES are being used for a long time to prepare what is called the weighing diagram for official compilation of CPIs. More extensive use of NSS CES data is planned to have a weighing diagram that uses a finer commodity classification, to prepare rural and urban CPIs separately for each State.

Apart from these major uses of the CES, the food (quantity) consumption data are used to study the level of nutrition of different regions, and disparities therein. Further, the budget shares of a commodity at different MPCE levels are used by economists and market researchers to determine the elasticity (responsiveness) of demand to income increases.

**1.1.3 Objective of the survey on employment and unemployment:** The basic objective of the employment-unemployment surveys of NSSO is to get estimates of the employment and unemployment characteristics at national and State level. The statistical indicators on labour market are required for planning, policy and decision making at various levels, both within government and outside. Some of the important uses of these indicators include use by the Planning Commission in evolving employment strategy, use by National Accounts Division in estimating gross domestic product using sector wise workforce participation, and use by various researchers to analyse the condition of the labour market. In this context, it may be mentioned that data collected in NSS employment-unemployment surveys was widely used by the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS), 2009. In NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round, information on various facets of employment and unemployment will be collected in Schedule 10 (Employment and Unemployment) from all the members of the selected households.

The critical issues in the context of labour force enquiries pertain to defining the labour force and measuring participation of labour force in different economic activities. The activity participation of the people is not only dynamic but also multidimensional; it varies with region, age, education, gender, industry and occupational category. These aspects of the labour force will be captured in detail in the present survey on employment and unemployment. Major types of information that will be collected in this round relate to activity status, industry, occupation and earning from employment for the employees along with education particulars, etc. Besides, the survey will also provide insight into the informal sector and informal employment. Information will be collected from the workers about the type of enterprises in which they were engaged and conditions of employment for the employees. Using the data collected from employment and unemployment surveys, indicators will be generated on labour force participation rate, worker population ratio, unemployment rates, employment in the informal sector, informal employment, wages of employees, etc.

## 1.2 Outline of Survey Programme

**1.2.1 Geographical coverage:** The survey will cover the whole of the Indian Union *except* (i) interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond five kilometres of the bus route and (ii) villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year.

**1.2.2 Period of survey and work programme:** The period of survey will be of one year duration starting on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2011 and ending on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012. The survey period of this round will be divided into four sub-rounds of three months' duration each as follows:

- sub-round 1 : July - September 2011
- sub-round 2 : October - December 2011
- sub-round 3 : January - March 2012
- sub-round 4 : April - June 2012

In each of these four sub-rounds equal number of sample villages/ blocks (FSUs) will be allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Attempt should be made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it is allotted. *Because of the arduous field conditions, this restriction need not be strictly enforced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.*

**1.2.3 Schedules of enquiry:** During this round, the following schedules of enquiry will be canvassed:

- Schedule 0.0 : list of households
- Schedule 1.0 : consumer expenditure
- Schedule 10 : employment and unemployment

It has been decided that two types of Schedule 1.0 viz. Schedule Type 1 and Schedule Type 2 will be canvassed in this round. Schedule Type 1 and Type 2 are similar to those of NSS 66<sup>th</sup> round.

**1.2.4 Participation of States:** In this round all the States and Union Territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep are participating. The following is the matching pattern of the participating States/ UTs.

- Nagaland (U) : triple
- Andhra Pradesh, J & K , Manipur , Delhi : double
- Maharashtra (U) & Kerala : one and half
- Remaining States/ UTs : equal

### 1.3 Contents of Volume I

1.3.1 The present volume contains four chapters. Chapter one, besides giving an overview of the whole survey operation, discusses the concepts and definitions of certain important technical terms to be used in the survey. It also describes in detail the sample design and the procedure of selection of households adopted for this round. Instructions for filling in Schedule 0.0, Schedule 1.0 and Schedule 10 are given in Chapters Two to Four respectively.

1.3.2 Along with the instructions, a list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) is also appended with each of the chapters Two to Four.

### 1.4 Sample Design

**1.4.1 Outline of sample design:** A stratified multi-stage design has been adopted for the 68<sup>th</sup> round survey. The first stage units (FSU) will be the 2001 census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) will be households in both the sectors. In case

of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling will be the selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.

**1.4.2 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units:** *For the rural sector*, the list of 2001 census villages (henceforth the term ‘village’ would mean Panchayat wards for Kerala) will constitute the sampling frame. *For the urban sector*, the list of UFS blocks (2007-12) will be considered as the sampling frame.

**1.4.3 Stratification:** Within each district of a State/ UT, generally speaking, two basic strata will be formed: i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there are one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them will form a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district will be considered as another basic stratum.

#### 1.4.4 Sub-stratification:

**Rural sector r:** If ‘r’ be the sample size allocated for a rural stratum, the number of sub-strata formed will be ‘r/4’. The villages within a district as per frame will be first arranged in ascending order of population. Then sub-strata 1 to ‘r/4’ will be demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum will comprise a group of villages of the arranged frame and have more or less equal population.

**Urban sector:** If ‘u’ be the sample size for an urban stratum, ‘u/4’ number of sub-strata will be formed. In case u/4 is more than 1, implying formation of 2 or more sub-strata, this will be done by first arranging the towns in ascending order of total number of households in the town as per UFS phase 2007-12 and then arranging the IV units of each town and blocks within each IV unit in ascending order of their numbers. From this arranged frame of UFS blocks of all the towns/million plus city of a stratum, ‘u/4’ number of sub-strata will be formed in such a way that each sub-stratum will have more or less equal number of households as per UFS 2007-12.

**1.4.5 Total sample size (FSUs):** 12784 FSUs will be surveyed for the central sample at all-India level and 14980 FSUs will be surveyed for state sample. Statewise allocation of sample FSUs has been given in Table-1, Page A-33.

**1.4.6 Allocation of total sample to States and UTs:** The total number of sample FSUs is allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per census 2001 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/ UT. While doing so, the resource availability in terms of number of field investigators has been kept in view.

**1.4.7 Allocation of State/ UT level sample to rural and urban sectors:** State/ UT level sample size is allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per *census 2001* with double weightage to urban sector subject to the restriction that urban sample size for bigger states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc. should not exceed the rural sample size. A minimum of 16 FSUs (minimum 8 each for rural and urban sector separately) will be allocated to each state/ UT.

**1.4.8 Allocation to strata/ sub-strata:** Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size will be allocated to the different strata/ sub-strata in proportion to the population as per census 2001. Allocations at stratum level will be adjusted to multiples of 4 with a

minimum sample size of 4. Allocation for each sub-stratum will be 4. Equal number of samples will be allocated among the four sub-rounds.

#### 1.4.9 Selection of FSUs:

For the rural sector, from each stratum/ sub-stratum, required number of sample villages will be selected by probability proportional to size with replacement (PPSWR), size being the population of the village as per Census 2001.

For the urban sector, UFS 2007-12 phase will be used for all towns and cities and from each stratum/sub-stratum FSUs will be selected by using Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR).

Both rural and urban samples are to be drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples and equal number of samples will be allocated among the four sub rounds.

#### 1.4.10 Selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks - important steps

**1.4.10.1 Proper identification of the FSU boundaries:** The first task of the field investigators is to ascertain the exact boundaries of the sample FSU as per its identification particulars given in the sample list. For urban samples, the boundaries of each FSU may be identified by referring to the map corresponding to the frame code specified in the sample list (even though map of the block for a latter period of the UFS might be available).

