

# THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 

FOURTH TO EIGHTH ROUND<br>APRIL 1952-APRIL 1955

NUMBER 44

A NOTE ON<br>PROFESSION AND SERVICES



Issued by
The Cabinet Secretariat : Government of India

Printed by the Eka Press, Calcutta in 1961 and published by the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi-8

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The design and planning of the survey were done by the Indian Statistical Institute and the primary data for the enquiry were collected by the Directorate of National Sample Survey, Government of India and the Indian Statistical Institute. The various stages of work were undertaken under the supervision of Haribhajan Chawdhury, assisted by Biswadan Chatterjee (pre-punching Processing and Computation), Rajen Roy (punching), Kesab Chandra Poddar and Bibhuti Bhusan Chakravarty (machine tabulation) of the Indian Statistical Institute.

The report was prepared by K. G. Chandrasekharan Nair, Dipak Chakravarty, Monoranjan Dutta and Girija Prosad Mukerjee of the Institute.

## CONTENTS

Page
Chapter One : Introduction ... ... ... ... ... 1
Two : Employees and earnings per employee ..... 5
Three : 0 wn-account earners and their earnings ..... 17
Appendix I : List of tables ..... 20
II : Sampling design and procedure of estimation ..... 27
III : Sub-sample-wise estimates ..... 29
IV : Facsimile of the Schedules of Investigation ..... 30
INDEX TO TABLES IN THE TEXT
CHAPTER ONE
Table 1.1: Number of sample villagos, blocks and effective households surveyed in fourth to eighth round ..... 2
CHAPTER TWO
Table 2.1: Total number of 'employees' in rural and urban areas: fourth to eighth round ..... $\sigma$
2.2: Monthly earnings in rupees per employees in rural and urban areas: fourth to eighth round ..... 5
2.3 : Percentage distribution of employees and monthly earnings per employee in rural areas by industry classes: fourth and fifth rounds ..... 0
2.4: Percentage distribution of employees and earnings per employee in urban areas by industry classes : fourth and fifth rounds ..... 6
2.5: Porcentage distribution of employses and earnings per employee in rural areas by occupation classes: sixth, seventh and eighth rounds ..... 7
2.6: Percentage distribution of employees and earnings per employee in urban areas by occupation classes : sixth, seventh and eighth rounds ..... 8
2.7: Percentage distribution of employees in different industry classes as between rural and urban sectors : fourth and fifth rounds ..... 9
2.8: Percentage distribution of employees in different occupation classee as between rural and urban sectors : sixth, seventh and eighth rounds ..... 9
2.9: Percentage distribution of employees and their total earnings in rural areas by industry classes : fourth and fifth rounda ..... 10
2.10: Percentage distribution of employees and their total earnings in urban areas by industry classes : fourth and fifth rounds ..... 10
2.11: Percentage distribution of employees and their total earninge in rural areas by occupation classes : sixth, eeventh and eighth rounds ..... 10

## National Sample Survey

Page
Table 2.12: Percentage distribution of employees and their total earnings in urban areas by occupation classes : sixth, seventh and eighth rounds ..... 11
2.13: Number of employees in rural areas by industry classes: fourth and fifth rounds . ..... 11
2.14: Number of employees in urban areas by industry classes : fourth and fifth rounds ..... 11
2.15: Number of employees in rural areas by occupation classes: sixth, seventh and eighth rounds ..... 12
2.16: Number of employees in urban areas by occupation classes: sixth, seventh and eighth rounds .. ..... 12
2.17: Parcentage of employees in the sample by industry classes reporting 'zero' incomo in rural and urban areas during the last month : fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth rounds ..... 13
2.18: Monthly earnings per employee with some income during the reference period in rural areas : fourth and fifth rounds ..... 14
2.19: Monthly earnings per employee with some income during the reference period in urban areas : fourth and fifth rounds: all India ..... 15
2.20 : Percentage distribution of employeas (unestimated) engaged in agricultural activities by monthly income : fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth rounds ..... 15
2.21: Percentage distribution of employees (unestimated) engaged in manufacturing activities and in professions and sorvices by monthly income: fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth rounds
CHAPTER THREE
Table 3.1: Number of earners who work on their own account or as employers in service industries only in rural and urban areas: fourth to eighth rounds ..... 17
3.2: Monthly gross earnings per earner who work on thetr own account or as employers in service-industries only in rural and urban areas: fourth to eighth rounds ..... 18
3.3: Average monthly input costs and balance of gross earnings per earner (in rupees) who work on their own account or as employers in service-industries only in rural and urban areas : fourth to eighth rounds ..... 18
3.4: Input costs and balance of gross earnings as percentage of gross earnings in rural and urban areas : fourth to eighth rounds ..... 19
3.5: Average monthly net earnings who work on their own account or as employers in service-industries only in rural and urban areas: fourth to eighth rounds ..... 19
3.6 : Monthly net earnings, other costs and input costs as percentage of gross earning in rural and urban areas : fourth to eighth rounds ..... 19

# THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 

FOURTH TO EIGHTH ROUND<br>APRIL 1952-APRIL 1955

## NUMBER 44

## A NOTE ON <br> PROFESSION AND SERVICES

This report entitled "A Note on Profession and Services", fourth to eighth round, April 1952-April 1955, was prepared by the Indian Statistical Institute and is bcing published in the form in which it was submitted to the Government of India and Government are not responsible for the views contained in the report.*

## Chapter 0ne

## INTRODUCTION

1.1. This note has been prepared to present some results emanating from the exploratory enquiries in respect of "Professions, Services, Financial Operations" undertaken in five rounds ${ }^{\text {o }}$ of the National Sample Survey from the fourth to the eighth (April 1952 to April 1955) through household schedule 2.5. This enquiry (through schedule 2.5) was part of the general scheme of enquiries in the NSS where data were collected in respect of all productive activities by the household approach. For convenience, all activities by households were considered under five broad categories and separate enquiries were undertaken in regard to each of these categories. The fire categories were (i) household agriculture and animal husbandry, (ii) household manufacture and handicrafts, (iii) household transport, (iv) household trade and (v) all other residual activities which were covered by the term, "Profession, Service and Financial Operation." Household activities covered by the first four categories above were those in respect of productive enterprises owned and operated singly or jointly by household members. The residual category, viz. "Professions, Services and Financial Operations", the data in respect of which formed the basis of this note, was somewhat heterogeneous in character; since two distinct types of activities detailed below were covered.
(1) Activities of all 'employees' irrespective of the sector of economic activity.
(2) Productire activities by individuals singly or jointly with other members of the same household or other households, other than those in respect of agriculture and animal husbandry, manufacture and handicrafts, transport and trade. Naturally all independent activities in respect

[^0]of medical and health services, domestic services, recreation services, legal and business services, religious services, financial operations etc., come under this category as a separate type.
1.2. Covering these two entirely different groups of activities, enquiries should ordinarily have been undertaken by collecting data in two separate schedules. But, since importance of data collection in this regard was primarily looked upon from the angle of preliminary exploration to furnish greater knowledge of the problem, no separate schedules of enquiry were proposed. A composite schedule 2.5 was proposed where data were collected in respect of both these categories. However, at the time of analysis these two categories of activities were separately considered. Estimates presented in this note are by these categories (given in chapters two and three respectively).
1.3. This enquiry through schedule 2.5 was actually conducted in six rounds of NSS from the third to the eighth. But the data collected in the third round, on detailed examination, had to be finally dropped out from the analysis due to many shortfalls. Hence the present note contains the analysed results of fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth rounds only.
1.4. In each of these rounds sample households were selected at the village or urban block level for detailed enquiry in this regard. In the fourth, fifth and sixth rounds, sample households were selected from the frame of all households in the sample village or sample block while in the seventh and eighth rounds the samples were drawn from the frame of households having activity in respect of "Professions, Services and Financial Operations", that is having at least one employee irrespective of the sector of econimic activity. In all, 4476, 2433, 2323, 2250 and 1912 effective households were covered in fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth rounds respectively in rural areas while correspondingly the effective numbers of urban households covered were $2750,1490,1272,1149$ and 1357 . Table 1.1 gives in summary form the total sample size in all the five rounds with periods of investigations.

TABLE (1.1): NUMBER OF SAMPLE VILLAGES, BLOCKS AND EFFECTIVE HOUSEHOLDS SURUEYED IN FOURTH TO EIGHTE ROUND

| round | pericd of survey | rural |  | urban |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | number of |  | number of |  |
|  |  | sample villages surveyed | sample households surveyed | sample <br> blocks surveyed | samplo households surveyed |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. fourth | April '3s-Siptember '52 | 872 | 4476 | 404 | 2750 |
| 2. fifth | November ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - March ${ }^{\text {'53 }}$ | 844 | 2433 | 402 | 1490 |
| 3. sixth | May '33-August '53 | 848 | 2323 | 401 | 1272 |
| 4. seventh | Noveuber '33-March '34 | 875 | 2250 | 435 | 1149 |
| 5. eighth | July ${ }^{\text {c }} 4$-April $\quad 35$ | 1135 | 1912 | 463 | 13.57 |

