

Work Participation and Women in Agriculture in India

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Foreword

Workers are one of the most important drivers of an economy. A motivated workforce in any sector brings about vitality in the production aspects and promotes harmony in the work environment. This is especially true in the agriculture sector which is at a cross road in the times when the profitability in this sector has dwindled and it is undergoing structural adjustments in the workforce. The migration of male members from villages to urban areas in search of better livelihood has left behind women in rural areas to take care of home and hearth simultaneously stepping into the role of managers of farm also in many areas.

Agricultural workers in India produced 296.7 million tones of food grains, 198.4 million tones milk, 114419 million eggs and 14070 thousand tones of fish in 2019-20 working in 127.6 million hectare (gross area) (GOI, 2021) to feed the ever growing population. Women play a significant role in all many of them are there in different sectors. There are a number of sources in giving data on women in agriculture. The censuses exercise taken up every ten years counts workers as cultivators and forestry. Many researchers quote the census data as workers in agriculture oblivious of the fact that it leaves behind many workers in the broad definition of agriculture workers. On the other hand, the NSSO undertakes comprehensive exercise on employment and unemployment every five years to collect entire gamut of work with detailed subclasses of workers in different categories.

This publication is important to understand the world of work and workers and the various terminologies used in this field. The data on workers especially agricultural workers by NSSO and Census have been compared in easy to understand tables and figures. Moreover, a note on reporting data on women in agriculture is an important addition to understand how the data should be reported to build narratives on women in agriculture. I am sure this publication will be useful for the policy makers, researchers and development agencies especially in the field of agriculture.

(R.C. Agarwal)

PREFACE

It is important to know that how many workers in agriculture and women in agriculture are engaged in this vocation, their status as principal or main worker/ subsidiary or marginal worker, how many of them are engaged as cultivators or agricultural labourers, number of households engaged in agriculture and the population dependent on it. The condition/status of employment can be assessed through the social construct i.e. employment, unemployment, underemployment, dependent population to understand the magnitude of the problem which is the primary step in finding a solution for it. This bulletin presents facts on total workers and agricultural workers with respect to male-female and rural-urban based on data from two agencies viz. Census (2011) and NSSO 68th round (2011-12). The methodologies employed by the two agencies have been given besides defining important terminologies and discussion on the variations in the figures between the two agencies, simultaneously finding concordance between the two.

The bulletin starts with summary on facts about agricultural workforce in the country which can be directly used by the reader instead of relying on other secondary sources. Chapter I highlights brief understanding on the role and significance of workforce in terms of numbers or facts and its interrelationship with total agricultural production. Chapter II speaks about history of the above two agencies and salient features related to workers and women in agriculture and Chapter III speaks about the methodologies followed by the two agencies in data collection and reporting. Chapter IV collates information on important terminologies and key indicators related to work and workers followed in Census and NSSO and their classification. Gender disaggregated facts and figures on workers, agricultural workers, cultivators and agricultural labourers computed from the estimates of NSSO survey (principal status and subsidiary status) and Census (main and marginal) are described in detail in Chapter V.

Chapter VI is completely on data related to women in agriculture. Chapter VII deals with comparison of work participation among states and UTs in India. The bulletin ends with a chapter on conclusion followed by references. The facts and figures are depicted as texts, figures, tables and maps throughout the booklet.

With a realistic picture of the above scenario, an assessment could be made to know the surplus workers and formulate policies to rehabilitate them in alternate remunerative vocation. Further, the bulletin is the base work done in this dimension that can be used for assessing the temporal variation of agricultural work force and women in agriculture with respect to both past as well as future data. The authors expects that this bulletin will be useful to policy makers, researchers and development agencies in understanding the workforce structure in the country to formulate enabling policies for strengthening economy as a whole.

The authors are indebted to Dr. R. C. Agarwal, DDG (Agri. Edu.), ICAR, New Delhi and Dr. P. S. Pandey, ADG (EP&HS), ICAR, New Delhi for their constant guidance and continuous support.

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Acronyms

ACU	Adult Cattle Unit
CDS	Current daily status
CWS	Current weekly status
ISNA	Indian System of National Accounts,
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
m	million
mt	Million tonnes
NCO	National Classification of Occupations
NIC	National Industrial Classification
NSS /NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
ps	Usual Principal status
PU	Proportion Unemployed
SNA-2008	UN system of National Accounts-2008
ss	Usual Subsidiary status
UPSS / PS +SS	Usual Principal Subsidiary Status / Usual Status
UR	Unemployment Rate
US	Usual status approach
WPR	Worker Population Rate (Census)
WPR	Worker Population Ratio (NSS)

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Summary

- ❖ The entire spectrum of human activity is classified into economic activity or non-economic activity.
 - ❖ An activity is considered as economic activity if it results in production of goods and services that add value to national product.
 - ❖ Persons engaged in economic activity are considered workers.
 - ❖ Number of workers are counted through Census exercise undertaken once in ten years.
 - ❖ Estimates of workers are made through comprehensive surveys on employment and unemployment by NSSO every five years.
 - ❖ In census exercise: workers are further classified as main or marginal worker whereas in NSSO survey, workers are further classified as principal status or subsidiary status worker.
 - ❖ In census exercise workers are counted under the categories of cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and total workers.
 - ❖ In NSSO survey, workers are classified according to industry of work (NIC-2008) and the type of occupation (NCO-2004). In NIC-2008 all economic activities are classified into sections (21), division (88), groups (238), classes (4033) and sub-classes (1304).
 - ❖ Total workers population (million) as per NSSO is 467.8 (38.6% of population) and Census 481.9 (39.8%).
 - ❖ Principal status (ps) workers (NSSO) is higher (429.0 m, 35.4%) than main workers (Census) (362.6 m, 29.9%).
 - ❖ Subsidiary status (ss) workers (NSSO) is lower (38.7 m, 3.2%) than marginal workers (119.3 m, 9.9%).
 - ❖ Census takes narrow definition of agriculture. It includes, cultivators and agricultural labourers only, whereas the NSSO survey uses broad definition of agriculture which includes those engaged in agriculture (including animal husbandry), forestry and fishing.
- Narrow definition of agriculture under NSSO can be derived by taking Group 011 and 015 under Division 01 of Section A of NIC-2008 to make comparison with census data.
- ❖ Taking broad definition of agriculture under NSSO, total agricultural workers were 228.7 m (18.9% of population) with 147.9 m male (23.7%) and 80.9 m female (13.8%).
- In rural areas, there were 213.3 m agricultural workers (25.6% of population) with 138.0 m male (32.3%) and 75.6 m female (18.6%).
- ❖ Taking narrow definition of agriculture under NSSO, total agricultural workers were 201.8 m (16.7% of population) with 135.4 m male (21.7%) and 66.5 m female (11.3%).
- As per Census 2011, there were 263.1 m (21.7% of population) agricultural workers with 178.6 m male (28.7%) and 84.5 m female (16.6%).
- Principal status total worker in NSSO were 183.3 m (15.1% of population) with 133.2 m (21.4%) male and 50.2 m female (8.5%).
- Main workers in agriculture in Census 2011 were 182.1 m (15.0% of population) with 128.4 m (20.6%) male and 53.8 m female (9.2%).
- Subsidiary status total worker in NSSO were 18.5 m (1.5% of population) with 2.2 m (0.4%) male and 16.3 m female (2.8%).
- Marginal workers in agriculture in Census 2011 were 81.1 m (6.7% of population) with 50.4 m (8.1%) male and 30.7 m female (7.5%).

A similar trend was observed in rural areas (see the text inside).

- ❖ Of the total 249.5 m households in the country, 97.4 m are agricultural hh (39.0%) and 152.1 m non-agricultural hh (61.0%).
Of the 97.4 m agricultural hh, 60.4 m are cultivating hh (24.2% of all hh) and 36.8 m (14.7%) agricultural labourers hh.
In agriculture sector, 228.7 m (49.0% of total workers) workers are engaged with 475.7 m (39.3%) of the population dependent on it.
In non-agriculture sector, 238.1 m (51.0% of total workers) workers are engaged with 735.0 m (60.7%) of the population dependent on it.
- ❖ In rural areas, there are 168.7 m households, of which 93.2 m (55.3%) are agricultural hh and 75.4 m (44.7%) non-agricultural hh.
Of the 93.2 m agricultural hh, 57.8 m are cultivating hh (34.3% of rural hh) and 35.4 m (21.0%) agricultural labourers hh.
In agriculture sector, 213.3 m (64.0% of rural workers) workers are engaged with 474.3 m (56.9%) of the population dependent on it.
In non-agriculture sector, 119.5 m (36.0% of total workers) workers are engaged with 359.3 m (43.1%) of the population dependent on it.
- ❖ Female workers: There were 128.9 m female workers in India with 80.9 m (63.0%) engaged in agriculture. There were 32.9 m (25.5% of all female worker) female cultivators and 48.0 m (37.2%) female agricultural labourers.
In rural areas, there were 100.8 m female workers with 75.6 m (75.0%) engaged in agriculture. There were 30.8 m (30.6% of rural female worker) female cultivators and 44.7 m (44.3%) female agricultural labourers.
- ❖ Females usually engaged in domestic duties (not counted as workers):
There were 169.9 m (131.0 rural and 37.2 urban) females engaged in specified activities.
There were 119.0 m (102 rural and 13.8 urban) females engaged in agriculture and allied activities.
Females engaged in domestic activities and in kitchen garden were 47.6 m (39.9 rural and 6.8 urban); livestock rearing 40.1 m (36.8 rural and 2.1 urban) and processing 16.2 m (13.0 rural and 3.0 urban).
- ❖ Worker Population Ratio (WPR, number per 1000 population) (NSSO) were total 354 (537 male and 161 female); rural 359 (535 male and 176 female) and urban 342 (542 male and 125 female).
Census defines a similar term as Work Participation Rate i.e. percent of workers in population. WPR in census 2011 for all India was 40.0% (rural 42.0%; urban 35.0%).
- ❖ Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR, number per 1000 population) (which includes workers and unemployed) were 364 for all India basis, 368 rural and 356 urban.

Chapter 1

Introduction

The economy of a country hugely depends on the quality of its workers. They are the change agents who bring vitality to any sector of economy. A skilled, motivated workforce is an asset to the nation. For a government, it is essential to know how many of them are there, activity participation of people, and the structural aspects of the workforce etc. to formulate enabling policies for strengthening economy as a whole.

The exercise of counting workers were initiated with the first census conducted in 1872. Over the years there has been gradual improvements in approach towards collecting information on workers. Information on workers including those in agriculture are now collected through Census exercise every ten years and by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) every five years. Census exercise collects information on workers on a limited scale while the NSSO survey is a comprehensive exercise which tries to collect entire gamut of work and workers. While census exercise is based on head count, the NSSO survey makes an estimate through proven methodology.

Very often, data on workers are quoted without giving the reference to the agency collecting it. Therefore, the different figures cited at different places creates confusion in the minds of readers as to which one is correct. In the present exercise, an attempt has been made to elucidate the methodologies of the two agencies define important terminologies and discuss the variations in the figures between the two agencies, simultaneously finding concordance between the two.

With respect to workers in agriculture and women in agriculture in particular, it is important to know the how many of them are engaged in this vocation, their status as principal or main worker/ subsidiary or marginal worker, how many of them are engaged as cultivators or agricultural labourers, number of households engaged in agriculture and the population dependent on it. The condition of/ status of employment or employment can be assessed through the social construct i.e. employment, unemployment, underemployment, dependent population to understand the magnitude of the problem which is the primary steps in finding a solution for it. With a realistic picture of the above scenario, an assessment could be made to know the surplus workers and formulate policies to rehabilitate them in alternate remunerative vocation.

There has been significant investment in understanding the drivers of agricultural production in terms of bio-physical environment which have paid off in terms of boosting agricultural production and productivity. However, the human dimensions – the primary movers of all the activities still needs to be studied thoroughly for what keeps them in doing activities in a particular way in one geographical region which differs significantly from the others. The social, cultural, behavioural

dimensions is generally overlooked by the researchers, giving all emphasis on the bio-physical environment. The study on women in agriculture encompasses the social- cultural geography intertwined with agricultural geography because social and cultural norms dictates the status of women in the society which in turn determines the bargaining position of women, accessing inputs, resource, technology and information needed for agricultural production.

This publication presents the data on total workers and agricultural workers with respect to male-female and rural-urban analyzed from the two important sources i.e. Census (2011) and NSSO 68th round (2011-12).

Chapter - 2

Enumerating workers and women in agriculture: agencies involved

Planning, policy and decision making at various levels in different sectors requires an understanding of the magnitude of the problem. The need for having a database on the characteristics of population with respect to occupation was felt as early as the first census conducted in 1872. Since then every census has been collecting information on economic activity of individuals with progressive improvements in methodology. Over several censuses, it was observed, especially after 1961 census that census was not a proper agency to collect reliable data on unemployment and therefore in 1971 census no question was asked on unemployment directly.

National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO)

The Planning Commission in 1970 set up an "Expert Committee on Unemployment Estimates" (the Dantwala Committee) for conducting the employment and unemployment surveys, to know the employment and unemployment situation in the country. Based on the concepts and definitions given by this committee the first quinquennial survey on employment and unemployment conducted in NSS 27th round (Oct 1972 - Sep 1973). Nine such comprehensive surveys on the employment and unemployment situation have been conducted by NSSO, the latest being the NSS 68th round (July 2011 - June 2012). The latest round of survey (68th) was necessitated as it was felt by the NSSO that 2009-10 was not a normal year during which the 66th round of survey was conducted.

The comprehensive surveys on the employment and unemployment situation conducted by NSSO are given below:

27th round (October 1972 - September 1973)

32nd round (July 1977 - June 1978)

38th round (January - December 1983)

43rd round (July 1987 - June 1988)

50th round (July 1993 - June 1994)

55th round (July 1999 - June 2000)

61st round (July 2004 - June 2005)

66th round (July 2009 - June 2010)

68th round (July 2011 - June 2012)

Objective of the employment and unemployment surveys conducted by NSSO are:

- To get estimates of level parameters of various labour force characteristics at the national and State/UT level
- To defining the labour force and measuring participation of the labour force in different economic activities
- To capture activity participation of the people which is not only dynamic but also multidimensional (varies with region, age, education, gender, level of living, industry and occupational category)
- To generate estimates for labour force participation rate, worker population ratio, unemployment rate, extent of underemployment, wages of employees, etc.
- To generate estimates for indicators of the structural aspects of the workforce such as status in employment, industrial distribution and occupational distribution of the worker
- To collect data on the particulars of enterprises and conditions of employment, the aspects of employment in the informal sector and informal employment

Census of India

The censuses however continued to collect information on population with the limited objective of classifying persons as workers under the categories: i) cultivators, ii) agricultural labourers, iii) household industry workers and iv) other workers. Workers were further categorized as main or marginal workers. Persons not falling under the category of workers were taken as non-workers. Unemployed persons were also categorized as non-workers. The salient features of various censuses are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Salient features of various Censuses collecting information on economic activity

Census	Information on economic activity
1872, 1881	• Persons classified according to the various occupations based on one question asked
1891	• Means of subsistence recorded for every individual • For dependents, the occupation of the person on whom they were dependent was recorded
1901 To 1921	• Principal and subsidiary occupation actual workers (including rentiers and pensioners etc.) recorded • For dependents, the occupation of the person on whom they were dependent was recorded

1931	• The term 'actual worker' was replaced by the 'earner' • Population classified as: earners, working dependents and non working dependents • Principal and subsidiary occupation of each worker was recorded • Occupation of dependents was recorded under the caption 'subsidiary occupation' • Industry in which a person was employed was also noted
1941	• Means of Livelihood, in order of importance' was recorded in respect of each worker • Enquired about duration of a particular means of livelihood (throughout/ part of the year) • Tabulation of 1941 Census was greatly curtailed and Means of Livelihood and Industries Tables were prepared based on 2 per cent random sample of the original individual census slips of each state retained by Mr. Yeatts, the Census Commissioner for India.
1951	• Ascertained the two economic characteristics of every individual: economic status [dependent (non earning/earning) / employed] and means of livelihood (ps/ss)
1961	• Population classified on the basis of work as: 'Workers' and 'Non-workers' • Workers classified as: i) Cultivator, ii) Agricultural labourer, iii) Household Industry or iv) work other than (i), (ii) and (iii)
1971	• Workers classified as: i) Cultivator, ii) Agricultural labourer, iii) Household Industry or iv) work other than (i), (ii) and (iii). • Main activity and Secondary work of a person were recorded. • It was observed from the experience of the 1961 census that census was not a proper agency to collect reliable data on unemployment and no question was asked on unemployment directly.
2011	• Persons identified as workers (main/ marginal) and non-workers. • Workers categorized as cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers. • Workers under 'Household Industry' & 'Other Worker' occupation of workers recorded.

Chapter - 3

Methodology

The data on workers are collected through census exercise conducted decennially and NSSO survey conducted every five years. The data for workers and their sub categories from Census 2011 were taken as such. In NSSO survey, estimates of various categories of workers are made through sample survey. Actual population of different categories of workers in NSSO survey were calculated using the ratio of the survey and population data of Census 2011.

The NSS 68th round survey (2011-12) for employment and unemployment characteristics was undertaken for the specific task of making an estimate of various categories of workers through sample survey. The census enumeration on the other hand primarily focuses on counting heads. In the NSS reports (Table 2), the estimates of the employment and unemployment characteristics are generally presented as ratios. The NSS report emphasises that to estimate the absolute number of any category corresponding to the NSS 68th round, the survey estimates of ratios should be applied to the projected population. Therefore, all through this study, the estimates of ratios were multiplied with the census 2011 population to arrive the number of persons in various categories. The estimated population under various categories in NSSO survey (68th round) and actual population data of Census 2011 are presented in various tables. The details of human population and the number of households estimated/ counted by different agencies are given in Tables 3 & 4.

Table 2. NSSO reports based on NSS 68th round used for this study

NSS 68th round (July 2011 - June 2012)	Tables
Report No. 554(68/10/1) Employment and Unemployment Situation in India	Table 27: Per 10000 distribution of usually working persons by industry of work
	Table 28: Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual subsidiary economic activity for each usual principal activity
	Table 30: Per 1000 distribution of persons by current weekly activity for each age-group
Report No. 559(68/10/3) Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties	Table 4: Number of females usually (principal status) engaged in domestic duties (92 & 93) and carrying out specified activities per 1000 females usually (principal status) engaged in domestic duties (92 & 93) [age-group: 5 years and above]; page A18-20

Table 3. Human population: NSSO survey estimate and Census 2011 (number in million)

	T/M/F	NSSO survey estimate (2011-12)	Census 2011
All	Total	1088.3 (100.0)	1210.7 (100.0)
	Male	559.1 (51.4)	623.2 (51.5)
Rural	Female	529.1 (48.6)	587.5 (48.5)
	Total	774.4 (100.0)	833.6 (100.0)
	Male	395.8 (51.1)	427.7 (51.3)
	Female	378.6 (48.9)	405.9 (48.7)
Urban	Total	313.8 (100.0)	377.1 (100.0)
	Male	163.3 (52.0)	195.5 (51.8)
	Female	150.5 (48.0)	181.6 (48.2)

Figures in () indicate percent of population

Table 4. Number of households in India enumerated by different agencies

Agencies	Total	Rural	Urban
Census 2011	249.5	168.6	80.9
NSSO 68th round (2011-12)	250.4	172.1	78.2
SECC 2012		179.4	
NSSO 70th round (2013)		156.1	
Liv Census 2012	262.9	195.6	67.3

(number in million)

The NSSO report (No.554, Table 27) gives the 'Per 10000 distribution of usually working persons by industry of work'. It also gives the estimated number of workers under the categories 'principal status' and 'all workers'. Based on the above two figures, estimated number of workers by industry of work under principal status (ps) and subsidiary stats (ss) were calculated.

Next, estimated number of workers under the categories 'principal status' and 'all workers' for census 2011 were calculated from estimated population (68th round survey), estimated number of workers under the categories ps and ss (68th rd) and actual population of census 2011. Thereafter, estimated number of workers by industry of work under ps and ss were calculated for Census 2011 using proportion for 68th round estimate and estimated workers under ps and ss categories for census 2011. The details of various calculations made are given below.

- A) Number of workers by industry of work (68th rd) = (number per 10000 working persons by industry of work / 10000) * estimated number of workers (68th rd)

- B) Number of workers under ps (/ss) for Census 2011 = (Estimated workers (68th rd) / Estimated population (68th rd)) * Actual population of Census 2011
- C) Number of workers by industry of work for Census 2011 = [(Estimated workers by industry of work (68th rd) / Estimated workers under the category (ps/ss) (68th rd))] * Number of workers under ps (/ss) for Census 2011

Females not in the category of workers but engaged in specified activities:

There are a large number of activities which women do within the household and surrounding premises but they do not qualify as economic activity according to the definition of work. Therefore, although they remain engaged in various activities, they are not considered as workers.

The number of females in principal status usually engaged in domestic duties and carrying out specified activities were enumerated in NSS 68th round survey (NSS Report No. 559). They are not considered as workers because their toil not considered as economic activities according to the definition. The list of specified activities undertaken by females are given in Table 5. The estimated number of females for each category of specified activities were calculated as:

Number of females (Census 2011) in the category = [(No. of females in each category of specified activities (68th rd) / No. of females (68th rd))] * Number of females (Census 2011)

Table 5. List of specified activities (not counted as work) carried out by females besides being engaged in domestic duties

S.No.	Specified activities	S.No.	Specified activities
1	maintenance of kitchen garden etc.	11	grinding food grains (acquired)
2	work in hh. poultry etc.	12	preparation of gur (acquired)
3	free collection of fish etc.	13	preservation of meat etc. (acquired)
4	free collection of fire wood etc.	14	making basket etc. (acquired)
5	husking of paddy (own produce)	15	preparing cow-dung cakes
6	grinding food grain (own produce)	16	sewing, tailoring etc.
7	preparation of gur (own produce)	17	free tutoring of own/ others' children
8	preservation of meat (own produce)	18	bringing water from outside hh premises
9	making basket etc. (own produce)	19	bringing water from outside village
10	husking of paddy (acquired)		

Chapter - 4

Important terminologies related to work and workers

It is important to understand the various terminologies used in the NSSO surveys and the Census exercise for comprehending the nature and distribution of work under various categories. The important terminologies used in the NSSO surveys are described in the following paragraphs.

A. Terminologies related to NSSO

A1. Economic activity

The entire spectrum of human activity can be classified into i) economic activity or ii) non-economic activity (Table 6). An activity is considered as economic activity if it results in production of goods and services that add value to national product.

Economic activity can broadly be classified into i) market activity or ii) non-market activity.