**1.4.10.2 Criterion for hamlet-group/ sub-block formation:** After identification of the boundaries of the FSU, it is to be determined whether listing will be done in the whole sample FSU or not. In case the population of the selected FSU is found to be 1200 or more, it will be divided into a suitable number (say, D) of 'hamlet-groups' in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks' in the urban sector by more or less equalising the population as stated below.

approximate present population of the sample FSU	no. of hg's/sb's to be formed
less than 1200 (no hamlet-groups/sub-blocks)	1
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599	6
.....and so on	

For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand (except four districts Dehradun (P), Nainital (P), Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar), Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Doda, Leh (Ladakh), Kargil districts of Jammu and Kashmir and Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamlet-groups will be formed as follows:

approximate present population of the sample village	no. of hg's to be formed
less than 600 (no hamlet-groups)	1
600 to 899	3
900 to 1199	4
1200 to 1499	5
.....and so on	

**1.4.10.3 Formation and selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks:** In case hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks are to be formed in the sample FSU, the same should be done by more or less equalizing population. Note that while doing so, it is to be ensured that the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks formed are clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks.

Two hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb) will be selected from a large FSU wherever hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks have been formed in the following manner – one hg/ sb with maximum percentage share of population will always be selected and termed as hg/ sb 1; one more hg/ sb will be selected from the remaining hg's/ sb's by simple random sampling (SRS) and termed as hg/ sb 2. Listing and selection of the households will be done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks. The FSUs without hg/ sb formation will be treated as sample hg/ sb number 1. It is to be noted that if more than one hg/ sb have same maximum percentage share of population, the one among them which is listed first in block 4.2 of schedule 0.0 will be treated as hg/ sb 1.

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

#### 1.6 Formation of second stage strata and allocation of households

1.6.1 Two cut-off points 'A' and 'B' (in Rs.) are determined from NSS 66<sup>th</sup> round data for each NSS region for urban areas in such a way that top 10% of the population have MPCE more than 'B' and bottom 30% of the population have MPCE less than A. The values of A and B for each NSS Region have been given in Chapter Two.

1.6.2: For both Schedule 1.0 and Schedule 10, households listed in the selected FSU/ hamlet-group/ sub-block will be stratified into three second stage strata (SSS). Composition of the SSS and number of households to be surveyed from different SSS for each of the three schedules of enquiry namely, Schedule 1.0 (Type 1), Schedule 1.0 (Type 2) and Schedule 10 will be as follows:

SSS	composition of SSS	number of households to be surveyed	
		FSU without hg/sb formation	FSU with hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)
<b>Rural</b>			
SSS 1:	relatively affluent households	2	1
SSS 2:	of the remaining, households having principal earning from non- agricultural activity	4	2
SSS 3:	other households	2	1

SSS	composition of SSS	number of households to be surveyed	
		FSU without hg/sb formation	FSU with hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)
<b>Urban</b>			
SSS 1:	households having MPCE of top 10% of urban population (MPCE > B)	2	1
SSS 2:	households having MPCE of middle 60% of urban population ( $A \leq \text{MPCE} \leq B$ )	4	2
SSS 3:	households having MPCE of bottom 30% of urban population (MPCE < A)	2	1

1.6.3 The above table provides the plan of allocation of the sample household in the respective SSS. However, there can be situations in the selected FSUs both in rural and urban sectors where adequate number of households is not available for required allocation. In such situation, the selection of household for the SSS is compensated from the other SSS. This is done by adopting specified procedure. To meet the shortfall of households in one SSS compensation can be made from other SSSs. The details of the compensation rules are given in the Chapter two dealing with household Listing Schedule 0.0.

**1.7 Selection of households:** From each SSS the sample households for each of the schedules will be selected by SRSWOR. If a household is selected for more than one schedule, only one schedule will be canvassed in that household in the priority order of Schedule 1.0 (Type 1), Schedule 1.0 (Type 2) and Schedule 10 and in that case the household will be replaced for the other schedule. If a household is selected for Schedule 1.0 (Type 1) it will not be selected for Schedule 1.0 (Type 2) or Schedule 10. Similarly, if a household is not selected for Schedule 1.0 (Type 1) but selected for Schedule 1.0 (Type 2) it will not be selected for Schedule 10.

### 1.8 Concepts and Definitions:

1.8.0 Important concepts and definitions used in different schedules of this survey are explained below.

1.8.1 **Population coverage:** The following rules regarding the population to be covered are to be remembered in listing of households and persons:

1. Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc., are to be excluded, but residential staff therein will be listed while listing is done in such institutions. The persons of the first category will be considered as normal members of their parent households and will be counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence will be outside the coverage of the survey.
2. Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence will not be listed. But households residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge, etc., more or less regularly in the same place, will be listed.

3. Foreign nationals will not be listed, nor their domestic servants, if by definition the latter belong to the foreign national's household. If, however, a foreign national becomes an Indian citizen for all practical purposes, he or she will be covered.
4. Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF, etc.) will be kept outside the survey coverage due to difficulty in conduct of survey therein. However, civilian population residing in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel, are to be covered. Permission for this may have to be obtained from appropriate authorities.
5. Orphanages, rescue homes, *ashrams* and vagrant houses are outside the survey coverage. However, persons staying in old age homes, students staying in *ashrams*/hostels and the residential staff (other than monks/ nuns) of these *ashrams* may be listed. For orphanages, although orphans are not to be listed, the persons looking after them and staying there may be considered for listing.

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

1.8.3 **Household:** A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen will constitute a household. It will include temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months) but exclude temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months). Even though the determination of the actual composition of a household will be left to the judgment of the head of the household, the following procedures will be adopted as guidelines.

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

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

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

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

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



1.8.4 **Household size:** The number of members of a household is its size.

1.8.5 **Household type:** The household type, based on the means of livelihood of a household, is decided on the basis of the sources of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For this purpose, only the household's income (net income and not gross income) from economic activities is to be considered; but the incomes of servants and paying guests are not to be taken into account.

In **rural** areas, a household will belong to any one of the following six household types:

- self-employed in agriculture
- self-employed in non-agriculture
- regular wage/salary earning
- casual labour in agriculture
- casual labour in non-agriculture
- others

For **urban** areas, the household types are:

- self-employed
- regular wage/salary earning
- casual labour
- others

1.8.5.1 **Procedure for determining household type in rural sector:** The broad household types in rural areas to be used in this round are *self-employed*, *regular wage/salary earning*, *casual labour* and *others*. A household which does not have any income from economic activities will be classified under *others*. Within each of the broad category of *self-employed* and *casual labours* two specific household types will be distinguished, depending on their major income from agricultural activities (sections A of NIC-2008) and non-agricultural activities (rest of the NIC-2008 sections, excluding section A). The specific household types for self-employed are: *self-employed in agriculture* and *self-employed in non-agriculture*. For casual labour, the specific household types are: *casual labour in agriculture* and *casual labour in non-agriculture*. In the determination of the household type in the rural areas, first the household's income from economic activities will be considered. Rural household will be first categorized as '*self-employed*', '*regular wage/salary earning*' or '*casual labour*' depending on the single major source of its income from economic activities during last 365 days. Further, for those households which are categorized either as *self-employed* or *casual labours*, specific household types (*self-employed in agriculture* or *self-employed in non-agriculture* and *casual labour in agriculture* or *casual labour in non-agriculture*) will be assigned depending on the single major source of income from agricultural or non-agricultural activities.

