

# India - Employment and Unemployment Survey 2009-2010 - 66th Round, July-June - Eighth quinquennial survey

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## Overview

### Identification

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**ID NUMBER**

IND\_2009\_EUS\_66th\_10\_MOSPI\_NSSO

### Version

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**VERSION DESCRIPTION**

Anonymised dataset for public distribution.

### Overview

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**ABSTRACT**

The Employment and Unemployment surveys of National sample Survey (NSS) are primary sources of data on various indicators of labour force at National and State levels. These are used for planning, policy formulation, decision support and as input for further statistical exercises by various Government organizations, academicians, researchers and scholars. NSS surveys on employment and un-employment with large sample size of households have been conducted quinquennially from 27th. round(October'1972 - September'1973) onwards. The NSS 66th. round carried out during July'2009 - June'2010 was the eighth quinquennial round in the series covering subjects of (i) Household Consumer Expenditure and (ii) Employment and Unemployment.

Field work of the survey is carried out by the Field Operation Division ( FOD ) of National Sample Survey Office ( NSSO ) in which the central samples are covered. most of the State Governments also participate in the survey on matching sample size basis.

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during the period July 2009 - June 2010 carried out an all-India household survey on the subject of employment and unemployment in India as a part of 66th round of its survey programme. In this survey, the nation-wide enquiry was conducted to generate estimates of various characteristics pertaining to employment and unemployment and labour force characteristics at the national and State levels. Information on various facets of employment and unemployment in India was collected through a schedule of enquiry (Schedule 10) adopting the established concepts, definitions and procedures. Based on the data collected during the entire period of survey, estimates of some key employment-unemployment characteristics in India and States have been presented in the NSSO published report number NSS KI (66/10) on Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment July'2009 - June'2010 ( 66th Round).

The main objective of the employment-unemployment surveys conducted by NSSO at periodic interval is to get estimates of level parameters of various employment and unemployment characteristics at national and State level. These statistical indicators on labour market are required for planning, policy and decision making at various levels, both within the government and outside. The critical issues in the context of labour force

enquiries pertain to defining the labour force and measuring participation of labour force in different economic activities. The activity participation of the people is not only dynamic but also multidimensional: it varies with region, age, education, gender, level of living, industry and occupational category. These aspects of the labour force are captured in detail in the NSS survey on employment and unemployment and estimates are generated for labour force participation rate, worker population ratio, unemployment rate, wages of employees, etc. The indicators of the structural aspects of the workforce such as status in employment, industrial distribution and occupational distribution are also derived from the survey. Besides, from the data collected on the particulars of enterprises and conditions of employment, the aspects of employment in the informal sector and informal

employment are reflected through the conceptual framework of the survey.

**KIND OF DATA**

Sample survey data [ssd]

**UNITS OF ANALYSIS**

Households and persons

## Scope

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### NOTES

The critical issues in the context of labour force enquiries pertain to defining the labour force and measuring participation of labour force in different economic activities. The activity participation of the people is not only dynamic but also multidimensional; it varies over regions, age, education, gender, industry and occupational categories. In NSS surveys, persons are classified into various activity categories on the basis of activities pursued by them during certain specified reference periods. Three reference periods are used in NSS surveys, viz. (i) one year, (ii) one week and (iii) each day of the reference week. Based on these three periods, three different measures of activity status are arrived

at. The activity status determined on the basis of the reference period of one year is known as the usual activity status (US) of a person, that determined on the basis of a reference period of one week is known as the current weekly status (CWS) of the person and the activity status determined on the basis of the engagement on each day during the reference week is known as the current daily status (CDS) of the person.

Geographical coverage: The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union except (i) interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond five kilometres of the bus route and (ii) villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remained inaccessible throughout the year. However, all the sample first stage units of both rural and urban areas of Leh, Kargil and Poonch districts of Jammu & Kashmir became casualty and therefore these districts were outside the survey coverage.

Sub-round: The fieldwork of the 66th round of NSSO started from 1st July, 2009 and continued till 30th June, 2010. As usual, the survey period of this round was divided into four sub-rounds, each with a duration of three months, the 1st sub-round period ranging from July to September 2009, the 2nd sub-round period from October to December 2009 and so on. An equal number of sample villages/blocks (FSUs) was allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds. The survey used the interview method of data collection from a sample of randomly selected households.

