

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1219
TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD NOVEMBER, 2016**

FARM AND NON-FARM WORKERS

1219. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage and absolute number of farm and non-farm workers in India currently;**
- (b) whether this number changed from 2000-2001 and the details thereof;**
- (c) whether the decadal change in the number and percentage of farm and non-farm workers calculated by NSSO and Census showed diametrically opposite results;**
- (d) if so, the details and the reasons therefor;**
- (e) if not, the actual figures in this regard; and**
- (f) the State-wise farm and non-farm workers and percentage of each category in the last three periods of data collected?**

ANSWER

MINISTER FOR STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION [SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA]

(a) & (b): National Sample Survey (NSS) on Employment & Unemployment and the Population Census capture information on workers in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors. For the purpose of calculating decadal change, estimates of workers are available from NSS on Employment & Unemployment conducted during 1999-2000 and 2011-2012. Estimates of workers in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors based on NSS 1999-2000 and NSS 2011-2012 and decadal changes therein are given below:

Period	Number (in '00)		Percentage	
	agriculture	non-agriculture	agriculture	non-agriculture
1999-2000	22,55,679	13,98,060	61.7	38.3
2011-2012	20,56,222	21,48,289	48.9	51.1
Change	-1,99,457	7,50,229	-12.8	12.8

Last two Population Censuses have been conducted during the years 2001 and 2011. Details of workers in Agricultural (cultivators & agricultural labourers) and non-agricultural sectors as per above Censuses are as under:

Period	Number (in '00)		Percentage	
	agriculture	non-agriculture	agriculture	non-agriculture
2001	23,40,882	16,81,465	58.2	41.8
2011	26,31,425	21,87,464	54.6	45.4
Change	2,90,543	5,05,999	-3.6	3.6

(c) to (e): Definitions and estimates of worker from the National Sample Survey (NSS) and the Population Census are methodologically different and therefore, are not comparable. As against sample approach in NSS, the Population Census follows the approach of complete enumeration. In addition, other major reasons, for which results of NSSO surveys and Census figures are not comparable, are given in the Statement at Annexure I.

(f): NSSO present results of its employment and unemployment surveys as per 1000 distribution of workers, labour force, etc. The State-wise distribution of workers in Agriculture and non-Agriculture sectors based on last three employment and unemployment surveys of NSSO are given in Statement at Annexure II.

Annexure-I

Statement referred to in reply to parts (c) to (e) of Lok Sabha

Unstarred Question No. 1219 for 23.11.2016

Additional major reasons for which results of NSSO surveys and Census figures are not comparable

Item	NSSO	Census
Reference & Survey periods	Reference period for determining activity status of a person used for classification of person as worker/ unemployed/ out of labour force is 365 days preceding the date of survey and survey is conducted during the period July-June (i.e., one year duration).	Reference period for determining a person as worker/ non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration. Population enumeration is undertaken between 9th to 28th February (both days inclusive) of the Census year and the enumeration of houseless population is carried out on the night of 28th February. The Census moment is 00:00 hours of 1st March of the Census year.
Worker	Persons who, during the reference period, were engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, temporarily abstained from work for reasons of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or	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

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	<p>other contingencies constituted <i>workers</i>.</p>	<p>includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in 'work' as defined above are workers. Persons who are engaged in cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as workers.</p>
<p>Estimate of worker</p>	<p><u>Worker in usual status (ps+ss):</u> The workers in the usual status (ps+ss) are obtained by considering the usual principal status (ps) and the subsidiary status (ss) together. The workers in the usual status (ps+ss) include (a) the persons who worked for a relatively long part of the 365 days preceding the date of survey and (b) the persons from among the remaining population who had worked at least for 30 days during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey.</p>	<p>In population census for collection of information of worker two concepts were used:</p> <p>(i) Main Workers: Those workers who had worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. 6 months or more) are termed as Main Workers.</p> <p>(ii) Marginal Workers: Those workers who had not worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. less than 6 months) are termed as Marginal Workers.</p>