*It may be noted that the household types and the procedure suggested here for rural areas are different from those followed in NSS surveys till now.*

1.8.5.2 For **urban** areas the different urban types correspond to four sources of household income, unlike the rural sector where five sources are considered. An urban household will be assigned the type *self-employed*, *regular wage/salary earning*, *casual labour* or *others* corresponding to the major source of its income from economic activities during the last 365

days. A household which does not have any income from economic activities will be classified under *others*.

**1.8.6 Dwelling unit:** It is the accommodation availed of by a household for its residential purpose. It may be an entire structure or a part thereof or consisting of more than one structure. There may be cases of more than one household occupying a single structure such as those living in independent flats or sharing a single housing unit, in which case, there will be as many dwelling units as the number of households sharing the structure. There may also be cases of one household occupying more than one structure (i.e. detached structures for sitting, sleeping, cooking, bathing etc) for its housing accommodation. In this case, all the structures together constitute a single dwelling unit. In general, a dwelling unit consists of living room, kitchen, store, bath, latrine, garage, open and closed veranda etc. A structure or a portion thereof used exclusively for non-residential purposes or let out to other households does not form part of the dwelling unit of the household under consideration. However, a portion of a structure used for both residential and non-residential purposes is treated as part of the dwelling unit except when the use of such portion for residential purpose is very nominal. The dwelling unit covers all pucca, semi-pucca and katcha structures used by a household. Households living more or less regularly under bridges, in pipes, under staircase, in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the roadside (which are liable to be removed at any moment) etc., are considered to have no dwelling.

**1.8.7 Land owned:** A piece of land is considered 'owned by the household' if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title is vested in a member or members of the household. Land held in owner-like possession under long-term lease or assignment is also considered as land owned. Thus, in determining the ownership of a plot of land, the following basic concepts are involved:

- Land owned by the household i.e., land on which the household has the right of permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title e.g., Pattadars, Bhumidars, Jenmons, Bhumiswamis, Rayat, Sithibans etc. A plot of land may be leased out to others by the owner without losing the right of permanent heritable possession.
- Land held under special conditions such as the holder does not possess the title of ownership but the right for long-term possession of the land (for example, land possessed under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure and long-term lease for 30 years or more) will be considered as being held under owner-like possession. In the states where land reform legislation has provided for full proprietorship to erstwhile tenants, they are to be considered as having owner-like possession, even if they have not paid the full compensation.
- Sometimes a plot may be possessed by a tribal in accordance with traditional tribal rights from local chieftains or village/district council. Again a plot may be occupied by a tenant for which the right of ownership vests in the community. In both the cases the tribal or other individual (tenant) will be taken as owner; for in all such cases, the holder has owner-like possession of the land in question.
- Frequently, the land possessed by the household is *owned by the head of the family, who stays in a different town or village and therefore is not a member of the household*. In such cases the land should be regarded as not owned but *leased in* by the household.

**1.8.8 Land possessed:** The area of land possessed will include land 'owned', 'leased in' and 'land neither owned nor leased in' (i.e. encroached) by the household but exclude land 'leased out'. Note that

- As regards lease, land given to others on rent or free by owner of the land without surrendering the right of permanent heritable title is defined as land leased out. Land leased in is defined as land taken by a household on rent or free without any right of permanent or heritable possession. The lease contract may be written or oral.
- For a piece of public/institutional land under the possession of the household, if the household lacks title of ownership and also does not have lease agreement for the use of land transacted, either verbally or in writing, such land will be considered as 'neither owned nor leased in'. Private land (i.e. land owned by the household sector) possessed by the household without title of ownership and occupancy right will *not* be considered in the 'otherwise possessed' category. All private land encroached upon by the household will be treated as leased-in land.
- Land possessed by the household members by virtue of family ties with the owner who stays elsewhere (forms a different household), is also to be treated as a case of land leased in. For such owners (those found to be living away from their family members who are in possession of the land), the land is to be recorded as owned and leased out.
- It may be noted that land owned, leased in, etc., by a particular household does not include the area of land owned, leased in, etc., by the servants/paying guests who are considered as normal members of the household. However, land owned/cultivated jointly by two or more households may be apportioned to determine the land owned/cultivated by any one of them.
- Land possessed by the households living in a block of flats is to be calculated by apportioning the total area occupied by the building among the households in proportion to the size of the flats.

**1.8.9 Land cultivated:** Land cultivated is defined as the *net sown area* (area sown with field crops and area under orchards and plantations counting an area only once in an agricultural year) during the agricultural year. Land cultivated may be from the land 'owned', 'land leased in' or from 'land otherwise possessed (neither owned nor leased in)'.

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

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

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

1.8.11.2 The term 'economic activity' in the Employment and Unemployment survey of NSSO in this round will include:

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

(ii) of the non-market activities,

(a) all the activities relating to the primary sector (i.e., **industry Divisions 01 to 09 of NIC-2008**) which result in production (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.) of primary goods, including threshing and storing of grains for own consumption.

and

(b) the activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets include construction of own houses, roads, wells, etc., and of machinery, tools, etc., for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction in the capacity of either a labourer or a supervisor.

1.8.11.3 Determination of economic activities described above will be done irrespective of the situation whether such activity is carried out illegally in the form of smuggling or not. However, by convention, as in earlier rounds, the activities like prostitution, begging, etc., which may result in earnings, will not be considered as economic activities in this round also.

**1.8.12 Activity status: Determination of activity status is the first and foremost step in the employment-unemployment surveys.** Each person of the selected households is assigned a unique activity status for which further detailed information is collected. It is the

activity situation relating to participation in economic or non-economic activities in which a person is found engaged during a reference period. According to this, a person will be found in one or a combination of the following three statuses during a reference period:

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

Activity statuses, as mentioned in (i) & (ii) above, are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force, activity status (i) above is associated with 'employment' and that of (ii) above with 'unemployment'.

The three broad activity statuses have been further sub-divided into several detailed activity categories. These are stated below:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (ii) **employers:** The self-employed persons who work on their own account or with one or a few partners and by and large run their enterprise by hiring labour are the employers, and
- (iii) **helpers in household enterprise:** The helpers are a category of self-employed persons mostly family members who keep themselves engaged in their household enterprises, working full or part time and do not receive any regular salary or wages in return for the work performed. They do not run the household enterprise on their own but assist the related person living in the same household in running the household enterprise.

1.8.16 There is a category of workers who work at a place of their choice which is outside the establishment that employs them or buys their product. Different expressions like 'home workers', 'home based workers' and 'out workers' are generally used synonymously for such workers. For the purpose of this survey, all such workers will be categorised as 'self-employed'. The 'home workers' have *some degree of autonomy and economic independence* in carrying out the work, and their work is not directly supervised, as is the case for the *employees*. Like the other self-employed, these workers have to meet certain costs, like actual or imputed rent on the buildings in which they work, costs incurred for heating, lighting and power, storage or transportation, etc., thereby indicating that they have some tangible or intangible means of production. It may be noted that *employees* are not required to provide such inputs for production.

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

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

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

'public works' activities. The concepts related to 'public works' are discussed later in this chapter.