Out of the total number of 12,808 FSUs (7,524 villages and 5,284 urban blocks) allotted for the central sample<sup>2</sup> (including 24 state sample FSUs of Leh and Kargil districts of J & K: 16 for rural sector and 8 for urban sector), 12,654 FSUs (7,402 villages and 5,252 urban blocks) could be surveyed at the all-India level for canvassing Schedule 10.

The number of households surveyed was 1,00,957 (59,129 in rural areas and 41,828 in urban areas) and number of persons surveyed was 4,59,784 (2,81,327 in rural areas and 1,78,457 in urban areas).

In NSS 66th round, data on employment-unemployment characteristics were collected through Schedule 10. The schedule captured a range of information on the following aspects:

i) Household characteristics, like household size, religion, social group, land possessed, land cultivated, etc. For the rural households information was collected, on whether the household has Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREG) job card, whether got work in MGNREG works during the last 365 days, number of days got work in MGNREG works and mode of payment of the wages earned in MGNREG works. Information on household monthly consumer expenditure was also collected through a worksheet to study the employment-unemployment characteristics with the level of living of the population.

ii) Demographic particulars, like age, sex, educational level, status of current attendance and vocational training.

iii) Usual principal activity status and subsidiary economic activity status of the all persons.

iv) Particulars of the enterprise for all the usual status workers (excluding those engaged in growing of crops and growing of crops combined with farming of animals) viz., location of work place, type of enterprises, number of workers in the enterprise etc. and some particulars on the conditions of employment for the employees, like type of job contract, eligibility for paid leave, availability of social security benefits, etc.

For self-employed persons in the usual status, some particulars were collected for identification of home-based workers.

v) Extent of underutilization of the labour time and on the qualitative aspects of employment, like changes in activity status, occupation /industry, existence of trade unions/associations, nature of employment (permanent/temporary), etc.

vi) Participation in specified activities by the household members who are classified as engaged in domestic duties in the usual principal activity status

### KEYWORDS

Employment, Unemployment, Indebtedness of rural labour, Usual principal activity, Usual Subsidiary economic activity, Time disposition during the week, Unemployed persons on all the 7 days of the week, Change of nature of work, Change of establishment, Household consumer expenditure

## Coverage

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### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union except (i) interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond five kilometres of the bus route and (ii) villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remained inaccessible throughout the year. However, all the sample first stage units of both rural and urban areas of Leh, Kargil and Poonch districts of Jammu & Kashmir became casualty and therefore these districts were outside the survey coverage.

### UNIVERSE

Households and members of the household

## Producers and Sponsors

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### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Sample Survey Office	NSSO

### FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Govt. of India		
Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation		

## Metadata Production

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### METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Computer Centre	CC	M/O Statistics & Programme Implementation	

### DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2011-07-29

### DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

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# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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The 66th round (July 2009-June 2010) of NSS was earmarked for survey on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' and 'Employment and Unemployment'. The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union except (i) interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond five kilometres of the bus route and (ii) villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year. All the sample first stage units of both rural and urban areas of Leh, Kargil and Poonch districts of Jammu & Kashmir became casualty and therefore these districts were outside the survey coverage. In addition to these, all the sample first stage units of the following areas were casualty in different sub-rounds: (i) in sub-rounds 1, 2, and 4, both rural and urban areas of Rajouri district of Jammu & Kashmir, (ii) in sub-round 2, urban areas of Lakhisarai district of Bihar, (iii) in sub-round 3, rural areas of Doda district of Jammu & Kashmir. The estimates of the different sub-rounds, therefore, excluded these areas. The period of survey was of one year duration starting on 1st July 2009 and ending on 30th June 2010. The survey period of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months' duration each, the 1st sub-round period ranging from July to September 2009, the 2nd sub-round period from October to December 2009 and so on. In each of these four sub-rounds equal number of sample villages/ blocks (FSUs) were allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period.