Annexure-II

Statement referred to in reply to parts (f) of Lok Sabha Unstarred

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Per 1000 distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors for each State/UT during 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12

State/UT	61 st Round (2004-05)				66 th Round (2009-10)				68 th Round (2011-12)			
	rural		urban		rural		urban		rural		urban	
	agriculture	non-agriculture	agriculture	non-agriculture	agriculture	non-agriculture	agriculture	non-agriculture	agriculture	non-agriculture	agriculture	non-agriculture
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	718	282	100	900	687	313	53	947	695	305	49	951
Arunachal Pradesh	819	181	111	889	757	243	140	860	779	221	147	853
Assam	743	257	48	952	705	295	27	973	620	380	44	956
Bihar	779	221	205	795	669	331	146	854	676	324	94	907
Chhattisgarh	862	138	133	867	849	151	53	947	851	149	149	851
Delhi	72	928	1	999	0	1000	1	999	20	980	0	1000
Goa	353	647	48	952	239	761	14	986	46	954	31	969
Gujarat	773	227	62	938	783	217	53	947	746	254	43	957
Haryana	641	359	112	888	598	402	53	947	579	422	62	938
Himachal Pradesh	696	304	85	915	629	371	85	915	633	367	84	916
Jammu & Kashmir	639	361	141	859	597	403	110	890	509	491	88	912
Jharkhand	700	300	118	882	548	452	52	948	606	394	37	963
Karnataka	810	190	82	918	757	243	94	906	702	298	78	922
Kerala	420	580	157	843	357	643	110	890	314	686	87	913
Madhya Pradesh	825	175	121	879	824	176	98	902	721	279	111	889
Maharashtra	800	200	68	932	794	206	47	953	771	229	45	955
Manipur	693	307	283	717	534	466	205	795	455	545	200	800
Meghalaya	818	182	20	980	707	293	58	942	663	337	48	952
Mizoram	874	126	361	639	806	194	360	640	758	242	268	732

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Per 1000 distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors for each State/UT during 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12

State/ UT	61 st Round (2004-05)				66 th Round (2009-10)				68 th Round (2011-12)			
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
	agriculture	non-agriculture	agriculture	non-agriculture	agriculture	non-agriculture	agriculture	non-agriculture	agriculture	non-agriculture	agriculture	non-agriculture
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Nagaland	793	207	129	871	741	259	219	781	767	233	178	822
Odisha	690	310	139	861	676	324	103	897	623	378	141	859
Punjab	669	331	59	941	618	382	83	917	524	476	57	943
Rajasthan	729	271	139	861	633	367	70	930	608	392	68	932
Sikkim	605	395	2	998	539	461	0	1000	728	272	15	986
Tamil Nadu	654	346	83	917	637	363	136	864	512	488	105	895
Tripura	432	568	41	959	306	694	21	979	308	692	33	967
Uttarakhand	784	216	120	880	695	305	54	946	614	386	48	952
Uttar Pradesh	728	272	105	895	669	331	91	909	637	363	89	911
West Bengal	627	373	28	972	563	437	36	964	532	468	24	976
A & N Islands	454	546	26	974	430	570	30	970	383	618	39	961
Chandigarh	70	930	4	996	31	969	22	978	19	981	6	995
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	483	517	60	940	591	409	38	962	355	646	57	943
Daman & Diu	394	606	176	824	548	452	394	606	92	908	110	890
Lakshadweep	393	607	265	735	452	548	277	723	150	850	364	636
Pondicherry	586	414	87	913	461	539	29	971	317	683	65	935
all-India	727	273	88	912	679	321	75	925	641	359	67	933

**Sources: NSS Report No. 515: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2004-05
NSS Report No. 537: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2009-10
NSS Report No. 554: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12**

**Notes: 1. Telangana was not a separate State during the NSSO survey period 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12.
2. Total of agriculture and non-agriculture distribution may not tally with 1000 due to rounding off figures.**