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

1.8.21 Identification of each individual into a unique situation poses a problem when more than one of three types of broad activity status viz. 'employed', 'unemployed' and 'not in labour force' is concurrently obtained for a person. In such an eventuality, unique identification under any one of the three broad activity statuses is done by adopting either the major time criterion or priority criterion. The former is used for classification of persons under 'usual activity status' and, the latter, for classification of persons under 'current activity status'. If, by adopting one of these two criteria, a person categorised as engaged in economic activity is found to be pursuing more than one economic activity during the reference period, the appropriate detailed activity status category will relate to the activity in which relatively more time has been spent. Similar approach is adopted for non-economic activities also.

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

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



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

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

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

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

- i) Each day of the reference week is looked upon as comprising either two 'half days' or a 'full day' for assigning the activity status.
- ii) A person is considered 'working' (employed) for the entire day if he/ she had worked for 4 hours or more during the day.
- iii) If a person was engaged in more than one economic activity for *4 hours or more* on a day, he/ she would be assigned two economic activities out of the different economic activities according to descending order of time spent on these on the reference day. In such cases, one 'half day' work will be considered for each of

those two economic activities (i.e., 0.5 intensity will be given for each of these two economic activities).

- iv) If the person had worked for *1 hour or more but less than 4 hours on a day*, he/ she is considered 'working' (employed) for half-day and 'seeking or available for work' (unemployed) or 'neither seeking nor available for work' (not in labour force) for the other half of the day depending on whether he was seeking/ available for work or not.
- v) If a person was not engaged in 'work' even for 1 hour on a day but was seeking/ available for work even for 4 hours or more, he/ she is considered 'unemployed' for the entire day. However, if a person was not engaged in 'work' even for 1 hour on a day but was 'seeking/ available for work' for more than 1 hour and less than 4 hours only, he/ she is considered 'unemployed' for half day and 'not in labour force' for the other half of the day.
- vi) A person who neither had any 'work' to do nor was available for 'work' even for half a day was considered 'not in labour force' for the entire day and is assigned one or two of the detailed non-economic activity status depending upon the activities pursued by him/her during the reference day.

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

**1.8.26 Nominal work:** Work done by a person **for 1 - 2 hours in a day** during the reference week is said to be a day with nominal work for the person. In the day-to-day labour time disposition of the reference week, such a day's work is considered to be half-day work (and it gets half intensity while accounting).

**1.8.27 Operation:** It is the type of work performed by a person during a reference period such as manual, non-manual, agricultural, non-agricultural, etc. Operation has been combined with activity status and industry corresponding to the work performed. Information regarding the type of operation is collected **only for rural areas and relating to current status only**. The different types of operations are - ploughing, sowing, transplanting, weeding, harvesting, others (manual) and others (non-manual). In the last two cases, the sector in which the work is performed is indicated by the industry. It may be noted that for 'regular wage/ salaried employees' on leave or on holiday, the 'operation' relates to their respective function in the work or job from which he/ she is temporarily off. Similarly, for persons categorised as 'self-employed' but not working on a particular day in spite of having work on that day, the operation will relate to the work that he/ she would have done had he/ she not enjoyed leisure on that day.

**1.8.28 Manual work:** A job essentially involving physical labour is considered as manual work. However, jobs essentially involving physical labour but also requiring a certain level of general, professional, scientific or technical education are not to be termed as 'manual work'. On the other hand, jobs not involving much of physical labour and at the same time not requiring much educational (general, scientific, technical or otherwise) background are to be treated as 'manual work'. Thus, engineers, doctors, dentists, midwives, etc., are not considered manual workers even though their jobs involve some amount of physical labour.

But peons, chowkidars, watchman, etc. are considered manual workers even though their work might not involve much physical labour. A few examples of manual workers are cooks, waiters, building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, barbers, beauticians, watchmen, gate keepers, agricultural labourers, plantation labourers and related workers.

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

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

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

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

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

**1.8.32 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 of this survey. In general, the activities covered under NIC-2008 classes 0111, 0112, 0113, 0114, 0116, 0119 and among class 0128 sub classes 01281, 01282, etc. are to be considered as cultivation.

**1.8.33 Homestead land:** (i) Homestead of a household is defined as the dwelling house of the household together with the courtyard, compound, garden, out-house, place of worship, family graveyard, guest house, shop, workshop and offices for running household enterprises, tanks, wells, latrines, drains and boundary walls *annexed* to the dwelling house. All land coming under homestead is defined as homestead land.

(ii) Homestead may constitute only a part of a plot. Sometimes, gardens, orchards or plantations, though adjacent to the homestead and lying within the boundary walls, may be located on a clearly distinct piece of land. In such cases, land under garden, orchard or plantation will not be considered as homestead land.

**1.8.34 Earnings:** Earnings refer to the wage/ salary income (and not total earnings from other sources) receivable for the wage/ salaried work done during the reference week by the wage/ salaried employees and casual labourers. The wage/ salary already received or receivable may be in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind. For recording the wages and salaries:

- i) The kind wages are evaluated at the respective current retail price.
- ii) Bonus (expected or paid) and perquisites evaluated at respective retail prices and duly apportioned for the reference week are also included in earnings.
- iii) For any economic activity, amount received or receivable as 'over-time' for the additional work done beyond normal working time is excluded.

**1.8.35 Industry and occupation of the economic activity:** For every household member who is engaged in economic activity during the reference period, information on industry and occupation of the economic activity is collected in the employment-unemployment survey in the usual status approach, current daily status approach, current weekly status approach. The sector of the economic activity in which a person is found engaged is his/her industry of work and the corresponding occupation is the occupation of the person. For collection of information on industry, National Industrial Classification-2008 (NIC-2008) will be used and for collection of information on occupation, National Classification of Occupation-2004 (NCO-2004) will be used.

**1.8.36 Procedure for determining Household principal industry and occupation:** To determine the household principal industry and occupation, the general procedure to be followed is to list all the occupations pertaining to economic activities pursued by the members of the household excluding those employed by the household and paying guests (who in view of their staying and taking food in the household are considered as its normal members) during the one year period preceding the date of survey, no matter whether such occupations are pursued by the members in their principal or subsidiary (on the basis of earnings) capacity. Out of the occupations listed that one which fetched the maximum earnings to the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey would be considered as the principal household occupation. It is quite possible that one or more members of the household may pursue the household occupation in different industries. In such cases, the particular industry out of all the different industries corresponding to the principal occupation, which fetched the maximum earnings, should be considered as the principal industry of the household. In extreme cases, the earnings may be equal in two different occupations or industry-occupation combinations. By convention, in such cases, priority will be given to the occupation or industry-occupation combination of the senior-most member.

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

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

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

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

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

**1.8.38 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):** The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) is an important step towards the realization of the right to work and to enhance the livelihood security of the households in the rural areas of the country. According to this Act, Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes (REGS) are formed by the State Governments. The Scheme provides at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Adult means a person who has completed his/ her eighteen years of age. Unskilled manual work means any physical work which any adult person is capable of doing without any special skill/ training. The implementing agency of the scheme may be any Department of the Central Government or a State Government, a Zila Parishad, Panchayat/ Gram Panchayat or any

local authority or Government undertaking or non-governmental organization authorized by the Central Government or the State Government.