### Sample Design

A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 66th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the 2001 census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. In addition, two non-UFS towns of Leh and Kargil of Jammu & Kashmir were also treated as FSUs in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors. Hamlet-groups/sub-blocks constituted the intermediate stage whenever these were formed in the sample FSUs.

Selection of the first-stage units: The various steps involved before making the selection of the FSUs are discussed at length in the following few paragraphs before taking up the issue of selection of USUs within FSUs.

Sampling Frame for First Stage Units: For the rural sector, the list of 2001 census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) constituted the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the list of latest available UFS blocks constituted the sampling frame. For non-UFS towns, frame consisted of the individual towns (only two towns, viz., Leh & Kargil constituted this frame).

Stratification of the first stage units: Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed as follows:

- i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and
- (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district.

However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district were considered as another basic stratum.

Sub-stratification: There was no sub-stratification in the urban sector. However, to net adequate number of child workers, for all rural strata, each stratum was divided into 2 sub-strata as follows:

sub-stratum 1: all villages with proportion of child workers ( $p$ )  $> 2P$  (where  $P$  is the average proportion of child workers for the state/ UT as per Census 2001)

sub-stratum 2: remaining villages

Allocation of FSU's among Strata: At the all-India level, a total number of 12784 FSUs were allocated for survey in the central sample. In addition, 24 State sample FSUs (16 for rural sector and 8 for urban sector) of Leh and Kargil districts of J & K were included in the central sample. The total number of sample FSUs was allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per census 2001 subject to the availability of investigators and ensuring minimum sample allocation to each State/ UT. The State/ UT level sample size was allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per census 2001 with double weightage to urban sector subject to the restriction that urban sample size for bigger states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, etc. did not exceed the rural sample size. A minimum of 16 FSUs (to the extent possible) was allocated to each state/ UT separately for rural and urban areas. Further the State level allocations for both rural and urban areas were adjusted marginally in a few cases to ensure that each stratum/ sub-stratum got a minimum allocation of 4 FSUs. Within each sector of a State/UT, the respective sample size was allocated to the different strata/ sub-strata in proportion to the population as per census 2001. Allocations at stratum/ sub-stratum level were adjusted to multiples of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4 and equal number of samples was allocated among the four sub rounds.

Selection of first-stage units: For the rural sector, from each stratum/ sub-stratum, required number of sample villages were selected by probability proportional to size with replacement (PPSWR), size being the population of the village as per Census 2001. For urban sector, from each stratum FSUs were selected by using Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR). Both rural and urban samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples.

Selection of Ultimate Stage Units (USU) within a FSU: The remaining paragraphs of this sub-section outlines the various steps leading to the actual selection of USUs within a FSU.

Selection of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks: Selected FSUs with approximate population 1200 or more were divided into a suitable number (say, D) of 'hamlet-groups' in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks' in the urban sector as stated below:

```

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

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

```

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

Hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks were formed in the sample FSU by more or less equalising populations. Two hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb) were selected from a large FSU, wherever hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks were formed. This was done in the following manner - one hg/ sb with maximum percentage share of population was always selected and termed as hg/ sb 1; one more hg/ sb was selected from the remaining hg's/ sb's by simple random sampling (SRS) and termed as hg/ sb 2. Listing and selection of the households was done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks. The FSUs without hg/ sb formation were treated as sample hg/ sb number 1.

Sampling frame of households: All households listed in a village/UFS block where no hamlet-group/sub-block formation was done, or the households listed in the two selected hamlet-groups/sub-blocks of the village/UFS block where hamlet-group/subblock formation was done, constituted the sampling frame of households.

Stratification of rural households: For employment and un-employment survey of NSS 66th round, all households listed in the selected FSU/hamlet group/sub-blocks were stratified into three second stage strata (SSS). The three second-stage-strata (SSS) formed in the rural areas were:

```

=====
=====
SSS Rural number of households to be surveyed
-----
----- FSU without hg/sb-----FSU with hg/sb
formation formation
composition of SSS (for each hg/sb)
=====
    
```

=====

SSS 1: ..... relatively affluent households..... 2.....1

SSS 2:..... of the remaining , households having principal..... 4..... 2  
 earning from non- agricultural activity

SSS 3:.....other households..... 2.....1

=====

Identification of affluent households was done by taking into account factors generally associated with affluent households such as: ownership of motor car/ jeep/ tractor/ combine-harvester/ truck/ bus/ etc.; consumer durables like DVD/ VCP/ refrigerator/ washing machine etc.; ownership of large business/ highly remunerative profession/ high salaried income etc.; ownership of spacious pucca house in good condition; ownership of 7 hectares or more of cultivable land; ownership of 3.5 hectares or more of irrigated land; ownership of a good number of cattle, buffaloes and camels (10 or more in number).

