

General Note on D8 and D9 Table

Table D8 and D9 relate to cross-tabulation of data on migrant workers by last residence and Industrial Categories (NIC) or Occupation Divisions (NCO) as per 2001 Census. A number of tables on migration based on 2001 Census have already been released providing information on migrants by place of birth, by place of last residence and various socio-economic characteristics. Release of these two tables completes the series.

2. Data on migration are being collected right from the first regular census conducted in 1872. However, information collected related to the place of birth of the individual enumerated to find out about the incidence of migration. From 1971 Census, information on migration by place of last residence in addition to information of place of birth is being collected.

3. In 2001 Census, information on economic activity and migration has been collected using the following Questions:

On economic activity:

“Q. 16: Did the person work any time last year?

(Includes even part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity)

Yes: If worked for 6 months or more (Main Worker), write ‘1’ and proceed to Q. 17

or

If worked for less than 6 months (Marginal Worker), write ‘2’ and proceed to Q. 17

or

No: If not worked at all (Non-Worker), write ‘3’ and proceed to Qs. 18 & 19

Q. 17: Economic activity of the Main or Marginal Worker

Q. 17(i): Category of the economic activity of the Main or Marginal Worker:

C – 1/ AL – 2/ HHI – 3/ OW – 4

Q. 17(ii): Occupation of the person (*describe the actual work of the person*)

Q. 17(iii): Describe in detail the nature of industry, trade or service where the person works/worked or of self employment

Q. 17(iv): Class of Worker: Employer – 1/ Employee – 2/ Single Worker – 3/ Family Worker – 4

Q.18: If Code ‘2’ (Marginal Worker) or Code ‘3’ (Non-Worker) in Question 16, record Code of non-economic activity from: Student–1/ Household duties–2/ Dependent–3/ Pensioner–4/ Beggar– 5/ Other–6

Q. 19: If Marginal Worker or Non-Worker, is the person seeking/ available for work? Yes – 1/ No – 2

On migration:

Q. 21 Is the person born in this village/town?

If ‘Yes’, put dash (–) against Qs. 21(i) and 21(ii)

or

If ‘No’, enter particulars:

Q. 21(i): State/Country (*if birth place within India, write the present name of the state or if birth place outside India, write the present name of the country*)

Q. 21(ii): District [*If birth place within India, write the present name of the district or if birth place outside India, put dash (–)*]

Q. 22 Has the person come to this village/town from elsewhere?

If ‘No’, put dash (–) against Qs. 22(i) to 22(v)

or

If ‘Yes’, give following particulars:

- Q. 22(i): State/ Country (if place of last residence within India, write the present name of the state or if place of last residence outside India, write the present name of the country)
- Q. 22(ii): District [if place of last residence within India, write the present name of the district or if place of last residence outside India, put dash (-)]
- Q.22(iii) : At the time of migration, was the place of last residence: Rural -1/ Urban -2
- Q.22(iv): Reason for migration of this person from: Work/ Employment – 1, Business – 2, Education – 3, Marriage – 4, Moved after Birth – 5, Moved with household – 6, Any other reason – 7.

Note on National Industrial Classification and National Classification Occupation

4. The details of occupations were asked from only those workers who are other than cultivators and agricultural labourers and entered in Q. 17(ii). This is expected to facilitate comparison of occupational statistics and make it useful for research as well as for specific decision-making and action-oriented activities. Detailed instructions to the enumerators for these questions are given at Annexure.

5. Census provides grouping of occupations based on the fundamental criterion of “type of work performed” in respect of the occupations reported by economically active population viz., workers. The occupations are so classified that all the workers engaged on the same type of work are grouped together irrespective of the industrial classifications of establishments where they are engaged. The data obtained from census 2001 has been classified on basis of National Classification of Occupations 2004.

6. Owing to introduction of the concept of skill level and new aggregations at six-digit level, code structure for 2004 has undergone radical changes resulting in breaking up and /or merger of some Divisions, Groups and Families of the 1968 version. Due to this, exact equivalents of all codes of the 1968 version are not available.

7. The code structure used for coding the NCO entries in Q. 17(ii) has been prepared by the Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour & Employment based on International Standard Classification of Occupations-1988.

- (i) The data has been presented in Table B-23 at two digit level of NCO classification i.e. Division and Sub Division, cross classified by Industrial Categories of NIC same as released in B-4 table for main workers.
- (ii) The data has been presented in Table B-26 at two digit level of NCO classification i.e. Division and Sub Division for different age groups for main and marginal workers.
- (iii) The data has been presented in Table B-27 at two digit level of NCO classification i.e. Division and Sub Division, cross classified by educational level as categorised in the table B-7 & B-8 tables for main and marginal workers.
- (iv) The coding of data of Households Schedules has been done using NCO-2004 which is based on two concepts: the kind of work performed in an occupation & the level of skill involved in the performance of the occupation.

8. The following nine Divisions are considered for classification of occupations:

Division	Description
1.	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers
2.	Professionals
3.	Technicians and Associate Professionals

4. Clerks
5. Service Workers and Shop & Market Sales Workers
6. Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers
7. Craft and related Trades Workers
8. Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers
9. Elementary Occupations
- X Workers not Classified by Occupations

Sampling procedure:

9. For coding & tabulation, the sample has been selected with district as the first level of stratification. In major states having population more than 2 million, linear systematic sampling has been adopted for selection of 20% and 50% enumeration blocks (EBs) in rural and urban areas respectively. However, for 11 smaller states, all EBs have been selected.

10. Computer Assisted Coding (CAC) of the descriptions of occupations has been done at data centres for the selected EBs up to 4-digit level of NCO-2004 for the preparation of detailed tables. For the 11 smaller states having population of 2 million or less viz. Nagaland, Goa, Arunachal Pradesh, Pondicherry, Chandigarh, Mizoram, Sikkim, A & N Island, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep, the coding was undertaken on 100% basis in all the EBs at four digit level of NCO-2004. In the 24 major states, the coding was undertaken on a 20% and 50% of the sample EBs in rural and urban areas respectively with the estimated values obtained by applying a multiplier of 5 in rural areas and 2 in urban areas.

List of tables released:

11. The following tables have been prepared based on sample and are being released at different lowest level:

<i>Table No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Level of Presentation</i>
D 8	: Migrant workers by place of last residence and industrial category"	India/State/District
D 9	: Migrant workers (other than cultivators and agricultural labourers) from place of last residence and occupational division'	India/State/District