**1.8.39 Vocational Training:** A vocational training may broadly be defined as a training, which prepares an individual for a specific vocation or occupation. The main objective of vocational education and training is to prepare persons, especially the youth, for the world of work and make them employable for a broad range of occupations in various industries and other economic sectors. It aims at imparting training to persons in very **specific fields** through providing significant ‘**hands on**’ experience in acquiring necessary skill, which will make them employable or create for them opportunities of self-employment. Thus, the essential feature of the vocational training is that it lays more emphasis on development of skill in a specific vocation or trade rather than building knowledge. Mere possession of a skill, which neither creates opportunities for self-employment nor makes a person employable, will not be considered as having vocational training.

**1.8.40 Formal Vocational Training:** The vocational training that takes place in education and training institutions which follow a structured training programme and lead to recognised certificates, diplomas or degrees, will be treated as formal one. But when the vocational training neither follows a structured programme nor the training lead to recognised certificates, diplomas or degrees, those training programmes will be treated as non-formal vocational training. For the purpose of survey, formal vocational training will have the following characteristics:

- i) structured training programme towards a particular skill,
- ii) certificate/diploma/degree received should have recognition by State/Central Government, Public Sector and other reputed concerns,

By structured training programme, it is meant that:

- (a) the training programme should have a definite title with prescribed syllabus and curriculum and a specified duration of the training, and
- (b) the training should have some entry level eligibility in terms of education and age.

**1.8.41 Non-formal Vocational Training:**

(a) **Hereditary:** The expertise in a vocation or trade is sometimes acquired by the succeeding generations from the other members of the households, generally the ancestors, through gradual exposures to such works as are involved in carrying out the profession by their ancestors. The expertise gained through significant ‘hands-on’ experience enables the individual to take up activities in self-employment capacity or makes him employable. When such marketable expertises are acquired by one, which enables him/her to carry out the trade or occupation of their ancestors over generations, may also be considered, for the purpose of survey, to have received ‘non-formal’ vocational training and that through ‘hereditary’ sources.

(b) **Self-learning:** The expertise in a vocation or trade when acquired by a person through his/her own effort, without any training under any person or organisation, may be considered as non-formal vocational training through ‘self-learning’. For example, a person

who has learnt photography on his own effort will be considered to have acquired the non-formal vocational training through 'self-learning'.

(c) **Learning on the job:** The expertise acquired by a person while in employment (current and/or past), either through informal training by the employer or organisation or through the exposure to the type of job that he/she is/was performing, may be considered as the non-formal vocational training through 'learning on the job'. Note that if a person is provided with formal training in a vocation or trade even by the employer or organisation, while in employment, he will be considered to have received 'formal' vocational training.

(d) **Other:** The 'other' sources include the cases where the expertise for a vocation or trade has been developed even from the household members or ancestors, provided the said vocation or trade is different from the one relating to their ancestors. Similarly, a person may learn tailoring work from a master tailor or a person may learn book-binding work from a printing press. All such expertise will be considered to have received non-formal vocational training through 'other' sources.

#### 1.8.42 Definitions of various types of enterprises:

(i) **Proprietary:** When an individual is the sole owner of an enterprise it is a proprietary enterprise. Own account production of fixed assets for own use, when produced by a single member, will be classified as proprietary enterprise.

(ii) **Partnership:** Partnership is defined as the 'relation between persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any one of them acting for all'. There may be two or more owners, belonging to the same or different households, on a partnership basis, **with or without formal registration** (where there is a tacit understanding about the distribution of profit among the so-called partners). Own account production of fixed assets, when produced by two or more members belonging to the same or different households will be classified as partnership enterprises. Thus, own account production of fixed assets by a group of households for community use will be classified as partnership enterprise.

(iii) **Government/Public Sector Enterprise:** An enterprise, which is wholly owned/run/managed by Central or State governments, quasi-government, institutions, local bodies like universities, education boards, municipalities, etc. An enterprise should not be treated as a public sector enterprise if it is run on a loan granted by government, local body, etc.

(iv) **Public Limited Company:** A public limited company is defined as a company that is not a private company. As such public companies can have an unlimited number of members and can invite the public to subscribe to its shares and debentures. The minimum number of members required to form a public company is seven.

(v) **Private Limited Company:** Private limited company means a company which by its articles:

- (a) restricts the right to transfer its shares, if any,
- (b) limits the number of its members to fifty not including-
  - (i) persons who are in the employment of the company, and

- (ii) persons who, having been formerly in the employment of the company, were members of the company while in that employment and have continued to be members after the employment ceased; and
- (c) prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe for any share in, or debentures of, the company.

[Where two or more persons **hold jointly** one or more shares in a company, they shall, for the purpose of this definition, be treated as a **single member**.]

(vi) **Co-operative Societies:** Co-operative society is one that is formed through the co-operation of a number of persons, recognised as members of the society, to benefit themselves. In the process, the funds are raised by member's contributions/investments and the profits generated out of the society's activities are shared by the members. The government itself in a government agency can also be a member or shareholder of a registered co-operative society but this fact cannot render the society into a public sector enterprise for the purpose of this survey.

(vii) **Trust:** An arrangement through which one set of people, the trustees, are the legal owners of property which is administered in the interest of another set, the beneficiaries. Trusts may be set up to provide support for individuals or families, to provide pensions, to run charities, to liquidate the property of the bankrupts for the benefit of their creditors, or for the safe keeping of securities bought by trusts with their investor's money. The assets, which trusts hold are regulated by law, must be administered in the interests of the beneficiaries, and not for the profit of the trustees.

(viii) **Non-Profit Institutions (NPI):** NPIs are legal or social entities created for the purpose of producing goods and services whose status does not permit them to be a source of income, profit or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them. In practice, their productive activities are bound to generate either surpluses or deficits but any surpluses they happen to make cannot be appropriated by other institutional units. The articles of association by which they are established are drawn up in such a way that the institutional units which control or manage them are not entitled to a share in any profits or other income which they receive.

(ix) **Employer Households (i.e., private households employing maid servant, watchman, cook, etc.):** The households which are employing maid servant, watchmen, cook, private tutor, etc. will be considered notionally as enterprise for the purpose of this survey and will be classified as 'Employer households'.

### 1.8.43 AN EXPLANATORY NOTE ON AYUSH

1.8.43.1 **AYUSH:** Each letter of the word AYUSH represents a specified system of medicine:

- A**=Ayurveda
- Y**=Yoga & Naturopathy
- U**=Unani
- S**=Siddha
- H**=Homeopathy.

The system is also known as Indian System of Medicines and Homoeopathy (ISM&H).



1.8.43.2 Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani medicines are also called ***Desi Dawaiyan*** in India. Herbal Medicines are also included in the category of these medicines. The practitioners of these systems are called Vaidji, Vaidyas, Siddha Vaidyas and Hakims. Sometimes people also say Jadi-Booti wale Vaidji, Hakimji etc. Hence, for the survey purpose, the information on Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha (including herbal medicines, *Desi dawa and Jadi bootiyan*) will be collected under one head namely “Indian System of Medicines”.