Stratification of urban households: Three second stage strata (SSS) were formed in the urban areas as follows:

=====

SSS Urban Number of households to be surveyed

-----

-----FSU without hg/sb ----- FSU with hg/sb

----- formation..... formation (for each hg/sb)

Composition of SSS

=====

SSS 1: households having MPCE of top 10% of urban ..... 2.....1  
 population ( MPCE > B )

SSS 2: households having MPCE of middle 60% of..... 4..... 2  
 urban population ( A <= MPCE <=B)

SSS 3: households having MPCE of bottom 30% of..... 2..... 1  
 urban population ( MPCE < A )

=====

The cut-off points 'A' and 'B' (in Rs.) were determined from NSS 61st round data for each NSS region for urban areas in such a way that top 10% of the population have MPCE more than 'B' and bottom 30% of the population have MPCE less than A.

2.3.5 Selection of households: For employment-unemployment survey a total of 8 households were selected from each village/FSU. In both rural and urban areas, in case no hamlet-group/sub-block formation was done in the village/block, a number of 2, 4 and 2 households were selected from the second stage strata SSS1, SSS2 and SSS3, respectively. In case hamlet-groups/sub-blocks were formed in the village/block, a number of 1, 2 and 1 households were selected respectively from the second stage strata SSS1, SSS2 and SSS3 of each of the hamlet-groups/sub-blocks. The sample households from each of the second stage strata were selected by SRSWOR.

Number of village/blocks allotted for survey in the NSS 66th round along with the number of village/blocks actually surveyed and number of persons enumerated in respect of employment and unemployment survey for different states and union territories are shown in Table-B1 as attached in the External Resources.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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In the present round, Schedule 10 on employment-unemployment consists of 16 blocks. The first three blocks, viz. Blocks 0, 1 and 2, are used to record identification of sample households and particulars of field operations, as is the common practice in usual NSS rounds. The last two blocks, viz., Blocks 10 and 11 are to record the remarks of investigator and comments by supervisory officer(s), respectively. Block 3 is used for recording the household characteristics, like household size, religion, social group, land possessed, land cultivated, etc. For the rural households information is also collected, in Block 3, on whether the household has NREG job card, whether got work in NREG works during the last 365 days, number of days got work in NREG works and mode of payment of the wages earned in NREG works. Besides, some particulars about holding of specified Post Office accounts and use of specified Postal services is also collected in this block. Block 3.1 is for recording particulars of indebtedness of rural labour households. Block 4 is used for recording the demographic particulars and attendance in educational institutions of the household members. Particulars of vocational training being received/received by the household members is also collected in this block. In Block 5.1, particulars of usual principal activity of all the household members is recorded along with some particulars of the enterprises in which the usual status workers (excluding those in crop and plantation activities) are engaged. In this block information for all the workers about the location of workplace is also collected. For the self-employed persons who are working under specifications (wholly or mainly), information is also collected about 'who provided credit/raw materials/equipments', 'basis of payment' and 'number of outlets of disposal'. Information on informal employment is also collected in Block 5.1. Similarly, the particulars of one subsidiary economic activity of the household members along with some particulars of the enterprises, informal employment and details of the self-employed persons in their subsidiary activity is recorded in Block 5.2. The daily time disposition for the seven days preceding the date of survey along with the corresponding activity particulars is recorded for each household member in Block 5.3. Besides this, the current weekly status (CWS) is derived from the daily time disposition data and recorded in this block. As in the past, wage and salary earnings and mode of payment is also collected for regular salaried/wage employees and for the casual labourers in this block. Block 6 is used to record the responses to the probing questions to the persons who were unemployed on all the seven days of the reference week. Blocks 7.1 and 7.2 contain the probing questions which are related to the under-utilisation of labour time and labour mobility, respectively. For the members of the household classified as engaged in 'domestic duties' as per their usual principal status, some follow-up questions have been framed and listed in Block 8, with a view to collecting some additional information which might explain as to whether their usual attachment to domestic duties was voluntary or involuntary and also to throw light on their participation in some specified activities for family gain. A worksheet to obtain the total monthly household consumer expenditure has been provided in Block 9.