- i) The market activities include activities performed for pay or profit which results in production of goods and services for exchange.
- ii) The non-market activities include all activities relating to:
 - a) the agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying sector (NIC-2008: Industry Section A and B; Division 01 to 09) which results in production of primary goods for own consumption (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.).
 - b) the own-account production of fixed assets, which include production of fixed assets including construction of own houses, road, wells, etc., and of machinery, tools, etc., for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge.

Difference between UN system of National Accounts and the Indian System of National Accounts: There is a slight difference in the classification of UN system of National Accounts and the Indian System of National Accounts (which NSSO follows) in defining economic activities. Under UN system of National Accounts, production of any good for own consumption; and own account processing of primary products are considered economic activities. On the other hand, NSSO survey include 'production of primary goods for own consumption' as economic activity and it does not consider 'processing of primary products for own consumption' as economic activity.

Table 6. Classification and identification of workers and non-workers based on NSSO Survey

Worker			Non worker	
Engaged in Economic activity (Production of goods and services)			Unemployed -seeking work -available for work	Not in labour force (not available for work)
Market activities	Non-market activities			
For pay of profit for exchange	Own account production of fixed assets	Production of <u>primary commodities</u> † for own consumption		
NIC 2008: Industry Division 10 to 99		NIC 2008: Industry Section A to U (Division 01 to 09) (Sec.A-Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; Sec.B-Mining and quarrying)		
Principal status				
[224.7]	Sec.A: [201.8]; Sec.B: [2.5]		[12.1]	[769.6]
[429.0]				
Usual status (ps+ss)				
[236.5]	Sec.A: [228.7]; Sec.B: [2.5]		[743.0]	
[467.8]				

† Economic activity under UN system of National Accounts includes: production of any good for own consumption; own account processing of primary products. NSSO survey considers Production of only primary commodities for own consumption as economic activity. It does not consider processing of primary products for own consumption as economic activity.

Figures in [] indicate numbers in million (Calculated from NSSO 68th round estimates)

A2. Approaches to determine activity status

On the basis of activities (economic/non-economic) pursued by persons during certain specified reference period, there are three approaches to determine activity status:

Approaches to determine activity status	Criteria	Reference period
usual status	major time	One year
current weekly status (CWS)	priority- cum- major time	One week
current daily status (CDS)	priority- cum- major time	each day of the reference week

Priority: working > not working but seeking or available for work > neither working nor available for work.

Current weekly status (CWS) : A person is considered to be employed if he or she pursues any one or more of the gainful activities for at least one-hour on any day of the reference week. CWS captures the short term fluctuations in employment and unemployment caused due to seasonality in labour markets.

Current daily status (CDS) : It ascertains the activity status (with time deposition) of a person for each day of the reference week. A person is considered as employed for 'full day' if s/he works for ≥ 4 hr and for 'half-day' if works for 1 to 4 hrs per day. This approach is associated with persons-days and not to persons.

Usual status approach (US) : This approach measures the activity status of a person in a reference period of 365 days. The usual status approach measures:

- i) Usual Principal Status (UPS) or Usual Status (PS) and
- ii) Usual Principal Subsidiary Status (UPSS) or Usual Status (PS+SS).

Usual principal status (PS) : The activity in which a person spent relatively long time (i.e. major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. The broad usual principal activity statuses are: a) employed b) unemployed, and c) not in labour force.

Usual subsidiary status (SS) : The activity in which a person spent a minor period (not less than 30 days) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. [activity status codes: 11 to 51]. The work in subsidiary capacity may fall under either of the two situations in which, a person may spend a relatively long time spent in some economic (/non-economic) activity and a relatively short period (not less than 30 days) spent in some economic activity i) not simultaneously or ii) simultaneously.

Usual Principal Subsidiary Status (UPSS) or) : UPSS is more inclusive in identifying workers as it includes employed persons (PS) and also part of the unemployed or outside the labour force who are engaged in subsidiary capacity (SS).

A3. Broad activity statuses

There are three broad activity statuses: i) employed, ii) unemployed, and iii) not in labour force.

A4. Categorization of workers

Persons engaged in economic activity (or worker) may be further categorized into two types:

- i) Status: a) self-employed, b) regular wage/ salaried employee and c) casual worker.
- ii) Industry : a) Principal status (ps) and b) usual status (ps+ss)

A5. Detailed activity statuses under the broad activity statuses

The three broad activity statuses (employed/ unemployed/ not in labour force) have been further classified in detail which is given in Table 7 along with the activity code.

Table 7. Description of the detailed activity statuses under the broad activity statuses (employed/ unemployed/ not in labour force) with code

Activity status		Activity code*	Detailed activity	
A workers				
i) self-employed	11	worked in household enterprises as own-account worker		
	12	worked in household enterprises as an employer		
	21	worked in household enterprises as helper		
	61	did not work owing to sickness though there was work in household enterprise		
	62	did not work owing to other reasons though there was work in household enterprise		
	ii) regular wage/ salaried employee	31	worked as regular wage/salaried employee	
		71	did not work owing to sickness but had regular salaried/wage employment	
		72	did not work owing to other reasons but had regular salaried/ wage employment	
	iii) casual labour	41	worked as casual labour in public works other than MGNREG public works	
		42	worked as casual labour in Mahatma Gandhi NREG public works	
		51	worked as casual labour in other types of works	
B unemployed				
	81	sought work or did not seek but was available for work (for usual status approach)		
	81	sought work (for current weekly status approach)		
	82	did not seek but was available for work (for current weekly status approach)		
C not in labour force				
	91	attended educational institutions		
	92	attended to domestic duties only		
	93	attended to domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use		
	94	rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.		
	95	not able to work owing to disability		
	97	others (including beggars, prostitutes, etc.)		
	98	did not work owing to sickness (for casual workers only)		
	99	children of age 0-4 years		

Activity status codes, 42, 61, 62, 71, 72, 82, and 98 are used only in the current status (in CWS and CDS) and the remaining activity status codes are used in both usual and in current status

A6. Key labour force indicators

The key indicators of labour force are :

- i) Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)
- ii) Worker Population Ratio (WPR)
- iii) Proportion Unemployed (PU), and
- iv) Unemployment Rate (UR)

Labour force participation rate (LFPR): LFPR is defined as the number of persons/ person-days in the labour force (which includes both the employed and unemployed) per 1000 persons / person-days

Worker Population Ratio (WPR): WPR is defined as the number of persons/person-days employed per 1000 persons/person-days.

Proportion Unemployed (PU): It is defined as the number of persons/person-days unemployed per 1000 persons/person-days.

Unemployment Rate (UR): UR is defined as the number of persons/person-days unemployed per 1000 persons/person-days in the labour force.

The key indicators of labour force and the corresponding activity code are given in Table 8.

Table 8. Description of key labour force indicators and activity statuses with code

Activity status	Activity code (details: Table 6)	Key indicators
workers	11, 12, 21, 31, 41, 42, 51, 61, 62, 71, 72	1. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR): [(no of employed persons + no of unemployed persons)/ total population]* 1000 2. Worker Population Ratio (WPR): [(no of employed persons)/ total population]* 1000
unemployed	81, 82	3. Proportion Unemployed (PU): [(no of unemployed persons)/ total population]* 1000
not in labour force	91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99	4. Unemployment Rate (UR): [(no of unemployed persons)/ (no of employed persons + no of unemployed persons)]* 1000

A7. Industry and occupation of the work activity

Employed persons are classified according to industry of work and the type of occupation. The details of NIC-2008 and NCO-2004 may be seen in the website.

To record	Classification used	Details of NIC-2008/ NCO-2004
the industry of work	5-digit classification of NIC-2008	Section A to U; Division 01 to 99
the type of occupation	3-digit classification of NCO-2004	Division : 1 to 9 and X; Sub-division: 11 to 93 and X0, X1, X9

NIC-2008: National Industrial Classification-2008;

NCO-2004: National Classification of Occupations-2004

A8. Broad structure of National Industrial Classification (All economic activities) NIC-2008

In NIC-2008 all economic activities are classified into sections, division, groups, classes and sub-classes. The NIC-2008 follows a 4-digit class which comparable with International Standard Industrial Classification Rev.4 (ISIC Rev.4) till 4-digit classes in totality.

The NIC-2008 has :

21 sections (A to U),

88 divisions [last division 99, 2-digit],

238 groups [last group 990, 3-digit],

403 classes and [last class 9900, 4-digit]

1304 sub-classes [last sub-class 99000, 5-digit]

Two illustrations are given below:

Level	Description
Section A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Division 01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities
Group 011	Growing of non-perennial crops
Class 0112	Growing of rice
Sub-Class 01124	Inorganic farming of non-basmati rice
Section A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Division 01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities
Group 014	Animal production
Class 0141	Raising of cattle and buffaloes
Sub-Class 01412	Production of milk from cows or buffaloes

The sub divisions of workers under agriculture, forestry and fisheries are given in Table 9.

Table 9. Classification of workers under Agriculture, forestry and fishing (Section A) in NIC-2008

Group	Details
Division 01: Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	
011	Growing of non-perennial crops Class 0111: Growing of cereals (except rice), leguminous crops and oil seeds (includes wheat, jowar, bajra, millets, other cereals, pulses, oil seeds) 0112: Growing of rice 0113: Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers 0114: Growing of sugar cane 0115: Growing of tobacco 0116: Growing of fibre crops 0117: Growing of other non-perennial crop (flowers)
012	Growing of other non-perennial crop
013	Plant propagation
014	Animal production
015	Mixed farming: This class includes the combined production of crops and animals without a specialized production of crops or animals. The standard gross margins of crop or animal sector individually is not more than 66 per cent.
016	Support activities to agriculture and post-harvest crop activities
017	Hunting, trapping and related service activities
Division 02: Forestry and logging	
021	Silviculture and other forestry activities
022	Logging
023	Gathering of non-wood forest products
024	Support services to forestry
Division 03: Fishing and aquaculture	
031	Fishing
032	Aquaculture

A9. Other important terminologies

Workers (Principal status)	Persons who are engaged in any economic activity, includes persons with temporary absence from work due to various reasons. Further categorized as: • self-employed (activity status codes: 11, 12, 21), • regular wage /salaried employee (activity status codes:31), • casual labour (activity status codes: 41, 42)
Workers (usual status: ps+ss)	Includes persons engaged in any economic activities for major part of the year (in principal status) plus persons who are employed or non-worker but engaged in economic activities for a minor period (not less than 30 days). Further categorized as: • self-employed (activity status codes: 11, 12, 21, 61, 62) • regular wage /salaried employee (activity status codes:31, 71, 72) • casual labour (activity status codes: 41, 42 and 51)
Seeking or available for work (unemployed)	Persons who, owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work or expressed their willingness or availability for work. (activity status codes: 81, 82)
Labour force	Persons either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) (activity status codes: 11- 82)
Not in labour force	Persons neither 'working' nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons. Also includes casual labourers not working due to sickness. (activity status codes: 91-95, 07, 98 and 99)
Self-employed	Persons who operated their own farm or non-farm enterprises or engaged independently in a profession or trade are considered self-employed in household enterprises. Categories of self-employed persons: • own-account workers • employers • helpers in household enterprise
Regular wage/ salaried employee	Persons who worked in others' farm or nonfarm enterprises (both household and non-household) and, in return, received salary or wages on a regular basis
Casual labour	A person who was casually engaged in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household)

B. Terminologies related to Census (2011) exercise

B1. Work: Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. Persons engaged in production for self-consumption like growing of crops (except plantation crops), rearing of animals and milk production for self-consumption are treated as economic activity.

B2. Workers: All persons (irrespective of age and sex) who participated in any economically productive activity for any length of time during the reference period are defined as workers.

Main Workers: Workers who worked for more than 6 months (180 days) in the reference period are termed as Main Workers.

Marginal Workers: Workers who worked for less than six months (180 days) in the reference period are termed as Marginal Workers.

Non Workers: A person who did not work at all in any economically productive activity during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration was treated as non worker. This category includes students, persons engaged in household duties, dependents, pensioners, beggars, etc.

B3. Classification of workers:

Cultivators: Persons engaged in cultivation of land owned or held on lease for payment in money, kind or share are considered as cultivators. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation. A person leasing out land and not even supervising the cultivation activity is not considered as cultivator.

Agricultural Labourers: A person working on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is considered as an agricultural labourer.

Household Industry Workers: Persons working in an industry conducted by one or more members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas are household industry workers.

Other Workers: Workers other than cultivators, agricultural labourers or workers in Household Industry, as defined above are termed as 'Other Workers'.

B4. Other terminologies

Occupation: The occupation of those workers (both main and marginal) were recorded whose work category was classified in "Household Industry" or "Other Worker".

Nature of Industry, Trade or Service: Like occupation, this question too, was asked of those workers (both main and marginal) whose work category was classified in "Household Industry" or "Other Worker".

Class of worker: It was recorded in respect of those workers (both main and marginal) whose work category was classified in “Household Industry” or “Other Worker” with classes as: Employer-1, Employee-2, Single Worker-3, and Family Worker-4.

Non-Economic Activity: The non-economic activities of Marginal Workers and Non- Workers were grouped into seven categories as : Student-1/ Household duties-2/ Dependent-3/ Pensioner-4/ Rentier-5/ Beggar-6/ Other-7.

Seeking or Available for Work: Persons under Marginal worker and Non-workers were further categorized as seeking or available for work.

Work Participation Rate: Work participation rate is defined as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to total population.

$$\text{Work Participation rate} = [\text{Total workers (Main + Marginal)} / \text{Total Population}] \times 100$$

A summary of terms in NSSO survey and Census 2011 are given in Table 10.

Table 10. Summary of terms in NSSO Survey and Census 2011

	NSSO Survey [68th round survey]	Census 2011
Work/ worker	Economic activity : The entire spectrum of human activity can be classified into: i) economic activity or ii) non-economic activity. An activity is considered as economic activity if it results in production of goods and services that add value to national product. Economic activity can broadly be classified into: i) market activity or ii) non-market activity. i) The market activities include activities performed for pay or profit which results in production of goods and services for exchange. ii) The non-market activities include all activities relating to: a) the agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying sector (NIC-2008: Industry Section A &B; Division 01 to 09) which results in production of primary goods for own consumption (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.). b) the own-account production of fixed assets, which include production of fixed assets including construction of own houses, road, wells, etc., and of machinery, tools, etc., for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge.	Work: Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity.

	NSSO Survey [68th round survey]	Census 2011
Classification of workers	Classified as per NIC-2008 21 sections (A to U) 88 divisions 238 groups 403 classes and 1304 sub-classes	Classified as • Cultivators • Agricultural Labourers • Household workers • Other workers
Workers in agriculture	Agricultural workers: Includes Section A (Division 1, 2 and 3) of industry of NIC-2008. Section A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing Div.1: Crop and animal production, hunting and related service Div.2: Forestry and logging Div.3: Fishing and aquaculture [further classified as principal status/ subsidiary status]	• Cultivators • Agricultural Labourers [further classified as Main/ Marginal workers]
Activity status/ Main-Marginal workers	Usual principal status: This approach measures the activity status of a person in a reference period of 365 days. The usual status approach measures: i) Usual Principal Status (UPS) or Usual Status (PS) and ii) Usual Principal Subsidiary Status (UPSS) or Usual Status (PS +SS).	Main Workers Marginal Workers Non Workers
Categorizing activity status	Approaches to determine activity status: i) Usual status a) Usual principal status (ps) b) Usual subsidiary status (ss) c) Usual Principal Subsidiary status (ps+ss) ii) Current weekly status (CWS) iii) Current daily status (CDS)	Main Workers Marginal Workers Non Workers
Activity statuses	There are three broad activity statuses : i) employed, ii) unemployed, and iii) not in labour force.	Main workers Marginal workers Non workers (includes unemployed)
Casual worker	Casual labour: worked as casual labour in public works/ MNREG/ other type of work. - Casual worker in agriculture - Casual worker in non-agriculture	
WPR	Worker Population Ratio (WPR)	Work Participation Rate

Chapter - 5

Counting workers and agricultural workers

The census exercise and the NSSO uses different approaches for enumerating the number of workers under different categories. While the census exercise uses head count every ten years, the NSSO survey makes an estimate of the number of workers periodically. A comparison of the two approaches is given in Table 11. The details of workers (principal status and subsidiary status) calculated from the estimates of NSSO survey and workers (main and marginal) from Census data 2011 are given in Tables 12-14. The figures from both the sources are given alongside to make an easy comparison.

Table 11. Comparison of Census and NSSO survey

Census data	NSSO survey
Workers in the population are counted through decennial census exercise.	Estimates of workers are made through comprehensive surveys on employment and unemployment by NSSO every five years. The latest being NSS 68th round (July 2011- June 2012) survey.
In census exercise: workers are further classified as main or marginal worker.	In NSSO survey : workers are further classified as principal status or subsidiary status worker
The census exercise: unemployed persons are not explicitly counted. They are subsumed under the category non-worker.	NSSO survey estimates the unemployed persons.
Census takes narrow definition of agriculture. It includes, cultivators and agricultural labourers only.	It uses broad definition of agriculture. Agricultural workers are those engaged in agriculture (including animal husbandry), forestry and fishing. Narrow definition of agriculture under NSSO can be derived from the detailed subclass of the estimates.
Does not contain comprehensive information of all sectors of employment.	A detailed exercise covering all sectors of employment and unemployment.
Over estimates agricultural labourers (especially marginal agric. lab)	

A. Workers- total:

The total number of workers according to NSSO estimate were 467.8 m (38.6% of total population) as compared to Census data of 481.9 m (39.8%) (Table 12). The workers in principal status and subsidiary status were 429.0 m (35.4%) and 38.7 m (3.2%), respectively as per NSSO, whereas, the figures for main and marginal workers as per Census 2011 were 362.6 m (29.9%) and 119.3 m (9.9%). A comparison of the above indicate that the difference between percent total workers under NSSO and Census is only 1.2%. The ps status workers in NSSO were higher by 5.5% as compared to main workers of Census data. On the other hand, the ss status workers in NSSO were lower by 6.7% than marginal workers of Census data. A similar trend was observed for male and female workers also. In case of female workers in ps status (NSSO) was close to main workers (Census). Subsidiary status workers in case of male were only 0.7% and in female it was 5.8%. Thus, although the total workers were similar in NSSO and Census, there was a mismatch in ps/main and ss/marginal workers.

Table 12. Details of workers in NSSO survey and Census data: All-rural-urban

Workers (million)						
	NSSO (ps+ss)	Census (main+marginal)	NSSO (ps)	Census (main)	NSSO (ss)	Census (marginal)
All						
Total	467.8 (38.6)	481.9 (39.8)	429.0 (35.4)	362.6 (29.9)	38.7 (3.2)	119.3 (9.9)
Male	339.2 (54.4)	331.9 (53.2)	334.6 (53.7)	273.2 (43.8)	4.6 (0.7)	58.7 (9.4)
Female	128.9 (21.9)	149.9 (25.5)	94.9 (16.2)	89.4 (15.2)	34.1 (5.8)	60.6 (10.3)
Rural						
Total	332.8 (39.9)	348.7 (41.8)	299.6 (35.9)	245.9 (29.5)	33.2 (4.0)	102.9 (12.3)
Male	232.4 (54.3)	226.8 (53.0)	228.8 (53.5)	178.1 (41.6)	3.6 (0.8)	48.7 (11.4)
Female	100.8 (24.8)	100.8 (24.8)	71.4 (17.6)	67.8 (16.7)	29.5 (7.3)	54.1 (13.3)
Urban						
Total	133.7 (35.5)	133.1 (35.3)	128.9 (34.2)	116.7 (30.9)	4.8 (1.3)	16.4 (4.3)
Male	106.8 (54.6)	105.1 (53.8)	105.9 (54.2)	95.1 (48.6)	0.9 (0.5)	10.0 (5.1)
Female	26.6 (14.6)	28.0 (15.4)	22.8 (12.6)	21.6 (11.9)	3.9 (2.1)	6.5 (3.6)

Figures in () indicate percent of population

B. Agricultural workers :

In census exercise, the agricultural workers are represented by two indicators namely, cultivators and agricultural labourers. They are further categorized as main or marginal workers. The census data does not specifically speak about workers engaged in agriculture as other than cultivators and agricultural labourers. On the other hand, the NSSO survey defines agricultural workers as those working in agriculture (crop production including animal husbandry), forestry and fishing. This is taken as the definition of agriculture in broad sense. The NSSO survey also gives the detailed classification under Division, Group and Class (pl see Table 9) from which the narrow definition of agriculture corresponding to Census data can be derived. The narrow definition of agriculture under NSSO can be taken as those under Division 011 (growing of non-perennial crops) and Division 015 (Mixed farming).

According to the broad definition of agriculture of NSSO, the total agricultural workers were 228.7 m (18.9% of the population) and as per Census data it was 263.1 m (21.7%). The ps status ag. workers (NSSO) were higher than main ag workers (Census), 201.8 m vs 182.1 m, respectively. On the other hand, the ss status ag. workers (NSSO) were only 26.9 m as compared to marginal ag. workers (Census) 81.1 m. A similar trend was observed for agricultural workers (broad definition) in rural areas.

When definition of agriculture in narrow sense was taken into consideration, some interesting observations were made. While the total agricultural workers (narrow def.) was lower in NSSO (201.8 m, 16.7% of total) than Census data (263.1 m, 21.7%), the ps status ag. workers (NSSO, 183.3 m, 15.1% of total population) and main workers (Census, 182.1 m, 15.0%) were almost similar. Similar was the case of all males and females. Also, in rural areas the trend was strikingly similar, indicating a synergy between the principal status ag. workers in NSSO and main ag. workers in Census. However, there was a difference between the ss status ag. workers (NSSO) and marginal ag workers (Census) which resulted in differences in total ag. workers in NSSO and Census.?