**1.8.44 Some details of the systems coming under the umbrella of AYUSH are given below:**

#### 1.8.44.1 Ayurveda

1.8.44.1.1 **Desi Medicines prescribed by Vaidji / Vaidya are called Ayurvedic medicines.** Ayurveda is a **classical system of medicine originating from the Vedas**, founded around 5000 years ago in India, and currently recognized and practiced in India and many subcontinent countries. The system gives emphasis to preventive, curative and promotive aspects. **For therapeutic uses, plants are abundantly used along with some metals and minerals in specially processed forms.**

1.8.44.1.2 Some popular Ayurvedic medicines used in India are as follows:

1. For cough and cold: Kadha – Kawatha/kasayam e.g. Kadha (decoction) of *Tulsi Patra, Adarakh* (Ginger), *Mulethi, Kali Mirch, Lavanga*, pippali (Black pepper) and honey etc., and Herbal Tea.
2. For fever: Herbal juices, e.g. juice of Aloe Vera (*Gvarpatha/ Gheekumari*) leaves, Neem leaves and bark, *Tulsi Patra*, Kvatha of *Giloya* (Guduch) stem, Chirayata.
3. For Stomach and digestion related problems: Trifala churna, Hingwashtak churna, Lavanbhaskar Churna, Drakshasava, Hing, Jeera, Pudina, Saindha Namaka, Ajwain, Shuthi (dry ginger).
4. As a tonic (for energy): Chyavanprash and Ashwagandha.
5. For Stri rog: Supari pak, Ashokarishta, Dashmoolarishta.
6. For Indigestion: Hing ki goli.
7. For Constipation: Isabgol, Harde, Gulkand and Trifala Churna.
8. For Body Pain: Guggule Goli, Narayan Tail, Balm.
9. For joint pain and swelling/Gathiya: Guggula ki goli like Yogaraja Guggula, Haldi powder, Methi beej, Sahajan ke phool and patra, Lahasun (garlic).
10. For Children: Bal Ghutti/ Mugli Ghutti/ Janam Ghutti.
11. For Hair Oil: Bhringraj Tail, Brahmi Amla Tail.
12. For the purpose of soothing the body, tiredness, general weakness, body ache, joint pain, stiffness: massage with various oils like Tila ka Tail, Mahanarayan Tail.

13. For minor injuries: Haldi powder with milk and local application with oil /ghee, leaves of Erand (erandi).
14. For minor eye problems: Gulab Jala.
15. Toothache: Oil of lavanga (Laung ka Tail)
16. Earache: luke warm Sarason ka Tail processed with Lahasuna.
17. For diabetes: juice of Karela, powder of Jamun seeds, Methi seeds, Haldi, Amala fruit, Neem leaves.
18. For skin diseases: oil of neem seeds, Karpur or/and Gandhaka powder mixed with oil of coconut or Sarson.

1.8.44.1.3 Panchakarma massage and body massage with oils are very popular practices of Ayurveda for joint pains and promotional health.

*Ayurvedic Medicines nowadays are often available in the form of capsules, tablets, syrups, powders and many new forms.*

#### 1.8.44.2 Yoga & Naturopathy

1.8.44.2.1 **YOGA** refers to **traditional physical and mental disciplines originating in India**. The word "Yoga" came from the Sanskrit word "yuj" which means "to unite or integrate." Yoga is about the union of a person's own consciousness and the universal consciousness. It is a healing system of theory and practice. **It is a combination of breathing exercises, physical postures, and meditation** that has been practised for more than 5,000 years. The Yogic exercises are the physical postures explained and referred to in Yoga for physical disciplines. The word is also associated with meditative practices.

1.8.44.2.2 Some popular YOGA ASANAS used by common people are as follows:

1. For diabetes, stress management: Pranayam, shavasan, ardhmatsyendra asana.
2. For pain, to regulate blood circulation: Different body postures of Yoga.
3. For Psychosomatic Disorders: Yogic Relaxation techniques, kriyas like trataka.
4. For Digestive Disorders: Pavanamuktasana, Vajrasana and Kriyas like Dhauti, Kunjal, Agnisara.

1.8.44.2.3 **NATUROPATHY** refers to methods of treating diseases using natural therapeutics viz. Water therapy (Hydrotherapy), Colour therapy (chromotherapy), Fasting therapy, Mud therapy, Magnet therapy and food therapy to assist the natural healing process.

Naturopathic philosophy favours a holistic approach without the use of surgery and drugs and emphasizes the use of natural elements (air, water, heat, sunshine) and physical means (massage, water treatment etc.) to treat illness.

It is an eclectic alternative medical system that focuses body's vital ability to heal and maintain itself.

1.8.44.2.4 Some popular Naturopathy treatments used by common people are as follows:

1. For skin diseases: Mud bath, Sun bath.
2. For pain and tension: Massage therapy.
3. For chronic ailments like Diabetes, Hypertension: Hydrotherapy like Hip bath, Spinal bath, Diet Therapy.
4. For acute diseases like Fever: Fasting, Enema, Cold Packs, Cold Compress.

1.8.44.2.5 Some other popular Yoga Asanas and Naturopathy treatments listed below:

1. **Shatkarma** (Six cleansing procedures): Kapalabhati, Neti, Dhouti.
2. **Asana** (psycho-physical postures): Padmasana, Shavasana.
3. **Pranayama** (controlled and regulated breathing): Nadishodhana pranayama, Sitali Pranayama, Bharamari pranayama.
4. **Bandha & Mudra** (Neuromuscular locks and gestures): Jalandhara bandha and Uddiyana bandha.
5. **Dhyana** (Meditation).
6. **Mitahara** (Yogic Diet).

### 1.8.44.3 Siddha

1.8.44.3.1 Siddha is an **ancient system of medicine prevalent in South India**. The word Siddha comes from the Tamil word for perfection. Those who attained an intellectual level of perfection were called Siddhas. Siddha literature is in Tamil and the system is practised largely in the Tamil-speaking part of India and abroad. The Siddha System is largely therapeutic in nature and like Ayurveda, it also advocates the use of plants abundantly along with some metals and minerals with specialized processes of preparation of therapeutic formulations.

1.8.44.3.2 Some popular Siddha medicines are as follows:

1. Kudiner.
2. For Fever: Nilavembu Kudineer, Thirikadugu Churnam.
3. For Headache & sinusitis: Neer koavai mathirai (External use).
4. For Stomach and digestion-related problems: Elathi Chooranam, Ashtathi chooram, Thiripala Churnam.
5. As a Tonic (for energy): Thetrankottai legium, Amukkara legium.
6. For Women (menstrual problem): venpoosani legium, venpoosani nei, katrazhai ilagam.
7. For Body pain: Amukkara chooranam, karpoorathy thylam (external use), vatha kesari thylam (external use).
8. For Joint pain: Pinda thylam, Vizha mutty thylam.
9. For Constipation: Thiri pala Churanam, Nilavagai Churanam.
10. For Diarrhea: Thayirchunti Churnam.
11. For Children: Urai Mathirai, Omathener, vallari nei.
12. For Hair Oil: Neeli Bringathy thylam, Karisalai thylam.
13. For Body massage: Asai thailam, vathakesari thylam.
14. For Head massage Chukku thylam & Arakku thylam.

#### 1.8.44.4 Unani

1.8.44.4.1 **Desi medicines prescribed by Hakims are called Unani medicines.** The Unani System of Medicines originated in Greece and is based on the teachings of Hippocrates and Gallen, developed into an elaborate Medical System by Arabs. The Unani system became enriched by imbibing what was best in the contemporary systems of traditional medicines in Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Persia, India, China and other Middle East countries. The literature of the Unani system is mostly found in Arabic, Persian and Urdu languages. In Unani system the plants, metals and minerals are used in specialized forms for therapeutic uses.