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2009-07-01	2010-06-30	N/A

### Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
2009-07-01	2010-06-30	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

### Questionnaires

In the present round, Schedule 10 on employment-unemployment consists of 16 blocks. The first three blocks, viz. Blocks 0, 1 and 2, are used to record identification of sample households and particulars of field operations, as is the common practice in usual NSS rounds. The last two blocks, viz., Blocks 10 and 11 are to record the remarks of investigator and comments by supervisory officer(s), respectively. Block 3 is used for recording the household characteristics, like household size, religion, social group, land possessed, land cultivated, etc. For the rural households information is also collected, in Block 3, on whether the household has NREG job card, whether got work in NREG works during the last 365 days, number of days got work in NREG works and mode of payment of the wages earned in NREG works. Besides, some particulars about holding of specified Post Office accounts and use of specified Postal services is also collected in this block. Block 3.1 is for recording particulars of indebtedness of rural labour households. Block 4 is used for recording the demographic particulars and attendance in educational institutions of the household members. Particulars of vocational training being received/received by the household members is also collected in this block. In Block 5.1, particulars of usual principal activity of all the household members is recorded along with some particulars of the enterprises in which the usual status workers (excluding those in crop and plantation activities) are engaged. In this block information for all the workers about the location of workplace is also collected. For the self-employed persons who are working under specifications (wholly or mainly), information is also collected about 'who provided credit/raw materials/equipments', 'basis of payment' and 'number of outlets of disposal'. Information on informal employment is also collected in Block 5.1. Similarly, the particulars of one subsidiary economic activity of the household members along with some particulars of the enterprises, informal employment and details of the self-employed persons in their subsidiary activity is recorded in Block 5.2. The daily time disposition for the seven days preceding the date of survey along with the corresponding activity particulars is recorded for each household member in Block 5.3. Besides this, the current weekly status (CWS) is derived from the daily time disposition data and recorded in this block. As in the past, wage and salary earnings and mode of payment is also collected for regular salaried/wage employees and for the casual labourers in this block. Block 6 is used to record the responses to the probing questions to the persons who were unemployed on all the seven days of the reference week. Blocks 7.1 and 7.2 contain the probing questions which are related to the under-utilisation of labour time and labour mobility, respectively. For the members of the household classified as engaged in 'domestic duties' as per their usual principal status, some follow-up questions have been framed and listed in Block 8, with a view to collecting some additional information which might explain as to whether their usual attachment to domestic duties was voluntary or involuntary and also to throw light on their participation in some specified activities for family gain. A worksheet to obtain the total monthly household consumer expenditure has been provided in Block 9.

### Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
National Sample Survey Office	NSSO	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

## **Data Processing**

No content available

## **Data Appraisal**

No content available



## Related Materials

### Questionnaires

#### Questionnaire

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Title Questionnaire  
 Date 2009-01-01  
 Country India  
 Language English  
 Filename Schedule\_66\_10.doc

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### Reports

#### Employment and Unemployment Situation in India 2009-10

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Title Employment and Unemployment Situation in India 2009-10  
 Date 2009-01-01  
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 Language English  
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 Appendix A Detailed Tables :Table1 to Table 75 (in CD) A-1 - A-816  
 Appendix B Sample Design and Estimation Procedure B-1 - B-8  
 Appendix C Population Projection C-1 - C-3  
 Appendix D Schedule on Employment and Unemployment (Sch. 10) D-1 - D-16  
 Appendix E RSEs of worker population ratio (WPR) E-1  
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 Filename Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2009-10.pdf

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#### Employment and Unemployment Situation Among Social Groups In India