Table 13. Agricultural workers in NSSO survey (broad definition) and Census data (million)

Agricultural Workers						
	NSSO (ps+ss)	Census (main+marginal)	NSSO (ps)	Census (main)	NSSO (ss)	Census (marginal)
All						
Total	228.7 (18.9)	263.1 (21.7)	201.8 (16.7)	182.1 (15.0)	26.9 (2.2)	81.1 (6.7)
Male	147.9 (23.7)	178.6 (28.7)	145.1 (23.3)	128.4 (20.6)	2.8 (0.4)	50.4 (8.1)
Female	80.9 (13.8)	97.6 (16.6)	56.9 (9.7)	53.8 (9.2)	24 (4.1)	43.9 (7.5)
Rural						
Total	213.3 (25.6)	252.1 (30.2)	188.2 (22.6)	173.8 (20.8)	25.1 (3.0)	78.3 (9.4)
Male	138 (32.3)	170.7 (39.9)	135.4 (31.7)	122.2 (28.6)	2.6 (0.6)	48.5 (11.3)
Female	75.6 (18.6)	94.3 (23.2)	53.2 (13.1)	51.6 (12.7)	22.4 (5.5)	42.6 (10.5)
Urban						
Total	8.9 (2.4)	11.1 (2.9)	7.9 (2.1)	8.3 (2.2)	1.1 (0.3)	2.7 (0.7)
Male	6.0 (3.1)	8.0 (4.1)	5.9 (3)	6.2 (3.2)	0.1 (0.1)	1.8 (0.9)
Female	2.9 (1.6)	3.4 (1.9)	2 (1.1)	2.1 (1.2)	0.9 (0.5)	1.2 (0.7)

Figures in () indicate percent of population

Table 14. Agricultural workers in NSSO survey (narrow definition) and Census data (*million*)

Agricultural Workers						
	NSSO (ps+ss)	Census (main+marginal)	NSSO (ps)	Census (main)	NSSO (ss)	Census (marginal)
All						
Total	201.8 (16.7)	263.1 (21.7)	183.3 (15.1)	182.1 (15.0)	18.5 (1.5)	81.1 (6.7)
Male	135.4 (21.7)	178.6 (28.7)	133.2 (21.4)	128.4 (20.6)	2.2 (0.4)	50.4 (8.1)
Female	66.5 (11.3)	97.6 (16.6)	50.2 (8.5)	53.8 (9.2)	16.3 (2.8)	43.9 (7.5)
Rural						
Total	189.7 (22.8)	252.1 (30.2)	172.4 (20.7)	173.8 (20.8)	17.4 (2.1)	78.3 (9.4)
Male	127.5 (29.8)	170.7 (39.9)	125.4 (29.3)	122.2 (28.6)	2.1 (0.5)	48.5 (11.3)
Female	62.5 (15.4)	94.3 (23.2)	47.3 (11.7)	51.6 (12.7)	15.2 (3.7)	42.6 (10.5)
Urban						
Total	6.1 (1.6)	11.1 (2.9)	5.5 (1.5)	8.3 (2.2)	0.6 (0.2)	2.7 (0.7)
Male	4.3 (2.2)	8.0 (4.1)	4.2 (2.1)	6.2 (3.2)	0.1 (0.1)	1.8 (0.9)
Female	1.9 (1.0)	3.4 (1.9)	1.4 (0.8)	2.1 (1.2)	0.5 (0.3)	1.2 (0.7)

Figures in () indicate percent of population

C. Cultivators and agricultural labourers:

According to NSSO survey, there were a total of 228.7 m agricultural workers (broad definition) (ps: 201.8 m; ss: 26.9 m) (Table 15). Considering self employed person in agriculture to be cultivators, there were 129.0 m cultivators (10.7% of population) and 99.7 m casual labourers agriculture (8.2% of population). Of the total casual labourers in agricultural 72.8 m (6.0% of population) were working in principal status and 26.9 m (2.2%) in subsidiary status.

Of the 147.9 m male agricultural workers, 96.2 m were cultivators and 51.7 m casual labourers in agriculture. Similarly, of the 80.9 m female agricultural workers, 32.9 m were cultivators and 48.0 m casual labourers in agriculture.

In rural areas, 213.3 m agricultural workers (ps: 188.2 m; ss: 25.1 m) were there which is 93.0% of all agricultural workers in the country (Table 16). There were 120.2 m cultivators in rural areas and 93.4 m (ps: 68.3 m; ss: 25.1 m) were casual labourers in agriculture. Of the total workforce in rural areas, 64.0% were employed in agriculture. Again of the total workforce in rural area, 36.1% were cultivators and 28.1% were casual labourers in agriculture, the remaining 35.9% engaged in non-agriculture pursuit.

The male agricultural workers in rural areas were 138.0 m (ps: 135.4 m and ss: 2.6 m). Male cultivators in rural areas were 89.4 m and casual labourers in agriculture were 48.6 m (ps: 46.0 m; ss: 2.6 m). Of all male workers in rural areas (232.4 m), 59.4% worked in agriculture (38.5% cultivators, 20.9% labourers).

The female agricultural workers in rural areas were 75.6 m (ps: 53.2 m and ss: 22.4 m). Female cultivators in rural areas were 30.8 m and casual labourers in agriculture were 4.7 m (ps: 22.3 m; ss: 22.4 m). Of all female workers in rural areas (100.8 m), 75.0% worked in agriculture (30.6% cultivators, 44.4% ag. labourers).

In urban area, there were 8.9 m (ps: 7.9 m; ss: 1.1 m) agricultural workers which was 0.01% of the all workers in urban areas (Table 17).

Table15. Distribution of workers as cultivators and casual labour - all (rural + urban) (million)

Category	Principal status (ps)	Subsidiary status (ss)	Total (ps+ss)
All			
Agric. - self employed†	129.0 (10.7)		129.0 (10.7)
Agric. - casual lab	72.8 (6.0)	26.9 (2.2)	99.7 (8.2)
Agric. worker	201.8 (16.7)	26.9 (2.2)	228.7 (18.9)
Non Agric. worker	227.2 (18.8)	11.8 (1.0)	239.1 (19.7)
Total	429.0 (35.4)	38.7 (3.2)	467.8 (38.6)
Male			
Agric. - self employed	96.2 (15.4)		96.2 (15.4)
Agric. - casual lab	48.9 (7.8)	2.8 (0.4)	51.7 (8.3)
Agric. worker	145.1 (23.3)	2.8 (0.4)	147.9 (23.7)
Non Agric. worker	189.5 (30.4)	1.8 (0.3)	191.3 (30.7)
Total	334.6 (53.7)	4.6 (0.7)	339.2 (54.4)
Female			
Agric. - self employed	32.9 (5.6)		32.9 (5.6)
Agric. - casual lab	24.0 (4.1)	24.0 (4.1)	48.0 (8.2)
Agric. worker	56.9 (9.7)	24.0 (4.1)	80.9 (13.8)
Non Agric. worker	38.0 (6.5)	10.1 (1.7)	48.0 (8.2)
Total	94.9 (16.2)	34.1 (5.8)	128.9 (21.9)

Agric. - self employed = cultivator†; figures in () indicate percent of population

Table 16. Distribution of workers as cultivators and casual labour in rural areas (million)

Category	Principal status (ps)	Subsidiary status (ss)	Total (ps+ss)
All			
Agric. - self employed†	120.2 (14.4)		120.2 (14.4)
Agric. - casual lab	68.3 (8.2)	25.1 (3.0)	93.4 (11.2)
Agric. worker	188.2 (22.6)	25.1 (3.0)	213.3 (25.6)
Non Agric. worker	111.4 (13.4)	8.1 (1.0)	119.5 (14.3)
Total	299.6 (35.9)	33.2 (4.0)	332.8 (39.9)
Male			
Agric. - self employed	89.4 (20.9)		89.4 (20.9)
Agric. - casual lab	46.0 (10.8)	2.6 (0.6)	48.6 (11.4)
Agric. worker	135.4 (31.7)	2.6 (0.6)	138 (32.3)
Non Agric. worker	93.5 (21.9)	1.0 (0.2)	94.5 (22.1)
Total	228.8 (53.5)	3.6 (0.8)	232.4 (54.3)
Female			
Agric. - self employed	30.8 (7.6)		30.8 (7.6)
Agric. - casual lab	22.3 (5.5)	22.4 (5.5)	44.7 (11)
Agric. worker	53.2 (13.1)	22.4 (5.5)	75.6 (18.6)
Non Agric. worker	18.2 (4.5)	7.1 (1.7)	25.3 (6.2)
Total	71.4 (17.6)	29.5 (7.3)	100.8 (24.8)

3Agric. - self employed = cultivator†; figures in () indicate percent of population

Table 17. Distribution of workers as cultivators and casual labour in urban areas (million)

Category	Principal status (ps)	Subsidiary status (ss)	Total (ps+ss)
All			
Agric. - self employed†	5.4 (1.4)		5.4 (1.4)
Agric. - casual lab	2.5 (0.7)	1.1 (0.3)	3.6 (1.0)
Agric. worker	7.9 (2.1)	1.1 (0.3)	8.9 (2.4)
Non Agric. worker	121.1 (32.1)	3.7 (1.0)	124.8 (33.1)
Total	128.9 (34.2)	4.8 (1.3)	133.7 (35.5)
Male			
Agric. - self employed	4.3 (2.2)		4.3 (2.2)
Agric. - casual lab	1.6 (0.8)	0.1 (0.1)	1.7 (0.9)
Agric. worker	5.9 (3)	0.1 (0.1)	6.0 (3.1)
Non Agric. worker	100 (51.2)	0.8 (0.4)	100.8 (51.6)
Total	105.9 (54.2)	0.9 (0.5)	106.8 (54.6)
Female			
Agric. - self employed	1.1 (0.6)		1.1 (0.6)
Agric. - casual lab	0.9 (0.5)	0.9 (0.5)	1.8 (1)
Agric. worker	2 (1.1)	0.9 (0.5)	2.9 (1.6)
Non Agric. worker	20.8 (11.5)	2.9 (1.6)	23.7 (13.0)
Total	22.8 (12.6)	3.9 (2.1)	26.6 (14.6)

Agric. - self employed = cultivator†; figures in () indicate percent of population

D. Households and population dependent on agriculture: There were 249.5 m households in India in 2011 (Census 2011). A total of 97.2 m households (39.0% of all hh) were engaged in agriculture (Table 18). The cultivating hh numbered 60.4 m (24.2% of total hh) and the number of hh engaged in agricultural labourer were 36.8 m (14.7% of total hh). Households engaged in pursuit other than agriculture numbered 152.1 m (61.0% of total hh).

A total of 475.7 m persons (39.3% of total) were dependent on agriculture whereas, 735.0 m (60.7%) were dependent on activities other than agriculture.

In rural areas, the total number of households were 168.6 m, of which 93.2 m (55.3%) were agricultural households (Table 19). The cultivating hh numbered 57.8 m (34.3% of all rural hh) and the hh engaged as casual ag. labourers were 35.4 m (21.0%). Number of hh engaged in non-agricultural pursuit were 75.4 m (44.7%) in rural areas.

The population dependent on agriculture in rural areas were 474.3 m (56.9% of rural population) whereas, number of people dependent on pursuit other than agriculture were 359.3 m (43.1%).

In urban areas, the total number of households were 80.9 m, of which 4.2 m (5.2%) were agricultural households (Table 20). The cultivating hh numbered 2.6 m (3.2% of all urban hh) and the hh engaged as casual ag. labourers were 1.4 m (1.7%). Number of hh engaged in non-agricultural pursuit were 76.7 m (94.8%) in urban areas.

The population dependent on agriculture in urban areas were 1.4 m (0.4% of urban population) whereas, number of people dependent on pursuit other than agriculture were 375.7 m (99.6%).

Table 18. Number of households, worker and population dependent on agriculture All (rural+urban) (million)

Households		Worker			Dependent population		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ag 97.4 (39.0)	Cultivating hh 60.4 (24.2)	129.0 (27.6)	96.2 (28.4)	32.9 (25.5)	475.7 (39.3)	243.5 (39.1)	231.0 (39.3)
	Ag lab. 36.8 (14.7)	99.7 (21.3)	51.7 (15.2)	48.0 (37.2)			
	152.1 (61.0)	239.1 (51.1)	191.3 (56.4)	48.0 (37.2)	735.0 (60.7)	379.8 (60.9)	356.6 (60.7)
Total hh: 249.5 (100)		467.8 (100)	339.2 (100)	128.9 (100)	1210.9 (100)	623.3 (100)	587.6 (100)

Figures in () indicate percent of the column

Table 19. Number of households, worker and population dependent on agriculture-rural (million)

Households			Worker			Dependent population		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ag 93.2 (55.3)	Land owning† 57.8 (34.3)	Cultivating hh 57.8 (34.3) [Male headed: 52.6; Female headed: 5.2]	120.2 (36.1)	89.4 (39.5)	30.8 (30.6) [FHH: 5.2; oth:25.6]			
	Landless 95.0 (56.3)	Ag lab. 35.4 (21.0)	93.4 (28.1)	48.6 (20.9)	44.7 (44.3) [FHH MCC: 11.4; /ps:22.3; ss: 22.4]	474.3 (56.9)	243.4 (56.9)	230.9 (56.9)
		59.6 (35.3)						
Non ag 75.4 (44.7)	Land owning† 15.8(9.4)	15.8 (9.4)	119.5 (35.9)	94.5 (40.7)	25.3 (25.1)	359.3 (43.1)	184.4 (43.1)	174.9 (43.1)
Total hh: 168.6 (100)			332.8 (100)	232.4 (100)	100.8 (100)	833.6 (100)	427.7 (100)	405.9 (100)

†Total land owning households: 73.6 m; Figures in () indicate percent of the column

Table 20. Number of households, worker and population dependent on agriculture-urban (million)

Households			Worker			Dependent population		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ag 4.2† (5.2)	80.9 (100.0)	Cultivating hh 2.6† (3.2)	5.4 (4.0)	4.3 (4.0)	1.1 (4.1)	1.4* (0.4)	0.7 (0.4)	0.7 (0.4)
		Ag lab. 1.4† (1.7)	3.6 (2.7)	1.7 (1.6)	1.8 (6.8)			
Non ag 76.7* (94.8)		76.7 (94.8)	124.8 (93.3)	100.8 (94.4)	23.7 (89.1)	375.7* (99.6)	194.8 (99.6)	180.9 (99.6)
Total hh: 80.9			133.7	106.8	26.6	377.1	195.5	181.6

Figures in () indicate percent of the column;

†Estimated from the ratio (worker: no of hh) of rural area; ¥ By difference

*Estimated from the ratio (worker: no of dependent population) of rural area; ¥ By difference

E. Distribution of different categories of workers according to Census 2011

The details of workers under different categories enumerated in the Census exercise have been classified in Tables 21 to 25.

Table 21. Distribution of workers-total in India -Census 2011 (million)

Sl no	Status	Total			Male			Female		
		Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
a)	Worker	362.6	119.3	481.9	273.2	58.7	331.9	89.4	60.6	149.9
b)	Non workers			729.0			291.3			437.6
	Total			1210.9			623.3			587.6
Worker-sub category										
a1	Cult+ Ag lab	182.1	81.0	263.1	128.3	50.4	178.7	53.8	43.8	97.6
a1.1	Cultivator	95.9	22.9	118.8	73.1	22.9	95.9	22.9	13.2	36.0
a1.2	Agri. Labourers	86.2	58.2	144.3	55.3	27.5	82.7	30.9	30.7	61.6
a2	Other than Cult+									
	Ag lab	180.5	38.3	218.7	144.9	8.4	153.3	35.6	16.7	52.3
a2.1	Household Industry									
	Workers	12.3	6.0	18.3	7.5	2.2	9.8	4.8	3.8	8.6
a2.2	Other Workers	168.1	32.3	200.4	137.3	19.3	156.7	30.8	13.0	43.8

cult+ag lab : Cultivator + Agricultural labourer

Table 22. Distribution of workers-rural in India -Census 2011 (million)

Sl no	Status	Total			Male			Female		
		Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
a)	Worker	245.9	102.9	348.7	178.1	48.7	226.8	67.8	54.1	121.9
b)	Non workers			485.0		200.9				284.1
	Total			833.7		427.8				406.0
Worker-sub category										
a1	Cult+ Ag lab	173.8	78.3	252.1	122.2	48.5	170.7	51.6	42.6	94.3
a1.1	Cultivator	92.8	22.2	115.1	70.5	22.2	92.8	22.3	12.9	35.2
a1.2	Agri. Labourers	81.0	56.0	137.0	51.6	26.3	77.9	29.3	29.7	59.1
a2	Other than Cult+									
	Ag lab	72.1	24.6	96.7	55.9	0.2	56.1	16.1	11.5	27.7
a2.1	Household Industry									
	Workers	7.2	4.7	11.9	4.2	1.7	5.9	3.1	3.0	6.1
a2.2	Other Workers	64.8	19.9	84.7	51.8	11.4	63.1	13.1	8.5	21.6

Table 23. Distribution of workers-urban in India -Census 2011 (million)

Sl no	Status	Total			Male			Female		
		Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
a)	Worker	116.7	16.4	133.1	95.1	10.0	105.1	21.6	6.5	28.0
b)	Non workers			244.0			90.4			153.6
	Total			377.1			195.5			181.6
Worker-sub category										
a1	Cult+ Ag lab	8.3	2.7	11.1	6.2	1.8	8.0	2.1	1.2	3.4
a1.1	Cultivator	3.1	0.6	3.7	2.5	0.6	3.2	0.6	0.3	0.9
a1.2	Agri. Labourers	5.2	2.1	7.3	3.6	1.2	4.8	1.6	0.9	2.5
a2	Other than Cult+									
	Ag lab	108.4	13.7	122.1	89.0	8.2	97.1	19.4	5.2	24.7
a2.1	Household Industry									
	Workers	5.1	1.3	6.4	3.4	0.5	3.9	1.7	0.8	2.5
a2.2	Other Workers	103.3	12.4	115.7	85.6	7.9	93.5	17.7	4.5	22.2

Table 24. Distribution of workers-male in India -Census 2011 (million)

Sl no	Status	Total			Male			Female		
		Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
a)	Worker	273.2	58.7	331.9	178.1	48.7	226.8	95.1	10.0	105.1
b)	Non workers			291.3			200.9			90.4
	Total			623.3			427.8			195.5
Worker-sub category										
a1	Cult+ Ag lab	128.3	50.4	178.7	122.2	48.5	170.7	6.2	1.8	8.0
a1.1	Cultivator	73.1	22.9	95.9	70.5	22.2	92.8	2.5	0.6	3.2
a1.2	Agri. Labourers	55.3	27.5	82.7	51.6	26.3	77.9	3.6	1.2	4.8
a2	Other than Cult+									
	Ag lab	144.9	8.4	153.3	55.9	0.2	56.1	89.0	8.2	97.1
a2.1	Household Industry									
	Workers	7.5	2.2	9.8	4.2	1.7	5.9	3.4	0.5	3.9
a2.2	Other Workers	137.3	19.3	156.7	51.8	11.4	63.1	85.6	7.9	93.5

Table 25. Distribution of workers-female in India -Census 2011 (million)

Sl no	Status	Total			Male			Female		
		Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
a)	Worker	89.4	60.6	149.9	67.8	54.1	121.9	21.6	6.5	28.0
b)	Non workers			437.6			284.1			153.6
	Total			587.6			406.0			181.6
Worker-sub category										
a1	Cult+ Ag lab	53.8	43.8	97.6	51.6	42.6	94.3	2.1	1.2	3.4
a1.1	Cultivator	22.9	13.2	36.0	22.3	12.9	35.2	0.6	0.3	0.9
a1.2	Agri. Labourers	30.9	30.7	61.6	29.3	29.7	59.1	1.6	0.9	2.5
a2	Other than Cult+									
	Ag lab	35.6	16.7	52.3	16.1	11.5	27.7	19.4	5.2	24.7
a2.1	Household Industry									
	Workers	4.8	3.8	8.6	3.1	3.0	6.1	1.7	0.8	2.5
a2.2	Other Workers	30.8	13.0	43.8	13.1	8.5	21.6	17.7	4.5	22.2

A comparison of workers under various categories including agricultural workers according to NSSO survey and the Census data is given alongside in Tables 26 to 29 and Figure 1 to 9. While comparing the values of the two data sources it should always be remembered the definition of subsidiary status workers under NSSO and the marginal workers in Census.