## A Note on Profession and Services

1.5. The geographical coverage of the survey in the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh rounds was the whole of rural and urban areas of India excluding Andanian and Nicobar Islands and Jammu and Kashmir. In the eighth round, Jammu and Kashmir was also covered.
1.6. In each sample household from which schedule 2.5 was completed, if different members of the housebold were engaged in different professions or services, each such profession or service was treated separately and information was recorded accordingly. Similarly, if the same person was found to have more than one profession or service, each such profession or service was treated separately and data were collected accordingly. Concepts and definitions of some important items used in these surveys are given in the following paragraphs.
1.7. When any member of the sample household was engaged in any of the occupation described below, schedule 2.5 was filled up in respect of the household irrespective of whether he was an earner or an earning dependent. The occupations appropriate for schedule 2.5 are the following.
(a) Service by persons as employees and therefore not working on own account.
(b) Service not entailing any transformation of material objects by persons who work on their own account. But this will exclude traders. However these persons who were usually known as traders but who act only as brokers and agents without themselves buying merchandise and selling them will come under the category of professions appropriate to schedule 2.5 .
1.8. All direct personal services (e.g. the science of a barber plying his trade from door to door) would be appropriate to schedule 2.5

1:9. Earner: One who earns enough from above occupations so that he could maintain himself.
1.10. Earning dependent: One whose earning is not enough to maintain himself.
1.11. Employer: One who bires one or more persons to help in carrying on his productive activities on a wage or salary basis.
1.12. Employee: One who works for wage or salary in cash or kind under public or private institutions, individual or group of individuals.
1.13. Earning: This relates to actual income received during the last 30 days preceding the date of enquiry.
1.14. As stated earlier in this note, results in respect of 'employees' and other earners covered by schedule 2.5 have been separately made arailable. Chapter

## National Sample Survey

Two gires estimates of employees and their income per head. Comparison of the estimates for some classes of employees with similar figures obtainable from external sources has also been attempted. The third chapter includes information regarding earners who work as employers or as own-account workers in professions and financial operations. The-estimates presented there refer to number of earners and per-earner income and expenditure.
1.15. Some percentage distribution of employees are given in Appendix I which might be of some help in giving some further insight into the aspect of income of employees. The design of the survey in the rounds under consideration with reference to this enquiry as well as the procedure of estimation adopted have been presented in the Appendix II. In Appendix III have been given some subsample-wise results and facsimile of the schedules of enquiry has been given in Appendix IV.

## Chapter Two

## Employees and earnings per employee

2.1. It was stated in the preceding chapter that the enquiry through schedule 2.5 covered (1) all gainfully employed persons working as 'employees' and (2) gainfully employed persons working as employers or own-account workers mostly in professions, services and financial operations. In this chapter, the results in respect of employees are presented for rural and urban areas separately at all-India level.
2.2. The total number of employees estimated from the five rounds were somewhat different though they were broadly of the same magnitude. The estimates are presented in Table (2.1).

TABLE (2.1): TOTAL NUMBER OF 'EMPLOYEES' IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS: FOURTH TO EIGHTH ROUND

| round | period of survey | number of |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | sample households |  | employees in lakhs |  |  |
|  |  | rural | urban | rural | urban | total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| I. fourth | April '52-September '52 | 4476 | 2750 | 612 | 135 | 747 |
| 2. fifth | November '52-March '53 | 2433 | 1490 | 645 | 133 | 778 |
| 3. sixth | May '53-August '53 | 2323 | 1272 | 614 | 114 | 728 |
| 4. seventh | November '53-March '54 | 2250 | 1149 | 617 | 94 | 711 |
| 5. eighth | July '54-April '55 * | 1912 | 1357 | 593 | 97 | 690 |

2.3. The average monthly earnings of these 7 crores of persons as estimated from the five rounds separately for rural and urban areas are given in Table (2.2). The average earning in urban areas was seen to be considerably higher than the rural earning which is in conformity with general impression. The average urban worker earned about five times the earning of his counterpart in rural areas.

TABLE (2.2) : MONTHLY EARNINGS IN RUPEES PER EMPLOYEE IN RURAL AND URBAJ AREAS: FOURTH To mighth ROUND

| round | period of survey | number of sample households |  | earnings per employee in rupees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | rural | urban | rural | urban |
| (1) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. fourth | April '52-September '52 | 4476 | 2750 | 12.07 | 58.66 |
| 2. fifth | November ' $52-\mathrm{March}{ }^{\mathbf{5}}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2433 | 1490 | 13.32 | 54.40 |
| 3. sixth | May '53-August '53 | 2323 | 1272 | 11.71 | 54.55 |
| 4. seventh | November '53-March '54 | 2250 | 1149 | 11.90 | 60.21 |
| 5. eighth | July '54-April '55 | 1912 | 1357 | 11.72 | 72.75 |

2.4. Attempt has been made to classify these employees by industries and occupations to see the relative importance of the different industry and occupation groups in rural and urban areas. In the fourth and fifth rounds it was the industry classification that has been made while in the sixth, seventh and eighth rounds it was the occupational classification. In the first case all employees were initially grouped into eight broad industry divisions, viz. (1) agriculture, livestock, forestry, etc. (2) mining and quarrying, (3) manufacturing, (4) construction, (5) electricity, gas, water and sanitary services, (6) distribution services (trade and commerce), (7) transport, storage and communication and (8) professions and services. However, for urban areas, it was found that in all classes except those numbered (1), (3) and (8) the number of employees was very small. So, the estimates in respect of all these classes were pooled up under the head 'others' and the final results are presented under four broad classes only. For the rural sector, it was seen that the number of employees in the class 'manufacturing' was quite small and consequently this class was further merged with the class 'others'. Thus for the rural and urban sectors respectively, ultimately three and four industry classes were considered, the estimates in respect of which are presented in Tables (2.3) and (2.4).

TABLE (2.3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES AND MONTHLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE IN RURAL AREAS BY INDUSTRY CLASSES : FOURTH AND FIFTH ROUNDS

| industry elass | percentage of employees |  | average monthly earnings per employes in rupees |  | index of average monthly earnings per employee |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | fourth | fifth | fourth | fifth | fourth | fifth |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and livestock production | 71.10 | 70.64 | 7.83 | 8.36 | 65 | 63 |
| 2. professions and services | 17.27 | 18.17 | 24.88 | 28.04 | 206 | 211 |
| 3. others | 11.63 | 11.19 | 18.96 | 20.77 | 157 | 156 |
| 4. all classes combined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 12.07 | 13.32 | 100 | 100. |
| 5. number of households surveyed | 4476 | 2433 |  |  |  |  |

TABLE (2.4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES AND EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE IN URBAN AREAS BY INDUSTRY CLASSES : FOURTH AND FIFTH ROUNDS

| industry class | percentage of employees |  | average monthly earnings per employee in rupees |  | index of average monthly earnings per employee |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | fourth | fifth | fourth | fifth | fourth | fifth |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and livestock production | 11.45 | 13.22 | 9.03 | 9.95 | 15 | 18 |
| 2. profesions and services | 47.35 | 47.88 | 79.17 | 77.45 | 135 | 142 |
| 3. manufacturing | 18.82 | 16.94 | 48.91 | 43.18 | 83 | 79 |
| 4. others | 22.38 | 21.96 | 48.88 | 39.56 | 83 | 73 |
| 5. all claswe combined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 58.66 | 54.40 | 100 | 100 |
| f. number of houswholds survered | 2750 | 1490 |  |  |  |  |

## A Note on Profession and Services

2.5. From the tables it will be found that in the rural sector the employees engaged in agricultural activities predominated with about 71 p.c. of all employees while in the urban sector the principal activity class was 'professions and services' accounting for about 47 p.c. of the urban total. The proportion of persons engaged in professions and services in the rural sector was seen to be about 18 p.c. of the total. As regards per employee monthly income, it will be seen that on the average, employees engaged in professions and services both in rural and urban sectors received higher wages compared to other workers. In rural areas, their average earnings were more than double the average of all employees taken together and was more than thrice that of agricultural workers. In the urban sector, the average earnings of employees engaged in professions and services was 60 p.c. to 80 p.c. more than that earned by employees in manufacturing and 'other' industry classes.
2.6. In the sixth, seventh and eighth rounds, employees have been grouped by occupation classes. For this purpose, occupations were divided into five broad divisions, viz. (1) superior administrative and executive work, (2) superior technical work; (3) subordinate administrative and executive work; (4) ministerial work; and (5) subordinate technical work. It was, however, subsequently found that the number of employees in some of the classes were quite small and hence, they were merged together and the results are presented in Tables (2.5) and (2.6), with two major occupation classes for the rural sector and three classes for the urban sector. Thus, in the rural sector, the class designated as 'others'.includes the group of activities covered by the classes (1), (2), (3) and (4) referred to above. In the urban sector the second class, viz. subordinate non-technical work includes items (3) and (4) while the third-class, viz. superior work includes items (1) and (2) of the original classification.

