



सत्यमेव जयते

महाराष्ट्र शासन
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

राष्ट्रीय नमुना पाहणीच्या ४३ व्या फेरीतील (जुलै, १९८७ - जून, १९८८) राज्य नमुन्यातील आकडेवारीवर आधारीत “रोजगार व बेरोजगार” या विषयावरील अहवाल

A REPORT ON “EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT”
BASED ON THE 43RD ROUND OF NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY
(JULY, 1987 – JUNE, 1988) STATE SAMPLE DATA



अर्थ व सांख्यिकी संचालनालय, महाराष्ट्र शासन, मुंबई

Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai

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हा अहवाल जुलै, १९८७ ते जून, १९८८ या कालावधीत घेण्यात आलेल्या राष्ट्रीय नमुना पाहणीच्या ४३ व्या फेरीतील पत्रक क्र.१० मधील "रोजगार व बेरोजगार" या विषयावर राज्य नमुन्यात गोळा करण्यात आलेल्या आकडेवारीवर आधारित आहे. सदर अहवालात राज्यातील रोजगार व बेरोजगारीचे दर देण्यात आले आहेत.

मुंबई

दिनांक:

(भा.मा.नगराळे)
अर्थ व सांख्यिकी संचालक,
महाराष्ट्र शासन,
मुंबई.

PREFACE

This report is based on the data from the State sample collected in schedule 10 i.e. "Employment and Unemployment" of the 43rd round of National Sample Survey conducted during July, 1987 to June, 1988. In the report, employment and unemployment rates are given.

Mumbai:

Date:

(B.M.Nagarale)
Director of Economics and Statistics,
Government of Maharashtra,
Mumbai.

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SECTION TWO

SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

2.1 The 43rd round survey covered the whole Maharashtra State.

2.2 Sample Design - A stratified two stage sample design was adopted for the survey with the first stage units as census village for the rural areas and the NSSO urban frame survey blocks for urban areas. Households formed the second stage units in both rural and urban areas. Altogether, the survey covered about 5,720 and 8,235 households spread over about 575 sample villages and 825 sample blocks respectively. In each of the selected first stage units, 10 households were selected following circular systematic sampling method.

2.3 - Stratification: - State was divided into six agro-economic regions by grouping contiguous districts which are similar with respect to population density and crop pattern. In the rural sector, within each region, each district with 1981 census rural population less than 1.8 million formed single basic stratum. Districts with large population were divided into two or more strata, depending on population, by grouping contiguous tehsils as far as possible, similar in respect of rural population density and crop pattern. In the urban sector, strata were formed again within N.S.S. region, on the basis of the population size class of towns. First, each city with population 10 lakhs or more was taken as self-representative area. The remaining towns of each region were divided into the following four size classes on the basis of population 1) population less than 50,000, 2) population 50,000 to less than 2 lakhs, 3) population 2 lakhs to less than 4 lakhs and 4) population 4 lakhs or more (including the cities with population 1 million or more) were further divided into two parts viz., (a) areas with concentration of the relatively affluent section of the population and (b) remaining areas, the details of the strata are as under:

Stratum number	Population class of town
(1)	(2)
1	All towns with population less than 50,000
2	All towns with population 50,000 - 1,99,999
3	All towns with population 2,00,000 - 3,99,999
4	All towns with population 4,00,000 - 9,99,999 (affluent area)
5	All towns with population 4,00,000 - 9,99,999 (other area)
6	A single city with population 1 million and above (affluent area)
7	A single city with population 1 million and above (other area)

2.4 Selection of first stage units: - In the rural sector, the sampling frame was 1981 census list of villages. In the urban sector, the sampling frames used were the block list of the most recent NSS urban frame survey available for each town. The sample villages were selected following circular systematic sampling method with probability proportional to size population in the form of two independent sub-samples. The sample blocks were selected following circular systematic sampling method with equal probability, also in the form of two independent sub-samples.

2.5 Selection of second stage units (households): - In order to ensure adequate representation of households from the affluent section of the society in the sample, the following procedure was adopted for selection of sample households. In the rural sector, in each sample village the households were first grouped into two sub-strata. Sub-stratum 1 consisted of 8 or 10 relatively most affluent households depending on whether the sample village had less than 80 households or 80 or more households. The remaining households formed sub-stratum 2.