Table 26. Summary of workers, agricultural workers, non-ag workers according to NSS 68th round survey and Census 2011 (number in million) Total-male-female

		Total			Male			Female		
	NSS 68 rd survey: Industry: NIC-2008	ps	ss	ps+ss	ps	ss	ps+ss	ps	ss	ps+ss
a.	Worker	429.0	38.7	467.8	334.6	4.6	339.2	94.9	34.1	128.9
b.	Ag worker (crop, animal production, forestry, fishery)	201.8	26.9	228.7	145.1	2.8	147.9	56.9	24	80.9
c.	Non ag worker	227.2	11.8	239.1	189.5	1.8	191.3	38	10.1	48
	Census 2011	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
a.	Worker	362.6	119.3	481.9	273.2	58.7	331.9	89.4	60.6	149.9
b.	Ag worker (cultivator, ag labourers)	182.1	81.1	263.1	128.4	50.4	178.6	53.8	43.9	97.6
c.	Non ag worker	180.5	38.2	218.8	144.8	8.3	153.3	35.6	16.7	52.3
	Agricultural worker:									
	NSS 68 round survey	ps	ss	ps+ss	ps	ss	ps+ss	ps	ss	ps+ss
i)	Growing non-perennial crops and mixed farming	183.3	18.5	201.8	133.2	2.2	135.4	50.2	16.3	66.5
ii)	Growing of perennial crops, etc.	10.6	1.2	11.8	7.3	0.2	7.5	3.3	1	4.3
iii)	Animal production	5.7	7.2	12.9	2.7	0.3	3.0	3.0	6.9	9.9
iv)	Forestry	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.5	0	0.5	0.1	0	0.1
v)	Fishing& aquaculture	1.5	0	1.5	1.4	0	1.4	0.2	0	0.2
	Agriculture total (incl. crop, anim. prod, forestry and fishery)	201.8	26.9	228.7	145.1	2.8	147.9	56.9	24	80.9
	Census 2011	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
i)	Cultivator (cult.)	95.9	22.9	118.8	73.1	22.9	95.9	22.9	13.2	36
ii)	Agri. Labourers	86.2	58.2	144.3	55.3	27.5	82.7	30.9	30.7	61.6
	Ag worker -total (cult, ag lab.)	182.1	81.1	263.1	128.4	50.4	178.6	53.8	43.9	97.6

*To calculate percent of population use the data: Total=1210.7; Male=623.2; Female=587.5

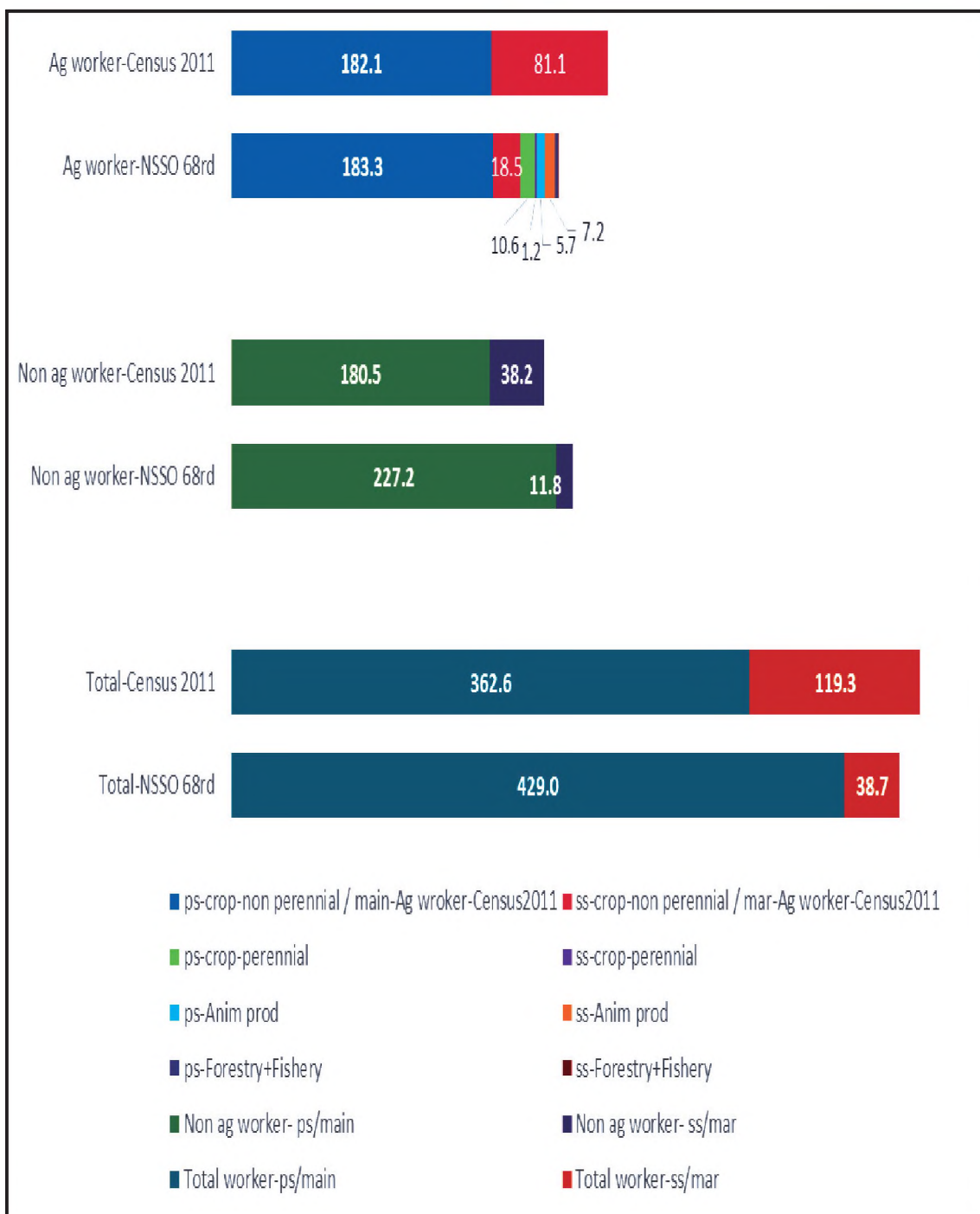


Figure 1. Distribution of total workers, non-workers and agricultural workers in NSSO 68 round survey and Census 2011

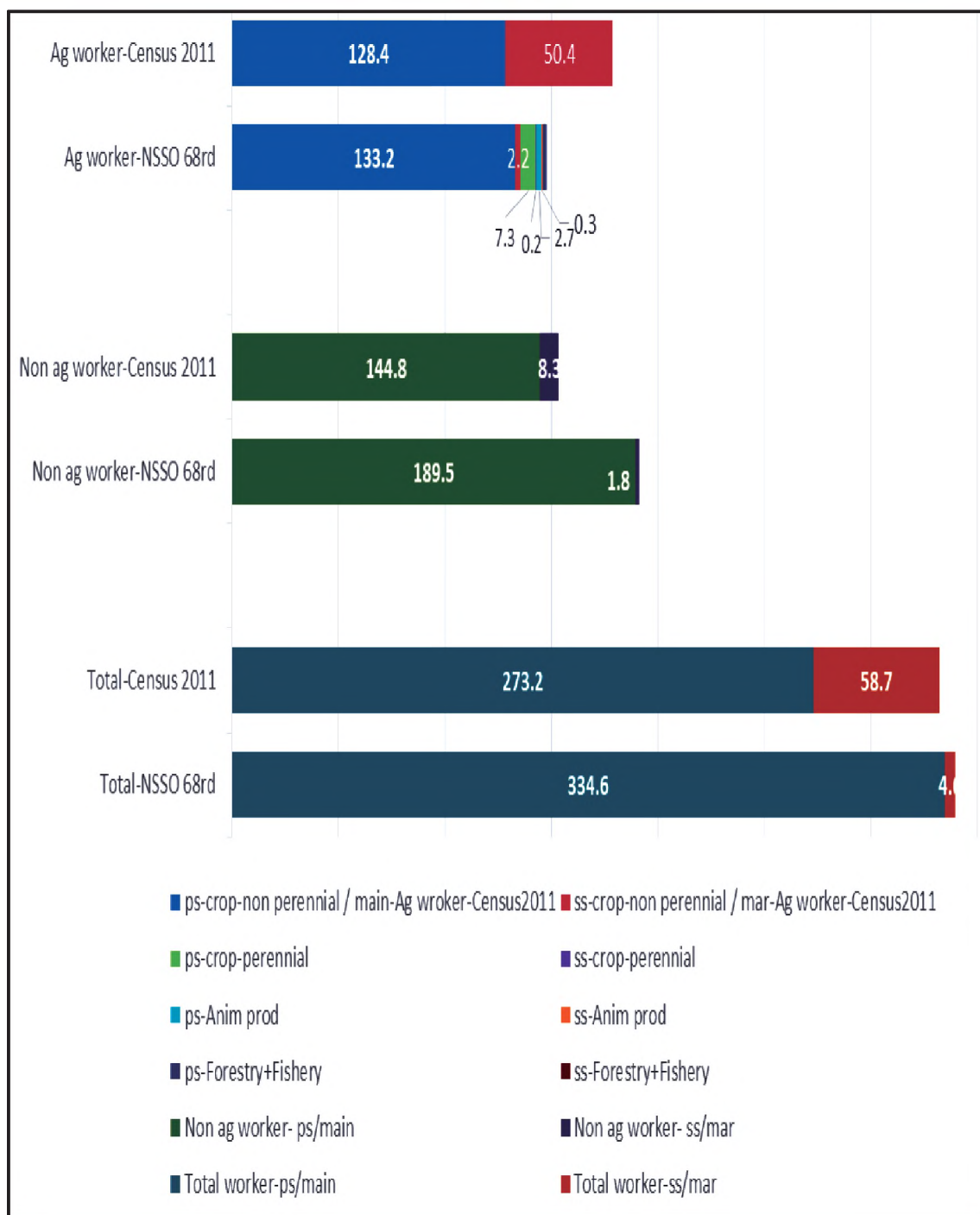


Figure 2. Distribution of male workers, non-workers and agricultural workers in NSSO 68 round survey and Census 2011

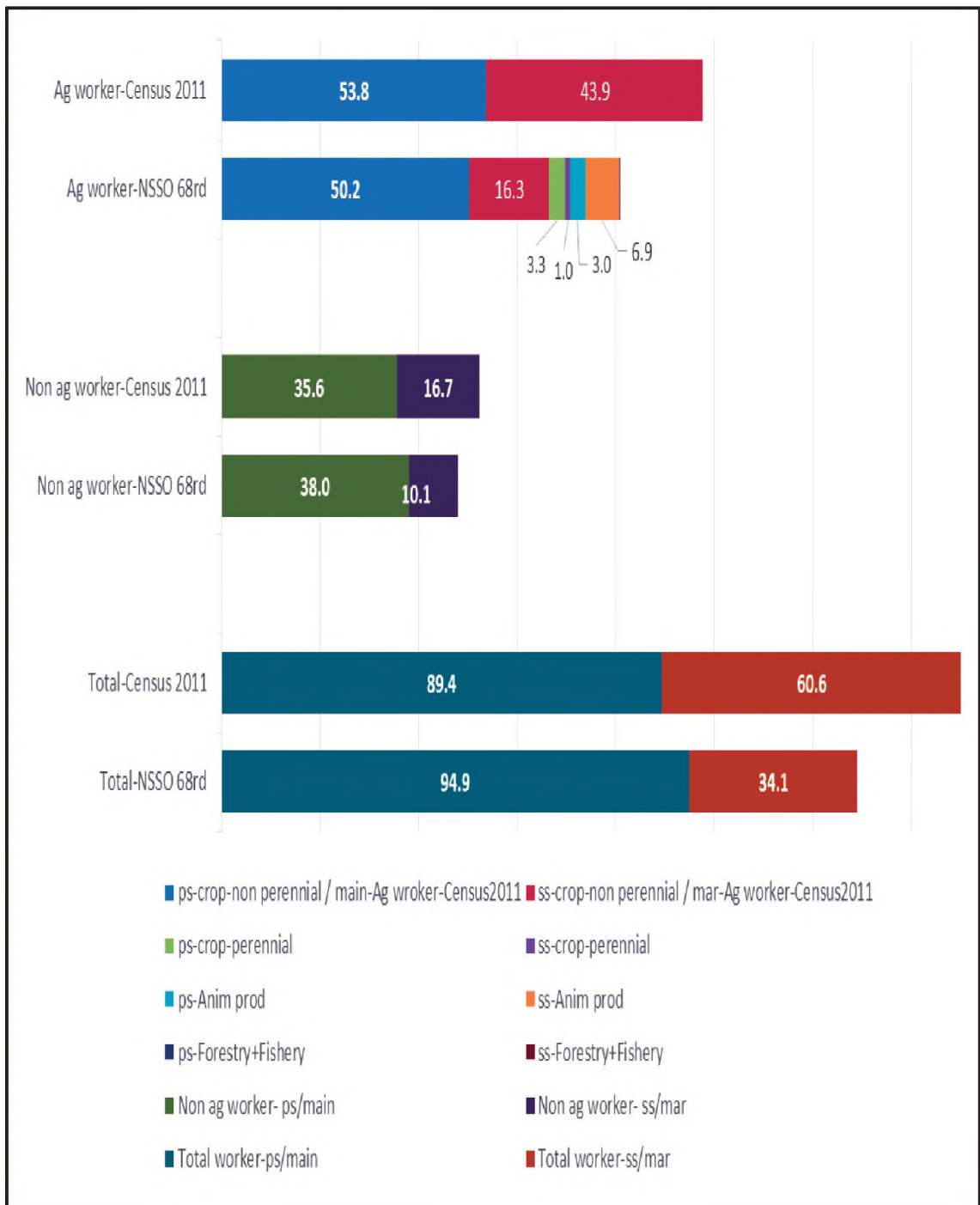
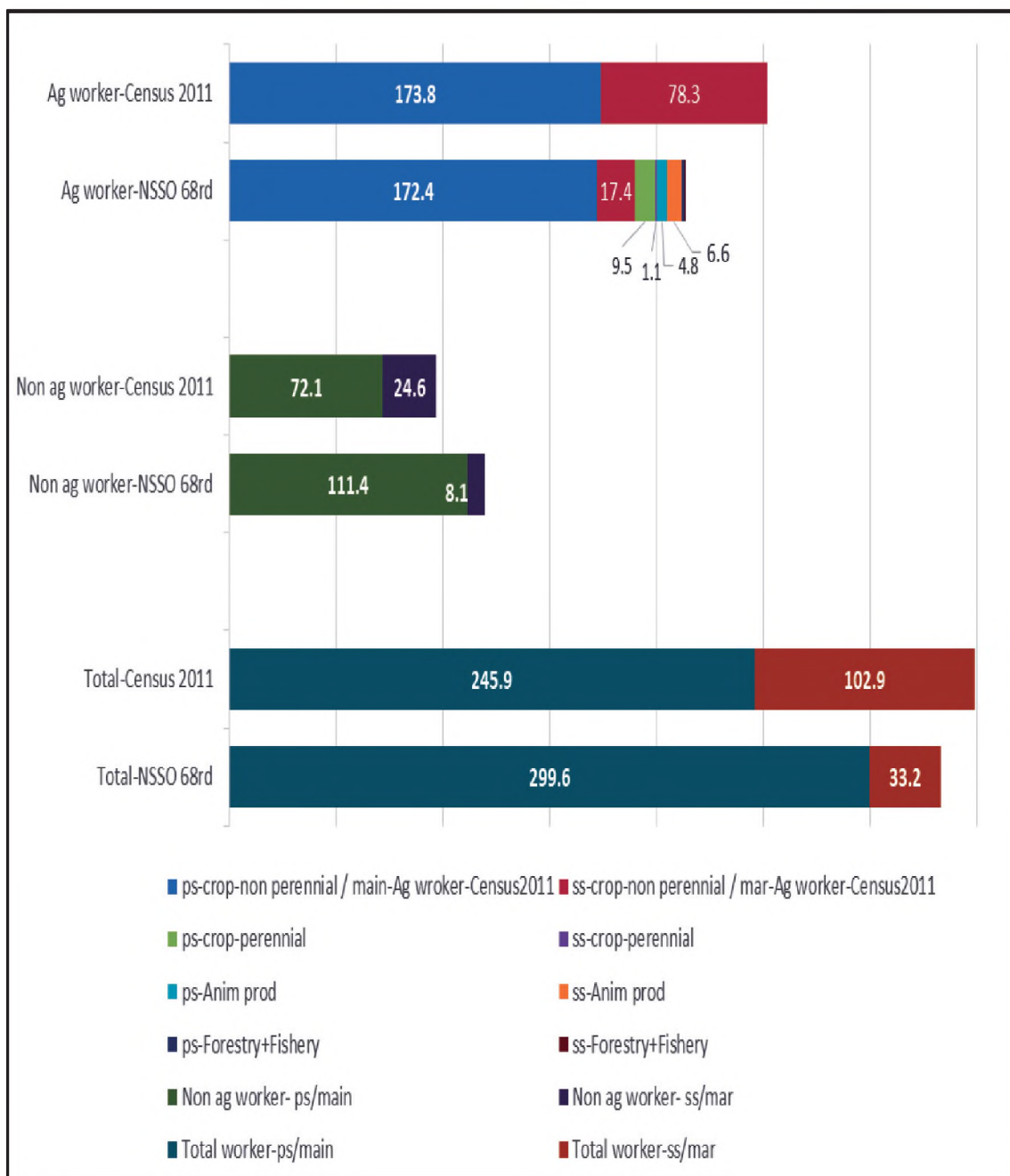


Figure 3. Distribution of female workers, non-workers and agricultural workers in NSSO 68 round survey and Census 2011

Table 27. Summary of workers, agricultural workers, non-ag workers according to NSS 68th round survey and Census 2011 (number in million): Total-rural-urban

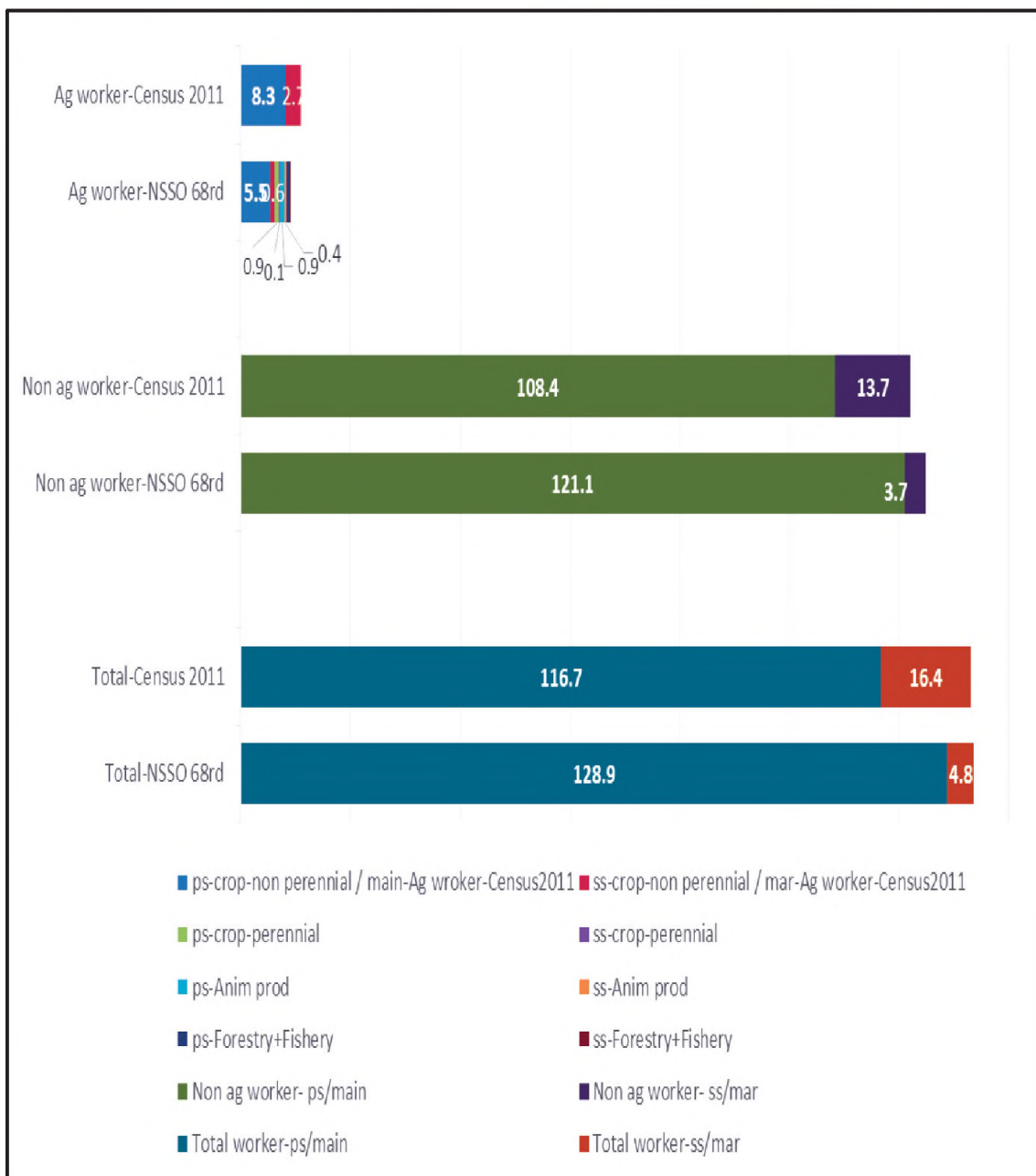
		Total			Rural			Urban		
	NSS 68 rd survey: Industry: NIC-2008	ps	ss	ps+ss	ps	ss	ps+ss	ps	ss	ps+ss
a.	Worker	429.0	38.7	467.8	299.6	33.2	332.8	128.9	4.8	133.7
b.	Ag worker (crop, animal production, forestry, fishery)	201.8	26.9	228.7	188.2	25.1	213.3	7.9	1.1	8.9
c.	Non ag worker	227.2	11.8	239.1	111.4	8.1	119.5	121.1	3.7	124.8
	Census 2011	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
a.	Worker	362.6	119.3	481.9	245.9	102.9	348.7	116.7	16.4	133.1
b.	Ag worker (cultivator, ag labourers)	182.1	81.1	263.1	173.8	78.3	252.1	8.3	2.7	11.1
c.	Non ag worker	180.5	38.2	218.8	72.1	24.6	96.7	108.4	13.7	122.1
	Agricultural worker:									
	NSS 68 round survey	ps	ss	ps+ss	ps	ss	ps+ss	ps	ss	ps+ss
i)	Growing non-perennial crops and mixed farming	183.3	18.5	201.8	172.4	17.4	189.7	5.5	0.6	6.1
ii)	Growing of perennial crops, etc.	10.6	1.2	11.8	9.5	1.1	10.6	0.9	0.1	1.0
iii)	Animal production	5.7	7.2	12.9	4.8	6.6	11.3	0.9	0.4	1.3
iv)	Forestry	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
v)	Fishing& aquaculture	1.5	0	1.5	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.5
	Agriculture total (incl. crop, anim. Prod, forestry and fishery)	201.8	26.9	228.7	188.2	25.1	213.3	7.9	1.1	8.9
	Census 2011	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
i)	Cultivator (cult.)	95.9	22.9	118.8	92.8	22.2	115.1	3.1	0.6	3.7
ii)	Agri. Labourers	86.2	58.2	144.3	81.0	56.0	137.0	5.2	2.1	7.3
	Ag worker –total (cult, ag lab.)	182.1	81.1	263.1	173.8	78.3	252.1	8.3	2.7	11.1

*To calculate percent of population use the data: Total=833.6; Male=427.7; Female=405.9



Workers: for NSSO 68 rd, ps=principal status; ss= subsidiary status; for Census 2011, main= main worker, mar= marginal worker

Figure 4. Distribution of rural workers, non-workers and agricultural workers in NSSO 68 round survey and Census 2011



Workers: for NSSO 68 rd, ps=principal status; ss= subsidiary status; for Census 2011, main= main worker, mar= marginal worker

Figure 5. Distribution of urban workers, non-workers and agricultural workers in NSSO 68 round survey and Census 2011

Table 28. Summary of workers, agricultural workers, non-ag workers according to NSS 68th round survey and Census 2011 (number in million): Male: Total-rural-urban

		Total male			Rural male			Urban male		
	NSS 68 rd survey: Industry: NIC-2008	ps	ss	ps+ss	ps	ss	ps+ss	ps	ss	ps+ss
a.	Worker	334.6	4.6	339.2	228.8	3.6	232.4	105.9	0.9	106.8
b.	Ag worker (crop, animal production, forestry, fishery)	145.1	2.8	147.9	135.4	2.6	138.0	5.9	0.1	6.0
c.	Non ag worker	189.5	1.8	191.3	93.5	1.0	94.5	100.0	0.8	100.8
	Census 2011	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
a.	Worker	273.2	58.7	331.9	178.1	48.7	226.8	95.1	10.0	105.1
b.	Ag worker (cultivator, ag labourers)	128.4	50.4	178.6	122.2	48.5	170.7	6.2	1.8	8.0
c.	Non ag worker	144.8	8.3	153.3	55.9	0.2	56.1	89.0	8.2	97.1
	Agricultural worker:									
	NSS 68 round survey	ps	ss	ps+ss	ps	ss	ps+ss	ps	ss	ps+ss
i)	Growing non-perennial crops and mixed farming	133.2	2.2	135.4	125.4	2.1	127.5	4.2	0.1	4.3
ii)	Growing of perennial crops, etc.	7.3	0.2	7.5	6.5	0.2	6.7	0.7	0.0	0.7
iii)	Animal production	2.7	0.3	3	2.1	0.3	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.6
iv)	Forestry	0.5	0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
v)	Fishing& aquaculture	1.4	0	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
	Agriculture total (incl. crop, anim. Prod, forestry and fishery)	145.1	2.8	147.9	135.4	2.6	138.0	5.9	0.1	6.0
	Census 2011	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
i)	Cultivator (cult.)	73.1	22.9	95.9	70.5	22.2	92.8	2.5	0.6	3.2
ii)	Agri. Labourers	55.3	27.5	82.7	51.6	26.3	77.9	3.6	1.2	4.8
	Ag worker –total (cult, ag lab.)	128.4	50.4	178.6	122.2	48.5	170.7	6.2	1.8	8.0