[^1]| occupation classes | porcentage of employees |  |  | average monthly earnings per employee in rupees |  |  | index of average monthly earaings per employee |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | sixth | seventh | eighth | sixth | seventh | eighth | sixth | seventh | eighth |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1. subordinato technical work | 93.65 | 93.86 | 93.68 | 10.36 | 10.11 | 10.02 | 88 | 85 | 8 |
| 2. others | 6.35 | 6.14 | 6.32 | 31.66 | 39.18 | 36.91 | 270 | 329 | 315 |
| 3. all classes combined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 11.71 | 11.90 | 11.72 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4. number of house. holds surveyed | 2223 | 2250 | 1912 |  |  | - |  |  |  |

TABLE (2.6) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES AND EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE in Crbban areas by occtration classes for sixth, seventh and EIGHTH ROUNDS

| occupation classes | percentage of employees |  |  | average monthly earnings per employee in rupees |  |  | index of average monthly earnings per employee |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | sixth | seventh | eighth | sixth | seventh | eighth | sixth | seventh | eighth |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1. subordinate technical work | 69.54 | 64.56 | 64.43 | 32.62 | 34.00 | 40.50 | 60 | 56 | 56 |
| 2. subordinate non-technical work | 24.72 | 27.27 | 27.13 | 75.20 | 84.00 | 111.20 | 138 | 140 | 153 |
| 3. superior work (administrative and technical) | 5.74 | 8.17 | 8.44 | 231.14 | 188.12 | 195.25 | 424 | 312 | 268 |
| 4. all classes combined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 54.55 | 60.21 | 72.75 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 5. number of house. holds surveyed | 1272 | 1149 | 1357 |  |  |  | $\because$ |  |  |

2.7. It will be seen that both in the rural and urban sectors the majority of employees were in the occupation classes 'subordinate technical work' being approximately 94 p.c. and 65 p.c. respectively. This, however, is explained by the inclusion of agricultural labourers and other skilled workers in that class. In the urban sector the proportion of employees engaged in subordinate non-technical work, comes next in importance with about 27 p.c. of total number of employees. From the point of riew of monthly average earnings, of the two occupational classes considered in the rural areas, the miscellaneous class was at a much higher level, the figures being more than three times the corresponding figures in respect of subordinate technical work. In urban areas, occupations classed under 'non-technical work' were less lucrative compared to 'superior work'. It may be of interest to note that in the urban sector the average earnings in non-technical work was more than double of that in respect of technical work. As is evident from inter-round comparison, much reliance cannot possibly be placed on estimates for the classes 'others' in the rural sector and 'superior work' in the urban sector.
2.8. The nature of distribution of the employees in the broad industry or occupation groups as between the rural and urban sectors has been brought out in Tables (2.7) and (2.8).

## A Note on Profession and Services

TABLE (2.7): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOEEES IN DIFFERENT INDUTSTRY CLASSES AS BETWEEN RURAL AND LRBAN SECTORS : FOCRTH AND FIFTH ROUNDS

| industry class | fourth |  |  | ffth |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | rural | urban | total | rural | urban | total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and livestock production | 96.57 | 3.43 | 100.00 | 96.30 | 3.70 | 100.00 |
| 2. professions and services | 62.30 | 37.70 | 100.00 | 64.88 | 35.12 | 100.00 |
| 3. others | 56.10 | 43.90 | 100.00 | 58.33 | 41.67 | 100.00 |
| 4. all classes combined | 81.92 | 18.08 | 100.00 | 82.95 | 17.05 | 100.00 |
| 5. nunber of households surveyed | 4476 | 2750 | 7226 | 2433 | 1490 | 3923 |

TABLE (2.8) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATION CLASSES AS BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN SECTORS : SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

| occupation classes | sixth |  |  | seventh |  |  | eighth |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | rural | urban | comb. | rural | urban | comb. | rural | urban | comb. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6). | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1. subordinat $\theta$ technical work | 87.85 | 12.15 | 100.00 | 90.51 | 9.49 | 100.00 | 89.87 | 10.13 | 100.00 |
| 2. others | 52.91 | 47.09 | 100.00 | 53.22 | 46.78 | 100.00 | 52.01 | 47.99 | 100.00 |
| 3. all classes combined | 84.35 | 15.65 | 100.00 | 86.78 | 13.22 | 100.00 | 85.92 | 14.08 | 100.00 |
| 4. number of households surveyed | 2223 | 1272 | 3495 | 2250 | 1149 | 3399 | 1912 | 1357 | 3269 |

2.9. Per cent of employees coming under the broad industry or occupation groups have been compared below with the per cent of the total income coming under the same groups. The industry-wise distributions in their regard from the fourth and fifth rounds are presented in Tables (2.9) and (2.10), while the occupation-wise distributions from the sixth, seventh and eighth rounds are given in Tables (2.11) and (2.12). The percentage of employees and earnings by industry or occupation classes are wore or less consistent from round to round.

TABLE (2.9): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBtTION OF EMPLOYEES AND THEIR total earnings in rural areas by industry classes : FOURTH. AND FIFTH ROUNDS

| industry classes | percentage of all employees |  | percentage of total earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | fourth | fifth | fourth | fifth |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and livestock production | 71.10 | 70.64 | 46.13 | 44.30 |
| 2. professions and services | 17.27 | 18.17 | 35.61 | 38.25 |
| 3. others | 11.63 | 11.19 | 18.26 | 17.45 |
| 4. all classes combined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 5. number of households surveyed | 4476 | 2433 |  |  |

TABLE (2.10) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES AND THEIR TOTAL EARNINGS IN URBAN AREAS BY INDUSTRY CLASSES : FOURTH AND FIFTH ROUNDS

| industry classes | percentage of all employees |  | percentage of total earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | fouth | fifth | fourth | fifth |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and livestock production | 11.45 | 13.22 | 1.76 | 2.42 |
| 2. professions and services | 47.35 | 47.88 | 63.90 | 68.16 |
| 3. manufacturing | 18.82 | 16.94 | 15.70 | 13.45 |
| 4. others | 22.38 | 21.96 | 18.64 | 15.97 |
| 3. all classes combined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 6. number at households surveyed | 2750 | 1490 |  |  |

T.ABLE (3.11) ; PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES AND THEIR TOTAL EARN. INGS IN RURRAL AREAS BY OCCUPATION CLASSES : SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTF ROUNDS

| occupation classes | percentage of all employees |  |  | percentage of total earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | sixth | seventh | eighth | sixth | seventh | eighth |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (3) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. subordinate technical work | 93.65 | 93.86 | 93.68 | 82.83 | 79.86 | 80.10 |
| 2. others | 6.35 | 6.14 | 6.32 | 17.17 | 20.1* | 19.90 |
| 3. all classes conbined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 4. number of households surveyed | 29:3 | 29.50 | 1912 |  |  |  |

## A Note on Profession and Services

TABLE (2.12): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBLTION OF EMPLOYEES AND THEIR TOTAL
EARNINGS IN TRBAN AREAS BY OCCUPATION CLASSES : SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

| occupation classes | percentage of all employees |  |  | percentage of total carnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | sixth | seventh | eighth | sixth | seventh | eighth |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| 1. subordinate technical work | 69.54 | 64.56 | 64.43 | 41.59 | 36.46 | 35.87 |
| 2. subordinate non-technical work | 24.72 | 27.27 | 27.13 | 34.07 | 38.04 | 41.46 |
| 3. superior work (administrative and technical) | 5.74 | 8.17 | 8.44 | 24.34 | 25.50 | 22.67 |
| 4. all classes combined | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 5. number of households surveyed | 1272 | 1149 | 1357 |  |  |  |

2.10. The relative distribution of employees in the different industry and occupation classes have been considered. The estimated number of employees from which the percentage figures in Table (2.3)-(2.8) had been obtained, are presented in Tables (2.13) to (2.16). However, it is to be noted that these estimates are subject to a wider margin of error compared with ratio estimates presented earlier.

TABLE (2.13) : NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN RURAL AREAS BY INDUSTRY CLASSES : FOURTH AND FIFTH ROUNDS

| industry classes | number of employees (000) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | fourth | fifth ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1. agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and livestock production | 43530 | 45579 |
| 2. professions and services | 10569 | 11725 |
| 3, others | 7114 | 7219 |
| 4. all classes combined | 61213 | 64523 |
| 5. number of households surveyed | 4476 | 2433 |

TABLE (2.14) : NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN URBAN AREAS BY INDUSTRY CLASSES : FOURTH AND FIFTH ROUNDS

| industry classes | number of employees (000) |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | fourth | fifth |
| $(1)$ | $(2)$ | $(3)$ |
| 1. agriculture, forestry, fishing |  |  |
| hunting and livestock production | 1547 | 1753 |
| 2. professions and services | 6397 | 6348 |
| 3. manufacturing | 2543 | 2446 |
| 4. others | 3023 | 2911 |
| 5. all classes combined | 13510 | 13258 |
| 6. number of households surveyed | 2750 | 1490 |

TABLE (2.15): NTMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN RURAL AREAS BY OCCLPATION CLASSES : SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

| - ocrupation classes | number of employees (000) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | sixth | seventh | vighth |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1. subordinate technical work | 37538 | 57871 | 5.5580 |
| 2. others | 3903 | 3788 | 3748 |
| 3. all classes combined | 61441 | 61659 | 59328 |
| 4. number of households surveyed | 2323 | 2250 | 1912 |

TABLE (2.16) : NCMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN URBAN AREAS BY OCCUPATION CLASSES ; SLXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

| occupation classes | number of employees (000) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | sixth | seventh | eighth |
| (1). | (2) | (3) | (1) |
| 1. subordinate technical woik | 7929 | 6067 | 6264 |
| 2. subordinate non-technical work | 2818 | 2562 | 2637 |
| 3. superior work (administrative and technical) | 625 | - 767 | 821 |
| 4. all classes combined | 11402 | 9396 | 9722 |
| 5. number of households surveyed | 1272 | 1149 | 1357 |

2.11. An examination of the estimates obtained above in comparison with similar figures available from other sources may be attempted. At the first instance, the estimates of the number of employees under the industry class 'agriculture, forestry, fishery and livestock production' may be compared with the figures available from the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Report (1950-51) even though the scope in the two cases is not exactly the same. Since the ALE covers one complete year, to make the comparison possible, the fourth and fifth rounds have been combined. The estimated number of employees engaged in agricultural activities as obtained from fourth and fifth rounds (rural and urban) are 450 lakhs and 473 lakhs respectively, the corresponding estimate obtainable from ALE being 426 lakhs. If we recognise that the NSS classification includes earners working as employees in agriculture, forestry, fishery and livestock production while the ALE is concerned mainly with agricultural actirities and livestock production and with forestry in so far as it is performed on a farm as incidental to or in conjunction with the farm operations the two figures can be considered to be more or less consistent,