1.8.44.4.2 Some popular Unani medicines are as follows:

1. For cough and cold: Joshanda (Kaadha) made of Adrak, Kaalimirch, Mulethi, Unnab.
2. For stomach-ache: Arak Saunf, Arak Ajawaian.
3. For cough: Sharbat zuffa, Sualin tablet, Lauq-e-Sapistan (Lasode ki chatni).
4. For skin problem (blood purification): Safi, Khoonsafa, Arq-e-Shatra & Chiraita.
5. General tonic: Halwa-e-gheekawar, Cinkara, Roghan-e-Badam.
6. Brain tonic: Khamira-e-Gaozaban, Dimagheen.
7. Liver diseases (Jaundice): Arq-e-Mako, Arq-e-Kasni.
8. Digestive problems: Habb-e-Kabid, Jawarish-e-Jalinos.
9. Constipation: Qurs-e-Mulliyan, Itrifal Zamani.
10. Fever: Sharbat Khaksi (Khub Kalan), Gilow, Tabasheer.

#### 1.8.44.5 Sowa-Rig-pa:

1.8.44.5.1 “*Sowa-Rig-pa*”, which originated in India and is commonly known as Tibetan or Amchi medicine, is the traditional medicine of many parts of the Himalayan region. *Sowa-Rig-pa* (Bodh-Kyi) means ‘science of healing’ and the practitioners of this medicine are known as *Amchi* (superior to all).

In India, this system of medicine has been popularly practiced in Ladakh and Paddar-Pangay regions of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Darjeeling-Kalingpong (WB) and now in Tibetan settlements all over India and abroad.

#### 1.8.44.6 Homeopathy

1.8.44.6.1 The common man understands that the sweet white pills which are dispensed in small globule form contain homoeopathic medicines. Homeopathy was invented over 200 years ago by a German physician, Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, who, after observing many natural phenomena, became convinced that a substance which could cause a disease-like state could also cure a similar condition. The word ‘Homoeopathy’ means ‘similar sufferings’ and the system of Homoeopathy is based on ‘let likes be treated by likes’.

1.8.44.6.2 Homeopathy is a system of medicine that uses highly diluted doses from the plant, mineral and animal kingdoms to stimulate natural defenses in the body. Oral homoeopathic medicine is available in many forms, including the traditional homoeopathic pellets (balls), liquid dilution, tablets (lactose-based) and mother tincture.

1.8.44.6.3 *Application of Single Remedy:* Homoeopathic medicines are usually administered in single, simple and unadulterated form. Even if a patient suffers from several complaints, the homoeopathic physician never prescribes different medicines for each of these ailments; but administers a single medicine at a time, which suits the patient as a whole.

1.8.44.6.4 *Administration of Medicines:* Homoeopathic medicines are prepared in a special way known as Drug Dynamization or Potentisation. Potentised Homoeopathic medicines are dispensed in small globules prepared from lactose (sweet white pills). Mother tinctures, ointments for external use and eye drops & ear drops are also commonly used.

1.8.44.7 **Indian System of Medicines:** This includes Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Sowa-Rig-pa medicines. These medicines are also called *Desi Dawaiyan* in India. Herbal Medicines are also included in the category of these medicines. The practitioners of these systems are called Vaidji, Vaidyas, Siddha Vaidyas and Hakims. (Sometimes people also say *Jadi-Booti wale* Vaidji, Hakimji, etc.) This category also includes Home-made medicines and Gharelu Nuskhe, Herbal Medicines (*Jadi-Bootiyan or Desi Dawa*), and the medicines given by local Vaidya/Hakim. e.g. Neem leaves for skin diseases, Tulsi leaves for common cold, Haldi (turmeric) for injuries and fracture, Adarak (ginger) for cough, cold, throat problem, Garlic for gathiya/ joint pain, pepper and honey for dry cough, Ashwagandha, Chyawanprash as tonics for energy, Gulab Jal for eye wash, face wash, Saunf for indigestion, Ajowain and Hing for Stomach pain.

1.8.44.8 **Traditional Medicines:** This term is used for **curative and preventive practices which are a part of tradition in various sects/cults/tribes/cultures based on the experiences of many generations.** In India, the practices described in ancient systems of medicines like Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, etc. sometimes prevail as a tradition, and may therefore be termed traditional medicines although they are part of a well-recognized system.

1.8.44.9 **Herbals:** In our country, many home remedies used for prevention and cure are made up of plant parts and in general referred to as *Jadi-Bootiyan or Desi Dawa*. These plant-based recipes or *Jadi-Bootiyan*, although part of either Ayurveda or Unani or Siddha system of medicines, are not used under these specific names of AYUSH systems, due to ignorance or because they are so universally used.

1.8.44.10 Frequently, the plants which are used in these home remedies do not find mention in the present regulatory books of AYUSH systems. There are more than 10,000 plants in such use in India but only a few thousand have been incorporated in various Pharmacopeias or regulatory books so far. Hence, the term is used for defining or capturing data on use of those recipes/ *Jadi-Bootiyan* which, although part of AYUSH, could not be counted/ captured under any specified system of AYUSH due to lack of awareness and other reasons.

## 1.8.45 A few other definitions relevant to the enquiry on AYUSH

### 1.8.45.1 ‘AYUSH Unit’:

AYUSH Unit will mean any Health Care Center/ unit providing treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy), such as:

- (1) **‘Hospital’** Medical institutions having provision of admission of sick persons as in-door patients (in-patients) for treatment are called hospitals. Hospital run by the central/ state government or local bodies like municipalities are considered Government Hospital. It is pertinent to mention here that if any allopathic Hospital is having treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH ( for examples if an allopathic Hospital has a wing of Ayurveda/ Unani/ Siddha/ Homoeopathy/Yoga/Naturopathy) will be covered under this item.
- (2) **‘Dispensary’** is the consulting place/ chamber, which does not generally have facilities for treatment of in-patients. A dispensary is a public institution that dispenses medicine or medical aids or an office in a hospital, school or other institution from which medical supplies, preparations, and treatments are dispensed. Hospitals without bed may be treated as Dispensaries. Dispensary having treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH (for examples if an allopathic Hospital/ Dispensary has out-patient facility for Ayurveda/ Unani/ Siddha/ Homoeopathy/Yoga/Naturopathy) will be covered under this item.
- (3) **‘Primary health centre (PHC)’** is the first contact point between a village community and the medical officer. It has a medical officer and other paramedical staff. It is run by the Government and usually has in-patient and out-patient facilities. A PHC has jurisdiction over 6 sub-centres and serves about 30,000 populations in plain area and 20,000 populations in hilly/ tribal area. PHC having treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH (for examples if any PHC has treatment facility for Ayurveda/ Unani/ Siddha/ Homoeopathy/Yoga/Naturopathy) will be covered under this item.
- (4) **‘Community health centre’ (CHC)** serves about 1.2 lakh populations in plain area and 80,000 in the hilly/ tribal area. The CHC functions as referral centre for the PHC. It is manned by medical specialists and paramedical staff and has in-patient and out-patient facilities. CHC having treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH ( for examples if an CHC has treatment facility of Ayurveda/ Unani/ Siddha/ Homoeopathy/Yoga/Naturopathy) will be covered under this item.
- (5) **AYUSH Health Center (AHC):** In some of the State Govt. Institutions, Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha dispensaries are also called as AYUSH Health Centers. Generally these centers are managed by one doctor, one pharmacist and one other staff and provide only out-door patient care.
- (6) **Panchkarma Centers / Kendra:** These are small hospitals where Panchkarma Procedures / Ayurveda massage etc. is carried out. Panchkarma Center provides the facilities for ladies and gents both types of patients.