*To calculate percent of population use the data: Total male=623.2; Rural male=427.7; Urban male=195.5

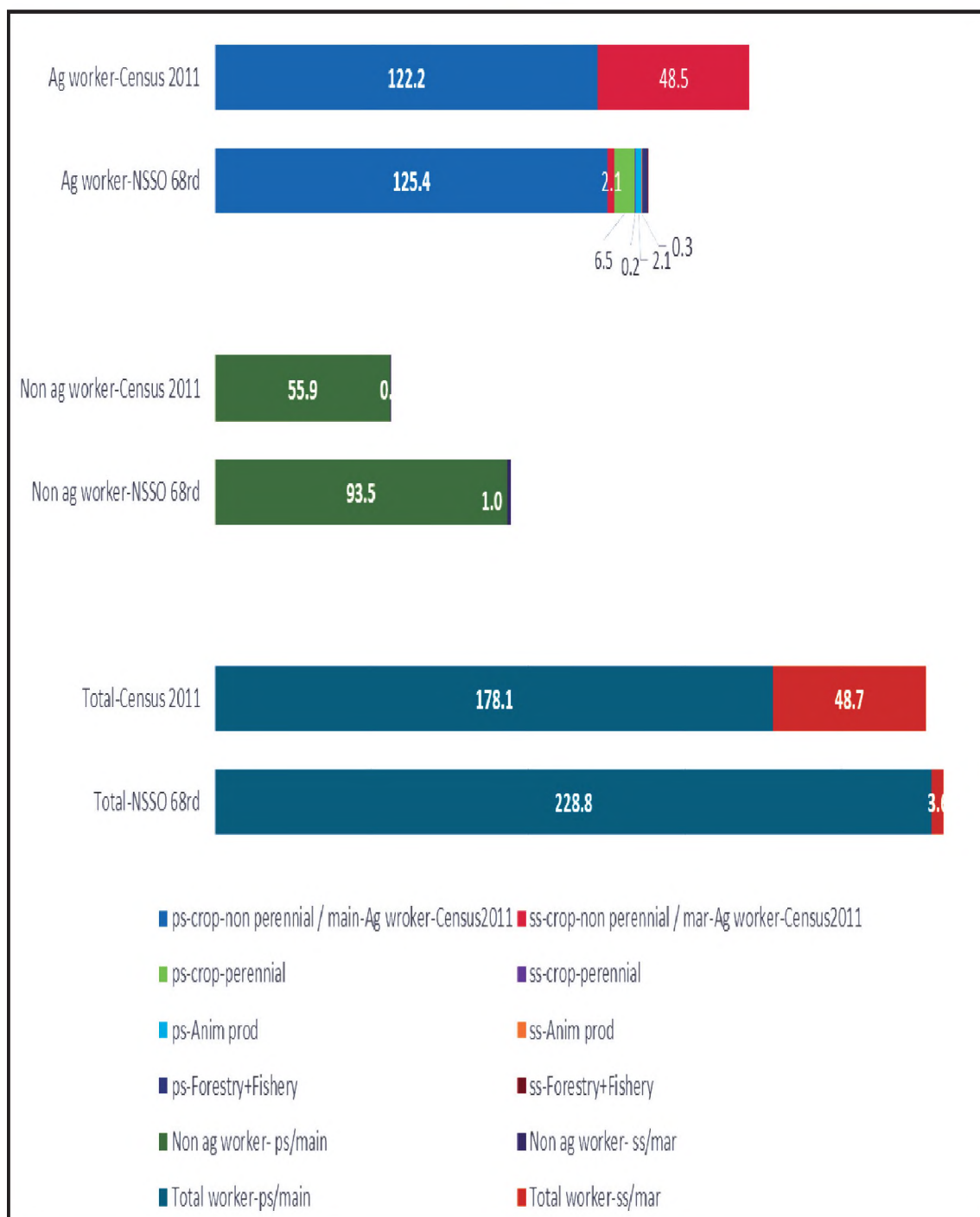


Figure 6. Distribution of male-rural workers, non-workers and agricultural workers in NSSO 68 round survey and Census 2011

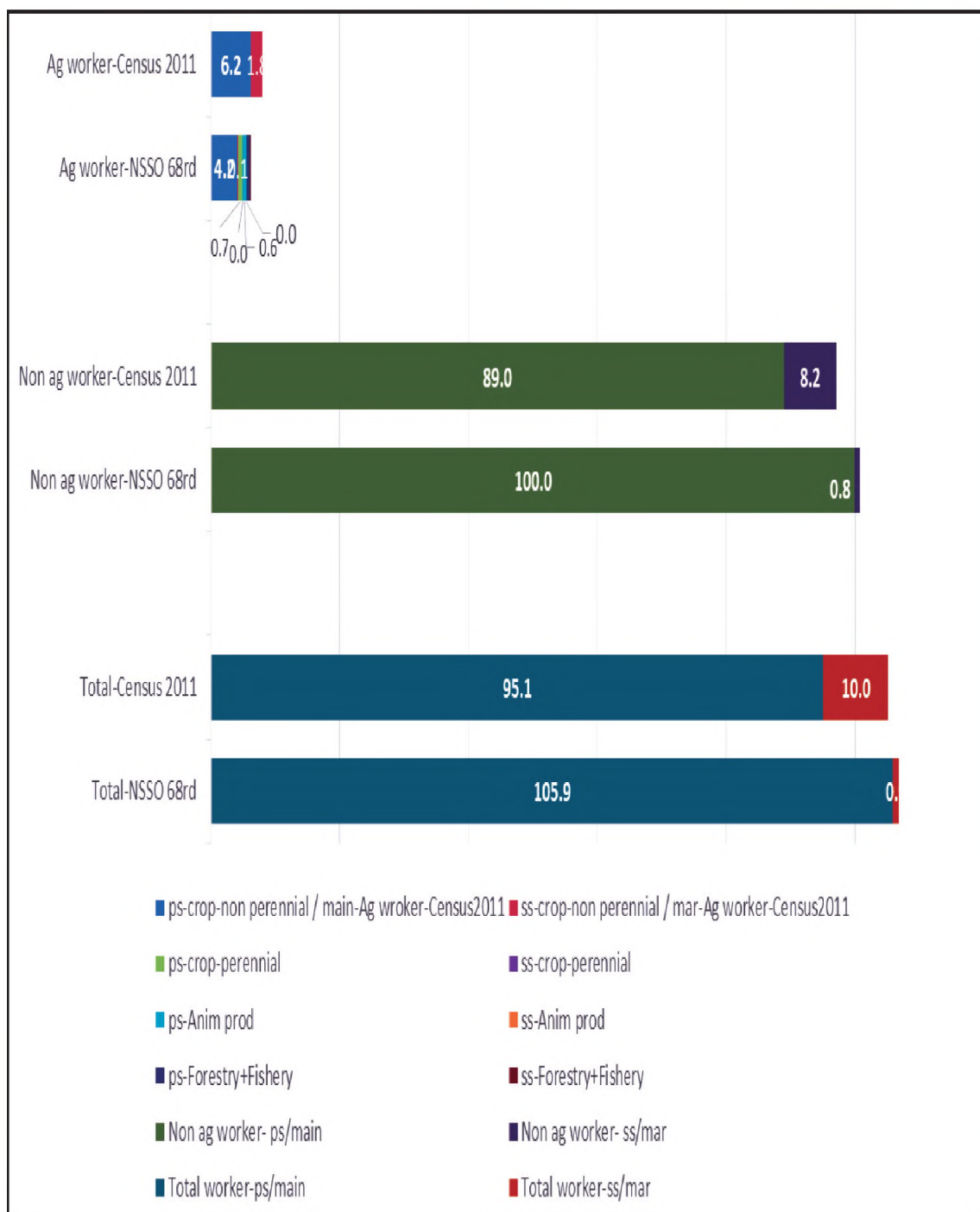


Figure 7. Distribution of male-urban workers, non-workers and agricultural workers in NSSO 68 round survey and Census 2011

Table 29. Summary of workers, agricultural workers, non-ag workers according to NSS 68th round survey and Census 2011 (number in million): Female: Total-rural-urban

		Total female			Rural female			Urban female		
	NSS 68 rd survey: Industry: NIC-2008	ps	ss	ps+ss	ps	ss	ps+ss	ps	ss	ps+ss
a.	Worker	94.9	34.1	128.9	71.4	29.5	100.8	22.8	3.9	26.6
b.	Ag worker (crop, animal production, forestry, fishery)	56.9	24	80.9	53.2	22.4	75.6	2.0	0.9	2.9
c.	Non ag worker	38	10.1	48	18.2	7.1	25.3	20.8	2.9	23.7
	Census 2011	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
a.	Worker	89.4	60.6	149.9	67.8	54.1	100.8	21.6	6.5	28.0
b.	Ag worker (cultivator, ag labourers)	53.8	43.9	97.6	51.6	42.6	94.3	2.1	1.2	3.4
c.	Non ag worker	35.6	16.7	52.3	16.1	11.5	27.7	19.4	5.2	24.7
	Agricultural worker:									
	NSS 68 round survey	ps	ss	ps+ss	ps	ss	ps+ss	ps	ss	ps+ss
i)	Growing non-perennial crops and mixed farming	50.2	16.3	66.5	47.3	15.2	62.5	1.4	0.5	1.9
ii)	Growing of perennial crops, etc.	3.3	1	4.3	3.0	0.9	3.9	0.3	0.1	0.3
iii)	Animal production	3	6.9	9.9	2.6	6.3	8.9	0.3	0.4	0.7
iv)	Forestry	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
v)	Fishing& aquaculture	0.2	0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Agriculture total (incl. crop, anim. Prod, forestry and fishery)	56.9	24	80.9	53.2	22.4	75.6	2.0	0.9	2.9
	Census 2011	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
i)	Cultivator (cult.)	22.9	13.2	36	22.3	12.9	35.2	0.6	0.3	0.9
ii)	Agri. Labourers	30.9	30.7	61.6	29.3	29.7	59.1	1.6	0.9	2.5
	Ag worker –total (cult, ag lab.)	53.8	43.9	97.6	51.6	42.6	94.3	2.1	1.2	3.4

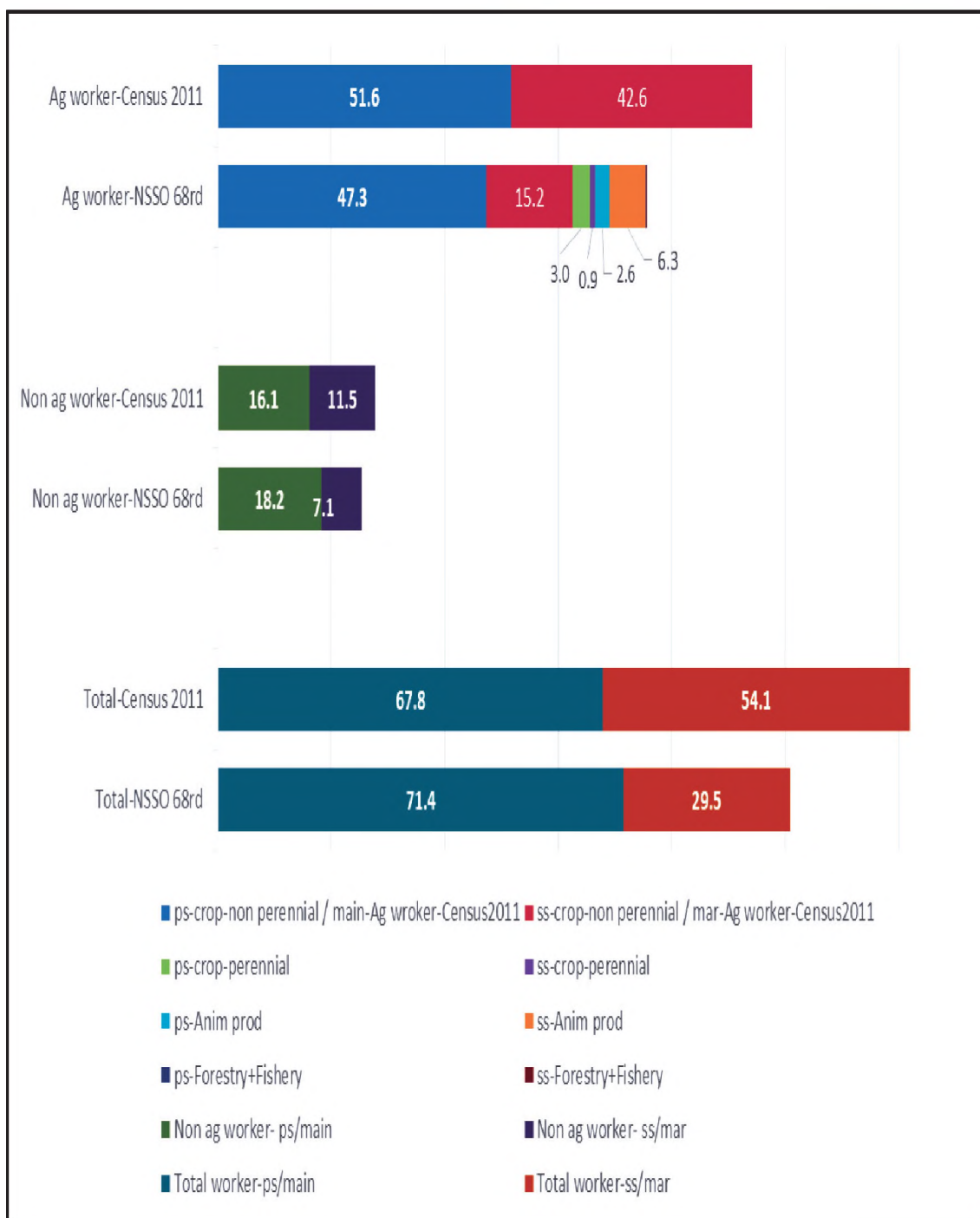


Figure 8. Distribution of female-rural workers, non-workers and agricultural workers in NSSO 68 round survey and Census 2011

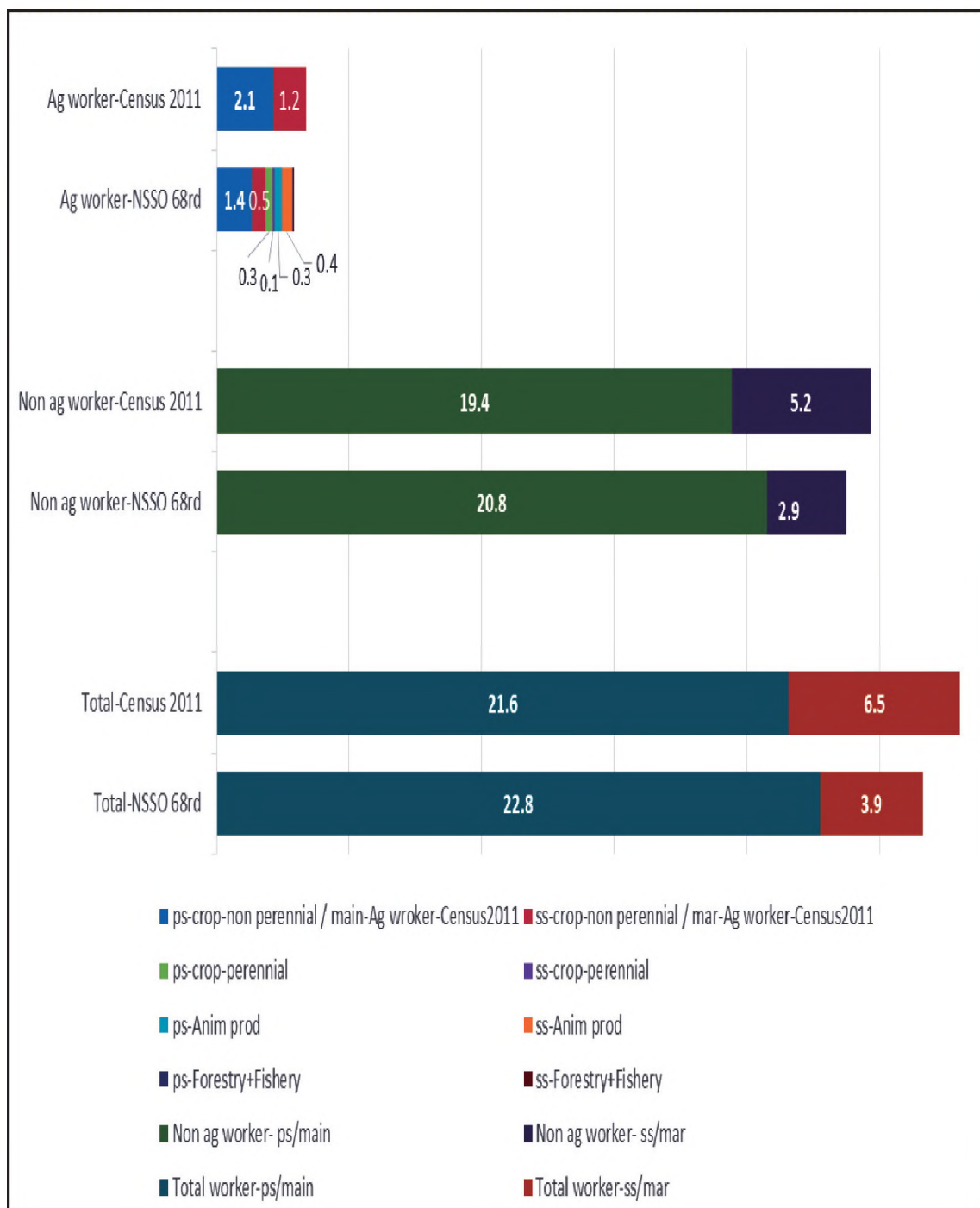


Figure 9. Distribution of female-urban workers, non-workers and agricultural workers in NSSO 68 round survey and Census 2011

F. Categorizing workers in principal status as per NSSO survey

Categorizing persons according to their principal status: All the persons can be broadly categorized as working, unemployed or not in labour force according to their principal status activity. Persons under the categories working and unemployed together constitute persons in labour force and the remaining are not in labour force. Working persons can be self-employed, regular wage/ salaried or casual labour. Persons not in labour force (nlf) are sub classified as attending to domestic duties, not in labour force under 4 years of age and nlf-others.

Total-rural-urban: Of the total population, 441.1 m (36.4 %) were in labour force and the remaining 769.6 m (63.6 %) were not in labour force (Table 30). There were 429.0 m (35.4 % of total population) working and 12.1 m (1.0 %) unemployed population.

Of the 429.0 m working persons, 215.7 m (50.3 % of working persons) were self-employed, 82.7 m (19.3 %) received regular wage and 130.7 m (30.5 %) were casual labours. There were 12.1 m (2.8 % of total population) unemployed persons.

There were 769.6 m persons who were not in labour force. Of this, 260.3 m (21.5 % of total population) attended to domestic duties, 101.4 m (8.4 %) were below 4 years of age and 407.8 m (33.7 %) were other-nlf.

In rural areas 300.2 m (36.0 % of rural population) persons were workers and 526.3 m (63.1%) were not in labour force, whereas in urban area 128.6 m (34.1 % of urban population) were working and 243.3 (64.5%) were not in labour force.

Male/female-rural/urban: The population categorized as working, unemployed or not in labour force according to male-female and rural-urban are given in Table 31. There were 334.6 m (53.7 % of total male population) working male, of which 168.7 m (27.1 %) were self-employed, 66.9 m (10.7 %) received regular wage and 99.0 m (15.9 %) were casual labours. The number of unemployed male were 8.4 m (1.3 %). The number of male nlf were 280.2 m (45.0 % of total male). Only 2.4 m male attended to domestic duties.

With respect to females, there were 94.9 m working female (16.2 % of total female). The number of self-employed females were 47.2 m (8.0 %), 15.8 m (2.7 %) received regular wage and 31.8 m (5.4 %) were casual labours. The number of unemployed females were 3.7 m. There were 489.0 m (83.2 % of total female) who were not in labour force. Of these, 257.5 m (43.8 %) attended to domestic duties, 49.5 m (8.4 %) were below the age of 4 years and 182.0 m (31.0 %) were nlf-others.

**Table 30. Estimate of workers in principal status in India (2011): All: Total-Male-Female-
Rural-Urban**

S No	Status	All	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
a)	Working	429 (35.4)	334.6 (53.7)	94.9 (16.2)	300.2 (36)	128.6 (34.1)
	Self employed	215.7 (17.8)	168.7 (27.1)	47.2 (8)	162 (19.4)	52.4 (13.9)
	Regular wage/salaried	82.7 (6.8)	66.9 (10.7)	15.8 (2.7)	28.7 (3.4)	57.2 (15.2)
	Casual labour	130.7 (10.8)	99 (15.9)	31.8 (5.4)	109.5 (13.1)	19 (5)
b)	Unemployed	12.1 (1)	8.4 (1.3)	3.7 (0.6)	7.1 (0.9)	5.1 (1.4)
c)	Not in labour force	769.6 (63.6)	280.2 (45)	489 (83.2)	526.3 (63.1)	243.3 (64.5)
	Attended to domestic duties	260.3 (21.5)	2.4 (0.4)	257.5 (43.8)	172.9 (20.7)	87.7 (23.3)
	Not in labour force- others	407.8 (33.7)	225.9 (36.2)	182 (31)	279.9 (33.6)	128.2 (34)
	Not in labour force- 0-4yr	101.4 (8.4)	51.9 (8.3)	49.5 (8.4)	73.5 (8.8)	27.5 (7.3)
	Total	1210.7 (100)	623.2 (100)	587.5 (100)	833.6 (100)	377.1 (100)

*Calculated from Census 2011 using estimate of NSSO 68th round survey; Figures in () indicate percent of total population

**Table 31. Estimate of workers in principal status in India (2011): Male /Female: Total-
Rural-Urban**

S No	Status	Total	Male	urban	Total	Female	urban
a)	Working	334.6 (53.7)	228.8 (53.5)	105.9 (54.2)	94.9 (16.2)	71.4 (17.6)	22.8 (12.6)
	Self employed	168.7 (27.1)	123.8 (28.9)	44 (22.5)	47.2 (8)	38.2 (9.4)	8.4 (4.6)
	Regular wage/salaried	66.9 (10.7)	23.2 (5.4)	46.2 (23.6)	15.8 (2.7)	5.4 (1.3)	11.1 (6.1)
	Casual labour	99 (15.9)	81.7 (19.1)	15.7 (8)	31.8 (5.4)	27.8 (6.8)	3.3 (1.8)
b)	Unemployed	8.4 (1.3)	4.9 (1.1)	3.5 (1.8)	3.7 (0.6)	2.1 (0.5)	1.6 (0.9)
c)	Not in labour force	280.2 (45)	193.9 (45.3)	86.1 (44)	489 (83.2)	332.4 (81.9)	157.3 (86.6)
	Attended to domestic duties	2.4 (0.4)	1.8 (0.4)	0.6 (0.3)	257.5 (43.8)	171.2 (42.2)	87.1 (48)
	Not in labour force- others	225.9 (36.2)	154.8 (36.2)	71.1 (36.4)	182 (31)	125 (30.8)	57 (31.4)
	Not in labour force- 0-4yr	51.9 (8.3)	37.3 (8.7)	14.4 (7.4)	49.5 (8.4)	36.2 (8.9)	13.1 (7.2)
	Total	623.2 (100)	427.7 (100)	195.5 (100)	587.5 (100)	405.9 (100)	181.6 (100)

G. Indicators of labour force

The key indicators of labour force according to NSSO survey is given in Table 32 which is based on the usual principal status of the population. The overall labour force participation rate (LFPR) was 364 and it varied greatly between male and female in both rural as well as urban areas. The LFPR for male was 550 and for female it was 168. The overall worker population ratio (WPR) was 354 (male 537 and female 161). Persons not in labour force (NLF) was 636 per 1000 population. For male the NLF was 450 whereas for females it was 832.