## A Note on Profession and Services

2.12. As regards earnings, per employee in respect of industry class 'agriculture, etc.' estimates obtained from NSS fourth and fifth rounds also could be compared with the corresponding ALE figure. The earnings per employee from the fourth and fifth rounds are about Rs. 8 per month and that from the ALE is Rs. 13.81. Here the ALE estimate has been arrived at in a roundabout way. The ALE Report ( $1950-51$ ) shows the extent of employment per year for agricultural labourers to be 218 days for males and 134 days for females, the average wage rates for such work being 17.5 annas for males and 10.8 annas for females. So the monthly income works out at Rs. 19.87 for males and Rs. 7.54 for females. Now splitting 2.42 (the ALE estimate of the number of employees per household) into males and females by the population sex ratio, and thereby weighting the monthly incomes, the income per employee comes to Rs. 13.81. Comparing the NSS estimates with the ALE figure, the former seem to indicate a downward bias, (being about 60 p.c. of the ALE estimate).
2.13. Even though the figures of income per employee are probably underestimated some detailed analysis in this regard were undertaken to throw light on the nature of data collected, their tendencies and special features. The experimental aspect of the enquiry itself made such analysis desirable. A major characteristic of the data collected in different rounds had been $a$ preponderance of employees reporting 'zero' income. That is, the persons employed on annual or seasonal remunerations have been reported as without income if they have not received any income during the reference period. This has been noted in respect of all the industry classes. In Table (2.17) are presented the percentages of employees (sample) by industry classes reporting 'zero' income for the fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth rounds. Corresponding figures for the sixth round could not be obtained as for that round

TABLE (2.17) : PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SAMPLE BY INDUSTRY CLASSES REPORTING 'ZERO' INCOME IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS DURING THE LAST MONTH : FOURTH, FIFTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS*

| round | rural |  |  |  | urban |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | agriculture etc. | professions and services | others | total | agricul. ture etc. | professions and services | manu-facturing | others | total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1. fourth | $\begin{aligned} & 30.00 \\ & (5013) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16.72 \\ (1513) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24.64 \\ (986) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26.98 \\ (8412) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 32.43 \\ (367) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.89 \\ (1800) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.37 \\ & (641) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.96 \\ (847) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.55 \\ (3655) \end{array}$ |
| 2. 6fth | $\begin{array}{r} 27.90 \\ (3180) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16.92 \\ (357) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.35 \\ & (435) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23.80 \\ (4472) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20.48 \\ (205) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.52 \\ (1072) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.28 \\ & (322) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.16 \\ & (434) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.19 \\ (2033) \end{array}$ |
| 3. seventh | $\begin{array}{r} 26.25 \\ (3044) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20.00 \\ (185) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.39 \\ (278) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.98 \\ & (3507) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19.20 \\ (125) \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.87 \\ & (411) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.53 \\ (383) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.25 \\ (376) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.56 \\ (1295) \end{array}$ |
| 4. eighth | $\begin{array}{r} 26.01 \\ (2849) \end{array}$ | 10.91 <br> (55) | 6.58 <br> (76) | $\begin{array}{r} 25.24 \\ (2980) \end{array}$ | 16.67 <br> (126) | $\begin{array}{r} 2.74 \\ (474) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.79 \\ (449) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.31 \\ (389) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.10 \\ (1438) \end{array}$ |

[^2]industry classes for employees were not recorded (only occupation classes were recorded). The zonal details in this regard are presented in Appendix I. It will be noted that both in the rural and urban sectors, agricultural activities claimed the maximum proportion of 'zero-income' with about 27 p.c. and 20 p.c. of the informants respectively. Disregarding the industry classifications the proportion of employees with 'zero-income' is about 25 p.c. in rural areas and 7 p.c. in urban areas.
2.14. Though such analysis should more rightly be made on the basis of estimated employees, it is assumed that by working on the unestimated figures, we shall be getting more or less the same proportions as would be obtained from an analysis of estimated employees. That such an assumption is not without a ground will be evident from Table (1) in Appendix I giving percentage distribution of employees, both estimated and unestimated, by income groups for one population zone from seventh and eighth rounds.
2.15. In the light of the above observations, it is worthwhile to see how far the estimates income per employee would alter if employees with 'zero' income are excluded altogether and employees with some income are in the reckoned estimate during the reference period. To this end, instead of obtaining the 'earnings per employee' with some income directly, the ratio of the total number of employees to the number of employees with some income was obtained and the original income figures per employee presented in Tables (2.3) and (2.4) were then inflated by these ratios. Obviously, the revised estimates per employee would be higher than the original estimates. But it should be mentioned here that in omitting completely the employees reporting 'zero' income, some of the employees who genuinely had no income during the reference period had been excluded and to this extent the present analysis will give biased estimates.

## TABLE (2.1s) : MONTHLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE WTTH SONE INCOME DURING THE REFERENCE PERIOD IN RURAL AREAS : FOURTH AND FIFTH ROUNDS

| industry class | ratio of total employees to employees with some income |  | original per employee earnings in rupees |  | earnings per employee with some income in rupees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | fourth | fifth | fourth | fifth | fourth | fifth |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. apriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and livestock production | 1.43 | 1.39 | 7.83 | 8.36 | 11.20 | 11.62 |
| 2. professions and services | 1.20 | 1.20 | 24.88 | 28.04 | 29.86 | 33.65 |
| 3. others | 1.33 | 1.08 | 18.96 | 20.77 | 25.22 | 22.43 |
| 4. all clasees combined | 1.37 | 1.51 | 12.07 | 13.32 | 16.54 | 20.11 |
| 5. number of housiholds surveyed |  |  | 4476 | 2433 |  |  |

## A Note on Profession and Services

TABLE (2.19) : MONTHLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOIEE WTTH SOME INCOME DURING THE REFERENCE PERIOD IN URBAN AREAS : FOURTH AND FIFTH ROUNDS :

ALL INDIA

| industry class | ratio of total em. ployees to employees with some income |  | original per employee earnings in rupees |  | earnings per employee with some income in rupees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | fourth | fifth | fourth | fifth | fourth | fifth |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| I. agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and livestock production | 1.48 | 1.26 | 9.03 | 9.95 | 13.36 | 12.54 |
| 2. professions and services | 1.04 | 1.03 | 79.17 | 77.45 | 82.34 | 79.77 |
| 3. manufacturing | 1.05 | 1.06 | 48.91 | 43.18 | 51.36 | 45.77 |
| 4. others | 1.07 | 1.10 | 48.88 | 39.56 | 42.33 | 43.52 |
| 5. all classes combined | 1.08 | 1.07 | 58.66 | 54.40 | 63.35 | 58.21 |
| 6. number of households surveyed |  |  | 2750 | 1490 |  |  |

2.16. To allow for further probes into the nature of data collected, distributions of unestimated number of employees by their monthly income were obtained from the fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth rounds by industry classes. The income distribution for the three industry classes are presented in Tables (2.20) and (2.21). The

TABLE (2.20): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES (UNESTIMATED) ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES BY MONTHLY INCOME : FOURTH, FIFTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

| rural |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| income group in rupees | fourth | fifth | seventh | eighth |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | - (4) | (5) |
| 0 | 30.00 | 27.90 | 26.25 | 26.01 |
| $1-3$ | 14.36 | 13.31 | 13.40 | 14.43 |
| 4-6 | 13.34 | 13.69 | 13.86 | 16.57 |
| 7-9 | 8.10 | 8.93 | 9.07 | 10.48 |
| $10-12$ | 9.12 | 10.53 | 10.41 | 10.74 |
| 13-15 | 7.10 | 6.92 | 7.82 | 6.70 |
| 16-18 | 2.67 | 3.18 | 3.12 | 2.63 |
| 19-21 | 4.55 | 4.65 | 4.11 | 3.90 |
| 22-24 | 1.78 | 1.76 | 2.14 | 1.58 |
| 25-27 | 2.71 | 2.48 | 2.27 | 1.97 |
| 28-30 | 3.21 | 2.45 | 2.66 | 2.07 |
| $31-35$ | 0.86 | 0.88 | 1.74 | 0.67 |
| 36-40 | 1.15 | 1.38 | 1.51 | 0.98 |
| 41-45 | 0.42 | 0.75 | 0.85 | 0.53 |
| 46-30 | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.33 | 0.21 |
| 51-75 | 0.27 | 0.60 | 0.36 | 0.32 |
| 76 and above | 0.07 | 0.28 . | 0.10 | 0.21 |
| total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| total number of employees (sample) | 5913 | 3180 | 3044 | 2849 |