- (7) **Ayurveda / Panchkarma Hospitals:** There are many hospitals providing indoor patient care through Panchkarma / Massage therapy. Kerala State is well known to have Panchkarma Hospitals of very high quality. Various procedures of massage, fomentation, putting oil on forehead (called as Shirodhara) and applying medicated oils all over the body.

*Note: In case, if an AYUSH doctor visits an allopathic health care centre (Hospital/Dispensaries/PHCs/CHCs) once or twice in a week or so (but not on all working days) such Allopathic centre may not be treated as 'AYUSH Unit' for this survey purpose.*

1.8.45.2 **Doctor/ Vaidya/ Hakims/ Homoeopaths:** Medical practitioners providing treatment in any discipline under AYUSH will be covered by this term. In different parts of the country, AYUSH practitioners are known by different names like Vaidya, Hakim, Siddh, Homoeopath, Naturopath, Yoga guru, etc.

1.8.45.3 **Medicine:** Under AYUSH system, Yoga & Naturopathy are drugless systems. For Ayurved, Unani and Siddha, plant-based medicines are sometimes given to patients. Even home-based medicines like kadha<sup>1</sup>, tulsi, neem leaves etc. may be prescribed. Some of the common medicines for various diseases have been mentioned under each discipline, viz., Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha. Homeopathic medicines are available in many forms including the traditional Homoeopathic pellets (sweet white balls), liquid dilution, tablets (lactose based) and mother tinctures.

1.8.45.4 **System of Medicine:** This term pertains to the recognized systems of medicines, which are used for curative and/or preventive purposes in India such as Ayurveda, Unani, Yoga & Naturopathy, Homeopathy, Allopathy etc., and are regulated in the country by the Deptt. of AYUYSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

1.8.46 **Regarding overlap of different systems of medicines under AYUSH:** It needs to be mentioned that due to geographical and cultural diversity in India, the same medicine/ plant is frequently called by different names under different systems of AYUSH. To explain, the same plant may be used in Uttar Pradesh by its Hindi or Sanskrit name by an Ayurveda practitioner (Vaidya) and by its Urdu name under Unani system by a Unani practitioner (Hakim). Furthermore, the same plant may be used in South India by its Tamil name by a Siddha practitioner (called Siddh) under the Siddha system of medicines. Hence it becomes very difficult to draw clear-cut boundaries when self-use of a plant is to be classified according to system of medicine. The practice of AYUSH systems is highly culture- and geography- oriented; even then, in many parts of the country, more than one AYUSH system is in practice concurrently. Hence, it is very difficult to demarcate the exact boundaries of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani systems of medicine, particularly when it pertains to the use of plants. It is for this reason that information on Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha is proposed to be collected under one head, namely, Indian System of Medicine. However, if the plant or medicine is prescribed by a registered practitioner of the specified system of AYUSH, then it can be classified easily. When there is a use of Proprietary or Classical medicines either as over-the-counter (OTC) medicine or through prescription of any specified system of

<sup>1</sup> The term 'Kadha' (decoction) is used for pharmaceutical form of medicine, not as name of medicine itself. It is prepared from various single or multiple herbal medicines for different diseases

AYUSH, then there is a clear mention of the type of AYUSH system on the label or prescription of the practitioner about the specific system of AYUSH to which the treatment belongs. **Nevertheless, it is clarified that plant-based medicines used in different parts of the country are necessarily part of the Indian System of Medicine (Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha or Sowa-Rigpa).**

1.8.47 Therapies **not included** in AYUSH Systems for the purpose of this survey are:

1. Acupuncture, Aromatherapy, Astrology, Atlas Orthogonal, Auricular Therapy, Alexander Technique, Autogenic Training, Anthroposophical Medicine, Auto-Urine Therapy;
2. Breathwork, Biofeedback, Bach Flower Remedies;
3. Cellular Therapy, Chelation Therapy, Chemotherapy, Chinese (Oriental) Medicine, Colonics, Counseling/Psychotherapy, Cupping, Craniosacral Therapy;
4. Dance/Movement Therapies, Dentistry, Dowsing;
5. Ear Candling, Electropathy;
6. Feng Shui, Feldenkrais Method, Flower Essences;
7. Gem Therapy;
8. Holotropic, Heliotherapy (use of positive effects of the sun in boosting the immune system), Hypnotherapy;
9. Kinesiology;
10. Lymph Drainage Therapy;
11. Midwifery/Childbirth Support;
12. Native American Herbology, Network Chiropractic;
13. Ohashiatsu, Oriental Diagnosis, Osteopathic Medicine;
14. Physiotherapy, Pyramid Healing;
15. Radiesthesia, Radionics, Reconstructive Therapy/Prolotherapy, Reflexology, Reiki, Rolfing;
16. Shiatsu, Sound Therapy.

1.8.48 It may be noted that treatments or use of materials for beauty care or routine personal care and use of substances for flavouring of food or as mouth fresheners are to be excluded from the coverage of this survey.



**Table 1: allocation of sample villages and blocks for NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round**

State/UT	number of FSUs					
	Central sample			State sample		
	total	rural	urban	total	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA PRADESH	864	492	372	1728	984	744
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	216	140	76	216	140	76
ASSAM	432	332	100	432	332	100
BIHAR	576	416	160	576	416	160
CHHATTISGARH	280	188	92	280	188	92
GOA	56	20	36	56	20	36
GUJARAT	432	216	216	432	216	216
HARYANA	328	180	148	328	180	148
HIMACHAL PRADESH	256	208	48	256	208	48
JAMMU & KASHMIR	432	260	172	864	520	344
JHARKHAND	344	220	124	344	220	124
KARNATAKA	512	256	256	512	256	256
KERALA	560	328	232	840	492	348
MADHYA PRADESH	592	344	248	592	344	248
MAHARASHTRA	1008	504	504	1260	504	756
MANIPUR	320	172	148	640	344	296
MEGHALAYA	160	108	52	160	108	52
MIZORAM	192	80	112	192	80	112
NAGALAND	128	88	40	208	88	120
ORISSA	504	372	132	504	372	132
PUNJAB	392	196	196	392	196	196
RAJASTHAN	520	324	196	520	324	196
SIKKIM	96	76	20	96	76	20
TAMIL NADU	832	416	416	832	416	416
TRIPURA	232	164	68	232	164	68
UTTAR PRADESH	1128	740	388	1128	740	388
UTTARAKHAND	224	132	92	224	132	92
WEST BENGAL	792	448	344	792	448	344
A & N ISLANDS	72	36	36	0	0	0
CHANDIGARH	40	8	32	0	0	0
D & N HAVELI	24	12	12	0	0	0
DAMAN & DIU	16	8	8	16	8	8
DELHI	128	8	120	256	16	240
LAKSHADWEEP	24	8	16	0	0	0
PONDICHERRY	72	16	56	72	16	56
<b>ALL- INDIA</b>	<b>12784</b>	<b>7516</b>	<b>5268</b>	<b>14980</b>	<b>8548</b>	<b>6432</b>

*Note: (i) Minor changes in allocations may be necessary at the time of actual sample selection work*