**Table 32. Key labour force indicators* in 2011 (Number per 1000 population)
[usual principal status]**

Key indicators	All			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	364	550	168	368	547	181	356	560	134
2. Worker Population Ratio (WPR)	354	537	161	359	535	176	342	542	125
3. Proportion Unemployed (PU)	10	13	6	8	12	5	14	18	9
4. Unemployment Rate (UR)	27	24	37	23	21	29	38	32	66
5. Not in labour force (NLF)	636	450	832	631	453	819	645	440	866

* Based on NSSO survey

Chapter - 6

Women in agriculture

A. Women in agriculture as workers

The number of female workers according to NSSO survey and the Census exercise is given in Table 33. According to NSSO the total female workers numbered 128.9 m (21.9 % of total female), whereas the Census data gives the figure of 149.9 m (25.5 %). In rural areas the number of workers as per NSSO were 100.8 m (24.8 %) compared to 121.9 m (30.0 %), whereas the workers in urban area were 26.6 m and 28.0 m in NSSO and Census, respectively.

The workers in principal status (NSSO) and main workers (Census) were almost similar in rural, urban and total. However, there was great variation in subsidiary status (NSSO) and marginal (Census) workers, which resulted in variation in total workers. Whereas there were 34.1 m (5.8% of population) ss workers in NSSO, there were 60.6 m (10.3%) marginal workers (Census). In rural areas, there were 29.5 m (7.3 %) ss status workers (NSSO) as compared to 54.1 m (13.3 %) marginal workers (Census).

Table 33. Female workers as per in NSSO survey and Census data

Workers - total						
	NSSO (ps+ss)	Census (main+marginal)	NSSO (ps)	Census (main)	NSSO (ss)	Census (marginal)
All	128.9 (21.9)	149.9 (25.5)	94.9 (16.2)	89.4 (15.2)	34.1 (5.8)	60.6 (10.3)
Rural	100.8 (24.8)	121.9 (30.0)	71.4 (17.6)	67.8 (16.7)	29.5 (7.3)	54.1 (13.3)
Urban	26.6 (14.6)	28.0 (15.4)	22.8 (12.6)	21.6 (11.9)	3.9 (2.1)	6.5 (3.6)

Figures in () indicate percent of respective total population

The number of female agricultural workers according to NSSO (broad and narrow definition) and Census are given in the Table 34. The broad definition of agriculture according to NSSO include all those working in agriculture (including animal husbandry), forestry and fishing. The narrow definition of agriculture limited to cultivators and agricultural labourers can be derived from the sub classes (Division 011: growing of non-perennial crops and Division 015: Mixed farming) of NSSO survey to make a comparison with the Census data.

The ps status agricultural workers (broader definition, NSSO) were higher than the main ag. workers in Census. But when ps status agricultural workers (narrow definition, NSSO) was taken, it was a little lower than the Census data which is obvious because some categories of agricultural workers in narrow definition in NSSO were not taken into account.

Considering definition of agriculture in narrow sense of NSSO to be equivalent to the data in Census, further comparison were made. Although the ps status ag. workers (NSSO) and main workers (Census) are comparable, total female ag. workers were 66.5 m (11.3 %) in NSSO and 97.6 m (16.6 %) in Census. Higher number of female ag. workers in Census were because of the higher count of marginal ag. workers 43.9 m (7.5 %) as compared to 16.3 m (2.8 %) ss status ag. workers in NSSO. The difference in marginal ag. workers was more in rural area between the NSSO and Census data.

Table 34. Female agricultural workers as per in NSSO survey and Census data

Agricultural workers - total						
	NSSO (ps+ss)	Census (main+marginal)	NSSO (ps)	Census (main)	NSSO (ss)	Census (marginal)
Female agricultural workers (broad definition)						
All	80.9 (13.8)	97.6 (16.6)	56.9 (9.7)	53.8 (9.2)	24.0 (4.1)	43.9 (7.5)
Rural	75.6 (18.6)	94.3 (23.2)	53.2 (13.1)	51.6 (12.7)	22.4 (5.5)	42.6 (10.5)
Urban	2.9 (1.6)	3.4 (1.9)	2 (1.1)	2.1 (1.2)	0.9 (0.5)	1.2 (0.7)
Female agricultural workers (narrow definition)						
Female	66.5 (11.3)	97.6 (16.6)	50.2 (8.5)	53.8 (9.2)	16.3 (2.8)	43.9 (7.5)
Female	62.5 (15.4)	94.3 (23.2)	47.3 (11.7)	51.6 (12.7)	15.2 (3.7)	42.6 (10.5)
Female	1.9 (1.0)	3.4 (1.9)	1.4 (0.8)	2.1 (1.2)	0.5 (0.3)	1.2 (0.7)

Figures in () indicate percent of respective total population

Female cultivators-ag. labours: The data in Table 35 takes the definition of agriculture in broad sense (NSSO) because it is all encompassing including agriculture (including animal

husbandry), forestry and fishing and gives a correct picture of the involvement of women in agriculture. There were 80.9 m female agricultural workers out of the total female workers of 128.9 m. There were 32.9 m (5.6 % of female population) female self-employed in agriculture as against 48.0 m (8.2 %) casual labour in agriculture. The principal status female agriculture workers were 56.8 m (9.7 %) (self-emp: 32.9 m; casual lab : 24.0 m). Subsidiary status workers in agriculture can be taken as casual labours in agriculture because the vocation of cultivation is a full time job and it can only be pursued in principal status only.

In rural areas there were 75.6 m female agricultural workers out of total of 100.8 m female workers. There were 30.8 m (7.6 % of rural female) self-employed (cultivators) as against 44.7 m (11.0 %) casual labours in agriculture. 53.1 m female were agricultural workers in principal capacity (cultivators: 30.8 m; casual labour: 22.3 m). There were 22.4 m (5.5 %) rural female working as casual labour in agriculture in subsidiary status.

Of the total of 80.9 m female agricultural workers, 66.5 m were worked in growing non-perennial crops and in mixed farming, 4.3 m in growing perennial crops, 9.9 m in animal production, 0.1 m in forestry and 0.2 m in fishing and aquaculture (Table 37).

The indicators of labour force for females are given in Table 36. The labour force participation rate for female was 168 which was high in rural areas (181) as compared to urban areas (134). Similarly, the worker population ratio (WPR) for females was 161 which varied between rural (176) and urban (125) areas. There were 866 females not in labour force (NLF) in urban areas as compared to 819 in rural areas with an overall value of 832.

Table 35. Female workers as cultivators and casual labour

Category	Principal status (ps)	Subsidiary status (ss)	Total (ps+ss)
All female (rural + urban)			
Agric. - self employed†	32.9 (5.6)		32.9 (5.6)
Agric. - casual lab	24.0 (4.1)	24.0 (4.1)	48.0 (8.2)
Agric. worker	56.9 (9.7)	24 (4.1)	80.9 (13.8)
Non Agric. worker	38.0 (6.5)	10.1 (1.7)	48.0 (8.2)
Total	94.9 (16.2)	34.1 (5.8)	128.9 (21.9)
Rural female			
Agric. - self employed	30.8 (7.6)		30.8 (7.6)
Agric. - casual lab	22.3 (5.5)	22.4 (5.5)	44.7 (11.0)
Agric. worker	53.2 (13.1)	22.4 (5.5)	75.6 (18.6)
Non Agric. worker	18.2 (4.5)	7.1 (1.7)	25.3 (6.2)
Total	71.4 (17.6)	29.5 (7.3)	100.8 (24.8)
Urban female			
Agric. - self employed	1.1 (0.6)		1.1 (0.6)
Agric. - casual lab	0.9 (0.5)	0.9 (0.5)	1.8 (1)
Agric. worker	2.0 (1.1)	0.9 (0.5)	2.9 (1.6)
Non Agric. worker	20.8 (11.5)	2.9 (1.6)	23.7 (13.0)
Total	22.8 (12.6)	3.9 (2.1)	26.6 (14.6)

Agric. - self employed = cultivator†; figures in () indicate percent of population

**Table 36. Key labour force indicators* for females in 2011 (Number per 1000 population)
[usual principal status]**

Key indicators	All- female	Rural female	Urban female
1. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	168	181	134
2. Worker Population Ratio (WPR)	161	176	125
3. Proportion Unemployed (PU)	6	5	9
4. Unemployment Rate (UR)	37	29	66
5. Not in labour force (NLF)	832	819	866

* Based on NSSO survey

Table 37 gives a comparison of female workers including agricultural workers according to NSSO survey and the Census data. Again, while making comparison between the two data sources, the definition of subsidiary status (NSSO) workers and marginal workers (Census) must be taken into account.

Table 37. Summary of female workers, agricultural workers, non-ag workers according to NSS 68th round survey and Census 2011 (number in million)

		All female			Rural female			Urban female		
NSS 68 rd survey: Industry: NIC-2008		ps	ss	ps+ss	ps	ss	ps+ss	ps	ss	ps+ss
a.	Worker	94.9	34.1	128.9	71.4	29.5	100.8	22.8	3.9	26.6
b.	Ag worker (crop, animal production, forestry, fishery)	56.9	24	80.9	53.2	22.4	75.6	2.0	0.9	2.9
c.	Non ag worker	38	10.1	48	18.2	7.1	25.3	20.8	2.9	23.7
Census 2011		Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
a.	Worker	89.4	60.6	149.9	67.8	54.1	100.8	21.6	6.5	28.0
b.	Ag worker (cultivator, ag labourers)	53.8	43.9	97.6	51.6	42.6	94.3	2.1	1.2	3.4
c.	Non ag worker	35.6	16.7	52.3	16.1	11.5	27.7	19.4	5.2	24.7
Agricultural worker:										
NSS 68 round survey		ps	ss	ps+ss	ps	ss	ps+ss	ps	ss	ps+ss
i)	Growing non-perennial crops and mixed farming	50.2	16.3	66.5	47.3	15.2	62.5	1.4	0.5	1.9
ii)	Growing of perennial crops, etc.	3.3	1	4.3	3.0	0.9	3.9	0.3	0.1	0.3
iii)	Animal production	3.0	6.9	9.9	2.6	6.3	8.9	0.3	0.4	0.7
iv)	Forestry	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
v)	Fishing& aquaculture	0.2	0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Agriculture total (incl. crop, anim. prod, forestry and fishery)	56.9	24.0	80.9	53.2	22.4	75.6	2.0	0.9	2.9
Census 2011		Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
i)	Cultivator (cult.)	22.9	13.2	36	22.3	12.9	35.2	0.6	0.3	0.9
ii)	Agri. Labourers	30.9	30.7	61.6	29.3	29.7	59.1	1.6	0.9	2.5
	Ag worker -total (cult, ag lab.)	53.8	43.9	97.6	51.6	42.6	94.3	2.1	1.2	3.4

*To calculate percent of population use the data: Total female=587.5; Rural female=405.9; Urban female=181.6

B. Females engaged in specified activities (not counted as workers)

A person is considered as worker if s/he is engaged in economic activity. An activity is considered as economic activity if it results in production of goods and services that add value to national product. A vast majority of females, although they are engaged in specified activities which keeps the home and family running, their toil does not fit into the classical definition of economic activity and thus they are not counted as workers. Table 38 shows the distribution of female population according to their principal activity status. In the principal status, only 94.9 m (16.2 % of total female) are considered as workers, 3.7 m (0.6 %) unemployed and a vast majority of 489.0 m (83.2 %) are not in labour force.

Table 38. Distribution of females according to status in principal status

Status	Total	Rural	Urban
a. Working	94.9	71.4	22.8
	(16.2)	(17.6)	(12.6)
Self employed	47.2	38.2	8.4
	(8)	(9.4)	(4.6)
Regular wage/salaried	15.8	5.4	11.1
	(2.7)	(1.3)	(6.1)
Casual labour	31.8	27.8	3.3
	(5.4)	(6.8)	(1.8)
b. Unemployed	3.7	2.1	1.6
	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.9)
c. Not in labour force	489	332.4	157.3
	(83.2)	(81.9)	(86.6)
Attended to domestic duties	257.5	171.2	87.1
	(43.8)	(42.2)	(48)
Not in labour force- others	182	125	57
	(31)	(30.8)	(31.4)
Not in labour force- 0-4yr	49.5	36.2	13.1
	(8.4)	(8.9)	(7.2)
Total	587.5	405.9	181.6
	(100)	(100)	(100)

However, of the 489.0 m female, 49.5 m (8.4 % of total female) are below the age of 4 years and another 182.0 m (31.0 % of total female) are not in labour force because of attending to

educational institutions, being old age etc. A significant number of females 257.5 m (43.8 % of total female; 52.7 % of female not in labour force) attend to domestic duties. They remain engaged for a significant number of hours to keep the home and family running. Besides the household chorus that they attend to, 169.9 m (28.9 % of total female / 34.7 % of female not in labour force / 66.0 % of those attending to domestic duties) carry out a large number of specified activities listed in Table 39.

NSSO survey (Indian System of National Accounts, ISNA) considers production of only primary commodities for own consumption as economic activity. It does not consider processing of primary products for own consumption as economic activity. However, the UN system of National Accounts (SNA-2008) consider production of any good for own consumption; own account processing of primary products as economic activity.

The specified activities listed in table can be classified into three categories. Category (i) includes those listed at 1, 2, 3, and 4 which include activities relating to agricultural production such as the maintenance of kitchen garden, work in household poultry, dairy, etc., including free collection of agricultural products for household consumption. These activities are economic activities under SNA-2008 and ISNA, but these females are not counted as workers because these activities are performed only nominally.

Activities under category (ii) includes those listed at 5 to 14 in the table and they are considered as economic activity under SNA-2008 but not under ISNA. Under category (iii), activity listed at 15 and 16 i.e. preparing cow dung cakes and bringing water from outside household premises for own consumption are economic activities under SNA-2008 only. The remaining ones are not considered as economic activity by SNA-2008 and ISNA, both.

Of the 169.9 m female engaged in the specified activities, 119.0 m are engaged in agriculture and allied activities, 47.6 m in kitchen garden and 40.1 m in animal husbandry.

Table 39. Females usually (ps) engaged in domestic duties* and carrying out specified activities (no in million)

Sl No	Activity	Total	Rural	Urban
1	maintenance of kitchen garden etc.	47.6	39.9	6.8
2	work in hh. poultry, dairy etc.	40.1	36.8	2.1
3	free collection of fish etc.	34.8	32.2	1.6
4	free collection of fire wood etc.	81.4	74.5	4.6
5	husking of paddy (own produce)	9.8	9.2	0.2
6	grinding foodgrain (own produce)	7.8	7.1	0.5
7	preparation of gur (own produce)	0.3	0.3	0.0
8	preservation of meat (own produce)	1.4	1.3	0.1
9	making basket etc. (own produce)	3.2	2.9	0.2
10	husking of paddy (acquired)	8.0	6.6	1.2
11	grinding food grains (acquired)	10.1	7.9	2.0
12	preparation of gur (acquired)	5.5	4.5	0.9
13	preservation of meat etc. (acquired)	6.8	5.6	1.1
14	making basket etc. (acquired)	6.8	5.5	1.2
15	preparing cow-dung cakes	76.2	69.9	4.0
16	bringing water from outside hh. premises	61.9	52.4	8.4
17	sewing, tailoring etc.	67.3	46.8	20.4
18	free tutoring of own/ others' children	21.7	11.7	10.5
19	bringing water from outside village	1.6	1.5	0.0
20	Ag and Allied activities (any of items 1 to 14)	119.0	102.7	13.8
21	Kitchen garden (1)	47.6	39.9	6.8
22	Livestock (2)	40.1	36.8	2.1
23	Engaged in specified activities (any of items 1 to 19)-All	169.9	131.0	37.2
24	Females engaged in domestic duties	257.5	171.2	87.1

* Not considered as worker, as defined in NSSO survey; (activity status 92 & 93, see Table 7)

1, 2, 3 & 4 : Economic activity under SNA-2008 and ISNA, but not considered as workers because activities were performed only nominally.

5 to 14 : Economic activity under SNA-2008 but not considered economic activity under ISNA

15 & 16: Economic activity under SNA-2008 but not under ISNA

17, 18 & 19: Not considered economic activity under SNA-2008 and ISNA

Chapter - 7

Work Participation in States and UTs of India

The work participation in different states is not uniform in diverse country like India. Different sectors contribute unequally to the economic growth. Agriculture sectors continues to provide employment to a large section of the society especially in rural India. Keeping the gender concerns in view, this chapter explores the participation of male and female as workers in agriculture and allied activities. Work participation were calculated based on Census 2011 for all the states and the highest and lowest WPR are reported.

Work participation (total) and Agricultural work participation (rural+urban)

The overall WPR in India was 39.8 percent as listed in Table 40. Among states and UTs, Himachal Pradesh had the highest WPR (51.9%) followed by Sikkim (50.5%) and Daman and Diu (49.9%) and Lakshadweep the lowest (29.1%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (32.9%) and Delhi (33.3%). Twenty One states and UTs had WPR more than the average of India (39.8%).

The overall male WPR in India was 53.3 percent. Among states and UTs, Daman and Diu had the highest male WPR (71.5%) followed by Dadra & Nagar Haveli (61.6%) and Sikkim (60.2%) and Lakshadweep the lowest (46.2%) followed by Bihar (46.5%) and Meghalaya (47.2%). Twenty Three states and UTs had male WPR more than the average of India (53.3%). The overall female WPR in India was 25.5 percent. Among states and UTs, Himachal Pradesh had the highest female WPR (44.8%) followed by Nagaland (44.7%) and Manipur (41.8%) and Delhi the lowest (10.6%) followed by Lakshadweep (11%) and Punjab (13.9%). Eighteen states and UTs had female WPR more than the average of India (25.5%).

The overall Ag. WPR in India was 21.7 percent. Among states and UTs, Chhattisgarh had the highest Ag. WPR (35.6%) followed by Himachal Pradesh (32.6%) and Nagaland (30.4%) and Delhi the lowest (0.4%) followed by Chandigarh (0.4%) and Daman and Diu (1.3%). Seventeen states and UTs had Ag. WPR more than the average of India (21.7%).

The overall male Ag. WPR in India was 26.6 percent. Among states and UTs, Chhattisgarh had the highest male Ag. WPR (37.2%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (34.3%) and Bihar (33.7%) and Chandigarh the lowest (0.6%) followed by Delhi (0.7%) and Daman and Diu (1.2%). Twelve states and UTs had male Ag. WPR more than the average of India (26.6%). The overall female Ag. WPR in India was 16.6 percent. Among states and UTs, Himachal Pradesh had the highest female Ag. WPR (36.3%) followed by Chhattisgarh (34%) and Nagaland (32.4%) and Delhi the lowest (0.2%) followed by Chandigarh (0.2%) and Daman and Diu (1.3%). Eighteen states and UTs had female Ag. WPR more than the average of India (16.6%).

Agricultural workers- cultivators and agricultural labourers in different states of India (rural + urban)

The overall ag. workers out of total workers in India was 54.6 percent as listed in Table 41. Among states and UTs, Chhattisgarh had the highest ag. workers out of total workers (74.7%) followed by Bihar (73.6%) and Madhya Pradesh (69.8%) and Chandigarh the lowest (1.1%) followed by Delhi (1.3%) and Daman and Diu (2.5%). Fourteen states and UTs had ag. workers out of total workers more than the average of India (54.6%).

The overall male ag. Workers out of total male workers in India was 49.9 percent. Among states and UTs, Bihar had the highest male ag. Workers out of total male workers (72.6%) followed by Chhattisgarh (66.8%) and Madhya Pradesh (64%) and Chandigarh the lowest (1.1%) followed by Delhi (1.2%) and Daman and Diu (1.7%). Twelve states and UTs had male ag. Workers out of total male workers more than the average of India (49.9%). The overall female ag. workers out of total female workers in India was 65.1 percent. Among states and UTs, Chhattisgarh had the highest female ag. workers out of total female workers (85.8%) followed by Himachal Pradesh (81%) and Madhya Pradesh (79.9%) and Chandigarh the lowest (1%) followed by Delhi (1.7%) and Daman and Diu (8.9%). Thirteen states and UTs had female ag. workers out of total female workers more than the average of India (65.1%).

The overall cultivators out of total workers in India was 24.7 percent. Among states and UTs, Himachal Pradesh had the highest cultivators out of total workers (57.9%) followed by Nagaland (55.2%) and Arunachal Pradesh (51.5%) and Delhi the lowest (0.6%) followed by Chandigarh (0.6%) and Daman and Diu (1.9%). Seventeen states and UTs had cultivators out of total workers more than the average of India (24.7%).