## National Sample Survey

corresponding zonal income distributions are presented in Tables (2-4) in Appendix I. In obtaining distributions of employees by their income, the whole of the incomerange had been split up into seventeen classes for the rural sector and eighteen classes for the urban. The range covered is obviously wider in the urban sector than in the rural. As pointed out earlier, the main feature, evident in all the distributions, is the dominance of the employees reporting 'zero' income and this is all the more preponderant in the rural sector.
T.ABLE (2.21) : PERCENT;AGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES (UNESTIMATED) ENGAGED IN MrINLFACTURING ACTIVITIES AND IN PROFESSIONS AND SERVICES BY MONTHLY INCOME: FOURTH, FIFTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS
urban

| income group in rupees | professions and services |  |  |  | manufacturing |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | fourth | fifth | soventh | eighth | fourth | fifth | seventh | eighth |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 0 | 3.89 | 2.52 | 4.87 | 2.74 | 4.37 | 5.28 | 6.53 | 3.79 |
| 1-5 | 3.39 | -3.54 | 2.68 | 1.90 | 4.52 | 4.97 | 2.35 | 3.34 |
| e- 10 | 5.44 | 3.64 | 1.95 | 4.22 | 9.20 | 7.14 | 5.74 | 4.23 |
| 11-15 | 4.61 | 4.48 | 2.43 | 2.32 | 6.40 | 7.45 | 9.14 | 2.90 |
| 16-20 | 4.06 | 5.32 | 4.62 | 3.16 | 7.96 | 8.96 | 5.48 | 6.01 |
| 21-30 | 10.73 | 10.63 | 5.59 | 6.75 | 11.55 | 13.97 | 8.09 | 9.13 |
| $31-40$ | 6.83 | 8.95 | 10.70 | 8.44 | 7.02 | 8.39 | 6.79 | 7.57 |
| 41-50 | 10.62 | 10.26 | 13.38 | 11.40 | 8.58 | 10.87 | 6.53 | 8.91 |
| $51-60$ | 7.44 | 7.75 | 9.25 | 12.03 | 9.20 | 8.70 | 12.79 | 12.02 |
| 61-70 | 5.83 | 5.04 | 7.06 | $8.86{ }^{\text { }}$ | 5.77 | 4.35 | 6.27 | 7.80 |
| $71-80$ | 6.39 | 5.69 | 6.57 | 6.54 | 4.37 | 2.80 | 7.57 | 6.01 |
| 81-90 | 4.83 | 4.94 | 5.84 | 4.85 | 5.15 | 4.04 | 5.2* | 4.90 |
| 91-100 | 3.89 | 3.54 | 2.92 | 4.01 | 4.37 | 4.97 | 3.66 | 5.57 |
| 101-150 | 12.05 | 11.20 | 10.70 | 8.86 | 9.36 | 7.45 | 8.88 | 13.80 |
| 151-200 | 4.39 | 5.78 | 4.14 | 5.06 | 1.56 | 0.31 | 1.57 | 1.34 |
| 201-250 | 2.22 | 3.08 | 3.16 | 2.11 | 0.31 | - | 0.78 | 0.67 |
| 251-500 | 2.61 | 3.08 | 2.68 | 4.22 | - | 0.62 | 1.57 | 1.34 |
| 501 and above | 0.78 | 0.56 | 1.46 | 2.53 | 0.31 | - | 1.04 | 0.67 |
| total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| total number of employees (sample) | 1800 | 1072 | 411 | 474 | 641 | 322 | 383 | 449 |

2.17. It should be acknowledged here that, to have a correct picture of the situation such studies as above should have been made only on the basis of estimated employees. But from considerations of ease in handling, only unestimated figures have been used in obtaining the distributions. By this, we shall not be erring too much or getting results differing significantly from those which could be obtained by alnalysing estimated figures, as can be seen from Table (1) of Appendix I.

## Chapter Three

## OWN-ACCOUNT EARNERS AND THEIR EARNINGS

3.1. In the introductory chapter of this note it was stated that the group of economic activities considered to fall under the scope of this enquiry through schedule 2.5 in the various rounds of the National Sample Survey was somewhat heterogeneous in character. Of these activities, those performed by individuals in the capacity of 'employees' alone were considered in the preceding chapter. Here in this chapter some broad results in respect of all other activities covered by the survey are presented. These results, it may be said, pertain to all activities of an entrepreneurial nature other than those in regard to agriculture and animal husbandry, manufacture and handierafts, transport and trade. Alternatively, it may be stated that results here relate to entrepreneurial activities of households engaged in what may be called 'service-industries', which would cover activities of doctors, lawyers, money lenders, etc.
3.2. The results presented here are those obtained from fourth to eighth rounds of the survey as in the case of employees presented in the earlier chapter. The estimates are given for rural and urban areas respectively for all activities taken together. No breakdown of these activities was attempted in presenting the estimates, since effective size of sample did not warrant such an attempt.
3.3. The estimates in Table (3.1) gives figures of number of persons engaged in these activities mentioned above in the rural and urban areas of India as available from the five rounds of the survey. In considering the difference between the estimates from the five rounds, it has to be noted that the surveys were conducted during different periods of the year and as such seasonal aspects, which may be significant particularly in respect of rural areas, would be reflected in these estimates.

TABLE (3.1) : NUMBER OF EARNERS WHO WORK ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT OR AS EM. PLOYERS IN SERVICE INDUSTRIES ONLY IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS :

FOURTH TO EIGHTH ROUNDS

| round | period of survey | number of sample households |  | number of earners ( 000 's) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | rural | urban | rural | urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. fourth | April ' 52 -September '52 | 4476 | 2750 | 2612 | 668 |
| 2. fifth | November '52-March '53 | 2433 | 1490 | 2532 | 682 |
| 3. sixth | May '53-August '53 | 2323 | 1272 | 2123 | 808 |
| 4. seventh | October '53--March '54 | 2200 | 1149 | 2460 | 75.5 |
| 5. eighth | July '54-April '55 | 1912 | 13.57 | 2179 | 769 |

## National Sample Survey

3.4. Gross monthly earnings per person as estimated from the five rounds are given in Table (3.2). The significant difference between the rural and urban averages are only to be expected.
T.ABLE (3.2) : MONTHLY GROSS EARNINGS PER EARNER WHO WORK ON THELR OWN ACCOUNT, OR AS EMPLOYERS IN SERVICE. INDUSTRIES ONLY IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS: FOURTH TO EIGHTH ROUNDS

| round | number of sample households |  | monthly gross earnings per earner in rupees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | zural | urban | rural | urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. fourth | 4476 | 2750 | 15.01 | 78.82 |
| 2. fifth | 2433 | 1490 | 15.24 | 79.47 |
| 3. sixth | 2323 | 1272 | 12.81 | 85.44 |
| 4. seventh | 2250 | 1149 | 13.51 | 78.32 |
| 5. eighth | 1912 | 1357 | 12.37 | 75.01 |

3.5. Average monthly input costs and the balance of gross earnings separately for rural and urban areas are presented in Table (3.3). Under input costs were considered expenses incurred on stores and services and on repair and maintenance of equipment.

TABLE (3.3): AVERAGE MONTHLY INPUT COSTS AND BALANCE OF GROSS EARNINGS PER EARNER (IN RUPEES) WHO WORK ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT OR AS EMPLOYERS IN SERVICE-INDUSTRIES ONLY IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS:

FOURTH TO ETGHTH ROTNDS

| round | number of sample households |  | rural |  |  | urban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | rural | urban | $\underset{\substack{\text { gross } \\ \text { earnings }}}{\text { and }}$ | input costs | balance of gross earnings | gross earnings | input costs | balance of grass earnings |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1. fourth | 4476 | 2730 | 15.01 | 0.90 | 14.11 | 78.82 | 9.68 | 69.14 |
| 2. fifth | 2433 | 1490 | 15.24 | 0.44 | 14.80 | 79.47 | 5.32 | 74.15 |
| 3. sixth | 2323 | 12\% | 12.81 | 0.63 | 12.16 | 85.44 | 8.13 | 77.31 |
| 4. seventh | 2950 | 1149 | 13.51 | 0.92 | 12.59 | 78.32 | 6.86 | 71.46 |
| 3. eighth | 1912 | 1357 | 12.37 | 0.45 | 11.92 | 75.01 | 10.35 | 64.66 |

3.6. The importance of input costs in relation to gross earnings in rural and wran areas has been brought out by the percentages presented in Table (3.4).

## A Note on Profession and Services

TABLE (3.4): INPUT COSTS AND BALANCE OF GROSS EARNTNGS AS PERCENTAGE OF GROSS EARNINGS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS : FOURTH TO EIGHTH ROUNDS

| round | number of sample households |  | rural |  |  | urban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | input costs | balance of gross earnings | $\begin{aligned} & \text { gross } \\ & \text { earnings } \end{aligned}$ | input costs | balance of gross earnings | gross earnings |
|  | rural | urban |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1. fourth | 4476 | 2750 | 6.00 | 94.00 | 100.00 | 12.28 | 87.72 | 100.00 |
| 2. fifth | 2433 | 1490 | 2.89 | 97.11 | 100.00 | 6.69 | 93.31 | 100.00 |
| 3. sixth | 2323 | 1272 | 5.07 | 94,93 | 100.00 | 9.52 | 90.48 | 100.00 |
| 4. seventh | 2250 | 1149 | 6.81 | 93.19 | 100.00 | 8.76 | 91.24 | 100.00 |
| 5. eighth | 1912 | 1357 | 3.64 | 96.36 | 100.00 | 13.80 | 86. 20 | 100.00 |

3.7. Net earnings of earners who work on their own account or as employers has been obtained by deducting 'other casts' from the balance of gross earnings. 'Other costs' include amounts spent on rent and labour charges, rates and taxes and interest on loan capital. Average expenditure on 'other costs' and average net earnings per month for the rural and urban areas are presented separately in Table (3.5). Table (3.6) presents monthly net earnings, other costs and input costs as percentage of gross earnings.

