CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN THE STUDY

CULTIVATOR:

A cultivator grows crops, vegetables, fruits etc. depending upon soil, irrigation, market etc. and sells produce. Cultivator may be an owner cultivator or a tenant cultivator.

LABOUR:

Any extension of body or mind undertaken for the sake of reward or, remuneration is labour.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS: They are persons employed in fields, garden etc. and perform various tasks in connection with planting, preparation of soil, ploughing, sowing, weeding, pruning, harvesting, plucking fruits or flowers etc. Their labour is performed under the directions of some one else and they work in return of payments in cash or in kind or in both. Thus, all those who work in agricultural operation on wages whether in kind or cash or in both, are considered as agricultural labourers.

FAMILY: A family is a household with a group of persons living under the same roof and having an independent common kitchen. It however, includes temporary absenteeshut excludes guests. Blood relationship is important among the members.

HOUSEHOLD: It includes all persons who are related by blood, marriage or adoption and who normally take meals in the same kitchen. The domestic servants, farm workers and unrelated boarders residing with
the household are not to be counted as members of the household. So, it constitutes all the residing members but excludes guests. However, temporary absentees are included in it.

If a group of related persons do not have their common kitchens, each one of them will constitute a separate household if there is a separate kitchen.

When a group of unrelated persons live together, each one of them will constitute a separate household.

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD:

The head of the house is the person in whose hands all income come and who runs the household and on whom other members are dependent. He may be the husband or the father and so on. In some cases, it may be found that the husband or the father etc. may not be able to support any one of them in such cases it is to be seen whether the income comes in his hand or not.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME:

Household income constitute the earnings of all the earners and earning dependents who are the members of the household in addition to the share of the income of the family accruing from property, cultivation of land, live stock, home grown products, etc.
LITERATE:

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY:

Households industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and or by the members of the household at home within the village in rural areas. The larger proportion of workers in a household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act.

WAGES: Wages mean any amount received for any work done or services rendered during the period of the receipts. They may be in cash or in kind or in both.

CHILDREN: All persons who are below the age of 15 years on the date of investigation are to be treated as children.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSON:

An economically active person is an earner. An earner is that person who has some earnings or his credit and contributes to the family income through his/her earnings, however meagre the earnings or the contributions may be.
**ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE PERSON:**

All such persons who are not earners and have no earnings to their credit are economically inactive members.

**INCOME:**

Income is deemed to comprise all the earnings and receipts from any work, service, landed property, Interest, etc. It, however, does not include capital receipts or gains.

**MAIN OR PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION:**

The main occupation of a person is the actual occupation in which he remains employer or engaged and the period of which does not fall below 50 percent of the total number of days actually worked during the past twelve months. All other occupations in which the persons have actually worked less than 50 percent of the total number of days are to be treated as subsidiary occupations. Alternatively, 50 percent of the total earnings or more from any work or profession will mean the main occupation.

**INDIVIDUAL OCCUPATION:**

A family consists of so many members and each one or any one of them may be working, whatever the field may be. The occupations of other members cannot be concided with the head of family. In such a case each member's occupation in his individual capacity are to be recorded and categorised in the household schedule as per definition of main and subsidiary occupations.