The overall male cultivators out of total male workers in India was 24.9 percent. Among states and UTs, Nagaland had the highest male cultivators out of total male workers (47.4%) followed by Mizoram (44.5%) and Himachal Pradesh (44.3%) and Delhi the lowest (0.6%) followed by Chandigarh (0.6%) and Daman and Diu (1.4%). Seventeen states and UTs had male cultivators out of total male workers more than the average of India (24.9%). The overall female cultivators out of total female workers in India was 24 percent. Among states and UTs, Himachal Pradesh had the highest female cultivators out of total female workers (76.2%) followed by Nagaland (65.2%) and Uttaranchal (64%) and Chandigarh the lowest (0.6%) followed by Delhi (0.7%) and Pondicherry (1.8%). Seventeen states and UTs had female cultivators out of total female workers more than the average of India (24%).

The overall ag. labours out of total workers in India was 30 percent. Among states and UTs, Bihar had the highest ag. labours out of total workers (52.8%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (47.8%) and Chhattisgarh (41.8%) and Chandigarh the lowest (0.4%) followed by Daman and Diu (0.6%) and Delhi (0.7%). Eight states and UTs had ag. labours out of total workers more than the average of India (30%).

The overall male ag. labours out of total male workers in India was 24.9 percent. Among states and UTs, Bihar had the highest male ag. labours out of total male workers (49.8%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (38.5%) and Chhattisgarh (32.9%) and Daman and Diu the lowest (0.3%) followed by Chandigarh (0.4%) and Delhi (0.7%). Nine states and UTs had male ag. labours out of total male workers more than the average of India (24.9%). The overall female ag. labours out of total female workers in India was 41.1 percent. Among states and UTs, Andhra Pradesh had the highest female ag. labours out of total female workers (63.5%) followed by Bihar (60.8%) and Odisha (57.8%) and Chandigarh the lowest (0.4%) followed by Delhi (1%) and Daman and Diu (3%). Nine states and UTs had female ag. labours out of total female workers more than the average of India (41.1%).

Table 40: Work participation (WPR) (total) and agricultural work participation (AgWPR) in different State/UT of India (rural + urban)

	WPR			Ag.WPR		
State	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	46.5	58.4	34.6	28.9	31.9	26.0
Arunachal Pradesh	42.5	49.1	35.4	24.5	24.0	25.0
Assam	38.4	53.6	22.5	18.9	26.5	11.0
Bihar	33.4	46.5	19.1	24.5	33.7	14.5
Chhattisgarh	47.7	55.6	39.7	35.6	37.2	34.0
Goa	39.6	56.8	21.9	4.0	4.6	3.4
Gujarat	41.0	57.2	23.4	20.3	25.1	15.2
Haryana	35.2	50.4	17.8	15.8	21.0	9.9
Himachal Pradesh	51.9	58.7	44.8	32.6	29.0	36.3
Jammu & Kashmir	34.5	48.1	19.1	14.3	17.8	10.4
Jharkhand	39.7	49.8	29.1	25.0	27.4	22.5
Karnataka	45.6	59.0	31.9	22.5	26.0	18.9
Kerala	34.8	52.7	18.2	6.0	8.8	3.4
Madhya Pradesh	43.5	53.6	32.6	30.3	34.3	26.1
Maharashtra	44.0	56.0	31.1	23.2	24.7	21.6
Manipur	47.9	54.0	41.8	25.3	27.2	23.4
Meghalaya	40.0	47.2	32.7	23.4	25.7	21.0
Mizoram	44.4	52.4	36.2	24.7	27.4	22.0
Nagaland	49.2	53.4	44.7	30.4	28.4	32.4

	WPR			Ag.WPR		
State	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Odisha	41.8	56.1	27.2	25.8	32.3	19.2
Punjab	35.7	55.2	13.9	12.7	20.4	4.0
Rajasthan	43.6	51.5	35.1	27.1	27.1	27.0
Sikkim	50.5	60.2	39.6	23.5	23.6	23.4
TamilNadu	45.6	59.3	31.8	19.2	21.0	17.4
Tripura	40.0	55.8	23.6	17.7	23.6	11.5
Uttar Pradesh	32.9	47.7	16.7	19.5	28.1	10.2
Uttaranchal	38.4	49.7	26.7	19.7	19.9	19.4
West Bengal	38.1	57.1	18.1	16.8	25.5	7.5
Andaman and Nicobar	40.1	59.6	17.8	5.6	8.1	2.8
Chandigarh	38.3	56.5	16.0	0.4	0.6	0.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45.7	61.6	25.3	13.4	12.3	14.8
Daman and Diu	49.9	71.5	14.9	1.3	1.2	1.3
Delhi	33.3	53.0	10.6	0.4	0.7	0.2
Lakshadweep	29.1	46.2	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pondicherry	35.7	54.4	17.6	6.4	8.6	4.4
Telangana	46.7	55.0	38.4	26.0	25.9	26.2
India	39.8	53.3	25.5	21.7	26.6	16.6

Table 41: Agricultural workers- cultivators and agricultural labourers in different states of India (rural + urban)

Percent of total worker person/male/female									
State	Ag. worker			Cultivator			Ag. labour		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	62.2	54.6	75.1	14.4	16.1	11.6	47.8	38.5	63.5
Arunachal Pradesh	57.7	48.9	70.6	51.5	43.6	63.1	6.2	5.2	7.5
Assam	49.3	49.5	48.9	33.9	36.3	28.1	15.4	13.2	20.9
Bihar	73.6	72.6	76	20.7	22.8	15.3	52.8	49.8	60.8
Chhattisgarh	74.7	66.8	85.8	32.9	34	31.3	41.8	32.9	54.4
Goa	10.1	8	15.5	5.4	4.5	7.9	4.6	3.5	7.6

Percent of total worker person/male/female									
State	Ag. worker			Cultivator			Ag. labour		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Gujarat	49.6	43.9	64.9	22	23.6	17.8	27.6	20.3	47.1
Haryana	45	41.6	55.9	27.8	26.3	32.8	17.1	15.3	23.1
Himachal Pradesh	62.9	49.4	81	57.9	44.3	76.2	4.9	5	4.7
Jammu & Kashmir	41.5	36.9	54.4	28.8	24	42.5	12.7	13	11.8
Jharkhand	63	55	77.4	29.1	27.2	32.6	33.9	27.8	44.8
Karnataka	49.3	44	59.4	23.6	26	19	25.7	18	40.3
Kerala	17.2	16.6	18.6	5.8	6.5	3.9	11.4	10.2	14.7
Madhya Pradesh	69.8	64	79.9	31.2	32.7	28.5	38.6	31.3	51.5
Maharashtra	52.7	44	69.5	25.4	23.3	29.6	27.3	20.8	39.9
Manipur	52.8	50.5	55.9	44	44.2	43.7	8.8	6.2	12.2
Meghalaya	58.5	54.5	64.2	41.7	39.4	45.1	16.7	15.1	19.1
Mizoram	55.8	52.3	60.9	47.2	44.5	51.1	8.6	7.7	9.8
Nagaland	61.7	53.2	72.5	55.2	47.4	65.2	6.5	5.8	7.3
Odisha	61.8	57.6	70.7	23.4	28.4	12.9	38.4	29.3	57.8
Punjab	35.6	37.1	29.1	19.5	21.7	9.9	16	15.4	19.1
Rajasthan	62.1	52.7	76.9	45.6	41.1	52.6	16.5	11.7	24.2
Sikkim	46.5	39.2	59	38.1	32.6	47.5	8.4	6.6	11.5
Tamil Nadu	42.1	35.3	54.8	12.9	12.7	13.2	29.2	22.6	41.6
Tripura	44.2	42.4	48.7	20.1	21.9	15.8	24.1	20.5	32.9
Uttar Pradesh	59.3	58.8	60.6	29	31.1	22.2	30.3	27.7	38.4
Uttaranchal	51.2	40	72.8	40.8	28.8	64	10.4	11.2	8.8
West Bengal	44	44.7	41.7	14.7	16.8	7.7	29.3	27.9	34
Andaman & Nicobar	14	13.6	15.6	10.9	10.5	12.3	3.1	3.1	3.3
Chandigarh	1.1	1.1	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29.2	19.9	58.7	17.9	15.3	26.1	11.3	4.6	32.6
Daman and Diu	2.5	1.7	8.9	1.9	1.4	6	0.6	0.3	3
Delhi	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	1
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	18.1	15.9	24.7	2.7	3	1.8	15.4	12.9	22.8
Telangana	55.7	47.2	68.1	19.3	20.8	17.1	36.4	26.4	51
India	54.6	49.9	65.1	24.7	24.9	24	30	24.9	41.1

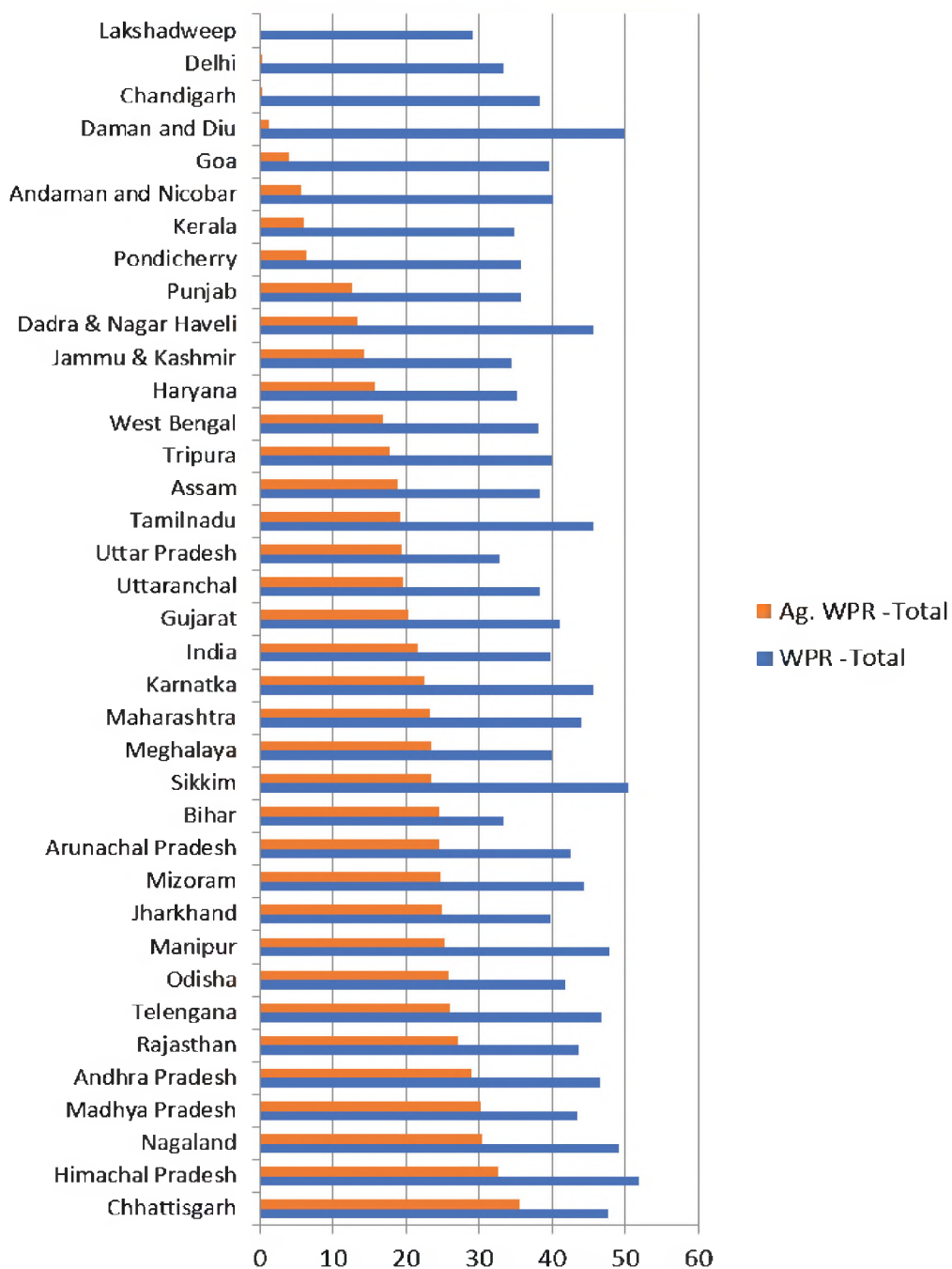


Figure 10: Work participation ratio (persons) and agriculture work participation ratio in different state/ UT of India (rural + urban)

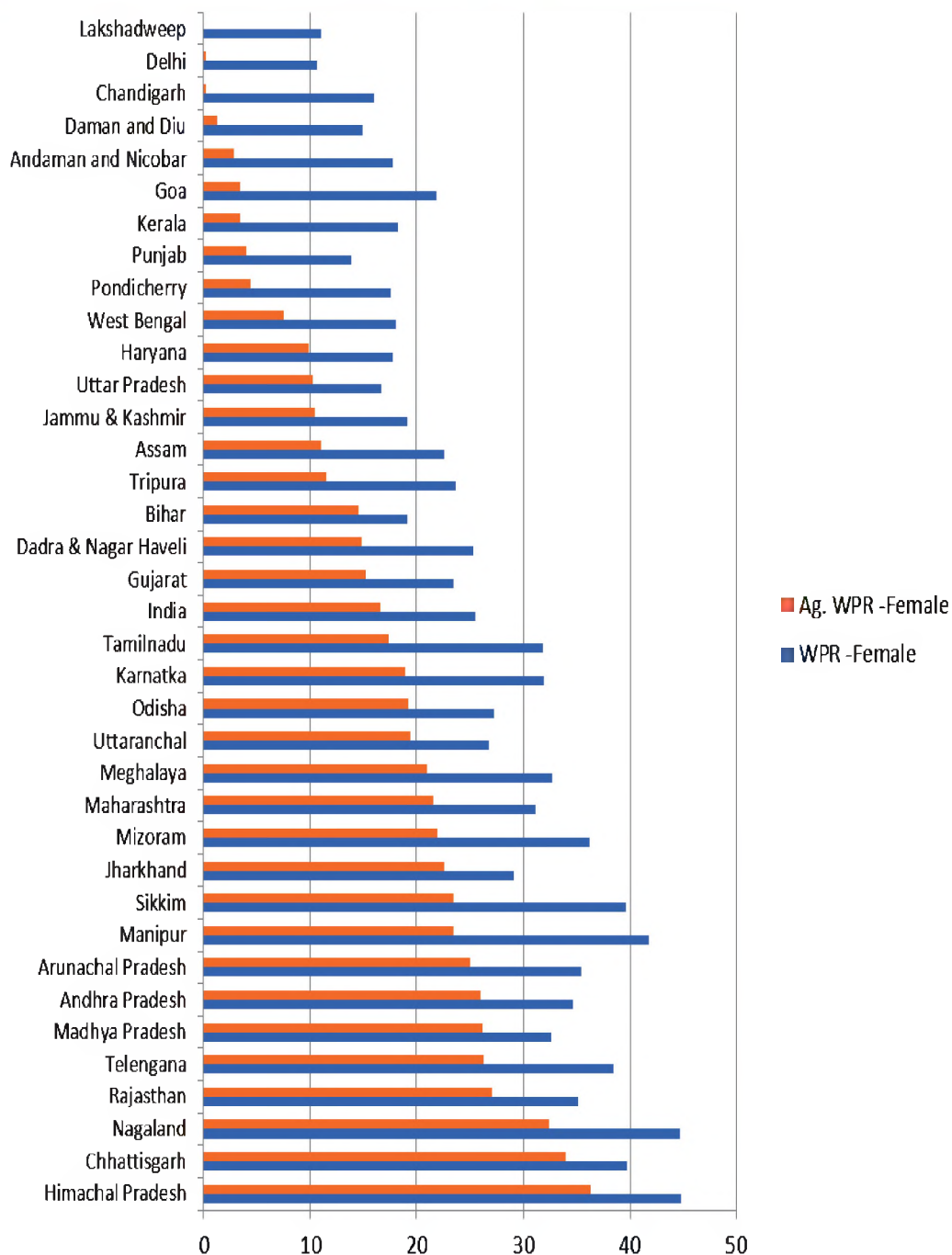


Figure 11: Female work participation ratio and female agriculture-work participation ratio in different state/UT of India (rural + urban)

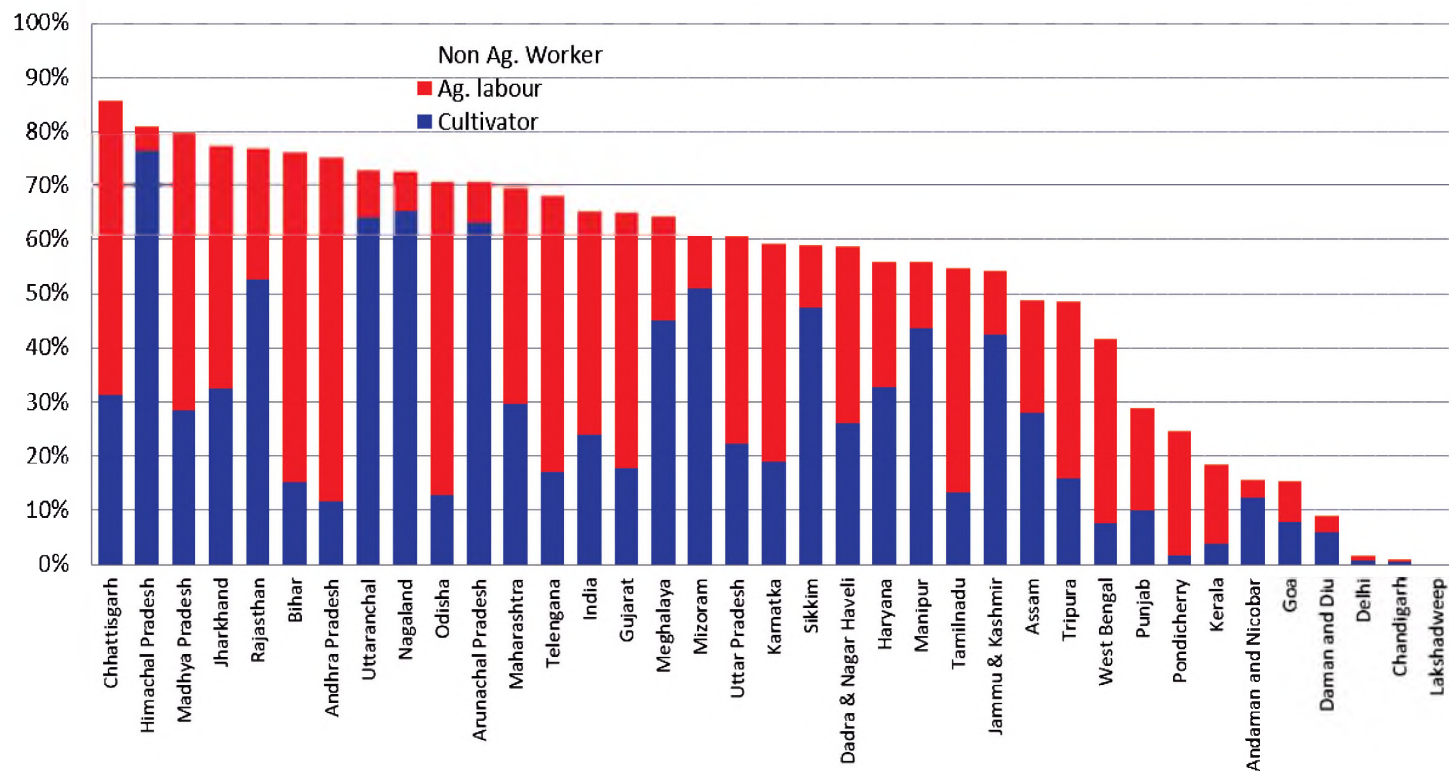


Figure 12: Female agricultural worker (cultivator and ag. labourers) as percent of total female worker in different States/UTs of India (rural + urban)

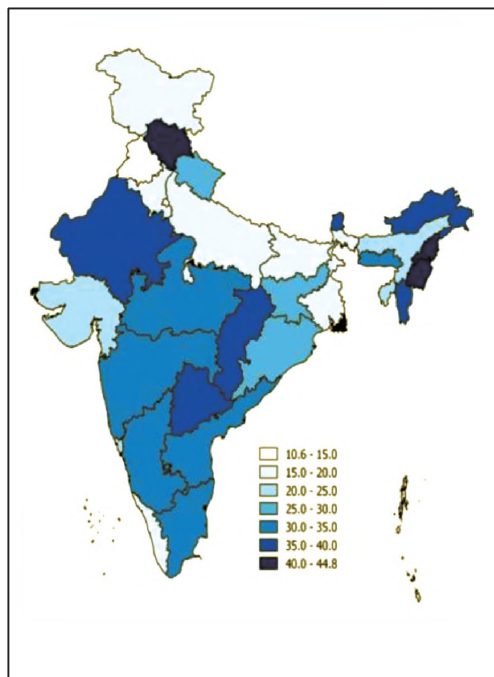


Figure 13. Female work participation rate in different States (rural + urban)

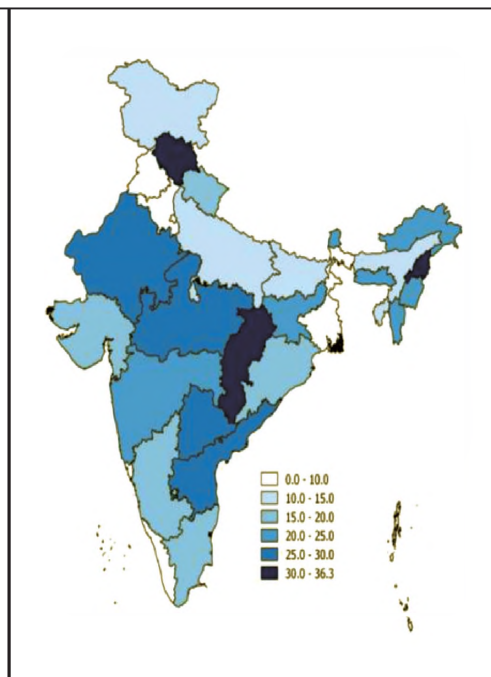


Figure 14. Female work participation rate in agriculture in different States (rural + urban)

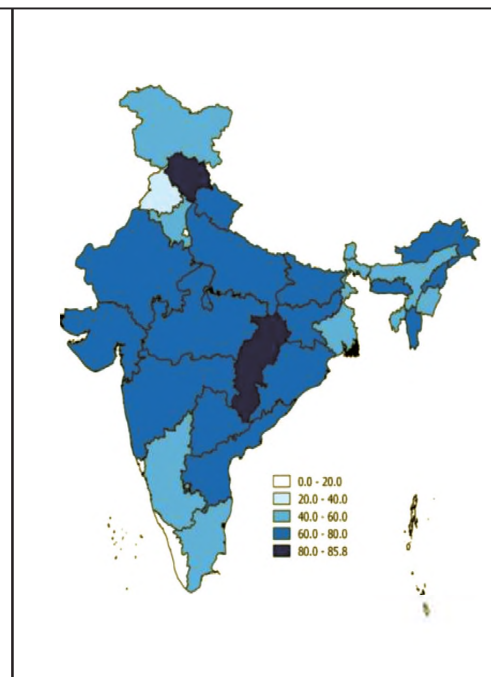


Figure 15. Female agricultural worker as percent of total female worker in different States (rural + urban)