TABLE (3.5) : AVERAGE MONTHLY NET EARNTNGS OF EARNERS WHO WORK ON THELR OWN ACCOUNT OR AS EMPLOYERS IN SERVICE-INDUSTRIES ONLY IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS : FOURTH TO EIGHTH ROUNDS

| roiund | number of sample households |  | rural |  |  | urban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | balance | other | net | balance | other | ne |
|  | rural | urben | of gross earnings in rupees | costs in rupess | earnings in rupees | of gross earnings in rupees | costs in rupees | earnings in rupees |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1. fourth | 4476 | 2750 | 14.11 | 0.49 | 13.62 | 69.14 | 1.82 | 67.32 |
| 2. fifth | 2433 | 1490 | 14.80 | 0.21 | 14.59 | 74.15 | 7.28 | 66.87 |
| 3. sixth | 2323 | 1272 | 12.16 | 0.20 | 11.96 | 77.31 | 10.76 | 66.55 |
| 4. seventh | 2250 | 1149 | 12.59 | 0.46 | 12.13 | 71.46 | 12.34 | 59.12 |
| 5. eighth | 1912 | 1357 | 11.92 | 0.15. | 11.77 | 64.66 | 10.25 | 54.41 |

TABLE (3.6) : MONTHLY NET EARNINGS, OTHER COSTS AND INPUT COSTS AS PERCENT. AGE OF GROSS EARNING IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS:

FOURTH TO EIGHTH ROUNDS

| round | number of sample households |  | rural |  |  |  | urban |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | net earn. ings | other cests | input | gross earnings | net earnings | other costs | input | gross earnings |
|  | rural | urban |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1. fourth | 4476 | 2750 | 90.74 | 3.26 | 6.00 | 100.00 | 85.41 | 2.31 | 12.28 | 100.00 |
| 2. fifth | 2433 | 1490 | 95.73 | 1.38 | 2.89 | 100.00 | 84.15 | 9.16 | 6.69 | 100.00 |
| 3. sixth | 2323 | 1272 | 93.37 | 1.56 | 5.07 | 100.00 | 77.89 | 12.59 | 9.52 | 100.00 |
| 4. soventh | 2950 | 1149 | 89.79 | 3.40 | 6.81 | 100.00 | 75.48 | 15.76 | 8.76 | 100.00 |
| 5. eighth | 1912 | 1357 | 95.15 | 1.21 | 3.64 | 100.00 | 72,54 | 13.66 | 13.80 | 100.00 |

## Appendix I

Some distributions of employees (unestimated) are presented in this appendix separately by population zones. Population zones are those defined by the Registrar General in the context of the 1951 Census.

## LIST OF TABLES

## Page

Table 1: Estimated and unestimated number of employees in rural and urban areas by monthly income : seventh and eighth rounds : North India..

2: Percentage distribution of employees (unestimated) in agricultural activities in rural areas by monthly income : fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth rounds: Population zones22

3: Percentage distribution of employees (unestimated) in manufacturing activities in urban areas by monthly income : fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth rounds : Population zones .. .. .. .. .. .. 24

4: Percentage distribution of employees (unestimated) in profession and services in urban areas by monthly income : fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth rounds: Population zones 25

TABLE 1: ESTIMLATED AND UNESTLMLATED DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES LN RURAL
AND URBAN AREAS BY MONTHLY INCONE : SEIENTH AND EIGHTTH ROUNDS :
NORTH INDIA

| income in rupees | seventh |  |  |  | eighth |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number of employees |  | percentage |  | number of employees |  | percentage |  |
|  | unesti- <br> mated | estimated (in thousand) | unestimated | estimated | unestimated | estimated (in thousand) | unestimated | estimated |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |

I. rural

| 0 | 151 | 2170 | 35.11 | 34.37 | 94 | 799 | $31: 34$ | 31.27 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-3 | 59 | 933 | 13.71 | 14.78 | 14 | 118. | 4.67 | 4.63 |
| 4-6 | 61 | 836 | 11.85 | 13.24 | 65 | 547 | 21.68 | 21.40 |
| $7-9$ | 20 | 323 | 4.65 | 5.12 | 24 | 198 | . 8.01 | 7.73. |
| 10-12 | 39 | 538 | 9.07 | 8.52 | 29 | 249 | - 9.67 | 9.75 |
| 13-15 | 22 | 324 | 5.12 | 5.13 | 20 | 173 | 6.67 | 6.77 |
| 16-18 | 7 | 123 | 1.63 | 1.95 | 9 | 78 | 3.00 | 3.04 * |
| 19-21 | 12 | 188 | 2.79 | 2.98 | 10 | 86 | 3.33 | 3,37 |
| 22-24 | 10 | 125 | 2.33 | 1.98 | 3 | 27 | 1.00 | 1.05 |
| 25-27 | 11 | 185 | 2.56 | 2.93 | 1 | 9 | 0.33 | ${ }^{+} 0.36$ |
| 28-30 | 15. | 191 | 3.49 | 3.03 | 10 | 89 | 3.33 | 3.48 |
| 31-35 | 11 | 119 | 2.56 | 1.88 | 1 | 9 | 0.33 | 0.36 |
| 36-40 | 5 | 59 | 1.16 | 0.93 | 4 | 33 | 1.33 | 1.29 |
| 41-45 | 2 | 24 | 0.47 | 0.38 | 5 | 44 | 1.67 | 1.70 |
| 46-50 | 6 | 68 | 1.40 | 1.08 | - | - | - | . |
| 51-75 | 6 | 65 | 1.40 | 1.03 | 5 | 44 | 1.66 | 1.73 |
| 76 and above | 3 | 42 | 0.70 | 0.67 | 6 | 53 | 1.98 | 2.07 |
| total | 430 | 6313 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 300 | 2556 | 100.00 | 100.00 |



TABLE 2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES (UNESTIMATED) IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL AREAS BY MONTHLY INCOME : FOURTH, FIFTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS : POPULATION ZONES

|  | populationzones Nsis rounds incamo in rupeos | North India |  |  |  | East India |  |  |  | South India |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | fourth | fifth | seventh | Bighth | fourth | fifth | seventh | eighth | fourth | fifth | seventh | eighth |
|  | . (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
|  | 0 | 28.68 | 32.15 | 34.75 | 29.58 | 23.90 | 24.66 | 16.52 | 23.33 | 24.20 | 22.46 | 24.19 | 23.71 |
|  | 1-3 | 17.23 | 13.11 | 14.12 | 11.25 | 9.50 | 11.07 | 15.56 | 12.68 | 16.69 | 13.95 | 13.70 | 16.80 |
|  | $4-6$ | 17.36 | 13.88 | 12.71 | 23.33 | 10.29 | 9.31 | 8.53 | 12.38 | 15.70 | 17.57 | 17.35 | 17.27 |
|  | 7-9 | 8.55 | 7.71 | 5.08 | 8.75 | 7.29 | 6.16 | 7.98 | 10.13 | 8.27 | 10.60 | 10.35 | 9.89 |
|  | 10-12 | 8.30 | 8.74 | 10.73 | 10.00 | 9.07 | 13.08 | 10.42 | 10.27 | 10.80 | 10.46 | 12.33 | 11.93 |
|  | 13-15 | 6.92 | 3.60 | 5.08 | 6.25 | 8.33 | 7.42 | 8.12 | 7.74 | 7.73 | 7.53 | 8.52 | 7.22 |
|  | 16-18 | 3.27 | 3.60 | 1.98 | 2.92 | 3.86 | 5.41 | 4.06 | 3.94 | 2.30 | 1.81 | 2.89 | 2.83 |
| 10 | 22-24 | 1.13 | 2.57 | 2.82 | - | 3.31 | 2.14 | 3.38 | 2.11 | 1.38 | 1.39 | 1.37 | 1.73 |
|  | 25-27 | 1.51 | 2.31 | 1.69 | 0.42 | 5.88 | 3.65 | 3.52 | 2.95 | 2.53 | 2.09 | 2.44 | 1.41 |
|  | 28-30 | 2.27 | 2.06 | 3.67 | 2.50 | 6.73 | 4.15 | 4.87 | 3.66 | 1.91 | 2.09 | 1.37 | 1.41 |
|  | 31-35 | 0.63 | 1.80 | 1.98 | 0.42 | 1.90 | 1.38 | 4.19 | 1.68 | 0.84 | 0.56 | 0.46 | 0.31 |
|  | 36-40 | 1.13 | 2.31 | 1.41 | 1.25 | 2.27 | 2.89 | 3.79 | 1.97 | 1.00 | 1.12 | 0.61 | 0.63 |
|  | 41-45 | 0.38 | 0.51 | 0.28 | 0.42 | 0.74 | 1.13 | 2.16 | 0.98 | 0.38 | 1.39 | 0.46 | 0.31 |
|  | 4 $6-50$ | 0.25 | - | 0.85 | 一 | 0.30 | 0.50 | 0.54 | 0.70 | - 0.38 | 0.42 | 0.15 | - |
|  | 51-75 | - | 0.77 | 0.59 | - | 0.12 | 0.50 | 0.54 | 0.56 | 0.38 | 1.26 | - | 0.16 |
|  | 75 and above | 0.13 | 0.77 | - | - | - | 0.13 | 0.54 | 0.14 | 0.07 | 0.14 | - | 0.31 |
|  | total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
|  | number of employoos (sample) | 795 | 389 | 354 | 240 | 1632 | 795 | 739 | 711 | 1306 | 717 | 657 | 637 |