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Title Employment and Unemployment Situation Among Social Groups In India  
 Date 2009-01-01  
 Language English  
 Chapter One Introduction 1 - 5  
 Chapter Two Concepts and Definitions 6- 16  
 Chapter Three Summary of Findings 17-216  
 Appendix A Detailed Tables: Table (S1) to Table (S10) (in CD) A-1 - A-111  
 Appendix B Sample Design and Estimation Procedure B-1 - B-8  
 Appendix C Population Projection C-1 - C-3  
 Appendix D Schedule on Employment and Unemployment (Sch. 10) D-1 - D-16  
 Table of contents  
 Filename Employment and Unemployment Situation Among Social Groups in India.pdf

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## Home-based Workers in India

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Title	Home-based Workers in India
Date	2009-01-01
Country	India
Language	English
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	Chapter Two Concepts and Definitions 7- 20
	Chapter Three Summary of Findings 21-211
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	Appendix B Sample Design and Estimation Procedure B-1 - B-8
	Appendix C Population Projection C-1 - C-3
	Appendix D Schedule on Employment and Unemployment (Sch. 10) D-1 - D-16
Filename	Home Based Workers in India.pdf

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## Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India

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Title	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India
Date	2009-01-01
Country	India
Language	English
	Chapter One Introduction 1 - 7
	Chapter Two Concepts and Definitions 8 - 32
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	Appendix C Population Projection C-1 - C-3
	Appendix D Schedule on Employment and Unemployment (Sch. 10) D-1 - D-16
Filename	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India.pdf

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## Key Indicators of employment and unemployment in India 2009-2010

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Title	Key Indicators of employment and unemployment in India 2009-2010
Date	2009-01-01
Country	India
Language	English
	Chapter One Introduction 1-4
	Chapter Two Features of the Survey on Employment and Unemployment 5-7
	Chapter Three Key Findings of NSS 66th round (July 2009- June 2010) survey on Employment and Unemployment
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	Appendix A Concepts and definitions A-1 - A-12
	Appendix B Sample Design and Estimation Procedure B-1 - B-8
	Appendix C Projected Population C-1 - C-3
	Appendix D Facsimile of Schedule 10 on Employment & Unemployment D-1 - D-16
Filename	Key_Indicators_Emp_&_Unemp_66th_round.pdf

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## Technical documents

### Instruction to Field Staff

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Title	Instruction to Field Staff
Date	2009-01-01
Country	India
Language	English
Filename	Instruction to Field Staff.doc

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## Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures

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Title Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures  
Date 2009-01-01  
Country India  
Language English  
Filename Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures.doc

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## Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

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Title Sample Design and Estimation Procedure  
Date 2009-01-01  
Country India  
Language English  
Filename Estimation Procedure\_sch\_10\_employment\_unemployment\_nss\_66\_round\_July2009\_June2010.doc

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## Study Documentation

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Title Study Documentation  
Date 2009-01-01  
Country India  
Language English  
Filename IHSN\_REPORT\_NSS\_66\_SCH\_10\_EMPLOYMENT\_AND\_UNEMPLOYMENT\_LUD\_2August2011.pdf

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## Number of FSUs allotted/surveyed and number of persons enumerated

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Title Number of FSUs allotted/surveyed and number of persons enumerated  
Date 2009-01-01  
Country India  
Language English  
Filename No\_FSUs\_allotted\_surveyed\_no\_persons\_enumerated\_nss\_66\_sch\_10.xls

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## State codes

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Title State codes  
Date 2009-01-01  
Country India  
Language English  
Filename State code\_66.doc

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## District codes

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Title District codes  
Date 2009-01-01  
Country India  
Language English  
Filename District code\_66.xls

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## List of NSS regions and their composition

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Title List of NSS regions and their composition  
Date 2009-01-01

Country India  
Language English  
Filename List of NSS regions and their composition.doc

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## LIST OF FOD SUB-REGIONS

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Title LIST OF FOD SUB-REGIONS  
Date 2009-01-01  
Country India  
Language English  
Filename List\_of\_FOD\_sub\_regions\_nss\_66.doc

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## NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS 2004

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Title NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS 2004  
Date 2009-01-01  
Country India  
Language English  
Filename nco\_2004\_CodeStructure.pdf

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## National Industrial Classification 2004

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