Table 42: Work participation (WPR) (total) and agricultural work participation (AgWPR) in different state/UT of India (rural)

State	WPR			Ag.WPR		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	50.6	59.7	41.6	39.2	42.9	35.4
Arunachal Pradesh	44.1	48.5	39.5	31.1	30.6	31.6
Assam	38.7	53.1	23.7	21.8	30.5	12.6
Bihar	34.0	46.7	20.2	26.9	36.9	16.0
Chhattisgarh	51.3	56.4	46.3	44.9	46.9	42.8
Goa	39.1	55.5	22.6	8.5	9.6	7.3
Gujarat	44.9	57.1	32.0	33.8	42.1	25.1
Haryana	36.4	50.1	20.8	23.0	30.4	14.7
Himachal Pradesh	53.3	59.0	47.4	35.9	32.1	39.8
Jammu & Kashmir	34.2	46.3	20.8	18.4	23.2	13.2
Jharkhand	43.0	50.8	35.0	32.3	35.4	29.1
Karnataka	49.4	59.8	38.8	34.9	40.2	29.5
Kerala	36.3	53.6	20.2	9.6	13.9	5.5
Madhya Pradesh	47.0	54.3	39.3	40.3	45.3	34.9
Maharashtra	49.8	56.7	42.5	40.5	43.2	37.7
Manipur	50.8	55.7	45.7	32.5	34.3	30.7
Meghalaya	41.0	47.0	35.0	28.6	31.4	25.8
Mizoram	48.0	53.9	41.9	40.2	43.6	36.6
Nagaland	54.0	55.7	52.3	40.7	38.4	43.1
Odisha	43.2	56.5	29.7	30.5	38.2	22.6
Punjab	35.6	54.9	14.3	19.1	31.0	6.0
Rajasthan	47.3	51.7	42.7	35.1	35.1	35.1
Sikkim	53.3	61.0	44.6	30.9	31.0	30.9
Tamil Nadu	50.7	60.0	41.2	33.0	35.5	30.5
Tripura	41.1	55.3	26.3	23.0	30.5	15.2
Uttar Pradesh	33.4	47.4	18.3	24.1	34.6	12.7
Uttaranchal	41.0	49.1	32.9	27.4	27.9	27.0
West Bengal	38.7	57.2	19.4	23.8	36.2	10.7
Andaman and nicobar	39.8	59.1	17.9	8.8	12.7	4.4
Chandigarh	42.6	62.2	14.2	2.2	3.1	0.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45.9	56.8	33.4	23.3	22.0	24.8
Daman and Diu	38.6	58.2	15.9	3.7	3.5	3.8
Delhi	31.1	49.3	9.7	5.3	7.8	2.3
Lakshadweep	32.9	52.3	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pondicherry	37.4	54.2	21.1	17.0	22.0	12.2
Telangana	53.0	56.4	49.6	40.6	40.4	40.7
India	41.8	53.0	30.0	30.2	36.9	23.2

Table 43: Agricultural workers- cultivators and agricultural labourers in different state/UT of India (rural)

Percent of total worker person/male/female									
State	Ag. worker			Cultivator			Ag. labour		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	77.3	71.9	85.1	18.2	21.5	13.4	59.1	50.4	71.8
Arunachal Pradesh	70.5	63.1	80.1	63.4	56.7	71.9	7.1	6.4	8.1
Assam	56.3	57.5	53.4	38.8	42.2	30.6	17.5	15.3	22.7
Bihar	79.2	79.1	79.4	22.3	24.9	16	56.9	54.3	63.4
Chhattisgarh	87.4	83.3	92.4	38.8	42.6	34.1	48.6	40.6	58.4
Goa	21.7	17.3	32.4	12.2	10.1	17.3	9.5	7.2	15.1
Gujarat	75.4	73.6	78.6	33.7	40.1	21.7	41.6	33.5	56.9
Haryana	63.4	60.7	70.7	40	39.2	42	23.4	21.5	28.7
Himachal Pradesh	67.5	54.4	83.9	62.3	49	79.1	5.2	5.4	4.9
Jammu & Kashmir	53.9	50	63.6	37.9	33	50	16	17	13.6
Jharkhand	75.1	69.8	83.1	34.8	34.7	35.1	40.3	35.1	48
Karnataka	70.7	67.3	76	34.3	40.4	24.7	36.4	26.9	51.3
Kerala	26.3	25.9	27.3	9.3	10.6	5.9	17.1	15.3	21.4
Madhya Pradesh	85.6	83.5	88.8	38.3	42.7	31.8	47.3	40.8	57
Maharashtra	81.4	76.2	88.6	39.9	41	38.3	41.5	35.3	50.3
Manipur	64	61.6	67.1	54.6	54.9	54.2	9.5	6.7	12.9
Meghalaya	69.7	66.8	73.7	50	48.5	51.9	19.7	18.3	21.8
Mizoram	83.7	80.9	87.5	76.2	74.3	78.6	7.6	6.6	8.9
Nagaland	75.3	69	82.4	68	62	74.7	7.3	7	7.7
Odisha	70.5	67.6	76.2	26.7	33.3	13.9	43.8	34.2	62.3
Punjab	53.6	56.4	42.2	29.8	33.4	14.4	23.9	22.9	27.8
Rajasthan	74.2	68	82.3	54.8	53.4	56.6	19.4	14.6	25.6
Sikkim	58	50.7	69.3	47.8	42.4	56.1	10.2	8.3	13.2
Tamil Nadu	65.2	59.2	74	20.6	22.1	18.4	44.6	37.1	55.5
Tripura	56	55.1	57.8	25.6	28.6	18.9	30.4	26.5	38.9
Uttar Pradesh	72	73	69.3	35.6	39.2	25.5	36.4	33.8	43.8
Uttaranchal	66.9	56.9	81.9	54	41.7	72.3	12.9	15.2	9.6
West Bengal	61.4	63.4	55.4	20.6	24	10	40.9	39.4	45.5
Andaman & Nicobar	22	21.4	24.4	17.1	16.6	19.3	4.9	4.8	5.1
Chandigarh	5.1	5	5.8	3.7	3.8	3	1.4	1.1	2.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50.8	38.8	74.4	31.1	30	33.1	19.7	8.8	41.2
Daman and Diu	9.5	6	24.2	7.1	5	16.1	2.4	1	8.1
Delhi	17	15.9	23.4	10.5	10.1	12.5	6.5	5.8	11
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	45.5	40.5	58	6.1	7	3.8	39.4	33.5	54.2
Telangana	76.5	71.7	82	26.8	32.1	20.8	49.7	39.6	61.2
India	72.3	69.6	77.3	33	35.2	28.9	39.3	34.4	48.5

Work participation (total) and Agricultural work participation in different states of India (rural)

The overall WPR in India was 41.8 percent as listed in Table 42. Among states and UTs, Nagaland had the highest WPR (54%) followed by Himachal Pradesh (53.3%) and Sikkim (53.3%) and Delhi the lowest (31.1%) followed by Lakshadweep (32.9%) and Uttar Pradesh (33.4%). Nineteen states and UTs had WPR more than the average of India (41.8%).

The overall male WPR in India was 53 percent. Among states and UTs, Chandigarh had the highest male WPR (62.2%) followed by Sikkim (61%) and Tamil Nadu (60%) and Jammu & Kashmir the lowest (46.3%) followed by Bihar (46.7%) and Meghalaya (47%). Twenty Five states and UTs had male WPR more than the average of India (53%). The overall female WPR in India was 30 percent. Among states and UTs, Nagaland had the highest female WPR (52.3%) followed by Telangana (49.6%) and Himachal Pradesh (47.4%) and Delhi the lowest (9.7%) followed by Lakshadweep (12.6%) and Chandigarh (14.2%). Nineteen states and UTs had female WPR more than the average of India (30%).

The overall Ag. WPR in India was 30.2 percent. Among states and UTs, Chhattisgarh had the highest Ag. WPR (44.9%) followed by Nagaland (40.7%) and Telangana (40.6%) and Chandigarh the lowest (2.2%) followed by Daman and Diu (3.7%) and Delhi (5.3%). Seventeen states and UTs had Ag. WPR more than the average of India (30.2%).

The overall male Ag. WPR in India was 36.9 percent. Among states and UTs, Chhattisgarh had the highest male Ag. WPR (46.9%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (45.3%) and Mizoram (43.6%) and Chandigarh the lowest (3.1%) followed by Daman and Diu (3.5%) and Delhi (7.8%). Ten states and UTs had male Ag. WPR more than the average of India (36.9%). The overall female Ag. WPR in India was 23.2 percent. Among states and UTs, Nagaland had the highest female Ag. WPR (43.1%) followed by Chhattisgarh (42.8%) and Telangana (40.7%) and Chandigarh the lowest (0.8%) followed by Delhi (2.3%) and Daman and Diu (3.8%). Nineteen states and UTs had female Ag. WPR more than the average of India (23.2%).

Agricultural workers- cultivators and agricultural labourers in different states of India (rural)

The overall ag. workers out of total workers in India was 72.3 percent as listed in Table 43. Among states and UTs, Chhattisgarh had the highest ag. workers out of total workers (87.4%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (85.6%) and Mizoram (83.7%) and Chandigarh the lowest (5.1%) followed by Daman and Diu (9.5%) and Delhi (17%). Eleven states and UTs had ag. workers out of total workers more than the average of India (72.3%).

The overall male ag. Workers out of total male workers in India was 69.6 percent. Among states and UTs, Madhya Pradesh had the highest male ag. Workers out of total male workers (83.5%) followed by Chhattisgarh (83.3%) and Mizoram (80.9%) and Chandigarh the lowest (5%) followed by Daman and Diu (6%) and Delhi (15.9%). Ten states and UTs had male ag. Workers out of total male workers more than the average of India (69.6%). The overall female ag. workers out

of total female workers in India was 77.3 percent. Among states and UTs, Chhattisgarh had the highest female ag. workers out of total female workers (92.4%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (88.8%) and Maharashtra (88.6%) and Chandigarh the lowest (5.8%) followed by Delhi (23.4%) and Daman and Diu (24.2%). Fourteen states and UTs had female ag. workers out of total female workers more than the average of India (77.3%).

The overall cultivators out of total workers in India was 33 percent. Among states and UTs, Mizoram had the highest cultivators out of total workers (76.2%) followed by Nagaland (68%) and Arunachal Pradesh (63.4%) and Chandigarh the lowest (3.7%) followed by Pondicherry (6.1%) and Daman and Diu (7.1%). Nineteen states and UTs had cultivators out of total workers more than the average of India (33%).

The overall male cultivators out of total male workers in India was 35.2 percent. Among states and UTs, Mizoram had the highest male cultivators out of total male workers (74.3%) followed by Nagaland (62%) and Arunachal Pradesh (56.7%) and Chandigarh the lowest (3.8%) followed by Daman and Diu (5%) and Pondicherry (7%). Seventeen states and UTs had male cultivators out of total male workers more than the average of India (35.2%). The overall female cultivators out of total female workers in India was 28.9 percent. Among states and UTs, Himachal Pradesh had the highest female cultivators out of total female workers (79.1%) followed by Mizoram (78.6%) and Nagaland (74.7%) and Chandigarh the lowest (3%) followed by Pondicherry (3.8%) and Kerala (5.9%). Seventeen states and UTs had female cultivators out of total female workers more than the average of India (28.9%).

The overall ag. labours out of total workers in India was 39.3 percent. Among states and UTs, Andhra Pradesh had the highest ag. labours out of total workers (59.1%) followed by Bihar (56.9%) and Telangana (49.7%) and Chandigarh the lowest (1.4%) followed by Daman and Diu (2.4%) and Andaman and Nicobar (4.9%). Twelve states and UTs had ag. labours out of total workers more than the average of India (39.3%). The overall male ag. labours out of total male workers in India was 34.4 percent. Among states and UTs, Bihar had the highest male ag. labours out of total male workers (54.3%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (50.4%) and Madhya Pradesh (40.8%) and Daman and Diu the lowest (1%) followed by Chandigarh (1.1%) and Andaman and Nicobar (4.8%). Nine states and UTs had male ag. labours out of total male workers more than the average of India (34.4%). The overall female ag. labours out of total female workers in India was 48.5 percent. Among states and UTs, Andhra Pradesh had the highest female ag. labours out of total female workers (71.8%) followed by Bihar (63.4%) and Odisha (62.3%) and Chandigarh the lowest (2.7%) followed by Himachal Pradesh (4.9%) and Andaman and Nicobar (5.1%). Eleven states and UTs had female ag. labours out of total female workers more than the average of India (48.5%).

Chapter - 8

Conclusion

Having an account of the quantum of a resource is the first step to deploy it for most productive use. Workers are the most critical input in the economy. It is important to know the number of workers in different sectors of the economy to make the judicious use of this resource. This is especially more relevant in the agriculture sector because it is this sector which has absorbed most of the surplus workers in India leading to their underemployment. There are various agencies making an assessment of the number of workers in various sectors of economy which include the Census exercise undertaken at decade interval and the NSSO estimates which is taken up quinquennially. While the Census exercise is a head count one, the NSSO makes an estimate of the workers. Very often, the two data sources are quoted by researchers and policy makers without mentioning the source not knowing the fundamental difference in the methodology of the two sources. The Census exercise collects information on workers on a limited scale while the NSSO survey is a comprehensive exercise which tries to collect entire gamut of work and workers.

The present study has made an attempt to clearly define the various terminologies used in the two data sources. For example, in NSSO survey, the principal status (ps) and subsidiary status (ss) workers have been defined and compared with the main and marginal workers in Census data. The criteria for defining the ps, ss, main and marginal workers have also been elucidated. Agricultural workers in general perception include the practice of crop production including fishery, forestry and animal husbandry and it is considered as the definition in broad sense. On the other hand if agricultural workers engaged in crop production only is taken into account, it constitutes the definition in narrow sense. The Census data takes the definition of agricultural workers in narrow sense whereas the NSSO estimates gives agricultural workers in broad sense, simultaneously the agricultural workers in narrow sense can also be worked out considering the subcategories it gives.

The total number of workers according to NSSO were 467.8 m (38.6% of total population) as compared to Census data of 481.9 m (39.8%). The workers in principal status and subsidiary status were 429.0 m (35.4%) and 38.7 m (3.2%), respectively as per NSSO, whereas, the figures for main and marginal workers as per Census 2011 were 362.6 m (29.9%) and 119.3 m (9.9%).

According to the broad definition of agriculture of NSSO, the total agricultural workers were 228.7 m (18.9% of the population) and as per Census data it was 263.1 m (21.7%). The ps status ag. workers (NSSO) were higher than main ag workers (Census), 201.8 m vs 182.1 m. On the other hand, the ss status ag. workers (NSSO) were only 26.9 m as compared to marginal ag. workers (Census) 81.1 m.

Considering the definition of agriculture in narrow sense it was observed that the total agricultural workers (narrow def.) was lower in NSSO (201.8 m, 16.7% of total) than Census data (263.1 m, 21.7%) and the ps status ag. workers (NSSO, 183.3 m, 15.1% of total population) and main workers (Census, 182.1 m, 15.0%) were almost similar. However, there was a difference between the ss status ag. workers (NSSO) and marginal ag workers (Census) which resulted in differences in total ag. workers in NSSO and Census.

According to NSSO survey, there were a total of 228.7 m agricultural workers (broad definition) (ps: 201.8 m; ss:26.9 m). Considering self-employed person in agriculture to be cultivators, there were 129.0 m cultivators (10.7% of population) and 99.7 m casual labourers agriculture (8.2% of population). Of the total casual labourers in agricultural 72.8 m (6.0% of population) were working in principal status and 26.9 m (2.2%) in subsidiary status. Of the 147.9 m male agricultural workers, 96.2 m were cultivators and 51.7 m casual labourers in agriculture. Similarly, of the 80.9 m female agricultural workers, 32.9 m were cultivators and 48.0 m casual labourers in agriculture.

In rural areas, 213.3 m agricultural workers (ps: 188.2 m; ss:25.1 m) were there which is 93.0% of all agricultural workers in the country. There were 120.2 m cultivators in rural areas and 93.4 m (ps: 68.3 m; ss: 25.1 m) were casual labourers in agriculture. Of the total workforce in rural areas, 64.0% were employed in agriculture. Again of the total workforce in rural area, 36.1% were cultivators and 28.1% were casual labourers in agriculture, the remaining 35.9% engaged in non-agriculture pursuit.

The female agricultural workers in rural areas were 75.6 m (ps: 53.2 m and ss: 22.4 m). Female cultivators in rural areas were 30.8 m and casual labourers in agriculture were 4.7 m (ps:22.3 m; ss: 22.4 m). Of all female workers in rural areas (100.8 m), 75.0% worked in agriculture (30.6% cultivators, 44.4% ag. labourers).

There were 249.5 m households in India in 2011. A total of 97.2 m households (39.0% of all hh) were engaged in agriculture. The cultivating hh numbered 60.4 m (24.2% of total hh) and the number of hh engaged in agricultural labourer were 36.8 m (14.7% of total hh). Households engaged in pursuit other than agriculture numbered 152.1 m (61.0% of total hh). A total of 475.7 m persons (39.3% of total) were dependent on agriculture whereas, 735.0 m (60.7%) were dependent on non-agricultural activities.

In rural areas, the total number of households were 168.6 m, of which 93.2 m (55.3%) were agricultural households. The cultivating hh numbered 57.8 m (34.3% of all rural hh) and the hh engaged as casual ag. labourers were 35.4 m (21.0%). Number of hh engaged in non-agricultural pursuit were 75.4 m (44.7%) in rural areas.

The population dependent on agriculture in rural areas were 474.3 m (56.9% of rural population) whereas, number of people dependent on pursuit other than agriculture were 359.3 m (43.1%).

According to NSSO the total female workers numbered 128.9 m (21.9 % of total female) whereas the Census data gives the figure of 149.9 m (25.5 %). In rural areas the number of workers as per NSSO were 100.8 m (24.8 %) compared to 121.9 m (30.0 %) in Census data. The workers in principal status (NSSO) and main workers (Census) were almost similar in rural, urban and total. However, there was great variation in subsidiary status (NSSO) and marginal (Census) workers, which resulted in variation in total workers.

The female agricultural workers numbered 80.9 m out of a total of 128.9 m female workers. There were 32.9 m (5.6 % of female population) female self-employed in agriculture as against 48.0 m (8.2 %) casual labour in agriculture. The principal status female agriculture workers were 56.8 m (9.7 %) (self-emp: 32.9 m; casual lab : 24.0 m).

In rural areas there were 75.6 m female agricultural workers of total of 100.8 m female workers. There were 30.8 m (7.6 % of rural female) self-employed (cultivators) as against 44.7 m (11.0 %) casual labours in agriculture. 53.1 m female were agricultural workers in principal capacity (cultivators: 30.8 m; casual labour: 22.3 m). There were 22.4 m (5.5 %) rural female working as casual labour in agriculture in subsidiary status.

Of the total of 80.9 m female agricultural workers, 66.5 m were worked in growing non-perennial crops and in mixed farming, 4.3 m in growing perennial crops, 9.9 m in animal production, 0.1 m in forestry and 0.2 m in fishing and aquaculture.

Of the total female population of 587.5 m there were 94.9 m (16.2%) workers. The number of females engaged in domestic duties and doing specified in activities numbered 169.9 m. These specified activities do not count as work and hence these females are not considered as workers. Females doing specified activities in agriculture and allied activities alone numbered 119.0 m, of which there were 47.6 m engaged in kitchen garden and 40.1 m in animal husbandry.

Women work devote significant amount of time in a year in each of the 142 million households rearing cattle, buffalo, sheep and goats and still not counted as workers. There is need to recognize the work women do by quantifying their toil in the process nation building even though the society cannot pay them their dues.

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Appendix

A note on reporting data on women in agriculture

There are a numerous ways of representing a fact. It depends on the target audience for whom the data is being presented. Therefore, one must be very clear what s/he intends to say through the data.

A. Writing correct statement:

The data on women in agriculture may be presented as:

- Absolute number of the number of female agricultural worker
- Female agricultural worker as percent of total female worker
- Female agricultural worker as percent of total female population

The first one gives the magnitude of the presence of female agricultural workers as absolute number i.e. how many of them are there.

The second one indicates the characteristics of the female workers. It gives the share of total worker as female agricultural worker.

The third one is characterises the female population from the point of view of female agricultural workers.

Consider the following case:

S No	Statements	Population		Base for comparison
		A	B	
1	Number of females	200	200	
2	Number of female workers	60	120	
3	Number of female agricultural worker	48	84	
4	i) Share of female ag. worker in total female worker ii) Proportion of female agricultural worker in total worker iii) What percent of female workers are agricultural worker	80%	70%	Total female worker
5	i) Share of female ag. worker in total female population/ ii) Proportion of female agricultural worker in total population iii) What percent of female population are agricultural worker	24%	42%	Total female population

If want to characterize the worker with respect to agricultural worker, statement 4 may be taken. Here, the population A (80%) has higher percent of female workers working as agricultural worker than the population B (70 %).

Statement 3 gives the magnitude of the female agricultural workers in the two population: Pop A (60) and pop B (120). It does not give a basis for comparison of the two population. The population B has higher female agricultural worker than population B, which could be due to larger geographical area or a higher population density.

Statement 5, characterizes the two population and gives a basis for comparison of the two population irrespective of the size of the geographical area or the population density. The population A has 24% of its female population working as agricultural workers as compared to the population B, 42%.

Very often the statement 4 presents a false notion of the higher importance of the female agricultural workers (in the population) as given in the above example. Many authors build narrative taking the figure of 80% (population A) oblivious of the facts (24%) in statement 5. Therefore, caution must be exercised to avoid the stray statements, which often happens when one choose to ignore (knowingly or unknowingly) the base data for comparison.

B. Source of data : Whenever the data on women in agriculture is quoted, the source must be mentioned invariably. The two sources for the data are: i) the Census report and the ii) the NSSO survey.

C. Broad and narrow definition of agriculture: The census exercise collects data on cultivators and agricultural labourers. It does not include the persons working in animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry. This constitute definition of agriculture in narrow sense. On the other hand, the NSSO survey takes into account all the workers in agriculture including animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry, which together constitute the definition of agriculture in broad sense. From the detailed sub-classes given in the NSSO survey, number of agricultural workers in narrow sense can also be derived.