TABLE 2 (Conta.): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES (UNESTIMATED) IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL
AREAS BY MONTHLY INCOME : FOURTH, FIFTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS : POPULATION ZONES

| population zones NSS rounds incomes in rupeos | West India |  |  |  | Contral India |  |  |  | North-West Indis |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | fourth | fifth | seventh | eighth | fourth | ffih | seventh | eighth | fourth | fifth | seventh | oighth |
| (1) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) |
| 0 | 30.15 | 30.31 | 28.74 | -29.22 | 44.41 | 30.78 | 29.24 | 26.06 | 37.35 | 43.82 | 46.23 | 35.11 |
| $1-3$ | 12.87 | 11.47 | 9.11 | 12.35 | 18.70 | 16.85 | 14.23 | 16.42 | 6.02 | 10.48 | 4.30 | 12.98 |
| 4-6 | 13.36 | 15.80 | 10.75 | 20.18 | 12.61 | 13.62 | 19.23 | 17.42 | 10.85 | 10.48 | 5.37 | 9.16 |
| 7-9 | 8.82 | 10.80 | 8.65 | 9.64 | 8.51 | 9.97 | 10.74 | 13.41 | 6.02 | 7.62 | 11.82 | 3.05 |
| 10-12 | 11.15 | 9.31 | 11.22 | 12.05 | 6.34 | 9.97 | 8.15 | 9.90 | 10.24 | 7.62 | 10.74 | 10.69 |
| 13-15 | 9.07 | 7.58 | 9.81 | 5.12 | 3.42 | 7.30 | 7.63 | 6.39 | 7.83 | 5.71 | 3.23 | 5.34 |
| 16--18 | 1.96 | 2.16 | 3.27 | 0.90 | 1.42 | 2.67 | 3.10 | 1.88 | 3.62 | 1.90 | 1.08 | 3.05 |
| 22-24 | 1.23 | 1.95 | 2.57 | 2.11 | 1.17 | 1.26 | 1.16 | 1.25 | - | 0.95 | 1.08 | 1.63 |
| 25-27 | 1.23 | 2.38 | 3.27 | 1.51 | 0.50 | 2.11 | 0.65 | 1.50 | 1.81 | - | 2.15 | 6.11 |
| 28-30 | 3.55 | 3.03 | 2.34 | 1.81 | 0.83 | 0.70 | 1.55 | 1.13 | 4.82 | 2.88 | 1.08 | 2.29 |
| 31-3:5 | 0.12 | 0.87 | 1.87 | - | 0.08 | - | 0.39 | 0.25 | 1.21 | 1.90 | $1.08{ }^{-}$ | 1.53 |
| 36-40 | 0.86 | 0.22 | 1.17 | 0.90 | 0.17 | 0.28 | 0.39 | 0.25 | - | 0.95 | 1.08 | 1.53 |
| 41-45 | 0.24 | 0.43 | 0.70 | 0.30 | 0.17 | - | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.60 | 0.95 | 2.15 | 2.29 |
| 46-50 | 0.49 | 0.22 | 0.23 | $\cdots$ | - | 0.28 | - | 0.13 | 0.60 | - | 1.08 | - |
| 51-75 | 0.49 | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.30 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.26 | 0.25 | 2.41 | 0.95 | 2.15 | 0.76 |
| 75 and above | 0.12 | - | 一 | - | $\cdots$ | 0.42 | 0.26 | 0.12 | 0.60 | 0.95 | - | 1.53 |
| total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | . 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| number of employees (sample) | 818 | 462 | 428 | 332 | 1198 | 712 | 773 | 798 | 166 | 105 | 93 | 131 |

TABLE 3 : pERCENTAGE distribution of employees (UNEStimated) In manufacturing activities in urban areas
bY MONTHLY INCOME : FOURTH, FIFTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS : POPULATION ZONES

| population zoner NSH rounds income in rupoes | North India |  |  | East India |  |  |  | South India |  |  |  | Weat India |  |  | Central India |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4th | 7th | 8 th | 4tb | 5th | 7th | 8th | 4th | 5th | 7 th | 8th | 4th | 5 th | 7th | 8th | 4th | 5th |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (B) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) |
| 0 | 6. 67 | 18.381 | 12.97 | 3.28 | 2.23 | - | - | 1.68 | $8.60 \quad 1$ | 19.15 | 4.44 | 2.26 | 3.36 | 3.48 | 2.63 | 15.56 | 6.35 |
| 1-5 | 4.44 | - | - | -. | 4.26 | - | - | 9.50 | 10.75 | 6.38 | 6.67 | 3.01 | 1.68 | 2.99 | 4.51 | 2.22 | 3.17 |
| 6-10 | 6.67 | 2.04 | - | 1.64 | 2.13 | - | - | 11.73 | 11.82 | 2.13 | 6.67 | 9.02 | 6.72 | 9.95 | 6.02 | 11.11 | 4.76 |
| 11-15 | - 1 | 12.24 | - | -. | 2.13 | 3.49 | - | 10.06 | 11.821 | 10.64 | 4.44 | 7.14 | 6.72 | 10.45 | 4.14 | 4.44 | 6.35 |
| 16-20 | 6.67 | 4.08 | 3.70 | - | 4.26 | 1.16 | 1.19 | 7.26 | 10.75 | 2.131 | 15.56 | 10.53 | 7.56 | 8.46 | 6.39 | 7.78 | 11.11 |
| 21-30 | 2.22 | 4.08 | 9.26 | 3.28 | - | 3.49 | 1.19 | 21.79 | 22.58 | 4.261 | 15.56 | 4.51 | 8.40 | 11.94 | 10.53 | 22.23 | 22.23 |
| 31-40 | 2.221 | 14.281 | 11.11 | 9.84 | 2.13 | 5.82 | 4.76 | 10.05 | 7.53 | 2.13 | 4.44 | 4.13 | 6.72 | 6.47 | 8.26 | 10.00 | 17.46 |
| 41-60 | 8.89 | 10.20 | 7.40 | 8.19 | 14.89 | 8.14 | 13.09 | 7.26 | 7.531 | 17.02 | 4.44 | 7.15 | 8.40 | 2.49 | 9.03 | 15.55 | 17.45 |
| 51-60 | 8.89 | 18.381 | 16.67 | 27.87 | 25.512 | 24.42 | 29.77 | 5.59 | 3.23 | 8.51 1 | 11.11 | 8.65 | 7.56 | 7.46 | 5.64 | 5.56 | 6.35 |
| 61-70 1 | 17.78 | 6.12 | 14.82 | 19.67 | 17.02 | 13.95 | 17.86 | 3.35 | 1.08 | 4.26 | 2.22 | 3.76 | 4.20 | 3.48 | 4.14 | 1.11 | - |
| 71-80 1 | 11.112 | 2.04 | 3.70 | 6.56 | 6.3810 | 10.47 | 7.14 | 3.91 | 2.15 | 8.51 | 8.89 | 4.51 | 2.52 | 7.46 | 5.64 | - | 1.59 |
| $81-90 \quad 1$ | 11.11 | 4.08 | 5.56 | 9.84 | 4.26 | 5.81 | 3.57 | 3.35 | 1.08 | 6.38 | 6.67 | 5.64 | 7.56 | 4.98 | 4.89 | 1.11 | 1.50 |
| 91-100 | - | - | 3.70 | 4.92 | 6.28 | 3.49 | 3.57 | 1.12 | - | 6.38 | 2.22 | 8.651 | 10.93 | 3.98 | 7.14 | - | - |
| 101-150 | 2.22 | 4.08 | 3.70 | 1.63 | 4.261 | 10.47 | 11.91 | - 2.79 | 1.08 | - | 6.67 | 18.801 | 16.83 | 11.44 | 17.67 | 3.33 | 1.59 |
| 151-200 | 8.89 | - | 1.85 | 3.28 | . 2.13 | 2.32 | 2.38 | 0.56 | - | - | - | 1.12 | - | 1.99 | 1.12 | - | - |
| 201--250 | 2.22 | - | 1.85 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.37 | - | 1.49 | 0.75 | - | - |
| 251-500 | - | - | 3.71 | - | 2.13 | 2.32 | - | - | - | 2.12 | - | - | 0.84 | 1.49 | 1.50 | - | - |
| 501 and above | - . | - | - | - | - | 4.65 | 3.57 | - | 一 | - | - | 0.75 | - . | - | - | - | - |
| total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| number of sample earners (employees) | s 45 | 49 | 54 | 61 | 47 | 86 | 84 | 179 | 93 | 47 | 45 | 266 | 119 | 201 | 266 | 90 | 63 |

TABLE 4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES (UNESTIMATED) IN PROFESSIONS AND SERVICES IN URBAN AREAS
BY MONTHLY INCOME : FOURTH, FIFTH, SEUENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS : POPULATION ZONES

| population zones <br> NSS rounds income in rupees | North India |  |  |  | East India |  |  |  | South India |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | fourth | ffth | seventh | eighth | fourth | fifth | seventh | eighth | fourth | fifth | seventh | eighth |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| 0 | 6.42 | 0.81 | 4.76 | 3.54 | 2.76 | 0.00 | 1.30 | 0.00 | 1.90 | 2.23 | 7.57 | 4.00 |
| 1-5 | 2.67 | 4.07 | 7.62 | 2.65 | 0.34 | 0.54 |  | 0.88 | 5.41 | 5.96 | 3.03 |  |
| 6-10 | 4.81 | 0.81 | 0.95 | 3.54 | 3.80 | 2.16 | 2.60 | -- | 7.31 | 4.96 | 4.54 | 5.33 |
| 11-15 | 3.74 | 3.25 | 1.90 | 2.65 | 2.07 | 1.62 | 2.60 | 2.65 | 5.12 | 4.22 | 3.03 | 1.33 |
| 18-20 | 2.67 | 5.69 | 1.90 | 3.54 | 0.34 | 5.95 | 7.79 | 2.65 | 5.56 | 6.95 | 4.55 |  |
| 21-30 | 9.09 | 12.20 | 4.76 | 6.19 | 7.58 | 7.02 | 5.20 | 4.42 | 14.32 | 12.65 | 4.55 | 8.00 |
| $31-40$ | 7.49 | 4.88 | 11.44 | 9.74 | 6.90 | 11.89 | 6.49 | 9.74 | 7.60 | 10.92 | 12.13 | 6.67 |
| $41-50$ | 10.16 | 8.95 | 8.57 | 13.28 | 13.45 | 16.22 | 11.68 | 10.62 | 11.55 | 10.67 | 22.71 | 18.67 |
| $51-60$ | 4.81 | 4.88 | 3.81 | 8.85 | 10.00 | 7.03 . | 16.88 | 17.70 | 9.80 | 9.67 | 7.67 | 17.34 |
| 61-70 | 3.74 | 4.88 | 10.48 | 4.42 | 7.59 | 5.95 | 7.79 | 7.08 | 4.82 | 5.21 | 1.52 | 10.67 |
| $71-80$ | 4.28 | 8.13 | 4.76 | 5.31 | 7.24 | 2.70 | 7.79 | 3.54 | 4.09 | 5.96 | 4.65 | ${ }^{5} .33$ |
| 81-90 | 9.09 | 10.57 | 8.57 | 7.08 | 4.14 | 2.70 | 1.30 | 2.65 | 3.95 | 3.97 | 4.65 | 5.33 |
| 91-100 | 5.35 | 4.07 | 4.76 | 5.31 | 6.55 | 8.11 | 3.90 | 3.54 | 2.49 | 2.23 | 1. 52 | 6.67 |
| 101-150 | 14.44 | 18.68 | 10.49 | 7.97 | 14.83 | 12.44 | 14.29 | 13.28 | 10.09 | 6.95 | 12.11 | 4.00 |
| 151-200 | 4.81 | 4.88 | 5.71 | 2.65 | 4.14 | 8.11 | 3.90 | 9.74 | 3.51 | 2.48 | 3.03 | 1.33 |
| 201-250 | 2.68 | $\square$ | 3.81 | 1.77 | 4.48 | 3.78 | 1.30 | 1.77 | 1.17 | 1.99 | 1.52 | 2.67 |
| 251-500 | 3.21 | 3.25 | 1.90 | 6.20 | 3.10 | 3.78 | 5.19 | 7.97 | 0.88 | 2.48 | - | 1.33 |
| 501 and abovo | 0.54 | - | 3.81 | 5.31 | 0.69 | - | - | 1.77 | 0.43 | 0.50 | 1.52 | 1.33 |
| total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| number of sample earnors (employers) | 187 | 123 | 105 | 113 | : 290 | 185 | 77 | 113 | 684 | 403 | 66 | 75 |

TABLE 4 (Gontd.) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES (UNESTIMATED) IN PROFESSIONS AND SERVICES IN URBAN AREAS by Monthly income : Fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth rounds : population zones


## Appendix II

## sampling design and procedure of estimation

1. Fourth, fifth and sixth rounds, rural areas: A three-stage stratified sampling design was adopted in these rounds, the first-, second- and third-stage units being tehsils, villages and households respectively.
2. In the fourth and fifth rounds, each state was divided into a number of Natural Divisions as defined in 1951 census, each of which again was divided into a number of strata by grouping tehsils haring approximately the same population density. From each stratum, 2 tehsils were selected with probability proportional to area or population. From each selected tehsil two villages were selected on the same basis. The selection of both tehsils and villages was made with replacement. Households were selected on a systematic basis from the frame of all housebolds in the selected villages.
3. Seventh round, rural areas: The sampling design and the basis of stratification followed were identical with those of the previous rounds except that further stratification at the village level was introduced. The sampling frame for the selection of households comprised of households for which 'profession, service and financial operations' was the means of livelihood.
4. Eighth round, rural areas: A two-stage stratified sampling design was adopted; the first and second stage units being villages and households respectively. Strata were formed within each natural division with more or less homogeneous net cropped area per head of agricultural population at tehsil level and more or less equal volume of agricultural population. From each of these strata so formed sample villages were selected with probability proportional to population and with replacement.
5. As in the seventh round, stratification was resorted to at the village level by preparing a frame of households which reported "professions, services and financial operations" as a means of livelihood and samples were selected from this frame.
6. Fourth, fifth and sixth rounds, urban areas: A three-stage stratified sampling design was adopted in these rounds, the first-, second- and third-stage units being towns or cities, blocks and households respectively.
7. Each of the four big cities, Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras was treated as a separate stratum. The rest of the urban area was divided into three different strata on the basis of population. In the three strata, towns were sampled with probability proportional to population while blocks within the towns were selected with probability proportional to the number of households. Households were selected at random from among the total number of households in the sample blocks. In each of the four big cities, sample blocks were selected as in the case of sample towns.

## National Sample Survey

8. Seventh and eighth rounds, urban areas: A three-stage stratified sampling design was adopted for urban areas in these rounds; the first-, second- and the thirdstage units being towns, blocks and households respectively. All towns excluding the four big cities were grouped into four strata on the basis of population. Within each stratum towns were selected with probability proportional to population and blocks were selected from each sample town with probability proportional to number of households. In each of the four big cities, sample blocks were selected as in the case of sample towns. In both these rounds, sample households for enquiry were selected in each block from a frame of households reporting means of livelihood from professions, services and financial operations as in rural areas.

## Procedtre of Estimation

1. For any item, the all-India estimate was obtained by summing up the different stratum estimates. Stratum estimates were calculated as given below :
2. Fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh rounds (rural and urban) and eighth round (urban): Let $x_{i j k}$ be the total of any characteristic $x$, obtained from the $k$ th village (block) in the $j$ th tehsil (town) of the $i$ th stratum. The estimated total $X_{i}$ of $x$ for the $i$ th stratum is

$$
\mathrm{X}_{i}=\sum_{j, k} x_{i j k}, m_{i j k}
$$

the summation is taken over all the sample villages (blocks) and tehsils (towns), and

$$
m_{i j k}=\frac{1}{\begin{array}{l}
\text { number of tehsils (towns) surveyed } \\
\times \text { prob. of selection of tehsil (town) }
\end{array}} \times \begin{aligned}
& \quad \begin{array}{l}
\text { number of households in the frame } \\
\\
\\
\\
\\
\\
\text { (block) } \times \text { of villages (blocks) surveyened of households } \\
\text { surveyed }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

-all relating to the $i$ th stratum $j$ th tehsil (town) and the $k$ th village (block). The estimates for the cities were obtained in the same manner treating the cities as separate strata.
3. Eighth round (rural): Let $x_{i j}$ be the total of characteristic $x$ obtained from the $j$ th village in the $i$ th stratum. The estimated total $X_{i}$ of $x$ in the $i$ th stratum is given by

$$
X_{i}=\sum_{j} x_{i j} \cdot m_{i j}
$$

where the summation is taken over all the sample village and

$m_{i j}=\frac{1}{$|  number of villages surveyed $\times$ |
| :--- |}$\times \frac{\text { number of households in the frame }}{\text { number of households surveyed }}$

-all relating to the $i$ th stratum of $j$ th village.

## Appendix 1 II

## SUB-SAMPLE-WISE ESTIMATES

Sub-sample-wise estimates in respect of two important items for rural and urban areas separately are presented in Tables (A) and (B).

TABLE (A) : SUB-SAMPLE ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF EARNERS* IN RURAL AND
URBAN AREAS : FOURTH TO EIGHTH ROUNDS

| NSS round |  |  |  | (unit: '000's) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | rural |  |  | urban |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sub-sample } \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sub-sample } \end{aligned}$ | combined | $\underset{\mathbf{1}}{\text { sub-sample }}$ | $\underset{2}{\text { sub-sample }}$ | combined |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. fourth | 62340 | 65310 | 63825 | 13937 | 14418 | 14178 |
| 2. fifth | 66660 | 67450 | 67055 | 14014 | 13866 | 13940 |
| 3. sixth | 62564 | 64564 | 63564 | 11971 | 12449 | 12210 |
| 4. seventh | 62104 | 66134 | 64119 | 10257 | 10045 | 10151 |
| 5. eighth | 62142 | 60872 | 61507 | 10473 | 10509 | 10491 |

*Here 'earners' include 'employees' also.

TABLE (B) : SUB-SAMPLE ESTIMATES OF INCOME PER EMPLOYEE IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS : FOURTH TO EIGHTH ROUNDS

| NSS round | rural |  |  | urban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | sub-sample | $\underset{2}{\text { sub-sample }}$ | combined | sub-sample | $\underset{2}{\text { sub-sample }}$ | combined |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. fourth | 12.73 | 11.44 | 12.07 | 57.77 | 59.50 | 58.66 |
| 2. fifth | 12.77 | 13.86 | 13.32 | 54.02 | 54.82 | 54.40 |
| 3. sixth | 11.26 | 11.94 | 11.71 | 59.94 | 52.73 | 54.55 |
| 4. seventh | 10.58 | 12.07 | 11.90 | 65.26 | 55.19 | 60.21 |
| 5. eighth | 11.99 | 11.66 | 11.72 | 71.29 | 73.68 | 72.75 |

## Appendix IV

FACSIMILE OF THE SCHEDULES OF INVESTIGATION
RURAL:
$\frac{\text { ORIGINAL }}{}$
URBAN
DUPLICAT

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MULTIPURPOSE NATIONAL SAMILE SURVEY: 1952
Household Schedule 2.5: Profession. Service. Flnancial operations. (Fourli Round)



## A Note on Profession and Services



National Sample Survey



A Note on Profession and Services


National Sample Survey
$\frac{\text { RLRAL* }}{\text { URBAN }}$ G ORIGINAL*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NATIONAL SAMPLB SURVEY: 1953-54
Household Schedule 2.5: Profession, Service, Financial Operation. (Sixth Round)



## RURAL* <br> ORIGINAL* URBAN <br> DUPLICATE

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY: 1953-54



Nationa! Sample Survey


## A Note on Profession and Services



National Sample Survey


## A Note on Profession and Services




[^0]:    *The draft report (No. D. 55) was submitted to the Government of India in March 1960.

[^1]:    Table (2.5) : Percentage distribution of employees and earnings per EMPLOYEE IN RURAL AREAS BY OCCUPATION CLASSES : SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ROUNDS

[^2]:    *The figures in brackets are the number of employees in the sample.

